

COMMAND

As of 1 July 1956, the 3084th Security Squadron commanded by Major David F. Strohm, had the following personnel assigned:

- a. Officers: 6
- b. Enlisted Administrative: 3
- c. Civilian Administrative: 3
- d. Enlisted Photographer: 1
- e. Enlisted Air Police: 197
- f. Weapons Mechanics: 4
- g. Personnel Specialist: 1

The 3084th Security Squadron morning report for 1 July 1956 showed a total of 197 Air Police assigned. The new UMD, however, reduced the number of Air Policemen authorized to 123. Therefore, the commander had to adjust the Security Section to maintain the minimum security standards as directed by regulations with the authorized assignment of 123 Air Police. However, minimum security requirements were also reduced, therefore enabling the 3084th Security Squadron to maintain security requirements under the Air Police authorization assignment.

With this reduction the Security Squadron continued to lose Air Police personnel through reassignment and discharge, but realized few replacements in order that the 123 Air Police minimum quota could be reached. However, the same problem encountered during the previous six month period remained, in that the losses continued to be felt from the lower three grades while the top

three grades remained relatively unchanged. Consequently, the Security Squadron remained heavy in NCO assignments.

During this same period while there was a decided overage of enlisted personnel, the exact opposite was true of officer personnel. Captain Melville T. Letaw, who was on loan status from the 3084th Operations Squadron, served as Deputy Director of Security, but was reassigned to Headquarters AMC in August (Supporting Document No. 1). First Lieutenant Michael Spryn, Jr., was appointed Deputy Director of Security to replace him. In September, First Lieutenant Edward A. Petty departed PCS to attend the USAFIT Criminology Course at the University of Southern California (Supporting Document No. 2). In October, First Lieutenant Leonard Barr departed on temporary duty for two months to attend the Tenth Institute of Correctional Administration at George Washington University (Supporting Document No. 3). In November, Captain Walter H. Bosau departed PCS to Montauk Point, Long Island, and on 10 December 1956, First Lieutenant John Buell was honorably discharged from the United States Air Force (Supporting Documents Nos. 4 and 5).

As of that date, the officer strength of the Squadron was three, constituting a shortage of two under the authorized five officers. Word was received, however, that Captain Ronald E. Sigler was to be reassigned to this Station for duty with the 3084th Security Squadron. By the end of December, word was also received from the 3079th Aviation Depot Wing that three more officers would be forthcoming within three months, thus eliminating

the officer shortage within the Squadron. On 8 November 1956, Major Strohm received notification from the 3079th ADW of a pending reassignment to England; however, this notification was rescinded in the latter part of the same month.

On 7 December 1956, Lt. Spryn was promoted to the grade of Captain, and word was also received of the forthcoming promotion of Lt. Barr to the grade of Captain with date of rank of 10 February 1957. Promotion to NCO grades within the enlisted ranks was frozen. This had considerable effect on the morale of the NCO's and Airmen First Class who were capable and had more than sufficient time in grade for promotion to the next higher grade. Many expressed a desire to change career fields in order that they might be promoted. This was perhaps one of the most vital problems that the 3084th Security Squadron encountered from the personnel standpoint.

Many of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Airmen of the Squadron have been performing security duties from one and a half to two and a half years. Most of them have expressed a desire for a change of Station due to the monotony of security work. Reasons given were not that they were dissatisfied with this Command or with their supervisors, but rather that two years in this type of duty is monotonous, and that rotation between Air Police law enforcement and security duty should be accomplished. Many of the NCO's have been in security duty status ever since their assignments to the Air Police career field, which in most cases was over four years.

On 19 December 1956, Mr. Edward L. Anderson, Resident Security Agent for the Midwest Engineers Construction Office (MWEEO), was removed from this Station in accordance with an agreement between MWEEO and Headquarters AMC. With the exception of minor adjustments, this coincided with the completion of construction within the restricted area of this Station. Upon removal of the Resident Security Agent, the Security Squadron assumed the responsibility for processing civilian contractor personnel in conjunction with the Corps of Engineers at Westover Air Force Base.

The Security Squadron underwent two formal inspections by outside agencies and higher headquarters during this reporting period. They included the semi-annual AMC-IG inspection and the AMC-AEC Security Survey. The above inspections revealed no major discrepancies, and "Satisfactory" ratings were awarded the Squadron.

