



RESERVIST

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Correction of Officer Classification

All Reserve officers are reminded that they should request correction of what they consider to be any errors or omissions in the classifications listed for them in the Reserve Officer Register. Specialty qualifications, as reflected by Headquarters' records, were contained for the first time in the 1953 register.

A complete listing of qualifications facilitates proper assignment of personnel according to the needs of the Coast Guard; however, listing of all qualifications will also be to the advantage of the individual officers.

Under Reserve regulations, not only is the number of officers in each grade limited, but within each grade the number of officers in each of the various fields of qualification

is limited. Accordingly, an officer may be promoted only if he is selected to fill an existing vacancy within some field for which he has the necessary qualification.

As an illustration, consider a Reservist who served as a deck officer but has since then completed law school and begun practice. If this information is not reflected by the register, subsequent promotion boards may consider him only in comparison with other deck officers even though his legal training also would have qualified him to be considered for a vacancy within that field of qualification. Accordingly, every officer will benefit by having all his qualifications listed.

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The Running Mate System of Promotion For Reserve

For purposes of promotion, each officer of the Reserve is initially assigned the officer of the Regular Coast Guard next senior to him in precedence as a running mate. Eligibility for promotion is at all times conditioned on promotion of one's running mate.

Whenever a Coast Guard officer is to be considered by a Regular Promotion Board for the next higher grade, all Reserve officers for whom he is the running mate also enter a promotion zone. Reserve Promotion Boards are convened to consider officers within this zone at approximately the same time as the corresponding Regular boards.

Satisfactory performance of past duty does not insure promotion for Reserve officers being considered, since the number who may be selected is limited by the billets authorized for each specialty in the rank under consideration. If selected, a Reserve officer is tendered promotion at approximately the same time as his Regular running mate is promoted, subject to continued satisfactory performance of duty and acceptance of an indefinite commission. The Reserve officer is promoted either permanently or for temporary service, depending on the type of promotion received by his running mate, and is assigned the same date of rank as that given to his running mate.

If for any reason a running mate is considered but not promoted, the Reservist selected for promotion acquires, as a new running mate, the next senior Coast Guard officer who is promoted. A new running mate is also assigned if the Reserve officer fails to qualify for promotion or if his running mate suffers loss of numbers, is separated from service, or is retired.

It should be remembered that under the running mate system, action must be taken with reference to the Regular officer before the

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Official Coast Guard Photo

Reserve Trainees from Boston ORTUPS 01-642, man a 3"/50 caliber anti-aircraft gun for firing practice during their two weeks cruise aboard PCE (R) 856 enroute to Nassau.

Know Your Reserve Officer

Commander Mark A. Whalen was born on October 8, 1913, in Washington, D. C., and attended Central High School for three years. He was graduated from East Side High School, Newark, New Jersey and attended Georgetown University before being appointed to the Coast Guard Academy in August, 1933. He was graduated from the Academy and received a commission as Ensign in the Coast Guard on September 21, 1937.

CDR Whalen has served on the following Coast Guard vessels and stations: The cutters SARANAC, TAMPA, NIKE and the Maritime Service training ship EMPIRE STATE which was manned by the Coast Guard. He served as Assistant Training Officer of the Reserve Training School at the Academy. Later he was assigned to the MODOC as commanding officer. In 1946 he was executive officer of the Alameda Training Station before being assigned to Headquarters as Chief, Personnel Procurement Section. August 4, 1950, he reported aboard CGC HUMBOLDT and served as commanding officer until July 15, 1952. In 1952 Commander Whalen was designated as Assistant to Chief, Reserve Division, at Headquarters.

Army Courses Are Excellent Port Security Training

Two courses of value to the Port Security officer will convene at Camp Gordon, Ga. in April.

They are the Industrial Security-Facility Security Survey course starting 13 April and the Class II Installation Security Supervision course starting 5 April. Both are approximately three weeks in length.

Because the Coast Guard has no Port Security school at present, applications from Port Security officers to attend these schools are desired.

Both courses cover basic principles of plant security and orientation and preparation for security surveys and reports on any facility vital to national security. All these subjects are directly applicable to the Port Security and COTP programs.

Highly favorable reports from officers who attended the 1953 sessions have been received by Headquarters.

