

THE HOSPITAL CLIPPER



VOL. 5, NO. 11

NAVAL HOSPITAL MEMPHIS, MILLINGTON, TENN. 38054

NOVEMBER, 1971

FOOTBALL TEAM WINS BASE TITLE

The hospital intramural touch football team rebounded from a recent slump to capture the base championship with a 13-6 play-off victory over NARFM. The touch football squad, having gone undefeated through its first twelve games, lost its final two outings in regular season play to NARFM. The two losses are what forced the play-off game.

Hospital jumped to a quick 7-0 lead on their first possession. Terry Graham found Dennis Garvin open on a pass play for the initial TD. Hank Faulder booted the extra point to put the hospital team in the lead.

NARFM rebounded with a first quarter TD to make the score 7-6. Their point after attempt failed and the score remained intact.

The hospital squad scored again in the first quarter as Graham tossed a five yard TD pass to Garvin on a fake field goal attempt. Faulder's extra point attempt failed and the score remained 13-6.

From that point on the game turned into a defensive battle. The hospital defense shut off the NARFM passing attack that had proved so effective in the previous two encounters. At one point the defense held NARFM from scoring after getting a first down inside the five-yard line.

As base champion, the hospital team sent fourteen of its players and LCDr. Null, head coach, to Jacksonville, Fla. for the Sixth Naval District Touch Football Tournament.

The hospital team, representing Navy Memphis, opened their tournament play with a 19-6 victory over Glynco. In the second day's play, however, they dropped the game to Pensacola by a close 26-18 score.

Since the tournament was a double elimination, the Green Weenies had another shot at contention in the third day's play. But the squad from Orlando proved to be the spoiler with a 28-14 victory.

In the final day's play, Cecil Field walked off with the championship laurels while Pensacola claimed the runner-up 1 slot.

Though having lost in their contention for the title, the Hospital squad represented Navy Memphis well. The team and coach, LCDr. C. W. Null, are to be congratulated for their fine season for they did, in fact, win the base championship.



Capt. R. D. Nauman presents LCDr. C. W. Null, head coach, and the rest of the hospital touch football team with the trophy for winning the base championship.

CAPTAIN R. D. NAUMAN, MC, USN.....COMMANDING OFFICER
 CAPTAIN C. R. HAMLIN, MC, USN.....EXECUTIVE OFFICER
 COMMANDER J. W. YOUNG, MSC, USN.....ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

DUPLICATED MONTHLY ON GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT WITH NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH NAVEXOS P-35 REV JULY 1958. DISTRIBUTED FREE OF CHARGE TO PERSONNEL OF THE NAVAL HOSPITAL MEMPHIS, MILLINGTON, TENNESSEE. THE HOSPITAL CLIPPER SOLICITS NEWS ITEMS FROM ITS READERS.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
 EDITOR

LCDR. F. D. SAINÉ, MSC, USN
 RM3 D. H. RESLER, USNR

P O W ISSUE CONCERNS U. S.

WASHINGTON- More than 1,600 Americans have disappeared behind a Bamboo Curtain as prisoners of war/missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Ignoring the role it once sought as an international power, the North Vietnamese government has continually denied the U. S. Government and the families of the men substantive information on their health, welfare, and living conditions.

This, in spite of the fact that the North Vietnamese Government signed the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War.

The 1949 Convention, signed by over 120 other countries in addition to the government of North Vietnam, set down various requirements that countries holding prisoners of war would abide by. These include the release of the names of all prisoners of war, immediate repatriation of the seriously sick and wounded, inspection by an impartial government or organization of PW facilities, humane treatment of all PW's, and the regular flow of mail between the men and their families.

Hanoi lists only the names of 339 men as being held prisoner in North Vietnam, but has provided virtually no information on men missing or captured in the other areas of Southeast Asia. In addition, the North Vietnamese leaders claim that U. S. prisoners of war are "war criminals" and thus not entitled to PW status. This claim has no basis in international law, since uniformed members of our Armed Forces are clearly entitled to PW status.

The plight of these Americans who are prisoners or missing in action is a matter of deep concern to the President, members of Congress, and to the families. The United States Government has made strenuous efforts to focus the attention of the world on the

North Vietnamese callous indifference to the plight of these men and their loved ones. Vigorous diplomatic effort has been made at the Paris talks and in the United Nations and elsewhere to resolve the problem for prisoners held by both sides.

