

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL

1951 - 1961



The Judge Advocate General's School
United States Army
Charlottesville, Virginia

FOREWORD

The Judge Advocate General's School, 1951-1961, is a record of the events which transpired at the School during the first ten years of its existence in Charlottesville, Virginia. This history traces the evolution of the School as an institution, emphasizing the development of its curriculum and organization.

This history is published for the purpose of creating, together with the Commandant's Annual Reports, a record of the establishment of the School; its staff and faculty, students, and enlisted personnel; its operation; and its course structure.

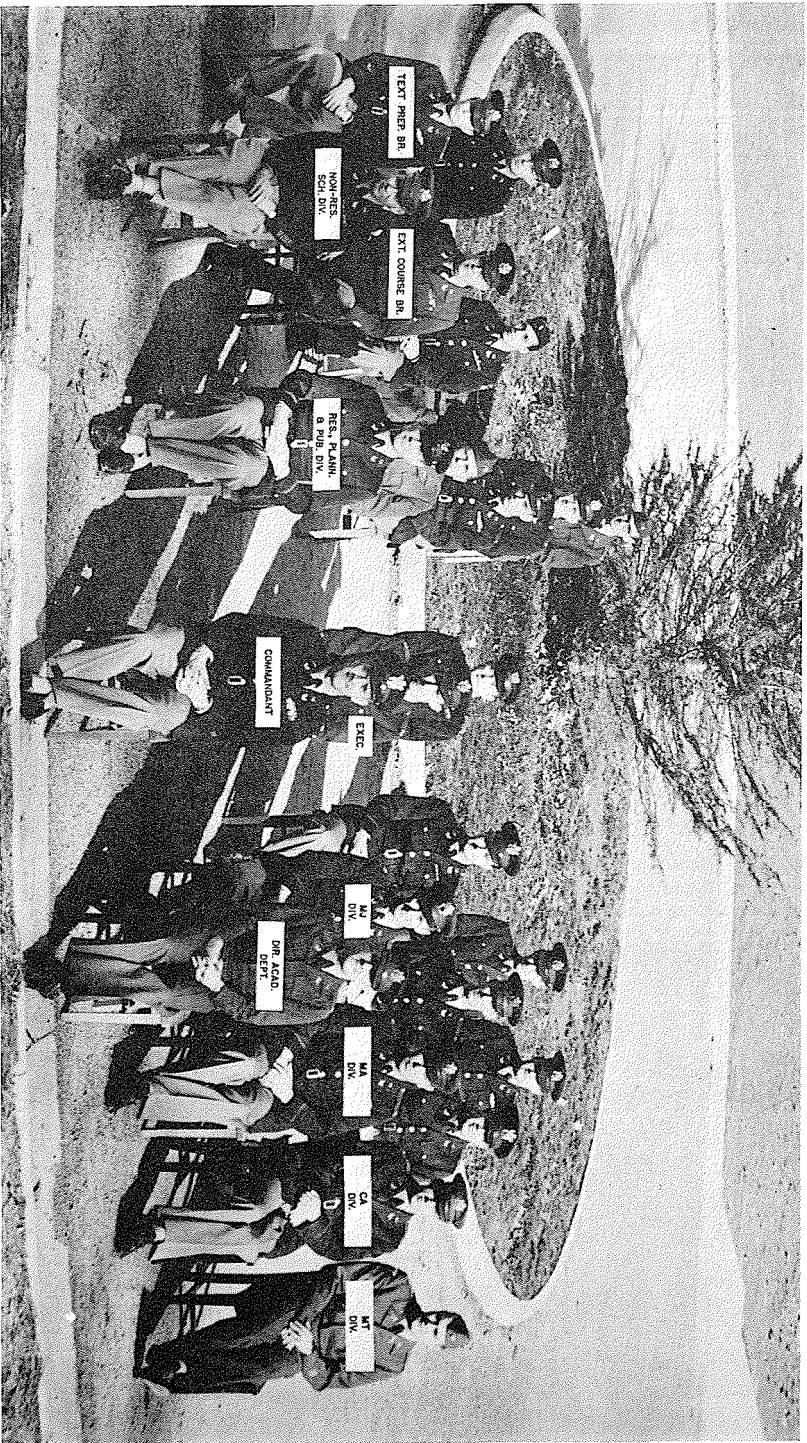
The establishment of The Judge Advocate General's School as a permanent part of both the Judge Advocate General's Corps and the Army school system was an unprecedented step of great foresight. The record of the School's achievement in military legal education is ample justification for this conclusion and is also a glowing tribute to the personnel assigned to the School during its first decade.

While every effort has been made to make this history as accurate as possible, the absence of complete records of some activities may have resulted in inadvertent omissions. In any case, the School would appreciate receipt of information which would enable the official record to be corrected.



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John F. T. Murray".

JOHN F. T. MURRAY
Colonel, JAGC
Commandant



Commandant, Staff and Faculty, Originally Assigned to The Judge Advocate General's School.

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UNITED STATES ARMY
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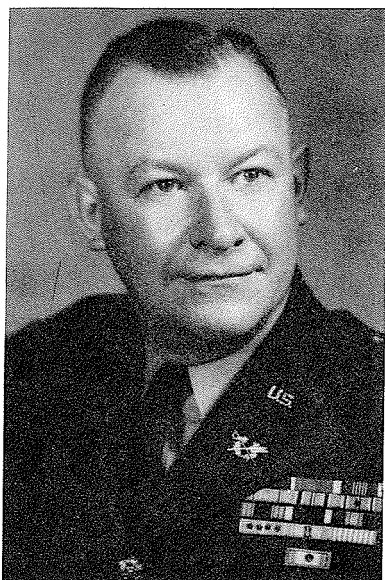
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COLONEL CHARLES L. DECKER,
Commandant,
The Judge Advocate General's
School, 1951-1955.

COLONEL NATHANIEL B. RIEGER,
Commandant,
The Judge Advocate General's
School, 1955-1957.



COLONEL JOHN G. O'BRIEN,
Commandant,
The Judge Advocate General's
School, 1957-1961.



INTRODUCTION

The Judge Advocate General's School, U. S. Army, located on the Grounds of the University of Virginia opposite the Law School, is the United States Army's military law center. It is an approved law school rated by American Bar Association inspectors as offering the highest quality specialized graduate program in law to be found in America, and provides a graduate law school atmosphere where the modern Army lawyer is professionally trained in the many aspects of military law. The School's function is to orient the Army lawyer in the fundamentals of military law, to keep his training current, and to give him specialized legal training on an advanced level. As a military law center it attaches considerable importance to its research and publications, including texts and case books, as well as several legal periodicals.

The Judge Advocate General's School operates on a year-round basis. About 5,000 students were graduated from courses offered at the School in its initial ten years of operation. Classes are held in the University of Virginia Law School, where many of The Judge Advocate General's School faculty members maintain their offices. There, in the Law School, the Judge Advocate General's Corps students avail themselves of the largest law library in the southern part of the United States.

For persons not in residence, a number of legal training programs are offered by the School. Judge advocates on active duty and Reserve judge advocates not on active duty may continue their military legal education by taking extension courses utilizing the "home study" method. Reservists not on active duty also may attend one of the many branch reserve military legal education centers located in communities throughout the country, where, in 24 two-hour sessions each year, they are kept informed on current military legal trends and developments by school trained instructors using school prepared materials.

The purpose of this history is to highlight the organic growth of The Judge Advocate General's School as an institution from its founding at the University of Virginia 2 August 1951, until 30 June 1961. The history of the School since this latter date has been recorded in the School Commandant's Annual Report. This history supplements these annual reports by recording the developments at The Judge Advocate General's School prior to their publication.

This history is necessarily a look at the School as an institution, This is so because the evolution of the institution was constant even though School personalities changed. This is not to detract from

the important roles played by personnel stationed at the School during this period who served as the moving forces behind the institutional evolution. Most instrumental, of course, in this development were the School's Commandants. (Colonel Charles L. Decker, 2 August 1951—15 June 1955; Colonel Nathaniel B. Rieger, 16 June 1955—24 February 1957; and Colonel John G. O'Brien, 1 March 1957—13 May 1961.)

In order to understand much of what is presented in this history, it is desirable to understand the working organization of the School as of 30 June 1961. At this time The Judge Advocate General's School was divided into three departments and the Office of the School Secretary, all of which were supervised by the School Commandant. (See Appendix IV for the 1961 organizational chart of the School and Appendix V for the 1961 organizational roster.)

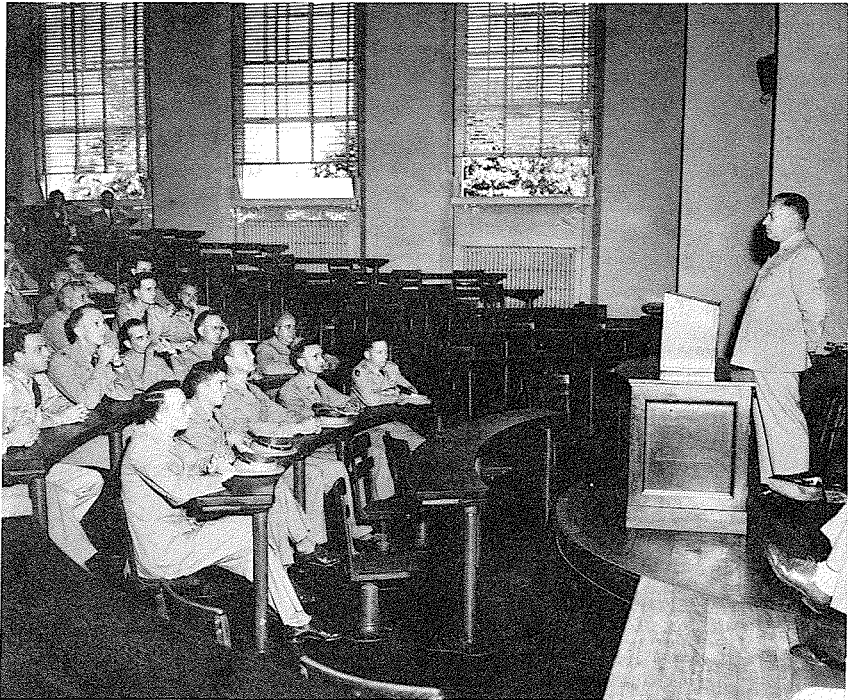
The Office of the School Secretary. This department formulated policies and, upon approval, executed policies concerning personnel, administration, security, management, and logistics. These responsibilities included the proper allocation and use of personnel, effective and efficient use of physical facilities, budget preparation and review, and analysis and control of fiscal matters.

The Academic Department. This department conducted resident instruction for all active Army and Reserve judge advocates and prepared texts for resident instruction. Courses throughout this period (as well as at present) were attended by many civilian attorneys employed by the Federal Government and by military attorneys of all the services. Resident courses in 1961 included the Judge Advocate General (Special) Course and the Judge Advocate Officer Career Course, covering the entire field of military law. The department also conducted specialized courses in military justice, procurement law, contract termination, international law, civil law, military affairs, and civil affairs law. In 1961 the department was comprised of the Civil and International Law, Military Affairs, Military Justice, Military Training, and Procurement Law Divisions.

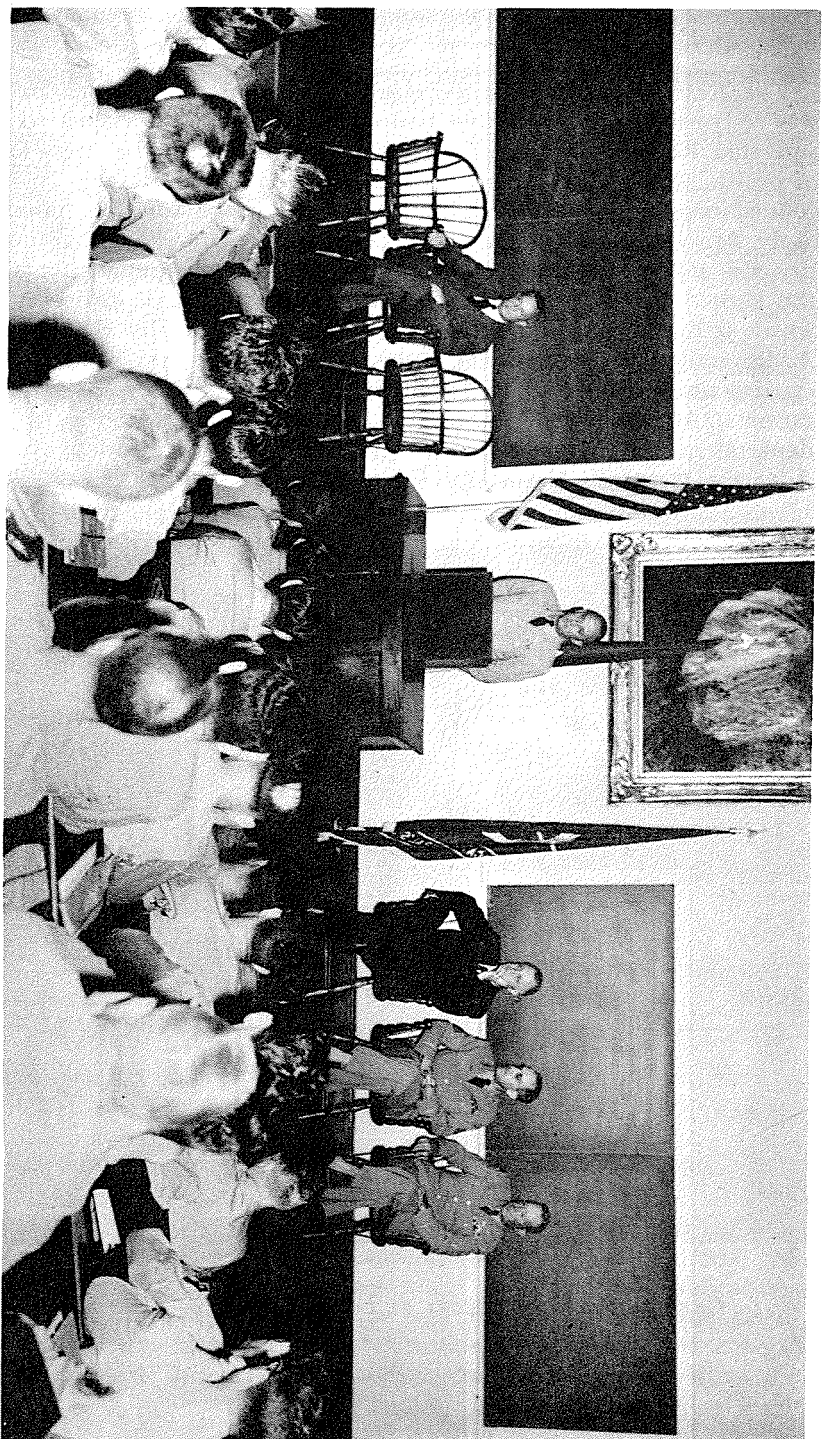
The Special Projects and Publications Department. This department was responsible for the conduct and coordination of centralized research in the military legal field; prompt dissemination of the results of such research to members of the Judge Advocate General's Corps; formulation of policies and procedures to aid in maintaining a superior level of staff work by judge advocates; special projects; the preparation of permanent and periodical military legal publications such as the *Military Law Review* and the *Judge Advocate Legal Service*; the development and preparation of common course legal and quasi-legal instructional material, including training films for

Army service schools; and the planning and execution of an annual logistical exercise.

The Reserve Activities and Plans Department. This department was responsible for developing nonresident training programs to insure that Reserve officers not on active duty maintain the high level of professional legal competence required of military lawyers. In this connection, the department administered the judge advocate portion of the Army extension course program and maintained liaison through periodic staff visits with the judge advocate branch departments of the United States Army Reserve School System (USAR Schools) to which it distributed instructional materials prepared by the School. Additionally, this department furnished training material and allocated training time for the Judge Advocate General Service Organization (JAGSO) Detachments. In 1961 a primary function of the department was the preparation and writing of nonresident Judge Advocate General's Corps training material.



General Brannon Speaks at Formal Opening Exercises.



The Judge Advocate General's School Begins Operations in Charlottesville.

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL PRIOR TO 1951

Since 1775, judge advocates have served the United States Army. However, no effort was made to provide them with formal training in military schools until the opening days of World War II. In preceding years judge advocates were trained empirically, but the Army's swift expansion during World War II and the corresponding increase in the complexity of the role of the military lawyer necessitated formal training for members of the Corps.

In February 1942, specialized and refresher training courses for active duty personnel were initiated at The National University Law School in Washington, D. C. In August 1942, operations were transferred to the new Judge Advocate General's School located at the University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

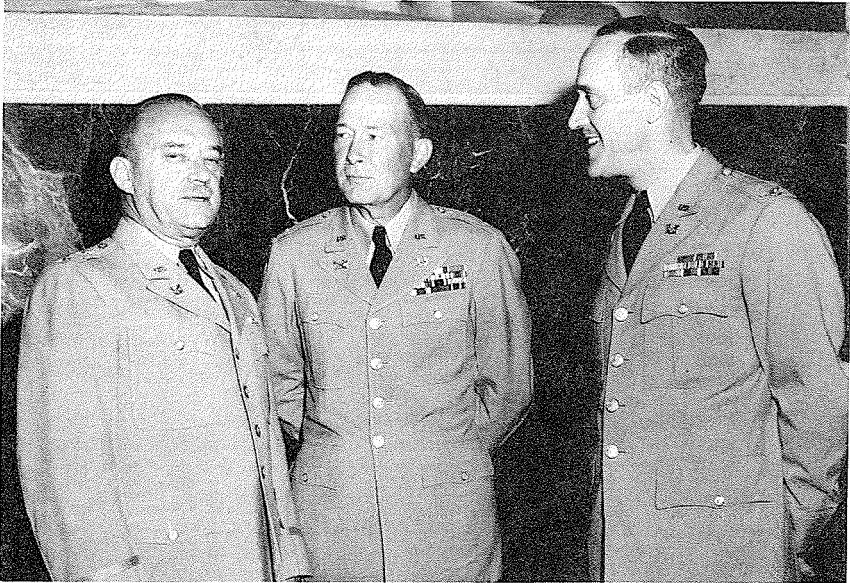
In this School, commanded by Colonel Edward H. Young, JAGC, hundreds of officers were trained in military law subjects. At the end of the war, however, as part of the general demobilization, the School was discontinued.

Nevertheless, plans were prepared in the Office of the Judge Advocate General for a permanent school for the continued education of military lawyers. The passage of the Uniform Code of Military Justice in 1950 and the subsequent Korean conflict visibly demonstrated the need for well rounded judge advocates, and again under the guidance of Colonel Young another temporary school was established at Fort Myer, Virginia.

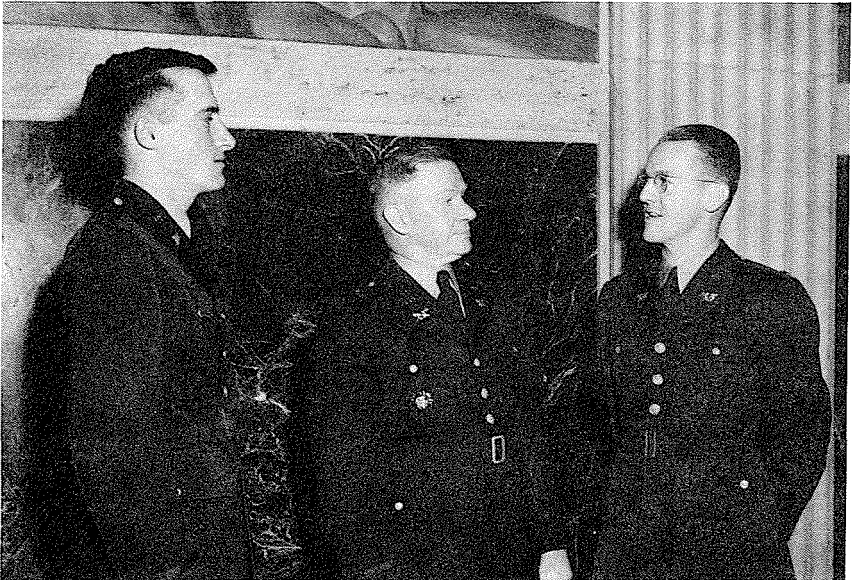
COLONEL EDWARD H. YOUNG,
Commandant
The Judge Advocate General's
School, Ann Arbor, Michigan.



Late in 1950, while Chief of the Special Projects Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Colonel Charles L. Decker was directed to perfect plans for establishing a permanent Judge Advocate General's School. The accomplishment of this mission led to the establishment of The Judge Advocate General's School at Charlottesville, Virginia.



General Brannon, The Judge Advocate General; Colonel Young, Commandant of the School's Predecessor at the University of Michigan; and Colonel Decker, First Commandant, The Judge Advocate General's School.



General Shaw Confers with Captain Kelly and Colonel Woods of the Staff and Faculty Prior to Addressing the Second Class in Residence.

CHAPTER II

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

The establishment of The Judge Advocate General's School presented many difficult logistical problems. Of prime importance was the problem of selecting a site. A board of officers, including Colonel Decker as the representative of The Judge Advocate General, was appointed (Appendix I) to recommend a permanent site for the School. The procurement of the new site was divided into two phases. The first phase consisted of visitations to and consideration of various Army installations considered to be in close enough proximity to Washington. However, as a result of these visits, it was determined that there were no facilities available which would immediately meet adequately the planned needs of the School. Immediately required were available classrooms and legal research facilities in which to train 450 officers recalled to active duty without any knowledge of the operation of the newly enacted Uniform Code of Military Justice. Additionally, it was envisioned that the School would require an intellectual rather than a strictly military atmosphere in order to develop into an institution able to give truly professional training in every sense of the word. The interchange of ideas between military and civilian attorneys was looked upon as a method of evolving the highest quality legal scholarship. The second phase consisted of consideration of civilian law schools. After careful scrutiny the selection was narrowed to the University of Virginia and the University of Tennessee. Ultimately the invitation of President Colgate W. Darden, Jr., was accepted, and it was decided to locate the School at the University of Virginia. The University of Virginia possessed the most ideal facilities to serve as the School's site: adequate and separate housing for the students, sufficient office and classroom space, reasonable rental costs, and a location in close proximity to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington, D. C.

The original lease was signed on 30 July 1951, which established a year to year tenancy at an annual rental of \$46,000. General Orders No. 71, Department of the Army, 2 August 1951 (Appendix II), established The Judge Advocate General's School as a Class II activity under the jurisdiction of The Judge Advocate General, at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

By 27 August 1951 the School was in operation at its new location.

Colonel Decker was appointed as the first Commandant of the School. The School was initially divided into two departments and an Executive Office (Appendix III). Since that time, the functional organization of the School has undergone numerous changes. In an effort to present an understandable picture of the School's history, the following chapters consider the growth of the separate departments (those existing 30 June 1961) as individual units.



The Inauguration of the First Advanced Course Brought to Charlottesville General Brannon Who Was Greeted by University of Virginia President Colgate W. Darden (second from left), Law School Dean F. D. G. Ribble (left) and Colonel Decker.

CHAPTER III

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

A. ORGANIZATION

Since the founding of the School the Academic Department has borne the responsibility of furnishing resident instruction to officer-lawyers at the School. A basic concept of the School was the development, through continued legal education, of each individual of the Judge Advocate General's Corps to insure that he would give competent legal advice wherever he served and whenever his advice was needed. By providing well prepared judge advocates for each command the School has, to a great extent, assisted in providing effective and timely legal advice to all echelons of command, as well as providing the foundation for the development of sound legal doctrines. In order to keep pace with the changing needs of the Army, the Academic Department reviewed and revised its curriculum periodically between 1951 and 1961.

At the date of the establishment of the School in 1951 the Academic Department consisted of four operating divisions: the Military Justice Division, the Military Affairs Division, the Civil Affairs Division, and the Military Training Division. The Military Justice and Military Affairs Divisions consisted essentially of the group of officers who had conducted instruction at the temporary facility at Fort Myer, Virginia. Shortly before the move to Charlottesville, the Civil Affairs Division was established to present procurement and claims instruction. The establishment of the School at Charlottesville in August 1951 necessitated the addition of a Military Training Division whose function was to instruct in military training subjects, including military courtesy and discipline, staff functions, weapons, map reading, guerilla warfare, and other common subjects then prescribed by the Chief of Army Field Forces (later to become the Continental Army Command).

To meet the need for training in the field of procurement law, on 30 December 1953 a Procurement Law Division was created from personnel of the Civil Affairs Division. This need was dictated by the increased importance of the subject as well as by plans for special functional courses in this area.

Other reorganizations were accomplished on 17 September 1959 and 13 October 1960 when the Civil Affairs Division was successively redesignated as the Civil Law Division and ultimately the Civil and International Law Division. These changes in designation were made to reflect more accurately the work of the division. They emphasize the continuing self-analysis conducted by the Academic Department

in order to adjust its organization and its offerings to the changing needs of the military establishment and the military lawyer.