Interested Port Security officers are encouraged to apply for the courses to fulfill their active duty for training period this year. The material can be used to good advantage for petty officer training in the units.

On The Armed Forces Reserve Act

(The following article was reprinted from the December issue of THE WORD, Eighth Naval District Reserve publication.)

Laws Regulating the Reserves...

As our Nation has expanded and the science of war has become more complicated, many changes have been made in the Laws that govern Reserves. One of the most recent of these is the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. This law--Public Law 476--is designed to strengthen the Reserve organization and to correct the faults found in it after the Korean emergency brought about partial mobilization. Purpose of the Law...

The main purpose of the new law is to bring together in one law, as far as possible, the greater number of laws relating to the Reserve components of the Armed Forces. This idea of a unified Reserve program, with uniform laws, is as old as the idea of unifying the active forces. Almost as soon as the unified Department of Defense was formed in 1947, Secretary of Defense Forrestal appointed a Committee on Civilian Components to report what kind of law was needed. In June 1948, this Committee submitted a report declaring and recommending that:

1. It is the privilege and duty of all citizens to share in defending the Nation. Reservists, using their own time to acquire military skills, should receive wholehearted support from the Department of Defense.

2. Reservists and Regulars are entitled to equal treatment under equal circumstances.

3. Members of Reserve forces, as well as Regulars, should be recruited, promoted and eliminated according to systems that will produce competent and vigorous forces, rather than for the member's own benefit or convenience.

4. An effective Reserve program requires a substantial part of the money available for defense, and it should be spent promptly and wisely.

5. The Reserve forces must be provided with a continuous flow of newly trained personnel. Reserve Obligations...

An individual with no prior service who was enlisted or appointed in the Coast Guard, including the Reserve component, after 19 June 1951, and before his 26th birthday must serve on active duty and in the Reserve for a total of eight years. This service can be in any combination, so that a required active duty period is served with the balance of the eight years in the Reserve.

Anyone entering service after his 26th birthday is required to serve only the period for which he enlists.

From time to time The RESERVIST will review information previously published so that members of the Coast Guard Reserve may benefit from a broader understanding of the Armed Forces Reserve Act and know how it effects their futures.

LCDR's And Above Eligible

The National Resources Conferences, formerly known as the Field Economic Mobilization Courses, are scheduled in various cities throughout the country by the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Teams of officers from the college conduct the courses which consist of a condensed two-week version of the ten-month course given at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D. C., for active duty officers.

The conferences highlight military and economic problems inherent in the mobilization of human and material resources for national security.

This is considered eminently suitable training duty for Coast Guard Reservists, LCDR's and above, who possess outstanding service records and civilian experience.

Conferences are scheduled as follows:

Fort George Meade, Md.	1 March
Atlanta, Ga.	8 March
Pasadena, Calif.	5 April
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5 April
Omaha, Neb.	26 April
Minneapolis, Minn.	3 May

ORTUPS 14-295 Shines in Honolulu CD Exercise

Honolulu's ORTUPS 14-295 played a leading role in a Civil Defense drill held by the Hawaiian Defense Command in November.

The exercise was based on simulated atomic bursts in the vicinity of Honolulu and Hilo. It was designed to test the capacity of military and civilian agencies to deal with such an attack and the resultant damage.

The Saturday afternoon drill lasted nearly five hours. It proved to be excellent training and was good experience for the Reservists.

Interest on the part of ORTUPS 14-295 was high. Five of the unit's seven officers and over 80% of the enlisted men took part on a voluntary basis.

The ORTUPS unit was the only armed forces Reserve group participating in the exercise. As a result of their interest and good work, the inspection report recommended that the other services use their Reserve personnel in future exercises.

"HERE'S YOUR ANSWER"

Satisfactory Federal Service And Reserve Service

Sir: What is the difference between a year of Satisfactory Federal Service and a year of service in the Reserve?

Since the enactment of PL-810 a year of Satisfactory Federal Service is any anniversary year during which the Reservist concerned met the minimum training standards prescribed and earned 35 points in addition to the 15 gratuitous points for membership in the Reserve. A year of Reserve service is any period of 365 days during which the individual held valid status in the Reserve.

Qualifications And Recall

Sir: What is the maximum number of points I can earn during a year under the provisions of PL-810?

