

Commandant (CR)
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington 25, D.C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

THE COAST GUARD

RESERVIST

CG 288



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. COAST GUARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. VIII, No. 9, SEPTEMBER 1961

National Policy on Reserve Components

Since there has been a great deal of interest shown recently concerning the possibility of recall of Reservists and inquiries regarding the status of various members, a brief review of Reserve legislation and requirements appears to be in order. Regulations affecting the Reserve program are:

Major Legislation

Selective Service Act of 1948: This first important act affecting the Reserve program after WW II was later amended and retitled the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and its major provisions established:

- (1) Registration of all males between 18 and 26.
- (2) That all registrants over 18½ would be liable for training and service for a period of 24 consecutive months.
- (3) A military obligation, initially for 8 years with no mandatory participation in a Reserve training program, later amended by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 to 6 years (except for 6 mos. trainees) and participation in Reserve training.

Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952: As amended by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 established:

- (1) The mission of the Reserve forces.
- (2) The composition of the Reserve components, including a Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve.

FROM THE COMMANDANT

In the light of recent statements by President Kennedy concerning World conditions I am sure you are all aware that the possibility exists for the mobilization or recall of Coast Guard Reservists, although when, or how many, can not be determined at this time.

This country's strength, its ability to resist attack, direct or indirect, lies in the number and effectiveness of its Armed Forces. Recognizing that the present numerical strength of the Regular Services alone cannot meet all the demands of a national emergency, limited or total war, we must therefore rely as we have done before, on the response of an alert, well-trained, citizen "minute-man".

Present day concepts make it imperative that the Coast Guard Reserve consist largely of members who will be immediately available for active service in the event of war or national emergency. To further improve the capability of the Coast Guard to react immediately and effectively in the event of hostilities there has been established an Operational Component of the Organized Reserve which is ready at all times and prepared to deploy within hours after an alert or the outbreak of hostilities.

You, in the Coast Guard Reserve, have been attending drills and participating in other training activities for the sole purpose of providing this trained back-up force. If recalled to active duty you will be expected to fill your designated billet, not as just another body, but as a trained individual. I know you recognize the imminent national danger and will voluntarily increase and improve your training efforts accordingly. If and when there is a need for either partial or complete mobilization of the Coast Guard Reserve, I expect and know I can count on you to report trained and ready to assume your role as one of your country's defenders.

The Ready Reserve is to be of the size and composition needed during the early phases of mobilization, but may not exceed 2,900,000 members. The size of the other categories was not set by law.

- (3) Ready Reserve members as liable for involuntary call to active duty not to exceed 24 months in time of national emergency proclaimed by the President. The Congress may call all members of the Ready Reserve for the duration of war

or national emergency and 6 months thereafter.

- (4) Standby Reserve as those members of the Reserve other than Ready or Retired who are liable for active duty only in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress.
- (5) Retired Reserve as those members who may be ordered to active duty only if qualified and if the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve cannot meet the total requirements.

Continued on page 4



CAPT Charles Tighe, Chief, Aviation Division, US Coast Guard, discusses Coast Guard Aviation requirements with LTJG Richard P. Curran former Air Force Reserve Officer.

Ex-Air Force Officer Joins CG Reserve

With appropriate ceremonies recently at Coast Guard Headquarters, Richard P. Curran, a former commercial airline co-pilot was sworn in as a Lieutenant (Junior Grade) in the Coast Guard Reserve and ordered to report to the Coast Guard Air Station, Elizabeth City, N. C., for his first tour of duty.

A former First Lieutenant in the Air Force Reserve, and later in the Air National Guard, he was the first such Air Force Reserve Officer to be sworn into the Coast Guard Reserve under its direct commissioning program.

Under this program, inactive reserve officers from other services can be commissioned in the Coast Guard Reserve and receive immediate active duty orders.

FROM ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF (RESERVE)

The Reserve forces of the Coast Guard must be ready for any assignment in any type of conflict at any time. My staff and I very closely watch the participation in the Training Program and the results obtained to meet "full readiness." I expect all Reservists to be able to demonstrate immediately their proficiency and readiness to augment the regular forces when called upon to do so.

Command Change Scheduled At Reserve Training Center

Captain L. M. Thayer, USCG, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve Training Center in Yorktown, Va., will be transferred in November to the Fifth Coast Guard District headquarters in Portsmouth, Va. He will become Chief of Operations for the Fifth Coast Guard District, which includes Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. In 1958 Captain Thayer took command of the Officer Indoctrination School at New London, Conn., and in July 1959 when "Yorktown" opened he became the center's first commanding officer.

Captain John P. German, USCG, now commanding officer of the U. S. Coast Guard Base in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Commander, Greater Antilles Section will be the relieving officer. A native of Hartford, Connecticut, Captain German entered the Coast Guard Academy as a cadet in August 1929. After graduation in May 16, 1932, he served in deck and engineering assignments on various cutters on both the East and West Coasts prior to World War II.

