



RESERVIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Vol. 4, No. 1, NOVEMBER 1956

ANNIVERSARY ISSUE REPORTS ON TRAINING

Recruit Training in 1956 Sets Records

On September 8th the final company of two-week Reserve recruits graduated from the Coast Guard Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey. This brought recruit training for the summer of 1956 to a close.

A total of 861 recruits were trained at Cape May. These men received intensified training in basic seamanship, Small Arms, First Aid, Firefighting, and basic military requirements such as Coast Guard history, duties of the Coast Guard, military drill, military courtesies, etc.

Reserve recruits who trained at Cape May during the past summer achieved several enviable records. Nearly 70 percent of the trainees

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Birthday Greetings To the SPARs

from

Mrs. George M. Humphrey

It is my sincere pleasure to extend greetings to the SPARs on their 14th Birthday, this November 23rd. Your service has been in keeping with the proud traditions of the Coast Guard. Your fine contributions belong with those of the thousands of other American women who have had an active part in the military affairs of the Nation. May your 1956 Anniversary be a happy occasion for all of you.

Pamela S. Humphrey

Summer Training Program Most Diversified to Date

Once again the "season in the sun" has arrived and departed, marking the end of the most diversified summer training period ever reported for the Coast Guard Reserve. Whether these months of training were a complete success or not can only be measured in the event Reservists are activated to help meet the Nation's need during a future emergency.

This summer approximately 860 Reserve recruits were put through the paces of "boot" training at the Coast Guard Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey, and at the Coast Guard Base in Alameda, California.

At the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, 100 Reserve officers received a refresher course.

Various ORTUs from the East and West Coast Districts were trained in Port Security duties at the Coast Guard Training Station, Groton, Connecticut, and at the Coast Guard Base, Alameda, California. Let us take a look at the reports that have arrived at Headquarters to date on summer training.

First and Third District Port Security units, plus the Pittsburgh ORTUPS group from the Second District, trained at the Coast Guard Training Station, Groton, Connecticut. These Reservists were fortunate in being able to use the facilities of the schools for rate training and practical factors examinations.

At the Coast Guard Base, Gloucester, New Jersey, Second District units received active duty for training in what was probably the most realistic Port Security training situation of the summer. Reservists were given a minimum of lectures. They were, instead, integrated into the Base complement on patrols, dangerous cargo inspections, small

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ACDUTRA Instructors Are Needed for 1957

The Commandant (PR-3) will accept applications from Reserve officers and enlisted personnel who desire ACDUTRA as instructors or administrators in the various Reserve training programs to be conducted during the summer of 1957. There is no deadline on acceptance of these applications, but every effort will be made to confirm applications which are accepted by March 1, 1957.

Port security training will be conducted at locations within the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Coast Guard Districts. The Second District will combine with the Ninth--the Thirteenth District will combine with the Twelfth.

Officer refresher training will be conducted at the Coast Guard Academy and at locations to be selected on the West Coast.

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Official U.S. Coast Guard Photo
Paul R. Brownley, BM3 (left) instructs Seaman Apprentice John C. Midgett, Jr. in the use of the magnetic compass. Both men are Reservists and members of the Norfolk, Va., Port Security unit, ORTUPS 05-408.

Reserve Forces Policy Board Hears Coast Guard Report

On October 2nd, Commander Sherman T. Baketel, USCGR, presented the semiannual report on plans and programs for the Coast Guard Reserve before the Reserve Forces Policy Board.

Acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense, the Reserve Forces Policy Board is, by law, the principal policy advisor to the Secretary of Defense on matters concerning Reserve components.

Semiannually each service is required to make a presentation before this Board indicating the current status of its Reserve component. The October report presented by the Coast Guard covered the following topics:

- (1) Report of progress since last report (April 1956)
- (2) Objectives of the Coast Guard Reserve
- (3) Training program and effectiveness of training
- (4) Composition and ultimate strength of the Reserve
- (5) Procurement and promotion plans
- (6) Facilities situation
- (7) Budgetary situation
- (8) Estimate of state of readiness
- (9) Reserve Officer Promotion Act

Six Months Active Duty Postpones Induction

If you are classified as "available for service", your local draft board will delay issuing your Order to Report for Armed Forces Physical Examination (SSS Form No. 223), or cancel the order if it has been issued and the examination not yet taken, providing you meet the following requirements:

(a) Have served honorably on active duty for six months or more in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, or...