There is no limit as to the number of points a Reservist can earn during an Anniversary year. However, PL-810 restricts to 60 the number of points earned through inactive duty training and gratuitous credit for membership that may be credited toward computing retired pay for any anniversary year. In addition, there is a further limitation in the case of Reservists performing extended active duty and that is that no more than a point a day can be credited, thus the maximum number of points that can be credited toward computing retirement benefits during an anniversary year is 365.

Points For Retirement

Sir: If I earn less than the minimum of 50 points for a year of Satisfactory Federal Service, do the points that I earn still count towards retirement pay?

Yes, once points are earned even though the year concerned is not a year of Satisfactory Federal Service, the points are counted in computing retired pay under PL-810.

About Your Running Mate

Sir: I am a Lieutenant and was not promoted by the boards which met in 1952 even though I was in the zone. Who is my running mate now?

Your running mate is now the senior regular Lieutenant who has not failed of promotion. When this officer is considered for promotion to Lieutenant Commander a promotion zone for Reserve officers will be opened at which time you will again be considered for promotion. (See "Running Mate" article on page 1.)

Ready Reserve Status And Transfers

Sir: I received a letter placing me in the Ready Reserve. What does this classification mean? How is it determined? When and how can it be changed?

The classification "Ready Reserve" means that you have been placed in a Reserve category that may be called involuntarily either in time of war, in time of national emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law. This status is determined under law based on the length, type and period of service rendered. You may be changed to the Standby Reserve when you have performed the following military service:

(1) Served on active duty in the Armed Forces for not less than a total of five (5) years.

(2) Served on active duty in the Armed Forces for not less than twelve (12) months between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945 and for an additional period of not less than twelve (12) months subsequent to 25 June 1950.

(3) Served as a member of one or more Reserve components for not less than eight (8) years subsequent to 2 September 1945.

(4) Served on active duty in the Armed Forces for a total of less than five (5) years and satisfactorily participated in an accredited Reserve Training Program for a period which when added to the period of active duty, totals not less than five (5) years.

(Application must be made for change in Reserve status.)

Points Earned Under PL-810

Sir: How were my qualifications as listed in the Register of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the CG Reserve determined? In the event I am recalled to active duty, will my qualifications as reflected in said publication determine the type of duty to which I will be assigned?

Qualifications as listed in the Register were determined by two types of board action. For officers who were promoted since 1950, the qualification(s) shown are those in which the officer concerned was selected. In all other cases the qualifications are those recommended by the Personnel Review Board which considered all officers of the Reserve. The classification of an officer does not indicate that he or she will definitely be assigned to that type of duty upon recall, although in many cases this will be true.

(Also see article "Correction of Officer Classification" on page 1 of this issue.)

Officer Records Must Be kept Up-to-Date

One of the major sources of difficulty experienced by the Records Section of the Reserve Division has been the transition of Reserve Officer records upon release from an active duty status. When a Reserve Officer is released to inactive duty he should comply immediately with the Commandant's orders which direct him to forward a copy of his orders with all endorsements to the Commandant (PO), including the time and date of arrival at his home. Especially important is the exact home address. The Commandant's orders indicate the home of record but usually omit the street address or post office box number.

Often Reserve Officers change their address shortly after arrival at their home of record and fail to notify their District Commanders (dcr). This results in delaying their assignment to the proper District. In the event an officer desires to join an Organized Unit, the District Commander is unable to assign him to a Unit until his records are received.

ORTUs To Receive CG Magazine

The Commandant (PR) has subscribed to the monthly "Coast Guard Magazine" and, beginning with the January 1954 issue, a limited number of copies will be distributed to all Organized Reserve Training Units, Volunteer Training Units, District Reserve Directors and personnel in the Reserve Division at Headquarters.

The magazine is published monthly by The Capital-Gazette Press, Inc., 215 West Street, Annapolis, Maryland.

First Conduct Medal Awarded To SPAR Since World War II

Joan Burke, YN1, USCGR(W), was awarded the Good Conduct medal on 11 January 1954. She is the first SPAR since World War II to complete three years of active duty. Yeoman Burke is currently assigned to the Ordnance, Gunnery and Readiness Division at CG Headquarters.

