military police Journal

APRIL, 1957



Sergeant Farina Gedrops Der Weiss Pill
In Dem Schoensten Bavarian Golf Krieg
Mit Der Irisher Burke

Vol. VI, No. 8 • April, 1957





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The Military Police JOURNAL

Official Publication of the Military Police Association

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THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, published monthly, is the official publication of the Military Police Association, Inc. The membership fee including a subscription to THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is $3.00 payable annually. Correspondence concerning the MPA or the MP Journal should be addressed to the Association, P. O. Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia, USA, attention of the official concerned. Material intended for publication should reach the Editor by the 5th of the month preceding the date of publication. Use regular AGO form for notifying the MPA of change of address. Entered as second class matter at the post office, Augusta, Ga. Additional entry at the Post Office, Clinton, South Carolina.

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THE BIG TEE-OFF!!

FOR the past three months these early pages of the *Journal* have been filled with the words and pictures of a golf tournament, a tournament known to all readers by now as International Golf Day. Now, when the last putt has been holed, the scores tallied, and friendly foursomes muse in the golden reflection of a scoop of some cooling brew, we think it is fitting here to tell how this Golf Day came to pass. A humble, simple day which may some day blossom into the finest chapter in Military Police Association history.

Like all endeavors, be they golf game or golf tournament, a single spark, in most cases human induced, must initiate all that follows. International Golf Day was no different and to one man we are indebted for the spark that gave birth to this newest MPA venture. This man was Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland, President of the MPA, and it was in his headquarters at Fort Gordon, Georgia, one sunny January day that Golf Day was conceived. How a particular thought process begins is indeed unanswerable, but perhaps the spring-like weather, a floating 7 iron shot pin high, and an orphanage in Germany all combined to give a mental reflection structure and more organized thought. At best, the play golf for charity notion had hurdled pensive words and action was now needed to move it along.

This, then, in essence, was where we stood, the MPA would sponsor a world-wide golf tournament pitting a professional player's score in handicap play against the Military Police and their friends with the proceeds going to charity. We needed a personal reaction to our growing plan, so we went to Ed Dudley, pro at Augusta's National Golf Club and frequent links partner of President Eisenhower, and we got what we wanted. Dudley went overboard for the idea and we were on our way. We now needed a professional golfer and why not a champion? So, we wired Jackie Burke, the defending Masters champion, asking him if he would play. "Happy to compete in handicap tournament" was the immediate reply and we had our professional golfer. The foundation was laid, but then we began to stumble, where do we go from here? How do you set up a tournament? Permission? We needed help, we needed answers, we needed guidance. In short, we needed another spark. We finally got it and from one of the finest men it has been the Association's pleasure to meet, Micky Gallagher. Micky, as all his friends call him, is the pro at The Armed Forces Golf Course in Augusta and if ever a man had the answers and help, here was one. We bombarded a most patient Micky with questions and deluged Mrs. Gallagher with phone calls locating Micky. He had the answers and once again we had been sparked on our way.

It was now felt that because we were using Burke as our professional and he was playing in the Masters that it would be appropriate to sound out Cliff Roberts, Chairman of the Masters Tournament Committee, and Bobby Jones, all time golf great and long-time friend of the Masters. Another boost; for both Roberts and Jones voiced approval and encouragement.

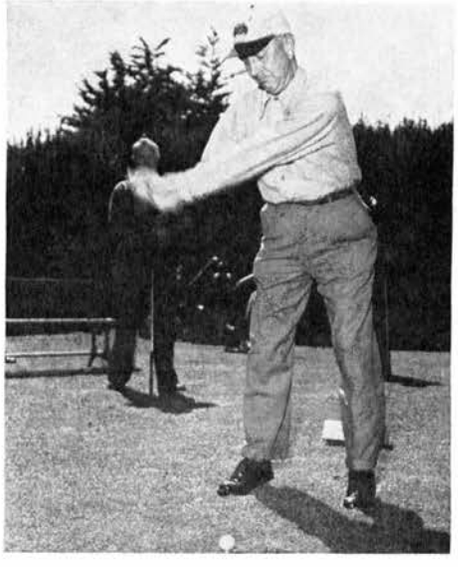
One stone was yet unturned, final permission to sponsor such a tournament. A phone call was put in to Tom Crane, Executive Secretary of the Professional Golfers Association, and our tournament explained. Mr. Crane gave us an approving nod, but left one more door to be opened, that of J. Edmund Carter, Tournament Bureau Manager



Against a backdrop of the Manhattan skyline, Major A. F. Driscoll, Colonel B. V. Bryant, and Capt. T. J. Clyde of Fort Jay, New York, wait to tee off on the Governors Island course in a warm-up session for "Golf Day."



Hanns Kilian, President of the German Bob-Sled Association, bangs one off the tee at Garmisch in preparation for the coming International Golf Day. Willi Hagl, Major John Prosnak, and Major Bob Blackwood look on in this Beat Burke practice round.



An old friend, Lt. Gen. Robert N. Young, Sixth Army Commander, determinedly tees off the first hole of the Presidio Golf Club to officially open Golf Day competition on the West Coast.

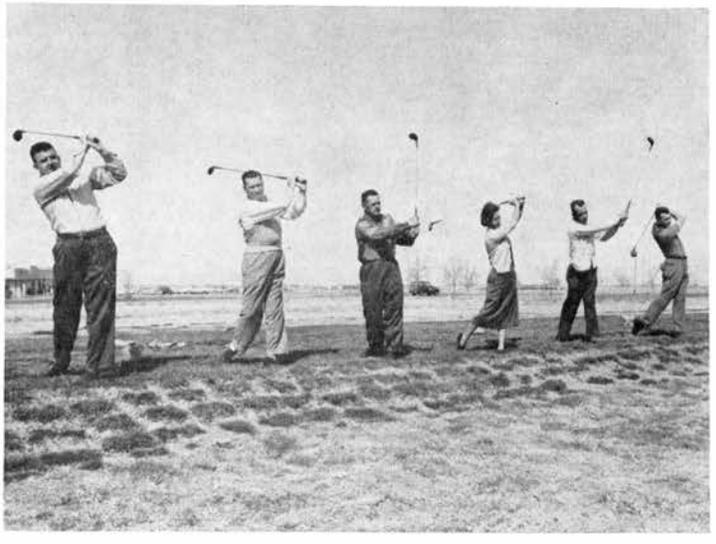
of the PGA. From Boston, Mass., and Mr. Carter came "pleased to give our permission" and International Golf Day was a reality.

From here, the Golf Day story is well known. Lt. Col. Homer Shields became chairman and from him, the pages of the Journal, Provost Marshals, Post newspapers, Television, and innumerable other media and people came literal miles of information and publicity.

To these many people, from the pensive beginning in Gen. Holland's office to the final approval of Mr. Carter, the Association can only extend its deepest gratitude and appreciation. And, though the names may be lost in a maze of divots, we're quite certain that the charitable organizations that benefit from Golf Day will also say, THANK YOU.



Ruth Jessen, niece of Lt. Col. Raymond Jessen of Ft. Leavenworth, one of the brightest young women professionals, signs on as the coordinator for the Ladies touring professional group from M/Sgt. Charles V. Chubbuck, Ft. Gordon MP.



The swing's the thing as this Sandia Base, New Mexico, sextet readies to challenge the Masters champion, Jack Burke. L to R—SP3 Horace Hunt, CWO Glenn James, Sgt. Stephen Holmes, Jr., Mrs. Frank Fowler, Sgt. Harry Kunsman, and Pvt. Vincent Van Tassel, Jr. all on the practice tee prior to opening International Golf Day in the Southwest.



Barbara Romack, one of the leading amateurs from Hagen Oaks C. C. in Sacramento, Calif., immediately after she was signed as the woman's amateur coordinator at The Titleholders tournament in Augusta, Ga. With Miss Romack are Mickie Gallagher, ever popular pro at Augusta's Armed Forces Golf Club, Lt. Col. Homer Shields, International Golf Day Chairman, and Maj. Robert Fisher, MP Journal editor.



Army, Navy, and Air Force members of the original HASP detachment.

HASP

Hawaiian Armed Services Police Detachment Demonstrates Unification in Action

By CWO Edward C. Moore

THE March 9th, 1949 issue of the Honolulu Advertiser carried a front page story that told of a dramatic chapter in the unification policy of the Armed Forces so much in the news at that time. This article enlarged upon a UP dispatch from Washington which read as follows: "The three month trial merger of military police of all services on Oahu was reported an outstanding success Tuesday by Secretary of Defense James Forrestal."

This is the story that supported the statement and how HASP became a reality.

In June 1948, the Hawaii Sub-Committee of the National Munitions Board recommended that all military police and shore patrol off-post activities on Oahu be consolidated into a joint operation. Accordingly, the Commanding General U.S. Army, Pacific; Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District; and the Commanding General, Pacific Air Command, on the 26th of October 1948 published a joint agreement between the three services, setting up the Hawaiian Armed Services Police Detachment. The Commanding General, USARPAC the responsible commander for the defense of the Hawaiian Islands designated the Provost Marshal, USARPAC as Commanding Officer of the Hawaiian Armed Forces Police.

A strength of 6 officers and 105 enlisted men was set for the detachment, based on recommendations made by the Provost Marshal, South Sector Command and the District Shore Patrol Officer, 14th Naval District. All of the officers picked were experienced in military police work. All enlisted men selected for actual patrol work were above the grade of Sergeant. The Detachment was housed as one unit with quarters on the Old Naval Station on Ala Moana Boulevard on the edge of the business district and centrally located. Bunks were assigned according to rank, regardless of service with all First Graders having separate quarters as well as their own separate mess. All other personnel used a common mess, presided over by a Navy Commissary Steward. Cooks came from all three services. In less than 30 days, the HASP mess had the reputation of being the best on the Island. By living together the men soon became a well *acquainted* working unit. Navy personnel were soon using Army slang and the Army and Air Force men were referring to the "floor" as the "deck" and the "latrine" as the "head."

There was never a serious case of dissension between the men of the three services. A strict "code of conduct" was set up. All men were briefed and oriented and were told there would be no feuding between the services; that it was a case of "all for one and one for all." Within 90 days there was a waiting list of fifty men who wanted to tranfser to HASP which had built up a reputation as the sharpest outfit on the island.

From the beginning, HASP worked very closely with the Honolulu Police Department. The working arrangement was, that all traffic cases would come under HPD with other cases referred to the appropriate service for action. When any civil type offense occurred off the post the complete investigation was made by the HPD with a HASP representative present. Also, during office hours a HASP representative was present in the Traffic department of HPD to assist if the matter went to traffic court. Many times the HASP representative sat on the bench with the Judge.

This close tie-in with HPD paid dividends. In the 1949 report to the Police Commission of the City and County of Honolulu, Dan Liu, Chief of Police said: "Contributing materially to considerable improvement in overall police efficiency was the recent establishment of the Hawaiian Armed Forces Police organized in 1948. The unification of Military Police and Shore Patrol into one coordinated activity provided for improved cooperation between this department and police agencies of the military in handling respective law enforcement problems."

During the first 90 days a survey showed that savings had been made in personnel, vehicles, and supplies. It was found that the unified command could operate more efficiently than independent MP, SP, and AP detachments, and with 57 fewer men. Only 40 vehicles were required instead of 58. The reduction in vehicular requirements resulted in a saving of 55,000 vehicle miles, 9000 gallons of gasoline and 1000 quarts of oil. Estimated yearly savings in manpower and services amounted to more than $100,000. From an operations viewpoint HASP handled more than the three services operating separately. During the 90 day period HASP placed 374 more men into protective custody, however there were 137 fewer incidents of a serious nature.

Of course there were a few arguments with the customers. For example an Airman was picked up one night who had had too much to drink. The duty officer that day was an Air Force Officer, a Captain. When the Airman was brought in to sober up, he staggered over to the officer, gave a sloppy salute and wanted to know how in the hell he could be picked up by an Army Sergeant and a Navy CPO in a vehicle marked "HASP"—they had nothing to do with the Air Force.

HASP started out as an experiment. While Shore Patrolmen, Military Policemen, and Air Policemen had worked b e f o r e as patrols (Ed: Throughout the South Pacific and Australia and in Europe in World War II in the case of MPs and SPs) there had never been an organization, set up as a unit, and reporting to the services as a unit. There was no doubt that it was a success. Several units, patterned along HASP lines now operate in the States, and a brand new unit has just been activated in Okinawa.

New York ASPD

Gotham's Finest Completes First Year of Operation



The family of Airman First Class Samuel F. Hill (Kingston, N. C.) arriving in Pennsylvania Station, New York City, enroute to England. Airman Hill gives his overseas orders to Air Force Staff Sgt. Joel De Satnick of Brooklyn (center) for instructions on how to reach the embarkation center at the Brooklyn Army Base. Looking on at the right is Army Specialist Third Class Jack P. Waizenegger of Kansas City, Mo.

COMPLETING its first year of operations in the New York City area, the Armed Services Police Detachment (ASPD) exemplifies the cooperation of the Armed Forces at its best. Composed of Army, Navy, and Air Force police personnel, the Detachment was formed from separate elements of the various services, each formerly charged with maintaining law and order among its own personnel visiting the metropolitan area. Now this job is shared by the Military Police, Shore Patrol and Air Patrol operating together as a unit, with headquarters at the City's 18th Police Precinct on West 54th Street.