(b) Have served honorably on active duty for training for six months or more in such Armed Forces and subsequently have continued to satisfactorily train in a Reserve component.

Even if you have already taken your Armed Forces physical examination, your Order to Report for Induction will be postponed or cancelled for reasons cited previously in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this article.

Such postponement is explained in Operations Bulletin No. 154 (issued on May 17, 1956) as amended on August 3, 1956. This bulletin came from the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System in

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Latest Report on 6-Months

Trainee Program

On October 3, 1956, ninety-two (92) six-months trainees reported at the Coast Guard Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey. These young Coast Guard Reservists who enlisted under the program made possible by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, will spend their required six-months of active duty for training at Cape May. When they have completed this full-time active duty, the men will return home to continue their military service obligation by attending weekly drill meetings at a local Coast Guard Organized Reserve Training Unit.

From July 1 through September 30, 1956, the Coast Guard has enlisted 270 trainees under the six-months of active duty for training program. This total represents twenty-seven percent (27%) of this year's 1,000 quota for enlistments in the Coast Guard Reserve's six-months trainee program.

SUMMER--Cont. from p. 1

boat maintenance, surveillance, watches ashore and afloat. They took part in the routine of the day at a typical Coast Guard shore unit. It is hoped that this training offered in the Philadelphia area under the direction of the COTP may be further exploited during 1957.

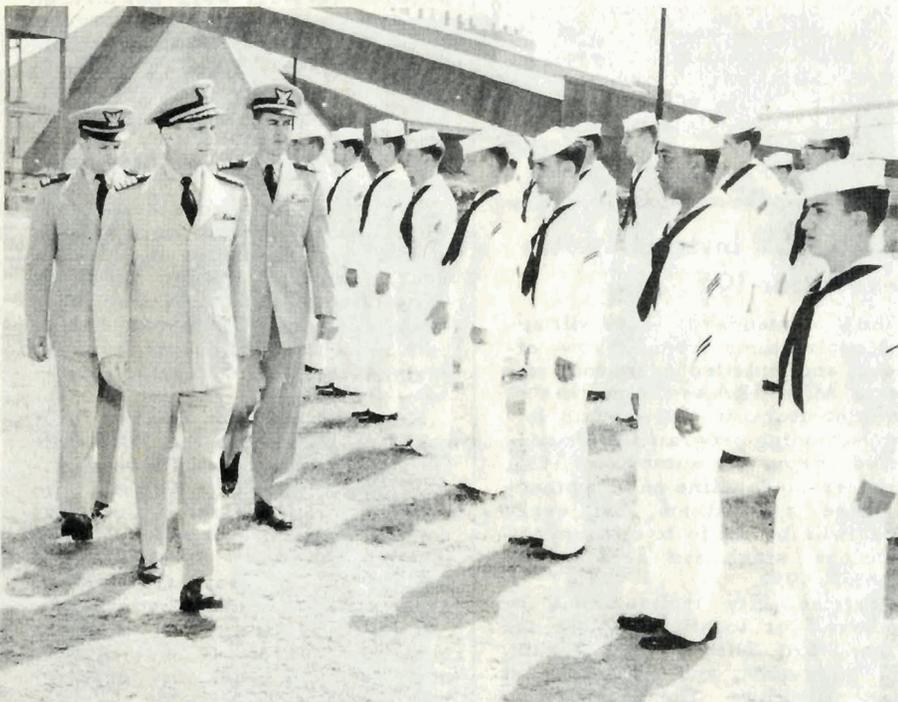
Fifth District ORTUPS groups broke their training into two 1-week periods; one week of training ashore; one week of training aboard District patrol and harbor craft.

