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US Army Military Police School

. . . . pages 5 and 8

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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

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Journaletters

Enclosed is a copy of "A Policeman's Prayer" which was given to me by Chaplain (Lt Col) Joseph Gorski, Division Chaplain, 7th Infantry Division, APO 7, Korea. This Prayer was written a few years ago by Rev. L. A. Nugent when he was Chaplain to the Chicago Police Department. Reverend Nugent died on 5 September 1960. I would like to recommend that this Prayer be used in some fashion in our JOURNAL.

Lt Col Keith F. Dubois
Provost Marshal
Seventh Infantry Division
Prayer follows.—Ed.

* * *

A Policeman's Prayer

Dear Lord and Author of the law,
May I Thy helper be: —
A sanction to the written code;
From all corruption free.
Oh, let my star a compass be
To set my course above!
Fill Thou my heart with cleanliness,
My soul with gentle love.
Let me be kind and courteous
To everyone I meet; —
And father to the boys and girls
That live along my beat,
And if my duty finds me, Lord,
In danger — grave and real: —
Help me be brave, — but stay my gun —
A court of last appeal.
So walk with me that borderland
'Tween twisted souls and free; —
A credit to the badge I wear! —
I serve, Dear Lord, with Thee.

With ecclesiastical approval
Rev. L. A. Nugent, C. Ss. R.
Glenview, Illinois

* * *

Some time ago I relinquished membership in the MPA mainly because I was a student at the time. However, I have since taken up a career which is both financially substantial and extremely interesting. The course at the school — situated on the southern end of Hong Kong Island — lasts for six months. Though there is a certain amount of "square bashing," riot drill, musketry and self defense, the greater part of the syllabus is confined to the study of Criminal Law and Police Procedure. (I'm now in the 14th week.) Please dispatch a membership form "toute de suite."

Christopher St. John Wallace
Police Training School
Aberdeen, Hong Kong

* * *

Since retirement as PM, First Army, I taught Chemistry here in Cincinnati for three years. Have now entered complete retirement and spend all of my time (except when hunting or fishing) at the below address. Should any of my old friends in the Corps get to Cincinnati, the latch string is always out.

Col Robert W. Reed (Ret)
5617 Sunvalley Lane
Cincinnati 30, Ohio

Morale of the troops went up 100 perecent after they received their February issue of the MP JOURNAL. We have 13 applications for memberships for the JOURNAL which you will receive under separate cover.

Maj Edward E. Henderson
Asst Provost Marshal
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

TPMG PISTOL MATCH

Plans are complete for the first new all-service police pistol match which will be fired this year 1-10 October 1963. The match is open to active, reserve and National Guard police units of company size. Units from all services are invited to enter. The match is a consolidation of the two pistol matches previously sponsored annually by your Military Police Association. Complete details will appear in the August JOURNAL.

I look forward each month for the JOURNAL which keeps me abreast of my many friends in the Corps. I am stationed at Fifth Army Headquarters. Congratulations on a splendid magazine and all best wishes for the coming years.

Pfc Frank A. Bogdon, Jr.
11875 McCasland Road
Portage, Indiana

I wish to inform you of my change of address. My husband was sent overseas to Germany so he had his JOURNAL sent home to me. I have enjoyed this magazine tremendously and do not wish to miss the next issue by a wrong address.

Mrs. Thomas B. Childs
26 E. Union Street
Kingston, New York

* * *

I am enclosing a check and application for the renewal of my membership in the MPA for two years.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the JOURNAL. I find it to be very interesting and informative. The JOURNAL provides me with the opportunity to keep abreast of the professional progress being made by the MP Corps, the new techniques and equipment being developed and used, and MP news and activities around the world. Several of your articles have been helpful to me as a supplement to instruction dealing with various MP subjects.

I must acknowledge the MPA for its excellence in publication of the JOURNAL. I appreciate and look forward to receiving my copy each month.

Lt Robert R. Jorgensen
IOWA ARNG
Platoon Leader

* * *

I would like to request membership in your organization. I also would like to receive two subscriptions of your JOURNAL, one for my file and one for my squadron personnel. I am including a check of eight dollars for two one-year subscriptions.

2d Lt Gerald S. Hirsch
3700th Air Police Squadron
Lackland Air Force Base, Texas

* * *

Please renew my son's membership for another year. He has been in Korea for the last year and he will be coming home next month. I have enjoyed the magazine every month and know that if he were home he would want to renew it.

Mrs. Margaret Kelly
254 Westbrook Drive
Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania

COVER STORY

This month's JOURNAL features an article on the United States Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, with a preface on "Leadership" by Col Robert E. Sullivan, School Commandant.

