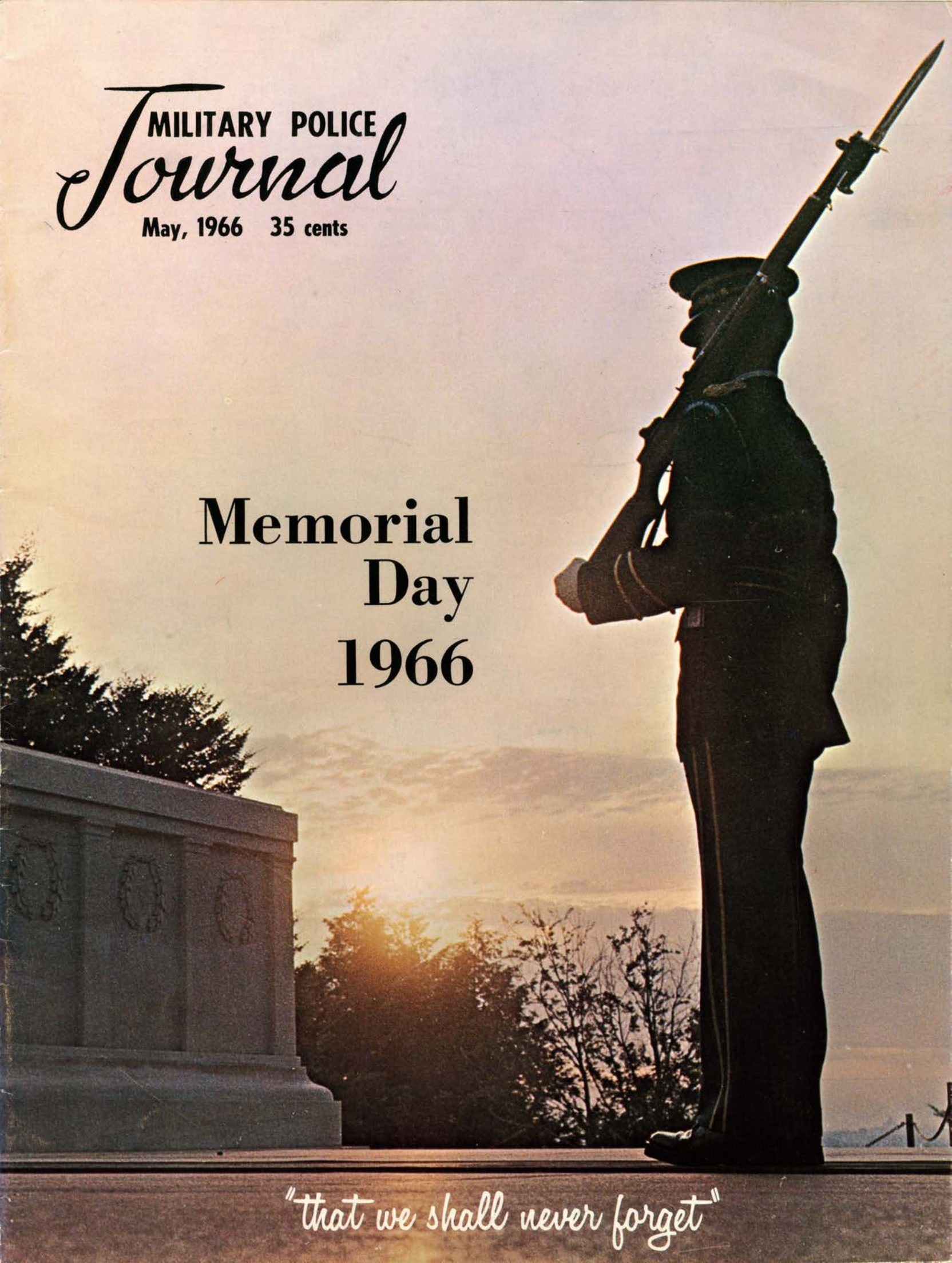
MILITARY POLICE
Journal
May, 1966 35 cents



Memorial Day 1966

"that we shall never forget"

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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VOLUME XV **May, 1966** **NUMBER 10**

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THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. **Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association.** Dues are $4.00 per year in the USA or to APOs, payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the *Military Police JOURNAL*. Single copies, 35¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia — 30904.

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COVER

This month's cover commemorates Memorial Day 1966 with a portrayal of the Tomb of the Unknowns. Memorial Day services are held each year and a wreath placed on the tomb. Americans around the world will observe Memorial Day in remembrance of those who have given up their lives in service to their country. It is not a day for mourning, but rather a day to be passed in rededication to the goals and ideals that spurred the fallen to make the ultimate sacrifice in defense of America. Note too, that the back cover calls attention to Armed Forces Day 1966 and the traditional theme of "Power for Peace." In the Tomb of the Unknowns are three soldiers, one from WWI, another from WWII, and one from the Korean War. Until 1958, this area in front of the memorial amphitheater was where the Unknown Soldier from WWI lay, but during 1958 Congress directed that soldiers from WWII and Korea be buried in marble capped crypts at the head of the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A sentry guards the tomb 24 hours a day.

* * * * * *

There are still a large number of MPC Officer and Senior NCO Rosters on hand at Association Headquarters. The cost is 50 cents, which includes regular mailing fees.

* * * * * *

Membership in the MPA has climbed rapidly in the past few months. The JOURNAL wishes to express a word of thanks to the Associate Secretaries in the field along with the NCOs in the 4th Training Brigade (MP) for the outstanding job they are doing.

* * * * * *

REMINDER TO UNIT COMMANDERS: The military Police Association Award is given for acts of extraordinary heroic achievement performed while assigned as law enforcement personnel. Personnel of all services of the Armed Forces are eligible for the plaque. The award is considered for an act not involving actual conflict with an armed enemy. The act must be evidenced by voluntary action in the face of great danger above and beyond the call of duty. The act must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual above and apart from his associates or other persons in similar circumstances and be of such nature as to bring favorable recognition to the professional service policeman. Awards are made to recognize single acts rather than sustained performance.

Recommendations, to be submitted in duplicate, will include full name, rank, service number and organization; date and place of birth; home address; name and address of next of kin; complete details of act to include date, time, place and photo (if available); affidavits of witnesses; and appropriate testimonial by unit commander. Recommendations should be mailed directly to the MPA, PO Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia 30904.

* * * * * *

SGT MAJ MASSEY ELECTED TO MPA COUNCIL



Sgt Maj James Massey was recently elected to the Executive Council of MPA, replacing Sgt Maj Buford Brown, who was reassigned to Korea. Sergeant Major Massey works in the S-3 section of the 4th Training Brigade (MP) at Fort Gordon.

* * * * * *

Carl Crisafulli, a disabled veteran living at 1682 Corbin Ave, New Britain, Connecticut, has an interesting collection of Army MP brassards, cloth insignia, and shoulder patches. He is seeking additional items. Forward items you may have to him at the above address.

* * * * * *

The General Services Administration, Region 3, Washington, D. C., has a continuous need for guards to protect Federal property. Service men with one year military experience will meet the experience requirements for positions with a starting salary of $4,149 per year. Interested applicants may obtain an application card, CSC Form 5000 AB, from any civilian personnel office or from any first or second class Post Office. For further information write Region 3, Board of US Civil Service Examiners, Washington, D. C. 20407.

* * * * * *

The JOURNAL extends congratulations to four outstanding graduates of the Military Police Advanced Individual Training Cycles at the 4th Training Brigade (MP). The men, who are pictured below, are Pvts Richard L. Tolbert, Co A; Richard Owens, Co G; Gary W. Dodd, Co E; and James W. Walker, Co K.

OWENS



WALKER



DODD



TOLBERT





An Historical Review Of Military Dogs

By

Captain Caleb Archer

Never before in the history of our country has the use of dogs been so important to the security of our global defenses. It has become increasingly difficult to effectively secure the vast areas covered by our missile launching sites, missile complexes, aircraft parking areas, isolated radar sites, and many other similar locations. This has in itself increased the need for our employing military dogs as assistants to those whose job it is to protect our country.

Prior to World War II

Throughout the history of warfare, from the days of the Medes and the Persians and the conquests of the Roman Empire, to the present action in Vietnam, dogs have gone into combat at the side of their masters or have been used in direct support of combat operations.

The first organized use of dogs in warfare was by the Greeks and Romans. The Gauls, and some other nations, developed an armor for their war dogs, made with jointed plates of metal and light chain so as to permit freedom of movement. These dogs were also equipped with a broad collar, to which was attached many spikes or curved knives.[1]

Alyattes, King of Lydia, maintained battalions of fierce war dogs which saw hard service in his campaigns. It was at the battle of Thymbria that Alyattes' dogs met their match in the greyhounds of Cyrus and victory was largely attributed to Cyrus war dogs.[2]

With the invention of gunpowder and the consequent change in military tactics, the value of dogs as combat soldiers steadily diminished. During World War I, vast numbers of dogs were employed as sentries, messengers, ammunition carriers, scouts, sled dogs, and casualty dogs. It is estimated that Germany alone employed over 30,000 dogs for such purposes, and approximately 20,000 dogs served with the French Army.[3] The American Expeditionary Forces had no organized dog units, but borrowed a limited number of dogs from the French and Belgians for casualty, messenger, and guard duty.

Several years before the beginning of World War II, the German military authorities, again foreseeing an approaching conflict, began to build a canine force to be used in the front lines of warfare. It was estimated that they had 50,000 dogs trained for active service before Pearl Harbor. The majority of these dogs were trained at the Military Kennels at Frankfurt, established in 1934, where some 2,000 animals were constantly being trained.[4]

It was in March, 1942, several months after Pearl Harbor, that the War Department recognized the need for military dogs. The civilian organization, "Dogs for Defense," was appointed the official procurement agency for the United States. This organization operated five War Dog Reception and Training Centers scattered throughout the country and during the course of the war trained approximately ten thousand dogs. In all, over 250,000 dogs served with the armies of the Allies and the Axis Powers during World War II.[5]

Korean Conflict

Before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the Army was using dogs in Seoul for sentry duty around warehouses and storage areas. More than one hundred dogs were stationed there and their work proved extremely beneficial in reducing theft and pilferage.

When fighting began in Korea, there was one Infantry scout dog platoon in training at Fort Riley, Kansas, which was sent over there to assist combat patrols. This platoon, the 26th, saw almost continuous service and opened the eyes of many regimental commanders to the potential value of dogs attached to patrols.

As a result of the outstanding service rendered by the 26th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon, recommendations were made and approved for the activation of a scout dog platoon to be attached to each Division in Korea, but the war reached the "peace talks" stage before five additinal platoons were trained and shipped to Korea.

Presently, sentry dogs are used by the Army and the Air Force for guarding bases and supply points in Korea and Japan. The school at Waegwan, Korea, lasting approximately twenty-four days, graduates almost five hundred students and dogs each year.

Vietnam

Army sentry dog teams now working in the Republic of Vietnam have reached 140. The equipment and personnel were flown to Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Vietnam, during August, 1965. The dogs made the flight without difficulty and adjusted to the tropical climate within a few days. Within one week after the first contingency arrived, dog teams were operational at Pleiku.[6]

The dog teams presently employed in Vietnam are used to provide internal security to sensitive signal facilities, ammunition dumps, Army flight lines, and important logistical supply

points. Since many of these types of facilities are situated on the perimeter of installations the sentry dog teams guarding them have become an integral part of the installation perimeter defense.[7]

Probably the most serious difficulty encountered in Vietnam has been maintaining a sanitary environment for the dogs. No kennels were available upon arrival in Vietnam so the dogs were housed temporarily under general purpose tents. This was during the peak of the monsoon season and the dogs were constantly wet. Medical support was also a problem until January 1966, when a fifty dog Veterinary Hospital arrived. Prior to this time medical facilities were not available for the dogs.[8]

Sentry dogs are on duty with handlers at United States bases in Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Korea, Germany, France, Spain, North Africa, Vietnam, and the United States. The largest concentration of sentry dogs, however, are on guard in the United States. More than one thousand sentry dog teams are stationed at Nike Hercules Missile Sites around our major cities and at air bases where nuclear bombers might be kept. All the dogs used in the Continental United States are trained for eight weeks at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas; while those used in other countries are trained at any of the sentry dog schools at: Showa, Japan; Wiesbaden, Germany; or Waegwan, Korea.

Civilian Use of Dogs

The informal use of dogs to track escaped criminals and slaves were commonplace in the early days of the United States. It is also quite likely that officers on routine patrol often were accompanied by dogs. Instead of being trained dogs, however, the dogs were taken along more for company rather than for actual police purposes.[9]

New York City was the first United States police department to start using police dogs. In 1907 George Wakefield went to Ghent, Belgium and returned with six trained Belgian Sheep Dogs for operational and breeding purposes. By 1911, the operation had expanded to sixteen dogs that were used for patrolling in the Long Island residential district. The dogs ran loose in the neighborhood assigned to their handlers, and, upon encountering anyone other than a man in uniform, would knock the stranger to the ground, stand on him, and bark until the handler arrived. This practice was far from satisfactory and many innocent citizens were injured. Continual complaints from irate residents often placed the dogs in disfavor with the administration, but despite this, the corps grew until 1920 when it was disbanded.[10]

In Glen Ridge, New Jersey, police dogs were assigned to foot patrol duty. They proved quite effective in checking unoccupied houses and in maintaining order during several strikes. Their use was discontinued in 1917, however, with the advent of the patrol car and the usual complaints of disgruntled late-evening strollers.[11]

The Police Department in Berkeley, California, had a very successful canine corps ten years prior to World War II. Doberman Pinschers were purchased, trained, and fed by the individual police officer who sustained the entire cost, including veterinary care. The corps was discontinued because the Berkeley police officials determined that the advantages were outweighed by the disadvantages. Among the disadvantages were the high cost of maintenance paid by the individual handlers, the unreliability and the uncontrolled ferocity of the semi-trained dogs, and the sanitary problems peculiar to the animal itself.[12]

The Detroit Police Department started using eight German Shepherd dogs about 1917. The program was discontinued in 1919; however, nine years later it was reactivated and continued until 1941 when it was terminated.[13]

A Ribbon Entry

In New York, Macy's Department Store began to use dogs for after-hours police work in 1952. Before that, store detectives had caught as many as nine prowlers in one month. Also it was believed that many burglars hid overnight in the store, scooped up merchandise and escaped by mingling with legitimate shoppers the next morning.

In the fourteen years since the dogs started guarding Macy's, no night robberies have been reported. Several badly frightened intruders have been captured.[14] Francis X. Fay, Macy's security director said, "They never stop trying to find a prowler. They ache with desire to prove their worth." Now the word about Macy's dogs is out, and Fay believes it has scared off criminals who might have the big store on their list.[15] These dogs are so well trained that they are taught to "report in" by stepping on a pedal which rings a bell to inform the watchman that everything is all right. The growing demand for the use of dogs for sentry duty was stimulated and abetted by the Canine College in Redding, Connecticut, where the dogs used in Macy's and Marshall Fields, among others, were trained.[16]

Modern American Uses

Thus far, it has been noted that early American use of police dogs met with only half success. By 1955 not a single American police department was using all-purpose dogs as agents of law enforcement.

Baltimore, Maryland was the first city in the United States to successfully use dogs in police work. On Tuesday, December 11, 1956, an article was published in one of the Baltimore newspapers which was one of a series of articles written by Martin Millspaugh pertaining to Scotland Yard. This article, the last of a series, was devoted to the use of police dogs in London. As a result of the letters and inquiries received by Commissioner James M. Hepbron, an article appeared in the Morning Sun on December 17, 1956, which briefly stated that Commissioner Hepbron was interested and saw the possibilities of using dogs in the Baltimore City Police Department.[17]

Continued



Three types of military dogs are pictured here. On the left is a Bloodhound Doberman Pinscher, center a German Shepherd, and right a Doberman Pinscher.

On December 18, 1956, with two dogs that had been donated, the program was put into effect on an experimental basis. By the middle of January 1957, fourteen dogs had been acquired as potential candidates and fourteen men were selected and assigned to the dog unit. On April 17, 1957, Commissioner Hepbron, considering the experiment a success, went before the Mayor and City Council and appropriations were made and the dog unit became a permanent part of the Baltimore City Police Department.[18]

At the end of the first year, Commissioner Hepbron reported crime showed a decrease of 6.5 per cent over the previous year, with reductions most noticeable in purse-snatchings (286 to 192) and auto theft (6,182 to 4,386).[19] Commissioner Hepbron stated:

> Of course the dogs were not the only reason for the over-all reduction of crime in this large city during 1957. However, the psychological effect of an officer with a dog on patrol has often been of invaluable assistance.[20]

The Baltimore Police Dog Unit has grown to 60 dogs and plans are made for further expansion in 1966.

Many American police officials watched with considerable interest the developments in the Baltimore police dog enterprise. Some sent observers to study and report upon the Baltimore program to determine whether a dog program could provide a solution to the problems of a constantly mounting crime rate with juvenile vandalism, vagrancy, and kindred other police conditions. Subsequently, many departments followed Baltimore's example and trained dogs for the police service.[21] Today some 130 police agencies at the local, county, and state levels of government use over one thousand all-purpose dogs.

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[1] Philip H. Wanner, "Service Dogs," *The German Shepherd Dog* Review, July 1965, p. 32.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] Charles F. Sloane, "Dogs in Police Work and on Patrol," XLVI *Journal of Criminal Law Criminology and Police Science* (September-October 1955), p. 386.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] *Handler and Sentry Dog*, Regulation Number 880-1, Headquarters, United States Army Air Defense Command, September 1964, p. 1.

[6] Letter from Captain Winton G. Campbell, Military Police Corps, 212th Military Police Company, Vietnam, January 22, 1966.

[7] *Ibid.*

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] Samuel G. Chapman, "The Dog in Law Enforcement—A Brief Resume," *Police* (May-June, 1960), pp. 52-56.

[10] William F. Hardy *et al.*, "The Use of Dogs in London," *Journal of Criminal Law Criminology and Police Science.*

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] Chapman, "The Dog in Law Enforcement," p. 54.

[13] *Ibid.*

[14] "Dogs As Policemen," *United States News and World Report*, XLVII, December 28, 1959, p. 56.

[15] "Nightwatch at Macy's," *Look*, XVIII, September 21, 1954, p. 92.

[16] Bill Slocum, "Dogs Put Teeth in Store Protection," *Nation's* Business, XII, December 1953, p. 42.

[17] Letter from Inspector Frank A. Deems, Baltimore Police Department, Baltimore, Maryland, January 7, 1966.

[18] "Baltimore's Police Dogs," *American City*, LXXII, October, 1957, p. 175.

[19] "Genus Canis-Prima Facie," *Police Chief*, XXVII, May, 1950, p. 5.

[20] Leo T. Kelly, "Baltimore's Police Dogs Report," *American City*, LXXIV, November 1959, p. 35.

[21] Samuel G. Chapman, "Whether to Use Police Dogs," *Police*, VI (September-October, 1961), pp. 62-63.

END

Puget Sound AFPD To Wear Badges

Seattle Police Chief Frank Ramon and King County Sheriff Jack Porter were featured speakers at an impressive military ceremony at Pier 91 during which members of the Puget Sound Area Armed Forces Police were awarded police badges to replace the cloth shoulder brassard. The police badges were awarded in recognition of the highly selective and professional organization composed of Service police members from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard.

The Armed Forces Police Detachment, working in close daily contact with all civil law enforcement agencies in Western Washington, has an especially close relationship with Seattle and King County police officers. Both Chief Ramon and Sheriff Porter spoke on the meaning of the police badge and the standards of service it represents. The Detachment's Commander, Lt Col Ralph A. George reviewed the unit's long history of service in the Seattle area under the Thirteenth Naval District and its recognition by local police agencies as a professional counterpart organization.



Sheriff Jack Porter (left) and Police Chief Frank Ramon admire the new Armed Forces Police Badge on MSgt Bill R. Harrison during a ceremony that changed the symbol of authority from the brassard to the badge. Sergeant Harrison is a veteran of 18 years of service in Army and Tri-Service police units.

MPA Membership Goal
16,000
Present Membership
11,000

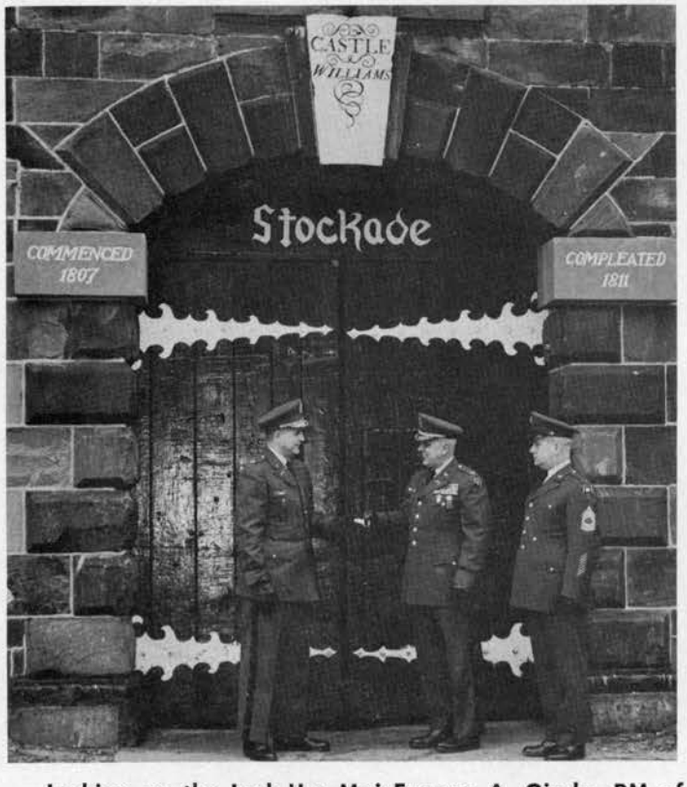
HISTORICAL STOCKADE CLOSED

Earlier this year, Col Arthur M. Murray, commanding officer of Fort Jay, turned the key locking the massive wooden doors of historic Castle Williams, a permanent Army Stockade since 1912. The old fortification was turned over to Army engineers in preparation for the scheduled inactivation of the Post on 30 June 66.