Seventh District ORTUPS Reservists trained at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, making good use of the facilities made available to the Coast Guard by their host, the U.S. Navy. After a period of directed training, each group was given a realistic counter-sabotage assignment. This assignment included the detection and interception of planted "spies" and "saboteurs" on the Jacksonville waterfront. The test showed up Reservists' strong points and weaknesses immediately.

ORTUPS groups from the Eighth District faced their training routines at the Coast Guard Station, Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana. Reservists from St. Louis, Missouri, also reported to this station for ACDUTRA.

In the Ninth District Reservists assigned to ORTUPS received their training at the U.S. Naval Training

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Official U.S. Coast Guard Photo

Chief of Staff of the Fifth Coast Guard District, Captain E. H. Thiele, USCG, inspects Washington, D. C. ORTUPS (Organized Reserve Training Unit - Port Security) upon their completion of two weeks training at Coast Guard Berkley Moorings, Norfolk, Va.

Reserve Officers accompanying Captain Thiele on the inspection were, left to right: Lieutenant (junior grade), Richard Hildreth, USCGR; Captain Thiele, USCG, and Lieutenant Commander Harold F. Gipe, Acting Commanding Officer of the Washington, D. C., ORTUPS 05-149.

Report on Individual Training

The following statistics on personnel who took individual active duty for training this summer were reported at press time:

Month	Officers	Enlisted
July '56	135	71
August '56	145	97
September '56	116	64
Total	396	232

These totals represent both men and women members of the Coast Guard Reserve.

SUMMER--Cont. from p. 2

Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. They received instruction in small boat handling, ABC warfare lectures, advanced seamanship, and Port Security subjects. Several of the instructors were U.S. Navy enlisted men.

All West Coast ORTUPS Reservists reported at the Coast Guard Base in Alameda, California. They were given a general coverage in Port Security subjects during their training period.

Small numbers of officers and men were assigned to ACDUTRA at COTP offices throughout the country. Too few reports have arrived at Headquarters at this time to summarize individual training taken during the summer.

Members of ORTUAGs throughout the country went aboard Coast Guard cutters for their training cruises. There were 13 cruises made by 11 ships. Personnel from 24 Vessel Manning units were given this afloat training during the summer. For the most part, Reservists on these cruises were placed into the actual billet structure of the vessel--or they were placed into a separate billet arrangement that paralleled the existing structure. Along with the opportunity offered ORTUAG Reservists to brush up on past lessons and learn new ones, these summer cruises gave them the opportunity to broaden their travels. They visited many new places and learned more about the world aboard Coast Guard cutters this summer.

The Coast Guard Reserve is a very young organization compared to the Reserve components of the other four Armed Services. However, the steady advance in personnel growth and training experience indicate that the Coast Guard Reserve is learning to do its variety of jobs.

SPAR Officer Greet Recruits At Bainbridge, Maryland

(The following account of her visit with SPAR recruits at the U.S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md., was written by Lieutenant Virginia H. Schroeder, USCGR(W). Lieutenant Schroeder is currently serving on active duty in the Training Section of the Reserve Division at Coast Guard Headquarters.)

On September 26, 1956, it was my privilege to be assigned by the Commandant to visit the Naval Training Center in Bainbridge, Maryland. The purpose of my visit was to observe our SPAR recruits in training and to extend to them an official "Welcome Aboard". Chief Yeoman Elizabeth F. Splaine, USCGR(W), and Photographer's Mate Recess E. Knight, USCG, accompanied me.

This was an important occasion because during this particular ACDUTRA period, September 16 to September 29, seven young women had reported there as Coast Guard SPARs to join the WAVE recruit company. These seven Women Reserves represented the largest group of SPARs to attend Bainbridge since our recruit training program began in the summer of 1953. Four SPARs, including two sisters, represented the Seventh District. The other three Women Reserves came from ORTUs in the Ninth Coast Guard District.

