MILITARY POLICE
Journal
August, 1966



The 559th MP Company at Fort Monroe

see page 20

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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VOLUME XVI **August, 1966** **NUMBER 1**

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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 photograph, forwarded to us by Fort Monroe Provost Marshal Lt Col A. F. Mulberry, shows the National Salute Battery of the 559th Military Police Company during ceremonies for Memorial Day 1966. This task is performed by many other Military Police units throughout the world. A story highlighting the activities of the 559th is found on page 20.

* * * * *

"REFERENCES FOR MPC USE," a listing originally compiled for limited distribution, is now available to all who have a need and use for publications which affect Military Police operations and administration. General distribution was decided upon when the listing was found to be very useful at all levels.

The listing includes selected Army Regulations, DA Pamphlets, Field Manuals, Technical Manuals, Army Training Programs and Tests, Army Subject Schedules, Tables of Organization, Distribution, and Allowances, PMG Technical Bulletins, Supply Manuals and Bulletins, and US Army Military Police School Special Texts and Student References. A supplement lists Military Police Training Films and Graphic Training Aids.

Copies are now available upon written request (a postal card will do) to the US Army Military Police School, ATTN: TL/VA, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

* * * * *

The JOURNAL congratulates four outstanding graduates of the Military Police Advanced Individual Training cycles at the 4th Trng Bde (MP). Those receiving the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and Letter were Pvts Joseph C. Reed, Co E; Herschel R. Pickett, Co K; David L. Nash, Co D; and Norman R. Firebaugh. Photos of Reed, Nash, and Firebaugh appear below.

* * * * *

Because of the need for policemen in the Tampa, Florida area, the St. Petersburg Junior College, has developed a unique program specifically designed for Military Policemen who have completed their service obligation and want to continue in law enforcement. Those men interested in obtaining further facts about how to obtain an education and at the same time gain experience on a local police force, contact Mr. James A. Kelly, Department of Police Administration, St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg, Florida 33710.

* * * * *

The city of Columbia, South Carolina has openings for police officers. Salary range is from $4,706 to $6,032 annually, with good retirement program. Requirements are: 21 to 45 years of age; 5′8″ to 6′2″ height, 160-220 pounds weight; and good physical condition. Inquiries should be addressed to Personnel Office, City Hall, Columbia.

* * * * *

Applications for openings on the King County Sheriff's Department, Seattle, Washington, are opening this month. State law requires that applicants must have resided in the State of Washington for at least one year, however in the case of armed forces personnel special circumstances such as duty station within the state may cause a waiver of the requirement. Those interested in more information write to Chief Examiner, Sheriff's Civil Service Commission, 843 King County Court House, Seattle, Washington 98104.

* * * * *

TRAINING NOTES

TM 19-251, Traffic Control Studies, has been submitted to the Adjutant General for printing.

This technical manual is a new publication designed to furnish detailed guidance to Provost Marshal traffic sections for the conduct of all types of traffic control studies. Included are instructions for studies pertaining to traffic control devices, vehicle registration, origin - destination, speed, speed-delay, volumes, roadway capacities, vehicle occupancy, pedestrians, observance of signs and signals, parking and accident records.

The manual stresses the capability of post Military Police to conduct studies as part of their routine operation.

Users of the manual are encouraged to submit any comments for its improvement or expansion to the Commandant, United States Army Military Police School, ATTN: Training Literature and Visual Aids Department, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

REED



NASH



FIREBAUGH





Let's Take The Mystery out of ADPS

By Maj Leslie M. Rosen

How many times have you heard someone say, "Automatic data processing (ADPS) is fine, but there isn't too much we can use it for in military police activities, and I don't really understand what it does anyway"? My purpose here is to show that there is a great deal that ADPS can do for the military police, and that what it does is really no mystery.

Some may ask, "Why bother?" The answer lies in the fact that every member of the military service is vitally affected by ADPS right now, and the portent of things to come is for greater involvement in ADPS for all of us, particularly in the Military Police Corps. For example, our personnel files at Department of the Army are maintained on magnetic tape. Every item in the supply system is processed at some point between procurement and issue by ADPS. At most of our larger installations our pay is computed by ADPS. In the military police field, vehicle registration is handled by computer at many installations. Some commands have begun maintaining military police statistics using ADPS. In the not too distant future, unless we understand what ADPS is and how to use it to our advantage, we are going to find ourselves unable to respond to the desires of our Commanders.

WHAT IS AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING?

In order to understand what ADPS is and how to use it, we must first understand what is meant by data processing. Data (though plural in form, used here in the singular) is a particle of information—a fact. Data processing then, is the classifying, sorting, calculating, summarizing, recording and communicating of facts to produce records and reports. (In addition to investigating incidents, the function of the Military Police is to classify, sort, calculate, summarize and record the facts and communicate them to the appropriate Commander. It becomes clear then, that the military police are in the data processing business.) Automatic data processing is the application of digital computers to the function of data processing.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF DATA PROCESSING

Computers are the latest development in a long history of data processing equipment. History records as the earliest data processing aid, the Chinese abacus, still in use in the Orient (Figure 1). Next developed was the mechanical calculator. These devices were limited in two important aspects. They were able to process numbers only and they were limited in speed to the capability of a human operator. The next step towards automation was the development of punched card data processing equipment in the 1890s (See Figure 2). This equipment was able to process alphabetic characters as well as numerics and was not limited to the speed of a human operator. Its speed was limited, however, in that it was a mechanical device operated by gears and cams. The electronic digital computer, developed in the mid-1940's, overcame all the limitations of earlier data processing equipment. It can handle alphabetic and numeric characters, and it can do so at virtually the speed of light since it depends on electronic rather than mechanical energy.

HOW A COMPUTER PROCESSES DATA

The electronic digital computer, as its name implies, operates on digits or numbers using electrical energy. All the data to be handled by a computer must first be translated into a language or code that the machine will understand and then converted into electrical impulses. Since electrical energy exists in only two conditions—it is either on or off, or it is positive or negative, it is necessary to use a code consisting of two digits for computer use. The code uses the digits 0 and 1

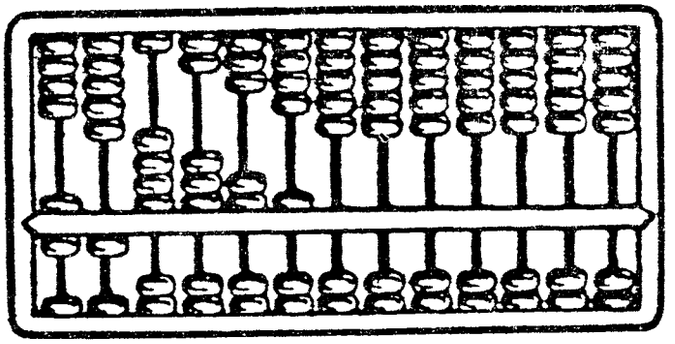


Figure 1. The Chinese Abacus

A Ribbon Entry

and is called a binary code. Every letter, number and punctuation mark fed into the computer must be translated into a code consisting of a series of ones and zeroes which are then converted to electrical impulses in much the same manner as Morse Code dots and dashes are for telegraphic transmission.

An automatic data processing system consists of six elements which can be likened to a bakery in their functions. The data or input to be processed by the system can be compared to the ingredients of a cake. The table on which we store the ingredients is analogous to the storage or memory element of an ADPS. The recipe, which tells us what ingredients to put in and in what sequence is the control unit. The oven where the cake is baked can be likened to the arithmetic and logic section. The cake itself is the output, and the telephone call to the person ordering the cake informing him that it is ready for pick up represents the communications linkage.

Thus, data is fed into an ADPS in the form of a code through an input device. It is called into and out of the storage or memory element, as required, by the control element. It is processed in the arithmetic and logic element. It comes out of the computer through an output device, and a communications link transmits the data between the user and the computer. (See Figure 3 page 6). All of this is accomplished according to a set of preplanned instructions (the program) previously stored in the computer.

HOW TO DETERMINE WHAT ADPS CAN DO FOR US

We have already shown that the military police are in the data processing business. (We produce records and reports by the ream.) How then can we best utilize ADPS? Rather than knowing examples of specific applications, it is more important to understand what types of operations lend themselves to automation.

Continued

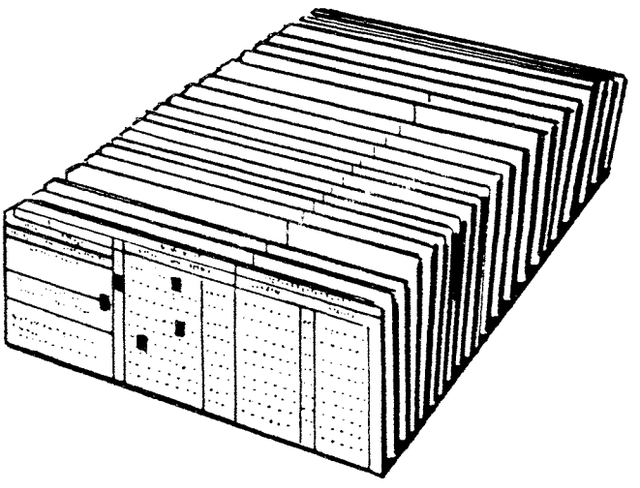


Figure 2. Punched card preceded ADPS

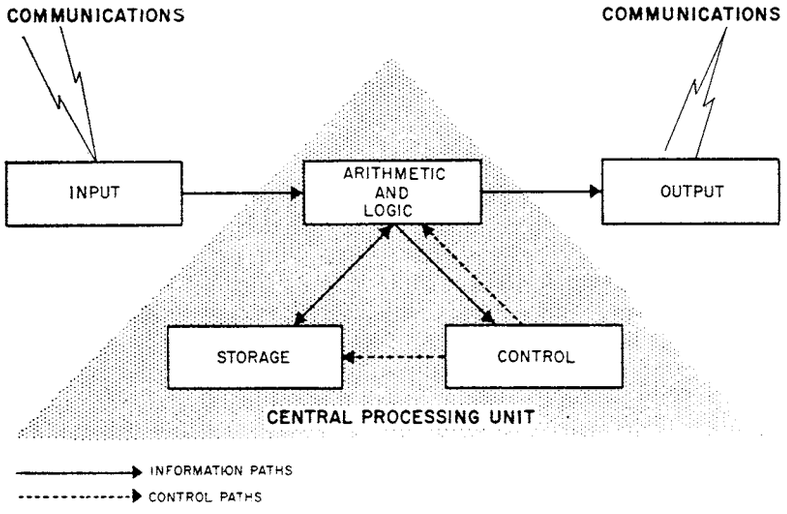


Figure 3. Functional Elements of an ADPS

ADPS *Continued*

The greatest advantage of ADPS lies in the speed with which it can handle large volumes of data. Therefore, when considering what operations lend themselves to automation, the first criteria are volume and speed. Any activities dealing with large volumes of data are susceptible to automation. Secondly, since computers operate according to a preplanned set of instructions (a program), only those activities which can be definitively preplanned should be considered. These activities are normally routine in nature. (Activities in which each case is unique requiring a decision based on a special set of rules can hardly be preplanned.) Finally, any activity requiring accuracy in the handling of data should be considered. Admittedly, mistakes do occur in automatic data processing systems, but they are errors based on erroneous input—human errors made by the people using and operating the system, not errors made by the machines. Once the ADPS has been properly programmed, it will accurately process all the data given it. Accuracy of output depends then only on the accuracy of the input.

To determine whether an activity lends itself to automation, an in-depth study is required. In official language it is called a feasibility study. It is part of a procedure known as systems analysis. The object of the study is to analyze the manual data processing system in use to determine the soundness of applying ADPS by answering the following questions:

1. What data is being processed?
2. How is it processed?
3. By whom is it processed?
4. Why is it processed?
5. Are there other ways to process it?
6. What is the *best* way to process it?

The results of the study might indicate that the manual system in use is the best method of processing data for the particular activity involved. Or it might recommend a switch to punched card operations as an adequate, but less expensive measure than full automation. A third alternative conclusion is full automation. Finally, the study might conclude that any combination of manual, mechanical or automatic data processing is the best solution for the specific area under study.

Assuming that a feasibility study has concluded that some form of automation is in order, the next step is an applicatio study. The application study is an extension of the feasibility study. Its purpose is to design an automatic data processing system to fit the needs of the user. Design of a system does not mean design of a computer, (although this could be the case), it means the design of a total system to include the type and means of input, processing to be accomplished, type and means of output, and the communications required to transmit the data to and from the system and its users. An important difference between an application study and a feasibility study is that the feasibility study is based upon information supplied by the user of the system, while the application study is based upon the recommendations of an ADPS programmer or systems analyst. The key factor is that both the feasibility and application study are based upon the needs of the user. The ADP system resulting from the studies is limited, for the most part, only by the knowledge and ingenuity of the user in determining current requirements and visualizing future capabilities.

HOW CAN THE MILITARY POLICE USE ADPS?

We have mentioned vehicle registration and statistica' reports as two ADPS applications already in use at vario installations and commands. These are only two applications now in use, and they do not by any means represent the only areas in which ADPS can be used for military police activities. Keeping in mind the criteria discussed above—speed, volume, accuracy, and routine—many other applications are suggested. One need only think of the many files the military police maintain, such as offender files, offense files, *Modus Operandi* files, case files, and statistical files. These files contain far more data than it is possible to use, utilizing manual data processing means alone. If only some means were available to process all the data currently on hand! The fact is that the means of utilizing this data is available now. All it takes is an automatic data processing system designed for military police purposes. From the files mentioned above we could gain information heretofore beyond our capability. The advantage of ADPS to the Military Police Corps is not necessarily in being able to do what we are currently doing more easily, but in being able to do much more, with the same information, than we could ever do before.

EN

Speech by General Turner Emphasizes Police Professionalism

Editor's Note: Speaking before the 77th session of the FBI National Academy graduation ceremony, Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, provided a clearer insight into the meaning of police professionalism. Although this speech was especially prepared for graduates of the FBI Academy, it has significance for us as military law enforcement personnel. General Turner, who spoke following an address by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, was the first military officer to speak before an FBI Academy graduating class. Except for a few introductory remarks, the text of the speech is printed here in its entirety.

Receiving Mr. Hoover's kind invitation to speak to the 77th Session of the FBI National Academy on the occasion of its graduation ceremony came as a delightful surprise. I must confess that I was flattered and proud, because no greater honor has ever been bestowed upon me. I hope you will forgive me this brief period of self-admiration; it didn't last very long because I turned the mirror to the wall—it's not hung very high—when I realized that I couldn't just stand here and smile. I would have to say something.

Realizing that my audience would have just completed a course of instruction during which they had been exposed to the professional wisdom and technical proficiency of the world's finest investigative agency, it was clear that I dare not address my remarks to technical matters, lest my modest knowledge be exposed to the world. I had not yet recovered from the thought of this frightening possibility when I learned that I was to be permitted to share the platform with the world renowned orator—the distinguished Vice President of the United States, Mr. Hubert Humphrey.

The prospect of being found out professionally and overwhelmed oratorically almost caused me to earn the dubious distinction of being the first general officer in the history of the United States Army, who went AWOL.

Now that I am here before you — my brief period of pompous pride long dissolved — and with the visible signs of anxiety reasonably controlled by tight bindings about my knees, I am overcome by another emotion.

I stand here before Mr. Humphrey, the strong right arm of our beloved President Johnson and Mr. Hoover, the world's most distinguished member of the law enforcement profession, and most significant of all, before a graduating class composed of police officers who have been carefully selected from police agencies all over the free world, whose selection was largely predicated on their obvious potential for enlightened leadership during the challenge laden years that lie ahead. Gentlemen the 77th Session of the FBI National Academy—in your presence—and mindful of the import your personal contributions will have on the law enforcement futures of the many agencies and countries you represent, I am overwhelmed with profound humility.

You, the members of this class, your predecessors and those who will follow you as participants in the sessions to come, together with your contemporaries who may not be privileged to attend the Academy, are the men charged with the responsibility of leading law enforcement into the hallowed halls of true professionalism. Your responsibility is a weighty one; your challenges will be many and complex; your obstacles will emerge from unexpected quarters; you will not always receive support from those whose support you deserve; you will be disappointed by the attitudes and reactions of those whom you serve; you will be attacked without justification and criticized without fault but, with a combination of courage, knowledge and dedication, you will succeed.

You, with the cooperation of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the governments you represent, will raise law enforcement to the level of a profession in the most distinguished and dignified meaning of that word.

The challenge inherent to the complexity of enforcing the law in our modern world deserves the application of professional talent and professional attitudes. Raising the law enforcement occupation to the level of a profession has been the worthy ambition of many police leaders for many years. There is an ever increasing public clamor for improved and more sophisticated police service. There are those who insist—and with some basis in fact—that our companions in the field of administration of criminal justice, specifically the judiciary, the legal profession, the penologists, have progressed in their fields more rapidly than have we policemen.

At any rate, we have come a long way from the mid-nineteenth century when law enforcement in this country was largely characterized by lawless violence. No longer is the lawman, contrary to the popular TV western portrayal, a hired killed who carried his warrant and his penal code in a holster. In those not so golden days, a miscreant was fortunate to survive his arrest. If he did, he could only look forward to representation by a so-called lawyer of dubious training and ethical standards that would have nauseated a crocodile, when he appeared before an unlettered judge whose wisdom was not diluted by annoying considerations of evidence and justice.

Those in the legal profession, the penologists and those concerned with extra-institutional correction embraced by parole and probation concepts, having solicited public support by a determined program of public education; and making their view known at every proper opportunity, now wear the mantle of professionalism when viewed by the public eye.

Continued

We, the police, who deal with the criminal in the cold light of his depredation and violence, have not yet received total acceptance as truly professionals, nor do we always give the public the benefit of our experience by making known our views on controversial issues.

We, too, must educate the public to an appreciation of our contribution to our society. We must speak out and give our citizens a knowledge of our views. While our position may not always parallel those of the jurist and the penologist, the legislators, and the citizens they represent, deserve the meaningful advice and counsel generated by our firsthand knowledge of crime and the criminal.

We can properly be heard because we, too, have been moving forward over the years and have increased our stature in terms of knowledge and understanding.

After a slow start and a number of alarming setbacks, we have moved rapidly since the early part of this century in the direction of police professionalism.

In their dramatic battle with—and victory over—the gangsters of post-prohibition days, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, G-Men, in the vernacular of the day, made abundantly clear to the public conscience that spirited enforcement by men of both qualification and integrity, responding to inspired, determined and courageous leadership, was an essential ingredient of any stable social structure. The FBI example was, in my considered opinion, the catalyst that stimulated, and sustained public insistence on police reform. The FBI National Academy and the complementary local training program of the Bureau were largely responsible for satisfying public demand for additional technical competence and inspired the emergence of professional training for policemen.

Today, we are in an era when the enforcement of the law can be cloaked with the dignity of the word "profession."

We have proceeded systematically toward our goal. We are ready for added responsibilities inherent to a "profession." This word is ordinarily applied to only those pursuits which require substantial study and training. We have moved progressively in the direction of academic preparation. The public deserves to know more of our accomplishments in this area.