The advantages of this combined disciplinary operation have been made evident during the last year. Economy being the all-important factor it is within the services today, ASPD can point at once to a saving in personnel and transportation. Normally, the service having the greatest number of men passing through or visiting an urban area will have the largest number of patrols functioning. While within the New York area this role still falls to the Army, the job has been considerably simplified through the joint supervision that is now established.

Along with the 25% reduction in personnel needs and even greater savings in use of patrol vehicles, the combined service policing has made possible a simpler operating procedure. For example: When Army Military Police encounter sailors or airmen in need of aid, they no longer need to call —and wait around for—Shore Patrol or Air Police to get to the scene before final action can be taken. With the joint patrol, there's a resulting psychological advantage as well. Servicemen in trouble or in need of aid of any kind usually prefer to go to police personnel of the same service. Foot and mounted patrols of the Armed Services Police Detachment are thus prepared for practically any encounter.

These encounters, it should be noted, do not exclude civilians. ASPD is particularly proud of the aid it provides civilian dependents of servicemen. The figure of 166,161 persons assisted since the unit was activated includes the work of police teams stationed at such important transient terminals as Grand Central, Port Authority Bus Terminal and Pennsylvania Station. At each, Police Detachment men are on hand to direct service families, many of whom are on their way overseas through the embarkation center at Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn.

This record of aid proffered considerably outweights the record of 3,374 detention cases processed during the last year. And as the commander of the Detachment, Lt. Colonel Charles A. Post, points out: "This does not necessarily mean detention for a criminal offense. In many instances, a man may be taken in protective custody for his own benefit—that is, when he is ill, or may have been robbed, or is otherwise unable to fend for himself. Our job then becomes one of acting as an older brother to the man until he is back on his feet, and able to return safely to his home station."

Medical aid for injured men resulted in more than 200 cases handled during the 12-month period. At the same time, to ensure that service people make the best possible impression on New Yorkers in general, ASPD did 148,339 spot corrections covering such items as ties and caps improperly worn, and so on.

It is true, however, that most persons who have had little or no association with the Armed Forces, not to mention many servicemen themselves, tend to regard service police as jailers in uniform. The record of the ASPD proves just the reverse is true. Instead of apprehenders, the Detachment strives to play the role of a *preventer* of trouble. By unobtrusive and unassuming supervision of city locations heavily frequented by servicemen, the patrol teams manage to convey a feeling of protection and security to men and women in uniform.



At Headquarters of the Armed Services Police Detachment, 306 West 54th Street, New York City, Air Force 1st Lt. Matthew J. Flynn of Baldwin, New York, giving the ASPD patrol its instructions. Left to right: Lt. Flynn, Army Sergeant Edward A. Zakers of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Navy's Boatsmate (2d Class) Lawrence Conant of Neptune, N. J., and Airman (2nd Class) Michael A. Murray of Manhawkin, New Jersey.

The Armed Services Police Detachment occupies a unique position among units of its kind since it is the only such combined police force operating directly under an Armed Forces Disciplinary Board, which is a joint committee of senior disciplinary officers of First Army, Third Naval District and First Air Force. The Board tries to use a paternal approach to its problems in supervising service personnel away from home and home base. When the time comes to recommend that a particular establishment, such as a bar or cafe, be placed "Off Limits," the Board makes the suggestion to the respective Service Commanders in the area. But the ASPD serves as the eyes and ears of the Board by submitting reports on conditions observed by their police patrols.

Civilian owners and operators of banned establishments have ample opportunity to state their case for redress during the monthly meetings of the Board, also attended by civilian advisors from the New York City Health and Police Departments, among others. In this respect, the spirit of cooperation with local civilian agencies, particularly law enforcement agencies, that pervades the work of the ASPD and the Board constitutes a fine advertisement for community relations. The ASPD and the Board's cooperative attitude creates the best possible atmosphere to complete its mission: that of servicing the servicemen in New York City.

ON GERMANY'S BORDERS

By Lt. Col. W. B. Waites
Operations Branch, Provost
Marshal Division, USAREUR

THE USAREUR Military Police Customs Detachment is the only such detachment in the United States Army. It's six officers, 77 enlisted men and nine German employees are spotted at strategic points throughout Germany.

Their primary mission is to ensure the unimpeded flow of military shipments in and out of Germany and to protect the German economy by enforcing customs regulations among members of the US Armed Forces.

Military shipments for the US Forces are required to have shipping documents in duplicate. The shipping document accompanies the cargo to ensure the validity of the shipments. Customs seals protect the cargo from the originator to the receiver. By assuming the responsibility for military shipments into Germany, the Customs Military Police expedite the flow of essential military supplies to the US Forces. Instead of laboriously checking each shipment at the borders, the customs and transportation authorities check the cargoes at the final destination in a fraction of the time. Close cooperation between the Customs Military Police, the German Customs authorities and US Transportation and receiving services makes successful smuggling in such shipments highly improbable.

In dealing with individuals who cross the border, the Customs Military Police rely heavily on basic psychology. They look into the eyes of the traveler and ask "Have you anything to declare?" If the individual betrays a sign of guilty conscience, the Customs Military Police will ask him to sign a customs certificate and will then, if necessary, actually search the motor vehicle and its occupants. The customs declaration usually suffices. Rather than sign such a document, the traveler often remembers that extra carton of cigarettes or pound of coffee. Seldom do the Customs Police find false compartments and other equipment utilized by the serious smuggler.

However, for the real smuggling "types", the Customs Military Police in common with customs officials world-wide rely heavily on informants. A careless word dropped, an idle boast or special construction on an automobile or piece of clothing are enough to arouse suspicion in the smuggling-conscious European or the European based member of the Forces.

The Customs Military Police are concerned only with violations by US Forces personnel. However, when they come across violations involving other nationals, they pass the information along to the German Customs Police. Similarly, the German Customs authorities reciprocate by passing on information involving Forces personnel to the military police.

In addition to providing a watch at the border stations, ports and airports used as entry points by the US Forces personnel, the Customs Military Police are also interested in black marketing by Forces personnel. The frequency of black marketing has been reduced over the past several years to the point that it no longer presents a problem. This reduction was brought about through strict enforcement measures, educational programs, improved rationing systems and the growth of the German economy which has done much to remove the profits from petty black marketing.

Since the Customs Detachment was organized in 1949, excellent cooperation has been maintained with the German Customs authorities. This cooperation is not only shown in their everyday work together but in the many incidents of friendly off-duty social get togethers between members of the two groups.

Routine paperwork on the hundreds of items that members of the US Forces buy and sell makes up a big part of the Military Police Customs job. For example, individuals who desire to purchase a suit of clothing from a firm in England must obtain an import certificate from the Customs Military Police. The same applies to any article that a Member of the Forces imports into Germany other than household goods and personal effects transported on official transportation.

However, the work of the Customs Military Police is not always routine. One of the more unique cases involved a request for the shipment of an empty whisky bottle. A German in East Berlin had written a letter to New York asking a merchant seaman friend to bring an empty whisky bottle along with him on his next voyage to Bremerhaven. This request stumped both the Military and German Customs people. Both thought it was some ingenious smuggling scheme. Finally, the answer was found. The German in East Berlin wanted to bottle whisky and export it to the states and he only wanted a stateside bottle to use as a sample.

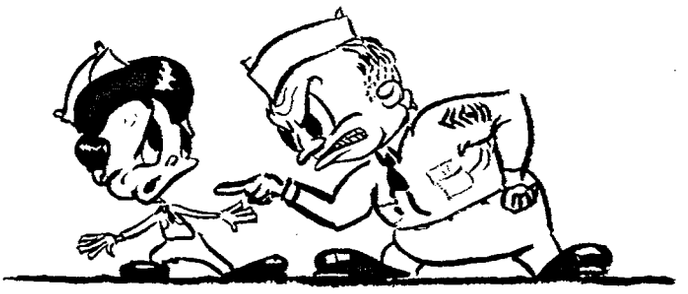
A second case yielded more tangible results. The Customs Military Police received information that an illegal shipment of European watch movements was being smuggled into the states aboard a ship leaving Bremerhaven. They notified the US Customs authorities in New York which resulted in confiscation of $37,000 worth of watch movements and cracked an international smuggling ring.



A NON-COM'S ARMY

AN EDITORIAL

By Lt. Col. Harry L. DeBusk



ED. *This editorial is the thinking of one man with twenty-four years service, nine of which has been as an enlisted man.*

I saw the Noncommissioned Officer Corps start breaking up twelve years ago. I don't know the reason for it, nor did I know that the breakup actually started during the World War II years. I believed all the academic reasons given. Remember some of them? Give the noncom more authority; return to him the authority and prestige he had before the war! Support him! When he makes a decision, stand behind him.

Let's examine these two elements. First, the noncom has as much authority today as he has ever had and when intelligently imposed is quite awesome. Read the regulations! Read the Courts-martial Manual! Better, study the damn things. There can then be no doubt as to the noncom's authority. Authority has a burr in its britches though: Responsibility. If a man wants to throw his weight around he must visualize and assume responsibility for the consequences. Now prestige. Prestige is not given to anybody. It's the one quality that must be earned. There is no prescription for it; by a man's living he acquires prestige and the respect of his fellows or he remains a faceless part of the mob.

A commander must support his noncoms, but does this mean he must approve their caprice and sometimes tyranny? He's got a group of men who look to him for justice and support. Support, like loyalty, is a two way street. In fact, support is synonymous with loyalty. If a commander supports a faulty, illegal or dumb decision of a noncom he is on the way to playing merry hell with his outfit.

The Noncommissioned Officer Corps became progressively more sensitive to its selfish prerogatives until its fragile delicacy cracked. The Army had to keep running though damnit, so junior officers of necessity began assuming the duties of the noncom. The six stripe esthete simply couldn't survive this blow to his massive dignity so he quit.

Now concerning the hen and the egg. Let me digress long enough to assure you that I know which came first. Certainly since the Diluvian Era. Noah took chickens aboard the Ark; not a crate of eggs.

The noncom is a victim of his own well-wishers. For the last twelve years they have screamed, "Give the Army back to the noncoms." This has been tried many times, from the efforts of such great leaders as Lt. General Clarence R. Heubner down to the second lieutenant who desperately needed assistance. All these efforts, including his silly specialist system, have failed for the quite simple reason that the Army cannot be given back to the noncom until he is ready for and wants it back.

Fantastic efforts have been made to make the noncom want his army back. Sadly, these efforts have been material and are therefore fleeting in value. More pay, better allowances, first shot at better housing is no way to appeal to an honest, dedicated man. And I have always pre-supposed that every soldier wearing grade-insignia is an honest, dedicated man.

When I charge that the Noncommissioned Officer Corps quit, I must except many fine noncoms; notable ones among them of my acquaintance were: M/Sgt. Francis Hazard, M/Sgt. Alvin Pugh, M/Sgt. Jim Savage, and most lately First Sergeant Albert E. Brandt. These men differed in their methods but they accomplished the same ends. They used their experience and the men subordinate to them to accomplish the job charged to them. These men were different in temperament too, that's what makes them representative of a proper noncommissioned officer corps. Hazard was a lean, intense man, deadly serious and fulminatingly impatient with sloppy performance. Nobody sassed him! Pugh was a big man, about the size of a small barn, friendly, soft-spoken, helpful! He was almost fatherly in his dealings with subordinates. One steady look over his glasses at a subordinate was enough. Nobody sassed him! Savage was a neat, trim man of normal stature, quite dapper in appearance. He bossed his people by example. He led them, then showed them, and then demanded performance. Nobody sassed him!

Brandt is a tall, blond Teuton, ramrod straight, and bandbox neat in appearance. He knows his job, his men and the mission at hand. When he gives an order in clipped words and sparing sentences he leaves no doubt as to what he expects. One thunderingly silent look from this man and he gets obedience. Nobody sasses him!

I say again, these men are representative of a proper noncommissioned officer corps, but they were quite unlike each other. They were not cut from one cloth, they didn't operate at all alike and conceivably they wouldn't have liked each other. (This I don't believe.) They had one thing in common; they were professionals with a job to do. They had the courage to demand a job of work from their subordinates. (And the devil takes the hindmost!)

There is more to a good noncom than simply securing obedience, although that is the final, polished, diamond-bright test. There is the matter of generosity, self-restraint, ability, and patience. A noncom needs a tough streak enabling him to punish quickly, fairly and cleanly. And a gentle side to compliment with, and to understand some of the harmlessly foolish things the very young and less fortunately endowed may do.

Sergeant, your army is there, all around you. If you want it, take it back.

This Month's Cover

Sgt. John J. Farino, Co. B, 508 MP Bn. Provost Sergeant of the Berchtesgaden Station plays on opening day of our International Golf Day. Shown with Sgt. Farino are Mr. Hans Russecker, Chairman of the Berchtesgaden Untersberger-Verein (L) and Mr. Josef Schwab, Chairman of the Berchtesgaden Edelweiss-Verein. Both Mr. Schwab and Mr. Russecker are active in the promotion of German-American activities and the preservation of Bavarian customs and dress. In the background is Untersberg.

"THE SWEETEST SOUND"

by

Air Policeman

William E. Drummond

T/Sgt, United States Air Force

THAT phase, which is credited to a newsletter from Major General William H. Maglin, seems to me to come close to the heart of the reason for using nameplates. There are more sides to this subject than Captain Liddle considered in his article, "Automation Hasn't Hit The Army . . . Yet." (Nov 56 MP Journal.) I would like to point out several of the most important reasons for the use of nameplates.