Castle Williams was designed and built by Lt Col Jonathan Williams, Engineer Corps, who at the time was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point and the Army's chief engineer.

The castle was set on a point of Governors Island in upper New York Bay from which it was to defend New York City from any sea-borne attack. Its foundation of solid masonry was laid on rocks which had endangered shipping because they were submerged except at very low tide.

The walls of the castle form three-fifths of a circle 200 feet in outer diameter. They are made of hammered Newark red sandstone and are about 40 feet high, eight feet thick at the bottom and seven feet thick at the top. The double row of bomb-proof arches in the wall once contained two tiers of heavy cannon. There were 27 French 35-pounders on the lower tier and 39 20-pounders on the second tier. The terrace over the bombproof arches formed a barbette battery for 45 Columbiads which fired 50-pound balls. Two of these giant cannons remain.



Locking up the Lock-Up: Maj Eugene A. Ginda, PM of Fort Jay (left) presents the keys to the stockade to Col Arthur M. Murray, post commander, for the official closing of Castle Williams. MSgt Joseph Rortina, provost sergeant, looks on.



An aerial view shows Castle Williams, closed after more than half a century as an Army Stockade. The old castle is located on Governors Island in upper New York Bay.

The castle was known as the "tower" when it was being built, but in 1810 it was named for Colonel Williams. Work was finished in 1811, and early in 1812 Colonel Williams was assigned to command his namesake fort. The Artillery Corps openly disapproved of the assignment of an Engineer officer to command the castle and in July of the same year, because of this opposition, Colonel Williams resigned his commission in the Army.

The castle was repaired in 1833 and 1836 and again in 1912 when it was converted to an Army Stockade. Within its imposing walls at the time of its closing there were 16 cells with capacities of 12 men each in single bunks or 24 men each in double bunks. In addition, there were six disciplinary segregation cells, eight administrative segregation cells, and eight special quarters cells, plus separate quarters for noncommissioned officers, officers and a sick cell. The stockade's facilities included, besides administrative offices, an independently operated mess hall, heating plant, supply room, utility shop, bicycle shop, library, TV lounge, chapel, dispensary, and visitors room. The castle's unique design and massive construction made it possible to guard a full compliment of prisoners with a minimum of six custodial guard personnel per shift: the guard commander and his assistant, the gate guard, two tier guards, and a segregation guard. No tower or perimeter guards were required.

During the last week of phase-out activities within the castle, after the remaining prisoners had been transferred to other facilities, Capt Carroll W. Dunn, the last military police officer assigned as confinement officer, and his staff, conducted guided tours for several hundred curious military and civilian personnel and their families who had previously been required to remain outside the heavy stone walls. Today the gates to Castle Williams are locked—from the outside—and the fate of the historic fort lies in the hands of the US Coast Guard which will assume command of Governors Island from the Army on 1 July 66.

END

Image Error

By Lt Col L. H. Paul (Ret)

Author's Note: While this is a true story, all names, dates, and places have been changed and any similarity between persons living is coincidental.

In the old days Augusta, Georgia lay at the head of the navigable portion of the Savannah river which led to the port city of Savannah and the open sea. In those days river steamers plied their way up and down the stream with bales of cotton and the products of cotton from the fabric mills.

Augusta had a large cotton mart where cotton shares and futures were exchanged and wealthy, for then, cotton farmers planted heavily along the rich soil on both sides of the river. Cotton grows and thrives in the hot Southern sun and many old families of the area attribute their financial success to the sun, soil and the Savannah river.

While cotton thrives in the hot sun, families found it difficult to live in the river bottoms during the long hot summers. Consequently those families of means began moving out of the bottoms in May of each year and took up residence in the high hill section of Augusta. While plantation life was more than pleasant, the cool breezes of the hills in the summer was a grateful relief.

However, the glorious days of King Cotton were numbered and the good burghers wisely sought diversity of their products. Today, the area boasts of fabric mills, lumber and paper plants, a large fertilizer industry, soap products, and related industries which support the community.

It is to this city that we take you on an early evening time in late May of 1962. At the beginning of the American Revolution the citizens of Augusta were loyal to the Crown and to this day they look North with a wary and questioning eye. Family pride and integrity are worthwhile traits and very often disputes are settled outside the legal framework of the law. Obviously, as we shall see, this means of settlement, recourse or revenge often results in an injustice.

Merrie Anne Rankin, age twelve, was on her way home from a pleasant afternoon in one of the city parks. She was beginning to show the feminine buds of a youthful girl, her hair was a light brown, neither short or long and her gingham dress was clean, starched and in good taste.

At Fourth and Clay Streets she had bidden her best friend goodbye until tomorrow's schoolbell and was proceeding West on Clay Street towards her home. About one hundred yards from the corner a two-door, dark sedan, driven by a middle-aged man pulled alongside of Merrie Anne and offered her a ride. She declined the offer of a ride but the man persisted with a friendly smile and an open door. Again she refused saying that she was only going as far as Eighth Street. The man responded that he would have her home in minutes and with the clouds overhead it looked like rain. With this—Merrie Anne entered the automobile.

Ralph and Emma Deams operated a small truck farm on the outskirts of Augusta and in their small pick-up truck were on their way home after selling some used farm equipment. In the twilight, Emma Deams saw a girl leaning against a tree near the shoulders of the road and ordered Ralph to stop. Emma's intuition and determination to stop were right as she observed that the girl's clothing was in disarray and there were blood spots on the skirt portion of the once neat gingham dress.

Merrie Anne was incoherent and was apparently experiencing a traumatic shock. Tears flowed from her eyes, deep sobs shook her body and she trembled uncontrollably. Emma removed a light coat from her body, placed it around the girl and ordered Ralph to drive to the nearest telephone so that an ambulance could be called and the police notified.

The police arrived, together with an ambulance. Emma and Ralph showed the police where they had picked up the girl and the ambulance made its way to a hospital and treatment for the youthful girl. It was two days before the police could talk to Merrie Anne and even then she could tell them little; a dark two-door sedan, no license number, a round faced man in a dark suit, maybe forty, maybe thirty. Three detectives with round faces were brought to the hospital and Merrie Anne was asked to pick the one who most closely resembled her assailant. She selected a detective about 5′ 10″ tall, weighing about 170 pounds, but she insisted that the detective did not really look like the man of two days ago.

It wasn't much to go on, but at least the police had a rough description of the man they wanted who was driving a dark two-door sedan. Several visits were made to see and talk to the girl, but she could add very little to the description. Detective Frank R. Sommes told the girl there wasn't too much to go on, and suggested to her that sometime in the future she may see this man again. When she did, she was to call the police immediately. Several months passed and an apprehension in the case had not been made. Suspects were picked up, Merrie Anne brought downtown for identification, all with negative results. Merrie Anne continued to look for that man.

Malcolm Kincade was a television personality in Augusta. He was often seen on the local station giving the "hard sell," bringing the news, introducing personalities and his exposure on the screen amounted to about two hours on a daily basis. His face was round, florid, he weighed about 175 pounds and he was 32 years of age.

Each morning at about 8:45 a.m., Malcolm stopped at Pine's Drugstore for a morning cup of coffee before proceeding to work. On this morning Merrie Anne also visited the drugstore and saw Malcolm. She studied the man carefully and positively knew she had seen him before. After several moments of study, Merrie Anne told her companion, "That's the man." She immediately went to the telephone and called the police department, meanwhile her companion had called Merrie Anne's home and told the parents.

Malcolm Kincade departed the drugstore and heard sirens wailing. Humorously he thought to himself that perhaps there was an air raid as there were so many sirens in the area. The cars bearing the sirens converged on and closed in on Malcolm. Two detectives leaped from the first car, one grabbing the right arm of Malcolm and the other secured the left arm. Malcolm was searched on the spot for weapons and asked to identify himself, which he did. The detectives asked the suspect to return with them to the drugstore and confront the girl.

Malcolm agreed to go to the drugstore, offered no resistance and kept asking, "What's this all about?" As they turned to go to the drugstore an old sedan pulled up at the curb and a man with painter's overalls leaped from the car and leveled a shotgun on Malcolm. As the man pulled the trigger, a fast thinking detective knocked the barrel of the weapon to the ground and the charge struck near Malcolm's feet without harm. The gun was wrested from the man and questioning that followed resulted in the officers learning that this was the father of Merrie Anne and he had come prepared to dispense justice on the spot without trial or jury.

Malcolm, the detectives, Merrie Anne and the father were taken to police headquarters. While at the station a telephone call was received by the police from the manager of the television station who asked, "What are you holding Malcolm for?" The uniformed officer who answered the phone replied, "He knows why he is here."

Just for the moment let's recap our sequence of events:

Merrie Anne entered the automobile of a stranger despite the training she had received at home and in school. She was raped and subsequently hospitalized and her experience may affect her for the remainder of her life.

A suspect was taken into custody because Merrie Anne had seen that man somewhere before.

The suspect was almost killed by a distraught and angry father who came prepared to right the wrong done his daughter.

A detective saved a man's life.

A uniformed patrolman had apparently passed judgment on a suspect when he replied, "He knows why he is here."

At the police station questioning continued of both suspect and victim. Malcolm professed ignorance of the offense. He asked where and when in the hope he could recall an alibi for the period.

Finally, after patient, persistent questioning and the cooling of emotions of the moment Merrie Anne stated, "That's not the man." Her father asked, "What did you say?" and the girl again replied, "That's not the man."

The thought that he had almost killed an innocent man ran through the mind of the father and his reaction was to strike Merrie Anne, knocking her to the floor.

Merrie Anne had seen the man before. She had seen his image on television many times, but in that instance in the drugstore she had placed the image as that of her assailant, an innocent man was almost blasted into eternity by a shotgun held by an angry father.

Malcolm Kincade still lives actively and peacefully in Augusta. He no longer is engaged in television work and having his image on the screen.

END

HOW TO STEAL A CHICKEN

(A Spoof)

By Mr. Terry Blain

Poor old Snuffy Smith! Back again in Sheriff Tait's jailhouse after another unsuccessful foray against neighbor Lukey's henhouse.

I habitually follow Snuffy's activities, along with other important current events, while eating my "brown bag" lunch at my desk. On this particular day, I had spent the morning reviewing a body of reports in the growing field of scientific endeavor known as research analysis. The goal of this scientific discipline is to solve a problem, answer a question, provide direction and guidance to a program, or perform a similar function in one of many areas such as politics, health, agriculture, commerce, population growth, and so forth. The methodology is fairly simple and straightforward: determine the problem, question, or desired goal; examine all its aspects and gather all possible pertinent data; reduce the data to a mathematical equation; and then solve the equation to produce a logical and practical solution, conclusion, or recommendation.

And so it struck me—subconsciously at first, then on the conscious level. There was old Snuffy's trouble! He was going along in the same old rut, using the same old methods, and ending up in the same old jailhouse. Why not apply this modern scientific method to the problem? Well, obviously Snuffy couldn't do it for himself, so I undertook the project. (Such an analysis is always referred to as a "project.") Certainly there would be no harm in trying. Proceeding along the approved lines, I developed an equation which I stated thus:

$$DN + (\frac{kch}{2mr}) + nd + bs + spf + qe/e = SCS$$

Where DN equals Dark Night, $(\frac{kch}{2mr})$ equals a known chicken house within a 2-mile radius of home (my home), *nd* equals no dog, *bs* equals burlap sack, *spf* equals sleeping poultry farmer, *qe/e* equals quiet entry and exit, and *SCS* equals Successful Chicken Stealing.

The final phase of any self-respecting research analysis is the validation of the logic and practicability of the solution, conclusion, or recommendation. The approved method is practical test. "Very well," I thought, "a timid scientist is no scientist at all." So! The Farmer's Almanac provided information on a suitable DN; $(\frac{kch}{2mr})$ was established through consultation of the yellow pages, supplemented by a personal reconnaissance, which also verified the factor nd; bs was obtained from the local supermarket, after the potatoes had been removed; and a reasonable hour at which to expect pf to be s was determined from perusal, at the local library, of a book titled, "How to Raise Chickens."

And that's my story, neighbor. As soon as it happened I knew immediately what was wrong. My equation lacked one factor—aba—which equals absence of burglar alarm. Well, I'll know better next time!

By the way, neighbor, my name's Bond. What's yours? Oh? Oh! Well, say, Smith, what time do they serve breakfast in here?

1st AIR CAV MPs SEE ACTION IN VN

A platoon of Fort Gordon trained military policemen is supporting the 1st Air Cavalry Division's 3d Brigade in actions against Viet Cong (VC) forces on the coastal plains ringing Bong Son some 300 miles northeast of Saigon.

One officer and 38 enlisted men constitute the 545th MP Company's 3d platoon, which accompanied the Air Cavalry's 3d Brigade on its heli-borne assault into this area on 28 January. The operation was dubbed "Masher" at the start, later took the name "White Wing," and is now called "Eagle's Claw."

Seventy per cent of the platoon strength is used to operate the VC captive enclosure for the 3d Brigade. More than 1,000 Viet Cong or Viet Cong suspects have been shuttled through the enclosure since "Masher" began. Other platoon tasks included patrolling the brigade perimeter, manning dismount points, and processing captured enemy weapons and equipment.

Lt James F. Lewis is the platoon leader. He graduated from the Military Police Officer Basic Course #5 at Fort Gordon in May 1965. Lieutenant Lewis brought his platoon from Fort Benning. They left in August and arrived in September.

The 545th Military Police Company headquarters is at the Cavalry Division's base camp at An Khe, 180 miles north of Saigon. Capt Paul D. Lewis, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, commands the company.



The platoon works closely with Vietnamese military and civilian police forces. Awaiting radio instructions (l to r) are Sgt Hoang Dinh Cuong, Vietnamese Army MP; Nguyn Envan Sanh, Bong Son village civilian policeman; and PFC James W. Smith, 545th MP Co.



PFC Richard J. Giavendoni, 545th MP Co, holds one of the many Viet Cong weapons captured by the 1st Cavalry Div in "Operation Masher and White Wing."

Lieutenant Lewis said nearly everyone in his platoon had been trained at Fort Gordon and described the Fort Gordon products as "high calibre personnel."

Sgt Robert E. Maloney serves as "warden" of the enclosure. He completed advanced individual training at Fort Gordon in 1961 with Company "A" of the then Provost Marshal General School.

The captive enclosure is a beehive of activity. Air Cavalry helicopters sit down nearby throughout the day to discharge "customers" for Maloney's barbed-wire enclosed area. Military policemen escort the captured personnel from the helicopters to the cage. When there is a large number of detainers military policemen usually board the helicopters and fly to the battle area for the "round up."

The time a Viet Cong or suspect remains in the enclosure is kept to a minimum. The captive receives a thorough shakedown as soon as he gets off the helicopter and then is placed behind barbed-wire to await interrogation by intelligence specialists.

Confirmed Viet Cong are turned over to the Republic of Vietnam Army. If this is not possible, they are transferred to the District Chief.

Occasionally, the platoon will detain a Viet Cong or suspect for longer periods, especially if he is likely to be a reliable source of information. This type is sometimes flown in a helicopter to point out enemy positions.

Members of the 3d platoon work closely with Vietnamese Army military policemen and members of the Vietnamese civil police. A mounted jeep patrol—U. S. Vietnamese MP,

and civil police—continually moves within the brigade perimeter checking for unauthorized persons.

Capt Bui Van Chau, provost marshal of the Vietnamese Airborne Brigade — operating adjacent to the Cavalry Division — maintains liaison with Lieutenant Lewis. Captain Bui is also a Fort Gordon product. He was graduated from Military Police Career Course #2 in May 1962.

Other members of the platoon maintain a 24 hour guard at the brigade command post, escort VIPs, and assist in refugee control.

The platoon has a criminal investigator in the person of James M. Fowler. Fowler completed MP advanced individual training in January 1960 with Company "G" of the then Provost Marshal General School, and in Oct 1963 attended the nine-week Criminal Investigator course at Gordon.

Platoon sergeant is SFC Phillip E. Morris. Sergeant Morris took MP on-the-job training in 1953-54 with the 24th MP Company, 24th Infantry Division in Korea.

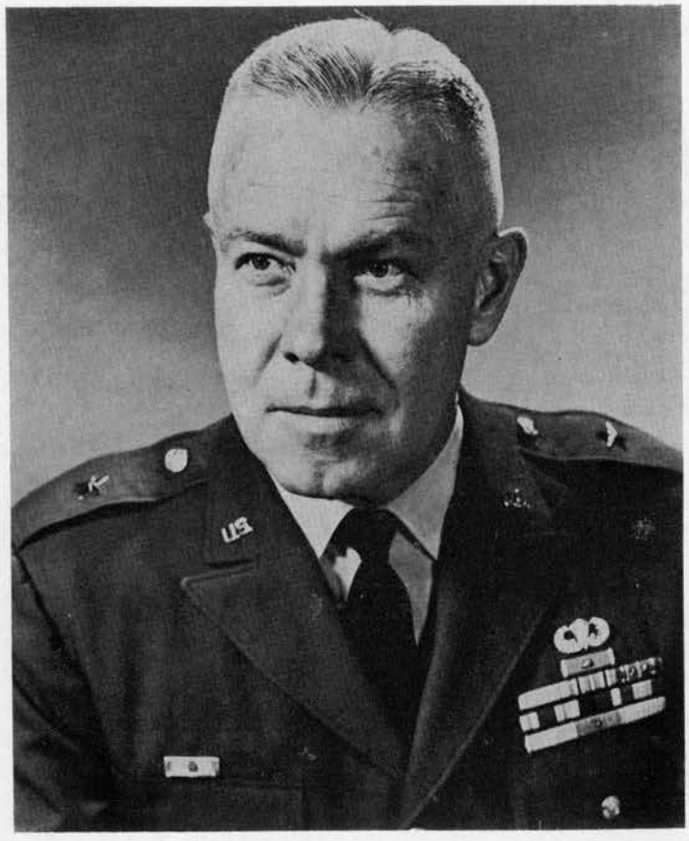
Senior MP in the platoon headquarters is Sp4 Harold C. Metzger. Specialist Metzger took MP advanced individual training at Gordon with Company A, 10th Battalion, 4th Training Brigade, and was graduated in May 1964.

According to Lieutenant Lewis, the platoon has suffered no casualties since arriving in Vietnam last September. The military policemen have accompanied the sky troopers on every major operation, including the la Drang Valley fight near Pleiku in December and January.

The platoon normally moves into the operational zone by motor convoy unless the situation warrants movement by air. The military policemen are occasionally the targets of snipers, and last November, at Pleiku, they weathered a mortar attack.

END

General Moore Is PM US Army Vietnam



Brig Gen Harley L. Moore, Jr has assumed duties as Provost Marshal US Army Vietnam.

Commissioned in the Infantry Reserve in 1940, he saw infantry service during the next four years from platoon leader to battalion commander. His service as an infantry battalion commander was terminated in August 1944 with his appointment as Assistant Provost Marshal, Hq 3d Army in which assignment he participated in the Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe campaigns. During this assignment, which was concluded in November 1945, he earned the Legion of Merit.

Returning to CONUS in early 1946, General Moore assumed command of an infantry training battalion which was followed by a three-year tour as Senior Infantry Instructor at New York University.

Returning to military police duty in 1949, he served in provost marshal assignments with the 8th Army and Japan Logistical Command, Far East Command, until 1952. There he was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit.

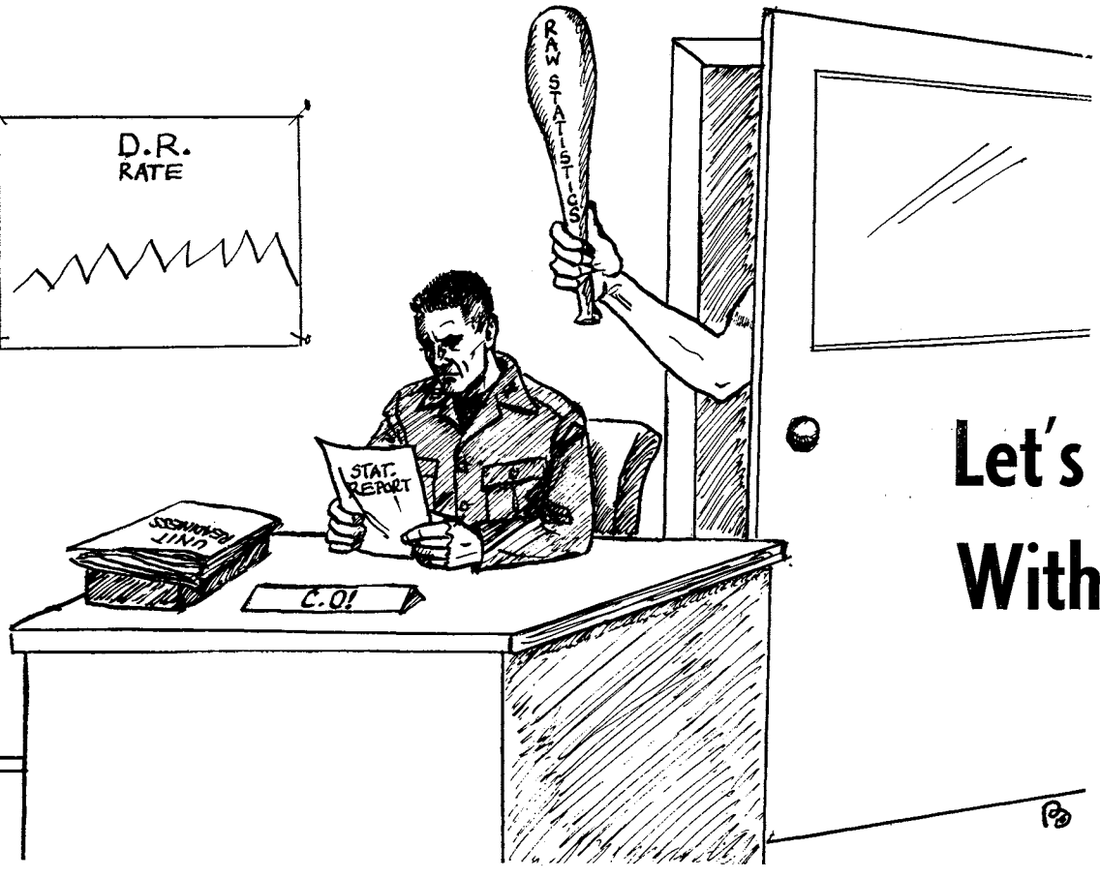
Returning to CONUS in 1952, he graduated from the PMG School at Fort Gordon which was followed by an assignment as Chief, Operations Division, Office of The Provost Marshal General. As a student officer, he completed the Command and General Staff College and Special Weapons Courses in 1955.