The United States and South Vietnam have proposed that sick and wounded and long-held PW's be sent to a neutral country for internment, and six countries have offered to cooperate in this endeavor. But North Vietnam and the other Communist authorities in Indochina have rejected these initiatives.

In his Indochina peace initiative of October 7, 1970, President Nixon called for the "immediate and unconditional release of all PW's held by both sides," an offer that was rejected by the North Vietnamese. The Communist side has rejected all proposals aimed at alleviating the plight of the prisoners and separating this question from the political and military issues of the Indochina conflict. The July 1, 1971, Communist 7-point proposal continued to link the PW question to predetermined U. S. troop withdrawal and other unacceptable preconditions. When the U. S. representatives asked for a restricted session of the Paris talks to discuss this matter, the Communists rejected the suggestion as a "perfidious maneuver."

The United States Government will continue to seek ways to resolve the matter of U. S. prisoners of war held by Communist forces in Indochina.

JOHNNY JONES By Charles Criner



YES, I THINK THIS IS HIS FIRST TIME.

LIBRARY NEWS

NEW BOOKS IN THE HOSPITAL LIBRARY

Non-Fiction

- Hoffer, Eric, FIRST THINGS, LAST THINGS
 Goldstein, R. L., BLACK LIFE AND CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.
 Houriet, Robert, GETTING BACK TOGETHER.
 Mines, Samuel, THE LAST DAYS OF MANKIND
 Ecological survival or extinction?
 Creamer, J. S., A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO LEGAL RIGHTS.
 Heiman, Grover, CAREERS FOR WOMEN IN UNIFORM.
 COLLEGE PLACEMENT ANNUAL, 1972 EDITION.
 Livesy, H. B., ANYONE CAN GO TO COLLEGE
 Watson, Lyall, THE OMNIVOROUS APE.
 Cousteau, J., LIFE AND DEATH IN A CORAL SEA.
 Wilson, G., I PAINT WHAT I SEE. (Cartoon).
 Meilach, D. Z., MACRAME, Creative design in knotting.
 Patterson, L., BLACK THEATER. Twelve plays by black authors.
 Keating Bern, THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI.
 Farris, Marvin, DO IT AGAIN ... WAS IT LUCK OR PRAYER. The story of the dark months in the Pacific during World War II- the spiritual aspect.
 Waugh, Alec, BANGKOK, The story of a city.
 Rowd, J. N., FIVE YEARS TO FREEDOM.
 Taussig, J. A., RAND MCNALLY TRAVEL GUIDE FOR SERVICEMEN. Maps and facts about U. S. military bases.

Fiction.

- Atwell, Lester, LIFE WITH ITS SORROW, LIFE WITH ITS TEAR. A novel of a family life and a boy's growing up in the 1930's.
 Coombs, Orde, ed., WHAT WE MUST SEE: YOUNG BLACK STORY TELLERS, AN ANTHOLOGY.
 Lymington, John, THE NOWHERE PLACE. Strange things happen in an English village and its inhabitants are destroyed.
 Michener, James A., THE DRIFTERS. Wild adventures in Europe.

Science Fiction.

- Anderson, Paul, OPERATION CHAOS.
 Caidin, Martin, THE CAPE.
 Zelazny, Roger, THE DOORS OF HIS FACE THE LAMPS OF HIS MOUTH, AND OTHER STORIES.

Mysteries.

- BEST DETECTIVE STORIES OF THE YEAR. 1971.
 Creasey, John, ALIBI.

SLAISE REENLISTS FOR 6 YEARS CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

HM3 Clinton Slaise re-enlisted for six years under the STAR program on 5 November 1971. In addition to the re-enlistment bonus, Slaise is entitled to other benefits set forth under the STAR program.

The STAR program entitles Slaise to a career designation from BUPERS, his choice of Navy advanced schools, and automatic advancement to the next highest pay grade if he completes the school in the top 10% of his class.

Slaise, from Fordyce, Arkansas, has been in the Navy since 6 November 1969. A graduate of Arkansas A, M and N College in 1969, with a major in biology, Slaise will attend Medical Technology Technic School at either Great Lakes or Bethesda, Maryland.

Following re-enlistment ceremonies, a small party was held for Slaise in the Mess Hall.