The term "professional" implies that one has undergone certain tests of his fitness and has given proof of his qualifications.

A hallmark of a profession is a code of ethics, a way of life embracing a worthy body of moral principles. This code is being defined, in ever increasing clarity, by men at all levels of responsibility for its final emergence. Speak out. Tell the community of our standards and principles and its need to understand our position.

Finally, and perhaps most important, "professional" implies devotion to loftier than material goals. It incorporates obligations to others within, and without the profession, to society as an entity.

As professional policemen, we have, as our common goal, the betterment of our communities, our nation, our civilization. We devote ourselves to this end. You as police leaders instill in your subordinates an appreciation of personal dedication to principle, not mere compliance with regulations.

Our obligation, and the obligations of our subordinates, does not begin at the onset of the working day and terminate when we leave the office in the evening. We evidence in both our personal and our official lives an obvious dedication to the furtherance of the philosophy which defines our professional goals. Professionalism is not a garment that one puts on in order to adhere to acceptable standards of dress for a particular occasion. No. It is our way of life, a code of conduct with which we live.

On the surface, the police role in the administration of criminal justice is clearly defined. The legislators enact the laws. We, the police, gather evidence of violation. The prosecutor presents evidence to the court. The judiciary interprets the law as it applies to specific circumstances and persons. The penologists and their associates in the field of extra-institutional correction have the responsibility for treatment and, to a *large* degree, ultimate *disposition* of convicted offenders.

All of us, the police, the prosecutors, the judiciary and the penologists are part of a team. The attitudes and posture of any single member of this team have a direct and recognizable effect on every other member.

The post-World War II years have been characterized by increased concern over, yes, even almost preoccupation with, the rights of the accused person in his relations with the police.

I am in no way opposed; indeed, I favor, limiting the authority and prerogatives of policemen in order to assure that each of our citizens can enjoy a measure of privacy and protection commensurate with the inherent dignity of man. But we must not embark upon a path leading to a hateful circumstance where the legitimate interests of the law abiding elements of our communities are subordinated to the selfishly dangerous, personal interests of the deliberate criminal offender. Almost daily we learn of interpretations which further restrict the prerogatives of law enforcement officials. While these restrictions are sometimes presented to the public as advantages to everyone, they may be, in fact, of practical benefit only to those persons who can apply them to the concealment of their criminal guilt. Reasonable and prudent control over evidence collection procedures is a necessary safeguard. It is properly the subject of legislation. Legislators, charged with the heavy burden of accepting or rejecting proposed laws, and the public these legislators represent, have a right to thorough explanation by professional policemen of the reasonably expected impact of any proposed law, on law enforcement in the community and its contribution to or dilution of public order.

As professionals, we are obligated to present our views in a manner calculated to promote and extend public understanding of public problems. We are obliged to recommend promulgation of laws which we recognize to be in the public interest and we should not hesitate to sound the clarion cry of warning when the public interest is threatened.

Another problem facing police agencies today, and unless a remedy is found will be an increased burden in the future, is the unnecessary and imprudent release on the community at large of convicted offenders whose criminal behavior pattern is unchanged, or, indeed, even treated.

I am alarmed and dismayed at the frequency with which criminals who have repeatedly demonstrated their inability to conform to our standards or obey our laws are permitted to return to their criminal pursuits after only a modicum of treatment in custody or, in many instances, without any confinement at all.

Multi-syllable words explaining their behavior, notwithstanding failure to remove the criminal from opportunity to commit crime, and to remove him for adequate periods when adequate periods have been prescribed by the courts make, i my opinion, a substantial contribution to the high incident

rate of crime which confronts our society today.

If you consider my views to be wrong or ill founded, I urge you to speak out. If you consider my views to be of substance, I urge you to lend your voice to mine.

Time permitting, I could enumerate dozens of subjects amenable to enlightened discussion by experienced policemen, dozens of controversial issues on which we as policemen are entitled to an opinion and should make our informed views known to those who defray the costs of our salaries.

I am not, of course, inviting undisciplined public airing of capricious, ill considered, dissident philosophies. I am, instead, urging law enforcement officials with substantive appreciation of social problems to make known their views and recommendations in a dignified and objective manner under circumstances appropriate to their being heard.

Our President, Mr. Johnson, has made public his deep concern over criminality in our beloved Nation. His own affirmative action in appointing a Presidential Commission to study the problem is clearly indicative of his concern, and is an invitation for thoughtful contribution by all of us. I am happy to tell you that three United States Army Military Police Corps officers are on full-time duty with that commission. I hope they will be privileged to make some small contribution to the wisdom of its findings.

Mr. Hoover, it has been a never-to-be forgotten privilege to address this illustrious assemblage. I am deeply grateful. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, on behalf of General Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff, United States Army, for permitting the attendance of our Military Police Corps officers at your distinguished National Academy. I only wish you conducted courses more frequently and could accept a larger number of our officers as students. We want so desperately to learn that which you have to teach.

To you gentlemen of the 77th Session, I say, have courage and may God bless you and guide you as you meet the challenges ahead.

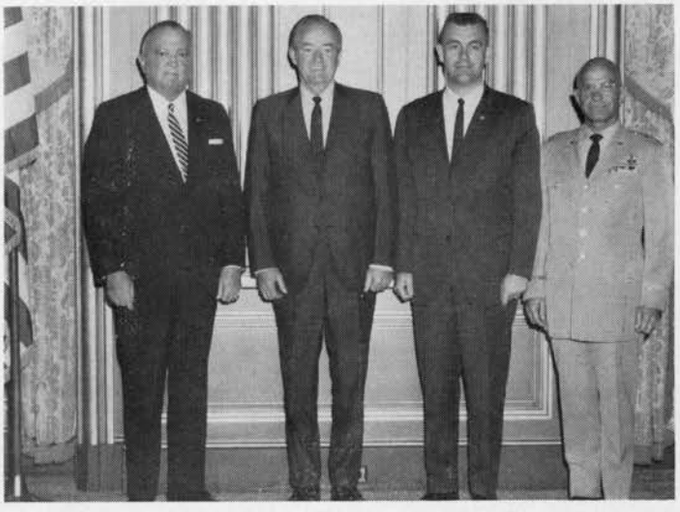
END

Butts Top Student at FBI Academy

Capt Orville N. Butts, assigned to the US Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency, became the first member of the Army ever to receive the John Edgar Hoover Medal, as honor graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy in Washington, D. C.

The FBI National Academy, known as the "West Point of Law Enforcement," has graduated over 5,000 police officers from countries throughout the world.

Studies include police administration and organization, criminal law, investigative techniques, scientific laboratory subjects, sociology, penology, psychology, and education and training of police officers.



Captain Butts, 2d from right, is shown just after receiving the J. Edgar Hoover Award for excellence in the study of law enforcement at the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C. With the honor graduate are, left to right, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover; the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States, a guest speaker at the graduation exercises; Captain Butts; and Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General of the Army.

"Classes were primarily of the lecture type; we were never given any grades, so we had no idea of what progress we were making," Captain Butts remarked. "However, I didn't worry about that; I just tried to learn as much as I could. At the end of the 12-week course, I had nine loose-leaf binders full of notes," he added.

Captain Butts was a graduate of the 77th Session of the FBI National Academy on May 25. In a recent FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Director J. Edgar Hoover stated: "We in the FBI take tremendous pride in the men with whom we have been associated in the course . . . Wherever they go, they spread a fraternal spirit among their fellow officers . . . a spirit which has revitalized the law enforcement profession and made it an inspiring, honorable lifetime career."

In a letter to the Provost Marshal General, Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, Mr. Hoover wrote:

"I am very pleased to advise that Capt Orville N. Butts has successfully completed the course of training at the FBI National Academy. He was awarded a diploma today at the graduation exercises of the 77th Session of the Academy, signifying his accomplishment, and I am sure he was proud that you were on the platform at that time.

"For the past 12 weeks he has been given an intensive training program designed to broaden his understanding of law enforcement administration and problems.

"Your representative applied himself industriously and I feel he has enhanced his ability to convey the information received to the other members of his agency."

END

Air Policemen Training for Vietnam

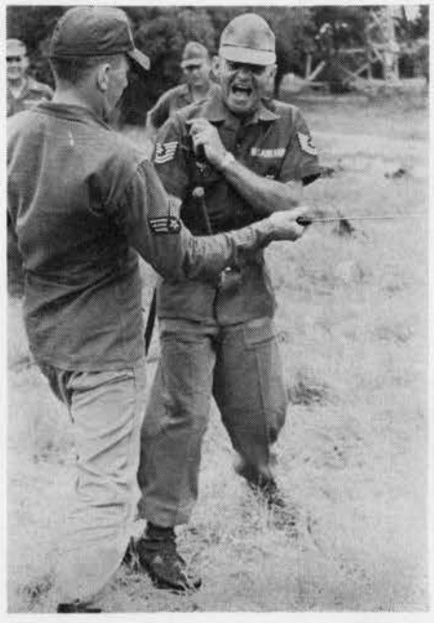
An enemy who tries to attack or infiltrate a US Air Base will soon be faced with a formidable new breed of base defender — the Lackland trained Air Policeman who graduates from a new combat preparedness course being taught here by 15 tough instructor sergeants and a lean, hard-looking Air Force captain.

Not since World War II have Air Policemen been training in combat tactics and hand-to-hand fighting.

Air Policemen stationed around the nation who receive notice for an assignment to Vietnam and other Southeast Asia (SEA) points will, before their departure, spend five days at Lackland AFB undergoing an intensive course in combat preparedness.

Air Policemen, who are responsible for base security and law enforcement, are now getting instruction in a sophisticated method of hand-to-hand fighting. Added to this training is the use of mortars, night firing, machine gun familiarization plus a stringent program of physical fitness.

During the five days training at Lackland, the men move on the double and whenever there is a spare moment, calisthenics are in order. Officers, NCOs and airmen alike are required to take the physical conditioning which is conducted each morning and throughout the day during the five-day course.



Sgt William Shackleford demonstrates the method of personal protection against a machete wielding attacker, A1C William Murphy. (US Air Force Photo)

Even men who are in excellent physical condition find the first few days as tough as any spent in basic training or officer school.

Instructors at Lackland use a technique for physical conditioning called the "Inverted V."

"Touch the ground," orders the instructor sergeant in a something-less-than-friendly manner and the 40-odd Air Police students reach for the grass with legs stiff. "Right knee down," bellows the instructor and the students crouch as if ready to run a hundred yards. "All the way down," commands the sergeant and the students jerk into the push-up position. "Bend your back," orders the fatigue clad sergeant using a loud electronically amplified megaphone to pound his point home. Then, the moment of truth—"inverted V," directs the instructor and the students pull themselves into an upside-down "V" with straight legs and arms and audible groans.

Through the cycle a dozen times, one command after another, and by the end of the first day of training on Monday, the Southeast Asia bound Air Force policemen know they're going to be more fit on the following Friday.

The self-defense training amounts to 10 hours of intense instruction designed to provide Air Policemen with the means to repel an attacker with or without a weapon. The hand-to-hand method of fighting is dished out in two-hour doses on each day of the five-day course.

The concept of creating a new breed of Air Policeman was developed in Vietnam where US air bases are constantly subject to mortar and small arms attack by an enemy capable of melting into the hot jungle or disappearing into the local civilian population.

For that reason and the fact that base defense is becoming more and more the total job of Air Policemen, the chore of providing the training was handed to Lackland Military Training Center, the location of the Department of Air Police Training. Fifteen select



Prepared to demonstrate the correct technique for delivering the hand grenade is SSgt Kenith Foley, an instructor at the department of Air Police Training, Lackland Military Training Center, Texas. Fellow instructor, A1C James J. Brennen, prepares to hand Sergeant Foley a second grenade. The grenades do not contain explosives, however, a percussion cap fires to simulate a live delivery. (US Air Force Photo)

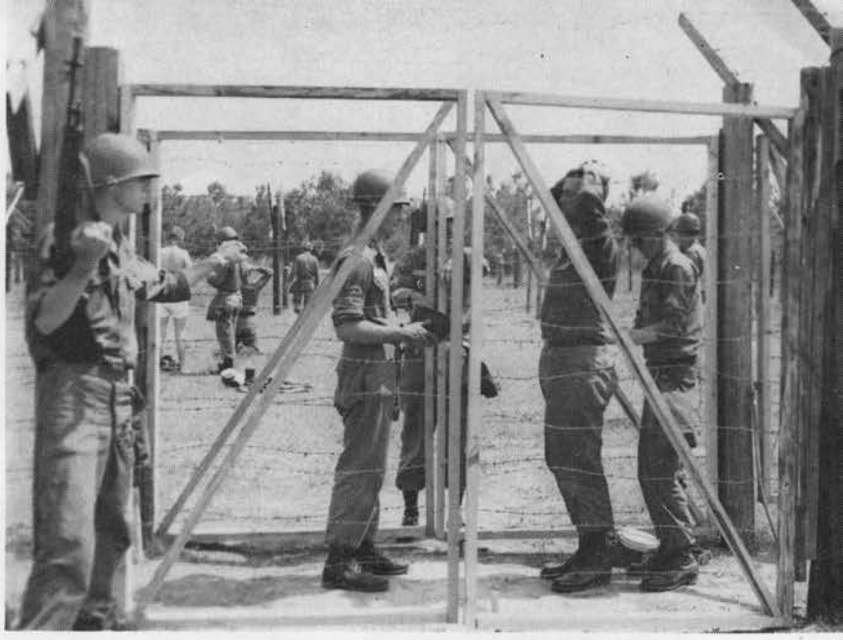
instructors, most of whom are volunteers, quickly organized the priority training under the direction of Capt Maynard F. Allington, course chief.

In addition to the hand-to-hand self-defense instruction, the students are also trained in the use of the M-60 machine gun. Combat tactics and techniques with the M-16, the new Air Force shoulder weapon, is also a part of the program. Because the M-16 lightweight, automatic rifle is the latest and most modern small arms item in the Air Force inventory, many Air Policemen have not yet been afforded an opportunity to qualify with the weapon, thus emphasis is placed on this training.

Graduates of the course are also trained to pursue a retreating enemy using the M-16 which is capable of contributing more fire power than the World War II Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR). Night firing and the use of flares, hand grenades, rifle grenades and mortar training will bolster the capability of base defense forces in Vietnam.

At the current rate of instruction, the Lackland instructors are graduating just over 2,000 combat Air Policemen per year. Beginning later this year, the number will jump to 5,000 per year.

Reserve MPs Receive PW Training At Fort Gordon



A captured aggressor is shown being searched by members of the 402d MP PW Camp during a combination command post and field training exercise conducted at Fort Gordon. The 402d is commanded by Col Carl B. Olsen.

More than 400 reservists from five military police units performed their Annual Active Duty Training at the Home of the Military Police Corps, Fort Gordon, Georgia in June 1966.

During these two weeks, the citizen-soldiers put into practice the classroom instruction that they received during the weekend reserve meetings throughout the year. These units were sponsored by the US Army Military Police School.

The MP units that trained at Fort Gordon were under the supervision and control of the 300th MP Prisoner War Command of Livonia, Michigan commanded by Brig Gen Arthur F. Brandstatter. Attached for training to the 300th Command were the 402d MP Prisoner War Camp (one of four PW Camp USAR units in the United States Army) from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Headquarters Det, 496th MP Battalion (Selected Reserve Force) from Sunnyvale, California; 414th MP Company (PW Processing) (Selected Reserve Force) of Chico, California; and the 602d MP Company (Guard) of Livonia.

Maj Robert W. Ciolek, MP School Reserve Components Officer, pointed out that this was the first opportunity that the 300th Command has had to train at Fort Gordon and by coming to the "Home of the MP Corps," this unit was able to draw upon the many military police resources available here.

Operation Brown Thrasher, a CPX-FTX was conducted by the 300th MP PW Command. The purpose of this exercise was to determine the 300th and subordinate units' ability to function in a Theater of Operations, specifically BALOG and ADLOG areas, where known aggressor, insurgents, and guerrillas are active, providing realistic training in PW enclosure operations, interrogation and processing of PWs.

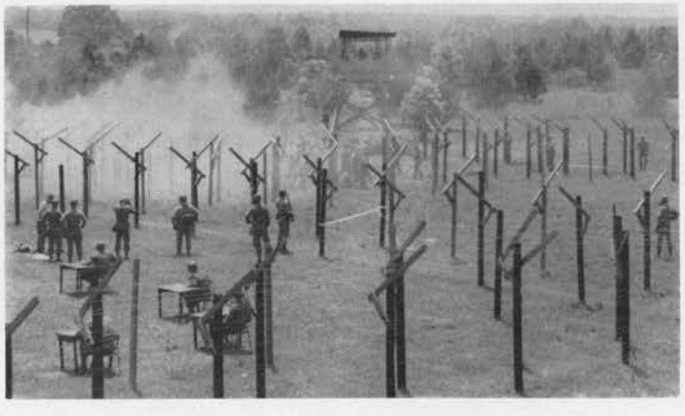
Since there are no PW Commands in the Active Army, the 300th would become a key command organization in the event of mobilization by the Armed Forces. General Brandstatter stated that special exercises for these units this year provided more realistic training and prepared them to execute their missions more efficiently in the future.

One of the highlights of the training for the reserve units was a visit to the Fort Gordon's Vietnam Village, Bien Hoa. This unique model is utilized constantly by Vietnam-bound soldiers. The acre of booby-traps and huts inside the hamlet emphasizes combat methods employed by the communists in the Far East.

END



Brig Gen Arthur F. Brandstatter, CG of the 300th PW Command, stops by the unit mess. Cooks (l to r) are Sp4s Carl Sundberg and James R. Piteri.



Quelling a disturbance within the PW camp was part of the realistic training conducted by the 402d PW Camp. Here a simulated riot is thwarted by the alert force, utilizing tear gas.

Army's Human Reliability Program Presented to Insure Better Understanding

By Lt Col William J. Larkin

Do you consider yourself as reliable? Should the Army entrust you with classified information? These key questions are the real basis for the Human Reliability Program contained in AR 611-15 (Selection and Retention Criteria for Personnel in Nuclear Weapons Positions). Heretofore, the Military Policeman did not have to be cleared under this criteria. Today, some 17-20 per cent of the Military Police Corps have a direct application to this program, since these personnel are assigned to positions that safeguard nuclear weapons or nuclear materiel.

The Human Reliability Program was established by the Department of Defense and implemented within the Army by the aforementioned AR, Selection and Retention Criteria for Personnel in Nuclear Weapons Positions. The objective of this program is to reduce as much as possible the occurrence of acts which might lead to unauthorized launch or detonation of a weapon as well as to avoid breaches of security through physical or mental defects, habits or behavior of the individual. This objective is accomplished through continuing education, selection, research and screening.

Who is to be evaluated under the human reliability program? AR 611-15 states personnel categorized as critical and limited (as defined by AR 50-3) as well as guards who control access to nuclear weapons or entrances to sites containing nuclear weapons or entrance to sites which permit the opportunity to arm, launch, fire or release nuclear weapons.