Before I start, however, let me state that I agree with Captain Liddle when he says the Commander MUST know the names of his men without having to use the poor crutch of nameplates. All I want to do is to widen the scope of consideration slightly so that more of the picture can be examined at one time. I am also trying to answer several of Captain Liddle's questions.

He asks the question, "Have you ever seen a successful business corporation that required their personnel to wear their names on their business suits?". There are times when this is done. Remington Rand and Consolidated Edison of New York City are two corporations that, to my personal knowledge have required their personnel to wear nameplates. It is not usually the practice though simply because it is not necessary. Personnel employed by these business concerns usually have an office with their names and titles on frosted glass on the door. If they are not executives they will usually have a desk with a nameplate on it. Since they are identified in this manner to the public and to other employees it is not necessary that they wear nameplates on their business suits. There are a number of employees who have neither frosted glass doors, nor desks. These employees frequently wear nameplates or badges with names and in some cases numbers so that the general public can specifically know with whom they are dealing.

In Military Police units, doors with frosted glass, or desks with desk signs are not as plentiful but nameplates are available to most units. Consider also the large civilian Police departments such as the New York City or Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. They do not wear nameplates but they wear something which serves the same purpose. I am referring to their badges which are prominently numbered. They serve to identify the officer to the public and to other officers. We do not have such items in the service but the need for them is there and again nameplates will satisfy the need.

Captain Liddle asks three other questions which are very pertinent to the issue, and are closely related to each other. They are: "What is gained from it?", "Are leaders supposed to be able to accomplish a mission more effectively if their men are tagged?", and "What is its purpose?". I feel that the answers to these questions can be wrapped up in one sentence. THE REASON FOR HAVING PERSONNEL WEAR NAMEPLATES IS TO ASSIST THE COMMANDER IN PERFORMING HIS MISSION MORE EFFECTIVELY BY HAVING HIS PERSONNEL PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC, AND EACH OTHER, BY NAME.

Have you ever had the experience of having someone come in to your police headquarters to complain about unfair treatment received from one of your men, or to commend a man for a job well done? Most of us have. And usually when this happens all that the complainant or commender can tell us is that the man was about 5'10" tall, weighed about 160, had brown hair (they think), was a two striper, and was driving an MP jeep. That is what happens when your men do not wear nameplates. Then you must spend valuable time trying to decide which of your men are involved. If you had been using nameplates the visitor could have said right off that they were referring to Corporal Jones. THE COMMANDER KNOWS HIS MEN, IF HE IS COMPETENT, BUT THE PUBLIC AND SOLDIERS IN OTHER UNITS DO NOT AND THAT IS WHERE THE VALUE IN NAMEPLATES LIES.

There is another benefit which comes from the use of nameplates. I have been fortunate enough to have been assigned to three separate Air Police units both prior to and after the use of nameplates was started. I was thus able to see what the effects were on the units. In all three cases many unsolicited comments were received praising the use of them. One Lieutenant Colonel who was the Base Executive Officer called me up shortly after our men put on nameplates and said, "You know, I think these nameplates are a fine idea. Every morning when I came in the gate your guards always gave me a cheerful smile and a 'Good-morning Colonel Williams'. I always felt a little bit bad because I could not call them by name. Now I can say, 'Good-morning Airman Davis' and it helps get my morning started right." Another typical comment went about like this. "Since your men put on those nameplates they sure have sharpened up. It seems like they know that everyone knows their name now and they are doing their best to show that they are proud of that name."

Those are reactions from other people on the installation. The impact on the men of the police unit was even greater. In one unit just prior to the use of nameplates we had over three hundred men with a monthly turnover of about fifty men. Under those conditions it was almost impossible to keep up with the names of the men. When we started using the nameplates everyone took a greater interest in their work, the feeling of unity and team spirit increased remarkably. The older men of the unit were able to call the new men by their name on first sight, they learned the names quicker, and it was not long before it was not necessary to glance at a man's nameplate to call him by name. They worked the same way in a small unit also. The new men were made to feel at home and became a part of the team much quicker. A man who feels respected and needed fits in quicker and is more willing to do his best.

Captain Liddle mentions James A. Farley and Lieutenant General Gavin as two successful leaders who could remember a person's name without having to rely on the crutch of nameplates. The ability of these two people was exceptional and Captain Liddle admits it when he says that James A. Farley's memory was "phenomenal." Let's face it. There were thousands of other leaders in existence at the same time whose memory was not that wonderful. And many of them were, comparatively, just as good leaders. Why must today's leaders deprive themselves of the benefits that come from being

able to call their men by name just because their own memory is not so outstanding?

Psychology tells us that the overwhelming majority of people are unable to recall the names of people whom they have just met. And more to the point, it tells us that the proper way to learn something so that it will STAY learned is to repeat the lesson again and again until it has been "overlearned." From this we can conclude that most leaders will NOT retain the names of newly assigned personnel. And since it is embarrassing to ask a person for his name the first four or five times we see him, we can further conclude that Commanders who do not use nameplates in their units are unduly slowing down the process of getting acquainted with their new personnel. Or, if the commander has a good memory for names, that the process of other people in the unit getting acquainted with the newcomer's name is being hampered. This in turn slows down the process of assimilating the new man into the group as a member of the team.

The things that we learned essential to successful use of nameplates are (1) everyone had to wear them when they were working, and (2) the nameplates had to look good. We tried the leather one with a loop that fits over a button but they became unsightly after a short while. The best one for us was found to be a chrome plated metal one that fastened to the uniform with fixed pins and a metal clip, just like the collar insignia. We had all the nameplates made by the same company, to the same specifications. Just the last name in large, easily visible letters cut into the metal and dark blue paint applied to the cut to make the letters stand out. They were not fancy, just a simple, dignified tag to let the public know with whom they were dealing.

When Captain Liddle says, "We are making soldiers appear as animals in a zoo," he is forgetting that the names on the cages are not there for the benefit of the keepers, they are there for the uneducated public. I had occasion just last week to notice the enlisted aide to Brigadier General Francis A. Kreidel (Provost Marshal Armed Forces Far East) and this man wore a nameplate. Was he wearing it so that General Kreidel would know his name? Of course not. He was wearing it so that the people he met in the course of his duties could identify him BY NAME. So I say, *Put Nameplates On Your Men. They Will Appreciate It, The Unit Will Profit From It, The Public Will Be More Satisfied With Your Police Service, And Your Unit Will Perform Its Assigned Mission More Cheerfully, More Quickly, And More Efficiently.*



— — This is a "legal" target. The MP being tested never knows until the image is flashed on the screen whether the "target" will be friend or foe. Reaction time and judgment are essential to attaining a good score on the cinematic target range. 'Gunman' shown emerged from building ready for action.

SCREEN TEST

By SFC H. H. Holmes

"Sure, they know *how* to shoot—the question is, do they know *when?*" That question has given not a few military police commanders nightmares. They know their men, their ability to judge situations — they know that all men will react differently under stress.

With this in mind, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah P. Holland, Fort Gordon and PMGC commander, introduced the cinematic or "movie target" pistol range to MP training. Although installation of the system here at The Provost Marshal General Center marks its first appearance in the United States, Gen. Holland previously used it with marked success in Germany.

The cinematic or "movie target" pistol range as it is called, adds realism to Military Police marksmanship training. Any given situation—if it can be filmed, can be flashed on the target screen. The marksman is actually "on the spot". Should he shoot? Is the suspect attempting to surrender? Maybe the 'target' appears to surrender, then draws a weapon and opens fire. Or, perhaps he is holding a human shield in front of him as he attempts his escape.

With astounding realism, the marksman in the firing booth is called upon to react immediately—make a decision and follow it through to a conclusion. And, it had better be the *right* decision. When he fires, the sound of the shot is picked up by a microphone which activates a circuit breaker. The film is halted, the image "freezes" on the screen, and a red light illuminates the bullet hole. To his pleasure or chagrin, the MP marksman views the result of his judgment and marksmanship. The instructor, too, sees the result and scores the firer accordingly.

Soldiers who have fired on the movie target range say that they feel the impact of the suitation forcibly. In addition, it provides opportunities to improve their marksmanship and sharpen their judgement. They know in advance how they are likely to react in emergencies.

Principal components of the cinematic range are a 5x5 target screen, a heavy paper roll which seals the bullet holes, a fibreboard mat and steel backstop to prevent ricochets. The projectionist operates the equipment from a master control box, using remote control switches. Sound may or may not be incorporated. Sub-caliber .45 automatics and Caliber .38 revolvers are the largest weapons that can safely be used on present installations.

"The United States Army Military Policeman of all ranks and grades," General Holland states, "is called upon perhaps more than any other soldier, to act without detailed supervision, to react to the situation of the moment. He is armed with the Caliber .45 service pistol for the protection of life and property. On his judgment alone may rest some person's life. It is a tremendous responsibility, and we want him to have all possible training to sharpen and mature that judgment."



PM REPORTS

First United States Army

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Second in a Series

by Col. B. V. Bryant

We're active at First Army, and we see to it that the Military Police Corps is kept in the foreground. The antiquated battle cry, "Sell the MPs," no longer occupies first priority. Good products sell themselves, and, because of a strong public relations program and a well organized enthusiastic team, we have been bought, just as any other desirable product is bought. Let's look at a few examples.

How do we generate interest in the MP Corps among potential officers? The First Army PM inaugurated a system of presenting programs to advanced ROTC cadets in the various universities. Not just speeches; these are complete two hour shows, consisting of exhibits of MP equipment and activities, demonstrations of MP techniques, concluded with a skit by MPs showing some of the trials and tribulations, as well as the more pleasant phases, in the life of a Provost Marshal. How are such programs received by future officers? Well, the remark of a cadet captain at the University of New Hampshire is typical of the response—"I heard that the MPs of today are different from those my old man told me about when he was in World War I. Now I see why today's soldier thinks of an MP as his friend." Harvard men responded equally well; those of other college units are expected to do the same. Word gets around—perhaps we'll need a booking agency soon!

What about support of the Reserve? We remember the man who was an active MP, but who is now in the Reserve. He forms an integral part of our setup, and we see to it that he knows the regular establishment needs him for a possible national emergency. Much time and effort is spent in cementing our relationship with the reserve MP units. We make it a policy to visit these units during armory drill periods and during annual summer camps. The reaction is what we expect —no question in their minds that the army provost marshal office is interested in their welfare.

We boost reserve membership too. The First Army Provost Marshal Trophy for Reserve Recruiting has been won by four different units. This trophy is awarded quarterly to the MP reserve unit recruiting the largest number of new personnel. The project was started over a year ago, and since then over 700 new men have joined the MP reserve in the army area. We feel that we contribute to the interest of the reserves by our interest in them.

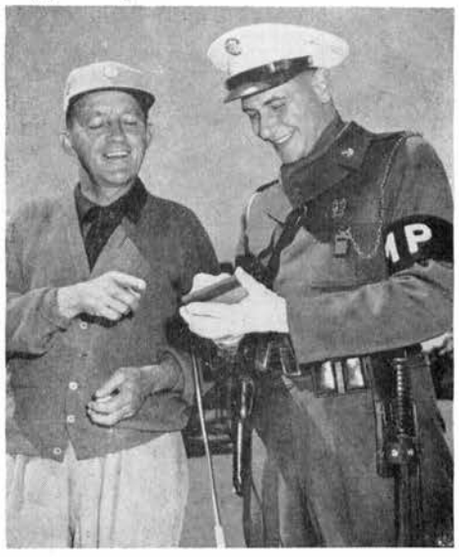
Our Reserve Augmentation Group is our strong right arm, training to step into their specified jobs, if and when required. This is not a "paper" unit; these officers work with us throughout the year; and at the time of their annual duty training, they assume the actual positions they would fill in the event of mobilization. They like it, we like it. They're part of our team.

All work and no play? Not with us! Our key celebration is the Anniversary Party, but to further spirit, our bimonthly dinner dances and parties get the MPs together. Our reserves join with us in these affair as our interest in the MP reserve forces does not stop with official business.

We have the usual PM activities to handle, and we're kept busy, but we believe that one of our big jobs is public relations for the Corps. We solicit outstanding candidates, we work hard to show them that MPs are efficient as well as human, and we don't forget them. These efforts make our relationships much more pleasant, and the results are gratifying.

DER BINGLE . . .

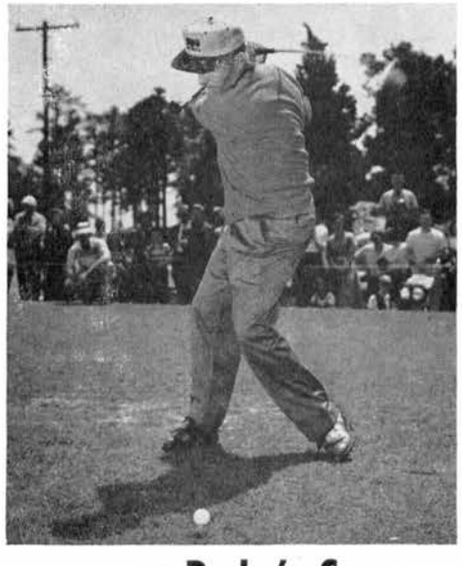
Signs up . . .



. . . Coaches . . .



. . . and Shoots a 71 . . .



. . . at Burke's Score . . .

