



REFUELING USS *Harry F. Bauer* (DM 26) during fleet exercises, Regular and Reserve crews aboard USS *Missouri* (BB 62) hold lines taut between ships.

Reserve Cruise Heads For 'Land Of Midnight Sun'

Heading for the "land of the midnight sun," approximately 400 Reservists from eastern, midwest and Pacific coast states will board a Navy supply convoy this summer to Point Barrow, Alaska.

The regular annual supply expedition into the Arctic will consist of three to five cargo vessels, two LSTs and an ice-breaker. After a training period ashore from 1 to 20 June, the vessels will sail from San Diego, Calif., returning about 25 August.

Reservists on the cruise will receive 30 days' pay and allowances. Full subsistences will be furnished for the entire expedition, as well as all special cold weather clothing.

Point Barrow is the Navy's base for northern oil fields and weather stations, and is ice bound part of the year.

Quotas for the Arctic cruise have already been filled. Personnel desiring to make other Reserve cruises, of two weeks' duration, should contact their district commandants about six weeks in advance of the desired date of embarkation, listing alternative dates in case there are no billets available at the requested time.

Summer cruises are now being scheduled for the Great Lakes, Atlantic, Pacific, and the Caribbean.

CDR John Koehler, USNR, Named Assistant SecNav

Reservist John T. Koehler, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, commanded the Navy's first underwater demolition team to engage in combat during World War II.

The 45-year-old Reserve commander has been awarded the Silver Star Medal for his work in connection with pre-assault demolition work on the beaches of Roi-Namur in the Marshalls. Prior to this duty he served with a naval advance base group in the Mediterranean, participating in the invasion of Sicily where he served as beachmaster during the assault operation. CDR Koehler returned to inactive duty in November 1945.

As Assistant SecNav he will direct the material procurement program in its business and legal aspects.

Joint Army-Navy Radio Network

A joint radio network established by the Army and Naval Reserve stations has been inaugurated in the 8th ND.

Using Army-Navy procedure, the new communications network affords an excellent means for joint communications training of Naval Reservists, as well as additional communications channels for possible use during emergencies.

Organized Units Compete In ND 'Eliminations'

District-wide competitions are now underway to select the best surface and submarine divisions in the Organized Reserve.

Each naval district will nominate its candidate to compete in the final eliminations for the James Forrestal and Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz Trophies for fiscal 1949.

All district winners in the surface and submarine components of the Reserve will be chosen by 30 June 1949.

The competition will be based on an individual unit's excellence in training (40 points) personnel and administration (30 points each).

The personnel inspection will be based on fulfillment of quota requirements, attendance, neatness, military bearing and correct uniforms.

Marks in training will be based on participation in drills and correspondence courses, quality of classroom instruction, utilization of personnel, and planning of the training program.

Administrative efficiency will be marked on the basis of completeness of service records, maintenance of required files, clothing, small stores and medical supplies, welfare programs and opportunities for advancement.

It is contemplated to expand the national contests to include competitions between Seabee companies, Naval Transportation Service companies, Communications Supplementary Activity groups, Organized Intelligence and Electronic Warfare units.

Navy Offers Training Facilities To Coast Guard Reservists

Coast Guard Reservists now are authorized to participate in the training program of Naval Reserve activities.

Members of the Coast Guard, which operates under the Navy in time of war, may attend all Reserve programs except aviation, as follows: (1) by being integrated as individuals into Reserve training groups which pertain to their rating or classification, or (2) by holding classes and drills as units using Reserve facilities, as long as such facilities are available without incurring additional expenses.

Coast Guard Reservists are not eligible, however, to receive pay or allowances for attending Navy drills.



MASCOT "Cinders" shows results of training as member of Reserve Escort Carrier Group 71, NAS, Glenview, Ill.

Officers On Active Duty Must Apply For Retention

Requests for retention on active duty should be made as soon as possible by Reserve officers except those in the Medical, Dental and Nurse Corps, who are serving on a yearly contractual basis under the Regular Navy appropriation (PSNP).

In order to meet curtailed budget requirements the Navy announced in AlNav 10-49 that it will not be able to continue all Reserve officers on active duty after 30 June 1949.

The AlNav does not apply to officers on active duty under Appropriation Naval Reserve, in connection with training, administering and organizing the Reserve program, including station and shipkeepers.

All Reservist officers on active duty and paid from Regular Navy funds except those in the Medical, Dental and Nurse Corps who desire to be retained beyond their contractual period should submit their requests via their commanding officer in order to reach BuPers (attention Pers 311) not later than 1 May 1949.

It is expected that funds will be insufficient to continue all Reserves now on active duty, particularly in the unrestricted line including aviation. Reserve officers who do not request or who are not approved for retention may expect separation on completion of their current contractual period.

No request for retention is required in the case of Medical, Dental and Nurse Corps personnel. Those who do not desire retention should submit requests for release from active duty via their commanding officer to BuPers in order to meet the above deadline. Such requests should indicate desired effective dates for release from active duty.

Medical officers retained under provisions of AlNav 281-46 need not submit requests for release as they will be released automatically. However, they are still needed, and requests for continued active duty are invited.

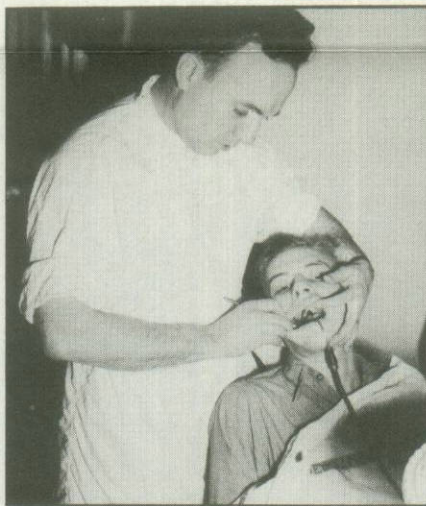
SEA Editorial Services Open To USNR Newspapers

If your Reserve unit publishes a newspaper or periodical, you are now entitled to use the Navy's SEA news and feature services.

SEA stands for Ships' Editorial Association, a facility of BuPers which offers free to editors of Regular Navy or Reserve publications a weekly clip-sheet of informative Navy news and feature material, a four-panel comic strip, cartoons, and news and feature pictures.

In addition mats or pre-cut stencils are supplied to publications.