The key to the Army effort for providing personnel of appropriate reliability for nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons systems is the establishment of standards for measuring reliability and a series of positive and continuing actions of surveillance and fixing responsibility. Distinct steps or phases are specified to insure that only reliable individuals have an opportunity to influence a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon system. These steps are selection, review, interview, certification, evaluation, and disqualification, and, are a proper responsibility of the Commander.

The standards prescribed by AR 611-15 state that:

a. Individual must have the following qualities:

(1) Efficiency rating of "Excellent" in job performance for enlisted personnel.

(2) Conduct rating of "Excellent" for enlisted personnel.

(3) Appropriate formal education. A formal high school diploma is required for initial duty position assignment of personnel without prior service to security and protection of nuclear reactor systems, nuclear weapons, or nuclear weapons systems. A GED diploma will not suffice. The requirement for a formal diploma does not apply if an individual is already in the program or has attained his twenty-fourth birthday.

(4) Good physical and mental health. For military personnel, this is considered to be a numerical designation of "1" under the "S" (Psychiatric) factor of the physical profile serial "P-U-L-H-E-S." For initial assignment, the other profile factor will be in accordance with the minimum physical profile serials for the MOS career group contained in C-15, AR 611-201 and in accordance with Section II, AR 600-200. The standards for civilian personnel must be comparable to the physical profile criteria for military personnel.

b. An individual may be disqualified for duty associated with nuclear reactor systems, nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons systems when the behavior characteristics such as cited below are found to exist. These behavior characteristics must be documented by records of court martial, unit punishment, and/or other official documentation by military or civil authority or otherwise substantiated by adequate objective evidence:

(1) Overindulgence in alcohol, or the unauthorized use of drugs or narcotics.

(2) Negligence or delinquency in performance of dut

(3) Prior record of serious or repeated criminal involvement with civil authorities.

(4) Financial or family irresponsibility.

(5) Poor attitude or lack of motivation toward his assignment involving nuclear duties.

(6) Lack of emotional or mental maturity and/or sense of responsibility.

(7) Evidence of inadequate group adjustment.

(8) Compulsive gambling.

(9) Those who, in the opinion of medical officer, are suffering from acute psychological stress which may be detrimental to nuclear weapon safety or reliability.

(10) Accident prone.

Selection of Personnel

When a vacancy occurs, or a requisition must be filled, requiring an individual who must meet the standards or reliability prescribed above, a candidate is selected from the personnel available and the screening process is begun. Screening will consist of two actions: a review of available files and records of the individual; and an interview by the Commander.

Security personnel selected for assignment to units that protect nuclear materiel must meet the standards prescribed above. Each selected individual should then be screened before final acceptance. This screening action consists of two parts: a review of records and files of the individual; and a person' interview by the Unit Commander.

Review. The Commander reviews the records of the individual concerned for assignment to nuclear weapons duties to learn as much as possible about the individual. This review includes the individual's historical, academic, physical and moral qualifications. Its purposes are to further determine the individual's suitability and to assist the Commander in the conduct of the interview.

Interview. Once knowledgeable of the background information, the Commander then interviews the individual. This interview is a give-and-take proposition. Its purpose is to permit the Commander to make an appraisal of the selectee's suitability for assignment to nuclear weapons duties while, at the same time, provide the individual with an orientation concerning the nature of the responsibilities involved in his duties. The dangers to self and others involved in nuclear weapons should be discussed, as well as the implications of unauthorized detonation of nuclear weapons. During the interview, the Commander emphasizes the fact that the individual has already met the high qualifying standards required and that the orientation is intended to assist the individual in maintaining these high standards.

Factors which will have an influence upon the individual's future standards of proficiency are discussed. Significant points to be covered should include educational requirements and benefits; physical and recreational requirements; marital aspects; financial, religious and medical problems; and any other problem areas that might enhance or interfere with the individual carrying out his duties effectively. Also included are the appropriate Army sources that are available for assistance, such as the command element which includes the noncommissioned officer, the physician, chaplain, social worker, and the personal affairs specialist. It must be recognized that a close intimate relationship must prevail in order to make this portion of the interview effective and at the same time the requirement exists to maintain the discussion in an official status.

The screening, review and interview procedures, even though time consuming, provide an unusual opportunity for unit Commanders to know and understand their men yet exercise personal leadership. Seldom does a Commander have the opportunity that is provided by this requirement contained in the human reliability effort.

Certification. The results of the interview are weighed and evaluated. If high standards of reliability are attained, both the individual and the Commander sign the Assignment Certificate, DA Form 2706, which then becomes a part of the individual's 201 file.

To complete the processing, the individual's medical record is annotated. This action alerts medical officers to the fact that this individual will be working with nuclear weapons systems. The selection action is now complete. The records are used as part of the procedure for evaluation.

The human reliability processing is one in which the Commander and the individual must both participate and reach a common understanding. An individual may decline the selection of this type assignment without prejudice if he has sufficient reasons. Since maximum efficiency and proficiency are attained only through proper motivation, it is essential that only properly motivated individuals be included in the effort.

Evaluation. It is essential that a continuous evaluation of the reliability of the individual be conducted. Conditions and situations arise which will have an effect on the efficiency and/or proficiency of the individual after being assigned to a nuclear weapons environment. This continual evaluation is made as part of the day-to-day activities and is conducted by all responsible individuals who come in contact with the incumbent. Included in this frequent contact are the people discussed in the initial interview, such as the chaplain and medical officer. It is considered that the most significant and contributory evaluation is made by the individual's immediate superior for it is he who is in daily contact with the individual and it is he who is in the most favorable position to detect a reduction in standards.

Disqualification. Regardless of the painstaking selection and screening of individuals, there will be those whose general behavior, emotional stability or reliability fail to measure up to the high standards; or once selected, may not continue at the high level required. These individuals are immediately disqualified and relieved from nuclear weapons duties. When such action is indicated, every possible endeavor will be made to assign the individual to a position that meets his overall qualifications. Removal from nuclear weapons duties may be either temporary or permanent, depending on the circumstances and such removal does not necessarily require the withdrawal of the individual's security clearance. To insure that rejected individuals are not inadvertently placed in nuclear weapons positions, their qualification records will be annoted with "Not qualified for assignment to nuclear weapons duties under the provisions of AR 611-15 (date)."

The results of sound command human reliability program will reduce the Army concern over an accidental nuclear mishap. Commensurate with the reduction in concern, is the resultant increase in system reliability and operational readiness. The careful selection procedure insures that only reliable individuals attend schools that teach nuclear weapons systems, thereby providing maximum utilization of personnel. Since the inception of nuclear weapons into the Army's arsenal, there has never been a nuclear accident resulting in a nuclear detonation. The continuance of this safety record is one of the objectives of the human reliability effort.

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Gen Turner Visits VN



Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, is greeted upon his arrival at Tan Son Nhut Air Base in Vietnam by USARV Provost Marshal Brig Gen Harley L. Moore, Jr. General Turner visited numerous PM activities throughout the country.



The color guard stands outside of newly dedicated Lee Hall, an academic building at the US Army Military Police School.

Dedication Ceremony Honors Captain Lee

Capt Chester L. Lee, who was killed in an heroic self launched attack against Viet Cong terrorists attempting to destroy an American BOQ in Saigon in April 1966, was honored at the US Army Military Police School on 12 July 1966.

In a brief dedication ceremony, the academic building housing Maxville City was named Lee Hall. Captain Lee's wife, Gerry B. Lee, Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, and Col Fred G. Steiner, Commandant of the MP School, took part in the program.

In brief remarks to the gathering of Military Police Corps officers and noncommissioned officers, General Turner said, "The dedication of this building in his honor is a tribute and a memorial to an outstanding officer."

The General then recounted the dedication to duty that Captain Lee displayed during his brief military career, citing his two previous assignments when he received two awards of the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service.

For his gallantry in action Captain Lee was posthumously awarded one of the nation's highest awards, the Silver Star Medal.

According to a citation read at the ceremony:

"With complete disregard for his personal safety Captain Lee dauntlessly conducted an assault on the terrorists, repeatedly exposing himself to intense and deadly accurate automatic weapons fire. During the course of the action Captain Lee suffered numerous wounds. Despite the severity of his wounds he continued to deliver fire on the insurgents. Having expended his ammunition he continued the assault until he was mortally wounded by a burst of hostile fire. Captain Lee's unimpeachable valor in the face of hostile fire thwarted the Viet Cong attack on the hotel and forced their hasty withdrawal."

Born in Hot Springs, Arkansas, July 5, 1939, the Captain attended Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, majoring in education. Upon completion of two years active duty he separated from the service to take up teaching. He received an award of the Army Commendation Medal for outstanding service prior to his separation.

Two years later he re-entered the Army, serving as Assistant Provost Marshal of the 205th Military Police Company at Ft Leavenworth, Kansas. A year later, before leaving for the Republic of Vietnam, he received the first oak leaf cluster to the Army Commendation Medal. **END**



Mrs. Chester L. Lee, wife of Captain Lee, and Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, prepare to unveil the plaque and photo of Captain Lee during the dedication of the building at the Military Police School. Beside Mrs. Lee is Col Fred G. Steiner, MP School Commandant.

Police Science Dept At Washington State Marks 25th Anniversary

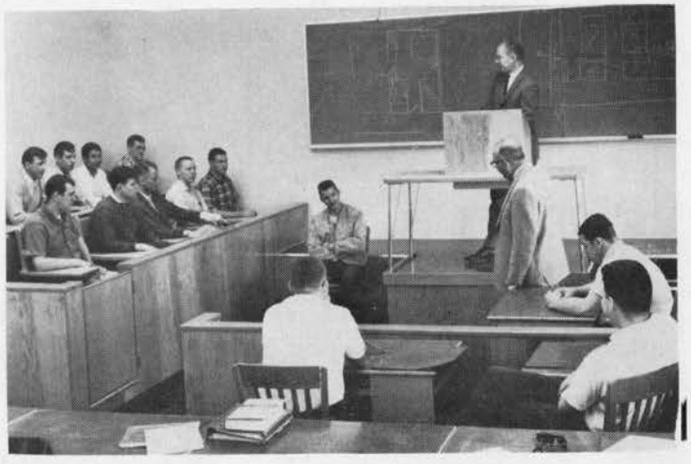
By Maj Van D. Holladay

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the offering of courses by the Department of Police Science and Administration at Washington State University in Pullman, Washington.

Legend has it that the idea of a Police Science Department was the outcome of a conversation between an unnamed convict and the President of Washington State University, the late E. O. Holland. In September of 1941 police science courses were offered for the first time; this was the first four-year police program which offered a baccalaureate degree. Presently Washington State and Michigan State Universities are the only institutions which offer courses leading to a Master of Arts Degree in Police Science and Administration; however, there are upwards of twenty-two colleges and universities that have four-year programs culminating in a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Police Science and Administration.

The person selected to initiate this program at Washington State University was Dr. V. A. Leonard, who has since become a leading author and educator in the field of police science. Dr. Leonard stepped down as department chairman in 1956 to devote more time to writing. For many years Dr. Leonard has been the editor of the Thomas Book Company's Police Science Series of texts and manuals. The present department chairman is Donald F. McCall who came to Washington State in 1944 from Portland, Oregon, where he had been the Director of the Crime Laboratory. Also on the staff is Dr. Felix M. Fabian, who joined the Department in 1950 coming from Houston, Texas where he had been serving as a sergeant on the police force. Rounding out the staff is Professor Harry W. More, Jr., a former member of the Secret Service.

1966 will be remembered as a very significant year in the history of the Department. The growth of the Department required expanded facilities to insure the proper education of our young policemen and women. The Department moved to a recently renovated building which had been redesigned and engineered solely for the teaching of police science and administration. This educational plant provides one of the most modern and complete police science academic facilities in the United States. The area includes four classrooms, a mock courtroom, which is also used as a classroom, and four modern crime laboratories used for presenting instruction in police photography, fingerprint and identification, and questioned document analysis. There is also a ballistics laboratory which uses the conventional cotton recovery method and also has a newly installed water recovery tank. Experimentation is presently being conducted to determine methods for recovery of the projectile of the Army's M-16 rifle. This weapon has a muzzle velocity of 3300 feet per second; using present recovery methods it is very difficult to obtain the intact projectile for courtroom comparison and identification. The facility also includes a polygraph training center which includes six individual interrogation and examination rooms that are equipped with one-way windows and external speakers so that students can observe and hear their classmates conducting polygraph examinations.



John Klundt, a senior police science major, takes the witness chair in a simulated jury scene which is part of the police science class. Professor Harry W. More, Jr., behind the podium, acts the part of the judge, while the Department Chairman, Professor Donald F. McCall, plays the role of counsel.

Open House

The annual open house was an extra special affair this year because of the move into the new quarters. The students spent many hours preparing scientific and informative police displays. Numerous police agencies from the Northwest provided displays for the occasion. Agents from the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service, the US Border Patrol, and several other federal agencies were on hand. The Washington State Highway Patrol and several municipal departments and county sheriffs' officers were also represented.

This year, for the first time, the Military Police Corps had a display and was represented by the writer and two outstanding Military Policemen from the Tacoma, Washington Armed Forces Police Detachment. Representing the AFPD were Capt Parker Maurie, the Commander, and Sgt Thomas J. McNeil, who answered questions regarding service in Vietnam and on career opportunities in the Corps.

When classes began in 1941 they were held in two small rooms in the gymnasium, with 17 students attending. Today there are 120 undergraduate students and eleven graduate students, three of which are Military Police Corps officers attending the university under the provisions of AR 350-200, "Training of Military Personnel at Civilian Institutions." Capts John M. Nickerson and Caleb J. Archer graduated in May and the writer in August. Prior to this year there have been five Military Police officers to receive Master's Degrees at Washington State under this program. It is apparent that the Department of the Army is sending an ever increasing number of enlisted personnel and officers to civilian institutions to obtain baccalaureate and master's degrees. Next year five Military Police officers will vie for advanced degrees in "Cougar Country."

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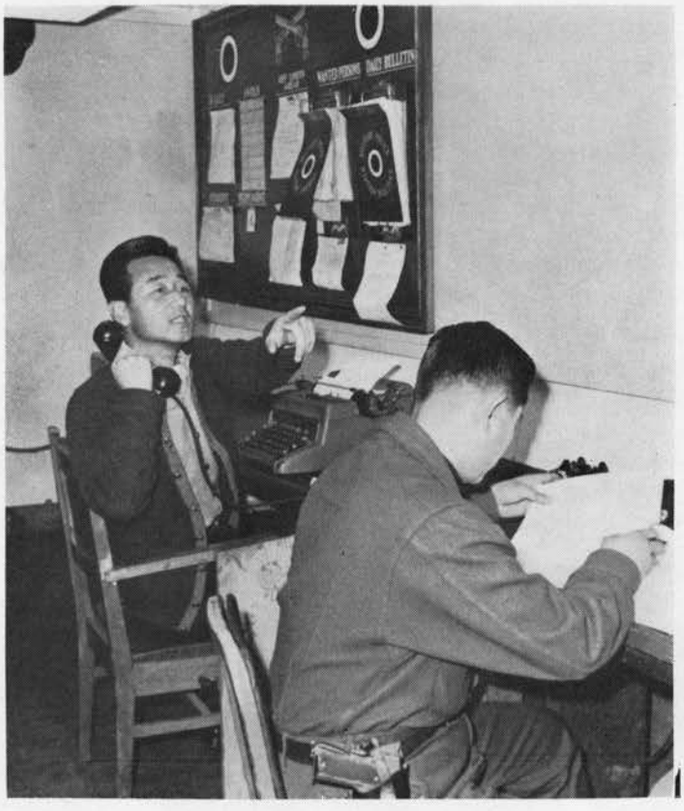


'Pride of the Bullseye'

Pictures on this page portray members of the 55th MP Company, located at Uijongbu, Korea, in action. Stationed in Korea since 1955, the 55th is assigned to I Corps.

In the picture above Sp4 Towner checks a vehicle at the I Corps southern checkpoint. Picture right has 1st Lt John T. Martin, 55th's Commander, and Sergeant Laundenshlager discussing the blotter. Below, Korean Interpreter Mr. Chong coordinates a call with Korean National Policeman and picture bottom right shows PFCs (l to r) Brown, Ailey, and Whitfield at work in the traffic section.







NCOs Handle Court Liaison Functions

By Capt W. P. Maurie

The establishment of rapport and maintenance of good liaison between military Commanders and civil law enforcement and judicial authorities has long been one of the more important functions performed by military law enforcement personnel.

While the responsibility for liaison between military and civil law enforcement agencies rests with every individual assigned to Military Police duty, the liaison with civil judicial authorities gains even greater significance due to its complexity and must be handled with utmost tact and diplomacy.

To meet this need, the position of Court Liaison NCO has been established within the two divisions of the Puget Sound Area Armed Forces Police Detachment, operating in the Seattle-Tacoma, Washington area. These positions are filled by senior noncommissioned officers who have clearly demonstrated the ability to successfully establish and maintain rapport with civil officials.

The duties and responsibilities of the Court Liaison NCO are numerous and diversified. He is, in many instances, the sole representative of the Armed Forces in some 70 courts in the Puget Sound Area. He coordinates the service of warrants and delivery of military personnel wanted by civil authorities, and when so requested, obtains flagging action on specific individuals to assure their future availability to the requesting civil authority. To the civil judicial authority, the Court Liaison NCO is a veritable fountain of information on all facets of the military establishment, and by virtue of his regular presence during court proceedings, is a constant reminder of the interest shown by the military in the welfare of their personnel under the jurisdiction of civil authorities.



Mr. Don R. Smith, Pierce County, Washington Deputy Prosecutor, discusses case against military offender with AFPD Tacoma Division Court Liaison team (l to r) TSgt J. A. McArthur and SFC J. F. Webster.

Conversely, the Court Liaison NCO has manifold responsibilities to military Commanders of personnel in the hands of civil authorities. He must insure that commanders are informed comprehensively and timely of all matters pertaining to personnel of their commands who are in custody of, charged by and/or under investigation by civil authorities. He must minimize time lost by military personnel by expediting return to their parent unit. He must convey to Commanders, that their assurance to judicial authorities of the availability of persons under their command for subsequent appearance will expedite the release of such persons on personal recognizance of minimum bail.

Thus the Court Liaison NCO becomes the focal point in the liaison between military Commanders and civil authorities, maintaining a close working relationship with all civil judicial and law enforcement authorities within his area of responsibility, rendering assistance and furnishing information to both military and civil authorities. The Armed Forces Police Unit Commanded by Lt Col Ralph A. George forwarded 2746 court reports to Unit Commanders in 1965 with interim or final disposition information.

ONG CO BIET KHONG?