ORDNANCE PM CONFERENCE

It was a cross section of the American Atlas when the conferees of the Ordnance Corps' Protective Services Program Conference moved into Fort Gordon on March 25th for the first technical service round-up at the PMGS. Scheduled for a five day session, civilians and officers of the Ordnance Corps' far flung operational complex came to hear the latest in current top policy and to join hands on future requirements demanded by the very nature of the Ordnance Corps' mission in the United States Army.

The 100 conferees came from the far reaches of the forty eight—Blue Grass Ordnance Depot and Letterkenny Arsenal—Erie Ordnance Depot and sprawling Redstone—Rock Island Arsenal and Badger Ordnance Works—these were a few of the 130 commands, installations, and activities represented at Gordon.

The Conference was conceived by the Chief of Ordnance, Lt. Gen. E. L. Cummings in order to present the latest thinking in Washington to the men actually engaged in the security of the Army's arsenal. In General Cummings' conception the big conference would prove a success if it did nothing more than generate a free exchange of information and a general airing of common problems.

On hand at Fort Gordon to assure that these objectives would be met were the top operators for the Ordnance Corps Protective Services Program; Col. A. B. Padgett, Provost Marshal of Ordnance; Lt. Col. G. G. Lewis, Chief, Criminal Investigation Branch, PM office, OCO; Lt. Col. Kenneth K. Kolster, Chief, Physical Security Branch, PM Office, OCO; and Mr. J. R. F. Woods, Executive Assistant to Col. Padgett.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Maglin came from Washington to set the tone of the conference and complimented the Ordnance Provost Marshal program made since its inception. He emphasized the fact that the need for maintaining the alert is as important today as it ever was. He went on to say that the primary mission of the command is the important objective—that security measures should not hamper but should assure, by efficient and economical operations, the attainment of the Ordnance Corps' goal.

The immensity of the Ordnance operating field opened the eyes of visitors from the school and members of OA 10 who attended an opening day address by Jim Woods. Like a multicolored web the command lines joining the widespread Ordnance arsenals, depots, and storage points covered practically every state of the union.

"Our storage space, alone," said Woods, "would be comparable to either 30 Pentagons, 60 Chicago Merchandise Marts, or 100 Empire State buildings. We have a healthy human element in the Corps with 112,000 civil service employees, and 2400 officers."

"To secure this vast array of real estate, ordnance items, and people, we employ 5500 civilian guards, 1000 Military Policemen, and 70 MP officers. Actually our MPs and civilian guards comprise 39% of the total utilized by all the technical services," said Woods.

"This great Ordnance network created one of the primary needs for a session of this type," said Col. Padgett. "With so many installations, separated by thousands of miles, and run by regiments of people, the time has come to standardize the procedures which work, and clean out the uneconomical, time wasting operations. We will explore the use of electronic devices to save man hours and observe the best of civilian operations at the Savannah River Plant here in Augusta. Out of all our talk, trading of ideas, and observations will come a top-notch civilian-military team for the Ordnance and the United States Army."



Shown as they discussed plans for the Ordnance Protective Services Program Conference at the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, last March 25 to 29 are (L to R) Lt. Col. K. K. Kolster of the Ordnance Provost Marshal's Office; Colonel A. B. Padgett, Provost Marshal of Ordnance; and Lt. Gen. E. L. Cummings, Chief of Army Ordnance.

Lt. McCorkle Awarded Black Belt



Lt. Robert E. McCorkle, MPC, has been awarded the coveted Black Belt standing in amateur judo after nearly six years of competition.

McCorkle earned his black belt at the Senior Northern California, Pacific AAU Championship Tournament, March 1, when he won three out of five matches. The three wins placed him third in the tourney and merited his black belt award. In mid-February, McCorkle placed first in the Junior Northern California, Pacific AAU, Judo Tournament competing in the 150-pound classification.

Before entering the Army, McCorkle was team captain of the San Jose State College judo team and led his team to the Northern California Team Championship in 1955. He attained a rating of first degree brown belt proficiency while in college.

The Northern California Judo Association holds competition twice a year, in March and November, when they award the black belt degree.

McCorkle explained that a win is declared by one of four methods; a clean throw, a choke hold where your opponent submits or is choked into unconsciousness, a joint hold where your opponent submits or receives a broken arm or the fourth and less dramatic mat hold where the opponent is confined to the mat for a minimum of 30 seconds.

McCorkle gave high praise to his college instructor, Yosh Uchida, fourth degree black belt holder, and his present instructor at the San Francisco Judo Club. McCorkle was representing the San Francisco Club when he earned his award.

Lt. McCorkle is from Brawley, California, and is assigned to the Presidio Guardhouse as assistant confinement officer.

Sports Hi-Lites

Records Fall to Co B of 10th Ord. Bn.

SP3 James E. Graham, Company B, a Military Police Company in the 10th Ordnance Battalion stationed at Pirmasens, Germany, is tearing up Seventh Army Basketball records.

In the 10th Ord Bn's 89-88 victory over the 868th FA Bn recently, Graham scored 49 points, a new record in the Seventh Army basketball leagues. Graham has averaged 34 points per game in the nine games played through February.

Graham began his military basketball career at Fort Gordon, Georgia, when he played on the "A" Company, RTC team which was undefeated, while he was in basic training from November 1954 to March 1955.

Graham was assigned to the 591st Military Police Company at Fort Bliss, Texas, in March of 1955. At Fort Bliss he played on the post team, the Fort Bliss Falcons, which won fourth place within the 4th Army in 1956.

Prior to entering the Army, Graham was named on the Tennessee All-State Team in 1950 and 1951 from Woodstock High School, Memphis, Tennessee. In 1952 and 1953, he played varsity basketball at Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tennessee.

7751 Customs Det. Bowls 'em Over

Bowling continues to be one of the leading sports for MP competition in the Heidelberg—Mannheim area. Upon completion of the first flight in the HACOM MP Bowling League, the MP Customs Detachment (7751) topped the league followed by Headquarters Company, 382nd MP Battalion and the USAREUR Provost Marshal Division team #2 in that order.

Individual honors in the MP League went to the following: High game, 1st Flight—SP3 Nick Savoca, 527th MP Co. (287); High Series, 1st Flight—Sgt. Kenneth Ackley, USAREUR Provost Marshal Team #2 (694). Second High Game, 1st Flight—M/Sgt. Robert Gillespie, USAREUR Provost Marshal Team #2 (251) and Second High Series, 1st Flight—SP3 Milton W. Waldron, Co. A, 382nd MP Bn. (663).

In the Mittwoch League in which the USAREUR Provost Marshal Officers Team participated, Colonel H. L. Moore, Jr., Deputy Provost Marshal, USAREUR, won the trophy for the high series score aggregating a total of 608.

Captain K. L. Monroe of the USAREUR Provost Marshal Division won the trophy for the highest individual game score with a total of 246.

Lt. Parks takes Award in Hawaii

First Lieutenant John E. Parks of the 25th Infantry Division Military Police Detachment was awarded a trophy for winning fourth place in the regimental level .45 pistol matches and a plaque for placing fifth in battalion level small bore rifle competitions.

The presentation was made by Lieutenant Colonel James H. Hill, Jr., Post Executive Officer, on Tuesday, February 19.

The 27 year old officer, a resident of El Paso, Texas, was a member of the USARPAC Rifle Team which presented rifle exhibitions on the mainland this past summer.

Belvoir Gun Club Going Strong

A story of initiative and cooperation has produced one of the finest gun clubs in the Military Police Corps at Fort Belvoir, Va. It all started early in 1956 with the election of Lt. Col. Myron Brewer, Fort Belvoir Provost Marshal, as president of the Gun Club. Faced with inadequate facilities and lagging interest, Lt. Col. Brewer began to push for better things and the fever soon captured many others. A four man pistol team was formed and, after a defeat by the Quantico Marines, the team soon grew to better than 20 members. Under the tutelage of Lt. Col. Brewer, the firing improved and today several members are battling for spots on the Military District of Washington pistol team.

From an antiquated, tin skeet house, the facilities have grown continuously. Now, the 521st MP Company can point with just pride to a durable permanent storage building for club equipment; an office for the administration of the club with modern facilities; ground work for 25 and 50 yard firing points with overhead covers; construction of target frames, mounts, and parapets; terracing of slopes above the firing line; and a basement for a lounge for the use of club members and their families. In addition, shooting blinds for hunters and ample boats for fishermen have been added.

The 521st invites any units who may wish to compete with them to contact their headquarters any time after March 30. The Journal would like to tip its hat to a splendid achievement by the men of the 521st and hope that their success will prove inspirational to others.

Sandia Basketeers Cop Base Trophy

Those red hot cagers from MP Company 8458 at Sandia Base, New Mexico, refused to cool and as a result ran away with the Sandia Base Championship basketball trophy. Captain George B. Goering accepted the trophy on behalf of the men from Colonel William A. Bailey, Base Commander. A chapeau doff for the 8458th's winning ways and we'll wait for baseball news from this seeming mecca of athletic prowess.

Mrs. Sanders Bags Eight Point Buck



Shown above, proudly displaying the eight point buck which she killed at Red River Arsenal during the controlled deer hunt at that 36,000 acre installation, is Mrs. Raymond W. Saunders, wife of the Arsenal Provost Marshal. At the time Mrs. Saunders, with her trusty 12-gauge shotgun, was bringing home hunting honors for the family, her Lieutenant Colonel husband was attending the Associate Course, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Saunders was the only woman to make a kill at the Red River Arsenal.



Correction & Confinement Class #1. Left to Right—Bottom Row—Colonel Sallee, Senior Class Officer; Brig. Gen. Schorr, Deputy Commander; PMGC; Colonel Gerard, Acting A/C PMGS; Lt. Col. Saenz, Director of Instruction, PMGS. Second Row—Major Mulford, Class Faculty Advisor; Mr. Sam Stone, Lecturer; Colonel Bacon, Lecturer; Colonel Glass, Lecturer; Professor Gill, Lecturer; Major Godby, Lt. Col. Wallace. Third Row—Captain Royal, Lt. Col. Cox, Major Craddock, Major Vallow, Major Rowe, Major Boyce, Lt. Col. Howard, Lt. Col. Harris. Fourth Row—Lt. Col. Smith, Major Chezem, Lt. Col. Perry, Major Casey, Lt. Col. Jessen, Major Bevins, Captain Willis, Major Cerasoli, Captain Laymon, Major Synnott. Fifth Row —Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Saunders, Lt. Col. Adams, Lt. Col. Brown, Captain Cosby, Lt. Col. Daugherty, Captain Uhland, Captain McMullen, Lt. Col. Dillon, Captain Miller. Sixth row—Major Fail, Lt. Col. Hicks, Major Coney.

High Level Confinement Course Convened at Gordon

"We are in a period of transition. Surely, we are leaving the punitive phase of confinement to that of correction."

The Correction and Confinement Advanced Course No. 1 was three days along when Dr. Peter P. Lejins, Professor of Sociology at the University of Maryland made the statement which established the general tone of this top level course of instruction at the PMGS. Running for two weeks—March 4 to March 16—the session brought the planners and policy makers from Washington within talking and arguing range of the officers operating DBs and stockades in the United States Army. Actually philosophy and theory ran smack-dab into practical working level operations. The results were somewhat amazing. After two weeks of lecture and counter lecture students and instructors were resolving common problems with such gusto that an abrupt termination had to be effected so that the graduation could get under way.

It was a refreshing spectacle for the Provost Marshal General's School which hosted the conference. The argument was constructive and planner and operator alike left Augusta with a new understanding for the common problem—the military prisoner. After all, this meeting of minds had one objective—the correction and restoration of the man in the military who had stepped outside the regular bounds of his society.

Col. William J. Bacon (USA, Ret) Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army on Correctional programs had this to say during one session, "If I could get all your reasons and particularly your personal feelings and reactions it would aid immeasurably in the final decision on whether we restore, parole, or grant clemency to the prisoner."

General Maglin, who came down from Washington to open the course said, "We are approaching that point when the prisoner will look to our custodial people much as the patient in the hospital looks to his doctor for a professional helping hand for a strictly 'individual problem'."

Professor Austin Mac Cormick, Professor of Criminology at the University of California and Consultant to the Secretary of the Army, who flew to Augusta for the course had this to say, "My participation in the PMGS Correction and Confinement Officer Advanced Course has been a stimulating and encouraging experience. Having had a hand in the Army's correctional program since 1942, I congratulate the Military Police Corps on the efficiency with which it has exercised the correctional functions assigned to it in 1954. During the course I have heard the highest standards of modern penology advocated and accepted by the officers lecturing to or attending the course, and have seen ample evidence that they fully recognize their responsibility as professional correctional officers."

A fine accolade for the course and a real tip of the hat to Col. Ramsey, Ben Overstreet, Lt. Col. James F. McGowan, Lt. Col. Simon Howard, and Major Jim Mulford who helped bring the course into being. Certainly a tribute to the 17 key instructors from different parts of the country who found time in their busy schedules to lecture to the students.

728th Hot in Seoul

The Seoul Area Command Rifle Team which is composed of members of the 728th Military Police Battalion, captured the EASCOM (Eighth Army Support Command) Rifle Championship with ease. The Military Policemen copped most of the individual awards as well as the team title.

The rifle team under the very able leadership of Lt. Orlando N. DiRienzo, Commanding Officer of "A" Company of the 728th Military Police Battalion, and Lt. Robert W. Karwel, Commanding Officer of Headquarters Company also of the 728th MP Bn, fired a 1380 x 1500 to walk away with championship honors. Their nearest competitor was far behind with an aggregate score of 1313 x 1500.