Master Sergeant David E. Roberts of the Security Squadron was selected by the 3079th Aviation Depot Wing to represent Air Materiel Command at a personnel symposium on "Project Searchlight" on 26 July 1956 at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Sergeant Roberts and his wife were flown to Maxwell AFB, where they attended the conference along with other NCO's and their wives representing all major commands of the Air Force (Supporting Document No. 6).

PERSONNEL SECURITY DIVISION

The Personnel Security Office received a total of two hundred and twenty-four completed reports of investigation and twenty-nine National Agency Checks from Offices of Special Investigations. Of

this number, one was deemed to be a special case within the provisions of AFR 205-6. During the same period, this office requested sixty-four background investigations from the 1st District Office of Special Investigations, Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts, and fifteen requests for National Agency Checks from the 4th District Office of Special Investigations, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington 25, D. C.

At the close of working hours on 31 December 1956, clearances were pending on forty-five military and four civilian personnel. This figure represented a twenty-two case backlog which existed in the 3084th Support Squadron. The greatest particular problem area in clearances was found to be stressing the importance of completing Statements of Personal History as soon as possible so that clearances might be granted.

All special files in the Personnel Security Office were maintained in accordance with AFR 205-6. A total of five cases were placed in this category, three of which were disposed of during this period.

Within this time, Master Sergeant Alexander M. Horner was designated to replace First Lieutenant Petty as Chief, Personnel Security Division. Staff Sergeant Alexander S. Wawrzyniak, Administrative Assistant, was discharged from the service; however, no replacement for this position was furnished.

PHYSICAL SECURITY DIVISION

During the period covered by this history, the Physical Security Division experienced a period of strenuous action. This was

accomplished with no relaxation of security, due to the static status of the Non-Commissioned Officers assigned.

On 17 July 1956, Captain Walter H. Bosau was relieved as Chief, Physical Security Division prior to his departure to Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida to attend Aircraft Controller school on TDY (Supporting Document No. 7). First Lieutenant Leonard Barr, Training and Assistant Operations Officer, was appointed to fill his position. At this time, Air Police Training and the Physical Security division were merged to function as a team in an effort to dovetail operational and training requirements for personnel. Other than operational requirements, this section was given the mission of securing the area during a period of extensive contractual work. A system of lookouts and point control was established, along with a special telephone net. A special guard force covered this requirement until 31 December 1956, when work had slowed to the extent that the duty flight took over escort details.

On 6 July 1956, Master Sergeant John H. Sudduth was relieved as Provost Sergeant by a ranking NCO, Master Sergeant Norman R. Joyce. The new Provost Sergeant had much to do with the operational efficiency and excellent rating the section received during the November joint AMC-AEC Security Survey. The full benefit of his experience and capability were realized when he took over the section from 6 October through 3 December 1956 while Lt. Barr attended the Tenth Institute of Correctional Administration at George Washington University.

On 8 October 1956, the Commander of the Security Squadron instituted a new management procedure which has proved an invaluable tool in that Master Sergeants who had formerly worked only with an assigned shift were assigned to work with a different shift each tour of duty. This system was much more effective in correcting deficiencies, as it gave the top NCO's a better look at the entire organization and a broader insight into the promotion potential of the enlisted personnel they supervise. This schedule also allowed them more time to carry out special projects and varied assignments.

The last important change which took place during the past six month period was the transfer of the Squadron Arms Room to the control of the Physical Security Division. This move was extremely beneficial to maintenance of general weapons control and cleanliness. The AEC-AMC Security Survey revealed no discrepancies in the functioning of the Arms Room, mainly due to the able supervision of Staff Sergeant James T. Jeffries and the armorers assigned. Due to cutbacks in manpower, the number of weapons in the Arms Room was reduced to 182 M1 rifles, 191 .45 caliber pistols, and 25 Carbines. Additional weapons were turned in to Station Supply.

Construction of a doorway to the basement of the Guardhouse was completed, enabling traffic to and from the Arms Room to bypass the upstairs part of the Guardhouse. This greatly relieved the congestion at times that weapons were issued and returned, and provided an emergency exit from the basement. A new ceiling was also installed which provided the additional insulation necessary to eliminate moisture which is detrimental to weapons.

AIR POLICE TRAINING

The Air Police Training Section took advantage of the summer and fall months to complete extensive outside work. This training consisted of range firing for familiarization in all weapons and several night problems. The range for firing heavy weapons was provided through the courtesy of the Springfield National Guard. Excellent weather conditions made it possible to hold regular training periods outside. Wing Regulation 52-2 was followed closely in scheduling this training.