Officers in charge of Navy or Marine Corps Reserve units may request enrollment of their periodical as a member of SEA, in accordance with BuPers Circ. Ltr. 118 of 30 June 1948. Requests should be addressed to Ships' Editorial Association, BuPers, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.



SHIPBOARD DRILL performed by Reserve dentist LT. H. C. Meyers, during cruise aboard USS Kearsarge (CV 33).

Personnel Processed For Draft Should Notify Boards Of Reserve Status

Local draft boards for Selective Service are required to know the status of Reservists being processed for induction.

All Reservists should inform the local board that they are members of the Naval Reserve, and inform the board of the name and address of the command holding their records, under any of the following conditions:

1. When they submit their Selective Service questionnaire;
2. When they are classified in Class 1-A, if they have already submitted a questionnaire;
3. When they are ordered to take an armed forces physical examination prior to reporting for induction; or
4. When they are about to be issued orders for any of the above.

Local boards will then contact a Reservist's commandant and obtain the information required to ascertain whether an individual is to be postponed or is to be inducted under the draft act.

Announcement Of Ship Reunion

By popular request *The Naval Reservist* will carry news of ship reunions and other organizations from time to time. If your unit is planning a reunion, notify the Editor, *The Naval Reservist*, Room 1807, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.

Best results will be obtained by sending your announcements at least four months in advance.

• **USS Hornet (CV12)**—Crew members and air group members and their families are invited to a reunion in Washington, D. C. over the last weekend in April or the first in May 1949. Over 700 have already indicated their interest. Arrangements are under way to provide Navy quarters for Reserve male personnel who want them, and hotel reservations can be made through the committee. Write to: Captain C. H. Duerfeldt, Telegraph Road, Alexandria, Va.

• **USS YMS 47**—Annual reunion from Friday, 3 June to Sunday, 5 June 1949, at "The Alpine," RFD 3, Box 195, Kingston, N. Y. Contact Hans Olaf Thummel at that address.

• **USS Massachusetts (BB 59)**—Reunion in Boston during the month of May 1949. Contact James L. Harrington, 158 Salem St., Reading, Mass. For details of a new organization known as the *USS Massachusetts Associates*, write to J. E. Shiels, YNC, c/o USNAS, Squantum, Mass.

• **USS Phoenix (CL 46)**—Reunion planned for the summer of 1949 in Philadelphia, Pa. Former personnel or surviving parents and wives should contact E. R. C. Garvin, Box 284, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

• **USS Marcus Island (CVE 77)**—The third annual reunion of Ships', Squadrons' and Flag Officers of USS *Marcus Island* was held in February in New York City. For information on future meetings write to James S. Morgan, Room 1101, 64 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.



SWAB DETAIL—Reserve trainees take their turn scrubbing hose aboard USS Coral Sea (CVB 43) during field day.

Regulations And Privileges Governing Use Of Navy Uniforms And Official Titles By Inactive Reservists; Deadline Set For Insignia, Uniform Changes

The following article is presented to answer the vast number of queries by inactive Reservists regarding their rights and privileges in the use of official titles, when to appear in Navy uniform, eligibility for service awards, and the wearing of military decorations on uniforms and civilian clothes.

Postwar regulations have established a new rating structure which has brought about numerous changes in enlisted men's insignia. At the same time new uniform changes have become effective. The new rating insignia and uniform readjustments must be complied with, in most cases, by 2 Apr 1949.

The section on decorations and ribbons is summarized from a recently published book (NavPers 15790) which gives a detailed picture of all decorations, medals, ribbons, and badges of the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and includes lists of ships and units eligible for campaign and occupation medals.

WHEN TO WEAR UNIFORMS. Members of the Naval Reserve on inactive duty may wear uniforms at drills and when performing authorized training duty with or without pay, and when performing necessary travel to and from drills or duty stations.

Inactive Reservists may not appear in uniform at unauthorized times, but may wear them upon appropriate "occasions of ceremony," including military ceremonies, memorial services, military funerals or balls, parades, and on Memorial Day. "Occasions of ceremony" are also interpreted to include meetings or functions of associations formed for military purposes, the membership of which is composed largely or entirely of honorably discharged veterans of the services or Reserve personnel.

Reserve officers engaged in a civilian capacity in the instruction of a cadet corps or similar organization at approved naval, military and maritime academies or approved educational institutions may wear Navy uniforms.

Merchant Marine Naval Reserve officers may not wear their naval uniforms in their civilian occupations in the merchant marine. However, they must wear a prescribed Naval Reserve insignia approved by the Secretary of the Navy on their Merchant Marine uniforms if employed in merchant ships where uniforms are worn. (Except when ordered to active duty in time of war or national emergency, Merchant Marine Reservists are not required to possess naval uniforms. When performing training or active Navy duty in peacetime they may wear the uniforms prescribed by the steamship companies by which they are employed.)

All discharged persons who have served honorably in the Navy or Marine Corps during war (whether they are members of the Reserve or not) are also entitled to bear the official title and to wear their service uniforms of the highest rank or rating held by them during their war service, upon "occasions of ceremony" which are essentially of a military character as listed above. In such cases persons who are not now members of the Reserve, and who served during World War II, must wear the cloth honorable discharge emblem on the right breast of outer uniform clothing, immediately above the top line of the pockets or approximately in that position if the uniform has no breast pocket. They are authorized to wear the uniform while traveling to and from a ceremony provided such travel in uniform can be completed on the day of the ceremony.

RECENT UNIFORM CHANGES. Changes in uniforms for officers and enlisted men now in effect include the following:

- Chief petty officers and stewards replace the old-style four-button blue coat and overcoat with officer style blue coat and overcoat. The old type of overcoat may be altered to conform with the new requirements by replacing the black buttons with gilt buttons and adding a half belt to the back of the overcoat with two gilt buttons sewed thereon.
- The dark-gray uniforms and the black corde purse of members of the Nurse Corps are abolished.
- Gray uniforms are abolished, except that Reservists who are not on extended active duty may wear grays for periods of training duty and drills until 15 Oct 1949. Grays may also be worn until this date on board ships while actually at sea. The gray shirt may not be worn with blue uniforms. When wearing gray uniforms Reserve personnel shall conform to existing instructions regarding khaki uniforms for Regular personnel.
- The authority for officers to wear gold lace stripes only on the outer side of the sleeve of officers' blue coats is now canceled. The stripes must encircle the sleeve.
- The khaki cotton coat has been abolished (khaki uniforms made of tropical worsted, wool or rayon gabardine, Palm Beach or similar fabrics shall be worn and have been designated Service Dress, Khaki), except for liberty on foreign stations where dry cleaning facilities are not available.
- The khaki cotton shirts and trousers have been designated as Working Khaki and may be worn only on board ships and naval stations, including Reserve

training centers, but not on leave or liberty.