LCdr. Craig administers the oath to HM3 Slaise upon his reenlistment in the Navy for a period of six years.

"A THANKSGIVING PRAYER"

by Cdr. Don C. Alexander, CHC, USN

Heavenly Father: you have filled the world with beauty. Open our eyes to see love in all your works, so that, enjoying the whole creation, we may serve you with gladness.

Almighty God: in love you spread good gifts before us more than we need or deserve. You feed, heal, teach, and save us. We confess that we always want more; that we never share as freely as you give. We resent what we lack, and are jealous of neighbors. We misuse what you intend for joy. God, forgive our stubborn greed, and our destructiveness.

Gracious God: by your providence we live and work and join in families; and from your hand receive these things we need, gift on gift, all free. We thank you for the harvest of goodness you supply; for food and shelter, for words and gestures; for all our human friendships, all in your name, our Lord.

AMEN.

CHAPLAIN CORPS CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Sunday 28 November 1971 marks the 196th anniversary of the Navy Chaplain Corps. The Chaplain Corps traces its origin to the Continental Congress which provided in the second article of Navy Regulations for divine services aboard the ships of the 13 colonies.

John Paul Jones recognized the importance of chaplains aboard ship and in 1778 wrote to Navy authorities seeking chaplains for the ships *Ranger* and *Bon Homme Richard*. Since that time the Chaplain Corps has been dedicated to creating a better way of life for all seafaring men. Through its influence, flogging in the Navy was halted and various recreation and welfare programs were begun.

The Ministry of Navy Chaplains is highly specialized, focusing largely upon the young adult. Eighty percent of the military population is between 18 and 30 years of age. To meet the spiritual needs of this youthful community chaplains have been in the fore front in employing innovative techniques to make religion relevant.

Along with the more traditional expressions of worship many chaplains have been successful in communicating the Gospel's message through folk masses, dialogue sermons, group discussions, seminars, retreats, workshops, contemporary music and liturgies, banners, and multi-media presentations, to name just a few of the modern approaches taken.

Navy Chaplains come from 51 denominations which include 94% of the total population in America. With 950 active duty Navy Chaplains, the Chaplain Corps seeks to parallel the American religious community in denominational representation.

The current Chief of Chaplains is Rear Admiral Francis L. Garrett, Chaplain Corps, United States Navy. He is an ordained minister in the United Methodist Church. He was appointed Chief of Chaplains on 1 July 1970.

Three special qualifications must be met for appointment as a Naval Reserve officer in the Chaplain Corps. First, a candidate must have a bachelor's degree or 120 semester hours from an accredited college and 90 hours of seminary training or an equivalent amount of appropriate graduate work. Secondly, he must be ordained, and thirdly he must obtain an ecclesiastical endorsement of his faith which states that he can function as a qualified representative of that religious body.

On active duty the chaplain conducts his ministry in accordance with the practices of his church and the dictates of his conscience. The chaplain is free to preach, counsel, perform the sacraments, and wear his vestments in accordance with the church or religion to which he belongs.

Staff Aids Scouts

Several hospital staff members are involved in Boy Scout Troop 286 which recently took honors in the North West District Camporee held at Camp Currier Mississippi. The troop placed third in over-all competition and had the first place patrol out of 22 patrols represented.

The staff members involved in the scouting program include HM3 John R. Booth, Scout Master, HMC Carlos W. Taylor, Assistant Scout Master, and the following committee members- Lt. C. M. Alewine, Chairman, HM3 Gary Wells, HN Mike Seracki, and HN Jack Cherry.

The hospital is duly proud of these men for their efforts. Any personnel interested in contributing their assistance to the scouting program should contact one of the above representatives.



DEPARTMENTAL SPOTLIGHT ON PEDIATRIC SERVICES

With Navy Memphis being the largest inland U. S. Navy base in the world and having a large number of Navy trainees, it might be expected that the Pediatric Service is one of the busiest departments at Naval Hospital Memphis. With so many sailors at this base and a large number of youthful parents as well as retired personnel with young dependents, the hospital has a multitude of pediatric patients to serve.

The pediatric service is charged with the examination, diagnosis, care, and treatment of eligible dependent members of the Armed Services. LCDr. J. A. Barnshaw, MC, USNR, as Chief of Pediatric Services, has direct responsibility for the coordination of the pediatric services. Dr. Barnshaw is assisted in his clinical and ward work load by three other pediatricians- Dr. Fennell, Dr. Bruce, and Dr. Kimball. In addition a fifth general medical officer assists with the clinical load.