Which means in Vietnamese, "Did you know that?"—

- When you reach the Republic of Vietnam you will be in a land with a civilization that predates the birth of Christ.
- The Republic of Vietnam is less than half the size of California. It is long and narrow like that State.
- The population of the Republic of Vietnam is about 15.5 million, four-fifths of them farmers.
- Under the Le dynasty founded in the 15th century, Vietnam enjoyed a period of brilliant progress. Arts, crafts, agriculture, and commerce flourished.
- The Vietnamese have a long history of successful fighting against stronger and better equipped forces. They drove The Chinese from their land several times, repelled three Mongol invasions, and reduced the once powerful Champa Kingdom.
- You should not use typical American motions to beckon Vietnamese as they use such gestures only for animals. Also do not slap a man on the back unless you know him very well.
- If you are invited to a Vietnamese home for a meal, be sure to let the older people begin eating before you do.
- If you want to ask a favor, you should remember that hinting and indirection are preferable to making an outright request.
- Public display of emotion is always considered in bad taste.
- The average Vietnamese consumes less than two-thirds the calories the average American puts away every day.
- The Vietnamese excel at preparing fish.
- Tribal people outnumber the ethnic Vietnamese at places on or near Vietnam's high plateau.
- Tribespeople of different villages often are unable to understand each other's language.

From A Pocket Guide to Vietnam, DA Pamphlet 360-411 (5 April 1966).

The New Multi-Purpo

By Charles J. V. Murphy

Tested and matured in three ways, the Army's senior officers are the best trained in US history. In Europe it deploys five heavy nuclear divisions—a superb force. I Vietnam it has improvised brilliantly with a light one. And, with its helicopters, it has even got its Air Force back again.

Editor's Note: The following article includes excerpts from the story "The New Multi-Purpose US Army," which appeared in the May 1966 issue of Fortune Magazine. The material presented is through the courtesy of Fortune Magazine.

All of a sudden the stick-in-the-mud, dogface Army has come alive. It sits once again with the high and the mighty; its recovered elan is the envy of the Air Force and Navy, whose nuclear weapon systems and other "Fancy Dan" technologies had come to overshadow the Army throughout the Eisenhower years and, indeed, through the first Kennedy year. . . .The Armys spectacular rise after a humiliating fall is a phenomenon that tells a lot about that service—not just as an ancient and honorable calling but also as an expression of American character and the American philosophy regarding the use of power.

From the staff of the Army flag that stands in the Pentagon behind the desk of the Chief of Staff, General Harold Keith Johnson, fall 145 brightly colored streamers. Each streamer celebrates a campaign that the Army has fought, and the famous sequence starts with the battle for Ticonderoga. In due course an early campaign in Vietnam will probably supply the 146th streamer, along with the dead and the memory of hard fighting in a far-off place. Out of its long memory, the Army half believes that it possesses a soul, and its soul is the soul of the American people from among whose sons and whose faiths it continuously renews itself. So there is nothing particularly surprising, when one stops to reflect, about the circumstances that have propelled the Army into the leading role in the war in Vietnam. It is not there because the Army planners came forward in the White House councils with a smarter war plan than the Air Force or the Navy. The Army is in charge because President Johnson was persuaded that an infantry war, however slow and deliberate and piecemeal, is the one that best accords with the outlook of a people who are not disposed to bring their most crushing weapons to bear against a relatively trifling enemy. A war on the ground, in other words, looks to be a more appropriate way of coping with the Communist aggression than resort to strategic-style bombing, blockade, and the other more summary means that are the specialties of the Air Force and the Navy.

That way is not necessarily cheaper in dollar costs, however. The Army holds that it should be cheaper, rather, in terms of the lesser provocation a ground war pursued with conventional weapons for limited aims might offer to North Vietnam's powerful patrons, Red China and Soviet Russia; in terms of the lighter strain that force so applied is likely to put on the loyalties of nations hovering nervously on the sidelines; in terms of the more easily mendable physical damage inflicted upon the countryside being fought over; and, finally in terms of American casualties. Within this context the Army, as an instrument of national policy, offers the American people just about the only tolerable means of effectively exerting power in a situation in which, for the time being, all other military means are unacceptable.

"The Army," says General Johnson, "is doing in Vietnam only what it has always done. That is, it is doing what needs to be done." All the same, as the General himself knows full well, there has come about a subtle rewriting of the Army's classic mission. For generations the US infantry was steeped in the doctrine that its primary role was to seek out, close with, and destroy the enemy. General Douglas MacArthur's historic breach arose from President Truman's refusal to let him move north to crush the Red Chinese divisions in Korea. Now the task laid upon the Army is not destruction but containment. It is to break the Communist grip on the Vietnamese countryside, as General Johnson puts the matter, "and thereby foster an environment of order and stability in which the legal government can function." Whether the North Vietnamese Regular Army is broken in the process becomes irrelevant under this aim. The primary end is that it should cease and desist from aggression. In the politics of the cold war, such an outcome suffices for victory—provided, of course, that the desired outcome can be achieved while the society over and inside which the war is being fought is able to weather the ordeal.

So the Army has taken on a tall order. To carry out that order it is feverishly constructing a new kind of army for the Vietnam task. The old Army has long been best exemplified by the Seventh Army, standing guard in West Germany. The Seventh Army is composed of five full divisions and three armored cavalry regiments, themselves adding up almost to the equivalent of a sixth division. It is an extremely sophisticated force constructed around some of the heaviest weapons and equipment so far produced for ground warfare—tanks in the thousands, 155-mm fieldpieces and eight-inch howitzers, and an ample arsenal of tactical nuclear rockets. By contrast the new Asia army makes a virtue of lightness in the interest

ose US Army

of rapid maneuverability. On a scale altogether novel in warfare, the army that is fighting in Vietnam is constructed around the versatility of the helicopter. It could rightly be said, in fact, that the dramatic flourishing of the helicopter in its current phase of development was forced by the urgent needs of the new Asia army. And the exceedingly successful tactics, which were evolved to provide men and firepower quickly enough to meet and defeat a flitting enemy who could strike at will, impart the mark of genius to the Army's gift for improvisation.

What has carried the Army through the present test has been its own latent reserves of character, training, and experience. It can be said without exaggeration that the Army (in common, to be sure, with the other services) has never entered a war situation as well led as it is today. All but a fraction of the serving general officers and colonels have seen action or done staff duty in one or another of the great campaigns of World War II or Korea. Among the majors and the youngest lieutenant colonels, perhaps half those on active duty have fought in Korea as Platoon or Company Commanders, and four out of five have had in addition a tour of duty with the forces in Europe, or with a MAAG (Military Assistance Advisory Group) in Japan, or on Taiwan or somewhere else in Asia, or in Latin America. It is doubtful that any other officer corps in the world can match the knowledge of foreign places that is in the heads of the men who command the US Army.

The strength of the Army is going up to 1,234,000 men from a 1965 level of 963,000. This new manpower will add another numbered division, raising the total to seventeen. It will also provide three more independent infantry brigades, as well as a substantial number of new light-aircraft companies. To sustain so big a force structure under a system that permits young men eligible for military service to opt among a two-year draft call, a three-year enlistment, and six months of active duty followed by nearly six years in the reserve or National Guard, the Army must now produce an average of somewhat more than 9,000 trained recruits every week of the year. One third of the enlisted mass of the Army must be replaced every year. To provide the necessary number of platoon leaders the Army must train and commission some 20,000 second lieutenants next year, including the less than 600 officers (or three per cent of the annual intake) that enter from West Point.

For the basic instruction of soldiers the Army now is operating at full blast fifteen training centers spread across the country—among them Fort Gordon in Georgia; Fort Dix in New Jersey; Fort Knox in Kentucky; Fort Sill in Oklahoma; Fort Polk in Louisiana; Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri; Fort Bliss in Texas; and Fort Ord in California. For the training of junior officers, it operates eight specialist schools—for armor at Fort Knox, artillery and missiles at Fort Sill, infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia, engineering at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Military Police at Gordon, quartermaster at Fort Lee, Virginia, transportation at Fort Eustis, Virginia, and ordance at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. Even these schools and training camps cannot meet the demand for skills. The Army divisions that constitute the strategic reserve, having themselves been partly depleted in order to form the force in Vietnam have been converted into training establishments. At Fort Rucker, in Alabama, where the Army is recovering a battlefield aviation of its own—made up of helicopters and light aircraft—the training of mechanics and maintenance men for the Asia force is on a two-shift basis that goes on into the night.

In short, the Army is drawn tight. When the Pentagon civilian directorate argues, as it does, that the buildup on the far shore of the South China Sea has been brought off without seriously straining the continental reserves, it is talking through its hat. The whole huge training system, the weight of the Army's procurement programs, the airlift, the stockpiling, the continuing pulldown on the combat and support elements in the divisions in the continental ready reserve—practically everything not directly tied to the European army has been tilted toward Asia.

Fortunately for all concerned, the Army so far had done very well. The rapidity with which it saved an all but lost war has surprised a good many military experts. Not the least among them is the clever North Vietnamese strategist, Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, who defeated the French Army in the opening campaign of the communist war for Vietnam that ended in 1954 at Dienbienphu. Giap stands second in the Asian Communist hierarchy only to Mao Tse-tung as an authority on protracted guerrilla conflict. In January, while the war still had a quicksilver look, Giap predicted that the Americans would lose the war because "the organization, composition, and training of the American Army are not fit to tackle a revolutionary war." Giap assumed that the American Army would be forced, as the French had been, to fight the war his way—that is, to dance to his tune. What he overlooked was the American talent for rapid improvisation in an emergency, a talent made all the more facile by reason of the vast resources the Army was able to draw upon once the national purse strings were loosened.

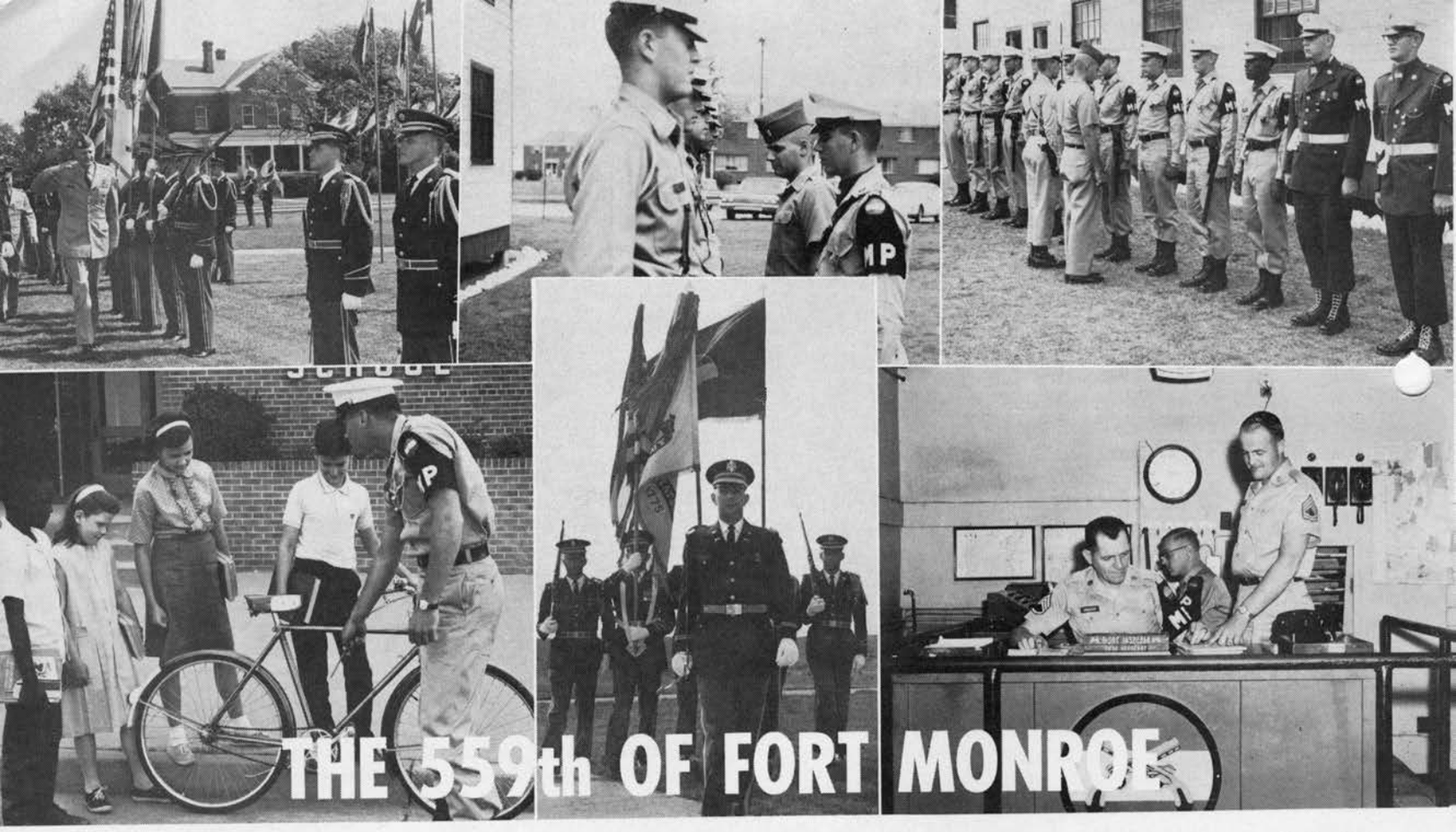
A year and a half ago, when the US Army still was limited pretty much to the role of adviser, supplier, and training instructor to the fast-foundering South Vietnamese Army, less than 300 helicopters were in use by the military, and only a few score of these were armed. Now the US Army alone is operating almost 1,400 helicopters in the country, most of them troop carriers or gunships, and by the end of the year the force will number some 1,700. There will then be pitted against the North Vietnamese troops more tactical helicopters than are likely to be found in all the rest of the world's armies. Lifting whole brigades with their cannon, recoilless rifles, ammunition, and other gear from one battle area to another should put the Army under no unusual strain.

By these imaginative inventions and adaptations, the Army has succeeded in inhibiting the power of maneuver that had been Giap's only real military asset. No matter how painstakingly he may from this point on collect batches of fresh troops through infiltration, the instant battle is joined he must reckon on the capacity of the US Army to bring up reinforcements twenty, thirty, even a hundred times faster than the North Vietnamese troops can move.

No one engaged in this phase of the Vietnam battle is so foolish as to believe that the helicopter forces will continue to get off as lightly as they have so far —less than fourscore machines lost in thousands of actions. Obviously enough, the enemy is beginning to bring into the battle zone heavy machine guns adapted for use against the helicopters. But these in turn, being heavy to carry and consuming large amounts of ammunition, must tax the enemy's hand-carry supply system and further restrict his mobility.

The new multi-purpose Army has its work cut out for it in both Europe and Asia. Fortunately, it has the talent to handle it.

END



THE 559th OF FORT MONROE

By 2nd Lt Robert W. Bruce

One of the most important services which the Army provides to its community members is that of efficient and expedient police protection. Throughout the world, Military Policemen serve the Army community in much the same way as their civilian counterparts. It is the 559th Military Police Company that fulfills this obligation to the Army community of Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Located by picturesque Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe is both a key military installation and an important historical center. In their roles as guardians of public safety and the preservation of law and order, the men of the 559th MP Co also fulfill a security commitment in support of the activities and personnel of Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command, and Headquarters Fort Monroe. If effect, the 559th MPs support two posts in one.

Historically speaking, Fort Monroe is located on Old Point Comfort, an impregnable moat-constructed fortification which served as President Lincoln's base of operations for the Virginia, Peninsula Campaign of the Civil War. From its earthwork fortifications, the men of the Union Army were able to watch the "Battle of the Ironclads" the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor." And still later, this post served as the confinement prison for the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis.

Each year thousands of tourists visit this installation and this constitutes a demand for efficiency and diplomacy as the 559th MPs aid these visitors. Consequently, the present day guardian of this historic monument, is faced with a job of traffic management and police protection for the historic relics contained within its boundaries.

The primary mission of the 559th is preservation of law and order, within the military boundaries of Fort Monroe. However, there is nothing routine to this service due to the extraordinary commitments placed upon this unit.

Under the supervision of the Provost Marshal Lt Col Albert F. Mulberry, the Unit Commander, Capt Gary Tomlinson, and 1st Sgt Amby W. Propst, the officers and NCOs of the 559th MP Co conduct a rigorous training program which is centered around the duties at HQ CONARC. 1st Lt Melvin H. Kasprowicz, Executive Officer, and SFC Allyn H. Rhode supervise the activities of line duty personnel while the Honor Guard training and company operations are handled by 2d Lt Robert W. Bruce and SFC Hardin C. Collins. In the area of PM operations, 1st Lt Lloyd L. Benson, OPNS officer, and SFC Carl L. Whittemore, OPNS sergeant, maintain the operations and registrations sections of the PMO, as well as supervision over the activities at the desk.

Unlike his civilian counterpart the Military Policeman of the 559th is a combination of policeman, security guard, and experienced "showman." This latter title is the result of the ceremonies and traditions conducted continuously by this unit as an Honor Guard Company.

Commanded by Lieutenant Kasprowicz the men of the 559th MP Co provide Honor Guard ceremonies in support of the Commanding General of CONARC, General Paul L. Freeman. These ceremonies are in fact an additional duty. The Honor Guards for visiting inspecting officers and foreign dignitaries along with special events and the military funerals in the Hampton National Cemetery are duties which require precision drill for the MPs. For the calendar years 1965 the 559th MP Co performed in 50 Honor Guard ceremonies, 69 special events, and 201 funeral details.

The Fort Monroe MPs are also kept busy with traffic control, crime prevention and security protection to the General officers in residence on post. They provide 24-hour security service to Headquarters, USCONARC, and the operations centers in support of this command. In addition to these and many other details the 559th MPs provide adequate education to the dependents of the post residents in the form of locally sponsored training classes in bicycle and automobile safety.

Brigadier General Devine Retires At Fort Monroe

Brig Gen Patrick H. Devine, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Unit Training and Readiness, Headquarters, US Continental Army Command (USCONARC), was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal during retirement ceremonies 20 June, at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

A native of Chicago, Illinois, General Devine attended Indiana University where he was a member of the ROTC and was graduated in 1934 with a bachelor of science degree. He received a reserve commission as a second lieutenant in the Infantry in July 1934.

From 1936-37 he served on active duty with the 6th Infantry. He then served as Company Commander of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Ill. He returned to active duty in 1941 with the 702d MP Bn, Fort Brady, Michigan, serving as Company Commander until 1942. He was assigned to the Military Police Replacement Training Center, Fort Custer, Michigan, until 1944, serving consecutively as Company Commander, Battalion Commander, and Regimental Commander. He was then graduated from the Command and General Staff College, Infantry Course and from the Infantry School, Advanced Course.

In 1945 he served in the Philippines and the following year was assigned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as Executive Officer of the Provost Marshal General's School. In July 1946 he received a regular Army commission as a first lieutenant.

General Devine was named Provost Marshal of the Alaskan Department in August 1947. He joined the 82d Airbrne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in 1949, serving as Provost Marshal until June 1951. He was transferred to the Military Police Corps in July 1950. From June 1951 to December 1952, General Devine served as Provost Marshal of the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg. While assigned to this Corps, he attended the Armed Forces Staff College. He then served in Korea as Provost Marshal, IX Corps, Far East Command until 1954.