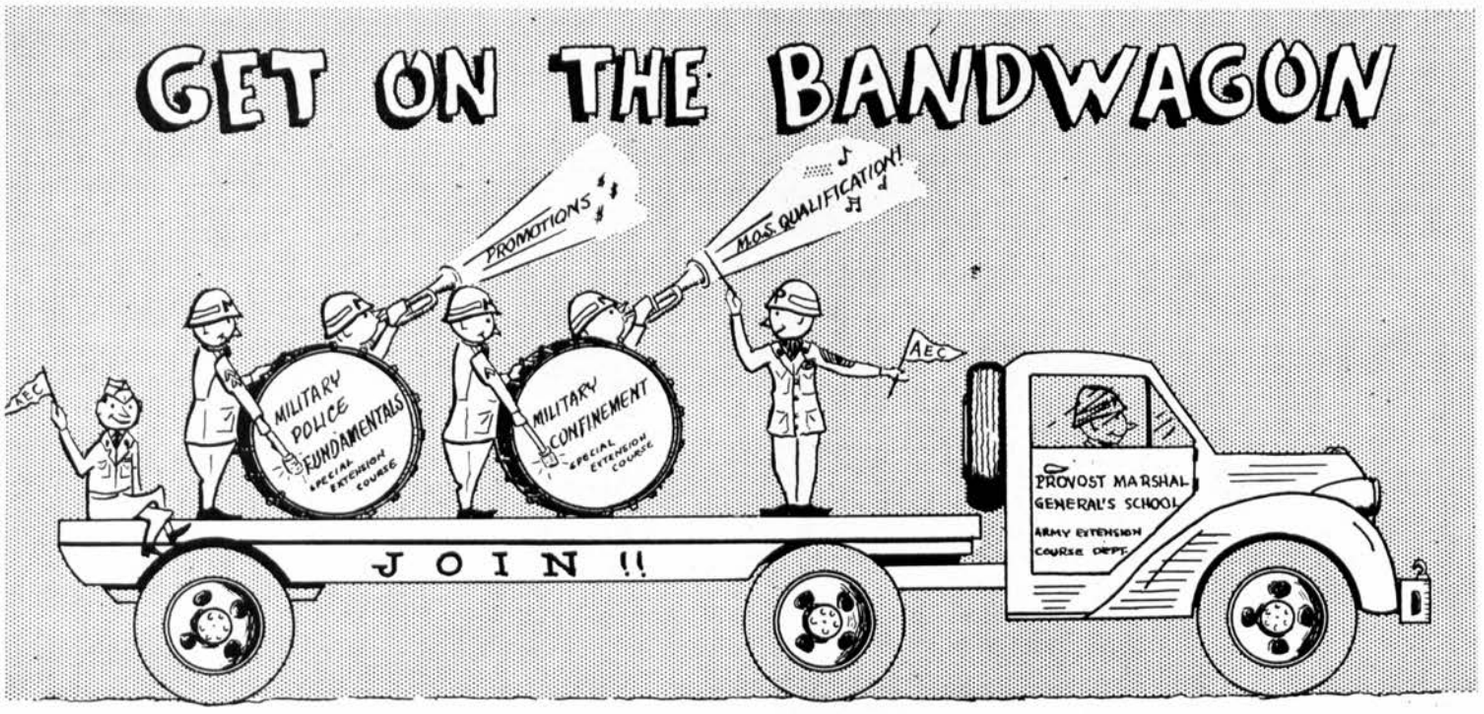
Lt. Karwel won every trophy that was awarded in the rifle competition with a dazzling performance in each event. And to crown his achievement he also won the coveted Commander's Trophy in a special match held during the second day of the match. His winning score was 235-16 V x 250. To complete the MP's domination in the rifle match, PFC Carly of "D" Company of the 728th captured the runner-up slot in the Commander's Trophy competition. Lt. DiRienzo, who holds the Distinguished Marksmanship Badge, placed among the top three in all the rifle events and copped second place in the total aggregate score.

In conjunction with the EASCOM Rifle Matches, the EASCOM Pistol Championship Match was also held. Again the team representing the Seoul Area Command was made up predominately of members of the 728th MP Bn. Although they didn't fare as well as the rifle team, they did a fine job, placing third in an extremely close battle.

In a dramatic match which was not decided until the end of the final event the SAC Team placed third with a score of 875 x 1200. To indicate the closeness and tension of the match, only thirteen points separated the top three teams in the final tabulation. The SAC Team was leading going into the finals but could not maintain their lead in the tense battle and ended up in third place.

Leading the MPs was Captain Salvatore Gallo who placed fifth in the pistol competition. Other high scoring individuals for the SAC sharpshooters were SFC James Amos, 10th place, Lt. Thomas Zane, 11th place, and PFC Kenneth Weiner, who garnered the 17th slot.

As a result of this match the above named men will journey to Japan for the AFFE/8A (Rear) Rifle and Pistol Matches.



Enroll today on DA FORM 145. You can get it from your First Sergeant or Personnel Officer. This is not a cure-all, but it will help you pass the MOS Proficiency Tests in your branch material subjects. GET ON THE BANDWAGON NOW!!! JOIN THE MOS QUALIFIED.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

January

The 10 series graduates were: S/Sgt. Peter A. Woodard, USAF 20th AP Sq, c/o PM, New York; SFCs William F. Thomas, 701st MP Bn, Ft. Knox, Ky., Nick P. Kotakis, USAR, St. Louis, Missouri, and Lawrence A. Phillips, USAR, Lawton, Okla.; Sgts. James R. Foster, USAR, Pittsburgh, Pa., Clifford D. Jackson, 504th MP Bn, Ft. Gordon, Ga. and Francis L. Abney, 1st Gd Co, USDB, Ft. Leavenworth, Cpls. Louis M. Clark, Jr., 709th MP Bn, c/o PM, N. Y., Robert L. Baker, 212th MP Bn, c/o PM, San Francisco; SP2 Hazel V. Anderson, 43d MP Det (CI), Ft. Hood, Texas, and SP1s Harold C. Doss, 6th MP Det, c/o PM, N. Y., and Donald R. Swift, USAR, Barnsdall, Okla.

M/Sgt. Thompson S. Crockett, 78th MP Det (CI), Ft. Riley, Kansas, completed the 20 series.

Major Daniel J. Murphy, USAR, Detroit, Michigan, and 1st Lt. Harold P. Hudgens, NG, Nashville, Tenn., completed the 30 series.

Those who completed the 40 series were: Major Caesar A. Cinquigrana, 10th AB Gp, c/o PM, N. Y.; Capt. Alfred E. Stuckert, USAR, Staten Island, N. Y., and Capt. William D. Berg, USAR, Lumberton, N. C.

Major Chester J. DeVincent, PM Off, Valley Forge AH, Phoenixville, Pa., and Major Morris Wolin, NG, Hyattsville, Md., completed the 50 series.

Lt. Col. Raymond W. Saunders, PM Off, Red River Ord Depot, Texas, completed the Advanced Extension Course.

January and February Graduates of AEC

The Special Extension Course—Military Police Fundamentals graduates were: SFC Walter D. Schmutz, Jr., USAR, Nashville, Tenn.; Sgt. Lawrence D. Bennett, USAR, Portland, Maine, and Sgt. Peter A. Kontopuls, USAR, Chicago, Ill.

The following students successfully completed the Special Extension Course —Military Confinement. All students are assigned to the Hq & Gd Co, USADB, Ft. Gordon, Ga.: M/Sgts. Bennie A. Robinson, Robert D. Ayers, Elmore G. Davis and Henry G. McMichael; SFCs Raymond G. Keller, John W. Spear, Leo A. Lyons and Vasilie Mihu, Jr.; Sgts. George M. Cooper, Richard D. Eaton, Feliciano J. Coretti and Herman A. Moon; SP2s Clarence A. Poston, Eugene V. Peelman and William E. Hughes.

Those who completed the Special Extension Course—Criminal Investigation were: Capt. Jean P. LaChapelle, USAR, Las Cruces, N. M.; M/Sgt. George F. Davis, USAR, Elmira, N. Y.; SFC Walter F. Judge, USAR, Elmira, N. Y.; Cpl. Edward R. Arnote, NG, Isabella, Okla., and SP 2 Everett R. Woodhouse, USAR, North Andover, Mass., SP 2 Marion D. Trustee, RA, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and SP1 Clarence H. A. Romig, 521st MP Co (Sv), Ft. Belvoir, Va., and SP1 James B. Dutton, 37th MP Det (CI), Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas.

February

Capt. Page Jennings, USAR, Manhattan Beach, Calif., completed the 40 series.

Those who completed the 10 series were: WO Claude S. Prier, NG, Dothan, Ala.; M/Sgt. Miles R. Prieur, Co D, 3d Bn, RFTR, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.; SFCs James H. Glazier, NG, Washington, D. C.; Milton R. George, 2332-2 NG Adv Gp, Indiantown Gap Mil Resv, Pa.; Gordon M. Dunley, USAR, Abington, Mass., and Arthur T. West, 8691st DU, Williamsburg, Va.; Sgts. Milton T. Gaddy, 109th MP Plat, c/o PM, N. Y.; Santo P. D'Erdite, 7th Army G-2 Sect, c/o PM, N. Y.; Sgt. Buford A. Smith, 526th MP Bn (Sv), Ft. George G. Meade, Md., and Sp2 Frank E. Nelson, USAR, Aiken, S. C.

The Special Extension Course—Military Police Fundamentals graduates were: CWO William C. Wilson, 1st MP Det (CI), Ft. Gordon, Ga.; M/Sgt. Frank L. Hall, 81st MP Det (CI), Indiantown Gap Mil Resv, Pa.; SFC Austin M. Patrizio, USAR, Jersey City, N. J.; Sgt. Steve E. Anticevich, Jr., 204th MP Co, Ft. Sheridan, and Sgt. Avery H. Jackson, 5110 SU MP Det, Ft. Lincoln, Bismarck, N. D.

Pvt. Robert S. Risberg, 9250 TUTC, Ft. Eustis, Va., completed the Special Extension Course — Criminal Investigation.

The following students who are assigned to the Hq & Gd Co, Br USDB, Ft. Gordon, Ga., completed the Special Extension Course — Military Confinement: M/Sgt. Hugh S. Phinney; SFCs William L. Schwartz, Burnice Kight, Benjamin H. Edge, Floyd L. Trantham; Sgts. Wiliford L. Woodruff, John G. Uschold, John S. Gordon and Sidney Zuburg; SP2s J. W. King and Howard L. Hancock; SP 3 Crawford M. Galloway and Cpls. Richard A. Godwin, Guy L. Fleeman and Orville J. Crisp.

Miss Carol Anderson Weds MP Sgt. Liles



In February, numerous members of the 204th Military Police Company took time out from their normal enforcement duties to participate in the marriage ceremony of one of its members. It was then that Miss Carol Anderson became the bride of Sgt. Joseph H. Liles at 2:00 p.m. in Chapel #1 at Fort Sheridan. The Commanding Officer of the 204th MP Company, Captain Gordon V. Pingree, gave the bride away. The Executive Officer, 1/Lt. Travis W. Parker was the groom's best man.

The bride wore a green dress with matching satin sandals and white flowered hat. The bride was attended by her aunt, Mrs. Donald Reisinger, Cedar Falls, Iowa. The ceremony was performed by Major W. F. Pitman.

Mrs. Liles is a native of Pomona, California. She was graduated from Pomona High School and University of California where she received her Bachelor's Degree in English. She has been teaching in Anaheim, California, for the last two years.

Sgt. Liles, who received his education in Mississippi, now makes his home in Anaheim, California. He has just recently returned from a three year tour of duty in Berlin, Germany, where he was Provost Marshal Operations Sergeant.

Mrs. Penaat Honored in Germany

The Mannheim-Heidelberg Military Police Ladies honored Mrs. E. F. Penaat, wife of the USAREUR Provost Marshal, at a welcoming tea held 30 January in the Casino, Campbell Barracks, Heidelberg.

In addition to the Military Police Ladies, approximately fifty wives representing various USAREUR activities were present.

Guests included Mrs. H. I. Hodes, Mrs. H. G. Maddox, Mrs. E. D. Post, Mrs. A. T. McNamara, Mrs. G. E. Martin, Mrs. J. M. Willems, Mrs. F. D. Atkinson, Mrs. A. W. Beeman, Mrs. R. Hackett and Mrs. J. H. Weber.

Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Penaat arrived in the command 22 January 1957.



Mrs. E. F. Penaat, wife of the USAREUR Provost Marshal, greets Mrs. M. N. Nelson at welcoming tea for Mrs. Penaat. On the left and right respectively of Mrs. Penaat are Mrs. H. I. Hodes and Mrs. H. L. Moore.



Contreras-Myles Rites Join Service Twosome

In March Pfc. Margaret Contreras, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Contreras, 545 Metropolitan, Kansas City, Kans., became the bride of Pfc. James R. Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Myers, Littlestown, Pa.

The ceremony was performed in Chapel No. 3, Fort Lee, with Chaplain (1st Lt.) Thomas Craven officiating. The altar was decorated with white flowers and candelabrum. The bride was attired in white chantilly lace and tulle. Her shoulder veil of imported illusion fell from a demi-cap of tulle and lace, and she carried a nosegay of white carnations.

Pfc. Dolores Cino of Buffalo, New York, was maid-of-honor and only attendant. She wore a ballerina length, pink silk shantung gown with a scoop neckline, a silver floral demi-cap and carried a nosegay of deep red carnations. Pfc. George Rusich served as best man.