- Only brown shoes and brown or khaki socks are authorized for wearing with khaki service dress and khaki working uniforms by officers, CPOs, and stewards, and with the Aviation Winter Working Uniform by officers and chief petty officers authorized to wear it.

- Only white shoes and socks are authorized for wear with the White Tropical Uniform by officers, CPOs, and stewards.

- Only white or natural socks are authorized for wear with white uniforms by enlisted men other than CPOs and stewards.

- Shirts made of tropical fabrics may be worn with Service Dress, Khaki, as an optional item by officers, CPOs, and stewards.

- The uniform consisting of white coat and blue trousers, formerly authorized for officers as Service Dress, E, has been abolished.

- White gloves are worn by women officers and enlisted personnel with Service Dress, Blue (B and A) on formal or social occasions.

- NROTC midshipmen officers are authorized to wear metal pin-on rank devices on each collar tip of the blue and khaki working uniform shirt.

- The enlisted man's overcoat has been altered to include a new convertible type collar. The old overcoat may still be worn.

- A new khaki lightweight raincoat has been approved for officers, CPOs, and stewards. It will be available about June 1949 and can be worn with the khaki and white uniforms as an optional item. Also authorized is a khaki rain cap cover for officers, CPOs, and stewards.

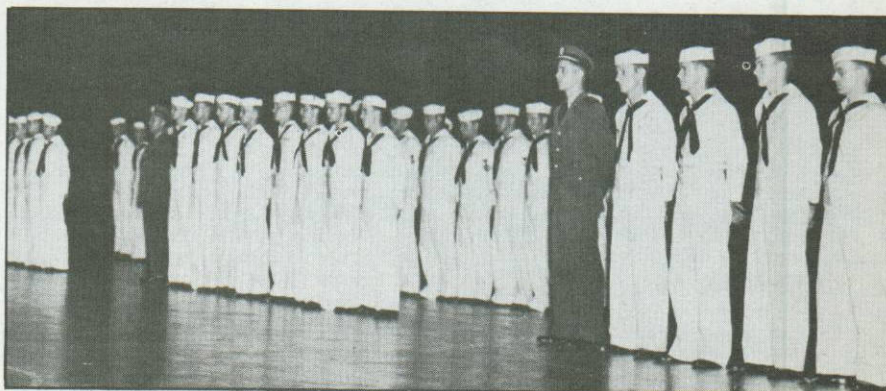
NAVY INSIGNIA CHANGES. Postwar regulations which became effective 2 Apr 1948 must be complied with by 2 Apr 1949. They include the following:

- All rating badges will be worn on the left sleeve of uniforms between the shoulder and the elbow.

- The new rating insignia and specialty marks as described in the May and July 1948 issues of *The Naval Reservist* should be on all uniforms by this date.

- All distinguishing marks (gun captain, rangefinder operator, etc.) will be

(Continued on next page)



UNIFORM INSPECTION of Reservists during drill at U. S. Naval Academy.

Rules For Wearing Decorations And Ribbons On Uniforms And Civilian Clothes; How To Determine Eligibility For Campaign And Service Awards

(Continued from page 3)

worn on the right sleeve between the shoulder and elbow, except that aviation and submarine qualification awards will continue to be worn on the left breast.

- Pay grades and rating groups of enlisted men in the 5th, 6th, and 7th pay grades are indicated by diagonal stripes worn on the upper part of the left sleeve in the same position as prescribed for rating badges.

- Nonrated men of the 5th pay grade wear three diagonal stripes, those of the 6th pay grade wear two stripes and those of the 7th pay grade wear one stripe. The stripes are white for seamen, hospitalmen, dentalmen, and stewardsmen; red for firemen; emerald green for airmen; and light blue for constructionmen.

- Branch marks are no longer authorized, being replaced by the new group-rate marks, and the cuff marks will be worn only as a decorative feature, with all men wearing three stripes.

Recent changes concerning rating badges and insignia include:

- A rating badge consisting of silver eagle and specialty mark with blue chevrons has been approved for CPOs and chief stewards for wear on Service Dress, Khaki, only.

- Authority for CPOs and stewards to wear a rating badge consisting of a blue eagle, specialty mark and chevrons on the khaki cotton shirt has been approved, since a coat will not normally be worn with the Khaki Working Uniform.

- Aviation Cadets will wear shoulder marks on Service Dress, Khaki, instead of the anchor insignia previously worn on the lapels of the coat.

NAVY DECORATION CHANGES.

Service ribbons will be worn in $\frac{3}{8}$ " lengths instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ " as heretofore.

This length is optional until 1 Oct 1951, after which date it becomes mandatory. Either of the lengths may be worn during the optional period, but not a mixture.

The Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon, Distinguished Unit Emblem, and Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon may be worn at such time as medals are again authorized for wear—the senior one only to be worn on the right breast.

Expert Riflemen and Expert Pistol Shot Medal Ribbons will be removed from the uniform if the individual fails to requalify within four years from date of previous qualification.

USE OF OFFICIAL TITLES. Reservists on inactive duty retain and may use in civilian life the highest official titles, temporary or permanent, to which they have been appointed or promoted.

The use of Navy titles in commercial enterprise depends on active or inactive duty status, as follows:

- All personnel of the naval service on inactive duty, including Reserve officers and enlisted men, are permitted to use their official naval titles in connection with commercial enterprises.

- Personnel on active duty, including Regular, retired, and Reserve personnel, are forbidden to use their naval titles in commercial enterprises. Authorship of material for publication is exempt from this provision.

WEARING OF DECORATIONS ON CIVILIAN CLOTHES. The honorable discharge button may be worn on civilian clothes, by all veterans honorably discharged from the military service.

The honorable service lapel button may be worn on civilian clothes by all persons who served honorably during World War II.

The Naval Reserve lapel button may be worn on civilian clothes by all members of the Naval Reserve not on active duty. These buttons may be obtained by writing to your district commandant.