Pediatric services is divided into two branches- a diagnostic and a therapeutic branch. The diagnostic branch is responsible for in and outpatient consultations and diagnoses, while the therapeutic branch is responsible for prophylactic measures, as well as care of patients.

The pediatric service sees approximately 2300 patients per month on an appointment basis. Further, during evening clinical hours, the on-duty pediatrician sees anywhere from 15 to 40 patients per night. Dr. Barnshaw stressed the fact that walk-in patients to the clinics should be emergencies only and not routine sick-call type cases.

Children diagnosed as requiring hospitalization are usually admitted to Ward 7. Lt. F. L. Finley, NC, USN, as ward charge nurse, supervises the patient care of pediatric cases with the assistance of HM3 R. D. Sanderson, senior corpsman.



Dr. Fennell oversees the care of a patient in the Pediatric Clinic.

The newborn nursery also falls under the aegis of pediatric service. The nursery handles all routine admissions of newborn babies born within Naval Hospital Memphis, as well as specialized care of pre-mature or otherwise ill newborns. LtJg. B. E. Morrow, NC, USNR, acts as charge nurse on the nursery, while HN Larry Weitlauf is the senior corpsman.

Dr. Barnshaw was asked what he considered to be the mission pediatric service performed. He indicated that naturally the main mission of the service is the care and treatment of children. However, he further noted that he considered the family environment to be a factor of paramount importance for the normal development of the child. Toward the end of this "loving environment" the pediatric service often counsels parents and in some cases even recommends psychotherapy.

Thus the pediatric service is not just concerned with the care of the ill pediatric patient but also the more complex function concerning the overall development and well-being of the child.



HA D. B. Miller helps HN L. S. Weitlauf prepare to feed a pre-mature baby in an infant isolette on the Nursery.



HM3 R. D. Sanderson checks the vital signs of a Ward 7 patient.

Dr. Sides Decorated



Cdr. J. W. Young reads the citation on the Navy Achievement Medal Award presented to Lt. S. D. Sides, MC, USNR, as his wife, Linda, and Capt. R. D. Nauman listen. Dr. Sides was awarded the Navy Achievement Medal with the combat distinguishing "v" for his service in connection with combat operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. Dr. Sides was decorated for his service with the First Marine Division from 29 July 1970 to 17 September 1970. Dr. Sides currently works in the Internal Medicine Department.

Red Cross

Vols Capped



Pictured above are twenty Red Cross volunteers who received their caps and pins 4 November 1971. The volunteers received their caps and pins from Captain Davis and Captain Nauman, respectively, in ceremonies held at the hospital Chapel. Following appreciative remarks by Capt. Nauman and the presentation ceremonies, the volunteers made the Volunteer Pledge led by Mrs. Carey Trimble, Nursing Care Chairman. After the ceremonies a reception was held in the Red Cross Lounge.



LCdr. T. J. Meek, receives a letter of appreciation from Capt. Nauman as Mrs. Meek and her son look on.



Cdr. L. B. Robinson and Capt. A. L. Davis bid farewell to LtJg. E. F. Langner and LtJg. J. O. Correll.



LCdr. F. D. Saine presents LtJg. J. L. Hawes with a letter of appreciation upon his release from active duty as Capt. Nauman watches.



HM3 Coleman receives a certificate of appreciation from Capt. Nauman as LtJg. Williams and Capt. Hemness look on.



HM3 J. K. Sapp is congratulated by Capt. Nauman and LCdr. Vancleave upon his departure.



HM3 S. D. Mothershed receives a farewell letter of appreciation from Cdr. Walker.

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FOUR HONORED AT PERSONNEL INSPECTION

Naval Hospital Memphis personnel participated in the first of two quarterly personnel inspections on 12 November 1971. During the inspection four enlisted men were honored -three men with medals and one man with a Semi-Annual Leadership Award.