In addition to the organic changes made in the Academic Department, the intellectual maturity of the School was mirrored in the development of courses to meet the expanding needs of the Army judge advocate. When The Judge Advocate General's School was established in Charlottesville, the only course being offered was the Judge Advocate Regular Course (now termed the Special Course). By 1961 ten different types of courses had been given and about five thousand students had been graduated from the School. A breakdown of the courses offered as well as students graduated from each course is shown at Appendix V.

B. EDUCATION OF NEWLY COMMISSIONED JUDGE ADVOCATES

From 1951 to 1961 the Judge Advocate Officer (Special) Course and the Judge Advocate Officer Career Course composed the heart of the School's resident instruction program. The Judge Advocate Officer (Special) Course (originally designated the Regular Course) was designed to orient new judge advocate officers in the field of military law. The Regular Course, conducted between 1951 and 1955, originally was of eight weeks' duration. In January 1952 four additional weeks were added in order to provide additional necessary instruction. In August 1955 the twenty-first and last Regular Class was conducted. Thereafter the course became a "special" eleven-week course. In 1959, pursuant to a directive from the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, the "special" course program of instruction was revised. This revision consisted primarily of a major reduction in the hours of instruction in military affairs and a minor reduction in the hours of instruction in military justice. In March 1960, JAGEX, a command post exercise, was inaugurated on an experimental basis. This experiment proved so successful that the idea was further developed and made a permanent part of the course of instruction.

One of the principal problems presented in the administration of the Special Course was the necessity for suitable military training for the young judge advocate officer. During most of the period 1951-1961 young judge advocates attended the early phases of the Basic Infantry Orientation Course offered at Fort Benning, Georgia. While adequate instruction in military courtesy, customs of the service, the conduct and responsibility of an officer, staff procedures, and basic military subjects were deemed necessary for the judge advocate, much of the military training offered at Fort Benning was found to be aimed at the platoon leader level. Since the judge advocate officer operates at higher echelons of command it was found to be necessary to supplement such instruction with courses given by the Military Training Division of the Academic Department. The prob-

lem of integrating the instruction received at Fort Benning with the needs of the young military lawyer received continual study but continued to be an area of exploration into 1961.

C. CAREER COURSE

The Judge Advocate Officer Career Course (originally designated the Advanced Course) was designed to educate selected judge advocates for leadership in the broad fields of military law, and to provide each student with the opportunity and incentive to engage in scholarly research, further his intellectual development, and freely enter into an exchange of ideas and concepts in the field of military law with a view to making significant contributions to its development. This role of the School caused it to be described by Mr. John G. Hervey, Advisor, Council of Legal Education, American Bar Association, in his 1955 Report of Inspection, as “. . . the outstanding specialist graduate law school in the nation.” Mr. Hervey went on to say “it has attained an excellence unsurpassed by the programs of any other school.”

Beginning in 1952 and continuing through the period of this history, an advanced class, of a duration of one academic year, was conducted. The programs of instruction for these classes provided for thorough and detailed study and research in all aspects of the specialized field of military law. The Career Class demanded of its students extensive thought and analysis in every problem area of military law.



12th Class Graduation Draws General Brannon to Charlottesville Where He is Greeted by Colonel Decker and Dean Ribble.

In 1955 the School and its advanced class program was found to have complied with the standards prescribed by the Council of the Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, and the School was placed on the list of provisionally approved law schools of the American Bar Association. Full approval was granted on 25 February 1958 by action of the House of Delegates of that association.

The Career Course underwent continued scrutiny and periodic revision from 1951 to 1961 to insure that it maintained its high reputation; it was revealed annually. In August 1956 the course was increased from 32 to 35 weeks, and the number of hours of instruction raised from 1,405 to 1,556. This revision enabled the School to provide more academic time for the student thesis program, as well as to permit more time for LOGEX instruction and participation. The revised program of instruction achieved an increase in the number of hours available for legal instruction by reducing and integrating common subjects required by the Continental Army Command. Additionally, the instruction in military justice was re-organized by allotting more hours to trial procedure, evidence, and punitive articles and by decreasing the hours allotted to law officer instruction. The change had the advantage of presenting many of the duties of the law officer in the context of the problems in which they are discharged rather than as a separate body of instruction. This transactional type presentation made for realism, understanding, and retention of information. Contemporaneously, the revised program of instruction integrated the procurement instruction given to the class and devised it solely for members of the class rather than presenting it as a separate functional course.

In 1957 an additional comprehensive revision of the course was accomplished. This revision was grounded upon the premise that the objective of the Career Course was and continues to be to provide leaders for the military legal profession. The philosophy of this revision was designed to train the student first to recognize legal, administrative, management, and policy matters implicit in problems, and second to use intelligently the resources and tools at his disposal in the solution of these problems. To these ends, increasing emphasis was placed on problem type instruction highlighting the solution of progressively more difficult and broader problems. Decreasing emphasis was placed on information-type instruction in favor of seminars and committee discussions in broad problem areas. Fewer problems were covered but the over-all coverage of each prescribed problem was in much greater detail. Forty additional hours were allocated for thesis preparation.

In 1958 the Career Course program of instruction was revised to insure maximum integration of required common subjects with

appropriate military legal or judge advocate operational subjects; additional emphasis was placed on war-oriented problems.

The 1959 revision of the Career Course accomplished the following: (1) the addition of 12 hours of instruction on jurisprudence; (2) the addition of 8 hours of instruction on military psychiatry (given as part of the course in military law); (3) the addition of 9 hours of instruction on navigable waters (given as part of the course in military reservations); and (4) a decrease in civil emergencies and military justice instruction to compensate for the foregoing additions. These changes reflected the opinion that senior judge advocates should have the opportunity to review and reconsider problems of fundamental legal theory as well as the views of the different schools of jurisprudence; that they should have a knowledge of the impact of psychiatry on law, with particular reference to special problems of military personnel and military discipline; and that they should have a more extensive knowledge of the law pertaining to military reservations.

In 1960, as a result of a recommendation by representatives of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools, the School increased from twelve to thirty the number of hours of instruction in jurisprudence. Professors Hardy C. Dillard and Edwin W. Patterson of the University of Virginia law faculty taught the courses on jurisprudence throughout the period of this history.

During 1959-60, the Advanced Course was redesignated, by the Continental Army Command, as the Judge Advocate Officer Career Course. In addition, the program of instruction was modified to provide increased time for instruction in jurisprudence, comparative law and international law. In 1960 the School developed a substantial amount of original instruction in military legal history. This instruction was related to both jurisprudence and to comparative law in order to develop philosophies of law, internal and external to the military establishment.

These successive revisions were clear indications of a constant attempt to improve The Judge Advocate General's School and its product—the trained judge advocate officer. In speaking of the changing School curriculum, the Board of Visitors in 1959 cogently noted, "the danger sign is where a curriculum remains stagnant, not when it is constantly changing." (A roster of students graduated from this course is at Appendix VII.)

D. THESIS PROGRAM

The evolution of the Career Course established the preparation by each student of a thesis of graduate school level quality as a basic goal of this course. In 1955 the Academic Department devised a method of evaluation whereby the student's advisor first examined

the completed thesis, wrote out in detail his evaluation and criticisms, and recommended a numerical grade and then classified the thesis as an entity in one of five categories ranging from outstanding to defective. These evaluations were based first on a consideration of such factors as soundness of analysis, thoroughness, accuracy, originality, and clarity. The chief of the academic division in whose area the thesis subject matter fell followed the same procedure. Finally, the Director of the Academic Department read the thesis and the prior evaluations, indicating his concurrences or setting forth his separate views, and determined the ultimate grade to be given.

Constant study in this area demonstrated a marked improvement in the quality of the theses written by successive classes. As a result of a suggestion made by the Board of Visitors in 1959, more time was allotted Career Course students for thesis research and preparation. Approximately 300 hours of scheduled time was allowed for preparation and oral presentation of each student's thesis. Additionally, the scope of the theses presented has gradually been narrowed and refined in order to raise the already high caliber of theses presented.

E. LOGEX

Annually, members of each Career Course participated in LOGEX, a command post exercise and map maneuver conducted for the administrative and technical service schools of the Army with the cooperation of the State Department, Navy and Air Force. This logistical exercise provided participating personnel from the class a variety of practical experience and furnished the School a unique opportunity to test the validity of School doctrine under simulated field conditions.

On 1 October 1955, the Field Exercise and Special Training Office was established under the Academic Department with the responsibility for coordination, planning, and supervision of judge advocate participation in this important exercise. The responsibility for this function during the period was vested in either the Academic Department or the Research and Publications Department.

F. INTRASERVICE PARTICIPATION

Beginning with the Fourth Advanced Class in 1955, officers of the Navy were assigned as students in the Career Course. Additionally, the Career Class has also had students from the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. Naval participation in the School was climaxed with the assignment of Lieutenant Commander Owen Cedarburg, a Navy legal specialist, as an instructor at the School on 30 June 1961. While the Air Force never sent students to the Career Course, Air Force officers were in attendance at several of the functional

courses. Attorneys from other Governmental agencies also increased the diversity of legal views presented to students attending courses at the School. The large cross section of students produced an interchange of opinions and experiences between lawyers of different backgrounds; the result was a greater appreciation of problems which could arise at higher levels. (For a list of the Governmental agencies with students in attendance, see Appendix XVII.)

G. FUNCTIONAL COURSES

In addition to the aforementioned courses, the Academic Department developed and conducted numerous functional courses between the years 1951 and 1961. A complete list of these appears at Appendix VIII.

The Contract Termination Course was added to the curriculum in August 1953 and marked the beginning of the functional course program of continuing legal education.

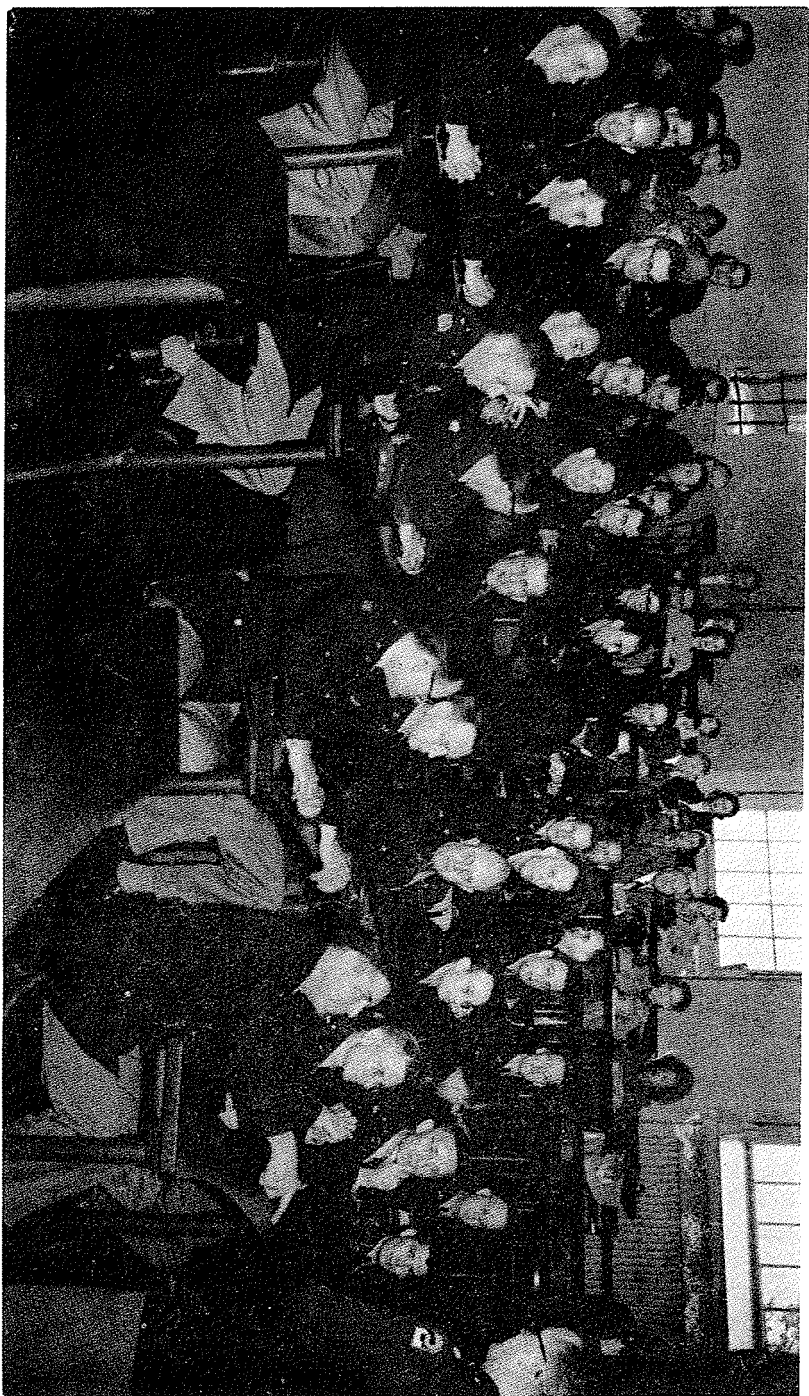
In August 1954 a Procurement Law Course was added. It was designed to assist officers of the three armed services and others in the Government engaged in this specialized field of law. Functional courses in Military Justice, International Law, and Civil Affairs were added in 1957, 1958, and 1960, respectively. These courses were designed to develop maximum knowledge of a functional legal area within a brief period of time and to fulfill the continuing mission of providing an organized system of continuing legal education for the military and Government bars.

In 1956 the School began to conduct Refresher Courses for National Guard and USAR judge advocate officers. These courses, continuously revised in the light of current development, rendered great service since the instruction offered was, in the main, not available elsewhere, and the instructional materials used filled a definite gap in available legal literature. These courses gave to officers not on continuous active duty their best opportunity to secure and maintain ability to perform judge advocate functions and hence provided a well-trained mobilization base.

All of these courses received much favorable comment. Through the participation of the Navy, Air Force and other branches of the Government, particularly in the area of functional courses, the School made large strides toward becoming a military law center. The use of distinguished guest instructors from other branches, services and Governmental departments, as well as noted civilian attorneys, aided in this effort. (See Appendix IX.)

H. TEXT PREPARATION

The Academic Department was also responsible for the preparation of the text books used in resident instruction during 1951-1961. (A list of these is presented in Appendix XI.) Though prepared pri-



A Class at The Judge Advocate General's School, 1952.

marily for resident and nonresident instruction, Judge Advocate General's School texts attained widespread acceptance as standard works of reference by judge advocates in the field, schools, practitioners and others interested in the discipline of military law. To meet the numerous requests for such publications the text preparation program was reviewed and a plan formulated to convert textual material into Department of the Army pamphlets. This program permitted the sale of these publications, through the Government Printing Office, to persons and agencies not eligible for gratuitous distribution.

Beginning in March 1954 the Procurement Legal Service was prepared and edited in the Procurement Law Division of the department. It became an important tool to all persons dealing with Governmental procurement. This digest and analysis of current opinions of The Judge Advocate General, the Comptroller General, the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, all courts and other agencies in the field of Government contracts, as well as information on recent statutes and regulations in this area, had a wide distribution, going not only to Army personnel, but also to other military and civilian agencies concerned with procurement. In 1957 and 1960, materials published in the Procurement Legal Service were accumulated and made into permanent reference works.

Additionally, from 16 October 1957 to the end of the period, the Academic Department and its divisions had the responsibility for the preparation of nonresident training materials for The Judge Advocate General's School's extension and common subcourses, the USAR School Judge Advocate Officer's Career Course, the USAR School Judge Advocate Graduate Course, and the Judge Advocate General Service Organization Units.

I. BOARD OF VISITORS

The techniques of instruction utilized by the Academic Department were subject to intensive scrutiny both internally by the department and externally by various civilian legal educators and legal practitioners. Many of the changes in the department resulted from suggestions made by the Board of Visitors and the Civilian Advisory Group. To insure that the high standards of the School were maintained and to assist in the determination of areas requiring improvement, an annual inspection was made by the Board of Visitors. The Board, appointed by the Commandant and composed of five senior reserve officers who were leading practitioners and legal educators, inspected the operations of the School, interviewed the staff and faculty and students, and summed up its findings, with criticisms and recommendations, in reports submitted to the Commandant at the end of each inspection. The Civilian Advisory Group was composed of eminent judges, lawyers and educators who rendered valu-

able advice and assistance to the School. A list of the members of these bodies is at Appendix X.

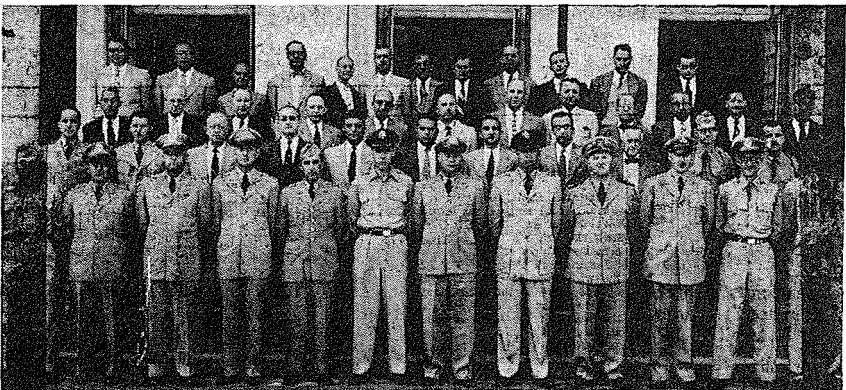
Some of the problems that were commented on by the Board of Visitors and considered by the Academic Department during the period 1951-1961 included: the classroom hours and text preparation required of each instructor; examination form and technique; the methods of teaching used; and the problems of faculty tenure. Some of these problems were resolved; others were receiving continuing study in 1961.

A unique feature in legal education was the fact that students were invited to critique the courses which they attended. These critiques were followed by further investigation by the department. After a sufficient length of time, questionnaires concerning the value of the contents and method of teaching used at the School were addressed to both the graduate and his commander.

One high point of the School's history consistently commented on by visitors to the School was the friendly relations between the faculty and the students, both during and after instruction. It was their opinion that these relationships far exceeded similar faculty-student relationships in other institutions.

A board of visitors consisting of the Honorable Carl B. Albert, Representative in Congress from Oklahoma; the Honorable John F. Aiso, Judge, Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California; and Birney M. Van Benschoten, Esquire, General Counsel, American Overseas Petroleum Limited, New York, New York, in a report covering their visit to the School, concluded:

The Judge Advocate General's School is an academic and research institution of the highest quality. It was established on a high plane. Its personnel, organization and accomplishments are today unmatched.



Members of the 2d Contract Termination Course.

CHAPTER IV

RESERVE ACTIVITIES AND PLANS DEPARTMENT, 1951-1961

A. ORGANIZATION

A substantial portion of the total manpower effort of The Judge Advocate General's School from 1951 to 1961 was devoted to training the military lawyer not on active duty—the Reserve component judge advocate. This expenditure was justified by the compelling need for the maintenance of trained lawyers who would be able to assume, in the event of war or national emergency, the duties of a trained judge advocate.

In order to achieve this end the Nonresident Schools Division was initially organized in 1951 as a division of the Special Projects Department. This division had two branches—the Text Preparation Branch and the Extension and ORC (now USAR) School Operating Branch. This division immediately assumed full responsibility for the administration of the Judge Advocate Army Extension Course Program and for the preparation of all judge advocate extension courses and all instructional material utilized in the Judge Advocate USAR Program. Formerly these functions had been carried on in the Office of the Judge Advocate General by the Text Preparation Branch of the Special Projects Division and by the Extension School Section of the Administrative Office.

In 1953 the designation, Officers' Reserve Corps, was replaced by the designation, United States Army Reserve, and corresponding changes were made in the appropriate branch. On 1 October 1955, the Nonresident Schools Division was given departmental status (at which time the Special Projects Department was discontinued) and the corresponding title changes made. This change was effected to reflect the recognition of the importance of nonresident training. Effective 16 October 1957, much of the mission of the Nonresident Schools Department, and more particularly its Text Preparation Division, which provided for the development of programs of instruction in nonresident legal training and the preparation of instructional material in support of the nonresident legal training programs, was transferred to the Academic Department. Correspondingly, the department was realigned into a Planning Division and an Operating Division.

On 1 June 1958, the department was redesignated the Reserve Activities and Plans Department and received the responsibility, from the then Special Projects and Publications Department, for mobilization and active Army organizational planning. In 1951 the strength of the department was five officers and six civilians; while its strength

varied greatly thereafter, in 1960 it had a strength of nine officers and six civilians.

B. USAR SCHOOLS

Judge advocate participation in the USAR school program effectively brought classroom instruction in military law to the reservist's hometown. This program was conducted in the Judge Advocate Branch Departments of USAR Schools established in population centers throughout the country. Their mission was to provide the reservist in his local area with training material, instruction and doctrine comparable to that taught in active Army service schools. Thus each USAR school, organized in accordance with an established table of distribution, has a number of branch departments whose instructors teach classes according to programs of instruction prepared by the individual active Army branch service school using training material supplied by these service schools. USAR School judge advocate courses have included a three-year company officer course and a six-year advanced officer course. These courses consisted of both reserve duty and active duty for training phases. At the time the Non-resident Schools Division assumed responsibility for the Judge Advocate USAR School Program, there existed only the instructional material for the reserve duty phase of the first year of the USAR



Robert G. Storey, President, American Bar Association, Visits the School, May 1953. Left to right are: Lt Col K. J. Hodson; Major Arthur D. Porcella; Colonel Claude E. Fernandez; Colonel Charles L. Decker, School Commandant; Brig Gen Ralph G. Boyd; 1st Lt Frank J. Hucek; and Mr. Storey.

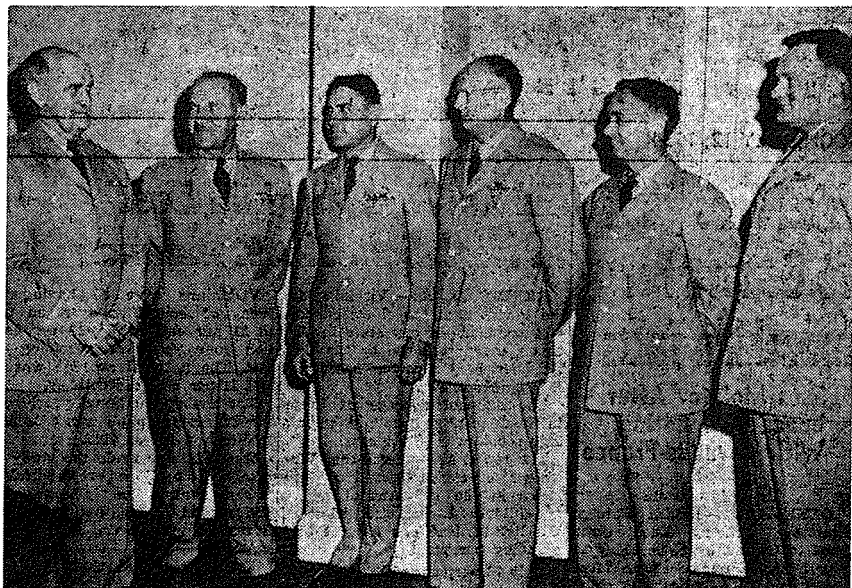
school basic course. This material had been prepared in the Office of The Judge Advocate General and had been programmed for use in the school year 1 January—31 December 1951. At that time only small progress had been made in the preparation of the inactive duty phase of the second year of this course. The initial efforts of the Text Preparation Branch of the Nonresident Schools Division were directed toward the completion of this instruction. The required materials were completed in two months.

In 1952 the USAR school year was accelerated in order to make it correspond to the academic year. It commenced 1 January 1952 and ended 31 August 1952. The 1952 school year then began on 1 September 1952 and continued through 31 August 1953. Thereafter all USAR school terms followed a similar pattern. Instruction each year was conducted at bi-weekly meetings through 1 June and was followed by a two-week active duty period prior to the new school year.

During 1952 the USAR school basic course was reprogrammed to provide for active duty for training phases for each of the three school years. Additionally, the reserve duty phase of the first two years of the "special" course was rewritten and, in addition, a third-year reserve duty program was written. This program was accomplished in order to bring the USAR "basic" course in conformity with the resident instruction being offered. On 30 April 1953 the instructional



John G. Hervey, Advisor to the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, Confers with Colonel Decker (left) and Captain John W. Whelan (right) in 1954.



General Caffey Inspects the School in 1954. From left, Gen Caffey; Col Decker; Lt Col Robert J. Reed, Chief, Military Affairs Division; Lt Col George F. Meyer, Jr., Chief, Military Justice Division; Lt Col John S. Wilson, Chief, Civil Affairs Division; and Captain John W. Whelan, Acting Chief, Procurement Law Division.

material for the active duty for training phases for all three years of the Judge Advocate USAR School "basic" course was completed. Between May and July of 1953 the division completed the inactive duty phase of the first year of the Judge Advocate USAR School "advanced" course. The division thereafter continued to revise and develop necessary courses. In 1955 a booklet containing the complete program of instruction for the two USAR School judge advocate courses was published and distributed. This booklet, which was designed to assist in planning and administering the program, was kept continuously up to date.

