



# RESERVIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. 1, No. 3, JANUARY 1954

## Reserve Training Program To Expand

To date in this fiscal year the Reserve training program has been operating at a rate somewhat less than anticipated due to the fact that Active Duty for Training quotas and recruiting quotas have been slightly under planned goals.

It is now estimated that for the remainder of this fiscal year it will be possible to maintain an average of 700 additional enlisted personnel in a drill pay status, over the number in a drill pay status on 1 July 1953.

In view of the large attrition expected for the remainder of this fiscal year, due to calls to active duty and other factors, it is estimated that it will be necessary to assign at least 2000 enlisted personnel to organized units between 1 December 1953 and 1 July 1954, in order to realize a net gain of 700.

A recruiting program was planned in the spring of 1954 to obtain replacements for active duty calls, but a slow down in procurement during the first and second quarters of this fiscal year make it necessary to begin intensive procurement now.

In addition to the intensive procurement program to obtain enlisted personnel, efforts are being made to obtain more officers in a drill pay status in Coast Guard organized units, as well as affiliating in Inter-service training in pay status with Navy units.

Officers not presently participating in the organized program are urged to submit application for participation in either of the above mentioned programs.

Former Coast Guard aviators are also reminded of the fact that organized aviation training is available through the Naval Reserve Aviation program.

## 1953 Changes In Reserve Regulations

The calendar year 1953 witnessed many amendments to the Regulations, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve, brought about principally by passage of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. These are of particular interest to Reserve personnel.

A very basic change involves the reorganization of the Coast Guard Reserve into the three categories created by the 1952 Act, namely, the Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve. Policies and procedures were prescribed governing the placement and transfer of all Reservists into these three categories.

In addition to describing conditions for transfer to a retired status, this change also enables certain former Reservists now discharged to be reappointed or reenlisted in order to qualify for placement in the Retired Reserve.

Regulations pertaining to physical requirements were rewritten to make more explicit the manner in which physical examinations are to be accomplished. In addition, the conditions for which a waiver of physical defects may be granted are amplified. New sections are included on disposition of physically disqualified Reservists and failure to appear for examination.

Also, as a boon to busy Reservists, a physical examination need not be taken for periods of duty of seven days or less, providing such an examination has been passed within the preceding year.

One change in Reserve Regulations is of primary importance to all Reservists with obligated service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. This prescribes the length and type of service to be performed, and also defines the categories of persons who incurred a period of obligated service under the law.

Continued on p. 4 col. 3

## SPAR Recruiting Opened For Organized Reserve Program

For the first time since World War II, women are being enlisted in the Coast Guard Reserve! A limited SPAR enlisted procurement program has been designed to solve the acute lack of clerical assistance in organized units as well as build the Women's Reserve toward required mobilization strength since it is far below that required for mobilization.

The scope of the SPAR program is being carried out within limitation of presently allocated funds. Civilian women may enlist in pay grades E-1, E-2 and E-3, depending on their qualifications.

Former enlisted women of the Armed Forces who held the rating

Continued on p. 2 col. 2

## What's Wrong With This Picture?



See answer on p. 2

## Philippine Independence Ribbon

(a) The President of the Philippines has established a Philippine Independence Ribbon for members of the Armed Forces of the United States who were on active duty in Philippine territory, including its territorial waters, during the period 7 December 1941 to 15 June 1942, or the period 17 October 1944 to 3 September 1945, or on 4 July 1946. The President of the United States has approved the wearing of this ribbon by personnel of the Coast Guard.

(b) Personnel who qualify for either the Philippine Defense Ribbon or the Philippine Liberation Ribbon or who were on active duty in Philippine territory, for example, the Philippine Archipelago, except Palmas Island, on 4 July 1946, are eligible to wear this ribbon.

(c) No medal is authorized with this award.

The award is not being issued by the Coast Guard. All personnel, active and inactive, who qualify under section (b) above are authorized to wear the ribbon without requesting authorization from the Commandant and may purchase same from stores which sell military supplies. In case of doubt as to entitlement to wear the ribbon, request verification from the Commandant (PS).

## Inactive Reservists May Keep Up Insurance

The following insurance information will be of interest to Reservists being transferred to inactive duty.

(1) Reservists who do not have National Service Life Insurance or Government Insurance on the date of transfer to inactive duty have 120 days to apply for post service non-participating NSLI.