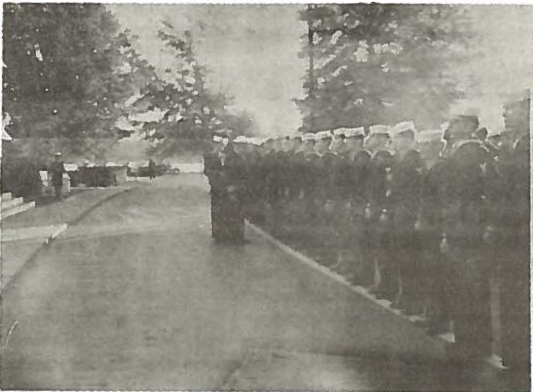
HMI W. D. Winfrey, of the Radiology Department, was presented the Semi-Annual Leadership Award for the period ending 31 December 1971. Winfrey, who has been at Naval Hospital Memphis since 6 October 1969, was presented the award for his outstanding leadership exemplified in the performance of his duties.

HM2 W. M. Young was presented a Good Conduct Ribbon, first award, at the inspection. Young serves in the Operating Room as senior Corpsman.

HM2 Clyde Mason was awarded a fourth Good Conduct Award. Mason works in the Radiology Department.

HM3 D. W. Tucker was awarded the Purple Heart. Tucker received the award for injuries sustained while on duty in Vietnam with the First Marine Division. Tucker is assigned to the Personnel Division.

Following the presentation of the awards, Capt. Nauman expressed the gratitude and pride of the Command for these individuals.



Capt. R. D. Nauman inspects the enlisted personnel at the quarterly inspection held 12 November 1971.



(L-R) HM2 W. M. Young, HMI W. D. Winfrey, HM2 Clyde Mason, and HM3 D. W. Tucker. These men were presented various awards at the inspection.

MARINES CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY

Naval Hospital Memphis paid tribute to the U. S. Marine Corps on its 196th birthday in ceremonies held on Ward 9 of the hospital. The Marines celebrated the occasion on 10 November 1971, the day officially established as the birthday of the Marine Corps.

Capt. R. D. Nauman expressed his personal best wishes to the Marines. He then read the official message from the President, while Capt. Hamlin read the congratulatory message from the Secretary of the Navy.

Colonel Haywood Smith, C. O., MATSG-90, read the message of Marine Commandant Leonard Chapman to all Marines, calling for continued toughness, tradition, and pride in the Corps. Col. Smith then called upon all Marines to keep the Marines a "lean and mean" organization.

Following the official greetings, Capt. Nauman led all Naval personnel present, in singing "Happy Birthday" to the Marine Corps.

After the ceremonies, Marine and Navy patients and staff alike enjoyed cake and punch- compliments of Food Services Division.



(L-R) Lt. Col. Hank Miller, Commanding Officer MATSD; Sgt. Maj. Jack Bunch Master Sergeant MATSG-90; SSgt. L. K. Blair, hospital Marine Liaison; and, Col. Haywood Smith, Commanding Officer, MATSG-90.



(L-R) Lt. Col. Miller; Pfc. Robert Wills, youngest Marine patient at NHMFS; 1Sg. Robert Collins, oldest Marine patient at NHMFS; and Col. Haywood Smith.



GIVE HIM THE RIGHT TO BARE ARMS !!



HIRE THE HANDICAPPED VETERAN

Plans Set For X-Mas Party

With the Yule season just a month away, preparations are in the making for various special activities to commemorate the holiday season.

The Hospital Recreation Committee has set the date of Saturday 11 December 1971 for the annual Staff Christmas Party. The party, which will commence at 1930 and run until 2400, includes in its program a dinner of either roast beef or chicken, free beer, and entertainment. The party, as in the past, will be held at the CPO Club at NAS.

In addition to the free beer and entertainment, various door prizes will be given. Liquor will be available to participants at his own cost.

The price of the tickets is \$1.00 per person and will be on sale from 16 November to 5 December.

DEADLINE FOR EXAMS

All personnel planning to take the February Navy-wide advancement examinations are reminded that the deadline for verifying qualifications is 30 December 1971. Now is the time to check with the Education office to determine whether or not you meet all the advancement requirements.

Basically the qualifications include time in present rate, completions of applicable correspondence courses- both military and professional, successful completion of appropriate military leadership examinations, completion of practical factors for the rate for which you are being examined, and a recommendation from your commanding officer.