From 1955-58, he saw service as Deputy Provost Marshal, USAREUR. During this assignment, he completed an Airborne Training Course with the 11th Airborne Division.

Returning to CONUS in 1958, he attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He then served as Assistant Commandant and Deputy Commander of the Provost Marshal General Center at Fort Gordon. These assignments were followed by his assignment as Deputy Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. where he served from March 1962 to May 1964.

On 31 May 1964, he assumed the position of Provost Marshal, US Army, Europe. He was promoted to Brigadier General on 1 August 1964.

END



Let's Stop Playing With Raw Statistics

By Mr. E. C. Evans

There is no doubt that we of the military police have important and well defined responsibilities for the control of crimes, offenses, and traffic accidents in the Army. There is no doubt that our first concern is with prevention, as it should be, and that enforcement and investigation fall into line as secondary considerations. And there is no doubt that those who wear white hats and crossed pistols are doing a fine job.

Yet, I sometimes wonder if our efforts in prevention are built upon a firm foundation of data that has been carefully gathered and properly analyzed. Are we really using good weights and measures to determine what is going on, or just fooling around with figures because some higher headquarters requires a report?

Perhaps it is time to take another look at what we commonly call "statistics."

We publish reports telling subordinate commanders that they had "X" number of crimes, offenses or traffic accidents last month or last year and that something should be done about it. This the subordinate commanders already know. Many major commanders still require such reports simply because we have offered them nothing better.

These raw figures perpetuate a practice of long standing known as "unit comparison." As the statistics travel downward in the command chain, the scramble to see who is better or worse than others is intensified. This is due to command pressure, which causes the exercise to become one of survival. He, who is "good" gives a sigh of relief and commanders with "bad rates" begin to worry about their next efficiency report. The fact that incidents have happened then becomes a side issue and unit commanders worry about incident *reports* which may be charged against them rather than the incidents themselves. But what else, I ask you, can these commanders be expected to do when they are provided only with "unit rates"?

There is nothing basically wrong with unit comparison. It establishes an order of merit and demerit and promotes competition. But it generally is meaningless unless supplemented by more modern techniques of weights and measures. Surely the weather bureau would not use a single barometer to gauge nor predict metereological conditions for a widespread area embracing diverse features.

How far we go beyond publication of these raw figures is a matter to reflect upon. I, for one, do not believe that we should tell a commander that he is relatively bad and leave him hanging—helplessly—wondering why. This is tantamount to a physician telling a patient that he is ill and then walking away. The patient knows he is ill, otherwise he usually does not go to the physician in the first place. He goes to find out what the illness is and seek prescription of a remedy.

In this respect, it might be well to take another look at ourselves. Among other things, we get paid for providing advice, but I sometimes doubt that we are sharing the full benefits of our professional knowledge with those overburdened unit commanders who need our help.

A gentleman by the name of Hoover has said that the factors which cause crime are many and vary from place to place—and that we should be cautious about comparing raw crime figures of one community against another. The same principle applies in the Army.

What we need to do is take a closer look at some of the factors involved in crimes, offenses and traffic accidents—people, environment, opportunity, highways, and machines; then give commanders more assistance in determining the Whys. No prevention program nor any enforcement program will be meaningful nor successful unless they are based upon carefully studied experience, and precisely steered toward identification and elimination of two predominant characteristics—problem factors and problem people. And we will not identify any characteristic without a concerted program of depth analyses. Such analyses no longer are impractical or frequently impossible as was the case in the past. Advances in science and technology and the ever-increasing capability for rapid retrieval from mass data have opened many new doors in the field of police administration. Let us not be misled, however, into thinking that computers alone will solve our problem. Above all, we should keep in mind that a computer does only what it is told to do by some human and if we put garbage in, we will get garbage out.

Story of Cadet MPs At Norwich U Told

By Cadet Captain William F. Carberry

Norwich University, the nation's oldest private military college, is one of few schools in the country with its own student military police companies as a part of the Corps of Cadets. The University is located in Northfield, Vermont.

The Norwich University Corps of Cadets is a 1200-man unit, divided into a regimental staff and four battalions, subdivided into a Hqs and Hqs Co, Band Co, MP Co, and 12 line companies. Until the beginning of the academic year 1965-66, the MP unit was a 25-man section of Hq Co, the section chief being a cadet captain, and was composed entirely of upperclassmen, in contrast to the other line companies and the band, who have both upperclassmen and freshmen in their ranks. The present MP company has four officers, ten sergeants (including an administrative first sergeant and a provost sergeant), twelve corporals, and for the first time, 24 freshmen, or ROOKS, assigned to it.

The combined MP-ROOK training, supervised by the provost marshal, his officer staff and senior NCOs, is administered by the sergeants and corporals, the MP training being accomplished largely on a "pari-up" basis. The ROOK system, similar to West Point Plebe system, requires a period of adjustment for the new cadets as members of the Corps. The NCOs show the ROOKS the "ropes" of the system, making sure that they know what is expected of them. The ROOKS have responded to this most favorably, winning the battalion phase of Platoon Drill Competition and achieving second place in the Regimental phase.

At Norwich, the duties of the military police are to:

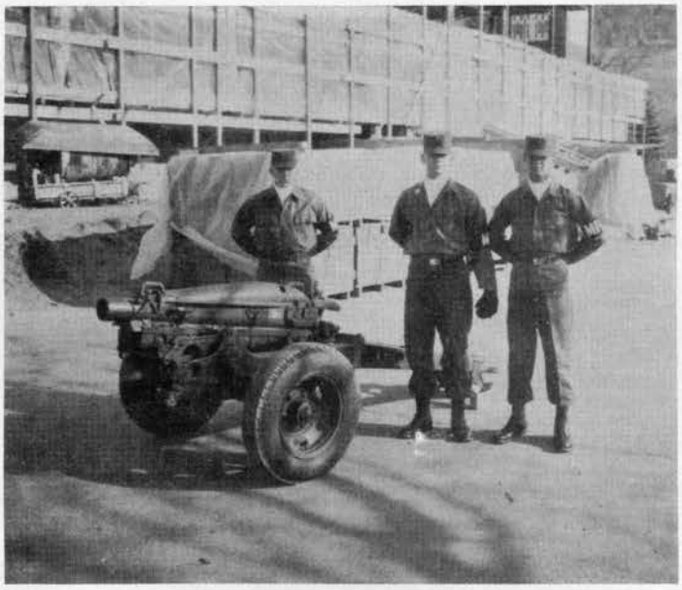
Supervise at all University functions, to include athletic events;

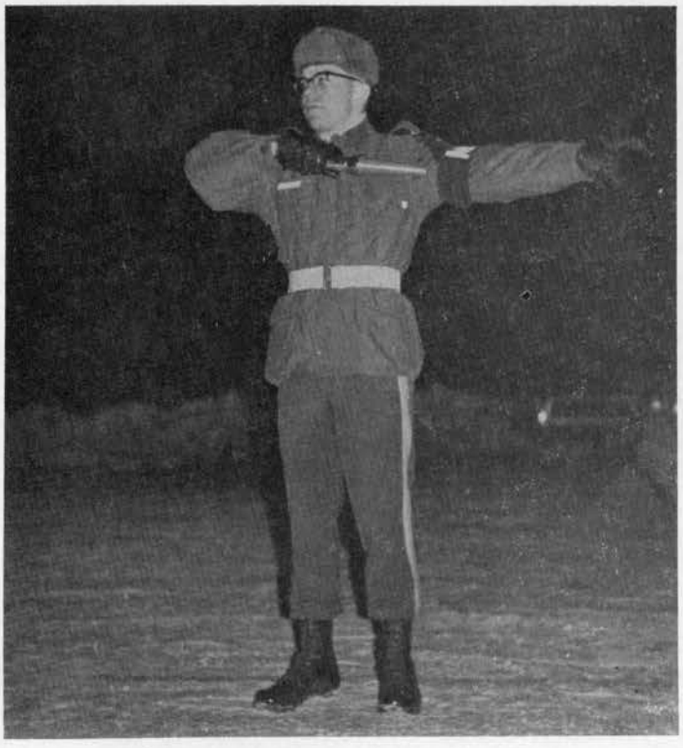
Serve at all parades and ceremonies, to include firing the howitzer at Reveille and Retreat;

Provide A) roadguards at all Corps formations, and B) personnel to man fire hydrants and extinguishers in the event of an emergency;

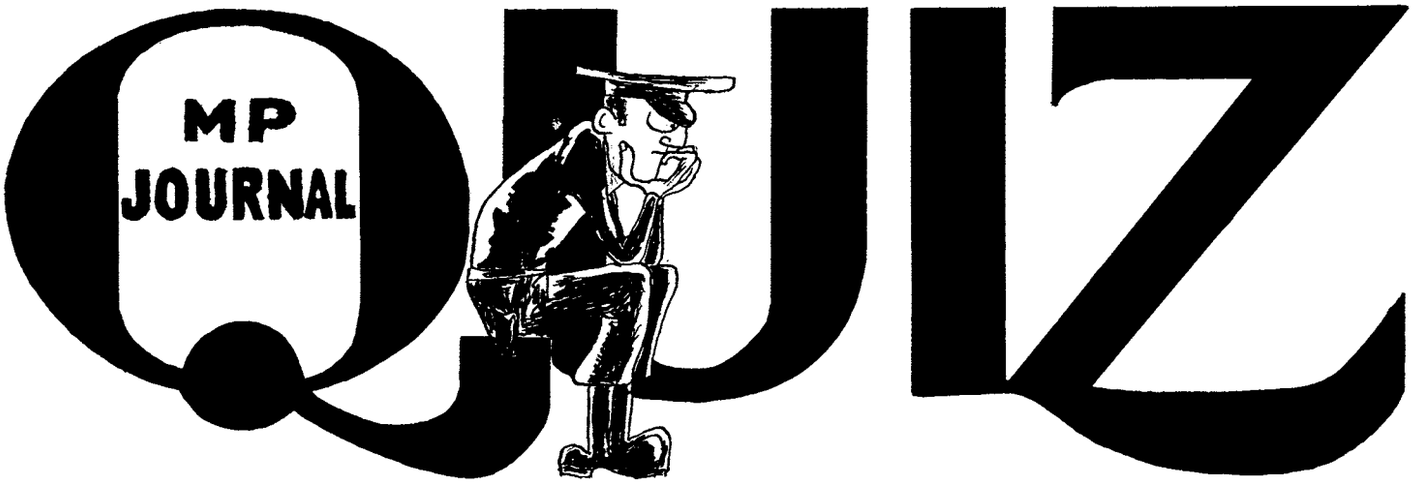
Maintain motor vehicle traffic control, administer registration of all cadet-owned vehicles, and enforce the Motor Vehicle Regulations.

The MP company has long-since passed the experimental stage it once occupied. It is now a permanent unit of the Corps and will continue to perform valuable and dedicated service to the University, following the MP motto: "Of the troops and for the troops."





Firing the salute gun is a task for the cadet MPs at Norwich. Above (l to r) John Brulia, Wilbur Shugg and Laurys Mitton stand by prior to the annual Veteran's Day ceremony. Pictured below is Dennie Pinkham directing traffic at one of Norwich's intersections. Photos by J. W. Russell.



How high do you score on basic military police subjects? A score of 9 is Superior, 8 is Excellent, 7 is Good, and below 7 indicates that a review of military police doctrine and procedures is appropriate. An excellent method of review is to enroll in USAMPS Extension Courses. These courses will keep you up-to-date on current doctrines, concepts, and techniques.

Answers to MP Quiz found on page 16.

1. **When making a lawful apprehension, a military policeman may**
   a. shoot a person who fails to halt on command after committing a misdemeanor.
   b. retreat, in order to establish self-defense, if met by superior force.
   c. shoot a person who has committed a serious felony, if necessary and reasonable to prevent his escape.
   d. use any force necessary to effect the apprehension.
2. **PFC Alpha approached Sergeant Bravo and offered to sell him the answers to a forthcoming proficiency test. PFC Alpha was apprehended before the sale was consummated. PFC Alpha could properly be charged with**
   a. violation of Article 78, Accessory after the fact.
   b. violation of Article 80, attempts.
   c. violation of Article 82, solicitation.
   d. nothing, as this was not a violation under the UCMJ.
3. **A civilian making a request for photographs of a fatal traffic accident scene to be used in a civilian driver education class should be advised**
   a. to check with the post Army education advisor.
   b. to check with the investigator handling the case to see if he has extra copies.
   c. that all photos taken during an investigation are classified and cannot be shown to persons who have not been cleared for access.
   d. that all photos taken are government property and you cannot release them.
4. **You have scheduled an interview with PFC Bravo, a member of the WAC detachment, concerning the theft of her automobile from the EM Club parking lot. When interviewing PFC Bravo, you**
   a. must have the WAC detachment's first sergeant present.
   b. should have a female officer conduct the interview in your presence.
   c. should have your female secretary present when conducting the interview.
   d. must inform Bravo that she has a right to have a female present during the interview.
5. **You are planning to interview a major who was a witness to a fatal traffic accident which occurred yesterday. The major lives in Universal City and works in the post G3 office. You should conduct this interview**
   a. in the military police station.
   b. at the scene of the traffic accident.
   c. in the major's home.
   d. at the major's office.
6. **The normal function of a division military police company in the division area during combat is traffic control and**
   a. traffic circulation planning.
   b. handling prisoners of war and their evacuation from the division collecting points to Army PW cages.
   c. control of individuals.
   d. operating a battalion PW collecting point when the unit is in general support of the division.
7. **When operating from a military police desk located in the local civilian police station, military police personnel should**
   a. refrain from recognizing plain clothes detectives on the street.
   b. spend some off-duty time in the police station to learn more about the local police procedures.
   c. address friends on the force by their first names, if known personally.
   d. make an effort to assist in the administrative procedures of the station.
8. **Many searches do not need a search warrant to be lawful and the evidence obtained from the search is legally admissible in court. Which of the following would be a legal search without a search warrant?**
   a. The search of a suspect's home provided the suspect passively submits to the search.
   b. A search of the vehicle being operated by the suspect when apprehended.
   c. An exploratory search of a person's home to determine the necessity of obtaining a search warrant.
   d. The search of the home of a person believed to be in possession of government property.
9. **The best way to handle a drug addict in the stockade is to**
   a. give him a job at the hospital where he can be treated.
   b. keep him under close supervision in administrative segregation and away from medical supplies.
   c. give him an outside job to build him up physically.
   d. overlook the fact that he is a drug addict and treat him the same as any other prisoner.
10. **There are two gates in the perimeter barrier which are used only in the morning and evening during the rush periods. For security during nonoperational hours, the gates should be**
    a. sealed and protected with an electrical charge.
    b. protected by fixed guard posts at each gate.
    c. protected by use of a closed circuit television monitor.
    d. securely locked and periodically inspected by guards.



George Washington Honor Medal is presented to Cpl Richmond by Sen John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

MP Receives Top Writing Award

One day last November, young Cpl David P. Richmond of Fort Ritchie, Maryland, finished his nightly sentry-dog handling duties at STRATCOM's Joint Support Command. He and several other guards talked about the Vietnam protests. Richmond recently had heated arguments with some local people and he was disgusted—disgusted with the draft card burnings, the self-immolations and the demonstrations.

Why, he asked himself, couldn't they see what we were trying to do in Vietnam? Didn't these people value their freedoms? He thought of his young wife, his three-month-old son, and of his father who had lost a leg in World War I. Angry, he sat down and wrote to the local paper.

The letter appeared a few days later in the Hagerstown (Pa.) Morning Herald, and people were very impressed. Someone thought enough of the letter to send it to the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa. — an organization dedicated to furthering understanding of American freedoms and heritage. That was November 1965.

And now it was Feb. 22, 1966—Washington's Birthday. Cpl Richmond and his wife stood in the Chief of Staff's Office in the Pentagon, surrounded by top officials: Army Under Secretary David E. McGiffert, Gen Creighton W. Abrams, Vice Chief of Staff, Maj Gen R. J. Meyer, STRATCOM Commander, and Army Information Chief, Brig Gen Keith L. Ware.

Cpl Richmond's patriotism and dedication to service had paid off in a big way: his letter, unknown to him, was entered in the Freedoms Foundation's tri-service letter contest and had placed in the top ten winners—the only Army man to do so.

And now Dorothy and David Richmond were the center of attraction: at Pentagon ceremonies, at a Capitol Hill luncheon with Arkansas Senator John L. McClellan, and at Valley Forge where the VIP treatment included a $100 cash award and a George Washington Honor Medal.

In making the award, the Freedoms Foundation paid particular attention to this passage from Cpl Richmond's letter:

"I am not what you would call a hero, nor do I desire to die for a senseless cause . . . (but) if it should become necessary that I should give my life in order that my wife and family could live free from oppression, I would gladly give it, as would every real American."

His contribution will not be forgotten. And as General Mayer points out, "the patriotism and dedication espoused by Cpl Richmond represents a philosophy which should serve as an example for all STRATCOM personnel. Such men give substance to the basic tenets of the Code of Conduct, and give it genuine meaning."

The award-winning letter follows:

To the Editor:

"I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense." This quotation is Article One of the Code of Conduct For American Servicemen. I live by this code, I am an American Soldier and I'm proud to be able to serve my country. I'm writing this letter to let you and all America know how I and thousands of others just like me feel about the demonstrations you have been staging.

I want the people of the world to realize that all American youths are not like you. I want them to know that you demonstrators and you draft card burners do not represent our generation, our students, or our soldiers. You represent only your own misguided ideals. I am both saddened and disgusted by the demonstrations that are taking place on the campuses of our colleges and universities. I did not think that Americans were capable of doing what you are doing.

I realize that there are certain individuals who for various moral or religious reasons believe they should not bear arms; however, there are those of you who hide behind the legitimate guise of conscientious objectors for your own selfish reasons.

I am calling you conscientious cowards. There were thousands of good Americans who gave their time, their blood and even their very lives to insure that the likes of you could grow, live and prosper in a free country, possibly some of them were your brothers or fathers, is this then how you repay them? You make a mockery of their sacrifices and abuse the freedom for which they paid so dearly. You have the nerve to live in their country, to bask in the sunshine of freedom they earned and reap the benefits they fought for. How then can you refuse to join them in keeping America Free? You have the audacity to call yourselves Americans? I call you TRAITORS!

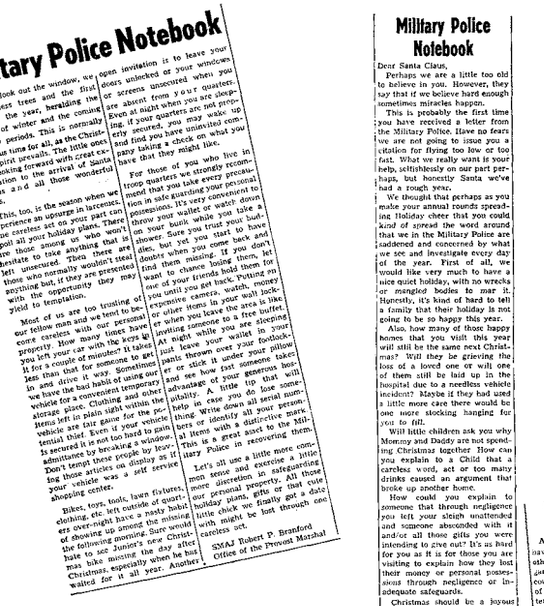
Every privilege and every right carries with it a certain responsibility and you have taken all the privileges, but you shun your responsibilities. You call yourselves citizens? I call you communist pawns!

I have heard you say that the conflict in Southeast Asia is a dirty, senseless war, and that you want no part of it. I say there is no such thing as a clean and sensible war, but sometimes force of arms is the only way out.

If you had a cancer in your body, would you ignore it, would you let it spread, would you stay the surgeon's knife ? If so it would destroy you. Such is communism, a rotting cancer in the face of the earth; which if not checked now will destroy our society. Our country is the surgeon, the military his scalpel. Why won't you assist in the operation?