During the period 1955-1957 instructional materials for 470 hours of instruction had been rewritten, as well as 72 hours of new material for the fourth year of the "advanced" course. In fact by 1956 every outline of instruction written before 1 June 1953 had been rewritten.

Additionally, in 1956 a series of nine separate lectures was prepared and distributed for use in the active duty training phases in order to inform and instruct reserve judge advocates on recent developments in military law.

In 1961, pursuant to United States Continental Army Command directives, all judge advocate training in the USAR School program

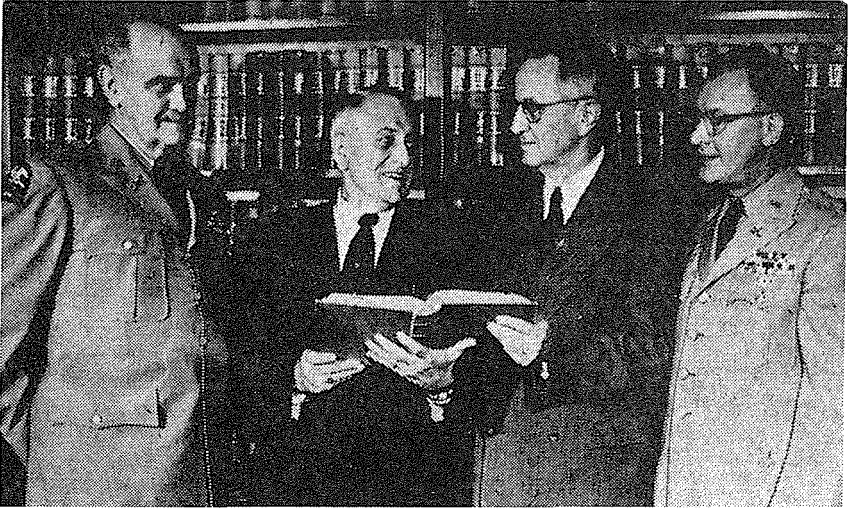
was consolidated into a new four-year course of study, designated the USAR School Judge Advocate Officer Career Course. Thus, the three-year USAR School Judge Advocate Company Officer Course and the six-year USAR School Judge Advocate Advanced Officer Course were eliminated with no material sacrifice in the number of subjects or caliber of instruction. This was done by composing the USAR School Judge Advocate Officer Career Course to provide a one level branch training program containing only the minimum of courses and quantity of instruction necessary to accomplish the mission. Only one of the four yearly phases of this new course was to be offered each year. As a result of this consolidation, a judge advocate reserve component officer could complete branch training in a much shorter time span.

The following chart indicates the growth and ready acceptance of the Judge Advocate USAR program:

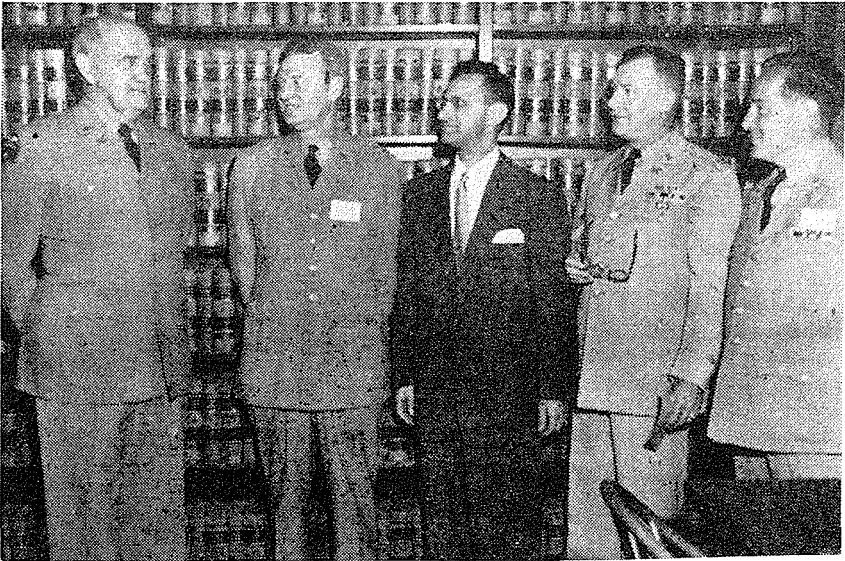
<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of USAR Schools With JA Branch</i>	<i>Number of Enrolled Students</i>
1951	18	200
1952	29	325
1952-1953	46	509
1953-1954	62	737
1954-1955	80	1059
1955-1956	90	1303
1956-1957	97	1510
*1957-1958	83	946
1958-1959	83	1027
1959-1960	83	1032
**1960-1961	73	855

* The substantial reduction in enrollment was due to USCONARC directives: (1) removing all USAR school students from pay status; (2) removing law students from other than auditor status; (3) reducing the maximum age requirement for enrollment in USAR school courses from 48 years for Advanced Officer Course and 42 years for Company Officer Course to 42 and 37 years, respectively; and (4) requiring all students in judge advocate courses to be assigned to the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

** This reduction could have been expected to continue in normal receding amounts from 1958 to 1961. However, with the organization of the JAGSO (TOE 27-500D) and the requirement that the 504 officers who were or were to be assigned thereto had to be branch trained or engaged in a branch training program influenced the increase of students in the USAR school in 1958-1960 period. The sharp reduction in 1960-1961 resulted from students completing



Lloyd Wright, President, American Bar Association, Visited the School in 1955. Here he talks with Major General Eugene M. Caffey, The Judge Advocate General (left); Dean Ribble (second from right); and Colonel Nathaniel B. Rieger, Acting Commandant (right).



A Labor Law Conference, Held at the School in 1956, Attracts, from left to right, Gen Caffey; Col Nicholas R. Voorhis, Chief, Procurement Law Division, OTJAG; Samuel Silver, Staff Director for Industrial Relations, Office of Secretary of Defense; Col Nathaniel Rieger, School Commandant; and Lt Col Norman P. Herr, Labor Advisor to Assistant Secretary of the Army for Logistics.

the nine-year course as well as from the other sources mentioned above. Also a savings provision allowed non-JA officers enrolled in the USAR School Judge Advocate Advanced Course to complete the phase of that course (*i.e.*, either the first phase composed of the first three years or the second phase composed of the last three years) before they were required to leave and the total impact of such students completing their phase developed at the end of the 1959-1960 school year and was reflected in the registration in the 1960-1961 school year.

The growth of the Judge Advocate USAR School program was not possible without facing and overcoming many problems. First and foremost, of course, was the necessity to write and continually revise the programmed instruction required by USAR schools. The instructional material prepared for this purpose revealed a thorough understanding of the difficulties involved in disseminating complete, integrated instruction to spare-time students by spare-time instructors. The instructional material prepared by the department had improved so that by 1961 it bore little, if any, resemblance to that available in 1951. Other problems which were solved during the period included adjustment of the subject matter of the USAR curriculum to the changing needs of the Army. Changes paralleling those made in the resident courses helped keep USAR training current.

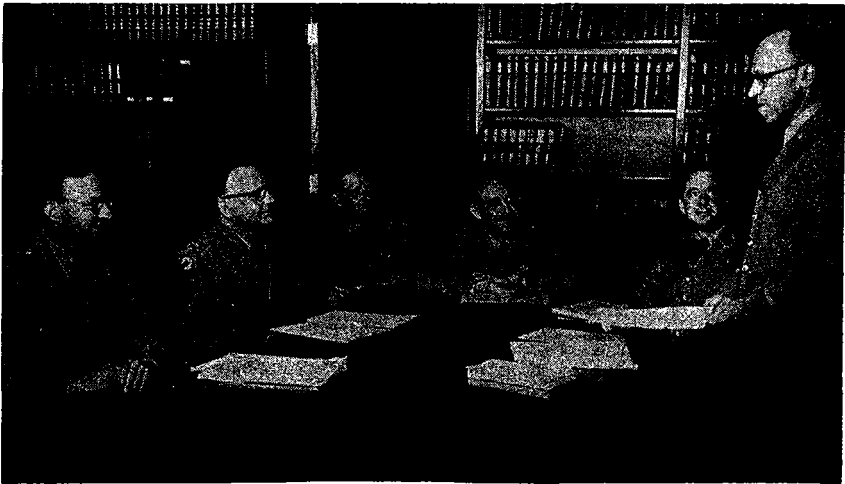
In 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, and 1956 USAR instructors' conferences were held to facilitate necessary developments and changes in techniques and instructional approach. Training in the use of audio-visual aids—the result of a study made in June and July of 1956 and subsequent liaison with the National Center for Legal Audio-Visual Materials of the Association of American Law Schools—was first presented to USAR instructors in 1956. Changes from the lecture method to the seminar approach were gradually adopted.

Additionally, in order to acquaint USAR school students with some of the many and varied problems which were presented to staff judge advocates in the field and to provide the student with the opportunity to do legal research and apply the knowledge gained from prior instruction, the department created a course of instruction entitled Staff Judge Advocate Operations which was used in advanced phases of reserve training. In this course each student was furnished a handbook which included a fictional history and description of a mythical post named Fort Blank. Post regulations, memoranda and directives from a mythical higher headquarters were included. Problems were assigned to the student assuming that the student was assigned to the office of the Post Staff Judge Advocate at Fort Blank and solved upon that assumption.

In order to observe the application of instruction, to assist in improvement of teaching technique, and to encourage a sense of unity between students, instructors, and The Judge Advocate Gen-



Judge Advocates Get Together at ABA Meeting in Dallas in 1956. From left to right: Maj Gen George W. Hickman, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Lt Col Robert C. Hunter; Col Charles M. Munnecke; Col Rieger; and Col George E. Mickel.



1953 Board of Visitors, from left to right: Major Robert S. Pasley; Lt Col William J. Wertz; Lt Col Alexander Pirnie; Col Decker, School Commandant; Col John Ritchie, III; and Col Birney M. Van Benschoten.

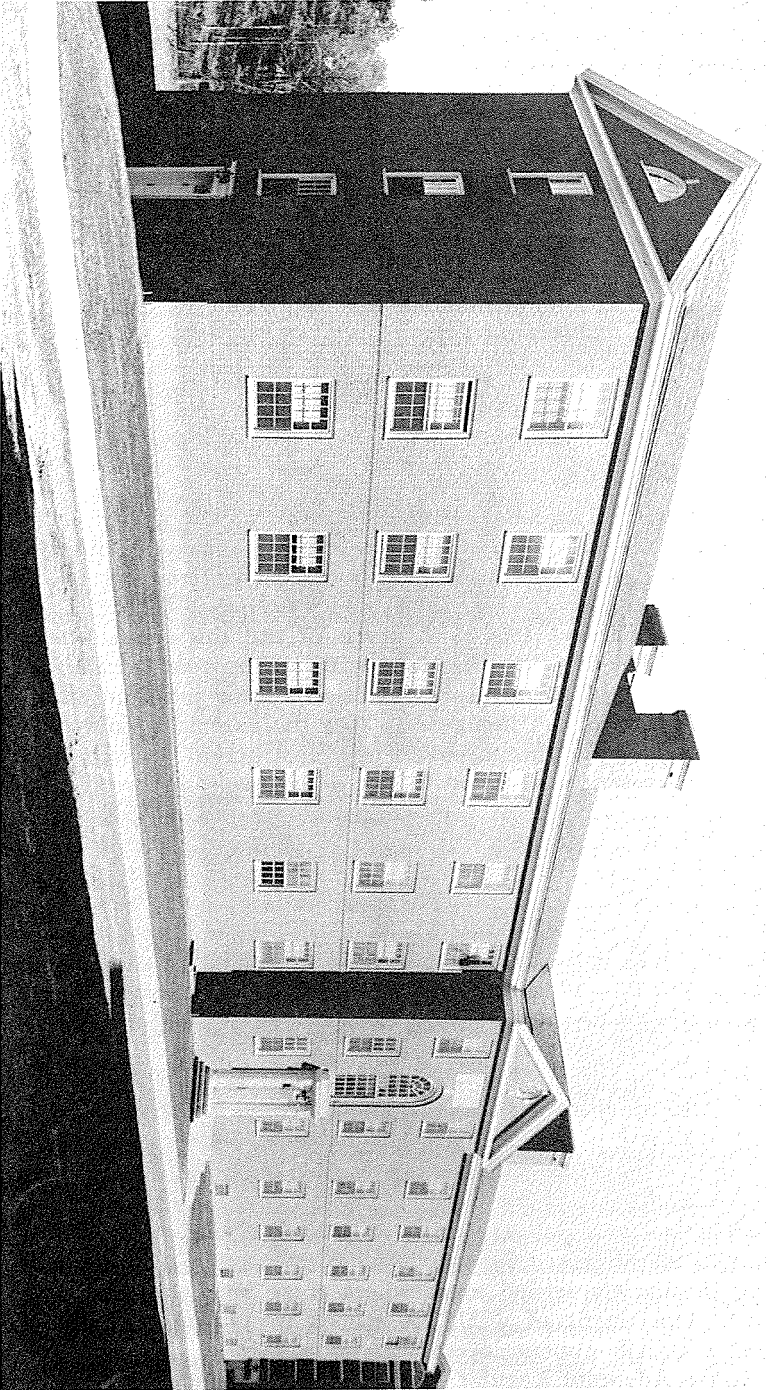
eral's School, officers from the department engaged in a program of visiting the USAR School Judge Advocate Departments. Six such visits were made in 1953, 24 in 1954, 42 in 1955, 65 in 1956, 33 in 1957, 48 in 1958, 36 in 1959, 40 in 1960, and 37 in 1961. Beginning in 1957 comprehensive visits were made to active duty training sites in each ZI Army area. These visits proved extremely valuable in helping the officers of the department to understand the reserve judge advocates' problems and enabled the department to assist in the preparation of instructional material designed to minimize or overcome such problems, as well as to demonstrate the genuine and continuing interest of the School and The Judge Advocate General in the quality of training furnished to the reserve judge advocate. A plan to visit each USAR school with a judge advocate department at least every other year was formulated and implemented during 1958.

C. EXTENSION COURSES

Upon the establishment of the School, the Nonresident Schools Division became responsible for the preparation and administration of eighteen judge advocate branch material training extension courses, only thirteen of which were in existence in 1951.

During the period 1951-1954, seven of the thirteen courses were revised and five new courses were written. In 1954 it was decided that the entire judge advocate extension course program should be completely revised and modified so that the extension courses would parallel Judge Advocate USAR school instruction (which, in turn, paralleled resident instruction). The department undertook the task of developing a series of new extension courses based upon, and employing as texts, the various USAR school instructors' outlines. This project was divided into two phases—the first phase paralleling the "company" officer course and the second phase paralleling the first three years of the "advanced" officer course. In this new program, the School anticipated the possible modification of the Army Extension Course Program from a series concept to a course concept, paralleling resident service school courses. Consequently, when the modified course concept was announced by CONARC in July 1956, the extension course program of the School required only the re-assignment of enrolled students from their then current series to the appropriate course without disruption of their work.

This new extension course program made possible a completely new concept of reserve training, namely, the integration of the USAR school and the extension course programs. The primary purpose of the integrated program was to make available to reservists living in sparsely settled areas where there was no judge advocate branch department of a USAR school the training opportunities afforded USAR students of those schools. Under this new concept, the Judge Advocate Regular Extension Course and the Judge Advo-



Hancock House, First Home of The Judge Advocate General's School in Charlottesville.

cate Advanced Extension Course were established to parallel resident instruction. In 1954 the School conducted one of two pilot model programs for this new reserve training; the Command and General Staff College conducted the other. Students enrolled under this program took the reserve duty portion of their USAR school course by means of extension courses administered by the department and the active duty for training portion of the USAR school course by attending USAR school summer encampments. The integrated program became effective Army-wide on 1 September 1955. In addition, some USAR school students who were not able to attend active duty for training were able to make up their work by means of an extension course in the integrated program.

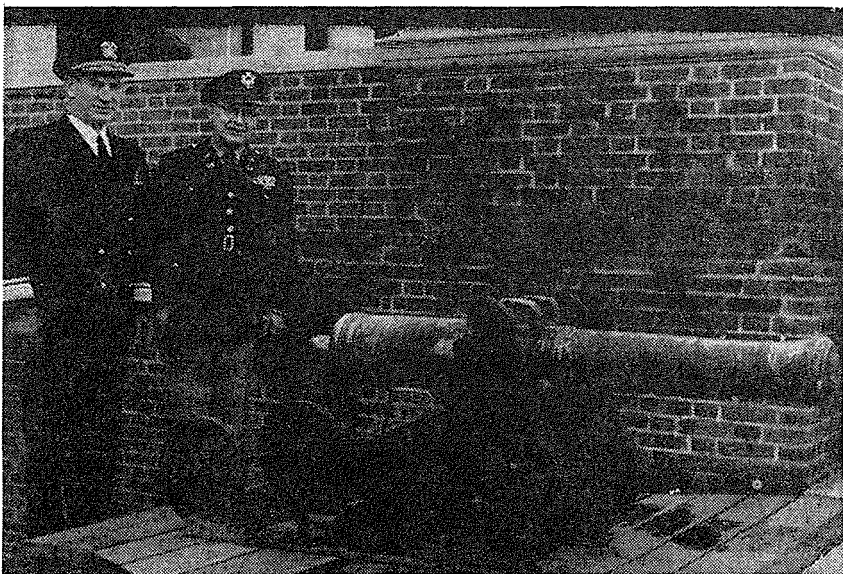
Early in the department's history, courses of special interest to judge advocates, called "special" series, were devised. Prior to June 1955 the first of such "special" series courses, The Staff Judge Advocate (SJAS), had been offered. On 1 July 1955 four new "special" series extension courses were offered and at that time the "special" series, The Staff Judge Advocate (SJAS), was discontinued. These new courses were: Special Series: Military Law for Commanding Officers; Special Series: Legal Administrative Assistant; Special Series: Legal Clerk; and Special Series: USAR School—Instructors and Students (this latter course was designed to provide supplemental non-branch training to instructors and students participating in the Judge Advocate USAR School program). In July 1956 the "special" series, upon the announcement of the previously mentioned new course concept, were redesignated as "special" courses.

By 1 February 1957, thirty-three judge advocate extension courses were prepared and being offered. Thus, since 1954, twenty-one new courses had been written, and five old courses had been rewritten. Courses were continuously revised to reflect new developments, and enrollment continually increased. Thus, in the period of this history, the extension course enrollment grew from the August 1951 enrollment of 530 students to the June 1961 enrollment of 1137 students. Sub-course completions ran well into the thousands and the number of lessons processed ran well into the tens of thousands.

Between 1959 and 1960 a new Special Extension Course entitled "Special Studies for Senior JAGC Officers" was prepared and offered. This course was developed to provide further training for senior reserve judge advocate officers who had completed their branch training. It consisted of textual studies in specialized areas of military law. This course utilized selected theses of resident career course students and special case studies based upon recent decisions of the Court of Military Appeals. In accordance with their selection, reading assignments were sent to each student. These assignments contained a set of questions to be answered by the student and were returned to the department for grading. Credit hours were allotted for completed assignments.

Extension course examinations have consisted mostly of situation questions. The department itself developed this testing technique. Questions requiring a straight true-false answer were replaced by questions that permitted either a true-false, essay or multiple choice answer. The department inaugurated a system for tabulating individual answers to determine their correlation with over-all lesson grades. This technique proved useful in ascertaining questions which might have been faulty or should have been replaced or revised in order that the lesson and final examination results more accurately reflected student ability.

At the suggestion of Mr. John G. Hervey, Adviser of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, American Bar Association, and to make certain that the extension courses written for judge advocates embodied the most recent ideas developed by experts in the field of home study, liaison was established with the National University Extension Association and with the National Home Study Council, an association of private correspondence schools, which groups were directed toward the improvement of correspondence instruction. In July 1956 an officer of the department attended an institute on correspondence education conducted by the National Home Study Council and the Department of Education of Michigan State University. In October 1956 two representatives from the department attended a working conference on military correspondence courses at the Industrial College of the



This Cannon, Presented to the School by the U. S. Navy, Was Stolen Shortly After its Dedication in 1957, But Was Later Recovered and Positioned in Front of the New JAG Building.

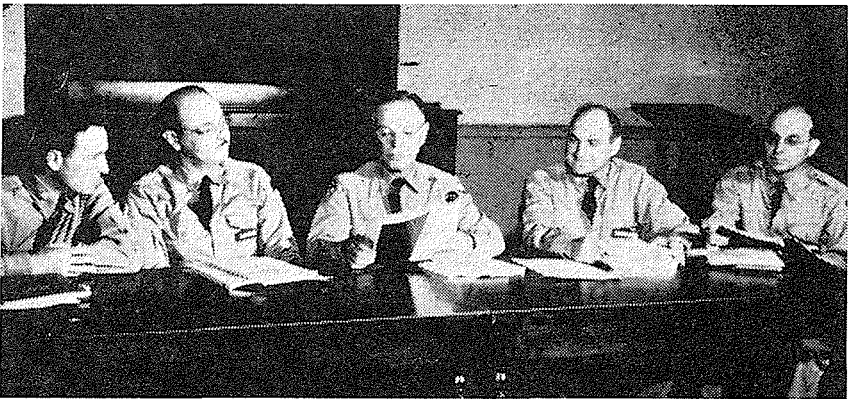
Armed Forces. These conferences and the liaison work with the above mentioned associations yielded much valuable information which was subsequently incorporated in the extension course program of the School.

D. RESERVE RECORDS

On 18 April 1955, a judge advocate reserve records system was established in the department. This system consisted of visible files indicating active duty and civilian experience, training, and specialist skills of individual reserve judge advocate officers. The system was used in the selection of personnel for Troop Program Unit assignments, mobilization designees and TOE 27-500D Detachment Teams. Substantially completed in 1958, this file contained individual 8 x 5 card index forms and a legal qualification questionnaire for some 2700 reserve judge advocate officers at the close of this history. This system was designed to prevent indiscriminate recall, in the event of any mobilization, which would seriously hamper such an effort; selective recall would assure the prompt availability of personnel, prepared to fulfill their task to the benefit of both the individual and the United States Army. Maintaining and perfecting these files was a continuing project.

E. MOBILIZATION PLANNING

In June 1958 the department received, from the then Special



Reservists Attending Courses at the School Included Many Law School Professors. Here, from left to right, are: W. E. Bevins, Jr., Assistant Dean, Harvard Law School; M. G. Gershanson, Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School; L. G. Blackstock, Professor of Law, University of Texas; L. W. Morse, Professor of Law, Cornell Law School; and R. R. Reno, Professor of Law, University of Maryland.

Projects and Publications Department, the responsibility for that part of the School's mission pertaining to mobilization and active Army organizational planning. This phase of the department's mission required continuing study. In addition, the planned and programmed acquisition of manpower was phased from M-Day to M + 3. The TD structure of the School was reorganized and improved to achieve better performance of the School's mobilization mission and better utilization of its manpower. Finally, School student input and loads from M-Day to M + 12 were reevaluated in light of the current Army troop program concepts.

Establishment during 1958 of the Judge Advocate General Service Organizations (TOE 27-500D), consisting of cellular type teams of reserve judge advocate officers and enlisted men designed to operate in specialized fields of military law wherever and whenever needed, was the culmination of long study and planning. These teams were to have the mission, upon mobilization, of performing the excess operational judge advocate functions in a theater of operations, and of disposing of the unusual legal workloads generated under combat conditions, and of providing augmentation for variable strength organizations.

There were twelve JAG Detachments, two in each Army area. Each detachment, in turn, was composed of several teams, which included detachment headquarters, claims service, war crimes, general court-martial, legal assistance, and procurement law teams. Personnel assigned to these teams had 48 drill periods per year in a pay status, in addition to 15 days' active Army training. Many were branch qualified graduates of the USAR schools and the remainder were expected to be actively engaged in programs leading toward branch qualification. In 1959 the active duty training for the six detachments located in the First, Second and Third Army areas was held at Fort Gordon, Georgia; the detachments of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Army areas held their 1959 active duty training at Fort Carson, Colorado. During 1960 and 1961, the training for all detachments was conducted at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. This training, of course, was conducted under guidance from the School.

F. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

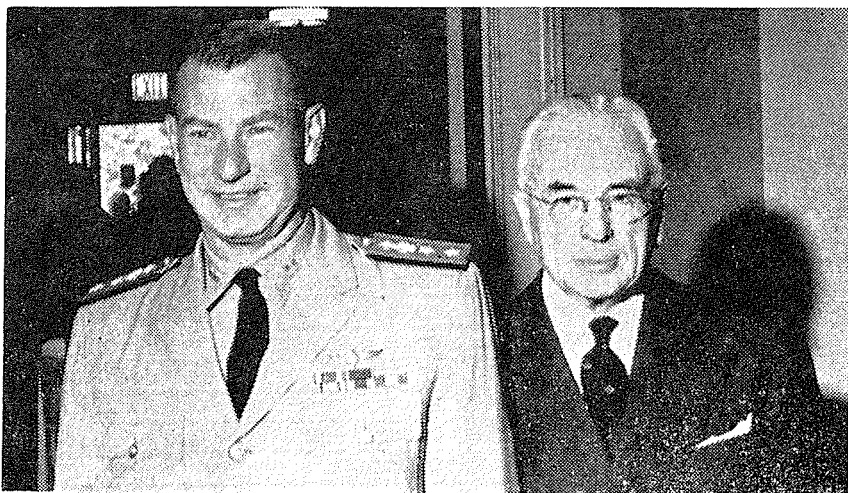
In December 1955, in response to many requests, the department prepared and distributed a pamphlet entitled "The Judge Advocate General's Corps of the United States Army." This pamphlet was designed to provide a ready source of information on the history, responsibilities and activities of the Judge Advocate General's Corps for the use of reserve officers in making speeches or lectures on the subject.

From its formative days, the department published a monthly JAG USAR Training Bulletin. This publication contained matter of general interest to JAGC reservists and was used to encourage

reservists to maintain their reserve training through the various reserve programs offered. In April 1958 the first quarterly "Mobilization Designee Letter," designed to keep the School's mobilization designees informed in areas of particular interest, was distributed. Both these projects were recognized to be continuing projects.

The department, during the period of this history, engaged in several other projects. Studies of various reserve problems relating especially to directives and Army Regulations needed to further the judge advocate reserve program were periodically conducted, and a Judge Advocate Reserve Affairs Conference was held in 1958, 1959 and 1960. These conferences were attended by the officers primarily concerned with the planning and conduct of JAGC reserve affairs and mobilization (the Assistant Executive for Reserve Affairs, OTJAG; the Command Staff Judge Advocate, USCONARC; the Executive Officer for Reserve Affairs from each of the six ZI Armies; and representatives of the department), and they were designed to assist in the development of an effective and intelligent reserve program. Additionally, the department maintained coordination with the Department of the Navy and developed a concept through which appropriate nonresident instruction materials prepared by the School would be designed for, and used by, both services. It also established an addressograph mailing system to expedite the large volume of correspondence processed.

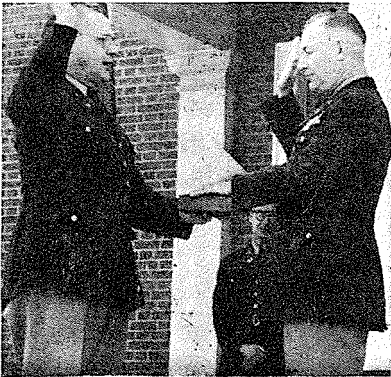
Colonel Decker, in a report made at the close of his tour as the School's first Commandant, said of the Reserve Activities and Plans Department, "There has been no more rewarding experience than the work of the nonresident school [Division]."



Rear Admiral Chester Ward and Professor John Cobb Cooper Were Space Law Panel Members at the 5th JAG Conference.



Faculty Members Maj Eugene C. Snedecker (second from left) and Maj James C. Starr (second from right) Receive Army Commendation Medals from Maj Gen George W. Hickman, Jr., The Judge Advocate General, While Their Wives and Col O'Brien (right) look on.



Colonel Rieger Becomes a General Officer. Here he is Sworn in by General Hickman (left).



Colonel O'Brien Presents an Award to Mrs. Myrtle Heavener, a Civilian Employee of the School.

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 1951-1961

A. ORGANIZATION

During June and July of 1951, the Research, Planning and Publications Division, the antecedent of the Special Projects and Publications Department, was organized at Fort Myer, Virginia. The division was staffed with officers from the Special Projects Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General. That division had been initially organized for the specific purpose of writing first the *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1949*, and thereafter the *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951*. With the founding of the School at Charlottesville, the division was placed in the newly organized Special Projects Department. It was assigned the mission its title connoted, and thus was responsible for the research, planning and publications portion of the functions assigned to the School by The Judge Advocate General.

By December 1952 the Research, Planning and Publications Division had established three branches: the Research and Planning Branch; the Periodical Publications Branch; and the Permanent Publications Branch. On 1 October 1955 the Research, Planning and Publications Division was given departmental status. This new department had two divisions: the Publications Division (with a Periodical Publications Branch and a Permanent Publications Branch) and the Research and Planning Division (with a Research Projects Branch, a Special Projects Branch, and a Court Reporting Branch). As previously mentioned, on 1 October 1955 the Special Projects Department was discontinued.

On 1 June 1958, the Research, Planning and Publications Department was redesignated the Special Projects and Publications Department. At that time it consisted of a Special Projects Division and a Publications Division.

As its name indicates, the Special Projects and Publications Department had various diverse functions during 1951-1961. Rather than attempt a chronological treatment of the history of the department, this chapter attempts to describe the activities of the department by grouping them functionally.

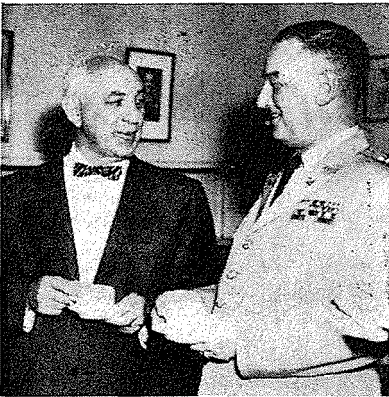
With the exception of contract and procurement law, the major portion of the research activities of the School in the military-legal field were conducted in this department. Of necessity the results of that research were applied to the planning and publications activities of the department. For example, the original pamphlet, "The Law Officer," DA Pamphlet 27-9, a permanent publication of the School

(described below), entailed approximately 3,000 man hours of legal research.

B. JUDGE ADVOCATE CONFERENCE

One of the most important responsibilities of the Planning Division was the annual Army Judge Advocates Conference. In the Spring of 1951, the Special Projects Division of the Office of the Judge Advocate General held what may be considered the forerunner of what is now known as the annual Judge Advocate General's Conference. At that time, however, it was limited to a conference for the senior officers of all the armed services and concerned itself with the *Uniform Code of Military Justice* (UCMJ) and the *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951* (MCM).

Subsequently the School planned, prepared for, and conducted the Annual Judge Advocate General's Conference, a working conference of senior Army judge advocates from all parts of the world. Through questionnaires prepared by the department, judge advocates were polled to determine new and continuing operating problems, as well as problems anticipated to arise in the future. Responses to the questionnaires were analyzed, and thereafter an agenda was prepared for the conference. The purpose of the agenda was to facilitate the delineation of problems and to effect approved solutions by the conferees. The conference, in addition to permitting judge advocates to exchange information on legal problems, served as an additional means for The Judge Advocate General to acquaint his principal



F. H. Higgins (left), Undersecretary of the Army, and Maj Gen Stanley W. Jones, Assistant Judge Advocate General, Meet at the 1957 JAG Conference.



John D. Randall, President of the ABA (right), Talks with Maj Gen Alfred Kuhfeld (left), Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Air Force, and Gen Decker at the 1959 JAG Conference.

officers with current policy, doctrine, and plans with respect to military law. Through this conference the establishment of a uniform Judge Advocate General's Corps policy was insured. In turn, the conference assisted The Judge Advocate General in the discharge of his responsibility under Article 67 (g), UCMJ, which required him to meet annually with the Judge Advocates General of the Navy and Air Force and the judges of the Court of Military Appeals to make a comprehensive survey of the operations of the UCMJ and report such findings to the committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives and to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army.

The conferences were recorded and reports were made available to judge advocate offices for use as reference material. Extensive use of outstanding civilian and military specialists of national reputation to conduct the panel discussions held was an outstanding feature of these conferences.

The high attendance (an average of 100-120 judge advocate officers) at these conferences and the uniformly favorable comments concerning their value indicated the worth of such conferences to judge advocates in the field.

C. COURT REPORTER TRAINING

In order to solve the problem of supplying court reporters to the Army, the department planned for and established a court reporting course at the School. In January 1955, the first such course, of six weeks' duration, was held. The course was designed to train enlisted personnel in the proper method of reporting general courts-martial and various board proceedings by use of an electronic recorder-reproducer device equipped with a stenomask. The stenomask system was simply a face device covering the nose and mouth of the individual with a concealed microphone in the mask into which the court reporter repeated word for word what was being said by the participants of the trial. His voice was muffled and did not disturb the personnel in the courtroom. The stenomask was connected to a recorder-reproducer set which recorded the operator's voice and later enabled the operator to transcribe the complete proceedings. The first two weeks of the course were concentrated on stenomask operation and trial procedure. The second two weeks were devoted to instruction in military justice subjects the reporter was required to know, with particular emphasis on legal terminology. During the last two weeks the student was required to record, transcribe, and assemble the records of trial of three general court-martial cases which were given as moot courts.

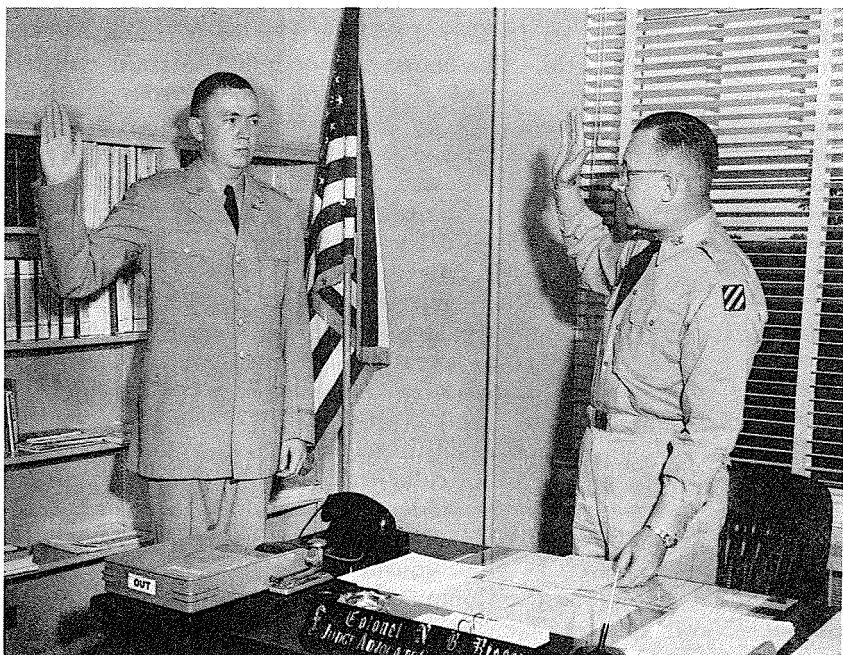
On 20 February 1958 the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval School (Naval Justice), Newport, Rhode Island, offered to provide instruction for Army personnel in closed microphone court reporting. After a study of this offer by the department, a recommendation

was made to The Judge Advocate General to transfer the responsibility for this function to the U. S. Naval School (Naval Justice). On 1 November 1959 this transfer was effected. However, the School and the department retained general supervisory responsibility for the Army court reporter training program. On 1 January 1960 the responsibility for this function was transferred from the Special Projects and Publications Department to the Reserve Activities and Plans Department. While court reporter training was conducted at the School, over 200 Army students received training in closed microphone reporting techniques.

Additionally, the department was active in developing and procuring modern court reporting equipment for use of judge advocate offices throughout the world. This responsibility remained a function of the Plans Division of the department at the close of this historical period.

D. COMMON COURSE LEGAL SUBJECTS

Through coordination with the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, military justice was made a required subject of instruction at other Army service schools. The department was assigned that portion of the School's mission concerning the monitoring of Common Course Legal Subjects taught at Army service schools. As a result the department prepared uni-



Col Rieger Administers Oath of Office to 1st Lt Philip G. Meengs.

form lesson plans for this instruction. Original lesson plans for a three-hour program for branch advanced courses, a five-hour program for branch company officer courses, and a twelve-hour program of instruction for officer candidate courses were prepared and distributed.

This instruction was given at most of the service schools by judge advocates who were either assigned to the school staff and faculty or members of the office of the local installation staff judge advocate. Between 1953-1957 service school law instructors met annually at a specially arranged conference at the School sponsored and planned by the department. The conference, of one week's duration, assisted the instructors in preparing their instruction and permitted discussion of teaching techniques.

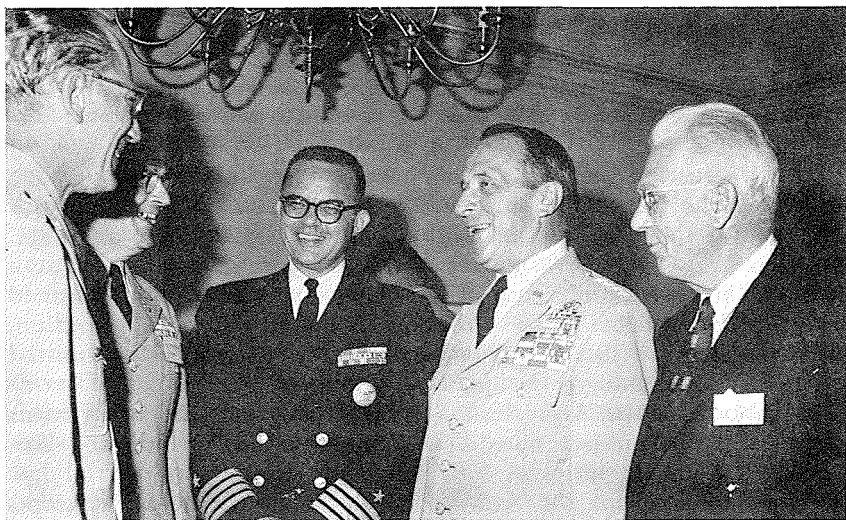
In support of the Army lesson training program, the department prepared Army subject schedules for instruction in military law. It also prepared a series of four one-hour lectures on martial law designed to acquaint the Army officer with the principal concepts of that subject. Also prepared were lessons for the required Army subject—Congressional Relations. In addition, all courses prepared by other Army service schools concerning the Army's role in civil emergencies were reviewed by the department to insure legal accuracy.

E. PUBLICATIONS

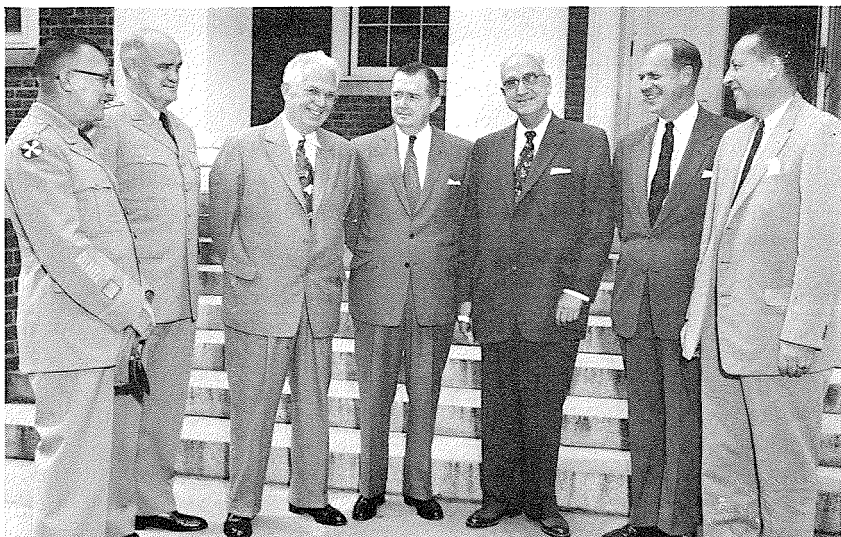
The department also reviewed, revised and prepared Department of the Army legal publications. These included Department of the Army and Department of Defense forms, Army regulations and special regulations, training circulars, field manuals, and charts for general use. All legislative proposals pertaining to the amendments of the UCMJ were studied and analyzed in the department. The department's work helped the School develop its undisputed place as the leading military law center in the world.

The multitude and variety of legal publications written and distributed by the School also assisted in this development. The 1954 Board of Visitors commented most favorably on "the revolution created by the [department] in the quantity and quality of desirable aids furnished to judge advocates in the field." A list of the more important publications put out by the department is listed at Appendix XI.

This department, which was charged with providing adequate research tools for the Judge Advocate General's Corps, had an immediate opportunity to justify its existence. The UCMJ had just gone into effect and many problems concerning it were yet to be resolved. In addition, the Court of Military Appeals (USCMA) and the Armed Services Boards of Review began to hand down opinions which had, of necessity, to be communicated expeditiously to judge advocates in the field. The department's research facilities



Maj Gen Alfred Kuhfeld, Air Force Judge Advocate General; Maj Gen George Hickman, Army Judge Advocate General; Captain William Mott, Navy Deputy Judge Advocate General; General L. L. Lemnitzer, Army Chief of Staff; and Judge Homer Ferguson, United States Court of Military Appeals (left to right) Discuss Military-Legal Problems.



The 1956 JAG Conference Brings Together (left to right) Col Rieger; General Caffey; Judge Ferguson; Dr. J. R. Cavanaugh, Georgetown University Medical School; Dr. Karl Menninger, Menninger's Foundation; D. J. Parsons, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Dr. Frank Curran, Director, Charlottesville-Albemarle Children's Service Center.



The JAG School Served as a Center for Army Court Reporter Training.

were particularly advantageous since that department was the heir of the organization which had written the *Manual for Courts-Martial*.

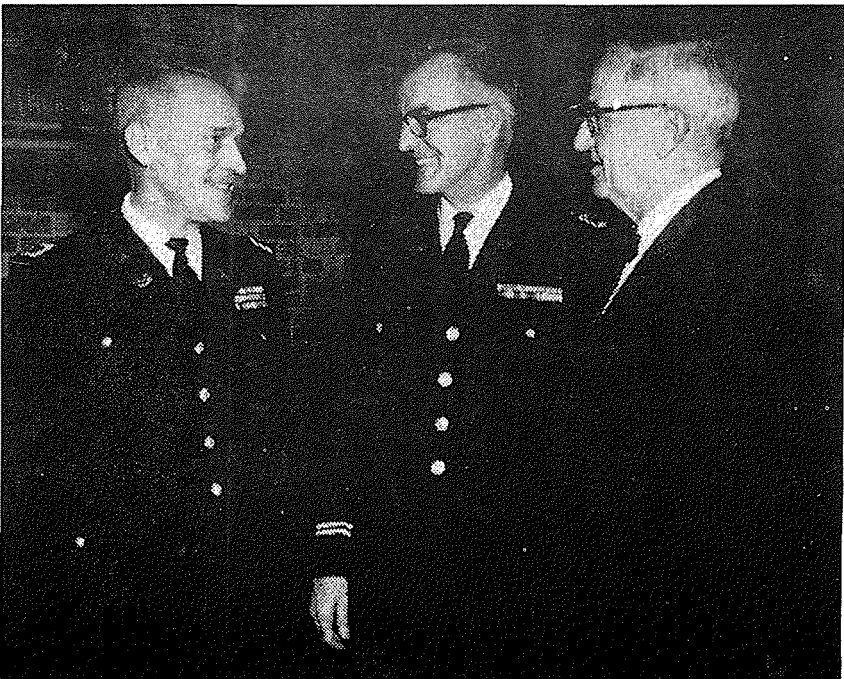
On 4 January 1952, the department commenced publication of *The JAG Chronicle*, a weekly bulletin that contained up-to-the-minute information concerning developments in the field of military law. Discussion of all opinions of USCMA and the boards of review which varied prior interpretations, plus frequent discussions of other matters of current interest, were published in the *Chronicle*. The scope of the *Chronicle* was expanded to include opinions of cases in the field of military law by federal and state courts, and opinions of The Judge Advocate General, Attorney General, and Comptroller General. On 23 March 1959, *The JAG Chronicle* was superseded by the *Judge Advocate Legal Service* issued as a Department of the Army pamphlet (DA Pamphlet 27-101-series). This change facilitated the distribution of the service. The *Judge Advocate Legal Service*, like its predecessor, continued to expand and continued to provide timely information to judge advocates in the field.

The department periodically revised and distributed with the *Judge Advocate Legal Service* a selected list of Army regulations entitled "Special SJA Set of Regulations," which included those regulations necessary to have in the library of a judge advocate officer. A complete indexed file of both the *Chronicle* and the *Judge Advocate Legal Service* was initiated and kept up to date by the department. This indexed file was one important tool in preparing the cumulative pocket parts to the *Manual for Courts-Martial*. In 1953, 1956, and 1959, the department prepared cumulative pocket parts to the *Manual for Courts-Martial*. These pocket parts updated the *Manual* by digesting important decisions of the Court of Military Appeals, service boards of review, and federal courts, as well as executive orders, references to Army regulations, and other information which modify or supplement the meaning of paragraphs in the *Manual*. The pocket part was keyed to each of the paragraphs and appendices of the *Manual*.

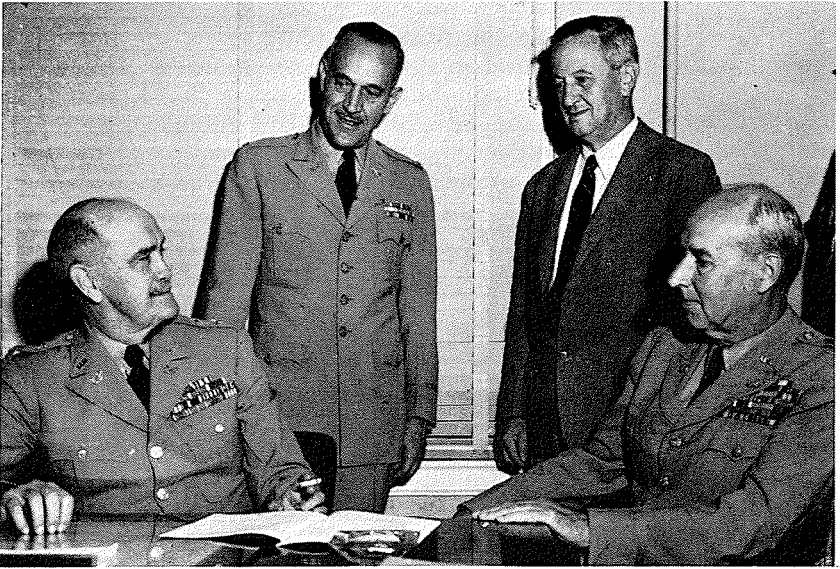
In 1959 the theory underlying the publishing of a pocket part

was revised with a view toward reducing the size of the pocket part and making it more useful as a source of information and guidance for personnel of the special and summary court-martial jurisdiction levels and for others without legal training. In consonance with these objectives, case digests were replaced by statements of law in as nontechnical language as possible. Decisions merely upholding a provision of the UCMJ or *Manual* were deleted. Cases dealing with instructional matters covered by DA Pamphlet 27-9, *The Law Officer*, were omitted except where the decision invalidated a provision of the *Manual*. Decisions and opinions on matters at the appellate level were included only when deemed of practical value to personnel below that level.

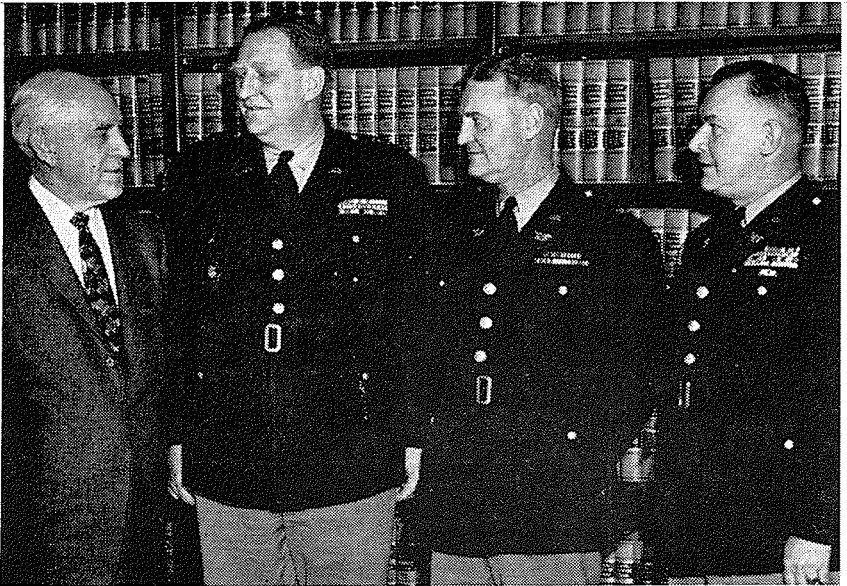
In June 1958 the department edited and distributed the first edition of the *Military Law Review* (Department of the Army Pamphlet 27-100-1). This publication was designed as a forum for the military lawyer, both active and reserve, to share the product of his experience and scholarly research with fellow lawyers everywhere, but the review also contained from time to time contributions by civilians, both attorneys and teachers. The *Military Law Review* was also inaugurated to serve as a vehicle for wide dissemination of outstanding Career Course theses and other scholarly



General Decker (left) Talks to Col O'Brien and Dean Ribble Following his Address to the 33d Special Class Upon Their Graduation.