Upon arrival at the Naval Training Center at 1100, I was amazed at the size of the station. Later I learned that there are over 20,000 men and women in training at the various recruit and service schools. At the gate we had our orders stamped and soon were being escorted to the Administration building. Here we were cordially greeted by Lieutenant Commander Marie Kelleher, USN, officer in charge of WAVE training, and Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Rosemarie Walsh, who was our hostess for the rest of the day. Lieutenant Walsh gave us invaluable assistance in fulfilling our assignment.

When the recruit companies mustered for chow, our Coast Guard Photographer's Mate took pictures of the entire Reserve company and then special shots of the SPARs in the group. It was a stirring sight to see the eight or nine Regular companies of WAVES and the one combined WAVE and SPAR Reserve company forming, coming to attention, and singing a medley of songs which sounded new to me. Chief Splaine and I agreed that the songs as well as the uniforms had changed

since World War II. The difference, also, between the newest company and the "old salts" in their second week of training was indeed apparent.

At noon I had an opportunity to see the mess hall. I wished that I had had a chance to do more than see it. While we were talking to the man in charge, a man extremely proud of his billet, we were almost overcome by the tantalizing aromas emanating from the steam tables. I was much impressed by the atmosphere of the tremendous hall which can accommodate over 1,000 persons at one time. The galley and the tables were spotless. Chief Splaine and Photographer Knight assured me later that the Navy cuisine supplied taste appeal, too. We took pictures of our SPAR recruits in the mess hall while they enjoyed their noon break.

At 1300 more photos were taken of SPARs, including one of Seamen Tesch and Gauthier from our Milwaukee ORTU. We had the girls pose with Lieutenant Walsh, who is also from that Wisconsin city, with sea bags ready for inspection.

Chief Splaine and I were able to meet with the SPARs informally at 1330 in the barracks' lounge, another expansive and attractive building on this station.

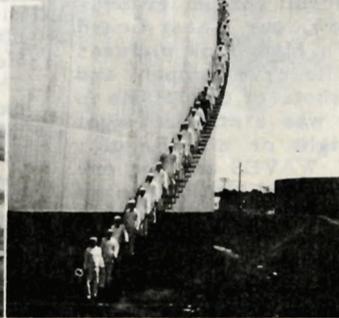
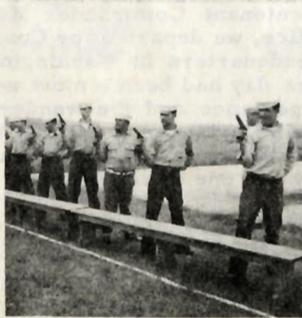
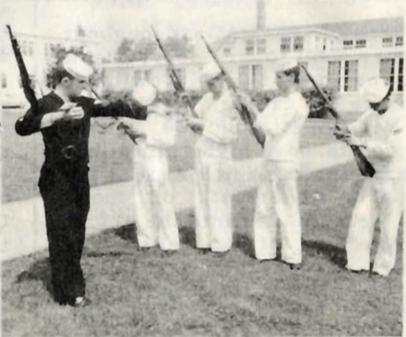
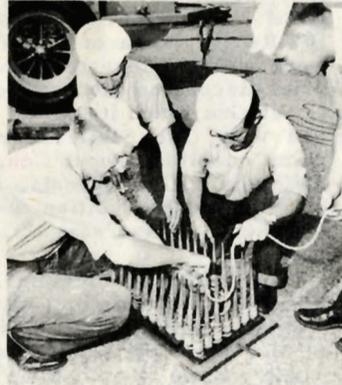
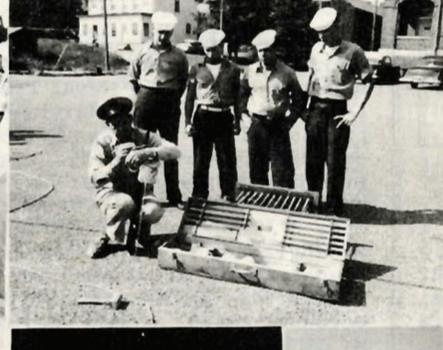
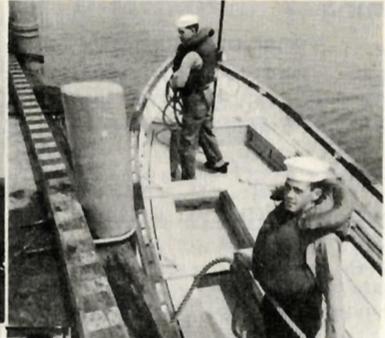
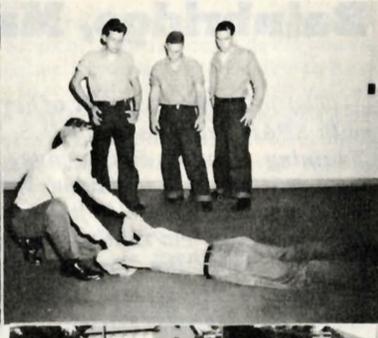
All of these seven SPAR recruits had enlisted in the Coast Guard Women's Reserve as seamen and each one of them was an attractive, interesting person. As mature as they were, however, they were a little confused by their status as SPARs in a sea of WAVES. They were avidly interested in hearing a brief discussion on the history of the Coast Guard and its duties in peace and war. The SPAR recruits had many questions about Coast Guard uniforms, rate schools, extended active duty opportunities, the SPARs' fourteenth Anniversary this November, etc.