I am not what you would call a hero, nor do I desire to die for a senseless cause; however, I happen to believe that freedom for all people is not a senseless cause. If it became necssary that I should give my life in order to insure that my son could grow to be a free man, and

Continued



tary Police Notebook

look out the window, we open invitation is to leave your
ess trees and the final doors unlocked or your windows
the year, heralding the or screens unscreened when you
of winter and the coming are absent from your quarters.
rity periods. This is normally Even at night when you are sleep-
on time for all, as the Christ- ing if your quarters are not prop-
spirit prevails. The little ones erly secured, you may wake up
kicking forward with great ex- and find you have unwanted com-
pitation to the arrival of Santa pany taking a check on what you
Claus and all those wonderful have that they might like.
s and

This, too, is the season when we For those of you who live in
perience an upsurge in larceny, from quarters we strongly recom-
perience set on your part can mend that you take every precau-
be careless set on your part can tion in safe guarding your personal
poil all your holiday plans. There possessions. It's very convenient to
are those among us who won't throw your wallet or watch down
hesitate to take anything that is on your bunk while you take a
left unsecured. Then there are shower. Sure you trust your bud-
those who normally wouldn't steal dies, but yet you come back and
anything but, if they are presented find them missing. If you don't
with the opportunity they may want to chance losing them, let
yield to temptation. one of your friends hold them for

Most of us are too trusting of you until you get back. Putting an
our fellow man and we tend to be expensive camera, watch, money
come careless with our personal or other items in your wall locker
property. How many times have when you leave the area is like
you left your car with the keys in inviting someone to a free buffet.
it for a couple of minutes? It takes At night when you leave your wallet
but less than for someone to get in pants thrown over your footlock-
in and drive it away. Sometimes er or stick it under your pillow
we have the bad habit of using our how fast someone takes
vehicle for a convenient temporary advantage of your generous hos-
storage place. Clothing and other pitality. A little tip that will
items left in plain sight within the help in case you do lose some-
vehicle are fair game for the po- thing. Write down all serial num-
tential thief. Even if your vehicle bers or identify all your person-
is secured it is not too hard to gain al items with a distinctive mark.
admittance by breaking a window. This is a great asset to the Mili-
Don't tempt these people by leav- tary Police in recovering them.
ing those articles on display as if
your vehicle was a gift service Let's all use a little more com-
shopping center. mon sense and exercise a little

Bikes, toys, tools, lawn fixtures, more discretion and safeguarding
clothing, etc. left outside of quart- our personal property. All those
ers over-night have a nasty habit holiday plans, gifts or that cute
of showing up among the missing little chick we finally got a date
the following morning. Sure would with might be lost through one
make bike nursing the day after careless act.
Christmas, especially when he has SMAJ Robert P. Branford
waited for it all year. Another Office of the Provost Marshal

Military Police Notebook

Dear Santa Claus,

Perhaps we are a little too old to believe in you. However, they say that if we believe hard enough sometimes miracles happen.

This is probably the first time you have received a letter from the Military Police. Have no fears we are not going to issue you a citation for flying too low or too fast. What we really want is your help, selfishness on our part perhaps, but honestly Santa we've had a rough year.

We thought that perhaps as you make your annual rounds spreading Holiday cheer that you could kind of spread the word around that we in the Military Police are saddened and concerned by what we see and investigate every day of the year. First of all, we would like very much to have a nice quiet holiday, with no wrecks or mangled bodies to mar it. Honestly, it's kind of hard to tell a family that their holiday is not going to be so happy this year.

Also, how many of those happy homes that you visit this year will still be the same next Christmas? Will they be grieving the loss of a loved one or will one of them still be laid up in the hospital due to a needless vehicle incident? Maybe if they had used a little more care there would be one more stocking hanging for you to fill.

Will little children ask you why Mommy and Daddy are not spending Christmas together. How can you explain to a Child that a careless word, act or too many drinks caused an argument that broke up another home.

How could you explain to someone that through negligence you left your sleigh unattended and someone absconded with it and/or all those gifts you were intending to give out? It's as hard for you as it is for those you are visiting to explain how they lost their money or personal possessions through negligence or inadequate safeguards.

Christmas should be a joyous period but, moreso a reflective one. Looking back over the year did we really conduct ourselves as He whom Christmas honors would have wanted us to. Did we cause anguish or injury to another by our actions. Did we after a couple of drinks do something that we are now ashamed of or regretful for but find that it is too late to recall? Perhaps, if we had used a kind or understanding word rather than a harsh one it would have prevented that argument or fight. Did an angry word cause us to drive our vehicle in a reckless or thoughtless manner thereby causing an injury or death that really could have been avoided?

Santa we could fill pages with examples but we think you get the idea of what we are driving at. If you can do this for us it would be the nicest present we could receive. Wouldn't it be nice if people could spread that Christmas cheer out over the whole year? Again thanks for your anticipated help and for heavens sake Santa, watch out for falling stars and please don't leave your sleigh unattended.

SMAJ Robert P. Branford
Office of the Provost Marshal

'Oh Where Art Thou Love'

It's so cold and lonely here in my seat with the rain splashing in through the shattered window, that it hardly seems possible my loved one was here with me only a few short hours ago.

How well I remember the first day we met. He looked so virile and handsome when he came in, that I just knew he was the one and only one I wanted to hold and comfort for the rest of my life. And then, wonder of wonders he chose me to be his very own.

At first, our life was one of continuing bliss, we would settle down in our seat together and I would embrace him in my loving arms to give him the comfort and assurance he needed so much.

But then, as time went by, he started ignoring me on occasion, and it seemed that he built up a false sense of security, and felt that he didn't need me anymore. It wasn't long before he completely cast me aside and I became something that was always nearby, but completely out of mind. No matter how obvious or beguiling I was, he seemed to look at me with unseeing eyes, and I just couldn't make him realize how desperately he needed me.

Today, when he needed me the most, he ignored me for the last time. We were only a mile away from home, when that other car lost control, crossed over the center line and at the impact, without me to hold him, my loved one went through the windshield and I lost him forever.

For this reason I am now like a lonely forgotten widow.
For you see, I was his auto SEAT BELT.

(Sgt MAJ Robert Branford PM Div COMZ)

Military Police Notebook

As you drive around the post, have you noticed how many other people completely disregard traffic control signs? Of course, you and I wouldn't. Guilty of violating them, ourselves. After all, we were brought up to respect and obey law. Occasionally, though, it is rather easy to drift through a stop sign—it was a silly place for a sign anyway—or go just a little bit faster than the posted speed limit. There wasn't anyone coming and the road looked clear.

Firstly, you must understand that traffic control devices are placed on streets and highways for the protection of all of us. They weren't placed there because someone had a whim or needed a place to get rid of an extra one. Traffic Surveys are conducted by qualified Military Police personnel to determine the need before any new traffic control device is installed. Also, the devices that are now in use are periodically surveyed to determine their adequacy. Each sign used is an approved Traffic Control Device recommended by a joint committee composed of the American Association of Traffic Engineers, and the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

Can you imagine what would happen if we had no control devices or if everyone chose to ignore them? This could be a possible solution to the traffic problem! In a week's time there would be very few vehicles left to worry about. The local undertakers and junk dealers would do a land office business.

Why do some people haphazardly comply with traffic control devices? Usually, it's because they develop a habit of complying only if it suits their needs and desires at a given time. If they think there is no one around to see, they ease through stop signs, exceed speed limits, violate directional and no-thoroughfare signs. This keeps up until one of two things happen: either they receive a citation from the police or they become involved in a traffic accident.

Violators are fortunate if the worst that happens is that they receive a traffic citation. Perhaps the citation will jar them out of their apathy and they will develop a habit of compliance rather than non-compliance. Unfortunately, there are those who don't get caught until they have become involved in a traffic incident, the results of which we are all aware—death, injury, property damage and personal suffering. All too often an innocent person is hurt or killed.

To just comply with traffic control devices and the letter of the law is not adequate. For example, a posted speed limit of 60 MPH means that this is the maximum safe speed under ideal conditions. However, as road conditions, weather, condition of vehicle, or any other factor changes, then the speed must be reduced accordingly. To stop at a stop sign and then proceed is fine as long as you check to be sure the right of way is clear. Hand-in-hand with compliance with traffic control devices, you must use defensive driving and common sense procedures.

This may come as a surprise to you, but we really don't enjoy writing Traffic Citations. With a little cooperation and care on your part we can really practice Supply Economy on paper and pencils and, best of all, it just might save one of our lives.

SMAJ Robert P. Branford
Office of the Provost Marshal

Military Police Notebook

ing the long hot days and ...ed we the temperature and ...ddity rose, we called ...Dog ...that are commonly ...days." The temper ...seems to correspond with ...weather and we are prone to ...tolerant of the action of others. ...structive, short tempered than ...become more critical of others.

As a direct result of this we ...experience a rise in incidents ...that we classify under the ...ing Domestic Disturbances. Of ...course that is not the only factor ...there are others, such as over-...indulgence, silly pranks, ...ignorance or stupidity, or their ...ugliness, unfaithfulness, ...dices, unwillingness to ...neighbor, your children or ...This incidents are not ...to our installation but ...anywhere in the world ...to eye at given moment.

Oft times, what starts out as ...

The Military Police are called ...by the scene and they have had all they can take, or one ...of the participants invokes in ...the argumentive couple, or ...disturbance. Our first concern is ...to calm things down and prevent ...the incident from becoming more ...serious. At this point the Unit ...Commanders of the couple ...involved are called to the scene ...to counsel and advise as to ...what actions they are required to take. Also, ...however, report through channels, ...the commander not only is also ...the commander an insight as to ...what actually took place.

As a result of these incidents ...many couples will have been ...taken in custody and locked up ...in Detention until they will ...result in receipt of disciplinary ...action taken may well affect ...their career. Some of these ...incidents may well be the result of a spur ...of the moment action, but ...more often than not it is the culmination ...of a series of incidents ...that have been building up ...over a period of time. ...Sometimes it is the result of a ...feeling of the underdog ...complex. A sole incident ...can be attributed to the ...feeling that the whole ...people don't consider them ...or children in the neighborhood ...near and see everything ...taught respect for others, ...they get a distorted view of ...

It's only human nature that ...we all have our occasional ...argument. However, when we ...allow these situations to get out ...of hand to situations that may ...affect our careers, families and ...those around us and look a long ...hard look at the situation. Sure ...we packed up and took a long ...look at the situation. Sure ...the problem didn't get solved ...but then, who can expect to ...solve problems in positions of despair ...when you're not even capable ...of placing yourself in positions of ...stability and leadership. Let's all ...make a resolution to avoid ...creating confrontations and ...standing for each other and polen- ...tially dangerous situations.

SMAJ ROBERT P. BRANFORD
Office of the Provost Marshal

Who? . . . Me? . . . A Writer!

By Sergeant Major Robert Branford

As military policemen, daily we find ourselves faced with a seemingly unending and varying number of problems and incidents.

At Fort Knox, we tried something positive to get the attention of the general public. We initiated a series of articles in the weekly post paper entitled "Military Police Notebook," stressing a different point each time. These articles, written by a "raw amateur" in journalism, didn't win a Pulitzer prize, or "rave" press reviews . . . But they were read.

The characteristic of these articles is that they were written by someone who has become thoroughly familiar with his subject matter, by everyday exposure . . . someone just like you. If you write such an article, you find yourself speaking in a language that you and your reader can understand, simply because, like you, he is a member of the armed forces. Write in a simple, straightforward manner as if you were discussing the day's activities over a cup of coffee, leaving out all those "high-falutin" words you wouldn't normally use anyway, inject a little humor if possible and try it on a—"Look fellows, we've got a problem and here's what you can do to help" basis. You will find that people will subconsciously find themselves taking your "words of wisdom" to heart on occasion.

If you can reach just a few people, you will have taken a giant stride forward in our never ending campaign to protect our fellow soldier from himself and to improve the Military Police Corps image.

The illustrated articles, chosen from many that were published, will serve to give you ideas for starting your own notebook and may be used in part or entirely. All it takes is paper, pencil and a little initiative on your part. Who knows, we just might uncover another Hemingway.

MP QUIZ

The answers to the MP Quiz from page 14 are: 1 (c), 2 (b), 3 (d), 4 (c), 5 (d), 6 (c), 7 (a), 8 (b), 9 (b), and 10 (d).

TOP AWARD *Continued*

that my wife and family could live free from oppression, I would gladly give it; as would every real American.

Our late President once said, "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country." In your case I'm afraid his plea fell on deaf ears. All you do is complain. You sing songs, demonstrate and march; so far you have accomplished nothing, but to make asses our of yourselves. All in all you made a lot of unnecessary noise, but someone said, "Empty barrels always make the most noise." If you must march, why don't you go to Southeast Asia and wave your placards at the Viet Cong? Go to Hanoi and burn your draft cards; you would accomplish the same thing as you did here—NOTHING.

I have only one regret, that is that I have to defend you misfits along with the good Americans.

All I can say to you is that if you don't like it here you can always leave. If you think this country is so bad off, you can get the hell out of it. We don't want you, much less need you, and I assure you no tears will be shed when you go.

As I opened this letter with an article of our Code of Conduct, so shall I close with another. "I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America."

David Paul Richmond

Col Papa To Retire After 26 Years Of Service

Col Anthony E. Papa, Deputy The Provost Marshal General, a veteran even in the ranks of "long time" MPs, retires on 1 June 1966 after twenty-six years of military service.

Colonel Papa's military career began in May 1940 when he enlisted in the 44th Infantry Division, New Jersey National Guard. In September 1940 the Division was federalized. Colonel Papa was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry on 13 May 1941.

Colonel Papa first affixed the "crossed pistols" of the Corps of Military Police to his uniform in January 1942 when he was assigned as Adjutant of the newly created Military Police School, Arlington Cantonment (now South Post, Fort Myer) Virginia. Accompanying the School to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Camp Custer, Michigan, Colonel Papa became



Adjutant and then Executive Officer of The Provost Marshal General's Training Center. In September 1943 he activated, and became Chief of, the Personnel Division of the Office of The Provost Marshal General, where he was responsible for personnel actions for the 90,000-man Corps of Military Police.

In 1945 he was appointed Advisor and Chief of Staff, Imperial Iranian Gendarmerie, where he was twice decorated by the Shah; one of two US officers so honored. In 1948 he returned to Washington as Chief, Military Police Branch, Career Management Division. His next tour placed him as Operations and Training Officer, Joint Military Mission for Aid in Turkey. He returned to CONUS in 1954 to command the 504th Military Police Battalion at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

August of 1955 found Colonel Papa in Korea where he served as G1, I Corps (Group). In 1956 he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal, Army Forces, Far East. Later he transferred from Japan to Hawaii where he served as Provost Marshal, US Army, Pacific. Returning to CONUS in 1959, he served successively as Provost Marshal and G1, Fifth US Army, until he embarked upon his final overseas tour in 1962 where he served as Deputy Provost Marshal, United States Army, Europe and was stationed in Heidelberg, Germany.

Having been selected to be Deputy The Provost Marshal General, he returned to Washington in March 1964 to complete his service in that challenging assignment.

Colonel Papa's outstanding performance of duty has been recognized, in part, by his award of the Legion of Merit and the Army Commendation Medal (Three Oak Leaf Clusters); and the Iranian Medal of Virtue and Medal Order of Merit.

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, learning of his impending retirement, dispatched a letter to the Secretary of the Army, citing Colonel Papa as an excellent representative of the Army and acknowledging his great assistance to the FBI. Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, in indorsing this communication, said, in part, "The commendatory remarks of the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, complemented by those of the Honorable Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army, and the gracious expressions of General Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff, United States Army, are a well-deserved tribute to your long years of honorable service and many contributions to the defense posture of our Nation. These distinguished citizens of our great country, having affixed their signatures to the attached documents, are expressing, on behalf of the citizenry as a whole, the appreciation of a grateful Nation. While my own expressions of appreciation and recognition of your generous contribution to the professional maturation of the Army and the Military Police Corps are paled by the comparison, I am grateful for this opportunity to thank you for your many years of dedicated service and your loyal support during the many years of our association. May I take this opportunity to wish you every success and happiness in your retirement."

END

The Arbitrator



By Major Richard D. Miller

The harsh African sun beat down on the hard yellow clay and upon the three men squatted in animated conversation. In the background the muted, but insistent, drum talk seemed to keep time to the staccato gestures of two of the men. Surrounding them, but at a respectful distance, stood the village elders, and a colorful collection of men, women, and children which represented the Kpelle and Mandingo population of the small West African village.

Suddenly one of the group, a tall Negro dressed in the short blue jacket and embroidered cap of a paramount chief, stood up, stamped his foot and spat out an oath in the Kpelle dialect. Quickly switching back into English his gutteral "no!" was echoed by nodding heads and enthusiastic Ha-o! of the surrounding crowd. His protagonist, wearing the uniform and silver crests of a colonel in the National Army, registered his disagreement by angrily scooping up a handful of yellow dust and sending it swirling across the sun baked courtyard.

As yet, the third member of the group, a khaki clad captain of the United States Army, had not spoken. He remained in the seemingly unnatural squatting position and listened attentively as the other two men continued their verbal clash.

The lush green jungle surrounded and seemed ready to engulf the small village. An observer would have been impressed with the total isolation of the scene as well as the incongruity presented by the one white face standing out against the sea of black faces surrounding it. Yet, this little scene being played out in an African village, 5,000 miles from the United States, is typical of the diverse challenges which face the modern day military leader.

No longer is the ability to "shoot and salute," better than the next man, sufficient reason to designate a man a leader. Even a demonstrated technical proficiency in one, or several of the multitudinous specialized fields of the highly technical army of today does not alone qualify one as a leader. What is it then that provides the key to functioning as leader anywhere in the far-flung reaches of the globe? It is the ability to make decisions. In a broader category it is leadership. The age old principles of leadership are as applicable today as they were when written. Yet, current events have given these principles broader application. Another term has been introduced into the military lexicography; that is — advisor.

The terms leader and advisor are used synonymously here because the advisor is a leader. He must be able to lead without the authority of his rank or even, at times, the overt support of his government. Further, he must be able to make those he advises, willingly, do what he desires. This is truly the test of a leader. To do so, he must be capable of making well founded decisions in every field from tactics to economics. Much has been written on the "how" of being an advisor, yet, no document can fully outline every situation which may challenge the advisor or tell him what decision is appropriate.

As a result of the increasing development of, and ensuing dependence on, modern electronic gadgetry, the opportunities for a leader to make independent decision becomes increasingly less frequent and dependence on higher headquarters greater. With battlefield television keeping its omnipotent eye focused on every action; with a communication network which can, at least in theory, link the White House to the foxhole; and with a coming family of computers which will be able to analyze every decision, if not provide them; we stand in danger of losing the one attribute which has long made the American soldier unique, that is, ingenuity and its related ability to improvise without benefit of overriding supervision.

In order to stifle the critics who are about to wave their arms, throw the magazine down, and write me off as a relic of the War of Roses, let me state categorically that I do not disapprove of modern technology as applied to the science or art of warfare. In this day and age we cannot afford to waste our manpower. Certainly, modern technology and its resultant discoveries has made it possible to extend the capabilities of our limited manpower resources. Still, the danger exists that such devices as have been mentioned will become the end and not the means. This we must guard against and seek to maintain the originality and independence of thought which has long characterized the American leader.

At a time when so-called "wars of liberation," or other types of political unrest, are occurring around the world, we need, more than ever, to train leaders in the art of making decisions while isolated from the sophistication of the communications system and their chain of command. This is particularly important when so many of the decisions to be made will have social, economic and political overtones of a magnitude hithertofore unknown in military circles.

To illustrate the ramifications attendant to timely, independent decision making, let us return to the meeting being held in the small West African village . . .

The day before the courtyard meeting, Captain Reynolds had been having lunch with his friend, Paramount Chief Yamo, of the Kpelle tribe. The two men had developed a close friendship over the year that Captain Reynolds had been visiting the area. As one of several duties, Captain Reynolds had helped to establish Camp Numan, an army training camp, adjacent to one of Chief Yamo's villages. Periodic visits to the camp had brought Captain Reynolds in contact with many of the problems of the area and he and the Chief often discussed ways and means to improve the living conditions of the local tribesmen.

As they talked, Chief Yamo apologized because he had to leave early, but he was on his way to the capital city to see the president. He intended to ask the president to move the army camp back to the capital. Taken aback by the intensity of the Chief's comment, Captain Reynolds asked, "But why, what causes you to want Camp Numan moved?"

Pounding his fist on the table, Chief Yamo exclaimed, "The soldiers are robbers and pirates! They should protect my people but no, they stop the farmers on their way to market and steal their cassava. Even when they give them money, it is never what the farmer gets at market. On market day the soldiers come and humbug my people. I am plenty, plenty vexed and I will tell the president so!"

Captain Reynolds replied, "I can understand your vex, but how about giving me a couple of sundowns to check this out before you go off to see the President? Maybe we can work something out here."

Rising to his feet the chief pondered the matter for a moment, then smiled and said, "I wait, but only because I have a good heart for you. The soldiers won't change and more palaver won't help."

Excusing himself, Captain Reynolds made the two-mile trip through the narrow jungle trail to Camp Numan in record time. He realized that the chief had posed a serious problem which would require immediate attention. As he got out of

A Ribbon Entry

his small sedan, the post commander, Lieutenant Colonel Blamo, greeted him. The two of them had worked hard to establish the camp. It had been hacked out of the jungle 175 miles from the capital city and the blisters they both had collected gave them a feeling of kinship. Now, the work of a year was threatened.

Briefly outlining the chief's allegations, he was surprised by Colonel Blamo's ready admission of their substance. "But," Colonel Blamo stated, "I have studied on the matter and gotten nowhere. I have even court-martialed several men that I caught abusing the farmers. You know each company's cook must buy the vegetables for his own mess. We only get rice from the capital. The farmers won't sell food to my soldiers so I do not feel too sorry for them. Every time my people go to market the farmers say the food is all sold or promised."

Slapping his elephant tail riding crop against the table, Colonel Blamo continued, "palaver with Yamo gets nowhere."

"Let me study the matter for awhile," said Captain Reynolds, "and we'll talk about it again tomorrow."

As Captain Reynolds stretched out on the palm leaf mattress which served as his bed while he was up country, he pondered the problem. Outside his hut, the jungle darkness closed in accenting the isolation of the village from the world. No communication link existed to bring the problem to the attention of the US Mission Chief. Returning to the Capital would require two days of travel which could better be utilized on more productive projects.

Chief Yamo exercised great power and, within his chiefdom, was second in authority only to the President. Thus any comments he made would weigh heavily with a final presidential decision. Still, the camp occupied a place of strategic importance to the country. It overlooked the border of a neighboring country whose relations were not always friendly. It also acted as an effective counter to smuggling activities that had, for many years, acted as a drain on the small nation's economy. Most of all, the camp provided an important training base which removed the trainees from unproductive duties, as well as the political intrigue which beset them in the capital city training camp. Since the soldiers were primarily engineers, they could, if properly used, do much in the way of civic action. Already they had extended the small access road so that it now reached three additional villages in the area. Both Chief Yamo and Colonel Blamo were old friends of his and both had worked successfully together on projects to better the people and conditions in the chiefdom. Some solution had to be found then, that neither had considered and which would be acceptable to both without loss of face.