Other decorations, medals, badges, and ribbons shall not be worn on overcoats, nor with civilian clothes, except that on appropriate occasions miniature medals complete with authorized appurtenances may be worn with civilian evening dress. The Medal of Honor shall not be worn in miniature.

Miniature replicas of ribbons (except the Medal of Honor ribbon) made in the form of lapel buttons may be worn on civilian clothes.

The ribbon of the Medal of Honor, made up in rosette form, may be worn on civilian clothes.

ELIGIBILITY FOR SERVICE AWARDS.

If you think you are eligible for a campaign or occupation service or other medal, but aren't sure, write to the Chief of Naval Personnel, Washington 25, D. C., giving your name, rank or rate, service or file number, and the particulars under which you earned it.

If you don't know how many engagement stars you are qualified to wear on a ribbon, you can find out by referring to "Decorations, Medals, Ribbons, and Badges of the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard" (NavPers 15790).

All ships and units eligible for campaign or occupation medals are listed in this book, copies of which have been distributed to all ships and stations, including naval districts, NRTC units and recruiting stations.

Not more than one of the several decorations authorized by Federal law or executive order will be awarded for the same act of service.

No campaign or service medal will be issued to a member of the Navy who during the inclusive period for which such medal is authorized served under other than honorable conditions.

HOW TO OBTAIN MEDALS. The American Defense Service Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and area

Precedence of Decorations

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Medal of Honor | 31. Spanish Cam |
| 2. Medal of Honor (1917-18)* | 32. Philippine C |
| 3. Navy Cross | 33. China Relief |
| 4. Distinguished Service Medal | 34. Cuban Pacific |
| 5. Silver Star Medal | 35. Nicaraguan C |
| 6. Legion of Merit | (1912) |
| 7. Distinguished Flying Cross | 36. Mexican Serv |
| 8. Navy and Marine Corps Medal | 37. Haitian Cam |
| 9. Bronze Star Medal | 38. Dominican C |
| 10. Air Medal | 39. Victory Meda |
| 11. Commendation Ribbon | 40. Haitian Camp |
| 12. Purple Heart | (1919-20) |
| 13. Specially Meritorious Medal* | 41. Second Nicar |
| 14. Presidential Unit Citation | Medal |
| 15. Navy Unit Commendation | 42. Yangtze Serv |
| 16. Gold Life-Saving Medal | 43. China Service |
| 17. Silver Life-Saving Medal | 44. American De |
| 18. Reserve Special Commendation | Medal |
| Ribbon | 45. Area Campa |
| 19. Good Conduct Medals (Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard) | in order of |
| 20. Naval Reserve Medal | America |
| 21. Organized Marine Corps Reserve Medal | Europe |
| 22. Dewey Medal | Eastern |
| 23. Sampson Medal | Asiatic-P |
| 24. Peary Polar Expedition Medal | 46. World War I |
| 25. NC-4 Medal | 47. Navy Occupa |
| 26. Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal (1928-30) | ed—2 Sep |
| 27. Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal (1933-35) | date) |
| 28. U. S. Antarctic Expedition Medal (1939-41) | 49. Marine Corp |
| 29. Civil War Medal | 50. Philippine D |
| 30. Expeditionary Medal (Navy and Marine Corps) | 51. Philippine Li |
| | 52. Philippine Li |
| | bon |
| | 53. Admiral Tre |
| | Navy Leag |
| | 54. Knox Gun-Po |

* No longer awarded

campaign medals (American, European, African-Middle Eastern, and Asiatic-Pacific) are distributed by Navy recruiting stations and substations and by commandants of naval districts, river commands, and CNAResTra. They are authorized to issue the actual medals to veterans and inactive Reservists upon evidence shown of eligibility, including discharge certificates or release orders.

The China Service and Navy Occupation Service medals are not yet available. When they are ready for distribution, information concerning procedures for application will be disseminated through the press and service organizations.

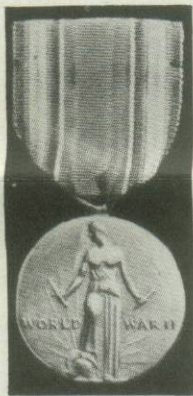
For other medals which you have earned but not received, write to the Chief of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C., via your commandant.

SERVICE RIBBONS. Service ribbons are worn in lieu of the medals or decorations you have earned. The ribbons are the same as the ribbons that support the decoration's medal, with sufficient stiffening to keep them from wrinkling.

Ribbons should not be impregnated with unnatural preservatives nor be worn with plastic or artificial coverings.

Ribbons are worn in horizontal rows of three each, if you have that many. If not in multiples of three the upper row shall contain the lesser number, the center of this row being centered over the row beneath it. (See the section on Decoration Changes, above.)

The ribbon having highest precedence is in the topmost row, on the inboard side, and is followed by other ribbons in the order of precedence (see box above).



World War II Victory Medal

ons, Medals, and Badges

Campaign Medal
Expedition Medal
Expedition Medal
Campaign Medal
Ice Medal
Campaign Medal
Campaign Medal (World War I)
Ice Medal
Cuban Campaign
Ice Medal
Medal (1937-39)
Defense Service
Sign Medals (worn
earned):
n Area
n-African-Middle
n Area
Pacific Area
Victory Medal
tion Service Medal
e Medal (extend-
1945 to indefinite
s Reserve Ribbon
Defense Ribbon
beration Ribbon
ndependence Rib-
nchard Section
ue Medal*
inter Medal*
arded.

SMALL-ARMS MEDALS AND BADGES

1. Expert team rifleman's medal*
2. Expert rifleman's bar*
3. Sharpshooter's medal*
4. Expert pistol shot's pin*
5. Navy and Marine Corps distin-
guished marksman's medal
6. Navy and Marine Corps distin-
guished pistol shot's medal
7. Fleet rifleman's medal
8. Fleet pistol shot's medal
9. Navy expert rifleman's medal
10. Marine Corps expert rifleman's
badge
11. Navy expert pistol shot's medal
12. Marine Corps expert pistol
shot's badge
13. Marine Corps sharpshooter's
badge
14. Marine Corps marksman's
badge
15. Marine Corps rifle competition
badge
16. U. S. Fleet, and Force rifle
match "place" medal
17. Marine Corps Division rifle
competition badge
18. Marine Corps pistol competi-
tion badge
19. U. S. Fleet, Fleet and Force
pistol match "place" medal
20. Marine Corps division pistol
competition badge
21. Lauchheimer trophy badge
22. Short-range battle-practice
medal for midshipmen
23. Medal for Naval Reserve Offi-
cers' Training Corps
24. Marine Corps Basic Badge (and
bars)

ORDER OF WEARING SERVICE RIB- BONS.