(2) Those who have NSLI or GI term insurance and applied for a waiver must resume their premium payments before the expiration of 120 days from the date of their release to inactive duty.

(3) Upon release to inactive duty those who have permanent plan insurance (NSLI or GI) and whose premiums are being paid by allotment, should pay their next premium within 30 days of release from active duty to prevent lapsing of policy for non-payment of premium.

(4) Reservists who had insurance (NSLI or GI) which lapsed, should contact their nearest Veterans Administration District office regarding their reenstatement rights. Do not contact Coast Guard Headquarters or CG District offices for insurance transactions.

## Popular Training Cruises

Perhaps the most popular type of two-weeks active duty for training is a cruise aboard a Navy ship to a semi-tropical port of call.

The Navy's schedules for 1954 are now being rounded out and promise to offer you a wide choice of cruises to ports in the Atlantic, Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific.

There are regular schedules for the vessels of the Navy's Reserve Fleets. Quotas for Coast Guard Reservists are available aboard most of them.

Some of the ports visited (depending on the Naval District) are Acapulco, Honolulu, Havana, Bermuda, and Tampico. Each cruise is designed to give you a week-end liberty in the port of call. A typical cruise works like this: departure, five days of underway training, a week-end liberty, and five more days training going home.

Worthwhile? Certainly. You learn a lot on a cruise to help you advance in the Reserve. Your training is well-rounded and full. Who wouldn't like to acquire a suntan on a week-end in Havana or Honolulu while it's winter back home!

Your District Commander (dcr) has all the information, quotas, and schedules for the Navy cruises from your district. Write to that office if you want to take your active duty for training at sea this year.

## SPAR RECRUITING -

Cont. from p. 1

of Yeoman, Storekeeper or a comparable rating, may enlist in the pay grade formerly held. Present policy wherein former SPARS may reenlist in their old rating remains unchanged.

District Recruiting personnel are working with personnel of the organized Reserve Training Units on the SPAR procurement program. In all cases enlistments are not effected unless the Commanding Officer of the unit to which the applicant is being assigned has been advised and has agreed to accept the SPAR as a member of the unit.

Civilian women applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age (with no dependents under 18) and a high school or business school graduate with stenographic, secretarial or other business experience.

A suitable training program has been planned so that enlisted women will be learning the necessary military requirements at the same time they are doing administrative work in their units.

## More Training and Points

Training for inactive Coast Guard Reserve officers has been offered by the Navy at its Naval Reserve Officers Schools at Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and New Haven, Conn.

The Naval Reserve Officers Schools (NROS) are designed to give progressive professional training to Naval Reserve officers on inactive duty.

They are organized as college level educational institutions. The first three units are located at universities: Southern California, Marquette, and Yale. The Navy hopes to have 30 more NRO Schools throughout the country next year.

Courses in engineering, gunnery, navigation, seamanship, and operations are being given. These courses will broaden the scope of an officer's basic professional knowledge and skill for future training leading to command.

More advanced and specialized subjects are in the plans for the future. Such courses as steam and diesel main propulsion, damage control, communications, gunnery operations, CIC, ASW, naval administration, operational planning, and special Navy Staff courses will be added to the curriculum.

Attendance at these Navy schools is in a non-pay status 24 times yearly. Points toward retirement can be earned.

Interested officers who live in the vicinity of these three schools are urged to apply for enrollment. Applications should be sent to the appropriate District Commander (dcr) via the director of the school concerned and the Naval District Commandant.

## 77 Organized Training Units

There are currently 77 Coast Guard Organized Reserve Training Units in operation. These include 58 ORTUPS (port security) and 19 ORTUAG (vessel augmentation).

### What's Wrong With This Picture?

(Page One)

1. The dock could be wet or slippery.
2. He could fall in the "drink".
3. If he doesn't have enough line, he could be pulled overboard for lack of slack.
4. He could drown in the swift river current for lack of a lifejacket.
5. He could induce hernia from such a leap.
6. Rusty nails or loose splinters could be lying in wait for him.

Note. He barely made the edge without a sprained ankle.

# Your Reserve Status Under The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952

Under the provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, new meanings and definitions are applicable to certain terms and phrases in common usage. In certain cases these new meanings are at complete variance with the former meaning, resulting in misunderstanding if improperly used.