GOLF ADVISORY GROUP

The Golf Advisory Group consists of one officer and one enlisted man from each command at Navy Memphis. The group meets periodically on the last Friday of each month at the Golf Course Clubhouse. The group serves in an advisory capacity to the Recreation Department concerning operation, maintenance, and special events of the golf course. In addition, members act as course monitors while playing to keep players mindful of the rules and etiquette of golf.

Naval Hospital Memphis has two representatives to the group. The members are LCDr. P. J. Quinn, MC, USNR, and RM3 D. H. Resler. Any questions, comments or suggestions concerning the golf course (including local tournaments) should be addressed to one of these members.

HMCS SNOWDEN RETIRES

HMCS Walter T. Snowden, Jr., was transferred to the Fleet Reserve in ceremonies held 29 October 1971 at Naval Hospital Memphis. Chief Snowden first arrived at Naval Hospital Memphis on 16 September 1966, working as an administrative assistant to the Chief of Laboratory Service until 17 August 1970. At that time Chief Snowden was transferred to USS Blue Ridge for his final tour of sea duty.

Chief Snowden returned to Memphis on 1 September 1971. In his last two months of active duty, Chief Snowden worked in the Operating Services Division.

Following ceremonies held in Captain Nauman's office, Chief Snowden and his family gathered in the Mess Hall for final farewells. Chief Snowden is residing at 335 Ridgecrest St., Memphis, Tennessee, 38127.



HMCS Snowden is piped ashore at his recent retirement ceremonies.

NAVY UNIFORM HISTORY TRACED

July 1, 1975 will be a significant date in U. S. Naval history as the world famed bell bottoms, jumper and white hat of the American sailor fade into the past.

After World War II, an attempt to issue a uniform consisting of jacket, white shirt and tie, creased trousers and an overseas type cap was met with disdain by a vast majority of sailors, and the proposed change was dropped. But in this "Age of Aquarius" the present day Navy man, according to studies throughout the rank structure, wants a new uniform.

One petty officer now testing the uniform is finding it comfortable, and his wife has discovered the wonders of the white drip-dry shirt in contrast to the daily laundry problems of summer whites.

Still, much sentiment remains for the old, so let's take a nostalgic backward look to see how the present uniform came about.

The English influenced the American naval uniforms as well as the uniforms of other major powers. In 1745 King George II, upon seeing the Duchess of Bedford riding in the park in a fetching habit of blue and white, designated these colors for the Royal Navy uniform. The square jumper collar originated when English sailors wore their long hair braided into a pigtail, slushed with grease to stiffen it, and then wore a bandana or detachable collar to keep grease from soiling their jerseys.

Before 1776 sailors wore great petticoat trousers that came only to the knee and could be tied there. It wasn't until 1817 that an official uniform was prescribed for enlisted men. This uniform consisted of glazed canvas hats with stiff brims, blue trousers with bell bottoms. This was primarily a dress uniform.

Seamen at this time were required to be barefooted when scrubbing down decks a reason sometimes given for the origin of bell bottoms- to make it easier to roll them above the knees. There is no basis in fact to this explanation, nor to the idea that the wider legs could be slipped off more easily when abandoning ship or falling overboard. Bell bottoms are probably an attempt by some imaginative tailor to set the seamen apart from the civilian with a flair of his own.

Since the introduction of the present enlisted man's uniform in 1886, only minor changes have been made. The EM's rating was established in 1893; since that time their uniform and officer's uniform have become more and more alike.

The latest uniform change, first available and authorized July 1973, and required after July 1975, will provide the same uniform from seaman to admiral. Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Chief of Naval Operations, believes this will represent the concept of "one Navy, united in purposes, striving for common goals." The only significant difference in uniform for enlisted, chiefs and officers will be in cap device and arm insignia.

Many of us will miss the bell bottom trousers and white hat, but these changes are a part of the overall effort to provide for the comfort and morale of the individual, and thus for the Navy as a whole.

(By Billie Henderson, reprinted from NAVY WIFELINE, FALL 1971.)

WHY DIDN'T HE LEAVE A WILL?



AT ONE POINT or another during your life you have probably thought of death and its consequences on the ones you love. Many persons find they have an aversion to thinking about death, especially their own, so they dismiss these thoughts quickly without considering the effect it will have on the people around them. An important factor to consider is that of your will. Every man and woman should give second thoughts to this most important matter and should seek the assistance and advice of their own civilian attorney or a legal Assistance Officer.