Following our meeting, we returned to the main hall where final pictures were taken before the SPARs joined their drill class.

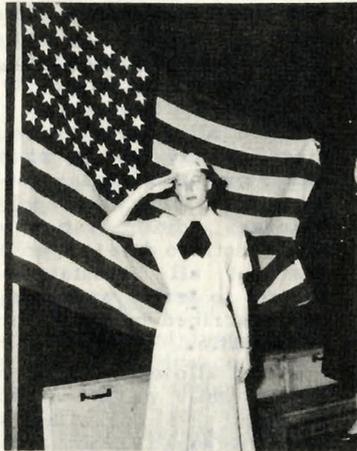
After a cup of good Navy coffee in Lieutenant Commander Kelleher's office, we departed for Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D. C. The day had been a most rewarding experience and the wonderful cordiality extended to us by WAVE personnel made the occasion an enjoyable one to remember.

(Editor's Note: See some of the training pictures taken at Bainbridge during Lieutenant Schroeder's visit on page 5 of this issue.)

Summer Training at Groton, Conn. 1956



SPARs training and "on the job" 1956



Government Life Insurance and the New Survivor Benefits Act

If you are presently on active duty or have recently been released therefrom, the Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act which becomes effective on 1 January 1957 may require some action on your part in the near future regarding government life insurance in order to insure that your dependents will realize maximum benefits under this piece of recent legislation.

Since the so-called \$10,000 free insurance coverage will be discontinued after 31 December 1956, the new law contains provisions to protect the rights of certain servicemen and veterans who have previously held government life insurance. However, to enjoy the maximum protection, most persons will have to exercise such rights within specified periods of time. To help you determine whether or not you should take some action prior to certain dates mentioned below, some background information on government life insurance is offered to give a better understanding of the courses which may be open to you.

Nearly all persons will come within one of 3 groups.

Group 1: Persons who were performing active military service prior to 16 September 1940 were eligible for United States Government Life Insurance (USGLI). Those performing active service between 16 September 1940 and 25 April 1951 were eligible for National Service Life Insurance (NSLI). If you applied for such insurance and paid the premiums on it, you were issued a numbered policy by the government and upon your death, your beneficiary became entitled to the proceeds of this insurance policy.

Group 2: Persons who entered upon active duty on or after 27 June 1950 having no government life insurance in effect were automatically covered by \$10,000 worth of free government insurance so long as they remained in active service and until 120 days after release from active duty. Since the law specifically provided for this free indemnity coverage, no insurance policies were issued to persons who came within this group.