Mrs. Myers is a member of the Women's Army Corps and is assigned to WAC Detachment 5, 9135 Technical Unit, Fort Lee, and her husband is attached to the 515th Military Police Company and is also stationed at Fort Lee.

Panama Luncheon



It was Hail and Farewell at a recent CARIB MP Ladies' luncheon. (L to R) Mrs. H. Von Nessen, Mrs. J. R. Walton, Mrs. A. C. Phelps—departing, Mrs. J. Templeton—arriving, Mrs. G. W. Higgins, Mrs. J. Crawford—departing, Mrs. L. J. Ciprani, Mrs. H. Gerecke, Mrs. J. Collins, Mrs. B. E. McClung, Mrs. D. O. Barger, and Mrs. H. Coogan.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Our Golf Day

We started uncrossing our fingers about ten days ago when the first reports started coming in telling about progress for the MPA's own venture for charity, good will, and a game of golf. The thing has really grown like Topsy. Col. Shields said, "Greatest thing since the invention of safety pins and little girls." And Col. Davenport in Sixth Army allowed that the MPA Golf Day was "the greatest invention since the wheel." We think so, too—and we'll give you a full report in the May issue. Looks like there's a real fever in the Corps.

Honorary Memberships

When we ran off our new membership cards last month we fixed up a few with the word "HONORARY" imprinted in light green on the face. On the reverse side is the inscription "This Honorary Membership has been presented to you through the courtesy of .....". The response for these cards has been mounting. They make a fine gift (along with the Journal) for that friend of yours at home; the chief of police with whom you work; a member of the staff who works *with* you; anyone who you think should become better acquainted with the Corps. Send in your request with the regular membership fee and we'll give it First Class handling.

Officer Rosters

THERE ARE STILL A FEW OF THE LATEST OFFICER ROSTERS AVAILABLE HERE AT THE OFFICE. SEND IN YOUR $.25 AND WE'LL SHIP THEM UNTIL THE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

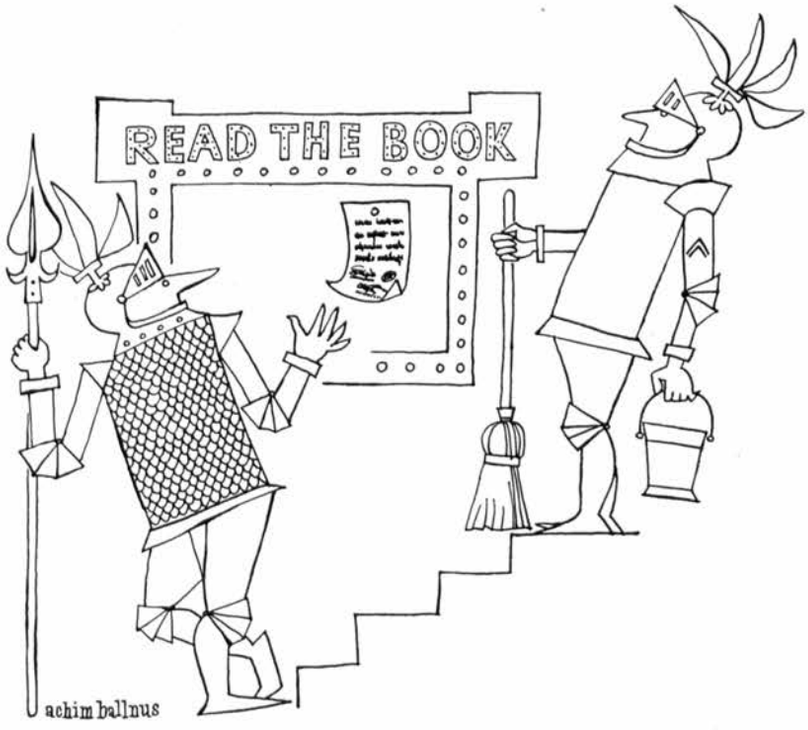
MPA Life Member

Mr. George E. Harding of Boston, Mass., paid his first visit to Fort Gordon in late March.



Consultant to the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Ordnance and old, old friend to the man in blue, Mr. Harding, who is a young man in his late sixties, has a warm spot for the MP. He joined the MPA in 1954 for 7½ years and felt so good during his visit to Gordon that he extended beyond the actuaries limit. He is also a Life Member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and is an honorary deputy sheriff of Maricopa County, Arizona.

He enjoys the *Journal* and stated that we would be a success as long as we remember the MP on duty in Seoul. "After all," he said, "the *Journal* is the only way your fine MP family can keep in touch with each other."



Another offering from the talented pen of Achim Ballnus, young German cartoonist

Jackie Burke's 74 April 6 Builds Big Field of Winners

There was some little confusion surrounding which score we were shooting for in our first International Golf Day —April 4, the first round, or April 6, the third round and the MPA advertised date.

Here is the story behind the switch and switch-back. It all started two days before the tournament when Jackie Burke expressed real concern for the success of our day. His worry stemmed from the cut back which would be layed on after two days of Masters play. You all know now that veterans Ben Hogan and Carey Middlecoff were casualties after 36 holes.

"Do you fellows realize," said Jackie, "that there may be no contest if I get the axe. Why don't you change your date to the 4th so that all your people can get a crack at me in the Masters?"

At the time it was a real monkey on the champ's back—so we took it off and felt a deep admiration for a dedicated young man, who, after all, is blasting away on the fairways for Mrs. Burke and three little Burke's. His first concern, naturally, was to repeat on the pressurized Masters course. His second concern was not to let the MPA down.

When he survived the cut we moved back to the original date, and withheld the information to keep the monkey from climbing back on—he still had one day to shoot.

He shot a 74 on the 6th and came in a fighting seventh on April 7. He is still number one in the MPA.

Looking to future International Golf Days Jackie said, "this world-wide military competition looks like a continuing good thing and as long as this is the first event we should set the precedent and make it the first round in future years."

Amen, Jackie, — so be it!!!

Collector's Items

Everytime we print a membership blank in the pages of the Journal we get a few beefs from members who don't like to cut up their Journal. They like to keep 'em. Now this makes us happy, but opens up another field of question. General Maglin, on his last trip down here, asked us why we didn't run a tear out page in the Journal containing historical info on famous MP units, old Infantry Divisions and the like. We said we'd pass it on to you for your reaction. Sounds good!!! What do you say???? Any suggestion for a tear out page will be welcomed.

MPA ROUND UP

Stateside

Ft. Sam Houston

Colonel Harolde T. Loftin has assumed the duties of Post Provost Marshal, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

He arrived at the Post from Washington, D. C., where he was Chief, Standards Branch; Chief, Clemency Branch, and Executive Officer of the Corrections Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General, for the past two years.

A native Texan, Col. Loftin was born at Houston, in 1905. He received his LLB degree from Houston Law School in 1932, and attended Rice Institute, also at Houston, from 1923-1926.

From 1940 to 1942 he served with the Quartermaster Corps on construction activities in Washington, Baltimore and Boston. From then until June, 1946, he was Chief of the Training Branch, and Director of the Military Police Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.

During the next year he was Assistant Commandant, The Provost Marshal General School, Camp Bullis, Texas, and later held that same position at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

From July, 1947, until January, 1949, he was Senior Advisor, Military Police, Joint United States Military Advisory Group, at Nanking, China. He then was assigned Deputy Provost Marshal, Far East Command, Tokyo, Japan, until May, 1950.

In 1950 he was Assistant Professor, Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. He then transferred in 1953 to Taegu, Korea, where he served as Executive Officer, Provost Marshal Section, Korean Communications Zone, until November 1954, when he was transferred to Washington, D. C.

Among Col. Loftin's decorations are the Legion of Merit; Bronze Star; and Cloud and Banner (Nationalist Chinese), medals.

Ft. Gordon

Maj. Gen. O. P. Newman, Ass't. Chief of Staff, G3, of Continental Army Command, visited The Provost Marshal General Center at Fort Gordon, March 7th, to briefly inspect MP training facilities.

Escorted by Brig. Gen. Jeremiah P. Holland, Center Commander and Brig. Gen. David P. Schorr, Deputy Commander, General Newman visited the Crime Scene classroom of the School, where students are taught the fundamentals of preserving evidence, and protecting the scene of a crime. The party next visited Gordon's "model village," Maxville City. A sprawling metropolis, Maxville contains a port, railway yards, in short all the features of any typical city. By means of lights, various problems in riot control and civil disturbances are established for the student.

Col. Gerald R. Momeyer, commanding the Military Police Training Regiment, briefed the party on the training program for basic military policemen, under which Reserve Forces Act trainees, National Guard, and other categories are trained in basic fundamentals of military police duty.

The high point of the tour was the new cinematic pistol range, recently established for MP marksmanship training. Capt. Lonnie Z. Wetherington and Capt. James F. Marshall demonstrated the system, whereby actual situations are flashed on a screen target. The student is placed in an 'actual' situation; an armed felon charges at him, firing a pistol. A suspected person attempts to surrender. The student must decide to fire or simply remain alert and ready. He is penalized if he fires on an "illegal" target.

New Cumberland

Spl Nicholas Diminno is retiring from the army after twenty years of military service. He began his career in 1929 at Fort Slocum, New York, where he completed his basic training in April of the same year. Immediately following his basic training he was transferred to the 31st Infantry Regiment, at that time stationed in the Philippines. After three years in the Philippine Islands he was reassigned in the States and was later discharged from the Army. In 1942 he enlisted in the Marine Corps and served with the 1st Marine Division in the South Pacific. During Diminno's service with the First Marine Division the Distinguished Unit Citation was awarded to the entire Division. He participated in five invasions and was awarded five battle stars for the campaigns in the South Pacific. After his release from the Marine Corps he reenlisted in the Army. During his present tour of duty in the army he has served in Germany with the 7727th USAREUR Rehabilitation Center, located in Crailsheim, Germany.

Fort Ord

Miss Birdena Otton (below) adjusts blood donor apparatus on the arm of Captain Don A. Carlisle, Commanding Officer, 5th Military Police Company. Captain Carlisle was first in line during a recent mass blood donation made by personnel of the 293rd, 298th and 5th Military Police companies. Looking on, are (left to right) Sergeants Archie L. Cook and Don L. Frederick. A total of 52 pints of blood were given for the recovery of Mrs. Beatrice Perron, mother of Specialist Second Class Hubert N. Perron, a member of the 5th Military Police Company. Mrs. Perron is critically ill and the blood donations are needed to bring about her recovery.



MPA ROUND - UP — Continued

Ft. Sill

The 546th Military Police Company, competing with many other fine organizational messes at Fort Sill, was awarded the Best Mess Award in recent months. In recognition of a fine overall effort, Mess Steward SFC Homer Koch was presented with a Certificate of Achievement.

Ft. Leavenworth

A five-day conference for prisoner supervisors at the several branches of the US Disciplinary Barracks was held at Fort Leavenworth recently.

The conference was conducted by four officers and civilians from the office of The Provost Marshal General in Washington and one officer from the Fifth US Army Provost Marshal's office.

The conferees were welcomed by Maj. Gen. Lionel C. McGarr, Commanding General of Fort Leavenworth, and during the week toured the USDB facilities and workshops and the US Penitentiary at Leavenworth. The major portion of their time was devoted to roundtable discussions in the conference room at the USDB.

The purpose of the conference was to review the many and diverse problems of safe custody, constructive discipline, treatment of prisoners, and other important aspects of custodial management; and to interpret policies, procedures, and requirements of the Department of the Army to improve coordination and treatment and, in general, to obtain mutual understanding of the problems involved.

Presidio, S. F.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Love, until recently Deputy Commandant for Operations, Branch United States Army Disciplinary Barracks, Lompoc, Calif., received a Certificate of Achievement in recognition of his many accomplishments in the correctional and confinement field from Colonel Harold A. Davenport, Provost Marshal, Sixth U. S. Army at an informal ceremony recently at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

The certificate, signed by Colonel Sam F. Muffie, Commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, stated that "Lieutenant Colonel Love has long been recognized as one of the confinement experts in the United States Army. As Deputy Commandant for Operations from July 18, 1955 to December 4, 1956, Colonel Love drew on his long experience in the correctional and confinement field to establish institutional policies and procedures that resulted in uniform ratings of Superior by inspection teams representing higher headquarters. His resourcefulness was a paramount quality, as evidenced by several notable improvements, achieved with the minimum expenditures of funds."

Prior to his assignment in July 1955 at Lompoc, the Colonel served as Provost Marshal Traffic Officer with the IX Corps in Korea. He went to this assignment in January 1954 from the Disciplinary Barracks at Lompoc where he had been Supervisor of Prisoners from November 1951.

In his more than 28 years military service, he has also served in Panama and Germany.

Sandia Base



Pvt. Bill Benson, B Co., USA MP Gp. and Bill Phillips, 46th MP Det (CI), Criminal Investigator apprehend Ben Alexander, alias officer Frank Smith of Dragnet fame. Alexander nee Smith was charged with impersonating an officer and inability to produce any portion of badge 714 and was sentenced to speak at the Sandia Base Women's Club.

Seton Hall

Seton Hall University ROTC cadets will soon be wearing a distinctive shoulder patch inspired by the facade of its new Science Building, with its atomic symbol "power for peace."