His next assignment was with Headquarters, US Continental Army Command as Chief, Operations Division, Logistics Section, until 1956.

Graduating from the Army War College in 1957, he joined the staff of the Provost Marshal General's Center, Fort Gordon, Georgia, serving as Commanding Officer, troop command.

In January 1959 he reported to Orleans, France, to serve as Provost Marshal, Headquarters, US Army, Europe, until July 1960 when he moved to Seventh US Army at Vaihingen, Germany, as Provost Marshal. From 1961-62 he was assigned as Provost Marshal, Eighth US Army, Seoul, Korea.

General Devine assumed the duties of Chief of Staff, Sixth US Army, from 1962 to 1964, at which time he reported to USCONARC.

General Devine also has been awarded the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

The general and his wife, Anna Mae, have one daughter, Kathleen Anna. General Devine and his family plan to make their home in San Francisco.

NEW IDS FILMS TO BE RELEASED

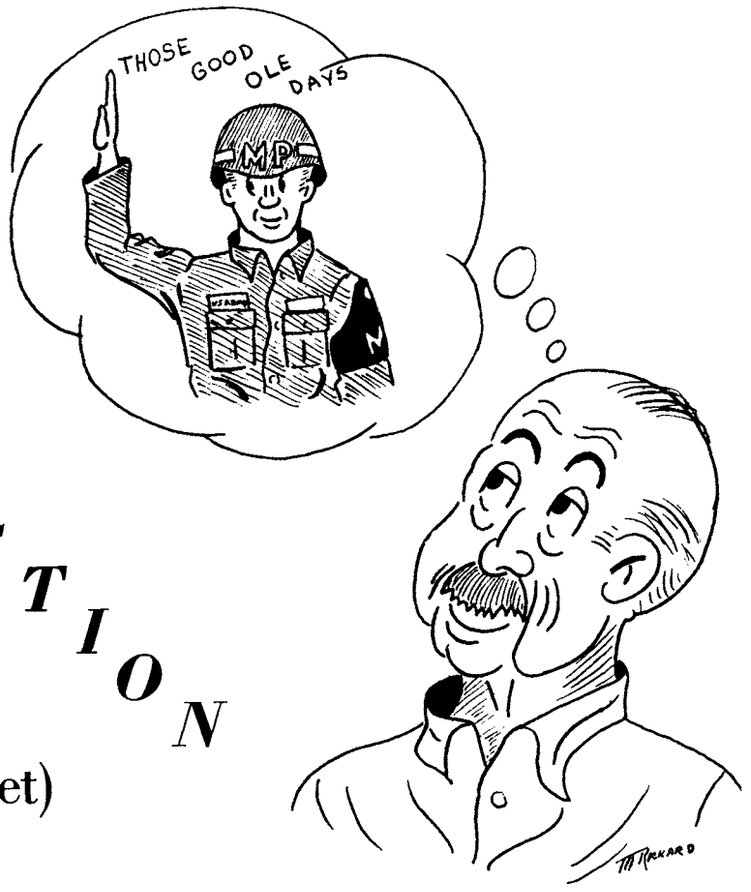
Three new military films on Industrial Defense Surveys, with a total running time of 50 minutes, will be released next month. They are TF 19-3715, Industrial Defense Surveys Part I Introduction; TF 19-3716, Part II Conducting the Industrial Defense Survey; and TF 19-3717, Part III The Exit Interview.

Part I stresses the importance of the Industrial Defense Survey to the Department of Defense Industrial Defense Program. Emphasis in this film is placed on the importance of the technical and administrative preparation which must be made by the officer before he begins the actual survey. A film sequence then has the initial meeting of the survey officer and the representatives of a manufacturing plant, where the survey officer points out benefits of the program.

In Part II, a 30-minute black and white film, the details of an on-site industrial defense survey are portrayed. The four basic parts of a survey are discussed: industrial defense organizational measures, physical security measures, fire protection measures, and emergency preparedness measures.

Exit interview activities are found in Part III. An important point emphasized in this film is that the industrial defense survey officer must not make a hasty and unevaluated report to management upon completion of the survey. The proper procedures for conducting the exit interview is depicted.

RETROSPECTION



by lt col l. h. paul (ret)

We are a recent recipient of an excellent letter from CWO Anthony C. Ghiotto, who has retired and taken up residence in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Tony says he couldn't get away from the flagpole and settled down in the vicinity of the USAF Academy.

Tony opened up a private detective agency being licensed by the State of Colorado. We don't know how he swung it. but, the last three digits in his business phone number are 007. If you care to write Tony his home address is 2808 Garland Terrace.

For all of you who may care to write a card or letter I have a new address. With my duties as Chief of Police of North Augusta, S. C.. I also had to move over from Georgia and live in the City. My address is 765 Winyah Drive, North Augusta, S. C. 29841.

Down here in Dixie they really observe and celebrate Armed Forces Week. During the week I received an invitation to a luncheon sponsored by about ten different civic organizations in conjunction with AUSA. I was amazed when I attended the luncheon and observed about 500 people in attendance. This is real support for the Armed Forces and Maj Gen Walter B. Richardson, as guest speaker, gave them an exceptional talk and briefing on US Army activities at Fort Gordon.

On the following Saturday, Fort Gordon held an Open House and military review. There must have been about 5,000 civilian and military personnel at the review.

In my experience there has always been outstanding public relations between the military and the civilian community in the Central Savannah River Area. The groundwork for this pleasant working and living climate was established years ago with previous Fort Gordon Commanders and continues to this day. It is a lot easier for the soldier when he lives and works in a community that appreciates him, and a community that is highly respected by the soldier. I also believe that our retired personnel do a great deal for these relations. Many retired service people have entered actively in community affairs and many hold prominent positions in the business aspects of the area. It is difficult to attend a luncheon or dinner and not see familiar retired faces scattered around the room.

It may be of added interest to you to know that Fort Gordon now has in excess of 40,000 people contributing their efforts towards training or in training. I am informed that this figure at Gordon is the largest in its history. Many troops are living in tents until barracks can be built.

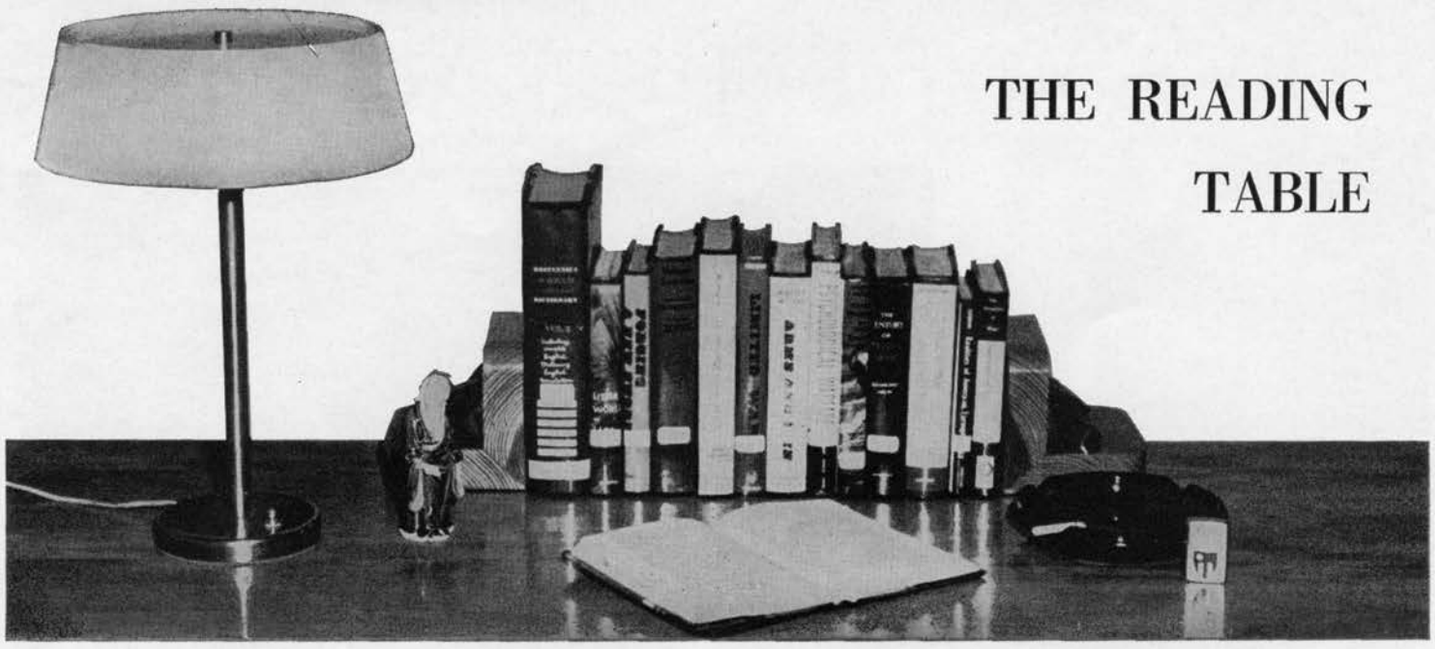
Being retired it was particularly inspiring to me to see the large number of fine looking young men currently engaged in Military Police training at the fort. Today's trainee looks bigger and healthier and gives an appearance of assurance. As the troops passed in review it was fairly hard to swallow that lump in my throat when the Military Police marched past. I felt a sense of pride that I can't describe in words, but it made me feel very proud to have once been a part of the team.

Fortunately, for me, I can still continue my police activities in my new community of North Augusta, South Carolina. This small, pleasant city contains what I believe are about 13,000 of the finest people you could meet anywhere. They stop me on the streets, speak to me, shake my hand and should you witness their respective reactions you would think that I had been born right in this town. Their attitude towards me is both very flattering and gratifying and I say to any retired MP don't be hesitant about doing police work in a new community. I think that if you give them half a chance, your new neighbors will soon become friends and supporters.

While civilian police work is considerably different to Military Police duties, you can ordinarily fall back on your experience and training in most instances. In the civilian field there appears to be a greater requirement for tact and diplomacy. Each complaint in a small town, no matter how trivial it appears on the surface, is a serious complaint to the caller. They are not at all reluctant to call the mayor or members of the council if you should fail to satisfy them.

ENL

THE READING TABLE



THE FALL OF PARIS: The Seige and the Commune, 1870-71, by Alistair Horne, St. Martin's Press, New York; first published in the US in 1966; 458 pages.

Reviewed by Capt Robert L. Owens

France, more specifically Paris, is generally identified as the cradle of modern revolution. Likewise, the roots of modern socialism are found here with the early theorists, such as Proudhon and Saint Simon. Mr. Horne has given a vivid account of one *in the series* of historic French revolutions; the one, the author says, which provided the final experience and dress rehearsal for the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. And of course, we can infer, assisted all the subsequent communist inspired revolutions and insurgencies.

The Franco-Prussian war is too often viewed in a limited contex, namely as demonstrating the emergence of the highly efficient, and modern Prussian Army, and as being the act that spawned German-French animosity, setting the stage for two world wars. As valid as these propositions may be, history did not start in 1870-71. The French armies had visited German soil at least fourteen times on previous occasions, according to the author, and of course the Germans entered France after the fall of Napoleon. This war, as with most wars, was a catalyst, accelerating internal, national developments, and this is where the lasting significance of the war lies.

The military results of the war toppled an already falling empire, and in the wake of the fall left a void of confusion which opened the way for the manifestion of every radical and national doctrine yet conceived. However briefly, this immediate aftermath permitted some of these doctrines to be tried. Marx, in London, closely monitored and studied the course of the revolution. The lessons learned were not lost on his International, and more especially, Lenin.

Also of great significance, the war and the ensuing terror served as a purgative. It literally appeared to burn out the old and the decadent, allowing a new, vigorous citizenry to emerge. This is demonstrated by the difference in the response of the French nation to the same type of challenge in 1870-71 and again in 1914.

The first part of the book deals with the background of the struggle(s), portraying life and politics in the Second Empire in vivid detail. Then, in broad outlines, the conduct of the war is described, culminating in the siege and fall of Paris. The weakness of the French Army is well illustrated as the author describes numerous situations where the French failed to exploit Prussian errors. However, there are moments of brilliance for the French when newly created armies score some notable last minute victories. But the absence of an overall effort, or a unified command prevented these from achieving anything but local tactical success. The role of the dynamic Gambetta in organizing provincial armies is exciting. It is also instructive in that we can see how, even with his powerful and inspired leadership his effort failed because of a lack of professional military knowledge. Further, it appears that some of his military decisions were inspired entirely by the political dictates (or even political emotions) of the moment, over-riding military fundamentals. Among the most lucid description in this part of the book is that describing life in The City of Light during the siege, when the populace was reduced to a menu of rats and wild animals from the zoo.

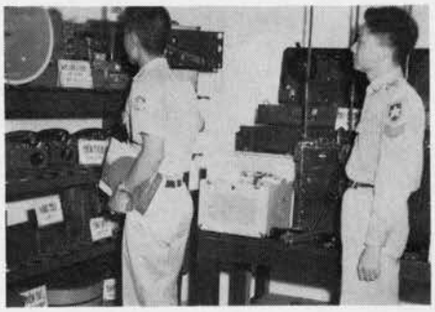
Alone, this first part of the book would be of value, but the events that transpired during the ensuing void and confusion were the ones that did more to shape the world, than the war itself. We also gain a valuable insight into the workings of French politics. The truism, often impossible for non-Frenchmen to understand, that Paris is France, is well demonstrated. Although Paris lost some of her autonomy by the outcome of the war, she is still the key to French politics. Paris is almost a living being with a personality and soul of her own, which often rules her, and the rest of France. To quote a quote of Mr. Horne's, "When you know Paris, she is not a town, she is an animated being, a natural person, who has her moments of fury, madness, stupidity, enthusiasm." The humiliation of defeat, foreign armies, the terror during and after the Commune and the confusion of defeat all left a scar on the "personality" of this all important city. This scar still influences the psychological reactions of this dynamic city. The numerous direct quotes from letters, diaries and journals of individuals who lived these events makes this abstraction clear. Their hopes, fears, goals and frustrations not only tell the story of what happened, but reveal the human element involved.

This book is extremely valuable, either from a practical study, or to better gain an insight into the problems of revolutionary activity, or the nature of French politics. It is detailed, but the details are made to come alive, and thus it avoids becoming a dry, historical narrative. It is an excellent book for anyone trying to comprehend the French and their politics, with all their "fury, madness, stupidity, enthusiasm."

END

RVN MP School is 4 Years Old

By Capt Randall O. Carter



Sergeant Tri, Commo Sergeant, watches as an inspecting officer checks the school's communications equipment. The equipment includes field telephones, radio nets and PA equipment.

Vietnamese Military Policemen working alongside their American counterpart in that war torn country are receiving technical and tactical law enforcement training in the Armed Forces Military Police School located at Vung-Tau (Cap St. Jacques).

Although the training facilities do not compare with those found at Fort Gordon, the more than 2000 men who graduated from the school last year received a highly proficient background in military police subjects.

HISTORY

The Vietnamese MP school is only four years old. It is interesting to note that the Republic of Vietnam's Armed Forces Military Police were first organized in 1957, but not as a separate Corps. Two years later, on 18 August 1959, a separate MP branch was activated and an Office of the Provost Marshal General formed. This office was authorized operational control over all existing MP units.

A Military Police Training Center was established later that year in Da Nang. In March of 1962, the school was moved to its present location in Vung-Tau, the newly formed school received its first American advisor Capt (now Major) Peter Slusar. During 1963 the school trained a total of 511 MPs, in 1964 over 550 graduated, and in 1965 the total was over 2100.



One of the courses of instruction at the RVN MP School is Riot Control Training. Here, MP students act as demonstrators in a typical classroom problem in Riot Control techniques.

The mission of the school is to conduct basic and advanced courses of instruction in all phases of MP activities for officer, NCOs, and enlisted men of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces. See chart below.

A future mission will include the furnishing of scientific investigative assistance to law enforcement agencies with the military establishment and other federal enforcement agencies of Vietnam. To carry out this mission a criminal investigation laboratory will be constructed this year.

SCHOOL CAPABILITIES

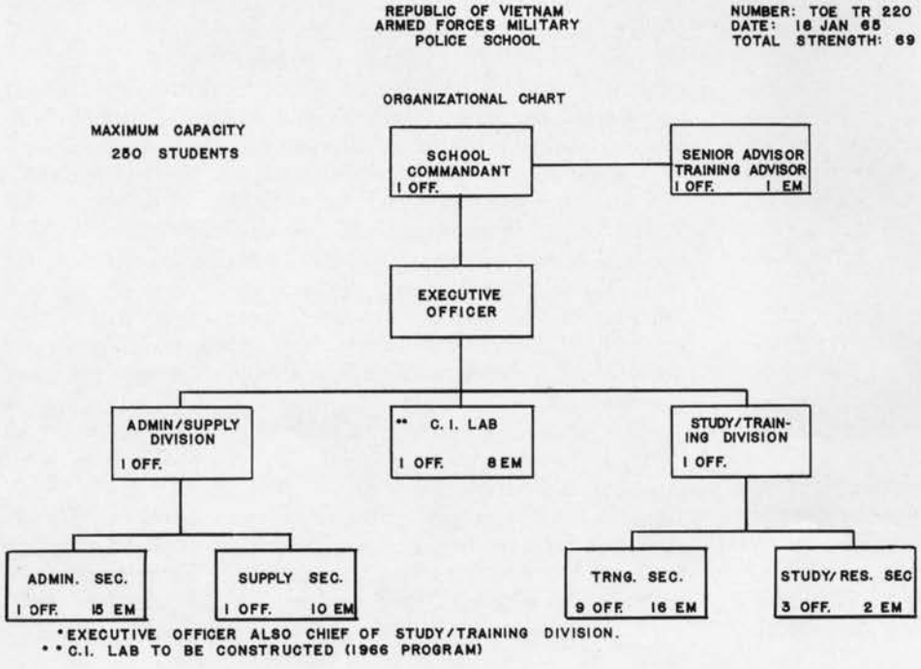
The school's capabilities are:

1. To provide MP technical training, basic and advanced, for MP officers, NCOs, and EM.

2. To research, study, and test MP techniques, procedures, doctrine, and equipment for approval by High Command Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces and subsequent adoption by MP elements.

3. To develop and provide MP programs of instruction, field manuals, technical bulletins, and unit training test.

This year the school is expected to train over 2000 members of the Vietnamese Armed Forces to become law enforcement personnel. The staff is vigorously pursuing a policy of expansion of all facilities to meet even greater needs for the proficient Military Policeman of the future.





Pistol training plays an important part in the training of the QC at the MP School. Here a student quick-fires at a silhouette type target during one of the phases of pistol instruction.

MPA ROUNDUP

FIRST CONFINEMENT SUPERVISOR CLASS GRADUATES AT USAMPS

Ft Gordon, Ga.—On 7 June the US Army MP School here, graduated the first Confinement Supervisor Course of its type since the school was organized.