BASICALLY, a will is a legal document in which a person, called the testator (the testatrix, if a woman) directs the disposition of his property, both real and personal, after his death. The requirements for a valid will vary in each state. These rules are technical and strict adherence is essential. Therefore, making a will without legal advice is not recommended. Consult a legal assistance officer or lawyer who is familiar with the particular laws governing wills in the state in question.

AN INDIVIDUAL who dies without a will, or with an improperly executed will, is said to have died intestate and his personal property would be distributed according to the descent and distribution laws of that particular state where he was domiciled at the time of death. Real

property or land would be distributed according to the laws of the state where the land was located.

IN MANY CASES when an individual is furnished a will by the state, which is the case of a person dying intestate, those whom you would have desired to receive your property will receive substantially less than you desired or in some cases nothing at all.

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT ASPECT is that by drafting a will you can designate a person or institution (executor) whom you know and trust to administer your estate and affairs after your death, without the necessity of that individual depositing a security.

PERHAPS you already have a will; a periodical review of its contents is necessary, and this should be done with a lawyer's or Legal Assistance Officer's help. Some events which would cause a will to become obsolete are: changes in domicile, birth or death of children, acquisition of new property, or change of marital status.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR to remember is to have a lawyer or Legal Assistance Officer make all corrections, deletions, and/or additions. **Don't hesitate another minute; if you have a will, update it; if you don't, for your family's sake have one drawn up.**

JOHNNY JONES By Charles Criner



I HATE TO SAY THIS FELLOWS, BUT I'M SLEEPY.



LINDA WALKER is taking a sun bath beside the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Beach, Fla., her hometown. She is training to become an airline hostess.

Prepare Now

Reading: Road To Progress

The successful man in uniform today is a scholarly soldier; regardless of rank, he is a great reader. He prepares for the future, is aware of the present world around him, and is acquainted with lessons to be learned from the past.

Most talented military men have been life-long learners regardless of formal education; from the service academies or up from the ranks, nearly every great military leader has been a reader and a man of thought as well as a man of action.

A recent national library motto was: Be all you can be, read.

Reading is the road to a productive and progressive military career—and also to a full and deep realization of the interest, importance and drama of our duties.

The solid and successful soldier is studious.

(AFPS Editorial by Maj. Daniel F. Clancy, Ohio Defense Corps)

Editorial

Nothing But the Truth

By Chaplain Harold Eslinger

A man once employed a genealogical expert to trace his ancestry. When asked to suppress the fact that the man's grandfather had been electrocuted for murder, the expert refused, but agreed to tell it in more elegant language. He reported that the grandfather had always had a great interest in electricity, and at length came to occupy the chair of electricity in one of the large institutions of New York State. He said that the man "died in harness" and gave his life for electricity. Every word was true, but the account gave a false impression.

There are many ways of being dishonest, ranging from a small boy's telling a deliberate lie to his mother, to a man's reporting a false income to the tax collector. One can be dishonest by keeping silent when a courageous word would correct a false impression. Even a lifted eyebrow can create a wrong impression, though we say no word at all. We can be dishonest by telling only a part of the truth, and thus convey a distorted idea of the facts. We can also be dishonest by saying words which, taken by themselves, may be strictly true, but which will result in the wrong conclusions being drawn.

We hear that "honesty is the best policy," but he who acts upon this principle because of policy only is not an honest man. Such action implies an ulterior motive that gives character to an act. To be truly honest, one must be so at heart.

SPORTS QUIZ

American Forces Press Service

1. Oklahoma University's football team, the Sooners, holds the record for the longest winning streak. How many games?
2. In the 12th century, this sport was played on horseback, using the player's hand as a paddle. Now it is played on foot, and a racquet has replaced the paddle. The sport?
3. Early Wynn won 300 games during his major league career. What singular honor has escaped him?
4. Name the three major league baseball teams managed by Leo Durocher.
5. Ty Cobb played the major part of his baseball career with what team?
6. Kareem Jabbar led his team to a professional championship last year. What was his name before he changed it?

ANSWERS
1. 47 games. 2. Tennis. 3. Never elected to Baseball's Hall of Fame. 4. Brooklyn Dodgers, New York Giants, Chicago Cubs. 5. Detroit Tigers. 6. Lew Alcindor, of the Milwaukee Bucks.