Group 3: After 25 April 1951, persons on active duty holding USGLI or NSLI policies on which they had been paying premiums were permitted to place payment of future premiums under waiver and by so doing, in effect, placed themselves under the free insurance coverage for so long as they remained on active duty and until 120 days after release therefrom. If placed under

waiver, 5 year term policies were automatically renewed. In addition, a policy holder could cancel the waiver at any time and resume payment of the premiums.

The following is a breakdown by groups and significant dates:

If you come within Group 1 and-

- You have continuously paid premiums on your policy, no action is required.

- You surrendered a permanent type government policy between 25 April 1951 and 1 January 1957 while performing active duty and provided you have continuously remained on active duty (except for breaks in service of not more than 120 days), you may reinstate or replace such policy by written application to the Veterans Administration at any time while you are on active duty or within 120 days after release.

- You allowed a policy to lapse since 23 July 1953 by failing to pay either or both of the last two monthly premiums, you may apply to the Veterans Administration for reinstatement. No date is specified in the law but all reinstatements are subject to terms and conditions to be prescribed by the Veterans Administration.

- You allowed a term policy to expire while on active duty after 25 April 1951 or within 120 days after released from active duty, and in either case prior to 1 January 1957, you may have your policy replaced upon application to the Veterans Administration at any time while you continue to perform active duty or within 120 days after your release therefrom. However, you must have performed continuous active duty since the date your term insurance expired except for breaks in service of not more than 120 days.

If you come within Group 2 and-

- If you are released from active duty during 1956, you may apply to the Veterans Administration for a 5 year term policy within 120 days from release but no later than 31 December 1956. To be honored, such applications must be accompanied by proper remittances for payments of premiums and must have been received by the Veterans Administration, or placed in the mails properly directed to the Veterans Administration, or delivered to an authorized representative of the Coast Guard prior to 1 January 1957.

- If 120 days has already passed since the date of your release from active duty and you did not apply for a policy, no action is required since you are not eligible for government life insurance.

- If you will not be released from active duty prior to 1 January 1957 no action is required and you will not be eligible for government life insurance unless the Veterans Administration determines that you have a service-connected disability. If such determination is made, you have 1 year from the date of the VA finding to apply for insurance.

If you come within Group 3 and-

- If you are on active duty, your right to apply for waiver of premiums ends on 31 December 1956. All waivers in effect on 31 December 1956 may be continued thereafter and, in fact, will be continued as long as you remain on continuous active duty unless you request the Veterans Administration to cancel your waiver. However, if you do not cancel your waiver prior to 1 May 1957, the benefits which your dependents will receive, if you die in active service on or after 1 May 1957, will be restricted to Veterans Administration death compensation rates in effect prior to 1 January 1957, the effective date of the new law. In most cases these benefits will be substantially less than the broader benefits under the new act and therefore it is important that each member give serious thought to the cancellation of waiver of premiums prior to 1 May 1957 and, also, the continuation of his government life insurance. By resuming full payment of premiums which have been under waiver, a serviceman's survivor will not only be eligible for the more liberal benefits of the new law, but will also be entitled to the full benefits of his insurance policy.

It should be noted, however, that 1 May 1957 is not a true deadline. If you do not cancel the waiver prior to that date, your survivors will receive compensation under the old law but you may, at a later date, request such a cancellation and thereby bring your family under the new benefits. Also, at the time of such later cancellation, you may resume payment of premiums on your policy.

Information on how you may cancel waiver and keep your policy in force will be disseminated throughout the Coast Guard.

No matter which group you are in and even though you take no action prior to the cut-off dates, the new law preserves your right to apply for government life insurance in one instance. Any person who, on or after 1 January 1957, is released from active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training and is found

ACDUTRA Personnel to Need Social Security Account Numbers

Title IV of the Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act, Public Law 881, provides wage credits for active military service toward Social Security benefits. Under this Act, on or after January 1, 1957, all members of the Coast Guard Reserve who perform active duty for training come under the contributory coverage provisions of the Social Security system. In order that the wage credits and deductions may be credited to a member's account, each member who performs active duty for training on or after January 1, 1957, must have a Social Security Account Number Card. (Personnel Instruction 57-56 describes procedure for obtaining your social security card.)