JAG School Problems Are Discussed (left to right) by Gen Caffey; Col Decker; Dean Ribble; and Gen Mickelwait.



Frank H. Higgins, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics) (left), Visited the School on 29 February 1956. He was accompanied by (left to right) Maj Gen Henry Westphalinger, Chief, Procurement Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff; Col Nicholas R. Voorhis, Chief, Procurement Law Division, OTJAG; and Col Rieger.

articles of interest to judge advocates in the field. Although published as a Department of the Army pamphlet series, the format of the publication was identical to that of a law school law review.

On 24 March 1958, responsibility for editing the Review was placed upon the editor and an editorial board composed of representatives of the Commandant and of the three department directors. Each thesis edited for inclusion in the Review and each article submitted were screened by the editor, with the advice and assistance of an appropriate member of the faculty, and by the Editorial Board. The board also reviewed the final manuscript before it was sent to be printed.

At the close of the period covered by this history, the circulation of this publication had grown to over 5,000; thus, the *Military Law Review* enjoyed one of the largest circulations of all law reviews published in this country. It was made available to civilian law schools, practitioners and military law scholars outside the service through the Government Printing Office.

Among the other numerous publications of the department during 1951-1961, several deserve special mention. These publications became definitive treatises to judge advocates in the field. In December 1952 the first such publication, DA Pamphlet 27-9, *The Law Officer*, was distributed. This publication was specifically designed to overcome the difficulty encountered in keeping judge advocates informed of the law relating to instructing courts-martial. This handbook contained a thorough discussion of the functions and duties of law officers in addition to sample instructions on offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. On 20 August 1954 and again on 2 December 1958, new editions of this valuable text were published. This, like many other School publications, was used by all branches of the Armed Forces.

On 6 December 1954, Department of the Army Pamphlet 27-10, *The Trial Counsel and The Defense Counsel*, was first issued. This publication provided a practical guide to assist counsel in the performance of their duties. It contained a description and a discussion of the duties of counsel prior to, during the progress of, and after the trial.

In 1954, the department also published the *Uniform System of Citation* to insure standardization of military-legal references. Additionally, *The Special Court-Martial Convening Authority*, a guide for commanders exercising special court-martial jurisdiction, was published by the School for use in the field.

In 1958, a draft of a manual (*Civil Affairs/Military Government Legal Functional Manual*) pertaining to the administration of justice in occupied territory was prepared for the Civil Affairs/Military Government School and forwarded to the commandant of that school. That publication contained basic international law concepts dealing with the administration of justice, an organization struc-



Col Shull; General Gruenther (Ret.), President of the American Red Cross; General Hickman; and Colonel O'Brien at the 1960 JAG Conference.

ture of courts, sample proclamations and forms, and procedures and policies concerning the supervision of local courts in occupied territory. The Civil Affairs School did not concur in the initial draft. In 1959, a second draft was forwarded to the Civil Affairs School. This latter draft was accepted and incorporated into Special Text 41-151, *Civil Affairs Legal Functional Manual—Civil Affairs Tribunals*.

In June 1958 the department prepared a publication entitled *Military Law and Boards of Officers* for ROTC students (ROTCM 145-85). This 247-page publication was designed to acquaint the ROTC student with that part of military law dealing with the administration of military justice. Additionally, the department monitored and, indeed during long periods of time, conducted the program of instruction in military justice given to ROTC students at the University of Virginia. Additionally, it was responsible for liaison with the Naval School (Naval Justice) and the Military Justice Division, Air Command and Staff University. Several visits and a great deal of information were exchanged between the schools.

F. OTHER PROJECTS

By 1956, the department had prepared five full-length training films designed to explain to enlisted personnel their rights and obligations under the UCMJ. These were: "The Uniform Code of Military Justice," "Non-Judicial Punishment," "The Investigating Officer," "The General Court-Martial," and "The Summary Court-Martial." The last three were listed by the Army Pictorial Center as among the best produced during 1954. The Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, stated that they were "outstandingly well made training films." In 1957, the training film "The Special Court-Martial" was released and distributed to the field. These films were especially noted for the balanced selection of problems presented. Subsequently, the film "Investigation of a Claim" was produced, and a film on "Evidentiary Problems and Trial Techniques" was readied for production at the close of this history.

The department was also responsible for numerous other projects. As mentioned previously, until 1 June 1958 the department had that portion of the School's mission which pertained to mobilization planning. Although extensive work had been done in that field by the department, it was decided that the transfer of this portion of the School's mission would permit the department to concentrate more intensively on its research activities when it was relieved of the detailed planning necessary for this function.

Articles for law reviews, the *Judge Advocate Journal* (a publication of the Judge Advocate Association), and the *Federal Bar Journal* were written, revised or edited by the department. Many speeches, messages, and background material utilized by senior judge

advocate officers were prepared by the department. Beginning in 1960, the department played a major role in the Army's participation in Law Day USA ceremonies. The department stocked display material for utilization by staff judge advocates and other interested agencies and for distribution upon request for occasions such as Law Day or for use at bar association meetings. Displays, depicting the activities of the Judge Advocate General's Corps and The Judge Advocate General's School, were designed and displayed at the meetings of the American Bar Association in 1958, 1959, and 1960, and at Armed Forces Day ceremonies, LOGEX, and The Judge Advocate General's Conferences. The department, on behalf of The Judge Advocate General, coordinated within the Army establishment and with the American Bar Association all Law Day activities.

To meet requests received by the School for information concerning both the School and the Judge Advocate General's Corps, the department prepared and released many types of information designed to answer such queries. This material was released to bar associations, Army units and other interested parties. One example of such material was *The Judge Advocate General's School Record*. Published in 1959, this publication was designed to provide information to students, visitors and other interested parties; it included information as to the history and mission of the School, outlines of the curriculum and programs of instruction, administrative directories, and data concerning student life, activities and services of the School, the University of Virginia, and the City of Charlottesville. The department also made a short film for use in the orientation of visitors to the School.

Other activities completed in the public relations field included a brochure on *Legal Career Activities in the Judge Advocate General's Corps*, which was but one of the projects of the department designed to acquaint young lawyers with the career opportunities available in the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

In 1956, a study of *The Background, Work and Purposes of The Judge Advocate General's School* was prepared for representatives of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare who inspected the School in March 1956.

The department was assigned the responsibility for management of the School's library and for formulation of policy plans for field libraries. The School library started a selective collection of books and materials emphasizing military law, leadership and discipline, military history, and command management. Studies regarding the needs of the library, the utility and content of judge advocate field libraries, and the use of microlex and microcard reading systems were completed during this period. Further studies and implementation of approved ideas became a continuing project.

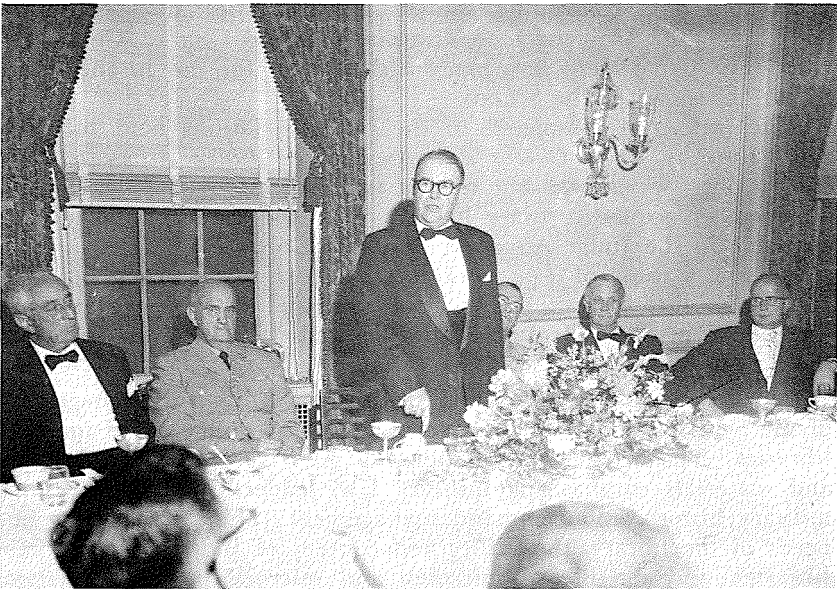
Beginning in 1958 one of the projects of the department was a study of automatic data processing systems. While experience gained

indicated that a need for such a system might exist, many problems as to feasibility, programming and utilization in this highly complex, dynamically changing area of study, remained unsolved in 1961. This program became a continuing study by the department.

During the entire period of this history, the department shared with the Academic Department the responsibility for the planning and execution of the LOGEX exercises (for discussion of LOGEX, see Chapter III, *supra*).

During 1951-1961, the Special Projects and Publications Department filled the great need of officers in the field for guidance in practical procedures. The imagination, scholarly research, and practicality blended together by the department in producing materials to guide judge advocate officers in the field indicated that the department recognized the School's responsibility as a military law center with an obligation to contribute to the development of military law. The 1960 "Report of the Board of Visitors," in discussing this department, said its special ". . . tasks, together with the production of several regular publications and the organization of periodical events, made this department one of the most important units in the Judge Advocate General's Corps."

In 1954 the department was summed up in these words, "This activity is not only analogous to a bar research center, but it is also a legal service center for military lawyers."



American Bar Association President David Maxwell Attended Dedication of the School's New Building.

CHAPTER VI

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL SECRETARY, 1951-1961

A. ORGANIZATION

In 1951, upon the founding of the School, the Executive Office was established to deal with all the administrative aspects of the School's operation. On 1 October 1955, this office was redesignated the Administrative and Management Office, and on 23 September 1959 the Administrative and Management Office was redesignated the Office of the School Secretary. Notwithstanding its title changes, the functions of this office remained substantially the same from 1951 to 1961.

B. FUNCTIONS

A functional chart, prepared in 1955, provides a good description of the responsibilities of the Office of the School Secretary and its predecessors during the entire period. This chart, describing this office, said: The School Secretary "formulates policies and advises the Commandant on personnel and administration; conducts the official correspondence of the [S]chool; maintains the office of records of the [S]chool and administers the records retirement program; supervises the coordination of all actions of all civilian personnel; disseminates and controls all classified material; handles all matters pertaining to housekeeping; handles all matters pertaining to the program for permanent party personnel; serves as PIO; handles all matters pertaining to budget, fiscal, personnel control and utilization; handles all matters pertaining to supply; and accomplishes special assignments and missions as directed by the Commandant."

C. ADMINISTRATION

In its administrative capacity the Office of the School Secretary supervised such administrative items as mail (approximately 10,000 pieces each month), the weekly bulletin, transportation, reproduction, and the multitudinous other administrative functions of the School. Other functions common to every Army installation, such as voting officer, public information officer, and contracting officer, were similarly vested in the School Secretary and his staff.

The School Secretary also had many duties in connection with the organizational structure of the School and its personnel activities. The School grew from an original table of distribution strength of 34 military and 25 civilian spaces (TD 92-8585, dated 28 July 1951) to an authorized strength in June 1961 of 41 officers, 1 warrant officer, 7 enlisted personnel, and 31 civilians. (Actual strength, 42 officers, 1 warrant officer, 5 enlisted personnel, and 30 civilians.)

D. PERSONNEL

In the personnel area the School Secretary's Office evolved and implemented a plan to replace those judge advocate officers performing non-legal duties with officers from other branches of the Army. For example, the position of the School Supply Officer, formerly filled by a judge advocate officer, was thereafter filled by a quartermaster officer. This change was effected by proposing and successfully staffing through Department of the Army a change in the basic branch of the officer which the Table of Distribution called for to fill that position.

E. FACILITIES

This office and its predecessors played a large role in the development of the School and its facilities. During the period covered by this history, the School's physical plant was greatly enlarged. Originally the School faculty had offices and classrooms in Clark Hall, the building housing the University of Virginia Law School. Additional space for administration and quarters was located in Hancock House, a dormitory of the University. The School Secretary and his staff were responsible for much of the planning for and work necessary in implementation of the project which resulted in the present Judge Advocate General's School Building. On 26 September 1956, this building was dedicated and Hancock House was returned to the University of Virginia. In 1957-1958 the Office of the School Secretary planned for and supervised the installation of air conditioning units in all classrooms and offices in the School building. This three-story red brick building of Georgian architecture as it existed in 1961 contained 27 offices and 43 furnished rooms which were used as living quarters for personnel on temporary duty at the School. There were also a supply room, a bookstore, an enlisted men's day-room, and a suite which was made available for visitors to the School. The Judge Advocate General's School Officers' Open Mess consisted of a lounge and an outdoor patio on the fourth floor of the building. Two rooms on the second floor of the building were set aside for reading and study purposes. These rooms contained a selected collection of military law books and periodicals as well as materials in the fields of military history, military tactics, leadership and discipline, and international law. The responsibility for supervising all these facilities was vested in the Office of the School Secretary.

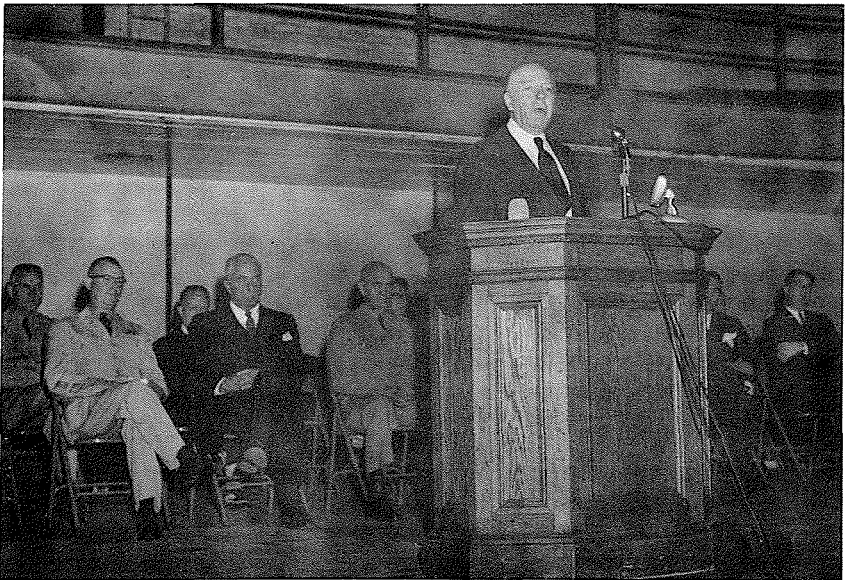
F. OTHER ACTIVITIES

In July 1957 the motto "Reverentia Legum" (Respect for the Law) was adopted for use as the School motto. In October 1957 this motto and the School shield, a torch of knowledge surmounting the branch insignia of the Corps, gold on an azure background, were approved by the Department of the Army as the official motto and insignia of the School.

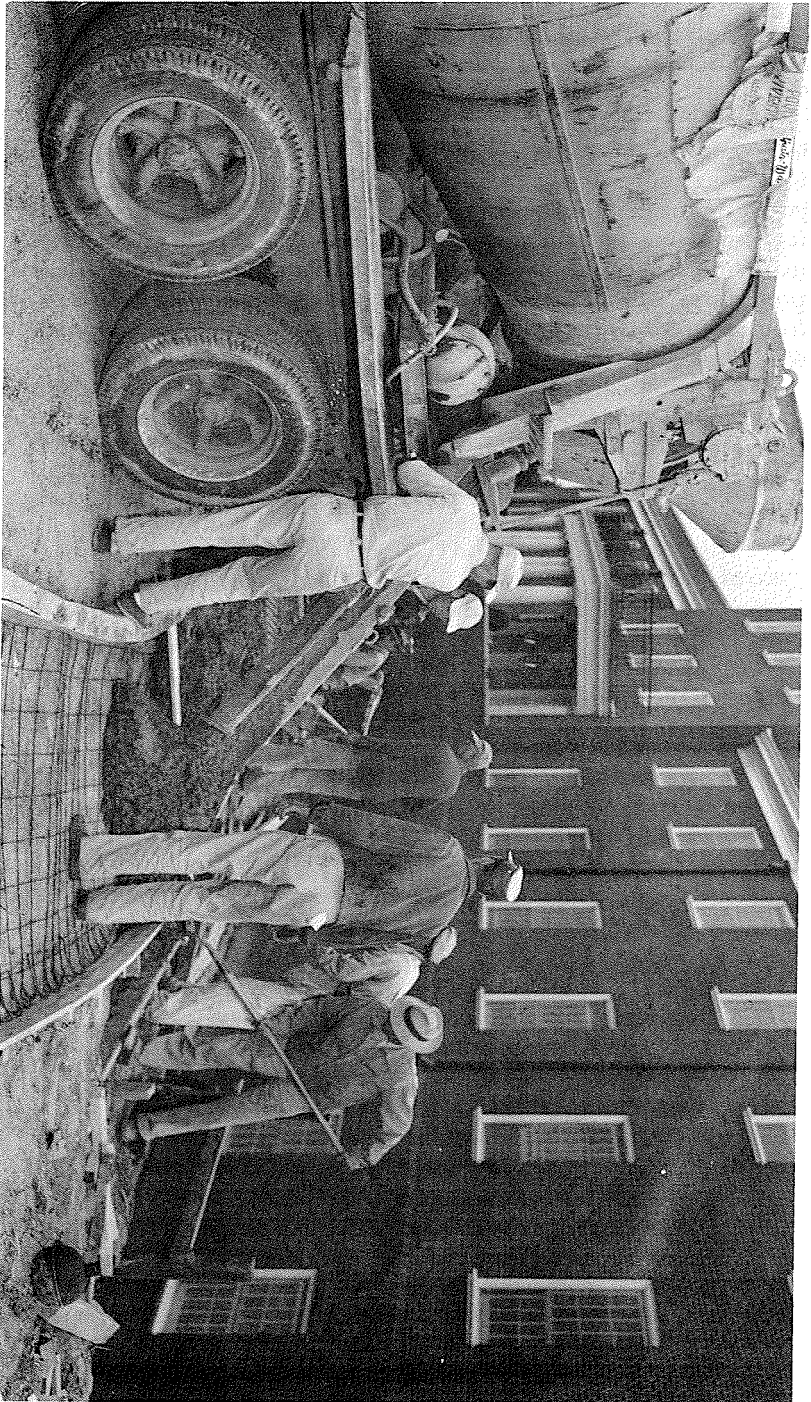
In August 1958 School crests were authorized to be worn by members of the staff and faculty during their assignment at the School, and in September 1958 the School was authorized its first official flag, the School insignia and motto on a blue background.

The Office of the School Secretary and its predecessors performed the complex duties usually performed by the staff of a small post, as well as serving as the registrar's office of the School. Typical of its efficient operation was the adoption in 1957 of a new procedure for processing incoming students, which resulted in a saving of 11-man hours per class, and the establishment of uniform orientation procedures. The other members of the staff and faculty were freed from concern with administrative duties because of the operation of this office.

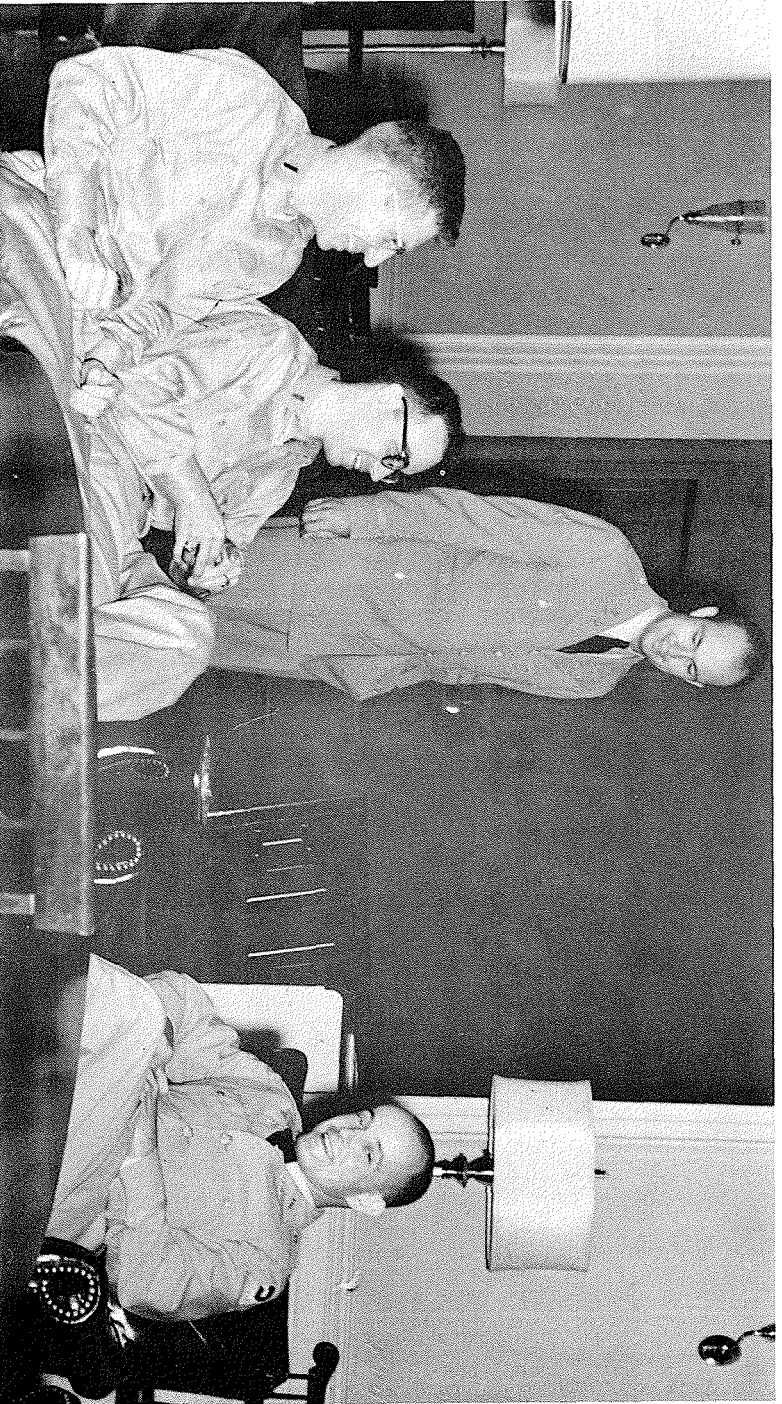
The 1959 Board of Visitors Report illustrated typical comments such boards had made concerning the handling of administrative functions. "In the opinion of the Board, the administrative staff is well organized and directed. Its performance has obviously contributed to the high morale evident among both students and staff."



Secretary Brucker Takes Part in Dedication Ceremonies



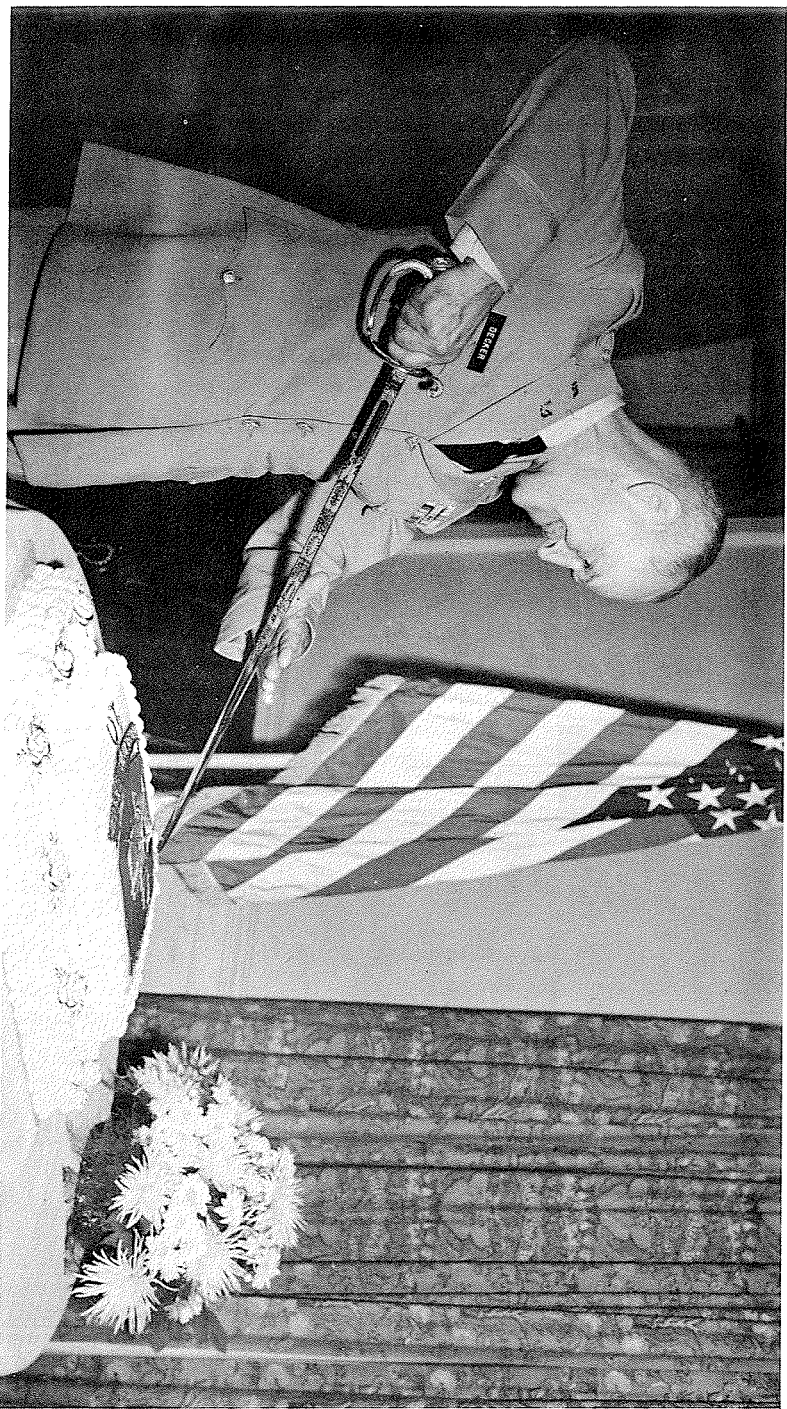
Finishing Touches Are Put on the New JAG School Building.