Ribbons of American decorations, medals, and badges are worn in the order shown in the box on this page.

Ribbons awarded for performance while in the other branches of the American armed services, if not included here, should be worn in the order specified by the respective service.

In all cases of relative priority Navy decorations take precedence.

Ribbons awarded for war or campaign service should be worn to conform with the chronological sequence in which they were earned.

Ribbons for medals or badges for excellence in small arms firing are worn immediately following those for heroism, meritorious service, and war campaigns.

VETERANS' AND CIVILIAN DECORA- TIONS.

Members in their own right of military societies which commemorate wars of the United States may wear the distinctive medals or badges adopted by those societies on all "occasions of ceremony." Persons who by right of inheritance and election are members of these societies are eligible to wear these decorations.

Members of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other officially recognized veterans societies, and medical or scientific societies may wear the medals or badges adopted by those societies with the decorations earned in military service, while actually attending meetings or conventions, or while in parades or other ceremonies as members of such organizations.

These medals or badges shall be worn after those awarded for service in the

Procedures For Obtaining Medals Outlined By Bureau of Naval Personnel; Precedence Listed For Civilian and Foreign Decorations

branches of the American armed forces.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS. Medals, decorations, and awards from foreign countries may not be accepted by naval personnel, including Reservists, without the consent of Congress.

Any present, decoration, or similar award, including citation, which shall be conferred or presented by any foreign government to any officer or enlisted man of the United States (Reserve or Regular) shall be tendered through the State Department, and not to the individual in person. Such an award will not be delivered by the State Department unless so authorized by act of Congress.

Personnel presented with foreign awards and approved by existing law and the Navy Department, but not transmitted by the Chief of Naval Personnel, should immediately notify the Chief of Naval Personnel upon receipt of such awards for completion of the records.

Foreign decorations may be worn on the same occasions as prescribed for ribbons of American decorations, and shall be worn after all ribbons of American decorations, in the order of the date of receipt, or, if two or more decorations are awarded by the same foreign government, in the order of precedence.

The ribbon of a foreign decoration or service medal will not be worn alone; the ribbon of at least one American decoration, medal, or badge must be worn with a foreign award.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AWARDS. The eligibility requirements listed below are for certain decorations for which a large number of Reservists have qualified or may qualify. Requirements for other awards are listed in NavPers 15790.

Naval Reserve Medal. Awarded by the Chief of Naval Personnel to any officer or enlisted man of the Reserve who completes or has completed 10 years' honorable service in the Navy Reserve, Naval Reserve Force, National Naval Volunteers, or federally recognized Naval Militia in an active duty or inactive duty status, and for each additional 10 years of honorable service a bronze star is worn on the ribbon.

In time of war or national emergency Reservists do not become eligible for the award until they report for active duty.

Application for the medal should be submitted via the commanding officer if the applicant is on active duty; otherwise application may be made to the Chief of Naval Personnel via district commandant. The application, in letter form, must state the period or periods of service upon which the application for the medal and the authority to wear the bronze star (if entitled) is based.

Present holders of the Naval Reserve Medal are authorized to wear bronze stars to which entitled, without specific authorization.

Reserve Special Commendation Ribbon. Awarded to those officers of the Organized Reserve who have officially commanded in a meritorious manner for

a period of four years between 1 Jan 1930 and 7 Dec 1941 an organized battalion, squadron, or separate division (not part of a battalion) of the Naval Reserve, or an organized battalion or squadron of the Marine Corps Reserve, and have had a total service in the Reserve of not less than 10 years. The four-year period need not be continuous, but officers must have been regularly assigned to command such units for a total of four years. As the designation Fleet Reserve was changed to Organized Reserve as of 1 July 1938, command under either designation will qualify.

Good Conduct Medals. Awarded for fidelity, zeal, and obedience to enlisted men, based on length of service and marks. Various changes have been made from time to time since the medal was first authorized in 1870, governing conditions regarding length of service, marks, and recommendations.

Now effective are the eligibility requirements for active service terminated on or after 15 Aug 1945:

(1) Service—any three years of continuous active service as an enlisted person in the Regular Navy, Naval Reserve, or as an inductee. Service during this period in either a commissioned or warrant rank will not be included in computing time served, but will not be considered as an interruption in computing enlisted service. (Duty in the inactive Reserve may not be counted.)

(2) Conduct—within the above three-year period, no convictions by court martial including deck court, not more than one lesser offense, no mark in conduct less than 3.0, an average mark in conduct of not less than 3.8, and a final average of not less than 3.5 in proficiency in rating. No person shall be deprived of a medal or pin because of disciplinary action taken prior or subsequent to this three-year period. When a person is convicted by general court martial, a new three-year period shall begin with the date of restoration to duty, even though on a probationary basis; if convicted by a summary court martial, the new period begins with the date of approval of sentence by the Immediate Superior in Command or the Senior Officer Present; if convicted by deck court, the new period begins with the date of approval by the Convening Authority. The date of commission of an offense tried by court martial will be considered as the date on which the period ends.

The eligibility requirements listed above are not retroactive to enlistment

(Continued on next page)



American Defense
Service Medal

All Ships And Units Named On Eligibility Lists For Campaign, Occupation Ribbons And Engagement Stars In Up-To-Date Navy Publication

(Continued from page 5)

or active service terminating prior to 15 Aug 1945. Requirements for the Good Conduct Medal for early periods may be found listed in NavPers 15790.

American Defense Service Medal. Awarded to all persons in the naval service who served on active duty between 8 Sept 1939 and 7 Dec 1941 inclusive.

Naval Reserve personnel on training duty under orders must have served at least 10 days in such duty. Persons ordered to active duty for physical examination and subsequently disqualified are not entitled to this award.

A "Fleet" service clasp may be worn on the ribbon of the medal by personnel serving on the high seas while regularly attached to any vessel or aircraft squadron of the fleets, including vessels of the Naval Transportation Service and vessels directly under CNO.

A "Base" service clasp may be worn on the ribbon of the medal by individuals serving on shore at bases and naval stations outside continental limits. Duty in Alaska is considered outside continental limits.