The graduating class consisted of 35 enlisted men ranging in rank from PFC to sergeant first class, and stationed from Ft Dix, N. J. to Ft Carson, Colo.

The four week course of instruction included Army correctional program; custody and control at post stockades; disciplinary measures; sentence computation; prisoner counseling; prisoner work training program; organization and mission of a Disciplinary Barracks; Prisoner Communication; Physical security of a stockade and clemency procedures of a stockade. The students were also taught related subjects in the CI and general military subjects fields.

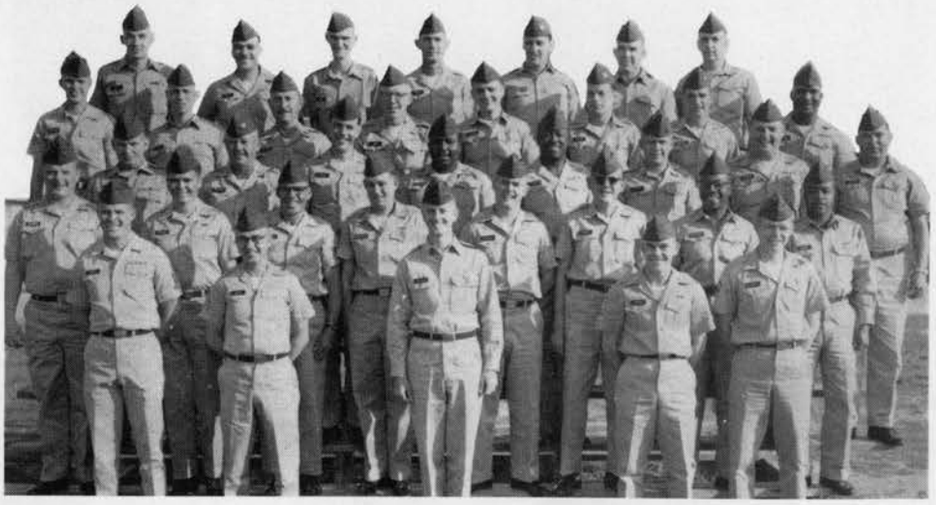


Col Joseph L. Salonick, Assistant Commandant, USAMPS, presents the AUSA plaque to Sgt Paul E. Benfield, honor graduate of Confinement Supervisor Course number 1, during graduation ceremonies in June.

The purpose or scope of the course was to provide the students with an understanding of the minimum requirement in the administration, operation, management and correctional treatment at post stockades and a general knowledge of the organization, mission and operation of Disciplinary Barracks and Rehabilitation Training Centers.

Col E. L. Slobe, Commandant, US Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. was the first guest speaker for the course. He presented a two-hour block of instruction about the organization, history and mission of the USDB.

Col Joseph L. Salonick, Assistant Commandant, USAMPS, gave the graduation address and presented the Association of the US Army Plaque award to Sgt Paul E. Benfield, honor graduate of the class.



Members of the recently graduated Confinement Supervisor Course number 1 are shown in a class picture. Front row center is Capt Joseph Gilligan, Senior Faculty advisor to the class. Members are: Sgt Charles W. Nevin, Ft Benning, Ga.; Sgt Joseph L. McCain, Ft Belvoir, Va.; Sgt Ira W. Bryan, Ft Meade, Md.; and Sp4 Leo J. Huber Ft Carson, Colo.; Sgt Gary W. Gillanders, Ft Dix, N. J.; Sgt Franklin D. Manning, Ft McPherson, Ga.; SSgt Floyd L. Harper, Ft Sill, Okla.; Sgt Farrell C. Nightwine, Ft Sill, Okla; Sp5 Edward G. Davidson, Ft McPherson, Ga.; SFC William E. Shane, Ft Leavenworth, Kans.; SSgt James A. Braswell, Ft Bragg, N. C. and Sp5 William A. Morris, Ft Sheridan, Ill.; SSgt Richard A. Godwin, Ft Gordon, Ga.; SSgt Ronald A. Rosen, Ft Sill, Okla.; Sp4 Robert B. Merchant. Ft Hood, Tex.; Sgt Rudolph I. Sweet, Ft Benning, Ga.; SSgt James A. Phipps, Ft Bragg, N. C.; Sgt Hugh W. Johnson, Ft Benning, Ga. and Sgt James F. Miller, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Also: Sgt Paul E. Benfield, Ft Leavenworth, Kans.; Sgt Edward Brink, Ft Dix, N. J.; Sp4 Gail E. Campbell, Ft Hood, Tex.; SSgt Hernandez L. Davila, Ft Devens, Mass.; Sgt Gerhardt Gall, Ft Hood, Tex.; Cpl Roy L. Huey, Ft Riley, Kans.; SSgt William T. John, Ft Gordon, Ga.; PFC Alex Merrill, Ft Gordon, Ga.; PFC Curvin E. Miller, Ft Gordon, Ga.; Sgt Lawrence E. Struck Ft Sheridan, Ill.; Sp5 George E. Tinsley, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.; Sgt Jesse R. Towell, Ft Hood, Tex.; Sp5 Robert L. Vogel, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.; Sgt Clyde Weems, Ft Riley, Kans.; Sp5 Richard E. Wilson, Ft Knox, Ky.; and Sp4 Jerry L. Yarbrough, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Jones Awarded ACM

Ft Devens, Mass. — WO Melvin H. Jones, criminal investigator, Det F, 12th MP Gp (CI) here, was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal by Capt Burton A. Browning, Detachment Commander.

Warrant Officer Jones was cited for meriorious service during the period March 1965 to February 1966.

Smith Lauded

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt Col Adair A. Smith was recently presented a Ft Gordon Certificate of Achievement by Col Fred G. Steiner, Commandant, USA MP School.

He was cited for meritorious service while serving as Project Officer, Department of Training Literature and Visual Aids, USAMPS, from 10 February 1965 to 6 June 1966.

The citation read in part, "During this period Colonel Smith demonstrated outstanding technical proficiency and unusual literary ability in producing, among other accomplishments, unexcelled manuscripts for AR 190-5; TM 19-251, and a paper which expressed USAMPS' position in the study TASTA-70."

546th EM Promoted

Ft Sill, Okla.—Three enlisted men of the 546th MP Co here were recently promoted to staff sergeants E6 by Capt Arlen E. Bee, Unit Commander.

Receiving the chevrons were Frank G. Rosser, William J. Lindsay and George C. Gray.

Long Presented Bronze Star

Ft MacArthur, Calif.—Sp6 Robert E. Long, Det D, 6th MP Gp (CI) here, was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal by Col Mark F. Brennan, Post Commander.

Specialist Long was cited for his meritorious service as a criminal investigator in the Republic of Vietnam from 24 April 1965 to 3 April 1966.

MP Delivers Baby

Ft Davis, C. Z. — One late afternoon in April, the emergency telephone at the MP Desk, Atlantic Area Assistant PMO, rang. The caller requested immediate assistance for an expectant mother at Ft Davis. The Desk Sergeant not having a patrol in the immediate vicinity, dispatched Sp4 John P. Whinnie and Sp4 Kenneth L. Grant to assist.

A few minutes later, Specialist Grant, assisted by Sp5 Odell K. McCutchen from the 10th Inf Aid Station, delivered a six pound baby boy.

USARV PROVOST MARSHAL VISITS VN MP SCHOOL



MP School, Vietnam—Br'g Gen Harley L. Moore, Jr., PM, US Army Vietnam, troops the line of Vietnamese MP students during a recent visit to the Republic of Vietnam MP School. On General Moore's left is Capt Randall O. Carter, Senior Advisor to the MP School. Also in the party are from left: Captain Liem, Executive Officer; First Lieutenant Long, Training Officer; Captain Luot, Commandant; Sergeant Nghia, Interpreter and Capt David Epstein.

Kerr Takes Marriage Vows in Vietnam

They say love goes 'round the world. In the case of Majors Otto Kerr and Julia Tamer, cupid made his journey from Governor's Island, N. Y., to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam; where on 27 April Majors Kerr and Tamer became the first American military married in the Vietnam conflict.

Tying the knot was not without its difficulties, though. The first task was locating the proper District Chief with authority to perform a Vietnamese marriage. It took some three hours of searching to find the official for the Tan Son Nhut area.

There followed two more hours of filling out required forms; and then a twelve day wait while everything was translated into English and Vietnamese. Finally the ceremony came, and that was another hour of filling out local forms.

A military ceremony followed at the Third Field Hospital where the new Mrs. Kerr is an operating room supervisor. But the troubles were not over yet, Chap (Capt) Jack R. Huntley, the best man, suffered a vehicle breakdown on the way to the chapel.

Not out of the woods yet, the couple discovered a few hours before the military ceremony that Mrs. Kerr's hospital had been alerted and restricted due to the possibility of Saigon political unrest, and their reception had to be cancelled. However, the US Army Vietnam Aviation Bde came to their rescue, and the reception was belatedly held.

JONES PROMOTED TO SERGEANT MAJOR IN VIETNAM



Nha Trang, Vietnam—Maj Gen Harry W. O. Kinnard, then Acting Commanding General I FForce V and Sgt Maj Clifford B. Foster, Sgt Maj I FForce V, hold up new sergeant major stripes on newly promoted Leonard D. Jones, Jr., PMO, I FFV here.

Cunningham Receives Warrant

Ft Carson, Colo. — John R. Cunningham, Colorado Springs office of Det C, 5th MP Gp (CI), became a warrant officer recently after 15 years of enlisted service.

His Army career began in 1951 and he advanced to specialist 7 as an enlisted man. He became an accredited criminal investigator in August 1965, through attendance at the MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Sweet is Lt Colonel

Oberammergau, Germany—Robert W. Sweet, Director of MP Department of the US Army School Europe here, was recently promoted to lieutenant colonel.

A graduate of the University of Maryland, his last assignment was with the 6th Special Forces Gp at Ft Bragg N. C. Colonel Sweet has been in the Army for 18 years.

The USAREUR School instructs military students in a variety of military subjects. Students come from all US Military units in Europe and from all member nations of NATO.

Purple Heart Posthumously Awarded to Capt Lee



Arkadelphia, Ark. — The Purple Heart awarded posthumously to Capt Chester L. Lee is presented to his widow, Mrs. Gerry Lee, by Lt Col Homer R. Sprinkle, PM at Ft Leavenworth, Kans. Captain Lee was killed 1 April in Saigon, Vietnam, in a Viet Cong terrorist attack on a US billet. Looking on is Miss Carol Ann Rogers, brigade sponsor of the ROTC unit at Henderson State Teachers College, Mrs. Lee's escort for the day.

512th Promotes Two

Ft Huachuca, Ariz.—Two members of the 512th MP Co here, were recently promoted to sergeants first class E7.

Receiving the stripes were Dudley Goodwin and Warren Hairgrove.

Stiepock Lauded

West Point, N. Y.—Capt Robert C. Stiepock, CO, 57th MP Co here, was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal by Lt Col Julien H. Le Page, PM, USMA.

Captain Stiepock was cited for meritorious service from 1 May 1965 to 30 April 1966 while service as Commander of the 57th. He is presently assigned to the 18th MP Bde at Ft George G. Meade, Md.

Korean Law Enforcers Cited by 8th Army

Seoul, Korea—Two law enforcement agents of the Republic of Korea have been cited for their work by the 8th Army provost marshal.

At the May meeting of the Joint Working Committee on Security of US-ROK installations held at the 728th MP Bn. Col John A. Alley, Jr., 8th Army PM, presented the Provost Marshal Citation to SFC Pyong Ho Park of the 12th ROK Army Criminal Investigation Detachment and Korean National Policeman Ki Yong Kwon. Park was cited for his extensive record of recovery of stolen military wire and apprehension of the thieves. Kwon received the citation for his excellent work in recovering a large quantity of stolen US Army medical supplies and apprehension of the thief.

Several other Korean law enforcement agents were also cited for their contribution to the 8th Army PM section.

The Joint Working Committee is co-chaired by Colonel Alley and Brig Gen Si Jin Kim, ROK Army Provost Marshal General. Kim was unable to attend the May meeting and Col Sun Kim, Deputy Provost Marshal General represented him. The Committee is comprised of top US and ROK law enforcement and judiciary personnel.

Wilson is E7

Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — Sp7 William L. Wilson was promoted to his present rank recently by Lt Col Alfred R. Jefferson, Executive Officer, 5th MP Gp (CI) and Capt Jimmie D. Boland, OIC, Det B, 5th MP Gp.

Specialist Wilson, a native of San Francisco, is assigned to Detachment B.

KULO RECEIVES SILVER OAK LEAVES



Ft Lewis, Wash.—Lt Col Edwin W. Kulo, PM, 4th Inf Div, has the silver leaves of his present rank pinned on by Mrs. Kulo and Col Henry B. Greer, CofS, 4th Inf Div. Colonel Kulo has been PM for the past two years, after serving as PM of Trois Fontaine Ammo Depot, USA-COMZEUR. The former enlisted man served in the South Pacific during WW II and received a direct commission in 1950.

O'Kier Presented ACM

Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — The Third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal was recently presented to Lt Col Oliver E. O'Kier, for his service at the US Army Command and General Staff College since June 1963.

Brig Gen Robert C. Taber, Assistant Commandant made the presentation.

Colonel O'Kier was cited for his meritorious service as an author-instructor in the CGSC's Department of Larger Unit Operations.

Colonel O'Kier is presently assigned with the US Army Element, SHAPE.

Thai Police Officials Visit "HASP"

Schofield Bks, Hawaii—Three high-ranking members of the Thailand National Police paid a visit to the downtown headquarters of the Hawaiian Armed Services Police recently and were treated to a full tour of that installation.

Maj Gen Chamrasromran Charoenrit, Thailand Chief of the Highway Patrol, Maj Gen Sukhum Nit, Assistant Commissioner of the Provincial Police, and Lt Col Puranada Pramote, Chief of the Thailand Foreign Affairs Division, made up the ambassadorship.

They arrived in Hawaii for the first stop on a trip which will take them to many law enforcement agencies on the Mainland, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

They were greeted at HASP by Army Lt Col Edward Corcoran, Commanding Office of HASP. who escorted them to a briefing, headed by Air Force Capt Carroll Jackson, and during which were discussed the agreements between Military Police detachments and civilian police organizations in Hawaii.

After the briefing, the visitors were taken through the various sections of HASP. Also with them on the tour was Lt Cmdr T. R. King, Deputy Commander of HASP.

Amrogio is Command SOM

Ft Clayton, C. Z.—Sp4 Charles Ambrogio, 534th MP Co, was recently selected as US Army Southern Command Soldier of the Month for May.

The selection as Command SOM topped off the month for Specialist Ambrogio as he was selected as Unit, Provost Marshal, and Post Soldier of the Month in previous competition.

534th Names SOM

Ft Clayton, C. Z.—Selected as the 534th Soldier of the Month was PFC James J. Walsh of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PFC Walsh received an engraved wrist watch from Capt Edward F. Zychowski, CO, 534th for his selection.

WILSON AWARDED THIRD CLUSTER TO COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ft Gordon, Ga.—CWO William C. Wilson is presented the Third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal by Col Fred G. Steiner, Commandant USAMPS, as Mrs. Wilson looks on. Chief Warrant Officer Wilson received the award for meritorious service while serving as Chief, Polygraph Section and Instructor, CI Committee at USAMPS from 1 March 1964 to 31 May 1966.

Safety Patrol Boys Visit 118th

Boys, ages 11 and 12, are usually found at ball parks on Saturdays either playing or watching a ball game this time of year. Their greatest heroes are usually big league baseball players. These are the men from whom boys seek autographs, discarded items of the trade, pictures, and other souvenirs.

Twenty-five boys matching this description were the exception recently when they arrived at Ft Bragg along with a city patrolman and five members of the PTA to spend a two-day weekend with the 118th MP Co (Abn Corps).

As an incentive to maintain interest in their roles as members of the school safety patrol, a trip is sponsored for the boys each year by the Latham School PTA of Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

During their visit to Ft Bragg, the boys were given a broad view of the duties performed by the Military Police. They ate at the mess hall and slept in the barracks at the 118th MP Co, in addition to touring the post with a Military Police escort.

Their two-day activities included a visit to the Provost Marshal's Office. They were taken through the radio room where they learned of the abbreviated "10 series." They also met the MP Desk Sergeant, and were given a review of the duties of the Criminal Investigation Division.

After dinner, the boys toured the company area, observing the arms room and company alert room before proceeding to a demonstration on the deployment of the T-10 parachute. The safety-patrol boys drew an even closer correlation with their Airborne MP friends when each of them was strapped into a parachute. Next the boys went to the 82d Abn Div Museum, where they saw many World War II momentos of the famed division. The final stop of the afternoon was the company vehicles; during which time there was much horn blowing and twisting of steering wheels and nearly every boy sought to try out the vehicle's sirens.

Sunday morning the boys received a class on Airborne MP operations, after which they observed numerous C-130 aircraft at Pope Air Force Base and a demonstration of sky diving.



Safety Patrol Boys from various schools in the area around Ft Bragg, visit the 118th MP Co barracks. The MP in the jeep on the left is Sgt Elwood Cooper and the MP in the right jeep is Sp4 Martin Marolis.

And the PM Shall Have a 'Dock Mule'



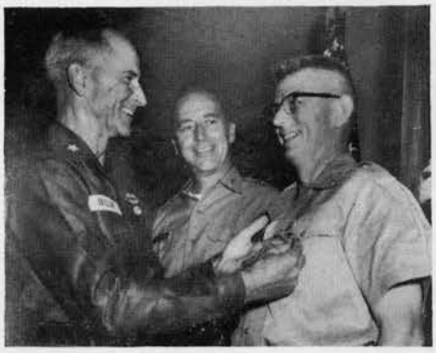
"And the Provost Marshal shall have a horse," said King Charles I in 1629. Not so in 1966. The 4th Trans Comd, Saigon, couldn't give the PM, Capt James Van Zee a horse so they substituted a "dock mule" above.

Navy Cites Army Units

Saigon, Vietnam—The US Navy announced recently that all personnel attached to or under operational control of Hq Supt Activity, Saigon from 1 July 1962 to 15 March 1966 are to be awarded the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon.

The MP units which were assigned or attached were the 175th MP Det, 560th MP Co, 66th MP Co, 716th MP Bn, 90th MP Det and the 615th MP Co.

Spillner Awarded Legion of Merit



Ft Gordon, Ga.—On the eve of his retirement from the Army, Col Siegfried H. Spillner, US Army MP School, was awarded the Legion of Merit by Brig Gen Robert M. Williams, Deputy Commanding General, Ft Gordon. Col Fred G. Steiner, School Commandant, observes.

Colonel Spillner was cited for, ". . . distinguishing himself by exceptionally meritorious service from 17 June 1963 to 30 June 1966 while serving as Director of the Department of Specialized Instruction and as Director of the Department of Resident Instruction, US Army Military Police School."