He served aboard the Cutter COMANCHE from September 1939 to December 1940, the Cutter PONTCHARTRAIN until April 1941, and as maintenance officer at the Coast Guard Merchant Marine Training Station at Hoffman Island until August 1942. During the latter tour of duty he was temporarily assigned captain-of-the-port work aboard the SS NORMANDIE when it was destroyed by fire on February 9, 1942 at its New York berth. His next assignment sent him to Detroit to serve as inspector of Coast Guard material at the Kermath Mfg. Co., then in April 1943, he became engineering officer of the Cutter CAMPBELL serving on convoy escort duty in the North Atlantic.

Successive assignments kept him in the Pacific Theatre of War for nearly two-and-a-half years.

Tours of duty since the War have included assignments to the Third, Ninth and Seventh Coast Guard Districts, in the latter assignment as Chief, Engineering Division, in the District Office in Miami. In August 1953 he became Chief, Testing and Development Division at Coast Guard Headquarters, and in August 1957 was assigned to the National War College for a ten-month course of instruction. Prior to his present assignment in San Juan, Puerto Rico, he served as commanding officer of the Great Lakes ice-breaker MACKINAW.

UNIT NEWS

Attendance - June 1961

National Average	84.9%
Highest District - 11th	88.6
Highest ORTUPS - 11-635, Bakersfield, Calif.	98.8
Highest ORTUAG - 07-194, Orlando, Fla.	98.7
Highest ORTU, other:	
MOBDET 03-423	
New York, N. Y.	100.0
MOBDET 12-427	
San Francisco, Calif.	100.0
ORTUR 13-938 Seattle, Wash.	100.0

Officer Status

Promotions

Permanent appointments were effected during the month of July 1961 through the indicated signal numbers:

	<u>Permanent Appointments</u>
LCDR	R-640
LT	R-1401

Retirements

LCDR Stanley L. DREXLER (35278)	1 July 1961
LT William H. HUNTER III (39974)	
CDR Casmir J. BERNAS (45001)	
LCDR Charles C. GREGORY (36295)	1 July 1961
CDR Edgar F. FRICKE (36300)	1 July 1961

Separations

LT Donnell J. J. WHARTON (38682)	6 July 1961
LTJG Lawrence J. LEWIS (41440)	20 April 1961
LTJG Thomas F. BALDWIN (41122)	6 July 1961

Deaths

CDR Charles B. MITCHELL, Jr. (35336)	25 May 1961
LCDR John MARTONE (35335)	20 June 1961
LCDR Ernest N. GREEN (37298)	26 June 1961

Anger and folly walk side by side; repentance treads on both their heels.

--Proverb

Current Instructions Affecting CG Reserves

Reserve Instructions

- 5-61 Minimum number of points Reserve Commissioned Officers must earn in order to be eligible for consideration for promotion for temporary service.
- 6-61 Letters of application for assignment to Naval Reserve Aviation Squadron to be submitted to Commandant (CR-3) via Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training (Amends Reserve Instruction 26-59).
- 7-61 Instructions for the Administration of Examinations for enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard Reserve on inactive duty.

(Cancels Reserve Instruction 2-59).

Personnel Instructions

- 14-61 Adoption and use of Form CG-4057, Chronological Record of Service, to provide a place in the health record to record each duty assignment.
- 20-61 Restates policy relative to the release of or retention on active duty of Reserve personnel. The provisions of this Instruction do not apply to Reserve personnel on active duty for training. (Personnel Instructions 11-57 and 47-57 are cancelled).

List of ACDU Rates

The previous list of rates open for enlistment and recall of reserves to active duty published May, 1961 is cancelled as of 31 August, 1961. The rates listed below will be open effective 1 September and continue until further notice:

Up to and including E-6:

Quartermaster
Sonarmen
Fire Control Technician

Up to and including E-5:

Radioman



The Commanding Officers, of all First District Organized Reserve Units assembled recently at Base, Boston, for an intensive course in planning for operational readiness.

Seated left to right: LCDR Walter V. Love; LCDR Eugene R. Leavitt; LCDR George B. Adams; LCDR Elmer W. Littlefield, Jr.; and LT Robert E. L. West. Standing left to right: LCDR Howard L. Berlyn; CDR Thomas O. L. Sutcliffe and CDR Henry F. O'Connell, Jr.

"What's New?"

Record of Emergency Data, Form DD 93-1, is the only immediately available record of data for purposes of casualty reporting and notification of next of kin. It is the prescribed form for designation of beneficiaries for death gratuity. Your rights and benefits have been provided for by the action of others but only you can assure that the data required to properly process any claims is current and accurate.

Form DD 93-1 should be prepared in triplicate by all military personnel upon entry into the service, and whenever a major change in status occurs, such as marriage, divorce, promotion from enlisted rating to officer grade, recall to active duty, re-enlistment, assignment to extended active duty or other major change in status. In addition, a new form must be executed in triplicate by each member on active duty when any change occurs in the designation, or the permanent address, of the emergency addressee or the person to receive the six months' death gratuity or the special allottee. Remember only the data you have on file indicates your choice. NOT what you thought everybody knew, or what you intended to do.