First, all Reservists need to clearly understand their Reserve status. Everyone except those retired are classified into two groups, namely, those having an "Active Reserve Status" and those having an "Inactive Reserve Status." Active duty is no longer the criterion for determining whether or not you have an "Active Reserve Status." Now, as long as you are eligible to earn and accrue retirement benefits under the provisions of Public Law 810 (Reserve nondisability retirement) you hold an "Active Reserve Status". If you have been placed on the Inactive Status List and designated USCGR-S2 you hold an "Inactive Reserve Status".

Closely related to the above is the need to point out that the composition of the Reserve has been changed. The components formerly designated as "Organized Reserve, Volunteer Reserve and Inactive Reserve" have been discontinued. Instead the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 now provides that the Reserve shall be composed of three categories which are: "Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve." Within the Standby Reserve those members who are not on the Inactive Status List have been administratively designated as

Standby Reserve S1, and those who are on the Inactive Status List have been designated as Standby Reserve S2. If you are a member of an Organized or Volunteer Training Unit you should properly designate yourself as holding an Active Reserve Status and being in either the Ready or Standby category. If you are not a member of a training unit but are assigned to either the Ready or Standby categories, you hold an Active Reserve Status and are assigned to the "Active Status Pool."

## Korean GI Bill Deadline Near

Coast Guard Reservists are reminded that the right to enroll for educational benefits under the Korean GI Bill will expire for many of them during 1954.

The Veterans Administration states that a great number of veterans who served in the Armed Forces since 27 June 1950 and who were discharged before 20 August 1952, have not yet taken advantage of the opportunity to continue their education.

Under the law, these veterans must actually "enroll in and begin" GI training by 20 August 1954. The filing of an application, with the intention of starting at some future date, is not sufficient.

Reservists discharged after 20 August 1952 must begin their training within two years after their release to inactive duty.

## Congratulations, Chief!

Under the new promotion policy for advancement announced in the Dec. issue of the RESERVIST, the following personnel have been advanced to Chief Petty Officer, acting appointment:

GOWIE, James E. (2012-001) BMCA (Third District)  
 LEVY, Ethel R. (4009-013) YNCA (W) (Second District)  
 KRALICEK, Theodore C. (2004-397) EMCA (Second District)  
 ZAKRAJSEK, Joe E. (2030-157) QMSCA (Ninth District)

Congratulations, too, to the following CPO's whose rating has been changed from acting to permanent Chief:

DONDERO, Charles P. (2042-010) YNC (Fifth District)  
 SPLAINE, Elizabeth F. (4000-245) YNC (W) (Headquarters)

## Uniform Allowances

Reserve officers claiming a four-year \$50 uniform allowance under Section 243, Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, must prove satisfactory years of creditable service since 1 July 1949 to meet point-credit requirements.

A recent Decision of the Comptroller General permits the crediting of 15 points for being in the Reserve, but requires that the remaining 35 points each year be earned by performing active duty for training or inactive duty training where the uniform is required.

Continued on p. 4 col. 1

PAY SCHEDULE FOR EACH DRILL PERIOD

PAY GRADE	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	Over 4 years	Over 6 years	Over 8 years	Over 10 years	Over 12 years	Over 14 years	Over 16 years	Over 18 years	Over 22 years	Over 26 years
E-1	\$2.77	\$3.03	\$3.29	\$3.29	\$3.29	\$3.29	\$3.29	\$3.29	\$3.29	\$3.29	\$3.29	\$3.29
E-2	2.86	3.12	3.38	3.64	3.90	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16
E-3	3.31	3.57	3.82	4.08	4.33	4.59	4.84	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
E-4	4.08	4.33	4.59	4.84	5.10	5.35	5.61	5.86	6.12	5.62	6.62	6.62
E-5	4.84	5.10	5.35	5.61	5.86	6.12	6.37	6.62	6.88	7.39	7.90	7.90
E-6	5.86	5.86	6.12	6.37	6.62	6.88	7.13	7.39	7.64	8.15	8.66	8.66
E-7	6.88	6.88	7.13	7.39	7.64	7.90	8.15	8.41	8.66	9.17	9.68	10.19
W-1	7.31	7.31	7.31	7.57	7.82	8.07	8.32	8.57	8.83	9.33	9.84	10.34
W-2	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	9.08	9.33	9.58	9.84	10.09	10.59	11.10	11.60
W-3	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.34	10.59	10.84	11.10	11.35	11.60	12.11	12.61	13.11
W-4	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.60	12.11	12.61	13.11	13.62	14.12	14.63	15.13	15.64
O-1	7.41	7.90	8.40	8.89	9.39	9.88	10.37	10.87	10.87	10.87	10.87	10.87
O-2	8.65	9.14	9.63	10.13	10.62	11.12	11.61	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10
O-3	10.87	10.87	11.36	11.86	12.35	12.84	13.34	13.83	14.33	14.82	15.31	15.31
O-4	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.83	14.33	14.82	15.31	15.81	16.80	17.29	17.78
O-5	15.81	15.81	15.81	15.81	15.81	15.81	16.30	16.80	17.29	18.28	19.27	20.25

This Decision eliminates Active Status Pool Reservists and members of volunteer units unless they perform enough active duty for training each year to earn 35 points.