Have You Submitted Form CG-3684?

Have you sent in Form CG-3684-- your "Initial Screening and Qualifications Questionnaire"? Reservists who have not done this yet are reminded to do so as soon as possible.

This questionnaire is required for continuous screening of the Ready Reserve. Make sure TODAY that you have met this responsibility.

SIX MONTHS--Cont. from p. 2

Washington, D.C. The term "active duty for training" includes any full-time duty in the Nation's active military service for training...any full-time training duty performed for periods of 14 days or more by members of the National Guard or Air National Guard of the United States while they are members of these two organizations in their respective states.

The term "active duty" does NOT, however, include inactive duty training such as weekly drill or training periods...whether such a period is performed during a week or two or more such periods are combined into one period of a day or more performed over a weekend, or at bi-weekly, monthly, or other intervals.

All delays and postponements granted by this bulletin shall continue until terminated by the Director of Selective Service.

This bulletin does NOT apply to registrants who volunteer for induction.



Official U.S. Coast Guard Photo

Coast Guard Reserve personnel from the Washington Coast Guard Organized Reserve Training Unit (Port Security) 05-146, receive their pay from Chief Pay Clerk John S. Costello, after undergoing two weeks on active duty with the Coast Guard in Norfolk, Va. Left to right - standing - Gunnery mate second class Harold D. Davis; Seaman Apprentice Richard Anderson; Seaman Apprentice Joel S. Davis and Seaman Apprentice William C. Butler.

GOVERNMENT--Cont. from p. 6

by the Veterans Administration to be suffering from a service-connected disability for which compensation would be payable if 10 per centum or more in degree and except for which he would be insurable under Veterans Administration standards is eligible to apply for government life insurance within one year from the date of the Veterans Administration finding.

RECRUIT--Cont. from p. 1

completed training with satisfactory grades. Several companies completed training with no failures. An average of sixty-four percent of the trainees qualified over the "A" course with the M-1 rifle. Thirty-five men qualified as "pistol marksman" firing the .45 caliber pistol over the "E" course. These firing records are considered very good since the majority of the trainees had never fired or received instruction on either weapon before. The companies that graduated on June 16th and July 28th received a verbal "Very well done" for their performance in the weekly regimental review.

The outstanding recruit was GRZEGOREK, Zenner S. (2027-522) SR who is a member of ORTUPS 09-237, Detroit, Michigan. Grzegorek attained a perfect score on the final examination and was rated as outstanding by his Company Commander and the Reserve Training Officer.

CG Reserve Policy Board Set for November 26th

The annual Coast Guard Reserve Policy Board for fiscal year 1957 will be convened at Coast Guard Headquarters on November 26th. The board will consist of the following members:

- CAPT S. R. SANDS, JR., USCG District Reserve Director, Third Coast Guard District
- CDR Edward G. CARDWELL, USCGR District Reserve Director, Fifth Coast Guard District
- CDR John A. HEY, USCGR-R, First Coast Guard District Commanding Officer, ORTUPS 01-542, Boston, Mass.
- CDR Italo W. RICCIUTI, USCGR-R, Eighth Coast Guard District Member of VTU 8-1, New Orleans, La.
- CDR Edward L. JENSSEN, USCGR-R, Third Coast Guard District, NROS, New Haven, Conn.
- CDR John C. J. MERRIFIELD, USCGR-R Thirteenth Coast Guard District
- CDR Arnold E. CARLSON, USCG Coast Guard Headquarters
- LCDR Eugene F. TOMPANE, USCGR-R, Eleventh Coast Guard District Commanding Officer, ORTUAG 11-055, Phoenix, Arizona
- LT Valeria BERG, USCGR(W) Office of District Reserve Director, Ninth Coast Guard District
- LCDR Van Dyck HUBBARD, USCGR, (Recorder) Coast Guard Headquarters

ACDUTRA--Cont. from p. 1

Reservists are advised that the contemplated increase in the Reserve training program, particularly in relation to the six-month trainee program, will require the recall to extended active duty of additional Reserve personnel. Notice will be given through the RESERVIST at a later date, describing the ranks and rates which will be desired. Assignment of Reservists selected will be for general duty and not necessarily to the Reserve training program.

