

equivalent instruction or appropriate duty performed as authorized by the commandant or Chief of Naval Personnel.

- Point credit for completed authorized correspondence courses. The point credit varies in accordance with the course completed. For officers, these points are credited in 12-point units in the anniversary year in which the unit is completed. For enlisted personnel, the points for each course will be prorated by assignment and the points for an assignment will be credited as of the date the assignment is completed—but only after successful completion of the course as a whole.

- Fifteen points are credited for each year of membership in the Naval Reserve except when on the inactive status list or in the Retired Reserve or on active duty or active duty for training.

A maximum of 60 retirement points per year may be credited by means of all but the first of the items listed above.

The "anniversary year" for Naval Reservists who were members on 30 Jun 1949 will be 1 July to 30 June. For those members entering after 30 Jun 1949 or whose service was broken after that date, the anniversary year extends from the date of entry or reentry.

A Reserve officer may obtain a statement of his satisfactory Federal service no more than once a year by addressing a request directly to: Officer in Charge, U. S. Naval Reserve Officer Performance Recording Activity, Naval Reserve Center, Omaha 11, Nebr.

An enlisted Reservist may obtain information concerning his year of satisfactory service from the commanding officer of the unit to which he is attached or from the commandant of the naval district holding his record.

Rate of Retirement Pay

The rate of retirement pay is the number of accrued retirement points divided by 360 and multiplied by two and one-half times the applicable basic pay of the rank or rating in which retired. Maximum pay is 75 per cent of the basic pay. Pay on the retired list will be based on the highest permanent or temporary rank or rate in which service was satisfactory.

Points for retirement pay purposes are credited as listed below:

- Before 30 Jun 1949, 50 points are given for each year of inactive duty.

- After 30 Jun 1949, points are earned and credited as indicated in the paragraphs above—up to a maximum of 60 points (except that the maximum does not apply to active duty or active duty for training).

- One point is credited for each day of active duty and active duty for training, including travel time.

The official method by which retirement pay is computed is as follows: Add the total number of points earned as indicated in the three paragraphs above, divide by 360, then multiply by 2½ per cent and by the applicable monthly basic pay of the rank or rate in which retired, in order to compute your monthly retired pay.

Retirement pay commences on the effective date of retirement. This may be the first of the month after the date you reach age 60 or the first day of the month after date of application, whichever is later.

Reserve and Other Retirement Programs

Social Security benefits, other than those based on active duty credits for military service, and Civil Service retirement pay bene-

fits may be received concurrently with Naval Reserve retirement pay.

The dual employment and dual compensation regulations relating to retired Reserve Officers are now being studied and a final decision is expected in the near future.

Neither pension nor disability compensation benefits from the Veterans Administration, nor Federal Employees' Compensation may be received at the same time Naval Reserve retirement benefits are received. Further, retired pay received under Public Law 810 may not be waived in order to receive pension or disability compensation from the Veterans Administration.

If you complete 20 years of satisfactory Federal service before you reach age 60, you have four possible alternatives:

- *Continue active membership:* This action increases the amount of retired pay by accruing additional points as well as by adding years of service which increases the basic pay upon which retired pay is based.

- *Request transfer to the inactive status list:* In this status, additional retirement points may not be accrued. However, this status does count for periodic basic pay increases. (Basic pay is increased by additional years of service.)

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Little Ship Many Rockets

Boxing fans have a phrase to describe a favorite little fighter which goes something like, "Pound for pound, he's the best fighter around." That phrase might also be given to the LSMRs of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, for they pack a wallop that is tremendous.

Nicknamed "Little Ship Many Rockets," by the men who sail them, the LSMRs can toss up a barrage of gunfire equal to that of five destroyers. They are armed with one 40mm antiaircraft gun, a 5-in. 38-cal. dual purpose gun, four 4.2 mortars and as many as 105 rocket launchers.

The LSMRs are direct descendants of LSMs, which were designated to land a combat load on the beach and to supply the beach after the original landing. However, the redesignated LSMRs, with their lethal firepower, are now assigned the mission of assault bombardment. Although they are designed for "saturation" fire to clear a beachhead ahead of assault troops, their fire can be amazingly accurate on smaller targets.



Over-all length of these "lightweights," is a little over 200 feet. However, they have a cruising radius well over 3000 miles. They usually carry a crew of four officers and 43 enlisted men, with a lieutenant as skipper.

Any other ships care to dispute the LSMRs' pound-for-pound claim?