Unique Training Program

The 21 commanding officers of Coast Guard Organized Reserve Units in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island assembled recently in the First Coast Guard District for an intensive command course in planning for operational readiness in the event of an emergency. During the first week the CO's were carefully briefed on military planning, mobilization requirements, logistics, communications and Civilian Defense by staff members of the Commander, First Coast Guard District, Commandant, First Naval District, and the first region office of Civilian Defense Mobilization.

In the second week the CO's were divided into small operating teams and were given individual mobilization field problems to be worked out. The solutions to the problems were reviewed and criticized by a team of Coast Guard Reserve inspector-instructors and a Coast Guard officer with Naval War College experience.

Capt. E. B. Sawtelle, Reserve Director of the First Coast Guard District, felt that the course did much to make each unit commanding officer critically aware of the complexities of planning for operational readiness in the event of an emergency.

LEGISLATION--Cont. from p. 1

- (6) The Act also provides that there shall be:
- No discrimination between and among membership of the Regular and Reserve in administering laws applicable to both.
 - Standard Written Agreements for active duty periods up to 5 years.
 - Reserve Officers at such headquarters as are charged with the responsibility for administration of Reserve affairs.
 - A Reserve Forces Policy Board within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, which shall be the principal policy advisor on Reserve matters.

Reserve Forces Act of 1955: Amended previous acts and in addition required:

- Continuous screening to provide a Ready Reserve composed of individuals possessing the required military qualifications in ranks, grades, ratings and specialties who are immediately available for active military service during a national emergency without impairing production and research vital to the national effort or of activities necessary to the maintenance of health, safety, or interest.
- Annual report to Congress by the Secretary of Defense as to status of training and progress in strengthening of all Reserve forces.

Recall Schedule

A Reserve Instruction will be issued shortly covering in detail present plans for the establishment of priorities (of eligibility) for involuntary recall to active duty of units and individual members of the Reserve, and Retired personnel in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress or the President, or when otherwise authorized by law. Present day concepts of warfare make it imperative that the Coast Guard Reserve consist largely of members who will be immediately available for active service in the event of war or national emergency. The Coast Guard Reserve consists of the Ready Reserve (including Operational components), the Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve. Personnel assigned to the Standby Reserve are back-up forces for the Regular and Ready Reserve forces when needed. For recall purposes only, Retired

Reserve personnel are classified in this category, and in addition, Regular Retired personnel are an available manpower tool.

Full Mobilization:

In the event of full mobilization, virtually all Ready Reserve category personnel may expect to be ordered to active duty within a minimum of one month. Standby Reserve category personnel, as available, will be used to fill vacancies as dictated by military requirements.

Partial Mobilization:

In general Reservists in the Ready Reserve will be recalled involuntarily when the specific forces, units or functions for which they hold mobilization orders are to be activated and/or augmented. Volunteers for active duty will be accepted from personnel in the Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, Retired Reserve, and Regular Retired categories, provided they are in all respects eligible, and their specialized services are needed.

Sequence of Recall:

Insofar as military requirements permit, priority for involuntary call to active duty of personnel shall be in sequence, according to the following categories, and in sufficient quantities to successfully perform the task. Personnel with the least active duty within any category will be given priority if billet requirements can be met. Categories of recall are outlined as follows:

READY RESERVES (USCGR-R)

Operational Unit Personnel
(Unit Orders)

Other Ready Reserve Unit Personnel
(Unit Orders)

Volunteers

Those without either WWII or Korean Emergency service

Other Ready Reserve Personnel

STANDBY RESERVES (USCGR-S) (USCGR-I)

Those NOT on the Inactive Status List

Inactive Status List Personnel
RETIRED RESERVES (USCGR-RET)

Dependent upon overriding military requirements deferment consideration may be given, subject to termination, to Ready Reserve personnel who:

- have initiated requests for transfer to the Standby Reserve prior to the effective date of any declaration of National emergency and whose requests are still pending.

- request release from active duty for reasons of hardship after reporting to their first duty station.
- are attending an accredited high school in a normal full-time course of instruction until such time as they cease to pursue such course satisfactorily or graduate.
- are selected for or enrolled in programs, the successful completion of which includes a commissioning in an Armed Force of the United States, to allow their being granted the opportunity to transfer to the Service concerned.
- are currently attending an accredited college as full-time students until the completion of the current year of college.

Any delay in call of Reservists will be governed by military needs. However, in many cases, recall to active duty with no delay may be necessary.

Speciality Training For 6x8 Reservists

In order to provide more and varied types of training for CG Reservists attending basic instruction at Cape May, N. J., and Alameda, Calif., arrangements have been made to utilize Navy Class "A" schools at Great Lakes, Ill., San Diego and San Francisco, Calif.

Those qualified 6x8 reservists who successfully complete the basic recruit training period will be selected to assure utilization of assigned quotas starting in September, 1961. Every effort will be made to keep the total ACDUTRA periods within the six-month limit. However, those reservists selected and assigned to the schools for training periods which will exceed the six-month ACDUTRA, must voluntarily agree in writing to extend the initial period for such time as is necessary to permit the completion of the particular programmed technical training to be pursued.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D. C., by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard. Reference to directives, regulations, and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries about the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to the Commandant (CR), U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget 5 August 1959.

All pictures used are official Coast Guard photographs unless otherwise designated.