Long after the tiny lights of the village flickered out, Captain Reynolds lay awake pondering the problem. The problem must be solved locally. If the decision had to go to the President there would be a residue of unfriendliness which would take years to overcome. Whichever side "won," the program would suffer.

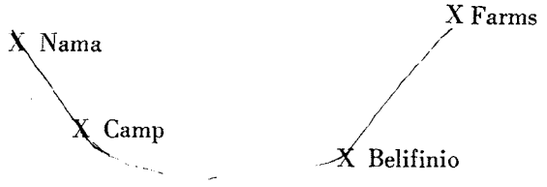
Early next morning, before the heat of the tropical sun had begun to burn off the jungle mist, messengers were sent out. They bore messages asking Chief Yamo and Colonel Blamo to meet Captain Reynolds in Nama, scene of the dispute.

Thus the stage was set for the tableau which we interrupted earlier.

Captain Reynolds continued to sit quietly and let each man state his case fully. Finally, he spoke. "You both are my very good friends. Many times in the past we have made strong medicine together to solve problems which beset us. Now you both say there is no solution to the problem and that there is no use in further palaver."

"Now," he continued, "I would ask you, in the name of our friendship, to hear me out with open ears and heart." He smiled as his request was rewarded by the affirmative "Huh!"

Picking up a stick, Captain Reynolds drew out a small map of Chief Yamo's chiefdom.



"Tell me Chief Yamo, why is Nama the market town when it is actually farthest from the farms?"

The chief looked puzzled. Actually he didn't know. It had always been so in the days of his father who had preceded him as chief. He looked at the village elders for help, yet none was forthcoming. They couldn't remember either.

"All right then," said Captain Reynolds, "if there is no known requirement for the market to be held in Nama, let us move it to Belifinio. Then farmers will not have to pass the army camp on their way to market."

Captain Reynolds waited as both men slowly turned this new idea over in their minds.

"Yes—that would be a good idea," said the Chief, "the government only says that a market be held somewhere in my country once a week."

Turning to the Colonel, he asked, "Is the idea acceptable to you?"

"Yes," answered the colonel, "only it will be a long way for my people to get food."

"For true," said Captain Reynolds, "but suppose you appoint one officer as quartermaster. He can consolidate all food requirements and supervise weekly purchases. He can also inform Chief Yamo of the projected requirements prior

Continued

to market days. This will insure that there is enough food to supply the camp, as well as the villagers, on market day."

Captain Reynolds continued, "This will have several additional benefits. First, it will insure a better and more consistent diet for all your soldiers. Secondly, if there are any more incidents of food piracy against the farmers, you can take severe disciplinary action against the offender."

"Ha-o," said Colonel Blamo, "I'll have better control of my men, and they won't always be making food palaver."

Smiling, Captain Reynolds watched as the two leaders shook hands. Tonight there would be a feast with palm juice, dancing, music and general merrymaking. Yet, nothing would give him the pleasure that he felt when the elders bestowed his new Kpelle name on him, "Carlun." Translated it meant, "The arbitrator."

This remote incident has the traditional "and they lived happily ever after" ending. It didn't avert war or stave off some national disaster, yet to the people of the locale in which it took place, it had real significance.

It also has significance to us. As our national interests are expanded because of increased pressures of international communism, the desire of developing nations to improve themselves with US help; or tensions generated by growing nationalism; we must be prepared to provide leadership. This leadership is the advisor. He will not have the benefit of all the exotic devices our technology has provided for his use on the conventional battlefield. He must be capable of making effective decisions, in any environment, without first looking over his shoulder to ask, what should I do?

END

'In My Opinion'

A member of the Military Police Corps who has served at an installation *stockade* no longer scoffs at the importance of correctional efforts or at an assignment to the field itself. He "knows," that while on the job, he and his fellow custodial people earned their salt . . . under the gun, so to speak, and usually with a minimum of resources at his command.

Pressure tasks and assignments, per se, could certainly find among their list those of "stockades" and "disciplinary barracks." The latter could well be said to be the granddaddy of the correctional field . . . the final effort area wherein the stakes are at their highest.

Enough has been said in past articles about the mission of the US Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth that it need not be repeated here. Most of us are also familiar with how it looks, the physical structures, the organization of the operation. How about its CHALLENGES then . . . to officers, noncommissioned officers, and men? Is it a cut and dried situation which fails to allow for individual and collective leadership, initiative, challenge, accomplishment and importance of accomplishment?

A visit to the USDB would reflect a joint staff operation realization, involving Air Force and Army officers and a two-service prisoner population. Over 30 officers, 450 NCOs and troopers and 60 civilians perform around the clock in accomplishing the mission. Added to this environment is the recent announcement that Navy/Marine prisoners will be included in the population in the not-too-distant future. Challenges? We think so.

We also think that the US Disciplinary Barracks is one of the most important responsibilities of the Military Police Corps and an area in which we can serve the Army, Navy, Air Force *and the communities throughout the United States.* Our "graduates" go back to duty to take their place in the line or return to their communities as civilians. The challenge? Send back a better man than the one received, no matter which path he follows; *begin* with an unstable raw product influenced by often undesirable environments and mold it to an acceptable pattern of behavior; change men's minds (have you ever tried THAT, even in your day-to-day work?) and accomplish this effectively *even though beginning where the best available leadership in the field has FAILED.*

Of course, you say, for a project of this type, the USDB people have an effective priority on people, things, money, equipment? Quite the contrary is true. In a priority listing, you would find yourself (as a USDB staff member) near the bottom of the priority list! In situations such as the current Vietnam requirement (we agree that they deserve the bestest and the mostest and an absolute priority), you see the personnel strengths go down to half of the authorized figure, less and less equipment funds available and other funds retained only after major efforts to justify and rejustify essential items.

The Challenge? Continue to march without loss of program effectiveness.

The nuts and bolts of everyday operations at the Barracks is a continuing challenge from one end of the spectrum to the other, an interesting and absorbing military life with a very important *purpose* in being qualified NCOs and men, particularly those with previous disciplinary barracks experience meeting the qualifications of AR 600-200 are always in demand.

Dan Daniels
Lt Col MPC
Director of Administration
USDB
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all uphill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit—
Rest if you must, but don't quit.

Life is queer with its twists and turns,
As every one of us sometimes learns,
And many a fellow turns about
When he might have won had he stuck it out.
Don't give up though the pace seems slow—
You may succeed with another blow.

Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man;
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup;
And he learned too late when the night came down,
How close he was to the golden crown.

Success is failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt,
And you never can tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit.

—Author Unknown

Two New Geneva Convention Films To Be Released in June

Two new training films about the Geneva Conventions will be released in June 1966. They are TF 19-3678 (The Geneva Convention, Part One — Handling of Prisoners of War), and TF 19-3679 (Geneva Convention, Part Two — Handling of Civilian Internees).

Part I, The Handling of Prisoners of War film, replaces the 1953 release. It is in black and white and shows proper methods of handling prisoners of war from the moment of capture in the combat zone through their confinement in a permanent prisoner of war camp in the communications zone. The film emphasizes the importance of the Geneva Convention.

The first major sequence of TF 19-3678 traces the movement of the prisoners through the company collecting point, the division forward collecting point (where they are turned over to the military police), the division central collecting point, the Army cage, and finally their arrival at the permanent prisoner of war camp. The stress throughout this sequence is upon security, control, speedy movement of prisoners away from the combat area, search, interrogation, and humane treatment as specified in the Geneva Convention.

The film then deals with the processing of prisoners at the PW camp. The steps required for the proper completion of DA Form 19-2 are described in detail. Next, the film moves into a sequence in which the rights of the PW under the Geneva Convention are discussed. Medical attention, hygiene, social, intellectual, and religious activities, letters, cards, parcels, literature, and complaints and requests are among the topics covered.

The final portion of the film portrays the roles of the military police in a PW Camp.

Part II, The Handling of Civilian Internees film, is in black and white, and presents the proper methods and techniques of handling this problem with special emphasis upon the similarities and differences between the handling of civilians and Prisoners of War. Emphasis again is placed on the importance of the Geneva Convention.

Beginning with the point of apprehension of the internees in the combat zone, the film follows them through each echelon until they reach the processing center of a PW camp in the communications zone. It is noted that although many of the activities are similar to those involved in the handling of PWs, civilians receive appropriate consideration due to age, sex, infirmity, and other such factors.

Of major interest are scenes depicting the rights and privileges of civilian internees after they have been processed and interned in a CI camp. The final sequence of the film shows the duties and responsibilities of the military police personnel, with emphasis upon camp discipline and security and the provisions for disciplinary and judicial punishments.

Both of these films may be obtained through local Audio-Visual Support Centers after their June release.

END

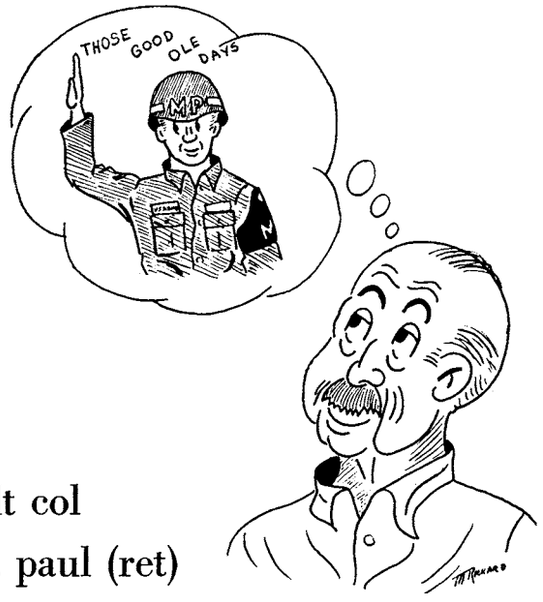


Action from Part I — Handling of Prisoners of War, shows a PW processing section in operation. A film take is being prepared near the center of the picture at the scales. Capt Richard Mosco, instructor at the US Army Military Police School, was technical advisor for both films.



This scene, taken from Part II — Handling of Civilian Internees, depicts two military policemen questioning a civilian and his son about their being found driving around in a military vehicle. The camera crew records the action.

RETROSPECTION



by lt col l. h. paul (ret)

Just several days past I visited a facility for senior citizens in Augusta called the Bon Air Retirement Club. This organization took over the historic Bon Air Hotel, repainted and refurnished the plant and now offers its services to the retired family that is still young in mind and heart.

Prior to visiting the establishment I had anticipated seeing graybeards on canes and crutches limping down the halls, with little old ladies sitting in sunny locations attentive to their knitting. I had visualized paint chipping, cracking and peeling from the old walls and an atmosphere of silent waiting for the grim reaper.

To my complete surprise I found instead brightly painted walls, sparkling rooms, tall windows which permitted the warm winter sun to flow in and throughout the building. I observed a beautiful senior lady playing eight ball at the pool table and she made the shot. Bridge tables were filled and I am told that from time to time some of the gentlement engage in poker. On the exterior verandas deck chairs were available and many were enjoying the January sun.

The Bon Air is situated on about twelve acres of land right in the middle of a smart residential area. Sitting on a hill it commands an enviable view of Augusta. I received another surprise when I learned they do not take the bedridden or infirm, instead it is a home for active, healthy people in retirement.

The most amazing feature of the Bon Air were the costs. Here the military man and wife can live graciously with other ladies and gentlemen in bright cheerful surroundings and a total absence of regimentation. I put my criminal hands to work and picked up a rate sheet and I'll pass some of these costs on to you. A twin bedroom with private bath for two persons is $220.00 per month and this includes *all meals* and *all activities*. If you want a little more room you can have a twin bedroom with sitting room for $255, or you can have a twin bedroom with glassed-in sun porch for $275 per month. All prices quoted are for two persons, includes a private bath and all meals and club activities.

A few words back I mentioned a total lack of regimentation; this is what I meant: no one blows a whistle and says we will now play bingo. No one tells you to play bridge, or go for a swim or exercise. The activities are there, you elect to participate, or refrain or snooze.

No grass to cut, no meals to prepare, no dishes to wash, no property taxes, just graceful living in a wonderful atmosphere. I just might move there myself.

It is often difficult to measure success. What type yardstick should be used? How high is up? How far is it across? We're joking of course, but in all modesty we want to say that as a result of our very first column in the February issue of the "MP JOURNAL," George E. Painter came into the "MPA" office and signed up for three more years.

The first column also brought an endorsing and informative letter from Col Ralph E. Pearson, down Austin, Texas way. Colonel Pearson, as you may remember was the first editor of our successful magazine. We owe a debt of gratitude to our founding fathers who gave us such an excellent foundation upon which to build.

A quick analysis of the contents of Col Pearson's letter indicates he is very much in favor of the retired life. He teaches at a local University during the evening and acts as a substitute teacher in the junior and senior high school during the day.

He states that there are many openings in the field of teaching and association in this profession brings many cultural advantages. Check in your local State department of education for more information on the subject if you are interested. Each State differs on its teacher requirements and you may find you have everything they need.

It appears that Texas has something that many retired military people want, with approximately 15,000 living in the State, 10,000 of them in or near San Antonio and there are 700 retired officers living in Austin. While I can't boost Texas over Georgia for retired living, I must admit there are many happy people in the Lone Star State.

Another good source for jobs for retired personnel appears to be in Civil Service at local, State and National levels. In Civil Service, it appears that age may be less of a factor than it is in industry. Age is an important factor when you have retired and it must be logically considered from the viewpoint of industry. I heard one personnel director of a large successful, national firm state to an audience that his firm didn't particularly want or recruit retired military personnel as they had found them difficult, independent, didn't want to start at the bottom and that there was a big turnover among such personnel.

Many post offices post Civil Service announcements and if you are interested drop in and read the notices. Earl H. McCure got a railway postal job out in Missouri and he is doing very well. Walt Genereux is trying for a substitute postal clerk position and he'll make a good one. You won't get rich in Civil Service, but it will be there, each and every month as long as you do your work and keep the nose clean.

I suppose that many of you out there mourned the passing of Buster Keaton. He was a silent screen comedy giant and a master of his art. His apparently expressionless face could tell a thousand stories about the life of the fellow who always ran second. He made millions, drank it up, lived it up in the old Hollywood days, started a new career at 70 and passed away highly respected. We know your working schedule will be a little lighter now Buster. Thanks for a million laughs.

I must remind you people out there to drop me a line about your retirement. Route 5, Box 586-H, Martinez, Georgia, 30907. One letter from each of you like Col Pearson's and I could write for 20 years.

NOSTALGIA:

The teacher whacking my hands with a ruler for misconduct.

END

MP BN GIVES OWN AIT

By SFC Cliff Rhodes

"Your job is not to see how many DRs you can write; your job is to maintain the peace, tranquility and dignity of our military society, to defend, protect and assist the men. They are our most precious commodity." These words were spoken by Col Roy H. Bass, provost marshal, Fort Bragg, during the graduation ceremony of 101 military policemen recently.

The ceremony, with some of the new military policemen's friends and families observing, was held in post theatre number one following completion of the 4-weeks intensive Advanced Individual Training which equipped the trainees for duty as military policemen.

This was the first AI Training given by the 503d MP Bn to men to be retained by the unit, during the past two years. And Sgt Kenneth D. Mothera, S3, said, "We think it's better this way because this is an AIRSTRIKE outfit and our mission is not like that of other MP units."





(Photos top to bottom) Honor graduate Pvt Dennis W. Newell receives certificate from Lt Col Walter N. Israel, CO 503d MP Bn. Before, during, and after operations checks are explained by Sgt Charles C. Livingston to 503d MPs taking the AIT instruction. Lending a hand to Mrs Henry L. Hall is Pvt Robert G. Bogle.

During the training, the men were up early and worked late: they had eight hours of riot-control training, six hours of unarmed defense, six hours of driver training, eight hours with the .45 cal. pistol and many hours of physical training.

At the graduation Col Bass also said, "We have a secondary mission to fight as Infantry." There was training in Infantryman's subjects—the trainees learned map-reading, first-aid, counterguerrilla-tactics, radiological warfare, land navigation and military justice, for instance.

There was training applicable only to military policemen—accident investigation, MP public relations, burial ceremonies and vice control, to mention a few.

Some of the MP-type duties they're now equipped for are: money escorts (they do this daily for the PXs, commissaries, their branches, etc.), traffic identification, vehicle registration and AWOL Apprehension.

And then there's the duty of writing DRs. One graduate, Pvt Kenneth C. Busby, after participating in the investigation of a very serious traffic accident said, "I've become fully aware of the seriousness of traffic violations and the importance of making corrections before a minor traffic violation leads to a more serious offense and possible loss of life."

END



Marine Corps Detectives

By Staff Sergeant James B. Benson, Jr., USMC

You say that you are an investigator with the United States Marine Corps, I didn't even know that the Marine Corps had them. This is a statement that most every Marine Investigator has heard from military, Federal, and civil investigators alike. One might think that the Marine Corps Investigator is part of a super-secret organization such as CIA. This is far from the the truth.

The United States Marine Corps presently has about 150 Criminal Investigators to police the entire Marine Corps. This group is made up of hand picked men in paygrades E-4 through E-7. On most installations the Gunnery Sergeant (E-7) would be assigned the duties of Chief Investigator. There are no commissioned or warrant officers within the criminal investigative program. On a large installation a commissioned officer might serve as Officer in Charge of the Criminal Investigation Section, however the senior enlisted investigator would be assigned as Chief Investigator.

The qualifications of a Marine Investigator are almost identical to that of a Criminal Investigator in the US Army CID program. The main reason for this is that we have too few personnel to justify an investigative school of our own. Hence, our Marine Investigators are trained at the finest service investigative school available . . . the Criminal Investigation course at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Generally, a Marine Investigator will be in an OJT category for about six months to a year before attending the Army CID school, giving the Marine Corps an opportunity to screen out undesirables or personnel who haven't the aptitude for investigative work. We then end up with a most elite group of investigators.

Historical Information

Since November 10, 1775 the United States Marine Corps has been used and in some instances, thought of as a naval police force. To coin an Army phrase, since the time of George Washington military commanders have been faced with the problem of combating crime involving members of the United States Armed Forces. This problem still exists today, however each branch of the Armed Forces has their own group of "detectives" to assist the commander with his crime problem.

A Ribbon Entry

Prior to June 1945 the United States Marine Corps did not have an assigned MOS for investigative personnel. Local provost marshals would normally assign one of his better military policemen to investigative duties. Their credentials in those days were usually a typewritten 3 x 5 card signed by the provost marshal or the commanding officer. There were commands who issued badges, handmade and stamped in the Base machine shop. The Marine Corps has come a long way since those days in the field of criminal investigation.

The Situation Today

The Criminal Investigator is now recognized by the Marine Corps as a very necessary arm of the commander. Each investigator is well trained and his background is checked by agents of the Office of Naval Intelligence. The investigative arm of the Marine Corps is completely decentralized and comes directly under the direction of the local base commander. With the minimum of guidelines supplied from Headquarters Marine Corps, the policies and SOPs are local in nature. Some of the most beautiful and impressive credentials within law enforcement today are to be seen in the proud possession of a Marine Investigator, however each command issues their own credentials. During a career as a Marine Investigator, one will see a different content, color, and size of credential every time he is transferred to a new duty station.

Further, at each new duty station he will have new policies, SOPs, and forms. It is Marine Corps policy that criminal investigators wear the uniform of the day except in unusual or undercover situations. This policy has, from time to time, harmed our capabilities. The modern Marine Corps investigator is attending college level courses in police science, attending seminars, reading professional law enforcement books and publications, and have memberships in many law enforcement associations. On many occasions he is called upon to lecture military policemen on the technical aspects of their work.

Some of the best Polygraph Examiners in the armed forces, and for that matter, in law enforcement, are Marine Corps Investigators. Most Marine Corps bases now have a polygraph instrument, photographic equipment, fingerprint and identification equipment, field laboratory test kits, sound detection equipment, and other scientific crime detection equipment that a better police agency would possess.

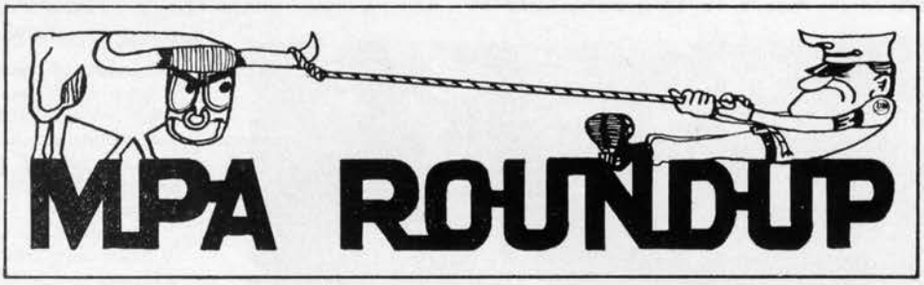
While the Marine Corps is too small to permit a Criminal Investigation Section to have specialized teams such as narcotic squad, vice squad, arson squad, or homicide squad, etc, each investigator attends as many schools and seminars as time and funds permit. OJT periods with specialized agencies has proven helpful. A month TDY with the State Narcotic Bureau or an Arson Squad are examples of higher learning and experience that our investigators engage in, whenever possible. We have a number of Marine Investigators who have been trained in the use of the Identi-Kit, which is a very valuable asset in certain types of investigations.

Things to Come

To coin a newspaper phrase, reliable sources indicate that Headquarters, US Marine Corps is presently conducting a staff study into the feasibility of a warrant officer program within the Criminal Investigative field.

It is hoped that such a program is developed before this writer retires next year, this has always been a dream of so many Marine Corps investigators. It just may come to pass. Such staff studies are a sign that someone is thinking, that our investigators are not just a "necessary evil."