The citation further stated, "His sound judgment and keen interest in the problems of each individual under his supervision were instrumental in developing highly skilled instructor personnel who provided maximum services to the US Army Military Police School."

Jefferson is Lt Col

Chicago, Ill. — Alfred R. Jefferson, Executive Officer, 5th MP Gp (CI), was recently promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Presentation of the silver oak leaves were made by Col Hobert W. Sharp, CO, 5th MP Gp and Col H. F. Buerschinger, Deputy PM, Fifth US Army.

Hausman Receives 'Tracks'

Ft McPherson, Ga.—Capt Edward J. Hausman, CO, 525th MP Co here, was recently promoted to his present grade by Maj W. G Nork, Post PM.

Heath is 8th SFG Airborne Honor Graduate

Ft Clayton, C. Z. — Maj Gen J. D. Alger, CG, US Army Southern Command, recently presented a Certificate of Achievement to Sgt Davie Heath, Jr., 534th MP Co.

Sergeant Heath was selected as the Honor Graduate of Basic Airborne Class number 2, conducted by the 8th Special Forces Gp at Ft Sherman, C. Z.

MPOB Honor Graduate



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Brig Gen Albin F. Irzyk, Assistant Commandant, US Army Armor School, Ft Knox, Ky., presents the Association of the US Army (AUSA) plaque to 1st Lt Frederick C. Cappetta, honor graduate of the MP Officer's Basic Class number 5, during recent graduation ceremonies. Lieutenant Cappetta is presently assigned to the 9th MP Co at Ft Riley, Kans.

MP Honored

Cp Zama, Japan—Sp4 Milton C. Hankins, sentry dog handler with the 294th MP Co here, recently was named honor graduate of class 66-E in the Pacific Air Force Sentry Dog Handling School at Tachikawa, AB, Japan.

Specialist Hankins was presented a certificate of honor by Col Ernst F. Liebmann, PM, US Army Japan.

Domingue is E7

Ft Buckner, Okinawa—Sp7 Paul R. Dominque, 123d MP Det (CI), was recently promoted to his present rank by Lt Col Eugene T. Carson, Deputy CO, 1st MP Gp and CWO Lewis E. Brown, CO, 123d.

Henson Upped to SFC

Charles W. Henson, Plans & Projects Section, Dept of Res Inst, US Army MP School, was recently promoted to the rank of sergeant first class E7.

The 10-year veteran is currently on his second tour at Ft Gordon, being assigned here in 1961 as an MP instructor. Prior to his present assignment he had a tour in Korea as Operations Sgt, PMO in Taegu.

Sergeant Henson has attended various courses at the MP School and is a graduate of the Seventh Army NCO Academy.

MP Lauded in Korea

Uijongbu, Korea—A Letter of Commendation from Brig Gen Robert H. Safford, CofS, I Corps (Gp) was recently presented to Sp4 Stanley B. Harper, 55th MP Co, by Maj Robert H. Hamilton, PM, I Corps.

Specialist Harper was injured when a sealed can containing an artillery shell exploded as he dropped it on the ground from the rear of a truck suspected of carrying contraband.

The MP, completely recovered, has since returned to duties at the 55th MP Co.

USARV PM Visits 504th MP Bn



Brig Gen Harley L. Moore, Jr. (far right), PM, US Army Vietnam, recently made an orientation tour of the 504th MP Bn units in I and II Corps areas of Vietnam. During his visit he observed operations of the battalion headquarters, Co C and the 66th MP Co. In the photo from left are 1st Sgt Gerald L. Derr, Capt Harold R. Brizee, Sgt Maj Robert I. Robertson, Maj Elbridge G. McConnell and General Moore.

Barnett Promoted to SFC

Ft Gordon, Ga.—William H. Barnett, Jr., US Army MP School here, was recently promoted to sergeant first class E7 by Col Fred G. Steiner, Commandant, USAMPS.

Sergeant Barnett, a veteran of 12 years service received his MP training at the then Provost Marshal General's Center. Prior to his present assignment, he was assigned to the pass and registration section, Seoul Area Command (now EASCOM) PMO, in 1962.

I-10-4 Wins Gordon Mess Award



Ft Gordon, Ga.—SFC Charles J. Hyde, Mess Sergeant for Co I, 10th Bn, 4th Trng Bde (MP), Col John S. Baskin, Deputy Post Commander, Col Robert A. Satterfield, CO, 4th Bde and Capt Thomas L. Elliott, Co I Commander, cut a celebration cake on the occasion of the unit mess winning the Ft Gordon Best Mess Award. This marked the third time this year and fourth since last November that Co I's mess hall has won the award. Looking on are the cooks of the mess hall.

Groover is E8

Maurice D. Groover, 895th MP Co, 1st MP Gp on Okinawa, was recently promoted to first sergeant E8.

The new stripes were presented by Col H. M. Bowman, Jr., CO, 1st MP Gp and 1st Lt Hugh Delaunay, CO, 895th.

Aide Receives Majority

Fouad K. Aide, Foreign Liaison Officer, Visitors Service, US Army MP School, was recently promoted to major by Col Fred G. Steiner, USAMPS Commandant.

Major Aide arrived at Ft Gordon in 1963 after serving in Vietnam as an advisor. Among his decorations and awards he wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

From Sp7 to WO

Cp Zama, Japan — Bunyan W. Johnson, 521st MP Det here, was recently appointed a warrant officer in the US Army.

Col Ernst F. Liebmann, PM, US Army Japan, administered the oath of office and presented the rank/insignia to the new warrant officer.

Willard Gets Silver Leaves

Ft Davis, C. Z.—Lt Col Francis J. Willard, Assistant PM (Atlantic), US Army Southern Command, was recently promoted to his present grade.

Making the promotion was Col Robert E. Richardson, PM, USARSO, and Mrs. Willard.

McGowan Graduates from 7th Army NCO Academy

Paris, France—Cpl Melvin E. McGowan, 67th MP Co here, recently graduated from the Seventh Army NCO Academy at Bad Toelz, Germany.

Corporal McGowan was selected as the top graduate from US Army Communications Zone, Europe, class members.

Hatfield is Sergeant Major



Ft Shafter, Hawaii—James R. Hatfield, Ft Shafter Area PMO, is presented a new set of sergeant major stripes from Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General and Col Brock Faulkner, Commander, Ft Shafter Area, during a brief promotion ceremony here. Sgt Maj Hatfield is the Operations Sergeant at the PMO.

Pinto Awarded ACM

Ft Hood, Tex.—1st Sgt Aurelius F. Pinto, 502d MP Co, 2d Armd Div, was recently awarded the Second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal.

Sergeant Pinto was cited for his part in the unit's attaining a superior rating in the Fourth US Army Command Maintenance Inspection and Annual General Inspection.

Journal Error

On page 5 of the July issue of the MP JOURNAL, the Commander of the 716th MP Bn in Vietnam was written as Lt Col Edward G. Lucas. This was a misprint and is corrected to read Lt Col Edward G. Luce.

173d MPs Escort Convoy



Delta Region, Vietnam—MPs of the 173d Abn Bde, equipped with a .50 caliber machine gun provided part of a security force that convoyed important artillery supplies to a field unit engaged in anti-Viet Cong operation. This shipment of needed supplies was the third since the Australian-American operation, OPERATION HARDIHOOD began this past May.

Brown Lauded

CWO Louis E. Brown, CO, 123d MP Det at Ft Buckner, Okinawa, was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal by Col H. M. Bowman, Jr., CO, 1st MP Gp.

CWO Brown was cited for meritorious service as Commanding Officer of the 123d MP Det (CI).

Perry Receives 'Tracks'

WSMR, N. M.—The Commander of the 259th MP Co here, Daniel R. Perry, was recently promoted to the grade of captain.

Col Richard E. Wade, then PM, WSMR, made the presentation.

Buerschinger Receives Eagles of Colonel

Chicago, Ill.—H. F. Buerschinger, Deputy Provost Marshal, Fifth US Army with headquarters in Chicago, was recently promoted to the grade of colonel.

Presenting the eagle insignia of his new grade was Lt Gen John H. Michaelis, CG, Fifth US Army and Mrs. Buerschinger.

Okazaki Cited



Lt Col Saige Okazaki (right) is presented the certificate which accompanied the Army Commendation Medal, Second Oak Leaf Cluster, awarded by Col David R. Dingeman, CO, US Army Combat Developments Command MP Agency. Colonel Okazaki was cited for meritorious service while serving as chief of the agency's Organization and Doctrine Division.

Polk is Warrant Officer

Ft Knox, Ky.—WO Jay H. Polk was recently promoted to his present grade after receiving an appointment as a warrant officer in the Army.

He is assigned to Det C, 12th MP Gp (CI).

82d Promotes 20 EM

Ft Bragg, N. C.—In a mass promotion ceremony recently, 20 enlisted men of the 82d MP Co received one grade promotions.

Staff sergeant stripes went to Walter W. Melton and William P. Skillman, while E5 stripes were presented to James F. Snow and John S. Wells.

Specialist 4 chevrons went to Joseph M. Brill, Michael J. Mancini, James M. Presley, Jr., William C. Tyler, Francis D. Maxfield, Thomas J. Chopp and Sigurd, Veltheims.

Also John E. Sanders, Robert E. Madden, Melvin C. Wallace, Jr., Jack D. Willis, William J. Belfield, George H. Yates, Glenn J Wemhoff, John J. Pecovish, Jr. and LeRoy I Wilson.

Westin Lauded

Maj Paul R. Westin, Project Officer, Studies Division, US Army Combat Developments Command MP Agency, Ft Gordon, Ga. was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal.

Major Westin was cited for meritorious service while serving with the MP Agency from 1 August 1963 to 31 May 1966.

Atkins is Captain

Ft Lewis, Wash. — Capt Steven T. Atkins, PMO, 4th Inf Div here, was recently promoted to his present grade.

Making the presentation was Lt Col Edwin W. Kulo, Provost Marshal, 4th Inf Div.

Richey is SFC E7

1st MP Gp, Okinawa—SFC E7 Nathaniel Richey, North Security Bn, 1st MP Gp, was recently promoted to his present rank by Col H. M. Bowman, Jr., CO, 1st MP Gp and Capt Richard A. Sutton, OIC, Physical Security Div, 1st MP Gp.

Sweigart Retires from Army Awarded Commendation Medal



The Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service is presented to Sgt Maj Charles C. Sweigart, upon his retirement from the Army, by Col H. M. Bowman, Jr., PM, Ft Buckner. Sergeant Major Sweigart was Operations Sergeant of the police operations division, 1st MP Gp.

Kraus Cited

The First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal was recently presented to CWO William Kraus on the eve of his retirement from the Army.

Col Hobart W. Sharp, CO, 5th MP Gp (CI), made the presentation to the 21-year veteran.

61st MP Co Promotes 49

Verdun, France—In a large promotion ceremony, 49 members of the 61st MP Co here, were promoted one rank ranging from PFC to SFC E7.

Sergeant E5 stripes were presented to William H. Hatten, William F. Ivory, Ronald R. Ross and Wendell R. Stamp.

Staff sergeant stripes went to Russell A. Anderson, Manuel E. Ford, James L. Howk and Lonnie Sandy, Jr.

The new sergeant first class E7 is Louis Barton. The stripe bonanza was presented by Capt Carl S. Kizer, 61st Commander.

USAREUR PM Visits 2d MP Gp



Sgt Maj Murrey E. Morris, Sgt Maj, 2d MP Gp, leads Col Karl W. Gustafson, USAREUR PM, and Col Robert E. Vail, CO, 2d MP Gp, on a tour of facilities at the 2d MP Gp Headquarters. Colonel Gustafson was in Nurnberg to visit selected units of the 2d MP Gp. Other members of the party included Lt Col Edward H. Lewin, Group Executive Officer; Lt Col Mervin W. Dreier, PM, North Bavaria District and Lt Col Joseph L. Powell, CO, 793d MP Bn.

Ayers is WO

Edward M. Ayers, 15th CID, was recently promoted to warrant officer by Col Karl W. Gustafson, PM USAREUR, and Col Norman J. Kinley, PM, USACOMZEUR.

Thomas Promoted to Sp6

Sp6 John W. Thomas, 2d MP Det (CI), in Korea, was recently promoted to his present rank by Maj William H. Dearborn, Detachment Commander.

Sellinger Receives Warrant



Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—WO Jack A. Sellinger, Criminal Investigator, assigned to Det D, 6th MP Gp (CI), has the insignia of his new grade pinned on by Col Richard Barrell, CO, 6th MP Gp and Group Sgt Maj Harold J. Klouser.

Trubey, Hamrick Receive Warrants at CI Lab





Recently, two former enlisted men of the US Army CI Lab, Ft Gordon, Ga. received warrants in the US Army. Receiving the warrants are Claude L. Trubey (left photo) and James E. Hamrick. Col Fred G. Steiner, Commandant, US Army MP School makes the appointments. Warrant Officer Trubey, a veteran of 19 years service, and 12 years in CI Labs, is a fingerprint examiner at the CI Lab here and Warrant Officer Hamrick, in the Army since 1962, as a Document examiner. Warrant Officer Trubey has served in all three of the CI Labs, Europe, Japan and Ft Gordon for the second time.

11 Promoted at Devens

Ft Devens, Mass.—11 enlisted men, all MPs here, recently received one grade promotions from Lt Col James W. Mulford PM, Ft Devens.

Promoted to sergeant first class E7 was Orestis J. Livieratos; receiving E6 stripes were Crecencio Aguero, Jr., Paul E. Williams, Robert E. Horan, Huburt A. D'Amrosia, Matthew T. Jaco, George R. Morrill, and Philip R. King.

Specialist 5 stripes were presented to Larry W. Maier, Alan F. Bedard and Gerald F. Weaver.

62d MP Det Promotes E8s and E9s

Over the past few months, 12 NCOs in the 2d MP Gp were promoted to master sergeants E8 and one NCO received a promotion to sergeant major.

The new sergeant major is Gerald A. Summers and the new master sergeants are John R. Simmons, Andrew Jackson, Harry A. Putnam, George Long, Arthur Andersen, John W. Sanderfer, Rudy C. Porath, George E. Boyce, Robert L. Bright, Tyree J. Landers, Maurice Davis, and William D. Lovin.

URB-COIN CPX Held at MP Agency



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Maj Richard D. Miller, USA CDC MP Agency, briefs visiting officers on the Urban Counterinsurgency war game recently conducted at Ft Gordon. From left to right are: Lt Col R. Lundquist, USA CDC Combat Svc Spt Gp, Ft Lee, Va.; Col D. R. Dingeman, CO, MP Agency; Maj H. B. Long, MP Agency; Lt Col R. Armstrong, Office, Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.; Lt Col D. Speights, MP Agency; Lt Col J. Pruett, OPMG, and Major Miller. The purpose of the war game was to show how Military Police could play a part in this type of counterinsurgency situation. The game, one of three types, was put on by ABT Assoc. of Cambridge, Mass. through the Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA), Dept of Defense.

287th MP Honored by Freedoms Foundation

A Military Policeman in the Berlin Brigade received the Freedoms Foundation's George Washington Honor Medal and a $50 check for his letter on the subject, "I am an American."

Sp4 David N. Bartlett, the Company Clerk of the Brigade's 287th MP Co, was presented the medal and check by Maj Gen John F. Franklin, Jr., US Commander, Berlin, on 31 May. In making the presentation, General Franklin expressed his pride at a member o his command being one of the five principals in the US Army, Europe, to be so honored.

The Freedoms Foundation sponsors various annual awards programs and contests to encourage and stimulate activities that increase appreciation of the freedoms embodied in the American way of life. Its objective is to honor citizens for outstanding efforts and contributions to improve public understanding of the basic American constitutional rights, freedoms and corresponding responsibilities through the things they write, do, or say.

A total of 35 USAREUR personnel received some form of award in this year's competition. World-wide, there was one principal award of $1000 and a medal; and 50 awards, each of a $100 or $50 check and a medal; and a larger number of medals and honor certificates without cash awards.

In his letter, submitted voluntarily last August as part of the Freedoms Foundation Letter Awards Program, Specialist Bartlett wrote in part: "Five thousand miles from home . . . I know beyond a doubt, I am an American. Surrounded by barbed wire, brick walls, and Communism, this Island of Hope in the Red Sea of Tyranny exists . . . as an Outpost of Freedom."

Specialist Bartlett, the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Bartlett, 2278 Star Avenue, Castro Valley, California, was graduated from San Leandro High School, San Leandro, California, in 1960. He took an Associate of Arts degree from San Francisco City College in 1963 and was a reservation manager at the Hilton Inn, San Francisco International Airport before entering the Army in September of 1964.

503d Promotions

Frankfurt, Germany—The month of May saw 45% of the 503d MP Co receive promotions. Two received promotions to E6; four to E5; 58 to E4 and one to PFC. Capt Errol L. Murphy, then Unit Commander received a promotion to his present rank.

Receiving the E6 promotions were James L. Shockley and James L. Weaber, Sr. The E5 stripes went to Jeffrey L. Hall, William Lange, William McDermott and Loyd L. Teeter.

Carnes Has Unique Record

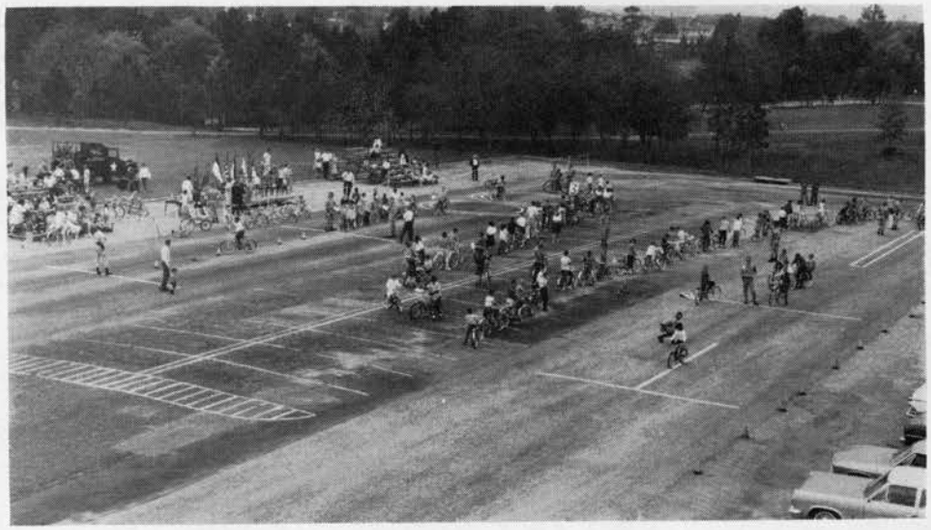
Cp Shelby, Miss.—SSgt Jackie H. Carnes, 125th MP Co (Guard), Brantley, Ala., has a unique record as a National Guardsman.

Sergeant Carnes is a charter member of the unit, being enlisted in November 1956. Since his enlistment began, Sergeant Carnes has not missed an Armory drill or summer encampment. In 1961, during the Berlin Crisis, he was called to active duty with the unit and served 10 months at Ft Irwin, Calif.