Colors used in this shoulder patch are those of the combat arms, a field of infantry blue, letter and orbits of Artillery red, with electrons and nucleus in Armor yellow. It is appropriate to add that the yellow is also one of the Military Police colors, the basic branch which first brought ROTC to the campus and the nucleus from which the current General Military Science program was converted. Military Police Corps officers still on duty at Seton Hall are Lt. Col. Frank E. Bartlett, PMST; Lt. Col. Clarence R. Meltesen, and Captain J. R. Brinker, Assistant PMSTs.

Far East

Korea

Captain Richard F. (Buckshot) Burns recently received a commendation from ROK Lieutenant General In Yup Paik, Commanding General VI ROK Corps. Burns, who commands the I U.S. Corps (Group's) 55th MP Company, was cited for reducing traffic accidents and pilferage of military supplies in the VI ROK Corps Area.

Tokyo

Brigadier General Francis A. Kreidel addressed a group of Provost Marshals, Air Police officers, and non-commissioned officers recently during a dinner at the Fuchu Air Station NCO Club, and as a result, seventy-one Air Policemen have joined the Tokyo-Yokohama chapter of the MPA.

General Kreidel explained the history and objectives of the MPA; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. DeRaad, PM, FEAF (ADV), gave his reasons for boosting Air Force membership in the Association; and then Lieutenant Colonel John F. Austin, PM, FEAF Complex, cautioned against a 100% membership drive by emphasizing that at this time only airmen who are, or who desire to be, professional policemen should be asked to join.

Appointed as recruiters were M/Sgt. Brown, Johnson Air Base, T/Sgt. Davis, Yokota Air Base, T/Sgt. Ingram and T/Sgt. Gainey, Tachikawa Air Base, M/Sgt. Woodcock, Fuchu Air Station, and T/Sgt. Laybourn, Shiroi Air Base. It was the excellent work of these men in carrying the word to members of their units that resulted in such a satisfactory response.

Because of the large membership and the distances between bases a social and business dinner is planned for the near future. Local officers will be

Yokohama



For the third consecutive time, a member of the 517th MP Company (Sep) was selected as soldier of the month, Special Troops, US Army Transportation Terminal Command, Japan, (Provisional). Shown above, Lt. Col. John P. Feehan, Provost Marshal, 1st Cavalry Div., congratulates PFC John M. McClellan, the Soldier of the Month. Others are (L to R): Lt. Gerald Slavin, Executive officer, 517th MP Co.; Lt. Col. Howard McCutcheon, Provost Marshal, US Army Transportation Terminal Command; and Capt. Leo Shupp, Commanding Officer, 517th MP Co., Yokohama, Japan.

elected to guide the activities and standing committees will be appointed to insure a strong organization and an active program.

Ft. Shafter, Hawaii



Specialist Third Class Charles H. Bernhardt, right, is congratulated by Capt. Francis J. Coyle, Jr., Commanding Officer of the 524th Military Police Company, upon receiving his high school diploma from the Francis W. Parker High School in Chicago, Ill. Specialist Bernhardt earned his diploma through General Educational Development tests and courses offered by the United States Armed Forces Institute. (U. S. Army Photo).

Carib

Panama

Recently the Provost Marshal, USARCARIB, Colonel Joseph Walton, requested each military police unit in the command to appoint, on a voluntary basis, one individual to represent the MPA in the unit with a view toward increasing membership and interest in the Association.

In January, a meeting of the MPA representatives from military police units in the Panama area was held at the Fort Amador NCO Club to discuss the ways and means of increasing the membership and interest in the Association.

Those representatives selected are shown below; seated (L to R) M/Sgt. Robert Pollack, 517 MP Det., Fort Clayton and SFC Virgil Turner, 512th MP Plt., Fort Amador. In the rear, SFC Kenneth Simpson, 534th MP Company, Fort Clayton; M/Sgt. Thomas Veasey, 516th MP Plt., Quarry Heights, M/Sgt. James Cavanagh, Provost Marshal Section, HQ, USARCARIB, Fort Amador; and Capt. George Higgins, 512th MP Plt., Fort Amador. Not shown are M/Sgt. Joseph Le Noir, 544th MP Plt., Fort Kobbe; MSP Humbert Sheppard, 50th MP Det. (CI), Fort Amador; and SP3 George Stehlin, 549th MP Company, Fort Gulick.

Major Harold W. Von Nessen, Executive Officer, PM Section, USARCARIB, started off the session with a brief and clear resume of the purpose and objectives of organizing the members within the Panama area. M/Sgt. Cavanagh read two of the recent news letters received from the President of the MPA, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah P. Holland, and a discussion of many of the ideas contained in these followed. The idea of forming a Panama Chapter of the MPA came in for the strongest discussion and was unanimously approved by all members present. Recommendations by each of the representatives of the units for the organization, constitution, charter, and election of officers were presented at the next meeting in February.

The Panama Chapter, MPA, has become a reality, with 373 members actively engaged in campaigning and voting for their choice of officers, the selections to be announced in the near future.



Europe

Augsburg

Bills treated with fluorescent powder recently trapped a GI stockade censor into an admission of theft from US mails.

Small amounts of money were reported missing from several prisoners' mail at the Nurnberg stockade.

An investigation was initiated; a letter was prepared and forwarded to one of the inmates containing eight dollars. Investigators had treated the bills with fluorescent powder. The money disappeared; the suspect's hands were checked and under the ultra violet light they glowed. Upon being confronted with this evidence, the soldier admitted his guilt.

Kornwestheim, Germany

Men of the 385th Military Police Battalion have contributed $135 to the American Red Cross for Hungarian Relief.

The money was raised through voluntary donations made by officers and men of the unit. It was turned over to Francis V. Ginandet, assistant ARC field director.



Tools of the counterfeiting trading captured when USAREUR Military Police Criminal Investigators and French Police smashed a huge dollar counterfeiting ring in Europe.

Heidelberg Counterfeit Ring Smashed by MPs and French Police

One of the largest dollar counterfeiting rings in the post war era was recently cracked by USAREUR Military Police Criminal Investigators and the French Police.

Ring leaders in the counterfeit ring, consisting for the most part of French citizens of Corsican and Arab extraction, were apprehended after almost two years of concentrated investigative effort.

In possession of the leader of the operation at the time of his apprehension was enough counterfeiting equipment to produce over $4,500,000.00 in the bogus currency. Denominations of the bills manufactured were $10, $20, $50 and $100.

Colonel Louis Mark, Chief of the Investigations Branch, USAREUR Provost Marshal Division, and Capt. Harry J. Painter, CO of 6th MP Det (CI), directed the operations of criminal investigators who cooperated closely with the French police on the case.

Counterfeit US dollar bills in varying denominations began to show up in finance channels early in 1955. Interpol, French and other European police forces were contacted and it was soon determined that the main distribution center for the counterfeits was located somewhere in France.

The French Surete Nationale threw its resources into the battle against the counterfeiters and the dragnet began.

Three US Military Police criminal investigators were assigned full time to assist the French Criminal Police. These investigators moved to Paris and worked out of the Office of Commissaire Principle, Emil Benhamou, until the case was concluded. Benhamou is Chief of the Surete's Counterfeit Division.

Contacts were soon made and surveillances of suspects established. The game of "hide and seek" ranged over the length and breadth of France.

The small peddlers were soon under surveillance. However, they weren't molested. The word had gone out—"Don't tip our hand. We want the source—the big boys."

In April 1956, Mr. U. F. Baughman, Chief of the US Secret Service, arrived in Heidelberg to consult with US Military and French Police authorities. At this high level conference, final plans were made for smashing the bogus money ring.

The case took on the characteristics of a real international thriller. Locales changed from the lush night spots of Paris and the Riviera to the dark alleys and foggy wharfs of Marseilles.

The "ring" operated in the classic manner common to counterfeiters. Big dealers obtained the bills from the source and sold them to three or four "pushers." These "pushers" then passed the bogus green to the small timers who were responsible for unloading them on the market as the "real McCoy." It was easy to locate the small fry—but months were to elapse before the "source" was pinned down.

Early in 1956 the big dealers and "pushers" were identified and brought under surveillance.

In December 1956, long days and nights of concentrated effort finally paid off. The ring leaders were brought to bay in the little town of Nogent-sur-Marne near Paris. The police moved into the hide out in the nick of time. The counterfeit masterminds were ready to leave as evidenced by their carefully packed equipment and material which included two presses.

The two top men in the organization, who are now behind bars, were internationally known criminals — wanted by the police of several European countries. Colonel Mark described the counterfeit gang as one of the best organized groups of criminals encountered by his investigators. He remarked on the successful conclusion of the case and pointed out how the circulation of spurious currency is detrimental to the economy of other countries as well as our own.

Both Brig. Gen. H. M. Hobson, then USAREUR PM, and Colonel Mark commended the investigators who participated in the operation and were also high in their praise of members of the French Surete who had jurisdiction in the case.

Heidelberg

Dr. Roland Grassberger, noted Viennese Criminologist, visited Colonel Harley L. Moore, Jr., Deputy Provost Marshal, USAREUR, on a recent trip to Heidelberg.

Dr. Grassberger was taken on a tour of the Provost Marshal Division and shown some of the crime detection equipment which makes the USAREUR military police among the world's best equipped police forces.

Dr. Grassberger is personally known to hundreds of military policemen throughout the Army establishment who have attended his courses in criminology at the University of Vienna, Austria. He has been ranked as one of the top criminologists by the police forces of five continents for over two decades. He is constantly consulted by European police on the psychological aspects of bizarre crimes, many of which he has been instrumental in solving.



the Ready Line

Skywatch at Bonneville

"Operation Skywatch" commenced at Bonneville Dam, Bonneville, Oregon, 13 January 1953, on a 24 hour basis with the Corps of Engineers security patrolmen performing this vital function of the National Security Program.

A "Hot Wire" system of communication is utilized in reporting all aircraft, flying objects and airborne unidentified objects, to the Portland, Oregon, Filter Center which plots and coordinates such information for the Air Defense Command.

Numerous reports have been made regarding distressed aircraft, missing aircraft, air alerts and unidentified flying objects.

In consequence of this continuing service resulting in 25, 570 hours of "Skywatch duty", Major Floyd E. McConnell of the Air Defense Command presented to the security patrolmen awards of merit in recognition of their enthusiastic and loyal participation in the national defense program. Major McConnell commanded the Corps of Engineers and the Security Patrol for distinguished service in the interests of national security.

Job Opportunities on Atlanta Police Force

From Carl T. Sutherland, Director of Personnel, City of Atlanta, Georgia, comes the following information on civil police employment in Atlanta.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS—

Citizenship: Applicants must be citizens of the United States.

Age Limits: 21 to 35.

Residence: Non-residents accepted.

Character: Applicants must be of good moral character, must not be addicted to the use of intoxicants or narcotics, must not have been convicted of any crime of any infamous or disgraceful nature, and must not have been dismissed for cause from the public service within the past two years. A character investigation will be made of each applicant.

Driver's License: Possession of a valid driver's license as issued by the state of Georgia.

Physical Standards: A medical exam will be given as part of the examination. Failure to pass this exam will result in rejection. The decision of the examining physician will be final.

A physical test will be conducted to determine the applicants strength and agility.

Veterans: Required to present an honorable discharge which entitles them to 5 points added to their combined passing grades. Disabled veterans presenting a letter from the VA dated within the past 6 months showing proof of a service connected disability are given 10 points.

Applications: Filed with the City of Atlanta Personnel Dept., 4 City Hall, Atlanta, Georgia.

Pay Scales: Present monthly salary —$288. Salary range—$288 to $355.

Vietnam Assignments Announced by Michigan State U.

The School of Police Administration and Public Safety of Michigan State University is seeking police officers who have ten, twenty, or more years of police experience for assignments to Saigon, Vietnam as technical advisors to the Government of South Vietnam. This project is jointly sponsored by the Government of the United States and the Government of South Vietnam, under contract with Michigan State University. Police officers who have experience in command or administrative duties are encouraged to apply.

The salary is attractive, and married men are encouraged to take their families. Housing and utilities are furnished free of charge and home furnishings (limit 3,000 lbs.) are shipped without cost to Vietnam by the University. The salary is tax exempt after 18 months of duty and is retroactive to the date of appointment. Police officers who are able to obtain a leave of absence from their present positions for a one or two year tour of duty are also encouraged to apply.

At the present time, the University is particularly anxious to fill one position with a person who has extensive experience in records and identification bureau work. Interested parties should write to the Director of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Patrolman Foulke Receives National Recognition

Patrolman Don Foulke of the Phoenixville, Pa., police force was the subject of an AP newsfeature which made every paper in the country. The extensive story was notable because of the man on the beat.

To the question, "Why do you remain a policeman?" Foulke said, "I guess its because the work is steady—no layoffs. Also I happen to like it. I like working on the outside and I like the variety. You see we consider it a profession—something more than a guy with a pick and shovel. A certain amount of pride goes with the job; after all we're here to protect people."