Points earned through correspondence courses cannot be counted and periods of active duty in excess of 90 days are not creditable.

Once the anniversary date for years of satisfactory Federal service is established for uniform allowance purposes, it cannot be changed.

If an officer earns less than 50 points in one such year of service, he loses that year for \$50 uniform allowance purposes and must begin another 50-point satisfactory year on his next anniversary date. Thus, it may take five, six, or more years of continuous service to establish a total of four years satisfactory service for uniform allowance entitlement.

A number of Reserve officers in the field who are unassigned and have completed periods of 4 years satisfactory service prior to 9 July 1952, the effective date of Section 243 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, are entitled to \$50 reimbursement for uniforms.

They are eligible for this sum upon reporting for active duty or training duty at a location where uniforms are required to be worn. Such officers should submit their claims for settlement to their District certifying officer.

## Know Your Reserve Leaders

Captain George Andrew Knudsen, United States Coast Guard, was born on March 29, 1907, at Baltimore, Md., and was graduated from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1925.

He was graduated from the Coast Guard Academy and commissioned an Ensign on May 15, 1930. He served aboard the Destroyer DAVIS and the Coast Guard Cutters CARABASSET, MENDOTA, BIBB, ARGO and MINNETONKA.

From June 1941-42, Captain Knudsen served aboard the attack transport LEONARD WOOD as first lieutenant and damage control officer.

Assigned to Headquarters, he helped return the Coast Guard to its peacetime status, as Assistant Chief, Demobilization Division. From October 1946 to September 1950, Captain Knudsen was designated Administrative Aide to the Commandant. In July 1952, he was ordered to Headquarters to perform the duties of Chief, Reserve Division.

### Publication Appreciated

Since the first issue of The Coast Guard RESERVIST (November 1953), response to the publication from Reserve members in the field has been gratifying. Commanding Officers of ORTUs also write that they are finding answers to many questions asked by their unit personnel in the Reserve periodical.

## Memberships Open To Reservists In MARS

Reservists who are radio amateurs can receive point credit for drilling with a network of the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS).

Membership in MARS is open to any Reservist who holds a valid amateur radio operator's license (Class A, B, or C) issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

The MARS networks follow procedures outlined in the JANAP series of communication publications. This insures the same general method of operation in event of emergency operation of the network as well as keeping the Reservist abreast of the latest procedures in military communications.

Qualified Reservists interested in joining a MARS network should request application blanks and details from their District Reserve Directors.

Upon approval and issue of membership in a network, the Reservist, to receive point credit for drills, should have form CG 3032-A certified by the cognizant command and submit it to the District Commander, (dcr) monthly. All drills are in a non-pay status.

## CHANGES IN RESERVE

### REGULATIONS - Cont. from p. 1

Another change describes the conditions under which Reserve officers become entitled to the initial uniform allowance, the additional active duty uniform allowance and the periodic \$50 reimbursement allowance, in accordance with the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

Also of particular interest to Reserve officers is an amendment delegating to the Commandant authority to convene Coast Guard promotion boards and to take final action on the recommendation of such boards, thereby facilitating promotion procedures.

Other articles will appear in later issues which will describe more fully the details of some of these changes. In the meantime, Reservists who wish further information should address specific letter requests to their District Directors of Reserve.



Official Coast Guard Photo

Battalion Commander, LCDR F. P. Williams (Assistant Reserve Director of 8CGD) and Battalion Executive Officer, LCDR A. C. Grevenberg with his ORTUPS 08-425 Companies were one of the marching units in the New Orleans Armistice Day parade. The smart Coast Drum Corps came from ORTUPS 08-610 in Houston, Texas.

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 pertaining to the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to: Commandant (PR), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D.C. Publication approved by the Bureau of the Budget Aug. 25, 1953, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.