I feel confident in stating that the criminal investigator in the United States Marine Corps is one of the best trained and highly qualified dedicated investigator within any Federal or military enforcement unit. He is a man the Marine Corps commander cannot afford to be without. Considering the lack of funds, the inter-departmental competition of the Office of Naval Intelligence with the Marine investigator, the fact that a Marine investigator must also be a first class Marine first and an investigator second, with promotion possibilities very slow. All in all with the dedication and determination of just being a Marine, it stands to reason that the Marine Corps investigator will be tops in their field.



Devens Provost Marshal Awarded Soldier's Medal



Lt Col James W. Mulford, PM, Ft Devens, receives the Soldier's Medal from Maj Gen Charles S. O'Malley, Jr, CG, XIII US Army Corps and Ft Devens, for his heroic action in voluntarily risking his life to disarm and subdue a disturbed man in possession of a deadly weapon.

Ft Devens, Mass.—Lt Col James W. Mulford recently received the Soldier's Medal for heroic action while serving as Ft Devens PM on 19 April 1965. The award was presented by Maj Gen Charles S. O'Malley, Jr, CG, XIII US Army Corps and Ft Devens.

The medal was presented to Colonel Mulford for voluntarily risking his life to disarm and subdue a disturbed father in possession of a deadly weapon.

The citation read in part, ". . . The subject fired a round from a shotgun into the ceiling over the head of Colonel Mulford. By maintaining a calm, confident and alert attitude while placed in this dangerous situation, Colonel Mulford was able to eventually disarm the subject and subdue him until other military police arrived . . ."

During an earlier presentation ceremony, Colonel Mulford was also awarded the Army Commendation Medal for the same action.

Seneca Guard Promoted

Romulus, N. Y.—Joseph M. Comernisky, a veteran of more than 20 years on Seneca Army Depot's Security Police Force, has been promoted from Police Shift Supervisor to Chief of Security Police.

Chief Comernisky began as a patrolman at the depot in January 1942. After a three-year tour in the US Coast Guard, he returned to Seneca and served as a Security Police Supervisor until his promotion.

404th MP of Month

Goeppingen, Germany — PFC Steven L. Kalata, Jr, 404th MP Co, 4th Armd Div, was recently selected as unit MP of the Month, for the 404th.

Leisey Honored by US Junior Chamber of Commerce



Augusta, Ga.—SSgt Charles J. Leisey, Jr., US Army MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga., receives the 1965 Physical Fitness Leadership Award from Billy Philpot, president of the Augusta Junior Chamber of Commerce. Sergeant Leisey was selected by the US Jaycees as one of five outstanding physical fitness leaders in Georgia. (See Feb 66 JOURNAL, page 29, for related story.) Looking on at the presentation is Maj Peter Slusar, CO, Hq Co, USAMPS, and Sergeant Leisey's commander.

Brandenburg is Director of Instruction At MP School

Lt Col William H. Brandenburg has been named as the Director of Instruction for the Military Police School. He replaces Lt Col Paul B. Duruz, who recently departed for Washington, D. C. and an assignment with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

Colonel Brandenburg arrived in Ft Gordon in January of this year, after serving as Commanding Officer of the 793d MP Bn in Germany.

After graduating from The Citadel in May 1943, Colonel Brandenburg entered the Army and attended Infantry Officer Candidate School at Ft Benning, Ga. and was commissioned a 2d Lt, Inf. He was then assigned to the 70th Inf Div in Cp Adair, Ore.

In 1951 he transferred to the Military Police Corps. Other overseas tours include Korea and Germany. He has served as the Assistant Secretary of the General Staff, Office of the Chief of Staff, Department of the Army, and later as Executive Officer to the Vice-Chief of Staff, Department of the Army.

Colonel Brandenburg is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College and Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Awards and decorations include the Combat Infantry Badge, Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

Activities at 139th MP Co

Ft Benning, Ga.—A new unit commander, Soldier of the Month Selection, Best Mess Award and promotions, were recent activities at the 139th MP Co here.

The new unit commander is Capt Karl L. Sannicks and 2d Lt Thomas L. Briggs is the new executive officer.

Sp4 James H. Denton was selected as Soldier of the Month for the USAIC Troop Command.

Promotions went to Sgt Wayne Markoski and Sp4s Garry D. Moss, Richard Psioda, Johnny R. Jones, Michael Keeling, Wilber Parrott, Richard Gagas, John Ghumm, Daniel Fulton, Sammie Mitchum, Jerry Helderman, Joseph Melaragno, Chester Cassell, Ray Shipley, Dennis Kumf and Charles Ince.

The 139th Unit Mess won the USAIC Troop Command Best Mess Award for January and 1st Sgt Donald S. McDewell reenlisted for three years.

Bullock is 4th Trng Bde Executive Officer

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt Col Baxter M. Bullock, has assumed duties as executive officer of the 4th Trng Bde (MP). He comes to the 4th Bde from the Canal Zone where he was Chief of the Training Division, Office of Military Assistance, US Army Forces Southern Command.

Colonel Bullock is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. and the Abn School, Ft Benning, Ga.

Locklear Promoted to Sergeant Major E9



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Governor Locklear, Hqs Co, US Army MP School, has plenty of reason to smile as he receives his promotion to sergeant major E9. Presenting the stripes are Maj Gen Walter B. Richardson, CG, Ft Gordon, and Mrs Locklear. Sgt Maj Locklear is the sergeant major of the MP School. Prior to his promotion to E9, he was senior enlisted man in the Office of the Director of Instruction, USAMPS.

Vekich is Sgt Maj



Saigon, Vietnam—Sgt Maj John D. Vekich, a 20-year MP veteran, has the stripes of his new rank presented by Col Charles F. Helderman, Jr, CO, 89th MP Gp. With this promotion, Sgt Maj Vekich becomes MP Sergeant Major for US Army Vietnam in the Office of Brig Gen Harley L. Moore, Jr, USARV PM.

Groenenboom Cited



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Maj Dale L. Groenenboom, MP Science and Administration Committee, US Army MP School here, is congratulated by Col Fred G. Steiner, Commandant, USAMPS, on receipt of the 1st Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal. Major Groenenboom was cited for his performance of duty while serving with the committee from January 1964 to February 1966.

Death Prompts Bus Change

North Bavaria, Germany—A child's death a year ago has prompted a suggestion for an additional mirror on Army buses that may save lives in the future.

Sp5 Ray Clift's idea to attach a mirror to the front of busses so the driver can see the entire area immediately in front and below the windshield has been adopted in North Bavaria District.

Specialist Clift, who was with the CI unit that investigated the tragic death, submitted his suggestion last year. It has been adopted and the 2d MP Gp soldier has been awarded a Certificate of Achievement lauding the suggestion.

All buses in North Bavaria District are now equipped with the additional mirror.

Krueger Promoted to E8



MP School, Vietnam—In a ceremony at the Republic of Vietnam MP School, Lewis J. Krueger is presented master sergeant stripes from Capt Ngu Yen Van Luot, Commandant of the School. In an earlier ceremony, Sergeant Krueger was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for his duty while serving at Ft Knox, Ky. Looking on is Capt Randall O. Carter, Senior Advisor to the School.

2d MP Gp Unit Wins Savings Award

Nurnberg, Germany—Hqs and Hqs Det, 2d MP Gp here, recently won the Seventh US Army Savings Award.

Accepting the Award on behalf of the unit was Capt John H. Ieans, Detachment CO. Col Robert E. Vail, 2d MP Gp Commander, made the presentation.

The award, covering the period 1 July to 30 September 1965, was for outstanding participation in the Seventh US Army Savings Program.

Craighead Awarded ACM

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Maj Doyle T. Craighead, S3, 4th Trng Bde (MP), was recently awarded the Second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal by Col Robert A. Satterfield, CO, 4th Trng Bde.

Major Craighead was cited for meritorious service while serving as S3, 4th Trng Bde from 29 June 1964 to 15 March 1966. He is presently assigned in Vicksburg, Miss. with the Army Corps of Engineers.

Co C, 793d MP Bn Participates in FTX

Munich, Germany — Co C, 793d MP Bn recently completed participation in FTX "Marne Mauler." In supporting the 3d Inf Div, C Co provided convoy escorts, traffic posts, motor patrols and other personnel.

This was the first extended tactical deployment of a company of the 793d since its assignment to Seventh US Army. The company was the first to utilize four organic radio nets and also monitored three other nets to provide adequate communications in law enforcement and tactical mission.

The unit was awarded the "Bulldog" plaque by Maj John H. Pearson, 3rd Inf Div PM, in appreciation of its support during the FTX.

Three DACs Lauded at Ft Devens

Ft Devens, Mass.—Two outstanding Quality Increase Awards and one Certificate of Superior Performance and a check for $100 were presented to three Civil Service employees of the Ft Devens PMO recently.

Mrs Nancy C. Fillebrown and Mrs Mary P. Naboian, received the Outstanding Quality Increase Awards for their outstanding performance of duty as Clerk-Steno in Det F, 12th MP Gp (CI), and Operations Div, PMO, respectively. The awards mean an increase of $150 annually in pay.

In another ceremony, Mrs Dolores J. Bowler was presented a Certificate of Superior Performance and a check for $100 for her performance of duty as General Accounting and Admin Clerk in the PMO.

The awards ceremonies took place in the PMO. and were presented by Lt Col James W. Mulford, PM, Ft Devens.

Garner Awarded ACM

Ft Buckner, Okinawa—The First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal was awarded recently to SFC Cecil E. Garner.

Sergeant Garner was cited for meritorious service while serving with the 624th MP Co, Ft Devens, Mass.

The presentation was made by Col H. M. Bowman, Jr, CO, 1st MP Gp.

Sergeant Garner is a guard supervisor at the Joint Services Stockade.

Decorations Given at 716th

Saigon, Vietnam—The presentation of two Purple Heart Medals, the Air Medal and five Army Commendation Medals were recently awarded to members of the 716th MP Bn here.

Receiving the Purple Heart for wounds received in a Viet Cong bombing were WO Dominick Wasielewski and Sp5 Robert E. Long.

The Air Medal was awarded to Lt Col Jasper C. Vance, Jr, PM, Hq Support Activity, Saigon, by Capt Archie C. Kuntze, CO, HSAS.

Army Commendation Medals were presented to Capt Paul B. Morgan, CO, Co B, 716th; SSgt Caster Toler, Co C, 716th; Sp6 Malachi McGinnis, HSAS CID; Sp4 Harold Mesler, Co B, 716th; and Sp4 Joseph Stauffer, Co C, 716th.

The Purple Hearts, and Army Commendation Medals were presented by Lt Col Edward G. Luce, CO, 716th MP Bn.

Leavenworth Soldier of Month

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Sp4 Bertrand R. Hathaway, 205th MP Co, was recently selected as Ft Leavenworth Soldier of the Month.

For his selection, he was presented a $25 Savings Bond and a Letter of Appreciation from Col Robert C. Erlenbusch, CofS here.

Strait Receives Eagles

Ft Jackson, S. C.—Lewis J. Strait, PM, Ft Jackson was recently promoted to the grade of colonel by Maj Gen Gines Perez, CG, Ft Jackson, during a brief promotion ceremony.

Twine Presented Medal



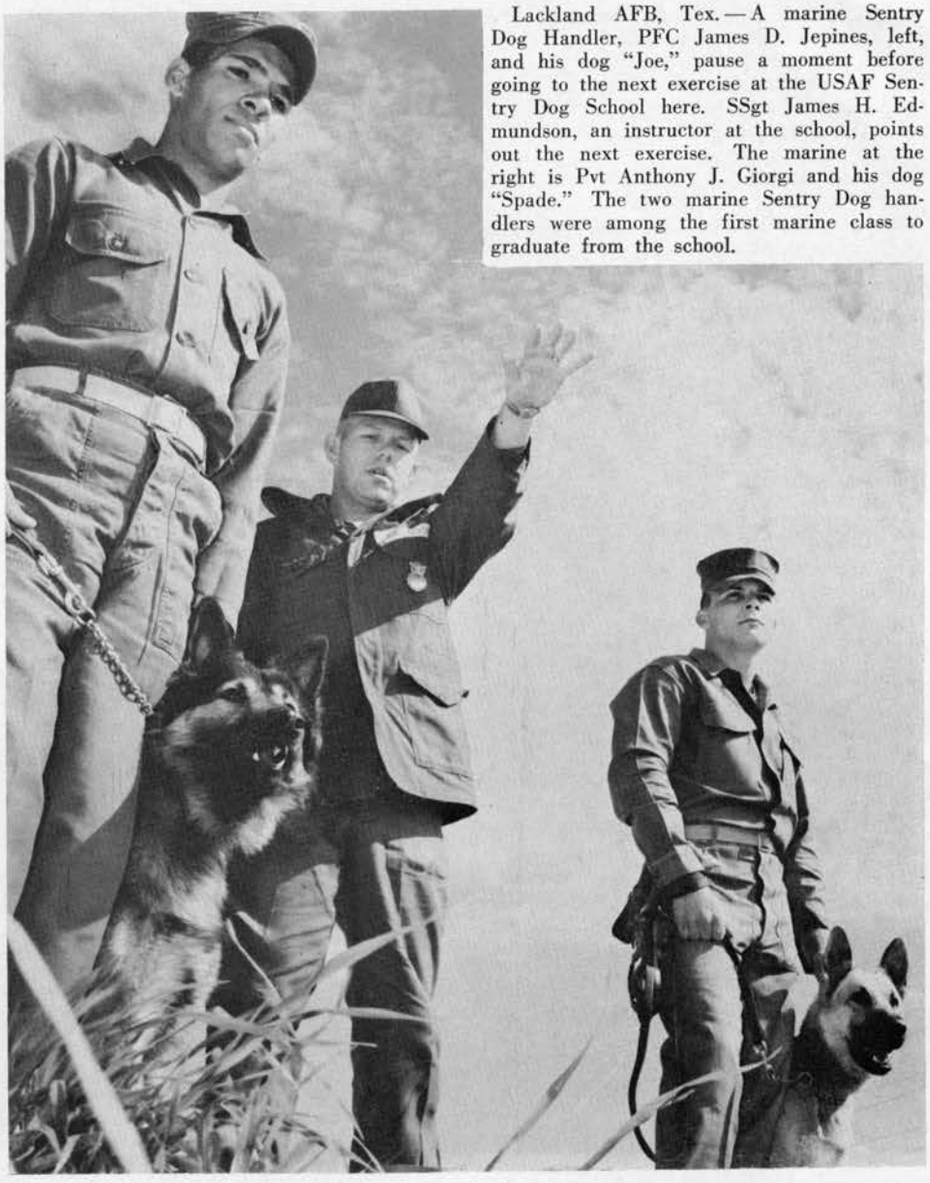
Chicago, Ill.—Col Hobert W. Sharp, CO, 5th MP Gp (CI), presents the Army Commendation Medal to CWO Alvin J. Twine, OIC, Chicago Field Office, Det A, 5th MP Gp. CWO Twine was cited for his duty with the unit. He is presently assigned in Vietnam.

Strieter Promoted to E8



Saigon, Vietnam—Col Charles Helderman, CO, 89th MP Gp, presents James Strieter, 716th MP Bn, with promotion orders and a set of master sergeant E8 stripes. Sergeant Strieter is the Operations Sergeant, HSAS PMO.

FIRST MARINES TO GRADUATE FROM SENTRY DOG SCHOOL



Lackland AFB, Tex.—A marine Sentry Dog Handler, PFC James D. Jepines, left, and his dog "Joe," pause a moment before going to the next exercise at the USAF Sentry Dog School here. SSgt James H. Edmundson, an instructor at the school, points out the next exercise. The marine at the right is Pvt Anthony J. Giorgi and his dog "Spade." The two marine Sentry Dog handlers were among the first marine class to graduate from the school.

Bergin Retires

Ft Huachuca, Ariz.—Col Gerald A. Bergin, PM, Ft Huachuca, recently retired from the Army after serving more than 20 years active duty.

The former sergeant was presented the 1st Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit at the retirement ceremony.

Colonel Bergin has been succeeded by Col George A. Bieri as Huachuca PM.

Jones Awarded ACM

Ft Benning, Ga.—SSgt Frederick O. Jones, Operations Sergeant, 552d MP Co here, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal recently by Col Lon D. Marlowe, CO, US Army Inf Center Troop Comd, Ft Benning.

Sergeant Jones was cited for meritorious service while serving as Company Operations and Platoon Sergeant with the 549th MP Co, in the Panama Canal Zone.

Goodman is Major

Saigon, Vietnam—Maj Roland A. Goodman, S3, 716th MP Bn, was recently promoted to his present grade by Col William T. McClary, PM, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

Huachuca Safety Director Lauded by Safety Council

Ft Huachuca, Ariz.—National Safety Council president Howard Pyle recently lauded David V. MacCollum, USAEPG safety director, as one of the nation's top ten trainers in the NSC Driver Improvement Program.

Mr Pyle, commenting in the January NSC Newsletter, pointed out that success of the Driver Improvement Program must depend upon local initiative and ranked MacCollum fourth in the nation on the basis of the number of people successfully passing the DIP Course.

Arizona gained 2836 DIP trained citizens during the first year of operation for the program. This ranks the state third in the US, behind only Oklahoma and Ohio. Of Arizona's total, 1707 were trained at Ft Huachuca under the direction of Mr MacCollum.

It closely parallels training programs developed in recent years by the trucking industry. If it can produce million-mile accident free drivers for the professionals, then the National Safety Council feels it can do the same for the average American motorist.

THE CAMP ZAMA, JAPAN DESK SERGEANT—A BUSY MAN

Cp Zama, Japan—The MP desk sergeant at Cp Zama never knows what will happen when he reports for his eight-hour shift. At any time one of his nine telephones might ring and according to SSgt Walter L. Ford, nothing, but nothing is impossible.

Zama desk sergeants have had reports of dog bites, monkey bites, and even chicken pecks. It could be an accident or a reported robbery, a fire or a report of a missing child, dog, cat or parakeet.

The life of a desk sergeant is never dull. He is one soldier who cannot think about another ordinary eight-hour shift coming up He never knows what the next eight hours might bring.

Cp Zama's desk sergeant does have certain routine duties he knows must be performed. Thirty minutes before his shift begins, he must brief and inspect those who will be working with him.

He knows that at certain times during the shift he must play recorded bugle calls, and have men on duty at school crossings, sporting events, and at flag raising and retreat. He positions a traffic controller at a highway junction at the beginning and end of each work day.

What takes place the rest of his shift — no one can predict. The desk sergeant is in charge of all military police activities during his tour of duty. He is responsible for law enforcement operations at Zama, US Army Depot, Medical Command, Cp Fuchinobe and the family housing area at Sagamihara. His radio network also links him to Cp Drake, the Tokyo area and Yokohama.

Two of the nine telephones within the Zama desk sergeant's reach are a direct line to Japanese law enforcement agencies. An interpreter helps the desk sergeant get the message across.

The desk sergeant's ability to cope with all problems began with training received at the MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. Most Zama desk sergeants have furthered their training by taking advanced police training, on-the-job and by correspondence, to include industrial defense and physical security systems.



When six telephones ring at Cp Zama's MP Station, you've got to do something. The first move is to hope that the other three don't ring. SSgt Walter L. Ford is one of the MP desk sergeants at Cp Zama who begin their eight-hour shifts never knowing what might happen (Top Photo). SSgt Walter L. Ford, one of Cp Zama's MP desk sergeants, calls a patrol car during his eight-hour shift of duty. His radio network links him with the Zama area, Cp Drake, Tokyo and Yokohama (bottom).



Thompson Cited

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Capt Charles D. Thompson, Jr, Pine Bluff Arsenal PM, was recently cited for his community relations activities while stationed in Germany.

Col Jack F. Lane, Arsenal Commander, presented a Scroll of Appreciation to Captain Thompson, on behalf of Col Thomas R. Smith, CO, 14th MP Gp in Germany.

Murphy Takes Nuptials

Frankfurt, Germany—Amid the pomp of a military wedding, 1st Lt Errol L. Murphy, CO, 503d MP Co, 3d Armd Div here, was recently wed.

An honor cordon of selected MPs from the unit, formed the traditional crossed nightsticks over the bride and groom.

Pelfrey Promoted to E7

Orleans, France—Rastus Pelfrey has been promoted to sergeant first class E7 while serving at Hq, US Army Communications Zone, Europe.

Sergeant Pelfrey is NCOIC of the Administrative Branch, PMD, USACOMZEUR, which provides logistical, communications and administrative support to all US military forces in Europe.

Col Norman F. Kinley, PM, COMZ, presented Sergeant Pelfrey with his new stripes.

503d MP of Month

Frankfurt, Germany — PFC Douglas J. Schnell, 503d MP Co, 3d Armd Div, was recently selected as 503d MP Co Soldier of the Month.

MP Honored for Heroism

Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam—An MP was recently awarded the Soldiers Medal here, for rescuing victims of a B-57 crash in Nha Trang last August.

Sp4 Benjamin F. Devereux, III, 560th MP Co, was at MP Hq in Nha Trang when a fully loaded B-57 bomber crashed less than two blocks away. The plane carried 22 bombs and other ordnance.

Specialist Devereux immediately dashed to the crash scene and began pulling wounded Americans and Vietnamese from the wreckage. He then conducted a search of nearby buildings and evacuated people from the area. Several times he was knocked from his feet by exploding bombs.

After all survivors had been evacuated, he assisted in crowd and traffic control until bomb disposal teams had cleared the area. (From the REPORTER)

Navagansky Lauded

Tobyhanna, Pa.—Sgt John J. Navagansky, Security and Intelligence Div, Tobyhanna Army Depot, was recently presented a Letter of Commendation from Col E. C. Holland, CO, TAD.

Sergeant Navagansky was awarded the letter for the exceptional manner in which he performed his duties as Desk Sergeant during an off post vehicle accident and explosion.

With individuals calling repeatedly for information and voluminous calls also coming from the site of the emergency, Sergeant Navagansky handled message traffic in an outstanding manner.

Gibson Commended

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt Col John S. Gibson, US Army Civil Affairs School here, was recently presented two Letters of Appreciation and a USAREUR Scroll of Appreciation.