Brooklyn Civilian Guards Hot Shots

The Civilian Guard forces of Brooklyn Army Terminal turned up with some real marksmen during their recent annual qualification firing. Awards to the 4 top scorers were presented by Col. Robert C. Hanes, Commanding Officer, Brooklyn Army Terminal, at a ceremony held recently in his office. The awards were made in the presence of Lt. Col. Howard G. Ford, Chief of the Intelligence and Security Division, and Mr. George Poppo, Chief Guard. Civilian Guard Urbano Giovanniello placed first in the competition. Winners were Mr. Julian Wade of P. O. Box 51, Sand Shore Road, Budd Lake, New Jersey, who placed third; Mr. Urbano Giovanniello of 7 Home Lane, Bethpage, L. I., who placed first; Mr. Louis F. Daversa of 1246-43rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., second place winner; and Mr. Joseph Monagas of 404 Avenue M., Brooklyn, N. Y., who came in fourth. The three top marksmen each received a statuette-type trophy and the fourth highest scorer a tie clasp. The four award winners represent the best 38 Caliber Pistol Marksmen of the 140 Civilian Guards who competed during the period Sept. 15th to Jan. 15th at the Fort Hamilton Range.

READY LINE (Continued)

Syracuse Reserve Training Center Holds Open House

When the Army Reserves of Syracuse, N. Y., wanted to dress up their new 600 man Training Center dedication and public open house program recently they invited officers and men of the Station Complement Camp Drum, N. Y., 1209th Army Reserve ASU of Syracuse to assist.

Under the direction of Major Stanley A. Evans, 1209th Provost Marshal, a thirteen man detail was formed, equipped and posted at the new Training Center for traffic and parking direction and visitor guidance. More than 500 civilian visitors from the Syracuse area thronged to the training center to inspect its facilities and to observe special exhibits of Army equipment.

Other volunteers for the MP detail were Capt. Moses S. Donnally, Lt. Robert C. Gillings, M/Sgts. John A. Reid, Philip J. O'Neill, Vincent Trichilo, SFC. L. C. Moore, Sgts. George E. Dimon, Robert E. Harp, James Fagliarone, John V. Rezak and Sp's-3 M. Hall, and Leonard Herridge.

Civilian interest ran high because this, the first Army Reserve Training Center to be built in Central New York, is expected to be a forerunner of several more to be started soon. Many civilians in this city of 240 thousand, unaccustomed since the war years to seeing uniformed Military Police in action, expressed candid pleasure at seeing the nattily dressed MP's and admiration for their efficient and courteous help.

MPs of the 1209th meet weekly in Syracuse for evening training throughout the year and attend active duty training for two weeks each summer at Camp Drum, New York.

$uggestions Mean Dollars for Smith

CASH AWARD . . . Security Guard Sergeant Ernest L. Smith, was awarded $150 recently for an idea he submitted for new technical area passes for this missile proving ground. Smith's idea, which saves the Army more than $5000 annually, eliminates having escorts for personnel not yet cleared, when entering and leaving the technical areas. In addition, morale is raised by not having to sign in and out of the areas. Smith suggested having a wallet size identification card issued to personnel working in the restricted area until final clearance is received.

307th MP Bn. Stages Sparkling Display in Recruiting Effort

Recruiting for the U.S.A.R. being a #1 project of the 307th MP Battalion the C.O. Maj. Frank J. Traversi, was pleased to sponsor, at the recent New England Sportsman & Boat Show, Mechanics Bldg., Boston, a recruiting booth.

This booth was under the direction of Capt. Little, Ass't. Bn. S-3, and manned throughout the nine days by specially trained M.P. personnel with the Regular Army Advisor's staff helping out during the day when Reserve personnel were at work.

The display featured mockups of weapons used by Military Police, posters and pictures of MP activities and last but not least a display of Marksmanship Trophies won by this Reserve Bn. of MP while on active duty during the Korean episode.

The Executive Officer of the Bn., Major Herrick, after appraising the results reported to Major Traversi that much interest in the Reserve program was created and most importantly for the Bn. some good recruits were contacted.

Material for the booth was provided through the office of the Unit Advisor, Major William Joyce, and the Training Aids Section, Boston Army Base.

The 307th MP Battalion dates from World War II and was recalled to active duty during the Korean crisis under Colonel Matthew Sheehan who was then its C.O. Colonel Sheehan, upon release from active duty, reorganized the 307th Military Police Battalion USAR with Headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. He was succeeded by Major William M. Hatch who spent over 30 years in the National Guard and Reserves. Major Hatch saw service during World War II with the American Division, and upon his retirement the command went to Major Frank J. Traversi. Major Traversi has been an MP officer since World War II with much distinguished service behind him. Under his direction the 307th is shaping up as one of the outstanding Reserve units in the Massachusetts Military District.



Members of the 307th Military Police Battalion USAR, Boston Army Base, Boston, Massachusetts on duty at Sportsman Show at their recruiting booth. Left to right—Capt. A. T. Little, Bn S-3; Maj. Benjamin Herrick, Executive Officer; unidentified PFC; Sgt. Albert Johnson, Hq & Hq Company; and Sgt. Tonsberg, D Company.

Off The Beat

Col. Jack L. Rhodes

Concluding a military career that began in 1920 when he enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps, Colonel Jack L. Rhodes, Provost Marshal at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, will retire on 31 May 1957.

He was discharged from the regular army as a Sergeant, Troop B, 1st Cavalry, in 1924. By 1926, he was back in uniform with a National Guard Field Artillery Regiment. He has been on active duty since 1940 when the Guard was called into Federal Service. He is a "Septemtember 1941 charter member" of the Military Police Corps.



As an Infantry Captain, Rhodes organized the 36th MP Co., 36th Division, Texas National Guard, at San Antonio. He commanded the company during its training at Camp Bowie, Texas. He took the company to the Southwest Pacific in the summer of 1942, where it was assigned as the Military Police Company of General Eichelberger's I Corps. In January 1943, he was appointed I Corps Provost Marshal and participated in the New Guinea campaigns during 1943-1944.

Returning to the United States, he was Commandant in 1945 of the Eighth Service Command Rehabilitation Center at Camp Bowie, Texas, before leaving that assignment in August 1946 to become Provost Marshal and Headquarters Commandant, USARPAC, at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. During his service in Hawaii, Colonel Rhodes was commended for overcoming the many logistic inter-service problems connected with the successful formation of the Hawaiian Armed Services Police Detachment. (See Page 4.)

Returning to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in 1949, Rhodes was Provost Marshal of that post as well as Commanding Officer of first, the 525th MP Sv. Bn., and later, the 307th MP Bn. Overseas again in Germany, he commanded the 382d MP Bn. in 1952-1953 in the Heidelberg-Mannheim area. Colonel Rhodes' next assignment, and his last, commenced on 4 January 1954, when he became Provost Marshal, U.S. Army Artillery and Guided Missile Center, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

He wears the Presidential Unit Citation, bronze star medal and the following service ribbons: Army commendation, American defense, American theater, Asiatic-Pacific (with arrow head and two stars), World War II victory, Army of Occupation, Korean Victory and Army Reserve.

For a while after his retirement, Colonel Rhodes, his wife and son, Jack, will make their home with his father at 208 E. Dittmar Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

BOOK REVIEW

"The Noncom's Guide"

Published by The Military Service Publishing Company

Price: $3.00

Reviewed By SFC H. H. Holmes

The newest edition of the Noncom's Guide, due on sale during February 1957 is, as the flyleaf describes it, "An encyclopedia of information for all noncommissioned officers of the United States Army." It is intended to supplement rather than supplant official manuals and other D/A publications. Providing an excellent guide for the newly appointed NCO, and a handy reference for the older NCO's, the book ranges the gamut of subjects from atomic defense to veteran's organizations. A chapter devoted to personal affairs will be found exceedingly useful.

Noncommissioned officers in any assignment will use their 'Guide' again and again, to clarify obscure points, or as an index to basic military publications. Morning reports, awards and decorations—and the qualities of a good instructor are treated thoroughly, though not in great detail. That phase has been properly left to the D/A publications on the particular subject.

Obviously intended as a guide for the line NCO, it does not quite fill the bill for those occupying staff positions. A Chapter on staff NCO assignments and staff relationships would not be amiss. Presently, personnel assigned to staff sections are left "cold" or learn by "trial and error" — an unpleasant and possibly costly procedure.

The military police NCO will find the chapter on Military Justice particularly helpful as a guide to courts martial procedures and punitive articles.

ED. NOTE: *How about calling it Non-Commissioned Officers Guide?*

Your Move

(Continued from Back Cover)

2/Lt. Frederick L. Soathoff to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
2/Lt. Kenneth W. Spalding to Boston A.B., Boston, Mass.
Col. Edwin H. Howell to ODCSPER, Wash., D. C.
CWO-3 William L. McIntyre to Ft. Myer, Va.
Capt. Edward D. Leak to USASA Stu. Reg., Ft. Devens, Mass.
Capt. Basil Mulliken to Sandia Base, N. M.
Capt. Donald C. Lee to OTPMG, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Charles L. Kelley to USA Gen. Dep., Columbus, Ohio
Maj. Francis A. MacDonald, Jr. to Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
Maj. James L. Tullock, Jr. to USA ADGRU (USAR) Boston, Mass.
Maj. Lester J. Zucker to OCOFT, Wash., D. C.
1/Lt. Robert E. Lemon to Ft. Rucker, Ala.
Lt. Col. Harry A. Slad to Ft. Eustis, Va.
Lt. Col. Francis A. Grant to OTPMG, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. Siegried H. Spillner to ODCSOPS, Wash., D. C.
Capt. Harris Emmons to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Lt. Col. John T. Scott to OTPMG, Wash., D. C.
CWO-3 Orville E. Elmore to Ft. Carson, Colo.
Col. Patrick H. Devine to OTPMG, Wash., D. C.
CWO-2 Howard W. Bartholomew to SHAPE, Paris, France

to Fort Hood, Texas

2/Lt. Carl L. Allison
Wray E. Bitticks, Jr.
2/Lt. James T. Counts
2/Lt. James D. Haynes
2/Lt. Gus F. Mutscher
2/Lt. Billy Oxley
2/Lt. David P. Parkinson
2/Lt. Raymond C. Roane
2/Lt. Robert M. Rogers

to Fort Gordon, Georgia

Maj. Paul B. Duruz, PMGC
Capt. Cowan C. Eastham, PMGC
Capt. Richard R. Stevens, PMGC
Capt. Wallace K. Wittever, PMGC
Lt. Col. Charles W. Shauck, PMGS
2/Lt. Robert L. Benjamin, PMGC
2/Lt. David R. Chikofsky, PMGC
2/Lt. Elbert B. Deason, Jr., PMGC
2/Lt. James C. Swine, PMGC
Capt. William T. Coburn, PMGC
Capt. Edward G. Luce, PMGC
Maj. Coleman Noahson, PMGS
1/Lt. Marion M. Glover, PMGS
Lt. Col Wade Y. Brookerson
Lt. Col. Vern E. Johnson

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Your Move

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 33 through 47 (1957).

PROMOTIONS

to Lieutenant Colonel

Herman H. Von Benge*
George A. Bieri*
Hugh M. Rutledge*

to Major

Lloyd E. Stone*

to Captain

Thomas D. Whitlock
George F. Goodspeed, Jr.*

to First Lieutenant

Dwight L. Wilson

**Promoted in RA*

RETIRED

Col. Charles M. O'Donnel
Col. Victor W. Phelps
Major Donald S. Patterson
CWO-3 Ivan D. Roan
Major Alfred G. Rogacki
Lt. Col. George P. Miller

CHANGES OF STATION

to USAREUR

Capt. David R. Roberts
Capt. Duane L. Wayman
Capt. William P. Hood
Capt. Carrol P. Land
Capt. Robert W. Sweet
Lt. Col. George P. Miller

to USAFFE

2/Lt. David J. Chapman
2/Lt. Wyatt C. Minton, Jr.
2/Lt. Richard J. Nelson
2/Lt. Thomas C. Shannon
Capt. Joseph R. Lanthier

OTHER CHANGES

Lt. Col. Henry Bassetti to Military. Clothing & Tex. Sup. Agency, QM Dept., Phila., Pa.
1/Lt. Guy M. Huskerson, Jr. to SETAF.
Lt. Col. Weldon W. Cox to USDB, Lompoc, Calif.
Maj. William J. Merlo to OCLL, Wash., D. C.
Maj. James D. McKnight to Ft. Myer, Va.
Maj. Louis J. Klekas to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Col. Carl C. Turner to Ft. McNair, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. Charles A. Post to Stu. Det., AFSC, Norfolk, Va.
2/Lt. Walter H. Adsit to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
2/Lt. William H. Borst to Ft. Jay, N. Y.
2/Lt. William B. Braddon to Fort Jay, N. Y.
2/Lt. Kenneth S. Breman to Fort Ord, Calif.
2/Lt. Jules D. Burgevin to Ft. Jay, N. Y.
2/Lt. William E. Carter to Boston, Mass.
2/Lt. Lucius R. Case to Ft. Jay, N. Y.
2/Lt. Robert C. Dean to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2/Lt. Darrel G. Degraw to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
2/Lt. John T. Degutis to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
2/Lt. Joseph P. Donegan to Ft. Dix, N. J.
2/Lt. Marvin I. Friedman to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
2/Lt. Donald E. Gerhig to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
2/Lt. Larry M. Habermann to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
2/Lt. Stanley S. Judd to Ft. Ben Harrison, Ind.
2/Lt. Lawrence M. Klein to Ft. Dix, N. J.
2/Lt. Jan Loysen to Ft. Dix, N. J.
2/Lt. John W. Mason to Ft. Ben Harrison, Ind.
2/Lt. William T. McClintock to Ft. Dix, N. J.
2/Lt. Roland S. Nafus to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
2/Lt. Ronald P. Niske to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
2/Lt. Hugh M. Osmera to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
2/Lt. Jack Osswald to Ft. Ben Harrison, Ind.