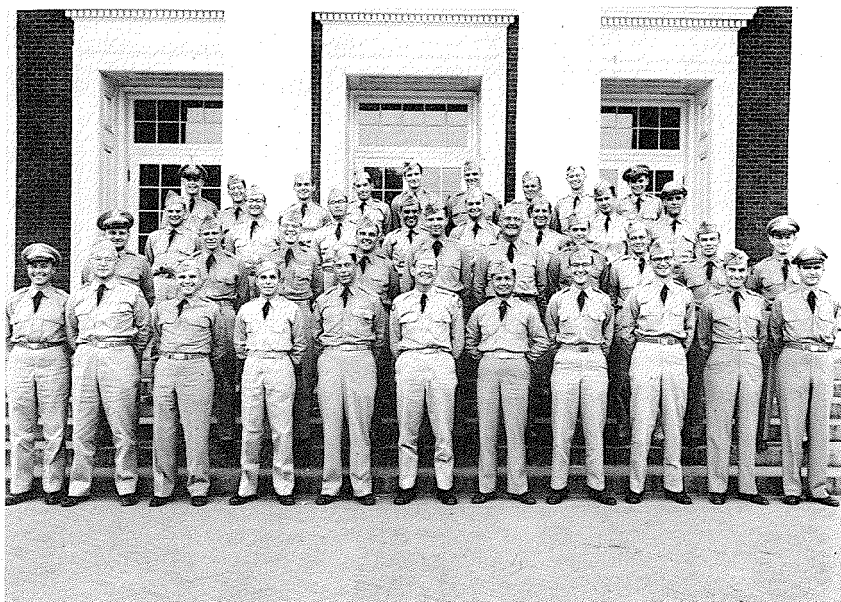
Members of Staff and Faculty Relax in the Officers' Open Mess. Left to right are 1st Lt J. S. Glasscock, 1st Lt J. L. Miller, 1st Lt B. D. Corrigan, and Capt C. F. Cobbs.



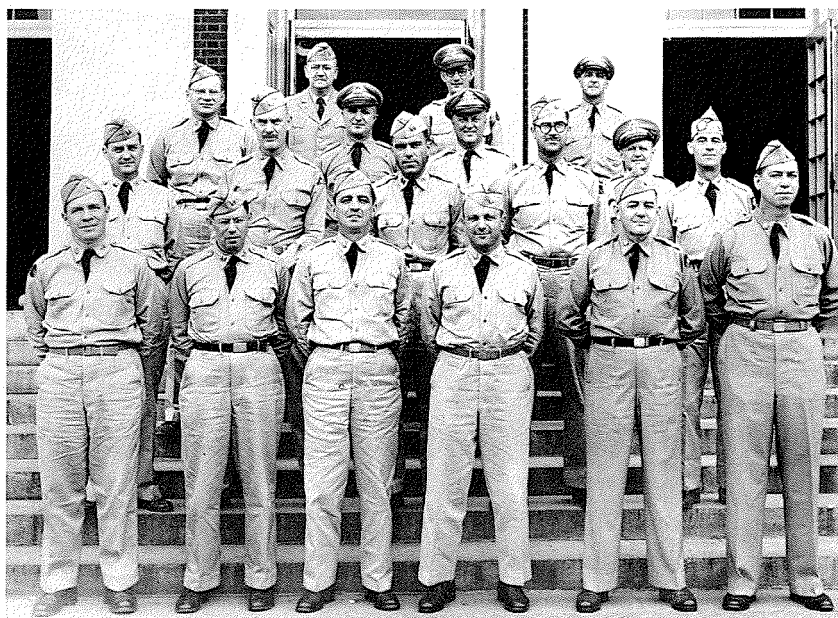
Colonel O'Brien and Major Wonser Park, First Korean Officer to Attend a Class at the School.



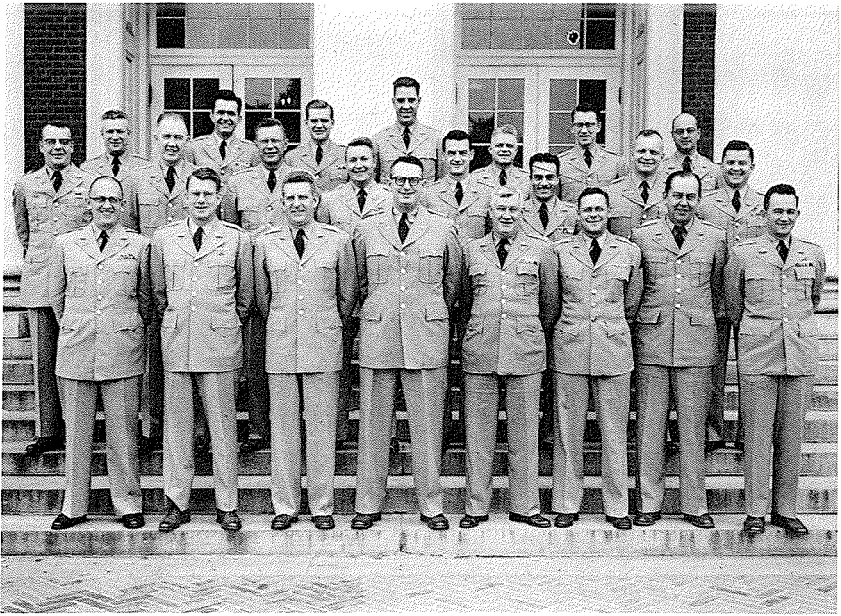
General Decker Cuts the Cake Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the JAG School in Charlottesville.



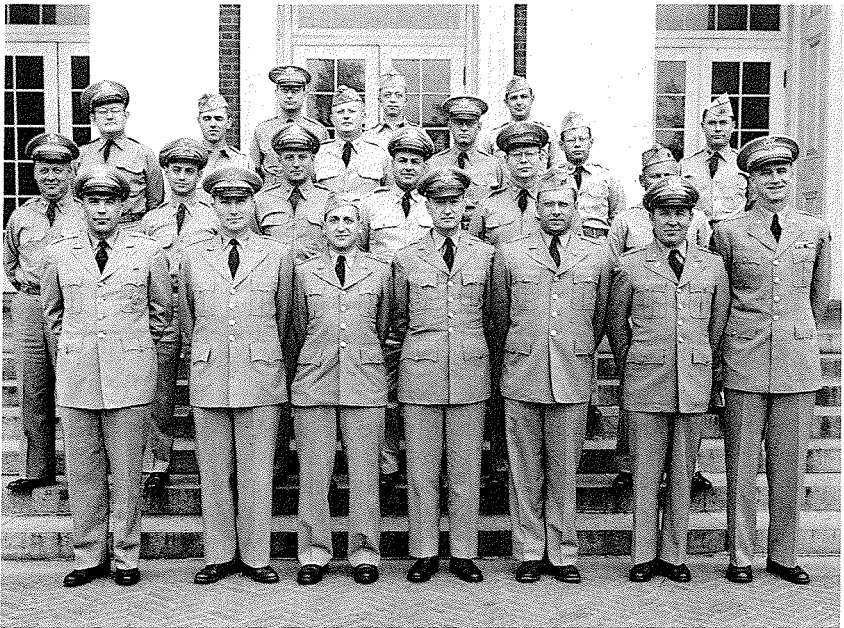
*First Resident Class in Attendance at
The Judge Advocate General's School in Charlottesville
(Seventh Regular Class)*



*First Advanced Class
The Judge Advocate General's School*



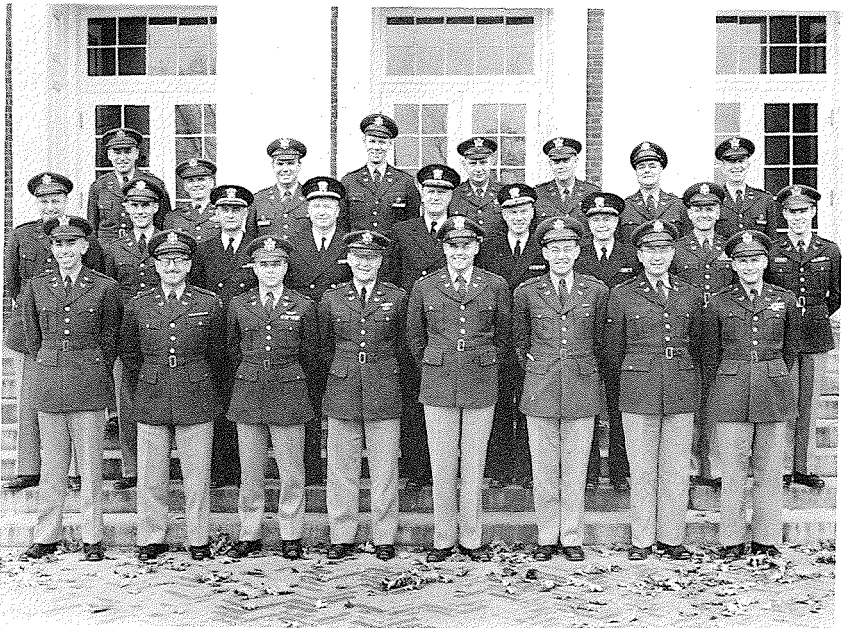
*Second Advanced Class
The Judge Advocate General's School*



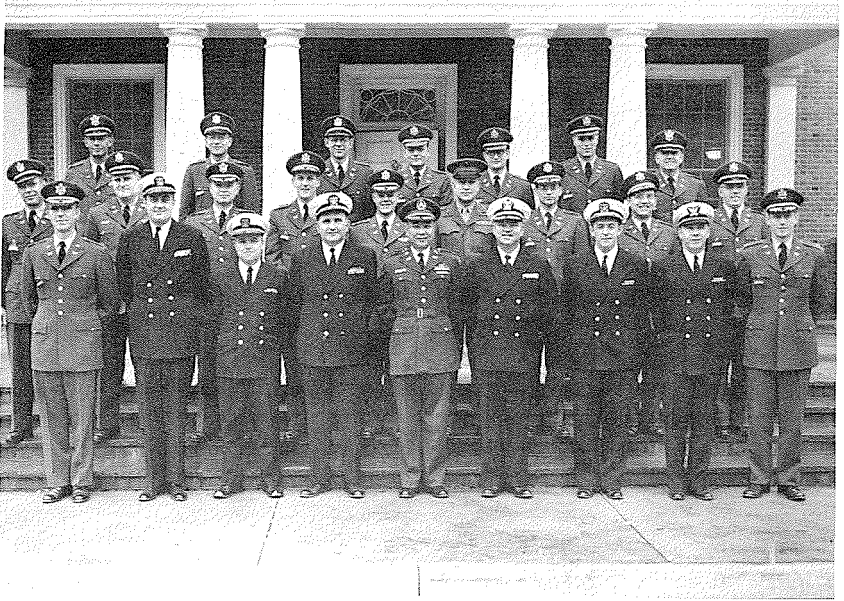
*Third Advanced Class
The Judge Advocate General's School*



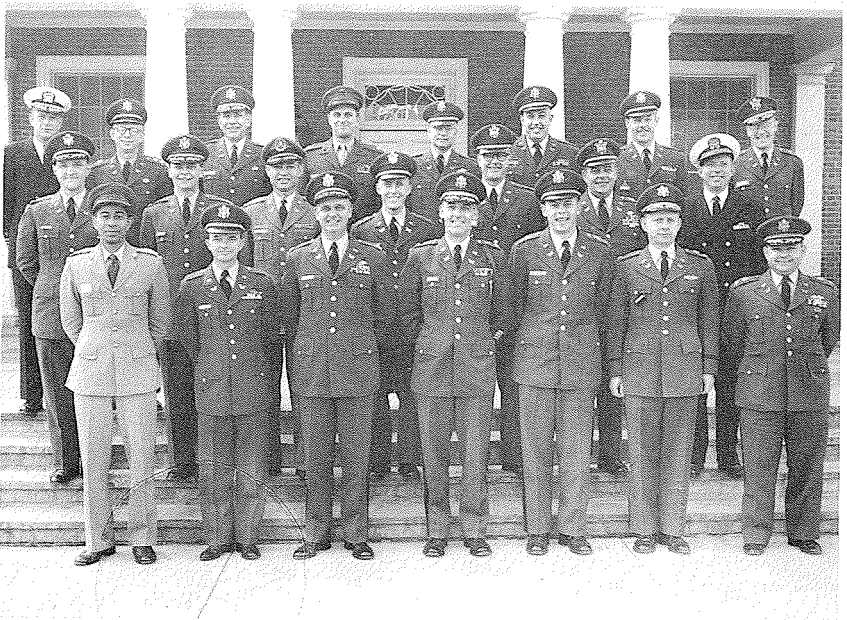
*Fourth Advanced Class
The Judge Advocate General's School*



*Fifth Advanced Class
The Judge Advocate General's School*



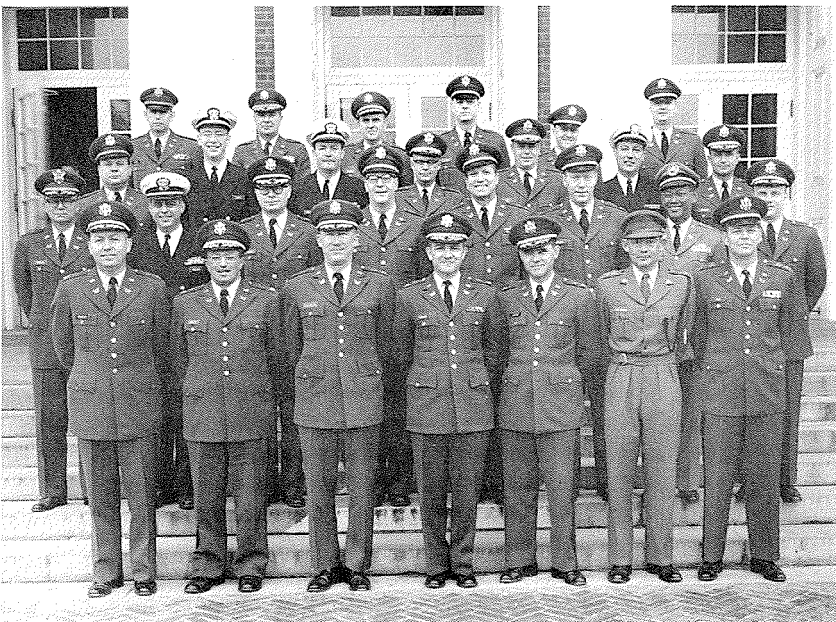
*Sixth Advanced Class
The Judge Advocate General's School*



*Seventh Advanced Class
The Judge Advocate General's School*



*Eighth Advanced Class
The Judge Advocate General's School*



*Ninth Career Class
The Judge Advocate General's School*

APPENDICES

- I. Board of Officers to Establish The Judge Advocate General's School
- II. General Orders No. 71, Department of the Army, 2 August 1951
- III. 1951 Organizational Chart
- IV. 1961 Organizational Chart
- V. 1961 Organizational Roster
- VI. 1951-1961 Courses Offered at The Judge Advocate General's School and Number of Students
- VII. Roster of Career Course Students, 1951-1961
- VIII. List of Courses Offered, 1951-1961
- IX. List of Guest Speakers, 1951-1961
- X. Boards of Visitors and Civilian Advisory Board, 1951-1961
- XI. Publications of The Judge Advocate General's School, 1951-1961
- XII. Allied Officers Enrolled in Advanced and Special Classes
- XIII. Staff and Faculty, The Judge Advocate General's School, 1951-1961
- XIV. Enlisted Personnel, The Judge Advocate General's School, 1951-1961
- XV. Civilian Personnel, The Judge Advocate General's School, 1951-1961
- XVI. Commandants, The Judge Advocate General's School, 1951-1961
- XVII. Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government Represented by Students at The Judge Advocate General's School, 1951-1961

APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4, LOGISTICS WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 3, 1951

SUBJECT: Board to Establish Location of The Judge Advocate General's School

To: The Officers Listed in Paragraph 2

1. Responsibility for recommending a permanent site for The Judge Advocate General's School has been assigned to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.

2. In order to formulate recommendations, a board of officers, to be known as The Judge Advocate General's School Board, is hereby established. The Board will be made up of the following officers:

Colonel Charles L. Williams, Jr., GSC, O-18795, President
Office Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, General Staff
Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Colonel Charles L. Decker, JAG, O-18549

Office of the Judge Advocate General

Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Lt Colonel Richard G. Thomas, GSC, O-23632

Office Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, General Staff

Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Lt Colonel John C. Barney, Jr., GSC, O-23963

(Recorder without vote and alternate to Colonel Williams)

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, General Staff
Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

3. *Mission:* To investigate all practical sites for The Judge Advocate General's School within overnight travel from Washington, D. C., and to recommend such sites in order of suitability.

4. The recommendations of this Board will be presented to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4:

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

/signed/

JOHN C. BARNEY, JR.

Lt Colonel, GSC

Recorder of the Board

/signed/

CARTER B. MAGRUDER

Major General, GSC

Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4
for Programs

APPENDIX II

GO 71

GENERAL ORDERS)
No. 71)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington 25, D. C., 2 August 1951

	Section
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL—Established at Charlottesville, Virginia; discontinued at Fort Myer, Virginia	I
PANTEX ORDINANCE PLANT, AMARILLO, TEXAS—Established; placed in active status	II
ROTC UNIT—Class MI ROTC unit withdrawn	III
SECTION 55C. NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT UNIT—Withdrawn	IV

I. JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL.—1. Effective 2 August 1951, The Judge Advocate General's School is established as a class II activity, under the jurisdiction of The Judge Advocate General, at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

2. Effective 25 August 1951, The Judge Advocate General's School, a class II activity under jurisdiction of The Judge Advocate General, located at Fort Myer, Virginia, is discontinued. [AG 352 (1 Aug 51)]

II. PANTEX ORDINANCE PLANT, AMARILLO, TEXAS.—Effective 1 July 1951, the Pantex Ordnance Plant, Amarillo, Texas, is established as a class II industrial installation, under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Ordnance, and placed in an active status.

[AG 680.1 (14 Jul 51)]

III. ROTC UNIT.—The class MI ROTC unit at Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Mississippi, is withdrawn.

[AG 000 8 (13 Jun 51)]

IV. SECTION 55C, NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT, UNIT.—Effective 1 September 1951, the section 55c, National Defense Act, Unit at Eastern Military Academy, Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, New York, is withdrawn.

[AG 000 8 (10 Jul 51)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

OFFICIAL

WM. E. BERGIN
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

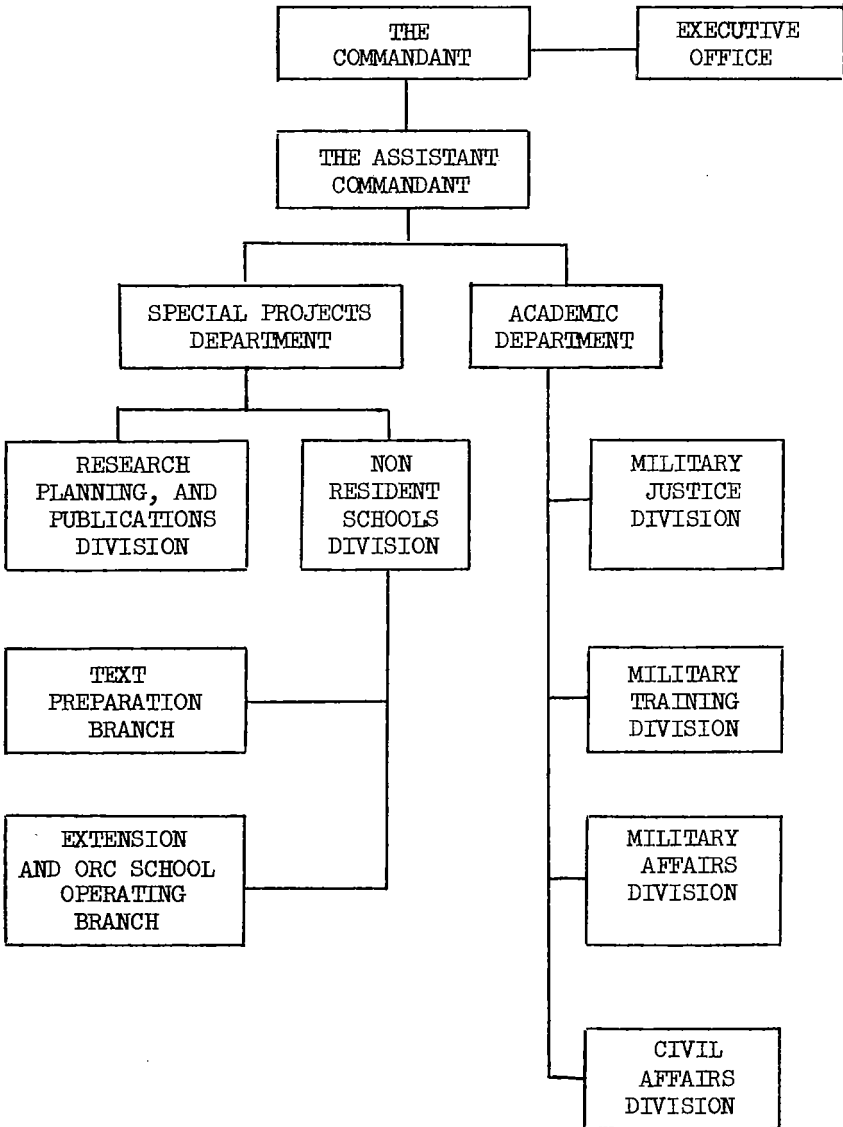
J. LAWTON COLLINS
Chief of Staff, United States Army

AGO 342B Aug. 950969-51 U. S. Government Printing Office-1951

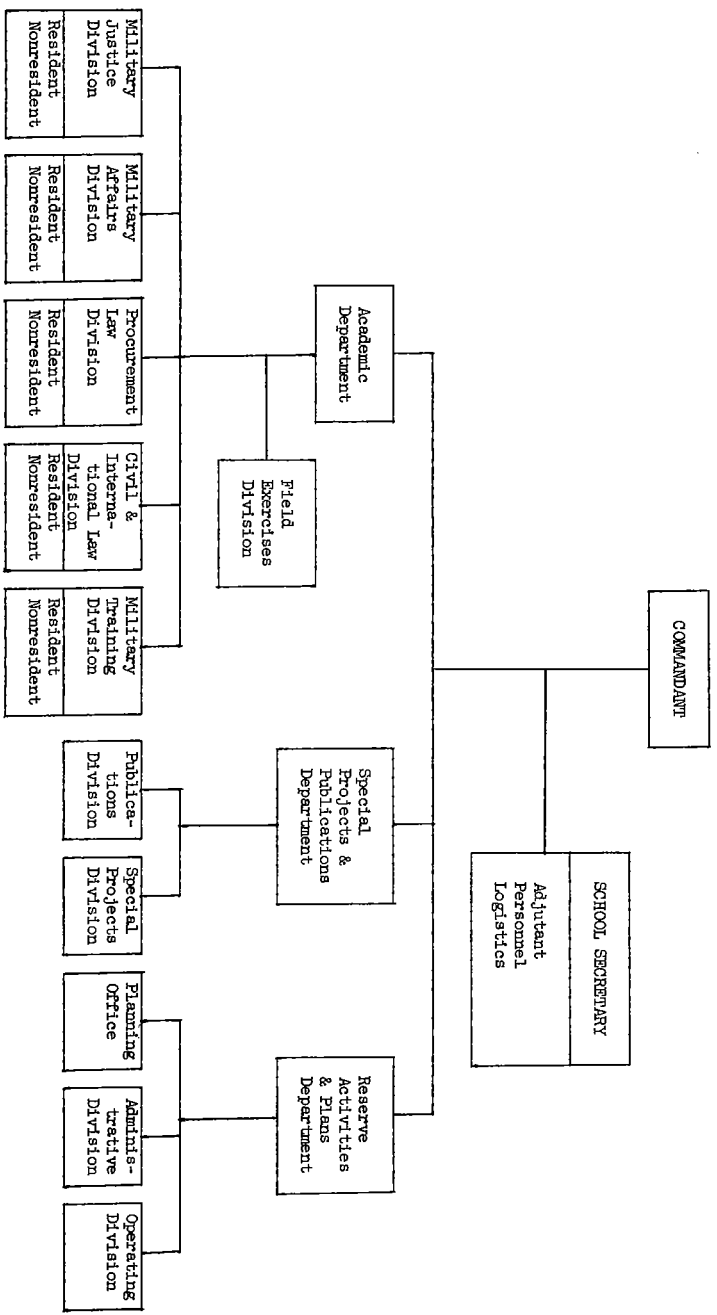
APPENDIX III

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U. S. ARMY
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

1951



APPENDIX IV
 THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U. S. ARMY
 ORGANIZATION CHART
 1961



APPENDIX V

ORGANIZATIONAL ROSTER

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL

30 June 1961

ACTING COMMANDANT *Lieutenant Colonel Owen E. Woodruff, Jr.*

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL SECRETARY

SCHOOL SECRETARY *Captain Margaret M. Jebb*

ADJUTANT *Captain Margaret M. Jebb*

CHIEF, LOGISTICS AND PURCHASING AND

CONTRACTING OFFICER *Captain Robert E. Rohlfing*

PERSONNEL OFFICER *Captain Elizabeth W. Tribble*

BOOKSTORE AND CLUB OFFICER *CWO Lee H. Baker*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

DIRECTOR *Lieutenant Colonel Russell N. Fairbanks*

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR *Major John A. Smith, Jr.*

PROCUREMENT LAW DIVISION

CHIEF *Lieutenant Colonel John F. Goodman, Jr.*

INSTRUCTORS *Major Joseph C. Van Cleve, Jr.*

First Lieutenant Gilbert J. Ginsberg

First Lieutenant Richard F. Speidel

First Lieutenant Alan V. Washburn

MILITARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

CHIEF *Lieutenant Colonel Joseph P. Ramsay*

INSTRUCTORS *Major William C. Vinet, Jr.*

Captain William S. Fulton, Jr.