Capt Dow Sport is Unit Commander and Lt Col Raymond C. Blackmon is CO of 103d MP Bn, Ala. NG.

SPORTS HI-LITES

118th Sponsors Pedalero



Ft Bragg, N. C.—This year at Ft Bragg, a bicycle safety program was sponsored by the 118th MP Co in conjunction with the Optimist Club of Fayetteville, N. C. The goal was to devolop a constructive interest in bicycle safety among Ft Bragg riders. The program reached a new plateau of achievement when over 700 bicycles were inspected by 118th MPs at Bragg's elementary school. The week-long safety venture was highlighted by a Pedalero (bicycle rodeo) which saw more than 170 contestants battling for prizes.

Trophies Presented to MP Mixed Bowlers

Team and individual trophies for the 1965-66 season of the MP Mixed Doubles League at Ft Gordon, Ga. were presented during recent ceremonies.

The Buckeyes, with a 46-22 record, were the league champs followed by the Hecklers with a 41½-26½ record.

Individual winners were Capt D. Shannon (184) and Mary Lou Dean (171) high averages; scratch series went to Col Lionel Scott, 657 and Jo McCormick, 581; handicap winners were Maj Richard McCormick, 690 and Pat Greenwald, 654; high scratch game honors went to Capt Ed Lockwood, 237 and Dorothy Scott, 229; Capt Joseph Gilligan's 268 and Sue Van Horn's 248 took high handicap game awards.

Most Improved Bowler awards went to Captain Lockwood and Bobbie Haydon, who improved their averages by 11 and 18 pins respectively.

Leavenworth Pistoleers Win '2700' Matches

The Ft Leavenworth, Kans. Pistol Team returned home with most of the trophies and awards after competing recently in the service category of the "2700" Pistol Matches at Sioux City, Iowa.

SSgt Willie W. Edenfield, Expert Class, received eight first place, six winner and one match winner awards; SSgt Ronald A. Guthrie, Sharpshooter class, two first place; Sgt Larry J. Petty, Expert class, four first place and one winner; SFC James A. Bell, Sharpshooter class, six first place; SSgt Herbert H. Grube, Expert class, two first place and four winner; and Sp5 Charles K. Saunders, Sharpshooter class, six first place and two winner.

Four winner awards were won by the team: .22 cal., Center Fire, .45 cal. and 3-gun aggregate.

534th MPs Win YMCA Cage Tourney

The 534th MPs of Ft Clayton, CZ, won the fourth annual Balboa YMCA-Armed Forces Invitational Basketball Tournament by defeating their opponents from Quarry Heights 93-75.

Three ties were broken during the first six minutes of play. After 11 minutes of fast breaks, accurate shooting, and tremendous rebounding by forwards Sp4 Bill Jelks and PFC Roger Burns, and guards PFC Joe Werner and PFC Franklin Butler, the MPs amassed a 17 point lead only to have the Quarry Heights team come to within five points of a tie at halftime.

Coach and center for the MPs, Lt Irving Mulcare and guard PFC Franklin Butler were both tagged with four personal fouls. Coach Mulcare called on his second team to hold a 13 point advantage and hold they did. For seven minutes the second team kept up the pressure until the rested regulars came back to wrap up the win.

Hot shooting PFC Roger Burns led all scoring with a total of 25 points, Lt Mulcare 24, PFC Butler 13, PFC Joe Werner, 11, Sp4 Bill Jelks 10, PFC Leroy Bass 4, PFC Mike Walker, PFC Paul David and PFC Manuel Marrero two apiece, rounded out the rest of the score for the champs.

501st MP Co Cops PMG Pistol Award

Ft Hood, Tex.—Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, the Provost Marshal General, visited here recently and presented the 1965 PMG Pistol Trophy to the 501st MP Co for their performance in the PMG Trophy Pistol Team Match.

Individual gold medal awards were presented to SSgt Michael P. Springer, Sgt Charles Crowe, Sgt Donald J. Lovvorn, Sp4 Kenneth Sharp, and Sp4 Gerald W. Burns.

MPs ARE WSMR BOWLING CHAMPS

Two MP-sponsored and staffed bowling teams, and one mixed-branch team, were recently crowned champions of their respective leagues in separate ceremonies at White Sands Missile Range.

Members of the "Sheriff's," the officers team which captured the WSMR 1965-66 Officers Winter League, were presented individual trophies and the huge roving team trophy for its victorious achievement. The team captain, Maj George Maples, not only had a large part in leading the "Sheriff's" all season long, but he also grabbed high honors for the league-leading average (184 pins-per-game). Other contributing members of the team included Col Richard Wade, Lt Col Ralph Dillard (now in Korea), Maj (Ret) Claud Bartley, Capt William Sumner, Capt Dan Perry, Lt Von Fontenot, and CWO Jack Smith.

Transistor radios, with plate inscriptions, were presented to the team members of the first place "Five Aces," winners of the WSMR 1965-66 Intramural league. The "Aces" sponsored by the 259th MP Co (Svc), went through the 26-team loop in whirlwind fashion and actually wrapped up the championship a week before season's end. Major Maples again proved to be the work-horse of the group as he posted a 179-plus in maintaining high team average. SSgt James Hinman, Sgt Ferrell Blank, Cpl Alvin Mauldin and Pvt Patrick Ruede all finished with better than 170 averages, while Captain Perry assisted in the handicap department.

Two of the three members of the WSMR Winter-Spring Scratch League champs, the "Late Owls," were Military Policeman. Major Maples and Sergeant Blank were consistently high rollers on the winners squad, and the third team member, Sgt Charles Barfield, Hq and Hq Co, USAG, proved just as valuable. Major Maples led the entire league with a 186 high individual average and posted one series of 870 (four game series) to cop high series honors.

Valdez is Fifth Army Pistol Champion



Sgt Maj Don N. Valdez, Assistant Advisor, MP Units, Indianapolis Subsector Comd, is presented the 1st place award for winning the Fifth US Army Individual Pistol Championship from Col John G. Nelson, Indiana Sector Commander.

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in DA Special Orders 100 through 120.

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col (AUS)

Harold F. Buerschinger (111)

Maj/Lt Col (RA)

Keith F. Dubois (111)
Vincent I. Olsen (110)

Maj/Lt Col (AUS)

Robert N. Anderson (120)
Raymond L. Cook (101)
John E. Dean (107)
Alfred R. Jefferson (103)
Edwin W. Kulo (120)
Jack G. Pruett (105)

Capt/Maj (RA)

John G. Collins (107)
Robert N. Hulley (114)
Robert L. Reid, Jr. (115)

Capt/Maj (AUS)

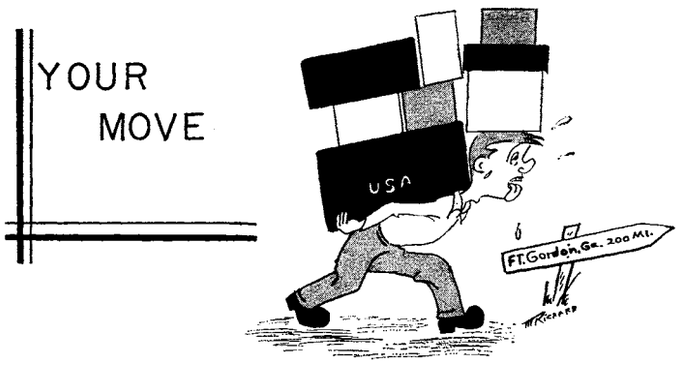
George F. Corrigan (112)
Dean A. Lewis (114)
Frank T. Morano (118)
Daniel Scheuermann (113)
William F. Sumner (114)

1st Lt/Capt (RA)

Laurence Buffaloe (112)
Martin D. Curran (117)
David G. Epstein (117)
Arnold F. Harris (112)
Richard A. Hintze (112)
Donald J. Ivey (119)
Richard H. Martin (112)
Donald R. Mason (112)
Overton H. McCullough (120)
John L. Mentor (119)
Robert Oppenlander (114)

1st Lt/Capt (AUS)

Alfred A. Alexander (117)
Steven T. Atkins (108)
James E. Barton (112)
David J. Bershad (108)
Daniel R. Branda (117)
John B. Chandler (108)
Allan G. Donn (108)
Charles F. Donovan (112)
Harvey A. Dority (118)
Bert D. Edmondson (102)
Charles R. Free (102)
Samuel Gerstein (108)
Thomas M. Goforth (118)
Edward Goldthwaite (117)
Robert C. Gordon (108)
Vincent C. Gorman (118)
Kenneth F. Greiczek (117)
Edward J. Hausman (103)
Frederick S. Hughes (117)
Robert H. Kraus (118)
Richard L. La Freniere (102)
William R. Laughlin (108)
Gary W. Lawhead (101)
Paul R. Martineau (117)
William McFadden (100)
Martin L. Mesick (117)
Ferdinand C. Meyer (108)
Richard A. Mitchell (102)
Errol L. Murphy (109)



Theodore Paterson (118)
Paul D. Pearson (108)
Robert W. Pegg, II (117)
Daniel R. Perry (106)
Bruce R. Pirnie (114)
William Pleasants (117)
Stanley L. Roark (109)
Franklin F. Sands (100)
John G. Simson (102)
Larry B. Sitton (118)
James R. Stanard (117)
John H. Taylor (117)
John R. Taylor (100)
Ralph B. Thomas (113)
Clifford Tovsant (101)
Andrew S. Vallien (117)
Michael C. Vasey (101)
William F. Willes (118)
William J. Wyllie (102)
Vincent J. Zichello (108)

CWO, W-2/CWO, W-3 (AUS)

Ernest R. Roll (102)

CHANGE OF STATIONS

Lt Col John J. Flanagan from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to OTPMG, Washington, D. C. (112)

Lt Col William J. Larkin from Washington, D. C. to 1st Rgn ARADCOM, Ft Totton, N. Y. (111)

Lt Col Rufus G. McCue, Jr. from Columbus, Ohio to USACDC, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. (117)

Lt Col Eugene J. Murdock from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 82d Abn Div, Ft Bragg, N. C. (119)

Lt Col James F. Sturgis from Ft Eustis, Va. to OTPMG, Washington, D. C. (106)

Lt Col Fred A. Warrick from Ft Monroe, Va. to 176th Repl Co. 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 EDCSA 5 Sep 66 (104)

Maj James R. George from Univ of Ala. to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (105)

Maj Troy L. Snow from Ft Polk, La. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (106)

Maj Raymond D. Wood from Ft Bragg, N. C. to OTPMG, Washington, D. C. (118)

Capt Holley D. Bradley from E. Lansing, Mich. to 147th MP Det, APO SF 96243 EDCSA 4 Oct 66 (101)

Capt William S. Geimer from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Univ of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C. (Law School, 3½ yrs) w/sta Hq XVIII Abn Corps, Ft Bragg, N. C. EDCSA 1 Sep 66 (118)

Capt Thomas C. Hamilton from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 531st MP Det, APO SF 96233 EDCSA 5 Sep 66 (102)

Capt Donel L. Johns from Berkeley, Calif. to USAIG, Ft McPherson, Ga. w/sta Davidson College, Davidson, N. C. (104)

Capt William L. Patrick, Jr. from Ft Meade, Md. to 1st MP Gp Okinawa, APO SF 96331 (102)

1st Lt Daniel M. Foley, Jr. from Lathrop, Calif. to 560th MP Co, APO SF 96307 EDCSA 23 Sep 66 (107)

1st Lt Harold Goldman from Ft Eustis, Va. to 716th MP Bn, APO SF 96243 EDCSA 20 Sep 66 (101)

2d Lt John L. Ketchum from Ft Benning, Ga. to 1st Inf Div, APO SF 96345 EDCSA 12 Sep 66 (107)

MSgt Frederick W. Clements from Ft Sill, Okla. to 249th MP Co, APO SF 96220 (106)

REASSIGNED

Col John T. Merrill from OCINFO, Washington, D. C. to USA Elm OSD, Washington, D. C. (117)

CWO, W-2 Franz G. Grebner from 82d MP Det, Ft Bragg, N. C. to Det B, 3d MP Gp (CI), Ft Bragg, N. C. (101)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY (In RA)

Maj William P. Hood (107)
1st Lt David I. Bertocci (107)
1st Lt Paul H. Johnson (107)
1st Lt Gordon R. Tassi (107)
2d Lt David R. Bacon (Dtl br Inf) (107)
2d Lt Irvin L. Bridgewater,III (Dtl Br Armor) (107)
2d Lt Richard A. Carvill (Dtl br Armor) (107)
2d Lt James H. Cheatham, Jr. (Dtl br Armor) (107)
2d Lt Mercer G. Darden (Dtl br Armor) (107)
2d Lt Joseph T. Greene, Jr. (Dtl Br Armor) (107)
2d Lt Aubrey E. Henderson (Dtl br Inf) (107)
2d Lt Allan L. Hensley (Dtl Br Armor) (107)
2d Lt Norbert L. Kenyon (Dtl br Inf) (107)
2d Lt Donald P. Kirchoffner (Dtl br Armor) (107)
2d Lt Gerald P. Krueger (Dtl br Ifn) (107)
2d Lt Mark A. Mueller (Dtl br Inf) (107)
2d Lt William D. Smith (Dtl br Armor) (107)
2d Lt James B. Stewart (Dtl br Inf) (107)
2d Lt Thomas W. Wilson (Dtl br JAGC) (107)

BRANCH TRANSFER

Capt Donald E. Rinella from Inf to MPC (103)

1st Lt Nicholas T. Boyko from Inf to MPC (119)

1st Lt Charles K. Eden from Inf to MPC (eff date 1 Nov 66) (110)

2d Lt Wilford A. Sorrell from Inf to MPC (112)

RETIREMENTS

Col George N. Calvert (102)
Lt Col Benjamin E. Bailey (117)
Lt Col Frederick J. Deyeso (101)
Lt Col Jesse C. Hathcock (117)
Lt Col Paul M. Koerner (101)
Lt Col Robert E. Kruger (106)
Lt Col Gerald C. Mack (101)
Lt Col David T. Miller (101)
Lt Col Marshall J. Smith (112)
Maj Thomas R. Anderson (112)
CWO, W-4 Mervin Cumpson (117)
CWO, W-4 Francis L. Madigan as Lt Col (117)
CWO, W-4 John A. Noeth (119)
CWO, W-2 W. J. Esderts (100)
CWO, W-2 B. E. Litton (112)
CWO, W-2 R. L. Whittaker as CWO, W-3 (113)
MSgt E8 J. S. Bednarek, Jr. (102)
1st Sgt W. E. Burton (100)
MSgt E8 C. E. Davidson (118)
1st Sgt W. A. Howell (118)
1st Sgt James C. Mack (103)
1st Sgt John A. Snyder (120)
SFC E7 J. E. Blackwell (103)
MSgt E7 Howard Cook (100)
SFC E7 R. J. Herkenratt (100)
Sp7 Emery W. Kirk (118)
Sp7 Cornelis J. Koning (108)
SFC E7 Ravis S. Ray (108)
SFC E7 Luther Shaffer (107)
SFC E7 Nick Stonko (100)
SFC E7 Patrick F. Welch (119)
SSgt Donald K. Adams (107)
SSgt K. B. Barton (120)
SSgt Louis A. Cambria (120)
SFC E6 Sid Chandler, Jr. (110)
SSgt Fred Clabough (108)
SFC E6 A. E. Daniels, Jr. (118)
SSgt Carl Englehorn, Jr. (112)
SSgt Robert Flores (102)
SSgt Irie J. Grogg (114)
SSgt Guy E. Huskey (105)
SSgt W. Kleindopf, Jr. (112)
SSgt Robert I. Kosier (111)
SSgt George W. Lowe, Sr. (103))
SSgt P. Morales-Corredor (109)
SSgt James H. Porter (100)
SSgt Clifford F. Ranger (103)
SFC E6 Zalton Sarkady (104)
SSgt Theodore Wielepski (106)
Sp6 Joseph H. Wilson (110)
Sgt R. E. Blochberger (100)
Sgt Charles A. Hammond, Jr. (103)
Sgt Lewis H. Lockhart (108)
Sgt James E. Whitley (112)
Sp5 Jack R. Willey (100)

1966 Pistol Match to be 1-10 Oct

It's never too early to start planning for pistol competition and October will be here before you know it. The Military Police Association's 1966 Provost Marshal General Pistol Team Match again has been set for 1 through 10 October.

A survey of MP units around the world, both active and reserve, earlier this year showed that there should be more participation this year than in 1965 when only 27 units submitted scores. Also, a major change in this year's match is the use of either the .45 or .38 pistols, in order to give the Air Force Police units an opportunity to participate. The rules booklet will explain in detail weapons utilization.

By the end of August over 400 individual match packets containing announcements of the annual competition, rules and individual and team score cards will be mailed to service police units throughout the world. Units and commands are reminded that if they do not receive a packet by the middle of September, an immediate air mail request should be sent to the Association Headquarters. All requests will be filled the day they are received in order to provide as much practice time as possible.

Except for the major change on the weapons, rules will be similar to the program last year. Emphasis should be placed however, in the area of the disinterested officer who signs the score sheets. This individual should be given the rules in advance of the actual record firing because the Match is somewhat different than other pistol competitions. In most instances, the disinterested officer will not have the time to learn the rules and observe the match at the range.

All questions and inquiries concerning the conduct of the match or rules interpretations should be addressed to:

Pistol Match

Military Police Association, Inc.

Box 3385, Hill Station

Augusta, Georgia 30904

Team awards for the 1966 match will be made on the following basis: The winning team will receive a replica of the PMG Trophy (shown on this page) and a gold medal and certificate for each member. The second place team will receive a unit certificate and silver medal and certificate for each member. The third place team will receive unit certificate and bronze medal and certificate for each member.

The first, second, and third sharpshooter teams will receive unit certificates and individual certificates for each firing member.

In individual competition, the high individual firer will receive a gold medal and certificate, with a silver medal and certificate going to those placing second through tenth. Should team entries exceed 75, additional awards will be provided.

1965 TOP TEN TEAMS

1.	501st MP Co, Ft Hood, Texas	2716 x 20
2.	5th MP Co, 5th Inf Div (Mech), Ft Carson, Colorado	2702 x 30
3.	2d Bn, 8830th ARDU MPRTC, Lexington, Kentucky	2496 x 50
4.	291st MP Co (Svc) Redstone Arsenal, Alabama	2390 x 17
5.	59th MP Co (Patrol) APO New York 09069	2340 x 16
6.	294th MP Co, APO San Francisco 96343	2316 x 33
7.	1st Guard Co, USDB, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas	2303 x 21
8.	287th MP Co (Sep), APO New York 09742	2299 x 16
9.	285th MP Co, 94th MP Bn, APO New York 09164	2282 x 17
10.	27th MP Co, Buffalo, New York	2164 x 7



Military Police Association
Augusta, Ga.
Hill Station
Box 3385
30904

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1966 Provost Marshal General Trophy Pistol Team Match

Details Inside Back Cover