Attendance Figures - ORTUs

August 1956

National Average	85.8%
Highest District	
13th CG District	88%
Highest ORTUPS	
ORTUPS 11-635	
Bakersfield, Calif.	97%
Highest ORTUAG	
ORTUAG 05-147	
Washington, D.C.	93.4%

Reserve Officers Training School Made Use of Academy Facilities

The Reserve Officers Training School was established for the first time this summer to provide Reserve Officers in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Ninth Coast Guard Districts with one or more Refresher Courses that would be useful to them and the Service in the event of mobilization. The school was established under the direct supervision of the Officer-in-Charge, Officer Indoctrination School, Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. This summer 4 two-week classes were convened from July first to August 21st. A total of 108 Reserve officers attended the school.

Four officer instructors were assigned to the school and officers from the Officer Candidate School lectured on several subjects.

The curriculum included courses in Law Enforcement, Firefighting, ABC, Code of Conduct, Communications, Small Arms, swimming and practical seamanship.

Classes were scheduled from 0800 to 1700 Monday through Friday, and from 0800 to 1200 on Saturday. A few night classes in CIC, Anti-Submarine Warfare, Maneuvering Board and LORAN were held.

The excellent facilities of the Coast Guard Academy contributed to this training program and, in general, the Reserve Officers Training School was a success.

Plans for special schools for Reserve officers at New London are being considered for future training programs.

Port Security Designators Show Deficiency

Among other standards, mobilization requirements for the Coast Guard Reserve list the numbers of officers needed in each of the 28 authorized specialties. These specialties, or qualifications, are listed on page IV of the Coast Guard Reserve Officers' Register (CG-238) published June 30, 1956. This page also describes the reasons for assigning designator code numbers, how they are assigned, and how and why they may be changed. Experience, training, and prolonged disuse are prime reasons for changing an officer's qualifications.

A review of on-board strength in September 1956 revealed there is a

In This Issue

This is the 3rd Anniversary issue of The Coast Guard RESERVIST. In this edition we are also celebrating the Coast Guard Women Reserves' 14th birthday. The main contents of the special eight-page format, however, concern the reports received at Headquarters on the Reserve's summer training program. On this occasion, also, your editorial staff extends best wishes to Coast Guard Reservists everywhere who comprise this periodical's audience.

large deficiency of Reserve officers with Port Security designators (95) while there is a surplus in several other fields. The latest description of designators reads as follows for a port security specialist:

"Primary duties involve the security of ports, vessels, and waterfront facilities. Directs or assists in directing the duties of personnel assigned to Port Security duties. An officer so qualified must have one of the following qualifications:

"(a) Have been assigned to active duty in a COTP office or Port Security Unit for a period of six months or more, or

"(b) Have been designated by the Commandant (OPL) as an explosive loading supervisor, or

"(c) Have been designated by the Commandant (OPL) after having served for a period of one year in ORTUPS, or

"(d) Have completed one or more of the service schools under the Port Security program."

Membership in an Organized Reserve Port Security unit is not in itself sufficient reason for one to assume a 95 designator. Since each request for a change of designator will be considered individually, attention will also be paid to the type of active duty for training the officer has performed, his civilian experience in fields closely related to port security, and inactive duty study which the officer may have done in subjects useful to the Port Security program.

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 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.



Official U.S. Coast

Captain Dwight A. Chase, USCG, Commander, Second Coast Guard District, presents the annual award to Lieutenant Commander E. Fahey, USCGR, Commanding Officer of ORTUPS 02-225 St. Louis, Mo. This award was earned for outstanding achievement during the fiscal year 1956. Commander S. M. Cain, USCG, Assistant Districts Reserve Director, standing behind Captain Chase, takes part in the ceremony.