First Lieutenant James T. Bayorgeon

First Lieutenant Quinlan J. Shea, Jr.

MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION

CHIEF *Lieutenant Colonel Robert F. Maguire*

INSTRUCTORS *Lieutenant Colonel Robert C. Kates*

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Mummey

Major William J. Chilcoat

First Lieutenant Allan B. Adkins

First Lieutenant Robert G. Reed, Jr.

MILITARY TRAINING DIVISION

CHIEF *Major Alan MacDonald*

CIVIL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW DIVISION

CHIEF *Lieutenant Colonel Marvin G. Krieger*

INSTRUCTORS *Major Harold D. Cunningham*

Major Joseph B. Kelly

Major Edward A. Metcalf, III

Major Wallace S. Murphy

First Lieutenant Frederick Goldstein

FIELD EXERCISES DIVISION

CHIEF *Lieutenant Colonel William G. Barry*

RESERVE ACTIVITIES AND PLANS DEPARTMENT

DIRECTOR *Major William E. O'Donovan*

PLANNING DIVISION

CHIEF *Major Charles C. Grimm*

PROJECT OFFICER *First Lieutenant Charles M. Johnson*

OPERATING DIVISION

CHIEF *Captain Ray D. Beesley*

PROJECT OFFICER *First Lieutenant James R. Edwards*

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT

DIRECTOR *Lieutenant Colonel James E. Johnson*

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

CHIEF *Major Jack H. Crouchet*

EDITORS *First Lieutenant Richard G. Anderson*

First Lieutenant E. Eugene Pride

SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION

CHIEF *Lieutenant Colonel James E. Johnson*

PROJECT OFFICERS *Captain Paul G. Mallonee*

Captain Donald B. Smith

APPENDIX VI

COURSES OFFERED AT THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U. S. ARMY, AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS

1951-1961

Special Class	2010 Students 34 Classes	The first class started 2 October 1950 at Fort Myer. There were six classes at Fort Myer (256 students). The seventh class started 10 September 1951 at Charlottesville.
Advanced Class	216 Students 9 Classes	The first class started 11 October 1952.
Procurement Law	878 Students 21 Classes	The first class started 23 August 1954.
Contract Termination	476 Students 14 Classes	The first class started 17 August 1953.
Labor Law Seminar	57 Students 1 Seminar	This seminar was given in May 1956.
Military Justice	143 Students 6 Classes	The first class started 1 July 1957. The first four classes were designated Law Officer Course.
International Law	109 Students 3 Classes	The first class started 6 July 1958.
Civil Affairs (CALFS) (I)	77 Students 2 Classes	The first class started 29 February 1960.
Court Reporting	201 Students 15 Classes	The first class started 10 January 1955. Transferred to Naval School of Justice in 1959.
USAR Refresher	204 Students 4 Classes	The first class started 22 June 1958.
NG Refresher	315 Students 5 Classes	The first class started 3 June 1957.
Law Officer Seminar	7 Students 1 Seminar	The first seminar started 1 July 1959.
Special Indoctrination Class	37 Students 1 Class	The first class started 18 July 1960.
TOTAL	<hr/> 4730 Students	

APPENDIX VII

ROSTER OF CAREER COURSE STUDENTS—1951-1961*

FIRST ADVANCED CLASS**

11 October 1952 - 25 May 1953

<i>Name</i>	<i>Grade</i>
Babbitt, Bruce C.	Major
Cooper, Joseph E.	Major
Fleming, Omer J.	Captain
Gassie, Donald V.	Major
Goodman, William P.	Captain
Kennison, Samuel M.	Captain
MacBride, Bernard E.	Major
Marmon, Thomas C.	Lt Colonel
Norbeck, Kermit G.	Captain
Phillips, Leonard L.	Major
Pritchard, John R.	Lt Colonel
Ryan, John J.	Major
Sclafani, Enofio E.	Major
Sigler, Phares O.	Colonel
Starr, James C.	Major
Stenhouse, Joe L.	Major
Tennant, Roy I.	Major
Turman, John R.	Lt Colonel
Wolf, Jean A.	Captain

SECOND ADVANCED CLASS

12 October 1953 - 21 May 1954

Addison, William A. B.	Lt Colonel
Birch, Thomas H.	Major
Burke, James C., Jr.	Captain
Carmody, John J.	Lt Colonel
Child, John L.	Captain
Cipriano, Noel J.	Major
Durant, Robert N.	Major
Durbin, Paul J.	Lt Colonel
Frazier, Rawls H.	Captain
Gilbreath, William O.	Captain
Hamilton, Frank O.	Lt Colonel

* For a list of theses prepared by members of the Career Course, see *Catalog of Career Class Theses, The Judge Advocate General's School, U. S. Army* (1963).

** The first eight classes were designated "Advanced." Beginning with the ninth, the class was redesignated "Career."

Haughney, Edward W.	Major
Hudson, Dugald W.	Major
Hunter, Robert C.	Lt Colonel
Madden, John J.	Lt Colonel
McElroy, Virgil M.	Lt Colonel
Nevin, John I.	Major
Olk, Henry J., Jr.	Major
Reese, Thomas H.	Major
Rubinowitz, Stanley H.	Major
Ruby, Donald T.	Lt Colonel
Weaver, Robert K.	Captain
Wells, Thomas M.	Major

THIRD ADVANCED CLASS

11 October 1954 - 27 May 1955

Ashby, Richard C.	Major
Boyle, Germain P.	Major
Bradley, Earl M.	Lt Colonel
Cabell, Henry B.	Captain
Casey, Warren C.	Major
Davis, Manley E., Jr.	Major
Drucker, Martin S.	Major
Fitch, Richard W., Jr.	Lt Colonel
Gerber, Austin J.	Captain
Goodman, Clarence E., Jr.	Captain
Hudspeth, John H.	Captain
Jaffe, Morton S.	Lt Colonel
Lovrien, John G.	Captain
McCartin, George J., Jr.	Major
O'Neil, Donald S.	Captain
Pope, George V. W., Jr.	Major
Ramsay, Joseph P.	Lt Colonel
Reynolds, Houston C.	Captain
Stafford, John P., Jr.	Lt Colonel
Talbot, James S.	Captain
Wilkinson, Charles W.	Lt Colonel
Woodruff, Owen E., Jr.	Lt Colonel

FOURTH ADVANCED CLASS

10 October 1955 - 1 June 1956

Adams, Roy H.	Major
Bowen, Glenn R.	Lt Colonel
Budd, Beekman	Captain
Cobbs, Cabell F.	Captain
Cofield, Hilbert S.	Commander, USN
Eblen, George C.	Major

Fenig, Edward	Major
Gleeson, John P.	Commander, USN
Hearn, Wilfred A.	Captain, USN
Herrod, Ralph	Lt Colonel
Hoot, Willard D.	Commander, USN
Kovar, Paul J.	Major
Manson, Peter C.	Lt Colonel
McDonough, Robert M.	Major
Miller, Hubert C.	Major
Murphy, Wallace S.	Captain
Petkoff, Leonard	Captain
Rouse, Joseph H.	Lt Colonel
Saunders, Roger	Captain
Schroy, Paul H.	Major
Smith, Thomas P., Jr.	Commander, USN
Tasker, Clayton B.	Major
Taylor, Warren L.	Major

FIFTH ADVANCED CLASS

17 September 1956 - 31 May 1957

Ammerman, Edwin F.	Captain
Boyer, Fred Y.	Commander, USN
Braun, Walter D.	Captain
Brown, Robert F.	Lt Colonel
Burke, Edmund, Jr.	Commander, USN
Carrick, Julian B., Jr.	Captain
Collins, Rodney J.	Major
Cunningham, Harold D., Jr.	Major
Cutler, Cecil L., Jr.	Major
Deegan, Richard J.	Captain
Doran, Edwin	Major
Downs, Fordyce R.	Commander, USN
Grimm, Charles C.	Captain
Jackson, Wyman N.	Commander, USN
Kerig, Dwan V.	Captain
Lentz, George M.	Lt Colonel
Maguire, Robert F.	Major
Marchus, David E.	Major
McCarthy, Robert H.	Commander, USN
Metcalf, Edward A., III	Captain
Nemrow, Abraham	Captain
Roberts, Wayne G.	Captain
Sullivan, Richard C.	Major
Vinet, William C., Jr.	Captain
Waller, James C., Jr.	Major

SIXTH ADVANCED CLASS

16 September 1957 - 29 May 1958

Branting, Leland R.	Captain
Cole, Enser W.	Commander, USN
Cross, James J., Jr.	Commander, USN
Ellert, Robert B.	Captain
Fairbanks, Russell N.	Lt Colonel
Gearheart, Charles A.	Commander, USN
Horton, Warren H.	Captain
Hummer, Robert T.	Major
Kates, Robert C.	Major
Kesler, William G., Jr.	Lt Commander, USCG
Lighthall, John A.	Major
McCain, Malcolm L.	Captain
Meagher, Thomas F. Jr.	Captain
Miller, Robert E.	Major
Neely, William E.	Commander, USN
Nelson, Shelton R.	Captain
Newman, Vernon H. H.	Major
Oldham, Thomas C.	Captain
Oliver, Wiley E., Jr.	Captain
Owen, Paul M.	Commander, USN
Samson, Eladio G.	Lt Colonel, Philippine Army
Scherr, Robert A.	Lt Colonel, USMC
Smith, John A., Jr.	Captain
Van Cleve, Joseph C., Jr.	Major
York, Dennis A.	Captain

SEVENTH ADVANCED CLASS

15 September 1958 - 29 May 1959

Bautista, Francisco V.	Lt Colonel Philippine Army
Bethany, Charles W., Jr.	Major
Bookout, Hal H.	Lt Colonel
Chapman, Donald D.	Commander, USN
Chilcoat, William J.	Major
Clausen, H. J.	Captain
Edwards, Corwin V.	Lt Colonel
Furman, H. W. C.	Major
Garner, Milton P.	Captain
Goodman, John F., Jr.	Lt Colonel
Hardage, John M.	Captain
Hart, Robert E.	Captain
Hunt, James W.	Major
Keys, James E.	Commander, USN

Lennon, Daniel A., Jr.	Lt Colonel
Motelewski, Joseph R.	Lt Colonel, USMC
O'Donovan, William E.	Major
Phe, Win	Major, Burmese Army
Rogers, William T.	Lt Colonel
Steele, Charles E.	Captain
Vincent, Howard	Captain
Youngblood, Kenneth L.	Captain

EIGHTH ADVANCED CLASS

14 September 1959 - 28 May 1960

Anderson, Farrell B.	Major
Aung, Win	Major, Burmese Army
Bell, Eugene J.	Major
Clause, James D.	Captain
Fisher, Henry A.	Captain
Fitzgerald, Carl S.	Lt Commander, USN
Hagan, James A.	Captain
Hall, Rupert P.	Captain
Hammack, Ralph B.	Captain
Heisser, George D.	Captain
Herbert, Bueford G.	Captain
Huie, Douglas	Captain
Mallonee, Paul G.	Captain
Manes, Donald L., Jr.	Lt Colonel
Meengs, Philip G.	Captain
Moore, Fred J.	Captain
Murphy, William A.	Lt Colonel, USMC
Myers, William G.	Captain
Nippert, Glenn E.	Lt Commander, USN
Powell, Charles M., Jr.	Captain
Rainey, Marion W.	Captain
Seibert, Richard F.	Major
Selby, Donald E.	Lieutenant, USN
Thorpe, Milton W.	Commander, USN
Watson, Henry, Jr.	Captain
West, Luther C.	Captain
Wofford, Ralph W.	Major
Wright, Madison C., II	Captain
Zeigler, William A.	Captain

NINTH CAREER CLASS

12 September 1960 - 26 May 1961

Abagis, Kenneth A.	Captain
Barrett, George B., Jr.	Major
Bednar, Richard J.	Captain

Cabaniss, Lem, Jr.	Major
Caruthers, Lawrence W.	Major
Coggins, Bruce T.	Major
Dunbar, John P.	Lt Commander, USN
Flick, John E.	Major
Glasgow, Richard J.	Captain
Haight, Gardiner M.	Lieutenant, USN
Harrell, George W., Jr.	Captain
Hooten, Thomas H.	Major
Jeffers, Heyward G., Jr.	Major
King, Ward D.	Captain
Maung, Win	Major, Burmese Army
McHughes, Lee M.	Captain
Nelson, Frank A.	Lt Commander, USN
Newsome, William R.	Lt Commander, USN
Powell, John C., Jr.	Captain
Sagayadan, Teodore B.	Lt Colonel Philippine Army
Schug, Willis E., Jr.	Major
Simon, James E.	Major
Stoker, James D.	Captain
Stribley, Orrin R. J., Jr.	Captain
Thomas, Henry R.	Major
Thompson, Charles M.	Major
Turrou, Edward A.	Lt Colonel
Villines, Colin O.	Major

APPENDIX VIII

LIST OF COURSES OFFERED

1951 - 1961

August 1950 - June 1951

Nrs 1 - 6	Regular Course
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July 1951 - June 1952

Nrs 7 - 10	Regular Course
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July 1952 - June 1953

Nrs 11 - 13	Regular Course
Nr 1	Advanced Course

July 1953 - June 1954

Nrs 14 - 17	Regular Course
Nr 2	Advanced Course
Nrs 1 - 6	Contract Termination Course

July 1954 - June 1955

Nrs 15 - 20	Regular Course
Nr 3	Advanced Course
Nrs 1, 2	Procurement Law Course
Nrs 7, 8	Contract Termination Course
Nrs 1, 2	Court Reporting Course

July 1955 - June 1956

Nr 21	Regular Course
Nrs 22, 23	Special Course
Nr 4	Advanced Course
Nrs 3, 4	Procurement Law Course
Nr 9	Contract Termination Course
Nrs 3 - 6	Court Reporting Course
3-day Seminar	Labor Law

July 1956 - June 1957

Nrs 24 - 26	Special Course
Nr 1	National Guard Judge Advocate Refresher Course
Nr 10	Contract Termination Course
Nrs 5 - 7	Procurement Law Course
Nr 5	Advanced Course

July 1957 - June 1958

Nrs 27, 28	Special Course
Nr 6	Advanced Course
Nrs 8 - 10	Procurement Law Course
Nrs 1 - 3	Law Officer Course
Nr 11	Contract Termination Course
Nrs 7 - 10	Court Reporting Course
Nr 2	National Guard Judge Advocate Refresher Course
Nr 1	United States Army Reserve Judge Advocate Refresher Course

July 1958 - June 1959

Nrs 29, 30	Special Course
Nr 7	Advanced Course
Nr 1	International Law Course
Nr 3	National Guard Judge Advocate Refresher Course
Nr 2	United States Army Reserve Judge Advocate Refresher Course
Nrs 11 - 14	Court Reporting Course
Nrs 11 - 14	Procurement Law Course
Nr 12	Contract Termination Course

July 1959 - June 1960

Nrs 31, 32	Special Course
Nr 8	Advanced Course
Nr 2	International Law Course
Nr 1	Phase I, Civil Affairs Legal Functional Specialist Course
Nr 4	National Guard Judge Advocate Refresher Course
Nr 13	Contract Termination Course
Nr 3	United States Army Reserve Judge Advocate Refresher Course
Nrs 15 - 17	Procurement Law Course
Nr 15	Court Reporting Course
1-week Seminar	Law Officer

July 1960 - June 1961

Nr 9	Career Course
Nr 1, 2	Military Justice Course
Nrs 18 - 21	Procurement Law Course
Nr 1	Indoctrination Course
Nrs 33, 34	Special Course
Nr 4	United States Army Reserve Judge Advocate Refresher Course
Nr 1	Civil Affairs Law Course (Phase II)
Nr 14	Contract Termination Course
Nrs 2, 3	International Law Course
Nr 5	National Guard Judge Advocate Refresher Course

APPENDIX IX

LIST OF GUEST SPEAKERS

1951 - 1961

- Brigadier General Irvin L. Allen, Commanding General, Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, Virginia
- John J. Babe, Office of Solicitor, Department of Labor
- Francis R. Barratt, Director of Research, Richerson Foundation
- Brigadier General J. E. Bastion, Acting Chief, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Army
- Professor Richard R. Baxter, Harvard University Law School
- Loftus Becker, Legal Advisor, Department of State
- James V. Bennett, Director, United States Bureau of Prisons
- Lewis E. Berry, Deputy Administrator, FCDA
- James J. Bierbower, Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association
- Edwin P. Bledsoe, Deputy Director, Contract Division, Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy
- Major General E. M. Brannon, The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army
- Honorable William G. Bray, U. S. House of Representatives (Indiana)
- Honorable Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army
- Honorable Warren E. Burger, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice
- Leon Burnham, Office of the Comptroller of the Army
- Major General Eugene M. Caffey, The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army
- Dr. John R. Cavanagh, Neurologist and Clinical Psychiatrist, Catholic University, Trinity College, Georgetown University
- Professor David F. Cavers, Fessenden Professor of Law, Harvard Law School
- Dr. Lawrence E. Chermak, Counsel for Navy Comptroller, Department of the Navy
- Carl Q. Christol, Professor of Political Science, University of Southern California
- Brigadier General Frederick W. Coleman, III, Senior Military Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of Defense

J. Parker Connor, Chairman, Military Service Committee, Junior Bar Conference, American Bar Association

Charles A. Coolidge, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

Professor John Cobb Cooper, Institute of Air Law, and Professor of Law, McGill University

John J. Courtney, Special Counsel, Committee on Armed Service

E. C. Cox, Chief, Contract Awards Section, Contract Branch, Procurement Division, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

Gilbert A. Cuneo, Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals; subsequently a member of Cummings, Sellers, Reeves and Conner

Dr. Frank Curran, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Virginia School of Medicine

Robert Dechert, General Counsel, Department of Defense

Major General Charles L. Decker, The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army

Professor Hardy C. Dillard, University of Virginia Law School

George C. Doub, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice

Professor Sheldon D. Elliott, New York University Law School

Professor William Y. Elliott, Professor of History and Political Science, Harvard University

Professor Charles Fairman, Harvard Law School

Judge Homer Ferguson, United States Court of Military Appeals

E. Lyle Fisher, General Counsel, General Accounting Office

Osmer C. Fitts, American Bar Association

Benjamin Forman, Assistant General Counsel for International Affairs, Department of Defense

Major General C. K. Gailey, Chief, Civil Affairs and Military Government, Department of the Army

H. H. Gallup, Chairman, ASPR Committee, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics

Saul R. Gamer, Chief, Court of Claims Section, Civil Division, Department of Justice

Edward W. Garnett, Chief, United States Probation and Parole Officer, District Court of District of Columbia

Sol Gelb, Attorney at Law, New York, New York

Lawrence Glassman, Chief, Patents Procurement Branch, Legal Division, Office of Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army

Professor Louis M. Hacker, Economics Department, Columbia University

Professor Livingston Hall, Vice-Dean, Harvard Law School

Major General Reginald C. Harmon, USAF, The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Air Force

K. S. Harrison, Chief Counsel, U. S. Coast Guard

Lieutenant General Charles E. Hart, USA, Commanding General, Second United States Army

Brigadier General Clarence J. Hauck, Jr., Chief of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Army

Professor John N. Hazard, Columbia University

Captain Wilfred A. Hearn, USN, OTJAG, Department of the Navy

W. C. Heintzleman, Office of Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Army

John C. Herberg, Senior Counsel, Office of the Legislative Counsel, United States Senate

John G. Hervey, Adviser, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, American Bar Association

Major General George W. Hickman, Jr., USA, The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army

Honorable Frank H. Higgins, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Logistics

Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland, USA, Commanding General, The Provost Marshal General's School

Honorable Alexander Holtzoff, Judge, United States District Court for the District of Columbia

Robert F. S. Homann, Counsel, Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy

Solis Horwitz, Director, Organizational and Management Planning Studies, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Defense

Lieutenant General Clarence R. Heubner (Ret.), Director, N. Y. Civil Defense Commission

Professor Fred Inbau, School of Law, Northwestern University

Martin Ives, U. S. Army Audit Agency

Stephen S. Jackson, Assistant General Counsel, Department of Defense

William J. Jameson, President, American Bar Association

John A. Johnson, General Counsel, Department of the Air Force

Major General Stanley W. Jones, USA, The Assistant Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army

Dr. Sidney Kaye, Chief Toxicologist, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia

Dr. Alfred H. Kelly, Professor and Chairman, Department of History, Wayne State University

Edward T. Kelly, Labor Relations Advisor, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

Major General Clayton Price Kerr, Assistant Chief, National Guard Bureau for the Army

Major General Albert Kuhfeld, USAF, Assistant Judge Advocate General, Department of the Air Force

William Lang, Legal Director, Department of Defense

Honorable George W. Latimer, Judge, United States Court of Military Appeals

Albert C. Lazure, Chief, Legal Office, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army

Monroe Leigh, Assistant General Counsel, Department of Defense

General L. L. Lemnitzer, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army

George S. Leonard, Civil Division, Department of Justice

Harry Lerner, Office of the General Counsel, Veterans Administration

Lewis Levathes, Chief, Clemency Section, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Air Force

Major General Philip F. Lindeman, USAR, Chief Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs.

Dennis G. Lyons, Attorney Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of the Air Force

Kirk M. McAlpin, Vice Chairman, Junior Bar Conference, American Bar Association

Lieutenant General A. C. McAuliffe, Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. Army

Brigadier General Kenneth A. McCrimmon, USA, Commanding General, First Logistical Command

Paul D. McCusker, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State

Major General D. W. McGowan, Chief, Army Division, National Guard Bureau

John A. McIntire, Chairman, Civilian Lawyer Career Committee, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army; Consulting Attorney to The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Navy.

Major General W. H. Maglin, USA, The Provost Marshal General

Ross Malone, President, American Bar Association

Irving Maness, Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration

Dr. William H. Martin, Director, Research and Development, Department of the Army

Major General Armistead B. Mead, the Chief of Civil Affairs, Department of the Army

Major General G. J. Meloy, Jr., Chief of Information and Education, Department of the Army

Dr. Karl Menninger, Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas

Major General Claude B. Mickelwait, USA, The Assistant Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army

Frank Millard, General Counsel, Department of the Army

Honorable Hugh M. Milton, II, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve Forces)

Fletcher Mitchell, Office of the Comptroller of the Army

Bernard Moritz, Legal Advisor, United States Army Audit Agency

Langdon E. Morris, former Chief, Requisition Section, Procurement Law Branch, Judge Advocate Division, United States Army, Europe

Captain William C. Mott, USN, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. Navy

Major General Gilman C. Mudgett, USA, Chief of Information and Education, Department of the Army

William Munves, Assistant General Counsel for Procurement, Department of the Air Force

Major General Otto L. Nelson (Ret.)