A bronze star may be worn on the service ribbon in lieu of any clasp authorized.

A bronze "A" will be worn on the service ribbon by personnel of vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean in actual or potential belligerent contact with the Axis forces at any time between 22 June and 7 Dec 1941. It shall be worn on the suspension ribbon of the medal in lieu of a clasp. For list of ships eligible see NavPers 15790.

AREA CAMPAIGN MEDALS. Eligible Reservists who have not already received the actual medals for area campaigns may apply to their nearest recruiting center or substation for the medals, or to their district commandant, showing evidence of eligibility, including discharge certificates or release orders. The areas of the campaigns are defined in the chart on this page.

Service requirements for the area medals are:

American Area Campaign Medal—7 Dec 1941 to 2 Mar 1946.

European - African - Middle Eastern Area Campaign Medal—7 Dec 1941 to 8 Nov 1945.

Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal—7 Dec 1941 to 2 Mar 1946.

To be eligible for any one of the three campaign medals an individual must fulfill one of the following requirements within the area concerned:

Sea Duty—Serving on board a vessel or attached to a vessel in the designated area for a period of 30 days.

Shore Duty—Attached to and regularly serving on shore in the designated area for 30 days except in the continental U. S. where the requirement is one year.

Combination Duty—Any combination of the two requirements listed above that will aggregate the prescribed time in a designated area.

Patrol Service—Duty in patrol vessels or in an aircraft organization provided the individual has been attached to such unit for a period of 30 days and performed regularly assigned patrols.

Combat—In all cases where a vessel, aircraft, or other unit was engaged by the enemy or attacked by the enemy.

Hazardous Duty—Engaged in hazardous duty in any designated area, where, in the opinion of appropriate commander or ComdtMarCor, such duty was as hazardous as combat duty.

Personnel in a *passenger status* (observers, visitors, couriers, or escorts) and individuals on *temporary or temporary additional duty* on and after 1 July 1945 are referred to special requirements listed in NavPers 15790.

ENGAGEMENT STARS FOR AREA CAMPAIGN MEDALS. Bronze stars shall be worn on an area service ribbon and on suspension ribbons of medals by individuals authorized to wear them for honorable service in a ship, aircraft unit, or shore-based force, for actual combat service in the several operations and engagements of the war or for equally hazardous duty.

Not more than one star will be awarded for a single operation or engagement. Units supporting an engagement or operation, but subject only to the ordinary hazards of war, do not merit a star.

If more than one star is earned they shall be worn in a horizontal line close to the center of the ribbon. A silver star is worn in lieu of five bronze stars.

All operations and engagements for which stars are authorized and the ships and units which are eligible are contained in NavPers 15790.

Navy Occupation Service Medal. Awarded for occupation duty on shore and aboard ships as follows:

(1) For duty in the European-African-Middle Eastern area performed during the period beginning on and after 8 May 1945 until a terminal date still to be designated. (Services performed in this area between 9 May and 8 Nov 1945 shall not be credited toward

individual eligibility unless the individual is already eligible for the campaign medal of this area for service performed prior to 8 May 1945.)

(2) Awarded also for occupation duty in the Asiatic-Pacific area for the period beginning on and after 2 Sept 1945. (Services performed between 3 Sept 1945 and 2 Mar 1946 will not be credited toward individual eligibility unless the individual is already eligible for the campaign medal of the area for services performed prior to 2 Sept 1945.)

Appropriate clasps marked "Europe" and "Asia" are attached to the ribbon of the medal to denote service in Europe and Asia respectively, but no distinctive device is authorized on the service ribbon.

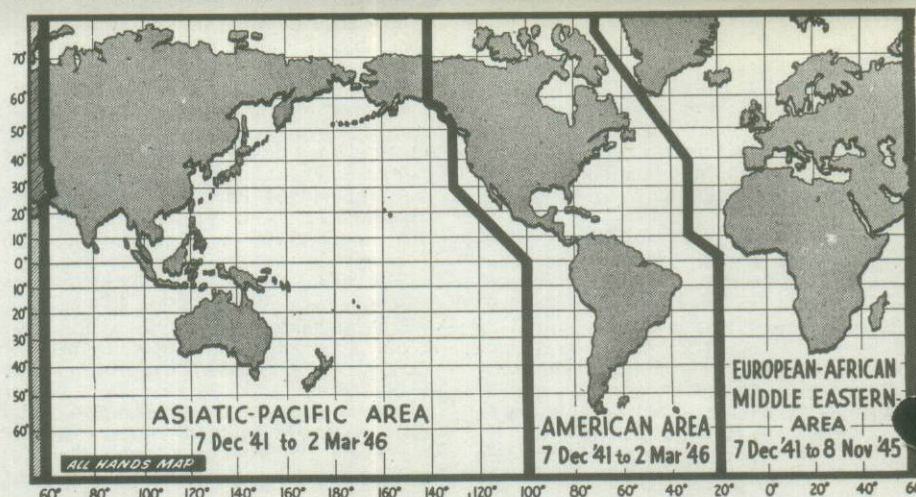
China Service Medal. Awarded for service during the operations in China subsequent to 2 Sept 1945 and until a terminal date to be designated. (Service performed in the Asiatic-Pacific area between 3 Sept 1945 and 2 Mar 1946 shall not be credited toward eligibility for the China Service Medal unless the individual is already eligible for the campaign medal for this area for service performed prior to 2 Sept 1945.) Persons in a passenger status, or as observers, visitors, couriers, escorts, inspectors, or other similar status not permanently attached to an eligible unit are not qualified for this award. Persons awarded the China Service Medal for service prior to World War II shall wear a bronze star in lieu of the second award on the suspension ribbon of the medal and on the service ribbon.

Philippine Defense Ribbon. Established by the Philippine Commonwealth and authorized for members of the armed forces who served in the defense of the Philippines during the period 7 Dec 1941 to 15 June 1942 under the following conditions:

(1) For any period of service if the individual participated in any engagement against the enemy in the Philippine area; or

(2) If the individual was assigned to or stationed in the Philippine area for not less than 30 days during this period.

Philippine Liberation Ribbon. Awarded for service in the Philippines



MAP of Area Campaign Medal theaters shows demarcation lines of zones.

during the period 17 Oct 1944 to 3 Sept 1945 under the following conditions:

(1) For participation in operations on Philippine land, sea or in the air during the period of the invasion of Leyte from 17 to 20 Oct 1944; or

(2) For participation in any engagement against the enemy during the liberation campaign; or

(3) For service on land or in Philippine waters for not less than 30 days during the period 17 Oct 1944 to 3 Sept 1945.