The two assigned training instructors were supplemented by Flight and Section Sergeants in various phases of training. In order to meet all requirements and keep the men fully proficient, a system was instigated whereby each man was given special Air Police weapons instruction during duty time. This special instruction was given by Flight NCO's approximately every thirty days. In line with Flight Sergeant responsibilities, this training requirement was outlined in writing and made a matter of Squadron policy.

The Flight Sergeants also completed forty-five OJT upgradings during the last six months. With almost all new assignees coming in at the three-level, the OJT program was always in action. The regular proficiency training program which meets most of the OJT requirements was of major importance during this period. Lt. Barr, Training Officer, and T/Sgt Thomas E. Jacobs, NCOIC of the section, attended a two week course in OJT at this Station which proved very valuable in enabling the section to institute changes in its program which made OJT management easier.

In November, the section revised its ammunition requirements to agree with the newly reduced Squadron strength. Enough ammunition was kept on hand to familiarize all new men in their weapons. During the last fifteen days of December, training was discontinued because of the high percentage of airmen on holiday leave. This gave the Training Section time to complete and file all records, and to reschedule training subjects for the coming year in accordance with new Wing Regulation 52-2.

SUPPLY

A new budget was established for the supplies of the 3084th Security Squadron and went into effect on 1 July 1956. The year was divided into quarters with a certain allocation of funds made for each quarter. During the first quarter, the Squadron received \$55.00 for the Command Section, \$350.00 for Unit Administration, \$300.00 for Unit Supply, \$262.00 for Air Police Security, and \$358.00 for the Photo Lab. Money could be changed from one section to another if necessary, as long as the entire budget total was not surpassed. Due to the annual badge changeover at this Station, every effort was made to conserve as much money as possible so that a reserve budget would be available if it were needed. Through the cooperation of all sections, the Squadron was able to stay within its allocated allowance for that period.

In conjunction with the above, a new supply system was established whereby a receipt was issued for all items drawn from Station Supply which came from the Squadron budget. These receipts were given to the Supply Officer who kept an itemized account of

all articles drawn, their cost, the reason for drawing them, the type of item, and the balance remaining. He was thus in possession of the overall picture of the supply account and was in a better position to insure only necessary expenditures.

Supply storage for the Security Squadron was moved from Building #106 to Building #104, to include storage of all household articles used in the barracks.

EVALUATION

The 3084th Security Squadron completed the period 1 July 1956 through 31 December 1956 in an excellent state of operational effectiveness. There was a decided loss in manpower authorization but at the same time, security commitments were reduced, thus alleviating the situation. For the first time since the activation of the Station, the Training Section was not burdened with a constant influx of newly assigned personnel. For the most part, the personnel here were well trained and seasoned with experience. This was one advantage of having a large number of Non-Commissioned Officers experienced in the security career field: newly assigned airmen received personal attention both on duty and in formal classroom studies.

Non-Commissioned Officers of Master or Technical Sergeant ratings were assigned responsibilities as Non-Commissioned Officers of the Guard, and ranking Staff Sergeants were further delegated more responsibility. This practice of delegating maximum responsibility and authority to the NCO's; their commendable acceptance of these duties; a very realistic and aggressive training

program geared to benefit airmen and NCO's alike; and command support of the security aspect of the Station enabled the Security Squadron to perform its mission in an outstanding manor.

Prior to the erection of the new hospital at Westover Air Force Base, one of the predominant complaints of assigned personnel was the fact that only a limited amount of dependents' medical care could be furnished there. With the completion of the hospital, facilities were increased and acceptance of all pregnancies was assured. The other note of constant complaint expressed was that of the poor housing situation and the unusually high rental rates charged in areas surrounding the base. Alleviation of this situation can be expected with the construction of approximately 250 Capehart home units scheduled for early spring.

For unmarried personnel residing on base in the barracks area, living conditions were excellent, with unlimited opportunities for recreational facilities provided by Special Services.

The 3084th Security Squadron continued to accomplish its mission with a high degree of effectiveness because of:

- a. A practical, realistic, and aggressive training program.
- b. Continued propagation in the minds of Squadron personnel of a definite purpose in their work.
- c. Outstanding supervision by Officers and NCO's.
- d. High morale of personnel.
- e. Energetic cooperation of all personnel.

Without a doubt, the past six months were the most successful achievement period in the history of the 3084th Security Squadron. Problem areas have been solved or are in the process of being solved, and no new major difficulties have occurred.