L. Niederlehner, Deputy General Counsel, Department of Defense

Eli Nobleman, Legal and Professional Staff, Senate Committee on Government Operations

John E. Nolan, Chairman, Military Service Committee, Junior Bar Conference, American Bar Association

William H. Northwood, Chief, Audit Division No. 1, Office of Audit Operations, U. S. Army Audit Agency

Dr. William V. O'Brien, Chairman, Institute of World Polity, Georgetown University

D. P. O'Connell, Reader in Law, Law School, Adelaide University, Australia

Joseph F. Ondrick, Legal Office, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army

Major General Ralph A. Palladino, USA, Chief, Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs

Brigadier General Bruce Palmer, Jr., USA, Assistant Division Commander, 82d Airborne Division

John B. Parker, Deputy Chief, Procurement Operating Branch, Industrial Operations Division, Army Ballistic Missile Agency

Donald J. Parsons, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Robert S. Pasley, Professor of Law, Cornell University

Professor Edwin W. Patterson, Scholar in Residence, University of Virginia Law School

Lynn Peterson, Office of the Legal Advisor, Department of State

John J. Phelan, Jr., Deputy General Counsel, Department of the Navy

Honorable Alexander Pirnie, House of Representatives, Congress of the United States

John G. Plott, Director, Finance Division, Office of the Comptroller, Department of the Navy

S. J. Pomrenze, Records Administration Branch, Office of the Adjutant General, Department of the Army

Brooks C. Preacher, Contracts Branch, Procurement Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

Honorable E. Barrett Prettyman, Circuit Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C.

Professor A. Kenneth Pye, Georgetown University Law Center

Honorable Robert E. Quinn, Chief Judge, United States Court of
Military Appeals

John D. Randall, President-Elect, American Bar Association

J. Lee Rankin, The Solicitor General

Dean F. D. G. Ribble, University of Virginia Law School

Brigadier General Charles W. Rich, Director of Military Personnel
Operations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, De-
partment of the Army

Edwin Rockefeller, Junior Bar Conference, American Bar Association

Chaplain (Major General) Patrick J. Ryan, USA, Chief of Chaplains

Harold Schneikert, Legal Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers,
U. S. Army

Brigadier General David P. Schorr, Commanding General, The
Provost Marshal General's Center, U. S. Army

Jonathan Silverstone, Office of the General Counsel, Department of
the Air Force

Reverend Joseph M. Snee, Georgetown University Law Center

D. C. Snyder, Principal Staff Attorney to Assistant Chief for Patents
and Patent Counsel for the Navy, Office of Naval Research

Professor Richard E. Speidel, University of Virginia Law School

Mansfield D. Sprague, General Counsel, Department of Defense

Merritt H. Steger, General Counsel, Department of the Navy

James Stoner, Junior Bar Conference, American Bar Association

Brigadier General Clio E. Straight, USA, Assistant Judge Advocate
General for Civil Law, OTJAG, Department of the Army

Quinn Tamm, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Honorable Roszel C. Thomsen, Chief Judge, United States District
Court, District of Maryland, Baltimore

Honorable Strom Thurmond, United States Senate

Brigadier General M. R. Tidwell, Jr., USAF, Staff Judge Advocate,
Headquarters Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air
Force Base, Ohio

L. C. Tuttle, Director, Utilization and Sales Distribution, General
Services Administration

General Alexander A. Vandergrift, USMC (Ret.)

Lt Colonel Hasso Freiheer von Puttkamer, Army of Federal Republic of Germany

Rear Admiral Chester C. Ward, USN, The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Navy

Professor Harold C. Warner, University of Tennessee School of Law

Major General Frederick M. Warren, USA, Chief, Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, U. S. Army

Brigadier General Albert Watson, II, Director of Personnel Plans, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army

Professor Henry Weihofen, Professor of Law, University of New Mexico

Edwin E. Wells, State Farm Mutual Insurance Company

Gerritt W. Wesselink, Deputy General Counsel, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Air Force

Professor John W. Whelan, Georgetown University Law Center

Frederick B. Wiener, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant General Edward T. Williams, Deputy Commanding General, USCONARC

Major General Robert J. Wood, Deputy Chief, Research and Development, Department of the Army

Loyd Wright, President, American Bar Association

Professor Quincy Wright, Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia

Major General Wayne C. Zimmerman, USA, The Inspector General

APPENDIX X
BOARDS OF VISITORS
1953 - 1961

Birney M. Van Benschoten General Counsel American Overseas Petroleum Limited New York, New York	1953 -
John Ritchie, III Dean, Northwestern University School of Law Chicago, Illinois	1953 - 1959
Alexander Pirnie Evans, Pirnie & Burdick Mayro Building Utica, New York	1953 - 1959
Robert S. Pasley Professor of Law Cornell University Ithaca, New York	1953 -
William J. Wertz Supreme Court of the State of Kansas Topeka, Kansas	1953 - 1954
Shelden D. Elliott Professor of Law New York University New York, New York	1955 - 1959
John F. Aiso Judge, Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles Los Angeles, California	1960 -
Carl B. Albert Representative in Congress from Oklahoma McAlester, Oklahoma	1960 - 1961
Paul M. Hebert Dean of the Law School Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana	1961 -

Delmar Karlen
Professor of Law
New York University
New York, New York

1961 -

CIVILIAN ADVISORY BOARD

1953 - 1955

Mr. William Jameson
Past President, American Bar Association

Judge Samuel Liebowitz
Brooklyn, New York

Dean F. D. G. Ribble
University of Virginia Law School

Mr. Ross Malone
Past President, American Bar Association
Roswell, New Mexico

Mr. Edward Wright
Fort Smith, Arkansas

APPENDIX XI

PUBLICATIONS OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL

1951 - 1961

Uniform System of Citation [Military Affairs Division, 1954]

DA Pamphlet 27-11, *Lectures on Martial Law* (April 1960)

DA Pamphlet 27-153, *Procurement Law* (May 1961)

DA Pamphlet 27-172, *Evidence* (January 1961)

DA Pamphlet 715-50 series, *Procurement Legal Service* (first published in January 1957)

DA Pamphlet 27-9, *The Law Office*, (August 1954; April 1958)

DA Pamphlet 27-10, *The Trial Counsel and The Defense Counsel* (December 1954)

DA Pamphlet 27-100 series, *Military Law Review* (first issue in June 1958)

A Chronicle of Recent Developments in Military Law of Immediate Importance to Army Judge Advocates, also known as The JAG Chronicle, evolved into the DA Pamphlet 27-101 series, *Judge Advocate Legal Service*

Special SJA Set of Regulations (distributed periodically with the JAG Chronicle)

ROTCM 145-85, *Military Law and Boards of Officers* (revised June 1958)

Army Cumulative Pocket Parts to the *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951* (1954, 1955, 1956, 1959)

APPENDIX XII

ALLIED OFFICERS ENROLLED IN THE ADVANCED AND SPECIAL CLASSES

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U. S. ARMY Charlottesville, Virginia

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Class</i>
Burma	Major Win Phe	Seventh Advanced
Burma	Major Win Aung	Eighth Advanced
Burma	Major Win Maung	Ninth Advanced
Egypt	Lt Col Sirry Hassen	18th Special
Japan	Lt Col Kosuke Shiraishi	22d Special
Japan	Major Junji Fuknoka	22d Special
Japan	Lt Col Kikuo Kawahara	27th Special
Korea	Major Wonser Park	27th Special
Korea	Colonel Pahk Jae Myong	29th Special
Korea	Lt Col Ahn Kyung Yul	29th Special
Korea	Major Lee Eung Han	29th Special
Korea	Lt Col Hong Kwan Kim	30th Special
Korea	1st Lt Thesohp Im	30th Special
Korea	1st Lt Tupin Im	30th Special
Nicaragua	Captain Alejandro Dipp-Munoz	34th Special
Philippines	Lt Col Eladio G. Samson	Sixth Advanced
Philippines	Lt Col Francisco V. Bautista	Seventh Advanced
Philippines	Lt Col Teodore B. Sagayadan	Ninth Advanced
Philippines	Lt Col Angel S. Salcedo	21st Special
Philippines	Lt Col Lorenzo B. Andrada	31st Special
Philippines	Lt Col Cristino B. Carreon	31st Special
Philippines	Major Tagumpay A. Nanadiego	34th Special
Philippines	Major Fernando V. Tolentino	34th Special
Taiwan	Colonel Fang Wang	29th Special
Taiwan	Lt Col Shih Ting Chang	33d Special
Thailand	Colonel Suk Perunavin	21st Special
Vietnam	Major Nguyen Xuan Hieu	29th Special
Vietnam	Captain Phan The Ngoc	30th Special
Vietnam	1st Lt Nguyen Van Hoa	30th Special
Vietnam	1st Lt Nguyen Duy	33d Special

APPENDIX XIII
STAFF AND FACULTY OF
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL
1951 - 1961

Colonel Wilmot T. Baughn	(Dir, SP&P Dept, 1959-1960)
Colonel William G. Belser, Jr.	(Dir, Nonres Sch Dept, 1957)
Colonel Charles L. Decker	(Comdt, 1951-1955)
Colonel Arnold G. Eger	(Dir, Acad Dept, 1958-1959)
Colonel Claude E. Fernandez	(Dir, Sp Proj Dept, 1952-1953)
Colonel Winston L. Field	(Dir, RP&P Dept, 1957-1958; Dir, RA&P Dept, 1958-1959)
Colonel James Garnett	(Dir, RA&P Dept, 1959-1960)
Colonel George E. Mickel	(Dir, Nonres Sch Dept, 1955-1956; Dir, RP&P Dept, 1957)
Colonel Edward J. Murphy	
Colonel James L. Nolan	(Dir, Sp Proj Dept, 1955)
Colonel John G. O'Brien	(Comdt, 1957-1961)
Colonel Robert J. Reed	(Dir, Acad Dept, 1959-1960)
Colonel Nathaniel B. Rieger	(Dir, Sp Proj Dept, 1954; Comdt, 1955-1957)
Colonel Cameron F. Woods	(Dir, Acad Dept, 1952-1954)
Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert G. Ackroyd	(Dir, Sp Proj Dept, 1955-1956)
Lieutenant Colonel Woodrow W. Atkins	
Lieutenant Colonel William G. Barry	
Lieutenant Colonel Byrnes F. Bentley	

Lieutenant Colonel Dean R. Dort	(Dir, SP&P Dept, 1958-1959)
Lieutenant Colonel Corwin V. Edwards	(Dir, RP&P Dept, 1961)
Lieutenant Colonel Russell N. Fairbanks	(Dir, Acad Dept, 1960-1961)
Lieutenant Colonel William H. Fickes	
Lieutenant Colonel John F. Goodman, Jr.	
Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth J. Hodson	
Lieutenant Colonel James E. Johnson	(Dir, SP&P Dept, 1961)
Lieutenant Colonel Robert C. Kates	
Lieutenant Colonel John W. Kimball	
Lieutenant Colonel Paul J. Kovar	
Lieutenant Colonel Marvin G. Krieger	
Lieutenant Colonel Peter C. Manson	
Lieutenant Colonel Robert F. Maguire	
Lieutenant Colonel George F. Meyer, Jr.	
Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Mummey	
Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Murphy	
Lieutenant Colonel Deforest M. Preston	
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph P. Ramsay	
Lieutenant Colonel William D. Sommers	
Lieutenant Colonel Waldemar A. Solf	(Dir, Acad Dept, 1955-1958)
Lieutenant Colonel Marion F. Thurston, Jr.	
Lieutenant Colonel John S. Wilson	
Lieutenant Colonel Philip M. Wilson	
Lieutenant Colonel John F. Wolf	
Lieutenant Colonel Owen E. Woodruff, Jr.	
Major Louise O. Anderson	
Major Bruce C. Babbitt	
Major John H. Brunson	
Major Herbert C. Byrd	
Major William J. Chilcoat	
Major Harold D. Cunningham	
Major Stephen A. Day	
Major James B. Earle	
Major Charles E. Gamble, Jr.	
Major Charles C. Grimm	
Major Edward W. Haughney	
Major Lyman R. Hopkins	
Major John W. Horstmann	
Major Joseph B. Kelly	
Major John A. Lighthall	
Major William T. Logan	

Major John G. Lownds
Major Alan MacDonald
Major Edward A. Metcalf, III
Major Hubert G. Miller
Major Wallace S. Murphy
Major William E. O'Donovan
Major Arthur D. Porcella
Major Robert J. Reed
Major John A. Smith, Jr.
Major Eugene C. Snedker
Major James C. Starr
Major Joe L. Stenhouse
Major Thomas Sterling
Major James E. Stodgel
Major Clayton B. Tasker
Major Joseph C. Van Cleve, Jr.
Major William C. Vinet, Jr.
Major Robert K. Weaver

Captain Ray D. Beesley
Captain Leland R. Branting
Captain Henry B. Cabell
Captain Hugh J. Clausen
Captain Cabell F. Cobbs
Captain Ira B. Coldren
Captain Jack H. Crouchet
Captain Robert L. Frantz
Captain William S. Fulton, Jr.
Captain Richard G. Garties
Captain William P. Goodman
Captain Douglas T. Huie
Captain Margaret M. Jebb
Captain George W. Kasserman
Captain Dwan V. Kerig
Captain Paul G. Mallonee
Captain Thomas F. Meagher
Captain Thomas H. Morton
Captain Shelton R. Nelson
Captain John T. Oglesby
Captain Lewis R. Ricketts
Captain Robert E. Rohfling
Captain Donald L. Shaneyfelt
Captain Donald B. Smith
Captain George P. Smith, Jr.
Captain Emory M. Sneed
Captain Elizabeth W. Tribble
Captain John W. Whelan

Captain Arthur C. White
Captain Lawrence H. Williams
Captain Madison C. Wright, II

First Lieutenant Allan B. Adkins
First Lieutenant Richard G. Anderson
First Lieutenant Stafford E. Andrews
First Lieutenant Richard D. Aronstein
First Lieutenant Gordon B. Baldwin
First Lieutenant Wayne G. Barnett
First Lieutenant James T. Bayorgeon
First Lieutenant Charles E. Black
First Lieutenant Scott E. Bohon
First Lieutenant Gordon E. Boyce
First Lieutenant Marlin W. Call
First Lieutenant Arnold M. Chutkow
First Lieutenant John R. Clark
First Lieutenant David Y. Collins
First Lieutenant Edward J. Connor, Jr.
First Lieutenant Peter H. Cook
First Lieutenant Bradford D. Corrigan
First Lieutenant Charles R. Cravens, Jr.
First Lieutenant Joe G. Davis, Jr.
First Lieutenant William J. Driscoll
First Lieutenant Stanley W. Drucker
First Lieutenant Robert D. Duke
First Lieutenant Uriel E. Dutton
First Lieutenant James R. Edwards
First Lieutenant Leo E. Eickhoff
First Lieutenant William B. Eldridge
First Lieutenant James J. Geygan
First Lieutenant Gilbert J. Ginsburg
First Lieutenant James S. Glasscock
First Lieutenant Frederick Goldstein
First Lieutenant Robert G. Gray
First Lieutenant Paul M. Green
First Lieutenant Alvin K. Hellerstein
First Lieutenant Paul D. Hess, Jr.
First Lieutenant Frank J. Hucek
First Lieutenant Edward H. Hunvald, Jr.
First Lieutenant George C. Ingram
First Lieutenant Charles M. Johnson
First Lieutenant Warren J. Kaps
First Lieutenant Robert N. Katayama
First Lieutenant Stanley H. Kimmel
First Lieutenant Wilbert N. Little
First Lieutenant James C. McSween, Jr.

First Lieutenant Renald A. Manetti
First Lieutenant Charles S. Mechem, Jr.
First Lieutenant Philip G. Meengs
First Lieutenant James L. Miller
First Lieutenant Marion B. Morton
First Lieutenant John E. Myers
First Lieutenant John L. Naler
First Lieutenant William E. Nodine
First Lieutenant Bernard J. Nussbaum
First Lieutenant James C. Parker, Jr.
First Lieutenant Harvey Paticoff
First Lieutenant Richard L. Pemberton
First Lieutenant William B. Poff
First Lieutenant E. Eugene Pride
First Lieutenant Hugh E. Reynolds
First Lieutenant Herschel J. Saberstein
First Lieutenant William H. Schrader
First Lieutenant John S. Sellingsloh
First Lieutenant Richard E. Speidel
First Lieutenant Robert L. Spencer
First Lieutenant Edward C. Stebbins, Jr.
First Lieutenant Lewis T. Sweet, Jr.
First Lieutenant Frank Talbott
First Lieutenant James B. Thompson
First Lieutenant George D. Vaubel
First Lieutenant Howard S. Vogel
First Lieutenant William C. Walker, Jr.
First Lieutenant Robert S. Warren
First Lieutenant Alan V. Washburn
First Lieutenant George K. Yowell

Chief Warrant Officer Lee H. Baker
Chief Warrant Officer Dominic Catino
Chief Warrant Officer Earl S. Crawford
Chief Warrant Officer James H. Donovan
Chief Warrant Officer Charles M. McPherson
Chief Warrant Officer William F. Mayer
Chief Warrant Officer Otho F. Price

APPENDIX XIV

ENLISTED PERSONNEL OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL

1951 - 1961

Master Sergeant Henry Averill
Master Sergeant Irvin H. Booher
Master Sergeant Frank E. Brookshire
Master Sergeant J. A. Cox
Master Sergeant Jimmy D. Hasty

Sergeant First Class Quentin H. Campbell
Sergeant First Class Richard L. Walker
Sergeant First Class Paul R. Wiggs

Specialist 7 Robert J. Curtis
Specialist 6 Warren C. Lawler
Specialist 4 Clyde Long
Specialist 5 Terence H. Major
Specialist 3 Rafael Dilan Rodriguez

Private John E. Breckenridge
Private George R. Faught

APPENDIX XV
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL

1951 - 1961

Doris H. Acree	Frances S. Flournoy
Nancy B. Apperson	Linda Folk
Nancy Ascue	Phyllis W. Garcia
Margaret E. Austin	Anne H. Garrette
Josephine A. Bailes	Kathleen P. Garrison
Anna C. Ballenger	Cecile G. Gore
Barbara J. Barthlome	Eleanor F. Greene
Dixie Lee Bell	Carolyn F. Griffith
Augustus L. Bennett	Marilyn S. Hanbury
Mona C. Black	Virginia Haney
Nora Boan	Elizabeth Harrington
Virginia H. Bockmier	Catharine Harris
Eleanor G. Britts	Kathryn R. Head
Betty Jean Brown	Betty W. Heavener
Vivian T. Brown	Myrtle L. Heavener
Mary F. Burgess	Barbara D. Hendrick
Clyde B. Cain	Virginia M. Hobbs
Mary W. Carver	Elizabeth W. Hoyle
Kermit Eugene Cassidy	Dorothy T. Hudgins
Virginia Castiel	Mary R. Hunt
Frances S. Chisholm	Lynette E. Iachetta
Josephine W. Chisholm	Dorothy S. Jinnings
Virginia M. Christian	Carleen S. Johnson
Kathleen A. Clark	Charlotte C. Johnson
Constance G. Clevenger	Mona J. Owens
Lucy P. Cole	Irene J. Kellam
Phyllis S. Cole	Patricia A. Knight
Geraldine J. Colenda	Ann L. Lawson
Jacqueline H. Coody	Alice C. McAtee
Anne T. Cowherd	Betye R. McCarty
Alice Cross	Barbara S. Magee
Helen D. Decker	Jean Marsh
Lois Y. Driver	Hazel Marshall
Barbara J. Duff	Marjorie H. Massey
Sue Emmerson	Robert A. Merritt
Peggy C. Fidler	Edith C. Moen
Frances M. Fitzgerald	Carley M. Moncure
Emma Fleming	Frances W. Morris

Audrey P. Morrison
Elizabeth E. Newman
Jeanne C. Norton
Kathryn B. Norton
Cathern R. Poindexter
Nora E. Pollard
Gertrude Polson
Joan C. Procter
Rita S. Purcell
Dorothy L. Quigg
Nauvoo M. Ragland
Margaret D. Reece
Rose H. Ridgway
Libby P. Robinson
Anne M. Roll
Gracie D. Roseberry
June H. Runkle
Jeanette T. Schafer
Anna B. Slaughter

Barbara B. Smith
Dorothy L. Stanton
Joan A. Sylvia
Carol M. Tibbs
Ruth E. Tirrell
Virgil G. Tomlin
Noble W. Towsey
Arlene F. Watkins
Kathleen M. Watkins
Esther N. Waugh
Rebecca D. Wester
Joseph S. White
Fay E. Williams
Mary D. Williams
Barbara J. Wilson
Zeimena T. Wire
Alene Wyant
Barbara S. Yates

APPENDIX XVI

COMMANDANTS OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL

1951 - 1961

Colonel Charles L. Decker

Commandant, The Judge Advocate General's School, 1951-1955. University of Kansas; B.S., 1931, United States Military Academy; LL.B., 1942, Georgetown University Law School; The Hague Academy of International Law. Infantry Officer, 29th and 14th Infantry Regiments, 1931-1936, 1937-1939. Instructor, United States Military Academy, 1936. Georgetown Law School, 1939-1942. Staff Judge Advocate, XIII Corps, Europe, 1942-1945. Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, European Theater, 1945-1947. Chief Draftsman, Special Projects Division (preparation of MCM, 1949), OTJAG; Chief, Special Projects Division (preparation of MCM, 1951), OTJAG, 1947-1951. Commandant, TJAGSA, 1951-1955. Brigade Staff Judge Advocate, Headquarters 32d AAA Brigade, England, 1955. Executive, OTJAG, 1956. Assistant Judge Advocate General, Military Justice, OTJAG, 1957-1960. The Judge Advocate General of the Army, 1961- . Professional membership in the American Bar Association, The American Society of International Law, the American Judicature Society, the Federal Bar Association, and the Judge Advocate Association. A member of the Bars of the Supreme Court of Kansas, the United States Court of Military Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court.

Colonel Nathaniel B. Rieger

Commandant, The Judge Advocate General's School, 1955-1957. Northeast Missouri State Teachers College; LL.B., 1929, University of Missouri. U. S. Army Infantry Officer, 1941-1946. Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, 4th Infantry Division, 1948-1949. Staff Judge Advocate, 3d Infantry Division, 1949-1950. Staff Judge Advocate, 2d Log Command, 1950-1951. Special Staff, OTJAG, 1951-1952. Chief, Litigation Division, OTJAG, 1952-1954. Director, Special Projects Department, OTJAG, 1954. The Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, Europe, 1957-1960. Professional membership in Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, the American Bar Association, and the Institute of Military Law. A member of the Bars of the State of Missouri, the United States Court of Military Appeals, the United States District Court (E.D. Mo.), the United States Court of Claims, and the United States Supreme Court.

Colonel John G. O'Brien

Commandant, The Judge Advocate General's School, 1957-1961. Waukon Junior College; LL.B., 1931, University of Iowa. Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, 6th Infantry Division, 1940-1941. Staff Judge Advocate, 6th Infantry Division, 1941-1943. Chief Officers Branch, Military Affairs Division, OTJAG, 1943-1944. Chairman, Board of Review (B-I Theater), 1944-1945. Board of Review, OTJAG, 1947-1948. Executive, Assistant Judge Advocate General, Military Justice, OTJAG, 1948-1949. Chief, Military Justice Division, U. S. Army, Pacific, 1949-1952. Staff Judge Advocate, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, 1952-1953. Chairman, Board of Review, OTJAG, 1953. Chief, Government Appellate Division, OTJAG, 1954-1956. Chief, Military Justice Division, OTJAG, 1956-1957. Professional membership in the American Bar Association, the Institute of Military Law, the Judge Advocates Association, and Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity. A member of the Bars of the Supreme Court of Iowa, the United States District Court (N.D. Iowa), the United States Supreme Court, and the United States Court of Military Appeals.

APPENDIX XVII

DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTED BY STUDENTS AT THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, 1951-1961*

<i>Departments and Agencies</i>	<i>Number of Students</i>
<i>Department of Defense</i>	
Department of Defense	5
United States Air Force	78
United States Army	1327
United States Marine Corps	4
United States Navy	161
<i>Other Departments</i>	
Department of Commerce	1
Department of the Interior	3
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1
Department of Justice	18
Department of State	2
Post Office Department	15
<i>Agencies</i>	
Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals	3
Army and Air Force Exchange Service	1
Atomic Energy Commission	1
Bureau of Census	1
Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce	5
Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce	1
Federal Aviation Agency	2
Federal Communications Commission	1
Federal Maritime Board	1
Federal Trade Commission	2
General Services Administration	18

* This list does not include personnel of United States Government Agencies attending the USAR Judge Advocate Refresher Course or the National Guard Judge Advocate Refresher Course in attendance solely to satisfy reserve component obligations, nor does it include students attending the Advanced or Special Courses.

Department and Agencies

*Number
of Students*

Agencies (continued)

International Cooperation Administration	2
Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce	5
Military Sea Transportation Service	2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	12
National Security Agency	11
Panama Canal Company	1
Small Business Administration	9
United States General Accounting Office	19
United States Immigration and Naturalization Service	1
United States Veterans Administration	1

Foreign Government Agencies

Department of National Defense (Canada)	1
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TOTAL 1715