Individuals eligible under any two (or more) of the above are authorized to wear one (or two) bronze stars on the ribbon.

Philippine Independence Ribbon. Awarded to persons in active duty status in Philippine territory, including territorial waters, on 4 July 1946.

World War II Victory Medal. This medal is awarded to all members of the armed forces of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands who served on active duty in World War II at any time between 7 Dec 1941 and 31 Dec 1946 inclusive.

UNIT DECORATIONS. When a unit has been cited or commended under the conditions listed below, members of the unit are entitled to wear the insignia awarded to the unit. In some cases this is only a temporary privilege.

Presidential Unit Citation. After any ship, aircraft or naval unit has been cited, in the name of the President, for outstanding performance in action on or after 16 Oct 1941, the ribbon with one bronze star centered thereon becomes a part of the uniform of each man who served therein during the period for which the award was made. Officers and men who may thereafter become members of the unit, may wear the ribbon (without star) only while they are members. The insignia may be worn at all times by individuals who were attached to the cited unit on the occasion or occasions in connection with which the citation was issued.

Navy Unit Commendation. Awarded by SecNav to any ship, aircraft detachment or other unit in the naval service for outstanding heroism in action against the enemy, but not sufficient to justify the Presidential Unit Citation, or for extremely meritorious service not in combat but in support of military operations. Only personnel attached to the unit and actually present and serving therein during the service or occasion for which commended, or any part thereof, are authorized to wear this ribbon. They may wear it permanently, regardless of where serving.

Army Pamphlet On Atomic Bomb

"What You Should Know About the Atomic Bomb," an excellent 50-page pamphlet published by the Army's Medical Department, is available while the supply lasts to Reserve officers of the Medical Corps and allied sciences.

Requests should be forwarded to the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.



TO THE EDITOR

Unofficial correspondence from within the Naval Reserve is invited. No personal replies can be made.

Retirement Programs

Sir: Will Reserve personnel such as station-keepers, shipkeepers, etc., who have or may complete 20 or 30 years active duty be governed by Public Law 810 and be required to wait until the age of 60 before being eligible for retirement pay? If not, how is the retiree or retired pay computed for both 20 and 30 years' active service?—C. W. D., ADC, USNR, Seattle, Wash.

Naval Reserve personnel are entitled to be placed on the Honorary Retired List with compensation at the rate of 50 percent of their active duty pay under one of the following conditions: (1) after completing a total of not less than 30 years active service, or (2), after completing not less than 20 years active service, the last 10 of which shall have been performed during the 11 years immediately preceding retirement. (See Section 310 of Public Law 732 of 75th Congress.) Under such conditions an individual does not have to wait until reaching the age of 60 before becoming eligible.

Public Law 810 provides for retired pay for Reservists of all the armed forces upon reaching the age of 60 after completing 20 years of "satisfactory Federal service" (on either active or inactive duty, or both). This program is covered in the February 1949 issue of *The Naval Reservist*.—Ed.

More On Retirement

Sir: Your question and answer treatment of the retirement and point system in the February 1949 *Reservist* is the only clear explanation of the subject I have yet seen. There are two more questions I would like to have the answer to, however:

1. How is it possible for a member of the Naval Reserve to acquire the necessary 50 points a year unless he belongs to an Organized or Volunteer Reserve unit and attends weekly drills? Even if he has two weeks' annual training duty, he couldn't take enough correspondence courses each year to get the necessary 50 points.

2. How is it possible for the great majority of Naval Reserve personnel to get into an organized or volunteer drill unit? Many Reservists do not live within commuting distance of any unit, and many who do have found that they can't join because the quotas are filled or they do not have the proper rates or classifications.

I'd appreciate your ideas or comments on the subject.—W. M. Drake, LCDR, USNR, Lexington, Va.

It's not as hard as you think.

1. Here's how you can get the required 50 points signifying "satisfactory Federal service," without being a member of a drilling unit: (a) you get 15 points automatically each year by virtue of your membership in the Naval Reserve, regardless of the degree of participation; (b) if you go on two weeks' annual training duty, either ashore or afloat, you get another 14 points, giving you a total of 29 points; (c) the remaining 21 points required may be earned by completing two correspondence courses in the case of officers, or by taking home training courses and qualifying for advancement in rate, in the case of enlistees.

While there are numerous officer's correspondence courses, the Navy recognizes the need for additional training courses for enlisted personnel and is now developing both an interim and long-range program to make it possible for enlisted men to earn the points for retirement through home training courses and other means. This will be covered in a forthcoming issue.

2. An additional means of earning points is by joining either an organized or volunteer drilling unit. Membership in a unit of the Organized Reserve is on a quota basis, and your eligibility depends on your age, physical qualification, and rank or rate. However, you can still join a volunteer unit which meets regularly, once a month or more often, and earn a point for each drill session. There are more than 2,000 volunteer units already activated, and the number of additional units which may be established is much greater.

If there is no volunteer unit in your locality, how about developing enough interest among fellow Navy personnel to establish a unit, either for specialists or composite groups. It is suggested that you contact the District Director of Naval Reserve, in your district headquarters, and signify your interest in joining a volunteer unit.—Ed.

Drill Credit For Retirement

Sir: The Naval Air Reserve calls for duty one week end a month, with members performing two drills each day, and a total of four drills for the week end. Under the retirement program authorized in Public Law 810, is it possible to earn two points in one day?—F. J. Jicha, CGM, USNR, Long Island City, N. Y.

As provided in NRMAL 45-48, one point will be credited for retirement purposes for attendance at each duly authorized drill. Generally only one drill is authorized for a single day, but in the case of organized units of the Naval Air Reserve, members are permitted to participate in two drills in the same day. Therefore, when four drills are authorized on a week end for an Organized Air Reserve unit, members who are in attendance during the entire period will receive four retirement points.—Ed.

Non-Service Connected Disability

Sir: I enlisted in the Naval Reserve in September 1934. I never missed a scheduled drill or cruise in the Reserve. I was ordered to active duty in April 1941 and served until November 1945. I then reenlisted in the Naval Reserve and am still in a V-6 status.