Colonel Gibson, then CO, 709th MP Bn in Germany, was cited from the Chief of the Mannheim Police and the Mayor of Mannheim for his work in community and German-American relations.

The USAREUR Scroll was presented in appreciation of his work as Boy Scout Commissioner, Mannheim, Germany, from 1 September 1963 to 7 January 1966.

Air Police Show Support of Military Police in Vietnam



Saigon, Vietnam—The members of the 36th AP Squadron at Bitburg AFB, Germany, have shown support of their "cousins" in Vietnam by sending a scroll signed by the men of the 36th to the members of the 716th MP Bn. Lt Col Edward G. Luce (right), CO, 716th, receives the scroll from Capt Archie C. Kuntz, USN, CO, Hqs Support Activity, Saigon, while Col William T. McClary, PM, MACV and Col J. R. McBrayer, USAF, PM, 2d Air Division, look on.

Akers is First Sergeant



Ft Polk, La.—Byron T. Akers, 551st MP Co, is presented promotion orders denoting his promotion to first sergeant E8 from Lt Col Ben C. Yarbrough, Ft Polk PM. Looking on is Capt Patrick J. Browne, 551st CO.

Rein is 1st Lt

Poitiers, France—1st Lt Bert Rein, CO, 202d MP Co, Chinon, France, was recently promoted to his present grade.

Presenting the new insignia were Col H. S. Holt, CO, USADC Western France and Sgt Maj Thomas Galvin.

Sam Bass Rides Again

Wuerzburg, Germany—Chances are that if Sam Bass, the terrible Texas outlaw, were alive today, he would be something less than proud of his lawman seventh cousin, Sp4 Sam Bass, of the 3d Inf Div's 3d MP Co.

For Specialist Bass, who works for the Marne Division sheriff (Lt Col John H. Pearson, 3d Inf Div Provost Marshal), is as straight as his distant cousin was reputed to be crooked.

The other, and more (in) famous Bass, was reported to have robbed trains, banks, and killed many a lawman—all this plus a string of shady operations in Wyoming, as he carved his reputation in such north Texas cities as Fort Worth, Denton and Round Rock.

"Although legend has it that the Texas owlhoot killed several people, Sam Bass claimed he only killed one man—and this he did in self-defense," explained MP Bass, as he recounted the exploits of his noted ancestor. "He, himself, was killed by a Texas Ranger after robbing a bank in Round Rock, Texas."

The here-and-now Sam Bass didn't know he was related to his outlaw cousin until, after being constantly bugged about his name by Texans in the Fort Worth area while doing summer construction work there, he prepared a report for a history course at the University of Tennessee. In it, he traced his kinship to the outlaw seventh cousin. Since that time, Sam the MP has read several books on the other Sam Bass.

The 23-year-old Nashville, Tennessee native likes his role as a lawman, but admits that from what he has read about him, he wouldn't want to have to head his notorious cousin off at the pass.

Ft Stewart SOM

Ft Stewart, Ga.—Sp4 Luther E. Mims, MP Co, here, was recently selected as Soldier of the Month.

For his selection, he was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation, a $25 US Savings Bond and a three-day pass.

Falk is Huachuca's Soldier of Month

Ft Huachuca, Ariz.—Sp4 Edward J. Falk, 512th MP Co here, was recently selected as Ft Huachuca's Soldier of the Month.

Specialist Falk was selected on the basis of knowledge of military subjects, military bearing and neatness, and knowledge of his job.

For his selection he was awarded a $25 Savings Bond from the command and $75 from Sierra Vista merchants. In addition he was an honored guest at a special luncheon sponsored by the Tucson Trade Bureau. This was part of an all-expense paid week end in Tucson along with other gifts.

Two Medals to Maurie



Tacoma, Wash.—Capt W. P. Maurie received both the Army and Navy Commendation Medals at Puget Sound Area Armed Forces Police ceremonies in the City-County Bldg, Tacoma. Captain Maurie, in charge of Tacoma operations for the unit, is congratulated by CO, Lt Col Ralph A. George. The awards, citing different periods, were in recognition of security, rescue and anti-terrorist operations in Saigon, Vietnam during 1965.

Promotions at 1st MP Gp

1st MP Gp, Okinawa—Two officers of the 1st MP Gp were recently promoted to first lieutenants by Col H. M. Bowman, Jr, CO, 1st MP Gp.

Receiving silver bars were Norman E. Garrity, S4 Section, 1st MP Gp; and Hugh DeLaunay, Executive Officer, 895th MP Co.

Infantry to MPC



Poitiers, France—Capt Arlin A. Uptain, PM, US Army Depot Complex Western France here, congratulates Capt William J. Edwards upon his transfer from the Infantry to the Military Police Corps.

Bieri Awarded ACM



Ft Huachuca, Ariz.—Col George A. Bieri receives the fifth award of the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service as Eighth US Army PM in Korea. Maj Gen Benjamin H. Pochyla, ASAEPG commander presents the award. Colonel Bieri, the Post's new PM, was cited for his firm and effective liaison with Korean law enforcement agencies that helped disclose and destroy several groups engaged in extensive criminal activities involving narcotics.

French Policeman Lauded

Orleans, France—The US Army Communications Zone, Europe (COMZ) "medallion" is a bronze plaque bearing the "Lifeline to the Front Line" insignia of this command. It is presented to top-ranking military and civilian dignitaries as a souvenir of their visit to the headquarters and a friendly memento of the command and its mission of providing logistical, communications and administrative support to all US military forces in Europe.

Recently, the COMZ Medallion was presented to a different kind of "V.I.P." and for a different reason. The man who received it was not a "little" man, for he stands out in the ranks by reason of his height. Even more important, he stands out like a bright beacon because of his habitual friendly smile in a job more often associated with stern looks or even scowls.

The COMZ Medallion, engraved "To Smiling Jean" was presented to Gendarme Jean Marcet of the Olivet (Loiret) Gendarmerie Post by Maj Gen Robert C. Kyser, COMZ Commanding General, as a token of friendship and esteem. The presentation was made in response to many tributes paid to "Smiling Jean" by members of the American military community who have been aided by him or who are greeted by his friendly smile each day as they pass through Olivet.

Spencer Promoted to E8

Chicago, Ill.—Richard S. Spencer, 5th MP Gp (CI) here, was recently promoted to master sergeant E8.

Presenting the stripes were Col Hobert W. Sharp, CO, 5th MP Gp and Sgt Maj James F. Coonce, Group sergeant major.

Brothers Complete 30 Years At Umatilla Army Depot

Hermiston, Ore.—The Nelson Brothers, Frank L. and Alvin, both recently completed 30 years in Federal Service.

The Army veterans, security guard captains at Umatilla Army Depot here, both started working at the depot in 1941. They are both grandfathers, reside on the same street in Hermiston and are originally from Seattle.

Kearney Receives Commission in Berlin



Berlin, Germany—PFC Frederick A. Kearney (center) a military policeman in the Berlin Brigade's 287th MP Co is sworn in as a new second lieutenant during a routine patrol stop at the Allied Check Point Charlie. Capt Harold N. Schneeweis (left), commanding officer of the 287th MP Co reads the oath of office while Lt Col Leonard Becicka, (2d from left) Berlin Brigade Provost Marshal, and Lt Col Normand E. Biglione (right), commanding officer, Special Troops, Berlin Brigade, pin on the bars.

Peters is USAEPG PM

Ft Huachuca, Ariz—Maj William G. Peters has been named provost marshal at the US Army Electronic Proving Ground here.

A 1955 graduate of the US Military Academy, the career officer has been assigned here since January 1965. Prior to being named provost marshal he served as military police project officer and automatic data processing systems staff officer with the Automatic Data Field Systems Design Agency here.

He entered the Army in June 1955 following graduation from the Academy. The major was initially assigned as an Infantry officer but in early 1962 transferred to the Military Police Corps.

Prior to arriving here he was assistant provost marshal of the 7th Inf Div in Korea. Since becoming a military police officer he has headed the 125th CID and Co B, 503d MP Bn, in Ft Bragg, N. C.

Wallace Attends CBR Course at Dugway PG

Dugway, Utah—Lt Col Bruce E. Wallace was one of a select group of high ranking military and civilian leaders who attended U. S. Army CBR Weapons Orientation Course conducted at the Army's chemical and biological proving ground at Dugway.

The Chemical, Biological and Radiological Orientation Course is designed to acquaint senior Department of Defense military and civilian personnel with the status of current and future chemical, biological and radiological weapons systems.

The subject matter presented also included doctrine and concepts of employment relating to new detection devices, protective equipment and decontamination procedures now being developed by the Army.

The course, which consisted of three and one-half days of classroom presentations and a field demonstration, was located at one of the largest land area proving grounds in the U. S. Dugway, with an area larger than the state of Rhode Island, tests and evaluates chemical and biological items for the entire Department of Defense.

30,000 MP Trainee Graduates at Gordon

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The 11 March graduation ceremony for Echo Company, 4th Training Brigade (MP), marked a special day in the history of the 4th Brigade. It was the occasion of the graduation of the 30,000th man to complete advanced individual training as a military policeman at Ft Gordon. Since the Brigade was formed in 1962 as the 4th Trng Regt, approximately 150 men have graduated each week from one of the ten training companies. The Army's troop increase has produced an even greater need for sufficient numbers of trained MPs and E Company's graduates numbered 329.

Pvt Raymond S. Lilak of Echo Co became number 30,000 when he stepped forward to receive a plaque from Col Robert A. Satterfield, brigade commanding officer. The plaque bears a scroll commemorating the date and the event and has on it the crossed pistol insignia of the Military Police Corps.



Pvt Raymond S. Lilak, E Co, 4th Trng Bde (MP), is presented a plaque from Col Robert A. Satterfield, Brigade Commander, commemorating him as the 30,000th MP graduate to complete MP training at Ft Gordon since 1962, the activation of the 4th Trng Bde.

Bullock Awarded ACM

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt Col Baxter M. Bullock, executive officer, 4th Trng Bde (MP) here, was recently awarded the Third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal by Maj Gen Walter B. Richardson, CG, Ft Gordon.

Colonel Bullock was cited for service as Chief, Training Division, Office of Military Assistance, US Army Forces Southern Command at Ft Amador, C. Z. from 21 June 1963 to 13 January 1966.

He was additionally cited for his personnel direction of operations which resulted in the successful evacuation of over 1 500 US personnel from Panama during the civil disturbance in January 1964.

Ketchum Commands 552d

Ft Benning, Ga.—Lt John L. Ketchum assumed command of the 552d MP Co recently, replacing Capt David R. Kennedy who assumed command of the 300th MP Co here.

Lieutenant Ketchum, after completing OCS in 1963, served as executive officer of the 181st MP Co, Florida NG. He attended MP Officer Basic Course at the US Army MP School in 1964.

He is a former employee of the Miami Springs Police Department and is a graduate of the Dade County Police Academy.

Nepal Army Officers Visit Military Police School

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Two officers of the Nepal Army recently made a visit to the US Army Military Police School here.

Lt Gen Singha Bahadur Basnyat, Chief of the General Staff, Royal Nepal Army and Lt Col Mohn Pratap Shah, CO, Recruit Training Center, Royal Nepal Army, visited Col Fred G. Steiner, MP School Commandant and received briefings on the operations of the School.

The two Nepal Army Officers also visited the facilities of the MP School and received briefings on the facilities.

USAREUR PM Promotes Three Officers

Heidelberg, Germany—Col Karl W. Gustafson, PM, USAREUR, recently promoted three officers to lieutenant colonel and lieutenant.

Receiving the silver oak leaves of lieutenant colonel were R. W. Hooker, Ass't Chief, Operations Br, PMD and S. H. Smith, Plans Br, PMD.

Receiving a promotion to first lieutenant was F. L. Sackal, CO, 579th MP Co (Rwy Gd).

Hq Det, 2d MP Gp Wins Seventh Army Savings Award

Nurnberg, Germany—Hqs and Hqs Det, 2d MP Gp here, recently received its second Seventh US Army Savings Award.

The award was presented to Capt John H. Ieans, unit commander. by Col Robert E. Vail, CO, 2d MP Gp. The award covered the period 1 July-31 December 1965.

4th Bde Promotions

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Five enlisted men of the 4th Trng Bde (MP) here, were recently promoted one grade by Col Robert A. Satterfield, CO, 4th Trng Bde.

Receiving promotions were SSgts Rodger M. Marion, Gene I. Eubanks and Dorris S Johnson; Sgt Robert G. Huffstickler and Sp4 Laverne H. George.

Six EM of 226th MP Co Awarded Certificates

Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Lt Col Eugene F. Trinklein, Ft Benjamin Harrison PM, presented certificates of achievement to six MPs of the 226th MP Co recently, for exceptional performance of duty.

They were cited for displaying the highest degree of initiative, loyalty, and dedication to duty, coupled with their professionalism as MPs in preventing accidents, controlling and directing traffic and investigating accidents which occurred on the installation.

Cited were Sp4s Walter L. Whitford, James R. Conklin, Elias Taratuta, Robert P. Abraham, James T. O'Connor and Roger A. Kline.

Police Officials in Tacoma Receive Plaques from AFP

Tacoma, Wash.—In a recent ceremony at the City/County Bldg, Tacoma, Tacoma Police Chief Charles B. Zittel and Pierce County Sheriff Jack Berry were presented plaques by the Puget Sound Area AFP.

Lt Col Ralph A. George, CO, made the presentations in noting almost 15 years of active cooperation and close friendship between the Armed Forces Police and the two civilian police agencies.

All three organizations conduct operations from headquarters in the same building which speeds the return to military control of all military apprehendees.

Johnson Awarded ACM

Cp Zama, Japan—The Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service in the Republic of Vietnam, was recently presented to Sgt D. K. Johnson, 294th MP Det, Cp Drake, by Col Ernst F. Liebmann, USARJ PM.

He was cited for the period April to November 1965 while serving with the 716th MP Bn.

Druit Presented ACM

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Capt Clifford A. Druit, Industrial Defense and Physical Security Committee, US Army MP School, was recently awarded the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal by Col Fred G. Steiner, Commandant, MP School.

Captain Druit was cited for the period 5 September 1964 to 15 March 1966.

MPOB Honor Graduate



Ft Gordon, Ga.—1st Lt Isadore B. Helburn, III, receives the Association of the US Army Plaque from Col David R. Dingeman, CO, US Army Combat Developments Command MP Agency. The award was made at the recent MP Officer Basic Course graduation ceremony of which Lieutenant Helburn was class leader and honor graduate.

First Annual PM Conference Held at First US Army



Ft George G. Meade, Md.—The first annual First US Army PM Conference was held recently at Ft Meade. Prime consideration during the two-day meeting was given to the changes of regulations and areas of designated responsibility that occurred with the consolidation of the First and Second Armies at the beginning of the year. Col James K. Watts, First US Army PM, hosted the conference. In the photo are the PM representatives of the 15-state First US Army.

Kuntze Honored By Vietnamese Military



Saigon, Vietnam—The CO of the US Navy's Hq Support Activity, Saigon, Capt Archie C. Kuntze, USN, receives the Vietnamese Medal of Honor, First Class, for his accomplishments in the Capital City area over the past two years. Maj Gen Le Nguyen Khang, CG, Capital Military Region and Military Governor of Saigon, presents the award during a recent ceremony. The citation made special note of the MP cooperation with the Vietnamese security forces, which Captain Kuntze is overall commander. (USN Photo)

549th Wins Best Mess Award

Ft Amador, C. Z.—For best Army mess hall facilities and services during January, SSgt Rafael Rivera, Mess Sgt, 549th MP Co, Ft Davis, was awarded the traveling US Army Forces Southern Command Best Mess Trophy.

The trophy is displayed for a month at a time in mess halls chosen for the honor by an inspecting team from USARSO.

The plaque was presented to Sergeant Rivera and Capt Stephen R. Taylor, 549th CO, by Col William F. Kernan, Deputy Commander, USARSO.

Brady is SOM at TFAD

France—PFC Edward Brady, 61st MP Co, TFAD, France, was recently selected as Soldier of the Month at TFAD.

Private Brade is a selected OCS applicant and is presently at OCS at Ft Benning, Ga.

Seebeck Receives Warrant

Ft McPherson, Ga.—Horst Seebeck, a criminal investigator assigned to Det H, 3d MP Gp (CI), Ft Rucker, Ala. was recently promoted from the enlisted ranks to warrant officer.

Boland Wins Air Medal

Chicago, Ill.—Capt Jimmie D. Boland, OIC, Ft Leavenworth Field Office, Det B, 5th MP Gp (CI), was recently presented the Air Medal for service in Vietnam.

Col Hobert W. Sharp, CO, 5th MP Gp, made the presentation.

Renn is CWO, W-2

Cp Zama, Japan—Robert Renn, PM Div, US Army Japan, was recently promoted to chief warrant officer, W-2, by Col Ernst F. Liebmann, PM, USARJ.

55th MP Co Lauded

Uijongbu, Korea—Brig Gen Robert H. Safford, I Corps (Gp) CofS, recently presented the I Corps Commander's Organization Maintenance Award to Capt Loyd A. Barrentine, 55th MP Co commander.

All non-divisional support units in the Corps area compete for the semiannual award. The 55th received the highest rating ever given by the CMMI team to cop the award.

THE MPA SPORTS HI-LITES

720th MP Bn is Hood Basketball Champs

Ft Hood, Tex.—Recently, the 720th MP Bn basketball team won the III Corps and Ft Hood Basketball Tournament.

The team's record for the 1965-66 season was 16-2. After a slow start, in which they lost their first two games, the team made a come-back to win 16 straight. The final game was won in the last seconds of overtime.

The team members were Sgt Norman G. Eck, Capt Peter A. Davis, Sp4 Wayne A. Phuhl, Cpl Kenneth A. Sheridan, Sp4 Paul F. Snipes, PFC King A. Dansler, Jr, Cpl Cornelius Williams and Lt James P. Jett.

Capt Davis was the team's coach as well as a player.

Ft Myer Pistol Team Takes Third Place in MDW Matches



Ft Myer, Va.—Sgt Freddie Briggins, captain of the Ft Myer Team, is presented the 3d place MDW Pistol Match Trophy from Maj Gen Curtis J. Herrick, CG, MDW. Sergeant Briggins, 561st MP Co, paced all shooters by winning first place in the rapid fire event, first place in the National Match Course, third place in slow fire and won the Grand Aggregate Award for Individual Matches. The matches were held at the Ft Myer Indoor Pistol Range.

Second Place Winner in PMG Match Awarded Medal, Certificate



Ft Carson, Colo.—Sp4 William J. Gearon, 5th MP Co, 5th Inf Div (Mech), accepts the Second Place Certificate in the Annual Provost Marshal General Pistol Marksmanship Competition for 1965. In addition to placing second as a team, four members of the unit won individual awards by placing in the top ten firers. Making the presentation to Specialist Gearson, team captain, is Capt Thomas S. Molskow, CO, 5th MP Co and 1st Sgt William J. Campbell.

503d Wins Trophy

Frankfurt, Germany — The 503d MP Co basketball team recently was presented a trophy for finishing in second place in the 3d Armd Div's Company Level Basketball League.

The team, coached by SSgt D. W. Hendricks, finished the season with a 9-1 record.

DoD Guard Cops Match

Tobyhanna, Pa.—The Outstanding Marksmanship Award was presented to Joseph G. Janosov, Security and Intelligence Div, Tobyhanna Army Depot recently by Lt Gregg A. Love, PM.

Mr Janosov scored 480 of a possible 500 points and runnerup, Mr John J. Wallace, had 450 points.

Adleta Wins Pistol Match

Kornwestheim, Germany — 1st Lt Thomas L. Adleta, Co C, 385th MP Bn, was the first place firer at the annual "Friendship Shooting Match" held at the Ettlingen rifle range.

Participating in the match were members of Co C, 385th, German MPs and German civilian police.

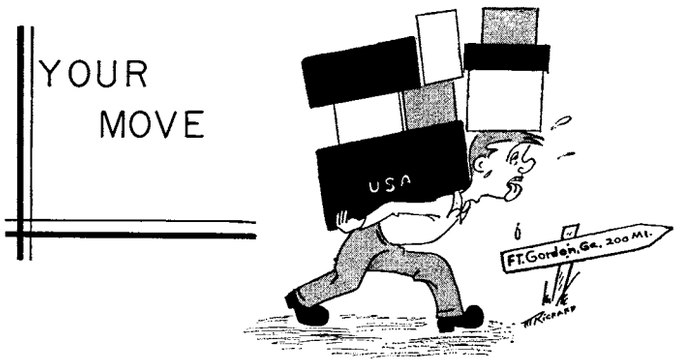
Lieutenant Adleta shot a 96 of a possible 100 with a duty .45 caliber pistol.

529th Wins in Sports

Heidelberg, Germany—Two teams of the 529th MP Co (USAREUR Honor Guard) recently emerged victorious in two different team competitions.

The 529th Rifle Team won second place honors in the Special Troops USAREUR Rifle Marksmanship program for 1966.

The basketball team won first place in their league of the Special Troops 1965-1966 Company Level Basketball League.



The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in DA Special Orders 29 through 53.