The Running Mate - Cont. from p. 1

Reservists attached to him become eligible. Even then, since there are normally more Reservists eligible for consideration for promotion than there are billets available, actual selection is competitive, based on a comparison of the performance of duty of all officers in the zone within the same ranks and specialties.

Retirement Points Mean Money!

In addition to any pay earned for the performance of training, Reservists also earn point credits which are used in the computation of retirement pay at age 60. For each point earned prior to retirement a Reservist can expect to receive a certain amount in retirement pay upon qualifying.

According to life insurance tables, the life expectancy of a man aged 60 years is $14\frac{1}{2}$ years. This means that a man aged 60 will, on the average, live until the age of $74\frac{1}{2}$ years. A Lieutenant Commander in the Coast Guard Reserve with over 26 years creditable service and with 3000 retirement points is entitled to \$111.15 per month retirement pay beginning at age 60. Since he can expect to live for 174 more months ($14\frac{1}{2}$ years), he can expect to receive 174 monthly retirement paychecks of \$111.15 each, or a total of \$19,340.00 in retirement pay. Having earned 3000 retirement points, the expected value of each of his retirement points is \$6.45. A Chief Petty Officer with over 26 years creditable service and with 3000 retirement points is entitled to \$63.70 per month retirement pay beginning at age 60. Proceeding as above, a Chief Petty Officer can expect to receive a total retirement pay of \$11,084.00. The expected value of each of his retirement points is \$3.70.

Thus, it can be seen that inactive duty training performed has double value in terms of dollars and cents, the initial value is realized immediately in the form of drill pay or active duty for training pay, the second value will be realized at a future time in the form of retirement pay.

More Organized Units Planned

The Organized Reserve program is expected to be expanded by several new units before the end of fiscal 1954.

Boston (II) ORTUPS 01-544 was commissioned January 19.

Port Newark, New Jersey, is planned for commission January 27 and Springfield, Massachusetts, is expected to be commissioned by February 1. These will be Port Security units.

As we go to press, ORTUAGs have been requested in Denver and Dallas. These two Vessel Augmentation units are expected to be commissioned about February 15.

In the meantime, surveys are being made in San Jose, Fresno, and Eureka, California, with the possibility of establishing units in these locales.

Correspondence Courses

Here are the new and revised correspondence courses now available from the Navy:

<u>Course No.</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>No. Points</u>
NavPers 10770-A	Foundations of National Power	24
NavPers 10978-A	Introduction to Supply	5
<u>Enlisted</u>		
NavPers 91218-1	Survival in the Water (All rates and ratings eligible)	16

Officers Named For Course

CDR Carl J. Miller of Sandusky, Ohio, and CDR Philip R. Wheeler of New Orleans have been selected to fill the Coast Guard quota at a senior Reserve officers' course at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

The two weeks active duty for training will consist of a naval refresher and indoctrination course and global strategy discussions. Convening date is 29 May 1954.

Officer Classification -

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The general and special duty classifications of Regular officers have no application to officers of the Reserve whose names are listed in the Reserve register, since the Reserve is considered to be a corps of specialists qualified in one or more classifications. Professional examinations currently in effect for officers of the Regular Coast Guard as a prerequisite for promotion are not required for Reserve officers at this time.

Prior to publication of the next Reserve Officer Register a personnel board will be convened to consider all requests for correction of the qualifications presently listed. It is expected that requests for correction will not be approved unless justification by training, education, or experience is shown. Failure on the part of the Reservist to request any change in his or her classification will be taken to indicate agreement with the data contained in the register of July, 1953.

A form letter addressed to the Commandant (PR-2) was included with each copy of the July register, for use by those requesting corrections, but thus far fewer than ten percent of all officers have responded. Since the board to consider requests for corrected qualifications will probably be convened in the near future, all Reserve officers should act quickly in seeking corrections. If your form letter has been misplaced, simply address a letter to the Commandant (PR-2) setting forth the reasons upon which you base a claim for correction or addition to the listing of your qualifications.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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Official Coast Guard Photo

Cleveland ORTUPS 09-163, standing at attention prior to being inspected by Captain S.R. Sands, Jr., of the ninth Coast Guard District. The inspection was held during a recent "Family Day" at the Coast Guard Moorings in Cleveland.