I had an accident—non-service connected—which resulted in the loss of my left eye. I'd like to know whether, upon reaching the age of 60 years, the points I have accumulated up to now are sufficient to make me eligible for retired pay.—E. G. T., BMGC, USNR, Philadelphia, Pa.

To date you have accumulated more than 13 years of "satisfactory Federal service" of the required total of 20 years. To be eligible for retired pay, you must accumulate 7 more years between now and the age of 60, during which you must earn a minimum of 50 points per year to make that a satisfactory year.

You may remain in the Reserve in a V-6 status indefinitely with your disability. In order to take annual training duty or join an organized unit for the purpose of earning points, you must take a physical examination and request a waiver for physical disability. It will be difficult for you to earn the necessary points without taking training duty, so it is suggested that you write, via your commandant, to the Chief of Naval Personnel, requesting a waiver for physical disability, stating the full particulars.—Ed.

Waves In Organized Reserve

Sir: Is it possible for a woman officer or enlisted person to be attached to an organized Reserve unit in pay status if a billet is available?—J. A. H., Lieutenant (junior grade) W. USNR, Birmingham, Ala.

Women Reservists, at this time, will not be transferred to the Organized Reserve except in certain specialist programs, information on which can be procured from your district commandant. As Volunteer Reservists, women may be associated in a nondrill or drill pay status, within authorized allowances, with divisions and squadrons of the Organized Reserve.—Ed.

Radio Script-Writer

Sir: I am attending New York University enrolled in radio script writing and production courses. What service could I be to the Navy in these fields?—E. Marcos, AG3, USNR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is suggested that you contact the office of the District Public Information Officer at 3d ND headquarters in New York City, to ascertain whether your services might be utilized.

Radio script writing is used frequently in Navy public information. Normally enlisted personnel assigned to activities in this field are carried in the rating of Journalist (JO). District commandants are authorized to change ratings of qualified men.

If you fulfill the educational requirements and are otherwise qualified, you may become eligible for a Reserve officer's commission. (See *The Naval Reservist*, p. 3, January 1948 issue.) Full information may be obtained from the nearest office of naval officer procurement.—Ed.

Hydrographic Office Convenes Special Summer Training Courses

Two-week courses in Hydrographic Survey, Cartography, and Photogrammetry will convene on 6 June, 11 July, 1 August, and 12 September.

Requirements for officers are a degree in engineering, forestry, geology, architecture, or scientific survey. Actual experience may be substituted.

Enlisted personnel are also eligible if qualified by virtue of education or experience.

In addition the following courses are open to qualified officers only:

- Oceanography, starts on 15 August.
- Advanced Oceanography, convening on 18 July (for personnel who have completed the elementary course.)
- Techniques for Forecasting Sea, Swell, Breakers and Surf, convening 3 October (for qualified aerologists only).

Requests should be forwarded, listing qualifications, to district commandants.

'Navy Regs' Revises Rule on Saluting

Revised rules on saluting are published in the new edition of Navy Regulations.

A hand salute by a person uncovered was prohibited under the old rules. Article 2110, par. 3, now states that "Persons uncovered shall not salute, except when failure to do so would cause embarrassment or misunderstanding."

This means that an uncovered officer may return a salute, but not initiate it. For example, if an uncovered Navy officer was saluted by Army or Air Force personnel, he would return the salute to avoid embarrassing all concerned.

As the new rule applies only to returning salutes, it does not affect Navy enlisted personnel, since no situation should arise where it would be appropriate for them to initiate a salute when uncovered.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1949 O-900621

Basic Submarine Training Course Opens At Hunters Point, Calif.

Basic submarine training classes now are being convened each Monday for enlisted Reservists in 11th, 12th, and 13th NDs for two weeks' annual training at Hunters Point, Calif.

No facilities are available at present for officer training at this school. The course is open only to enlisted members of organized submarine divisions who have had no previous submarine experience and who have been screened and found eligible in all respects for membership in the Submarine Reserve.

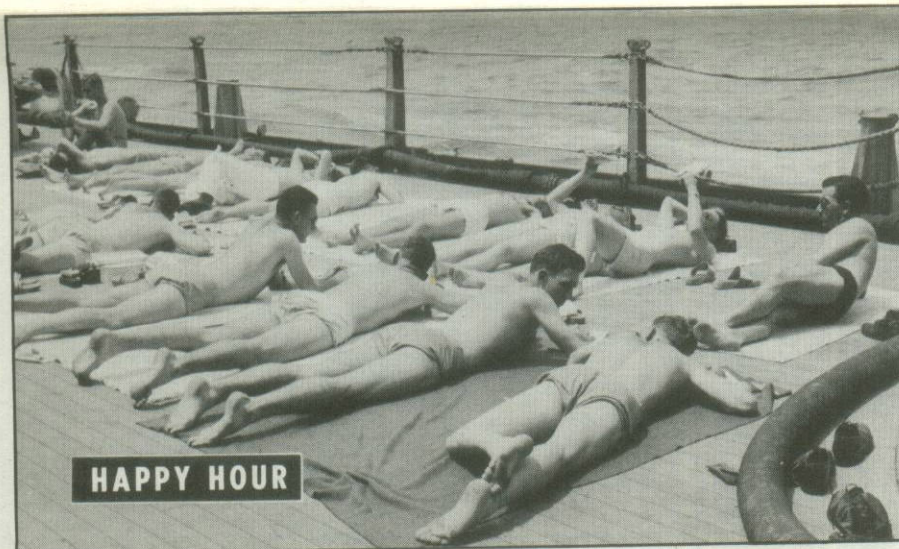
West coast Reservists with previous submarine experience may qualify for annual training with Commander Submarine Group, San Diego, Calif.

The Hunters Point course, which opened in February, will operate on a year-round basis. Reservists may apply to the naval district commandants, via commanding officers.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
NAVAL RESERVE SECTION
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)



THE NAVAL *Reservist*

Published monthly in Washington, D. C., by Bureau of Naval Personnel (Welfare Division). Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of Navy Department. Inquiries pertaining to Naval Reserve should be addressed to District Director of Naval Reserve through the Commandant of your Naval District. Articles of general interest may be forwarded to: The Editor, The Naval Reservist, Room 1807, Arlington Annex, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C. Publication approval renewed by Secretary of the Navy 20 June 1947 and by the Bureau of the Budget 23 July 1947, as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

◀ SUN TIME—Reservists bask in sun after work on cruise of USS Missouri.