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col (AUS)
William J. Merlo (40)

Maj/Lt Col (AUS)
Wilburn A. Clifton (51)
William P. Hood (44)
Patrick G. Kelly (35)
Daniel T. Larkin (44)
John H. Pearson (36)
Robert W. Root (41)
Malcolm R. Smith (34)
Sam H. Smith (40)
William G. Trigg (43)
Leonard O. Walker (45)

Capt/Maj (RA)
Albert W. Scott (31)

Capt/Maj (AUS)
Quannah McDaniel (43)
Willis B. Smith (38)

1st Lt/Capt (RA)
Herbert E. Langendorff, Jr (38)
David K. Macci (38)

CWO, W-2/CWO, W-3 (AUS)
Theodore Gutterud (35)

CHANGE OF STATIONS

Col Nicholas D. Rudziak from Carlisle Bks, Pa. to USA Elm USMACV, APO San Francisco 96243 EDCSA 14 Jul 66 (52)

Col Edwin W. Vail from Norfolk, Va. to USA Med Fld Actv Unit, WRAMC, Washington, D. C. for dy w/OTSG (45)

Col Winston E. Wallace from Ft Monroe, Va. to North Dakota State Univ, Fargo, N. D. Dtl as PMS, EDCSA 16 Jun 66 (40)

Lt Col Robert A. Armstrong from Washington, D. C. to 90th MP Det, APO San Francisco 96243 EDCSA 27 Jun 66 (29)

Lt Col John J. Cullen from Washington, D. C. to Hq USARPAC, APO San Francisco 96558 EDCSA 27 Aug 66 (53)

Maj James R. Barker from Ft Ritchie, Md. to 89th MP Gp, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 27 Jul 66 (39)

Maj LeRoy H. Fargason from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Michigan State Univ, E. Lansing, Mich. (20 wks) EDCSA 27 May 66 (50)

Maj Eugene A. Ginda from Ft Jay, N. Y. to USARAL Repl Det, APO Seattle 98749 EDCSA 1 Aug 66 (37)

Maj George R. Maida from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Hq Fld Forces Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96240 EDCSA 1 Aug 66 (45)

Maj William J. McClain from Anniston, Ala. to USA Msl Spt Comd, Redstone Arsenal, Ala. (38)

Capt Edward C. Bigley from Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md. to Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Tex. (33)

Capt Michael Q. Chester from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Michigan State Univ, E. Lansing, Mich. (20 wks) EDCSA 27 May 66 (50)

Capt William A. Hewitt from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 504th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 10 Jun 66 (53)

Capt Anthony R. Libonati from Ft Campbell, Ky. to USAREUR (Germany) EDCSA 15 Jun 66 (32)

Capt Robert W. Short from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 89th MP Gp, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 20 Jun 66 (53)

Capt Ronald M. Shum from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USASCC-Pacific/SE Asia, APO San Francisco 96243 EDCSA 20 Jun 66 (51)

Capt Gordon R. Tassi from Ft Belvoir, Va. to 716th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96243 EDCSA 13 Jun 66 (42)

Capt Robert F. Townsend from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USASCC-Pacific / SE Asia, APO San Francisco 96243 EDCSA 20 Jun 66 (51)

Capt Forrest P. Witter from Ft Polk, La. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO San Francisco 96220 EDCSA 1 Jul 66 (51)

Capt William J. Wolff from Ft Eustis, Va. to 716th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96243 EDCSA 8 Jun 66 (29)

1st Lt Blanton B. Allen from Killeen, Tex. to 630th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96312 EDCSA 5 Aug 66 (52)

1st Lt Phillip G. Barnett from Ft Benning, Ga. to 88th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 27 Jun 66 (45)

1st Lt Ernest L. Byrd from Ft Hood, Tex. to 1st Cav Div, APO San Francisco 96490 EDCSA 25 Jul 66 (46)

1st Lt David R. Cooper from Ft Belvoir, Va. to 504th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 28 Jul 66 (52)

1st Lt William E. Gentner from Ft Hood, Tex. to 1st Inf Div, APO San Francisco 96345 EDCSA Jul 66 (51)

1st Lt Robert A. Harvie from Ft Hood, Tex. to Hq Fld Forces Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96240 EDCSA 26 Jul 66 (51)

1st Lt Jefferson D. Kirby, III from Redstone Arsenal, Ala. to 504th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 26 Jul 66 (51)

1st Lt Kenneth M. Mitchell from Ft Dix, N. J. to 1st Inf Div, APO San Francisco 96345 EDCSA 6 Jul 66 (51)

1st Lt David E. Miller from Ft Irwin, Calif. to 66th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 16 Aug 66 (51)

1st Lt James D. Strader from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 89th MP Gp, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 9 Jun 66 (53)

1st Lt Joseph Weston, II from Ft Ritchie, Md. to 88th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 2 Jun 66 (39)

2d Lt David K. Bradley from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to 272d MP Co, APO San Francisco 96240 EDCSA 22 Jul 66 (51)

2d Lt Larry K. Coleman from Killeen, Tex. to 504th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 27 Jun 66 (52)

2d Lt James L. Cupp from Ft Knox, Ky. to 1st Cav Div, APO San Francisco 96490 EDCSA 25 Jul 66 (46)

2d Lt Hayes P. Haddox from Ft Huachuca, Ariz. to 272d MP Co, APO San Francisco 96240 EDCSA 22 Jul 66 (51)

2d Lt Michael R. Johnson from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 272d MP Co, APO San Francisco 96240 EDCSA 2 Jul 66 (51)

2d Lt Stephen Kotch, Jr from Ft Hood, Tex. to 1st Inf Div, APO San Francisco 96345 EDCSA 15 Aug 66 (46)

2d Lt Lamar E. Lawson from Ft Hood, Tex. to 504th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 27 May 66 (53)

2d Lt Joseph J. Leahy, III from Ft Myer, Va. to 88th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 2 Jun 66 (51)

2d Lt John M. McNamara, Jr from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 615th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 17 Jun 66 (51)

2d Lt Robert H. More from Ft Belvoir, Va. to 560th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 27 Jun 66 (52)

2d Lt Joseph C. Murray from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to 716th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96243 EDCSA 21 Jun 66 (51)

2d Lt Thomas A. O'Malley from Ft Ord, Calif. to 615th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 21 Jul 66 (53)

2d Lt Henri L. Petit, Jr from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 514th MP Plt, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 5 Aug 66 (51)

2d Lt Herbert Pitta, Jr from Ft Lee, Va. to 504th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 12 Jun 66 (53)

2d Lt Charles M. Selkirk from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to 630th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96312 EDCSA 5 Jul 66 (52)

2d Lt Kenneth G. Smith from Ft Hood, Tex. to 66th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 5 Jul 66 (52)

2d Lt Wendell I. Smith from Ft Hood, Tex. to 2d Bde, 25th Inf Div, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 25 Jun 66 (53)

2d Lt Richard J. Staron from Ft Belvoir, Va. to 630th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96312 EDCSA 6 Jun 66 (51)

2d Lt Robert T. Turi from Ft Ritchie, Md. to 2d Bde, 1st Inf Div, APO San Francisco 96345 EDCSA 3 Jun 66 (45)

2d Lt John G. Willis, Jr from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 557th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96307 EDCSA 2 Jul 66 (52)

CWO, W-4 William Kraus from Chicago, Ill. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO San Francisco 96220 EDCSA 23 Aug 66 (29)

CWO, W-4 Dock A. Stripling from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany) (42)

CWO, W-4 Robert J. Wilson from Ft Lewis, Wash. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO San Francisco 96220 EDCSA 23 Aug 66 (51)

CWO, W-3 George E. Bonville from Detroit, Mich. to USAREUR (Germany) EDCSA 26 Jul 66 (29)

CWO, W-3 Joseph R. Brennan from Ft Hayes, Ohio to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO San Francisco 96220 EDCSA 2 Aug 66 (37)

CWO, W-3 Arthur Walters from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 515th MP Det (CI), APO San Francisco 96343 EDCSA 23 Aug 66 (38)

CWO, W-2 Donald G. Arness from Ft Sheridan, Ill. to 40th MP Det, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 9 Jun 66 (33)

CWO, W-2 Cletus O. Behel from Ft McPherson, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany) EDCSA 21 Jun 66 (38)

CWO, W-2 Joseph O. Hughes, Jr from Ft Rucker, Ala. to 40th MP Det, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 11 Jul 66 (38)

CWO, W-2 James R. Johnson from USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. to 6th MP Det, USAREUR, APO New York 09403 EDCSA 9 Aug 66 (32)

CWO, W-2 James P. Kousoulas from Ft Sheridan, Ill. to USAREUR (Germany) EDCSA 23 Aug 66 (33)

CWO, W-2 Francis J. McDonnell from Ft Stewart, Ga. to 87th MP Det, APO San Francisco 96243 EDCSA 20 Jul 66 (33)

CWO, W-2 Clair J. Scott from Presidio of San Francisco to USAREUR (Germany) (44)

CWO, W-2 Clarence C. Wallace, Jr from Ft Jackson, S. C. to 521st MP Det, APO San Francisco 96343 EDCSA 1 Sep 66 (51)

CWO, W-2 James W. Welch from Ft Lee, Va. to USAREUR (Germany) EDCSA 23 Aug 66 (32)

WO, W-1 Lindell R. Bishop from Ft Hood, Tex. to 504th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 27 May 66 (33)

WO, W-1 Clyde W. Doyle from Ft Riley, Kans. to 513th MP Det, APO San Francisco 96233 EDCSA 23 Aug 66 (39)

WO, W-1 Keith A. Mott from Ft MacArthur, Calif. to USAREUR (France) EDCSA 26 Jul 66 (32)

WO, W-1 George F. Pettis from Ft Jackson, S. C. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO San Francisco 96220 EDCSA 1 Sep 66 (37)

WO, W-1 John L. Rosbury from Ft MacArthur, Calif. to 504th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 27 Jul 66 (52)

WO, W-1 Robert A. Roulier from Ft Riley, Kans. to 40th MP Det, APO San Francisco 96238 EDCSA 9 Aug 66 (52)

WO, W-1 Veryl O. Warford from Ft Hood, Tex. to 534th MP Co, APO New York 09827 EDCSA 28 Aug 66 (29)

Sgt Maj Lee P. Fitzgerald from Washington, D. C. to Hq Fld Force Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96240 (43)

1st Sgt Eugene W. Linkous from Ft Campbell, Ky. to 294th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96343 (38)

1st Sgt James L. Rose from Ft Riley, Kans. to 709th MP Bn, APO New York 09169 (33)

MSgt Clifford Jackson from Ft Jay, N. Y. to 2d Admin Co, APO San Francisco 96224 EDCSA 1 Jul 66 (40)

MSgt Jack C. McClary from Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. to 294th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96343 (38)

MSgt Andrew J. Venezia from Edgewood Arsenal, Md. to 94th MP Bn, APO New York 09227 EDCSA 1 Aug 66 (39)

REASSIGNED

Lt Col Albert R. Escola from OTPMG, Washington, D. C. to USA Elm The National War College, Washington, D. C. (52)

Lt Col Keith L. Monroe from OTPMG, Washington, D. C. to ODCSOPS, Washington, D. C. (40)

Lt Col Gordon D. Rowe from Washington, D. C. to MDW, Washington, D. C. for dy w/ DCSPER Sp Rev Bd (34)

Maj Philip L. Ash, Jr from OTPMG, Washington, D. C. to 1st MP Det, Washington D. C. (40)

Maj John F. Quinn from Washington, D. C. to MDW, Washington, D. C. for dy w/DCSPER Sp Rev Bd (34)

TRANSFERRED

Capt William J. Edwards from Inf to MPC (38)

Capt Carl S. Kizer from Inf to MPC (3 Jun 66) (46)

1st Lt Charles D. Adams from Inf to MPC (39)

1st Lt Charles E. Pritchard from Inf to MPC (37)

1st Lt James A. Sharpe, Jr from MPC to AGC (32)

1st Lt Ralph B. Thomas from Inf to MPC (32)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

(In RA)

Maj Walter E. Hooper (52)

Maj Albert Poteat (52)

Capt Edward H. Demorest (52)

Capt Rabun C. Sanders, Jr (52)

RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY

Maj Edward F. Henderson (44)

Capt Wallace K. Mount (44)

RETIREMENTS

Col Anthony E. Papa (338)

Lt Col Donald S. Beyer (43)

Lt Col Harry J. Painter (36)

Lt Col Floyd V. Perrine (45)

Lt Col Donald A. Synnott (64)

Capt James M. Waters as Maj (52)

CWO, W-2 Albert S. Loyd (49)

CWO, W-2 Norman G. Zalfa (51)

Sgt Maj Etle R. Enrice (36)

1st Sgt Marshall L. Cupples (36)

MSgt E8 O'Neil P. De Noux (33)

MSgt E8 James H. Gorman (40)

MSgt E8 Arthur H. Hicks (46)

MSgt E8 Albert H. Lavery (49)

1st Sgt Jo S. Lineberry (43)

MSgt E8 Charles J. Mills (36)

1st Sgt Aurelius Pinto (41)

1st Sgt Eugenio Ramos (39)

SFC E7 E. L. Breiding (49)

SFC E7 Addison M. Dennis (33)

PSgt E7 Howard A. Drew (34)

Sp7 Bruce H. Hallett (52)

Sp7 William M. Jones (40)

SFC E7 George A. Kirn (50)

MSgt E7 Daniel W. Lare (33)

SFC E7 W. A. McAnany (32)

SFC E7 Edgar H. Pierce (38)

SFC E7 Edward J. Schultz (41)

SFC E7 Edward E. Seffens (35)

SFC E7 Harold Stewart (53)

SFC Dewey M. Watts (44)

SFC E7 Clyde S. Williams (34)

MSgt E7 Henry J. Wrbas (41)

SSgt Clarence K. Aweau (34)

SFC E6 William H. Barnett (32)

SFC E6 James M. Blalock (32)

SFC Eldon J. Brown (51)

SSgt Henry E. Butler (33)

SSgt Harry J. Carey (32)

SSgt Don H. Carter (38)

SFC E6 Harlan E. Cook (53)

SSgt R. C. Curtsinger (44)

SSgt Donald A. Dayton (37)

SFC E6 John H. Dowling (49)

SSgt John O. Green (37)

SSgt Edward C. Heitz (32)

SSgt Allen W. Hess (50)

SSgt T. R. Jackson (43)

SFC E6 Joe E. Kelly (32)

Sp6 Alan R. Kursevski (50)

SFC E6 F. R. Malaspina (36)

SSgt John R. McCaslin (42)

SSgt John P. Pawenski (43)

SSgt Claude Richardson (46)

SSgt Vito J. Ruggieri (33)

SFC E6 Harlon R. Sheets (51)

SFC E6 Edward L. Tyree (36)

SFC E6 Kenneth B. Wadley (53)

SSgt Sidney Zuburg (51)

Sgt Wallace H. Batten (39)

Sgt Jess W. Blankenship (45)

Sgt James L. Bowen (41)

Sgt Eiland Collins, Jr (40)

Sgt Gale H. Frobish (52)

Sgt Robert J. Moore (44)

Sp5 W. R. Lukkonen (32)

Cpl Billy E. Rike (40)

OVERSEAS OFFICER RETURNEES

The following actual and projected changes in station have been reported for the month of May 1966 by the Chief, MP Branch, OPD, Office of Personnel Operations, DA. Projected assignments are subject to change without notice.

Lt Col Lester J. Zucker from Italy to Dallas, Tex.

Maj Ludie E. Kinney from Germany to Presidio of SF, Calif.

Maj John P. Myers from Germany to Vietnam.

Capt Ted S. Chesney from Vietnam to University of Ala.

Capt Harry V. Daniels from Korea to Hawaii.

Capt Joel L. Koford from Vietnam to Ft Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt John Morrissey from Vietnam to Claremont, Calif.

Capt Michael L. Harvey from Vietnam to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt Robert T. Haas from Germany to Ft Polk, La.

1st Lt Frederick S. Hughes from France to Ft Sill, Okla.

2d Lt Jeffrey A. Dease from Korea to Germany.

2d Lt Dennis K. Morris from Korea to Presidio of SF, Calif.

2d Lt Larry E. Smith from Korea to Ft Meade, Md.

2d Lt Lawrence D. Tull from Korea to Germany.

2d Lt David K. Wiles from Korea to Ft Knox, Ky.

CWO, W-4 Eugene R. Calabro from Korea to Vietnam.

CWO, W-3 Marvin T. Farmer from France to Ft McPherson, Ga.

CWO, W-3 Glenn James from Vietnam to Italy.

CWO, W-2 Raymond J. Dinitto from France to Ft Stewart, Ga.

CWO, W-2 Edward G. Donlon from Germany to Seneca, N. Y.

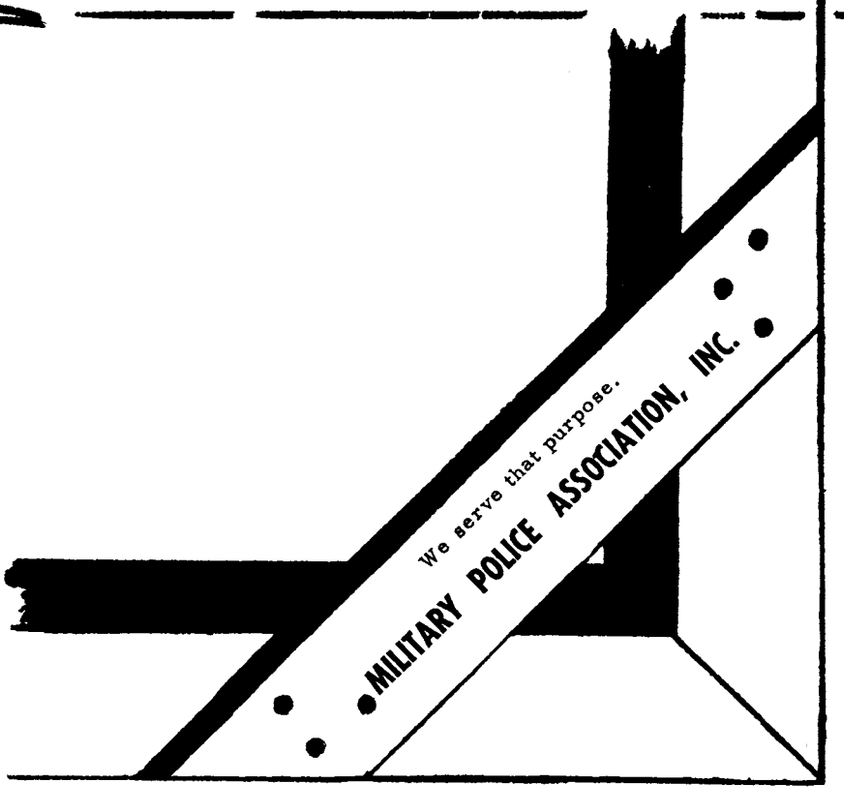
CWO, W-2 Michael Janetis from Germany to Fort Dix, N. J.

CWO, W-2 Edmund G. Page from Korea to Fort Devens, Mass.

WO, W-1 Duane E. Allen from Hawaii to Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.

WO, W-1 Robert W. Moody from Korea to Ft Myer, Va.

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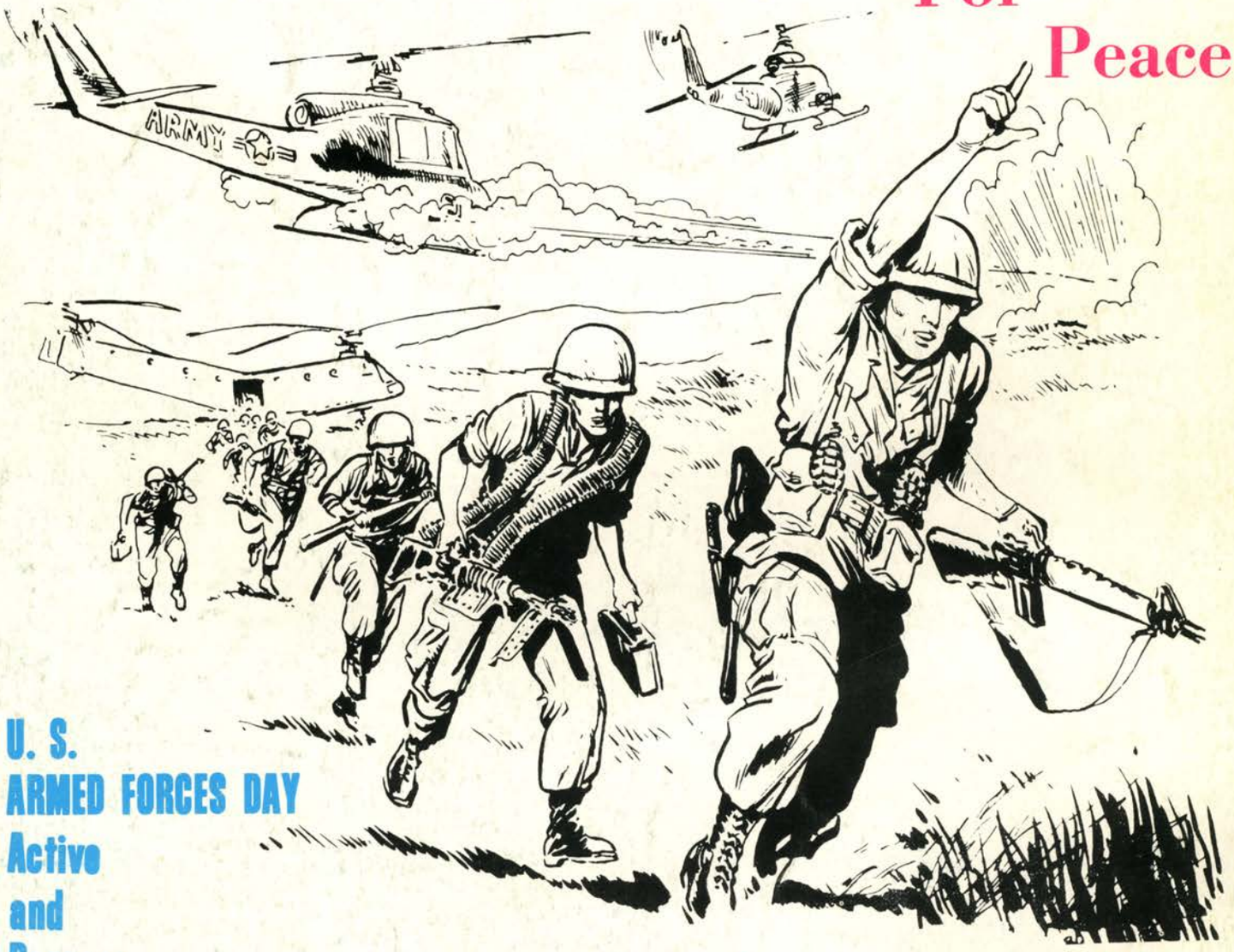
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