The front cover reflects the MP School's device: the wise owl with the crest depicting strength and scholarship. This School emblem — crest, shield, and motto — was approved on 19 December 1942.

The description of the emblem is as follows: "Shield, full front view of an owl in silver on a green shield, holding in its beak a pair of gold scales.

"Crest, a right forearm and hand in armor rising from a wreath of green and silver holding a roll of parchment in gold with a red seal. Motto: Justitia et Virtus (Justice and Valor).

"In the green and gold of the military police, the teaching functions of the organization are aptly illustrated in the wisdom of the owl holding in its beak the scales of justice. The objectives of the students are symbolized by the parchment scroll or diploma, sealed with the approval of the School, while the martial feature is indicated in the mailed hand. The motto (Justice and Valor) is expressive of the School and the characteristics of the personnel."

On the back cover, the shoulder patch worn by School personnel is shown. Typical of Army school patches, it bears the flaming torch of enlightenment and knowledge, and the MP insignia, the crossed pistols.

BULLETIN BOARD

EXTRACTS FROM TPMG NEWSLETTER

STATUS OF CID REGULATIONS: AR 195-11, Accreditation of Military Police Criminal Investigators, was published on 8 March 1963. These regulations supersede AR 195-11, 19 November 1957, as changed, and DA Message 312106, 2 August 1962, and establish the prerequisites for:

a. Acceptance as an Enlisted Apprentice Criminal Investigator (953.1).
b. Accreditation as an Enlisted Assistant Criminal Investigator (953.2).
c. Warrant Officer Criminal Investigator (MOS 951A).

AR 195-11 also outlines prerequisites for training and duty as a Laboratory Technician. Detailed instructions for submission of applications are contained in these regulations.

AR 611-201, Manual of Enlisted Military Occupational Specialties, June 1960, will be changed in the very near future to reflect the new structure for MOS 953.

AR 195-10, Military Police Criminal Investigative Activities. A revised AR 195-10, which combines AR 195-10, 195-20, 195-21 and 195-45, has been drafted by this office and is currently being staffed in Headquarters, Department of the Army. Publication target date is 1 October 1963.

* * * * * *

UPGRADING OF MILITARY POLICE PLATOON SERGEANT POSITIONS: Change four of AR 611-201 (Line 34, Page 979), provides for the upgrading of Military Police Platoon Sergeant positions to E-7, MOS 951.7, in platoons authorized 40 or more personnel. Commanders and operating Provost Marshals should consider the provisions of this AR when contemplating changes to TOEs or TDs.

R. J. Butchers
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

* * * * * *

The 1963 reunion of former 504th MP Battalion members will be held at the Fort Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, 5-7 July. For further information, contact Jack Giannone, 530 Indiana Street, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

* * * * * *

The Army Times recently published "Guide to Army Posts," a comprehensive listing of major Army installations in the United States and overseas. The book, published by The Stackpole Company, Publishers, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, lists among other things, sizes of the posts, types of housing available, types of training and units at the posts, and history of each post. Price: $3.95.

* * * * * *

Miami Beach, Fla.—Several hundred enforcement officers paid tribute recently to two law enforcement officers elected to the Police Hall of Fame and homage to others who had made the supreme sacrifice . . . their very lives in the name of law and order. Elected to the Hall of Fame was Sgt Edwin I. Adolphson, Wahiawa, Oahu, (Honolulu Police), Hawaii, for Valor; and Dr. James M. Reinhardt, (Criminology Department), University of Nebraska, for Distinguished Service.

* * * * * *

A pamphlet, Survey of Selection Methods, 26 pages, $1.00 was recently published. It is reprinted from THE POLICE CHIEF, official publication of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The survey is an analysis of methods used in selecting municipal police officers in cities over 25,000 population. This study reports on the personnel procedures utilized by more than 300 cities during 1956 and 1961. Comparisons of data for each year of the study provides an indication of trends. The various selection hurdles are presented to show differences by geographical region and by population group. (Contact POLICE CHIEF magazine; 319 18th St., NW; Washington, D. C.)

* * * * * *

Joint Exercise Swift Strike III, involving more than 75,000 men of the United States Strike Command (USSTRICOM) under command of Gen Paul D. Adams, will be conducted in North and South Carolina from July 21 through August 16, the Department of Defense has announced.

* * * * * *

Military personnel who are entitled to take their dependents with them on an overseas duty tour may have hopes for a shorter period of separation from their dependents if they choose to leave them at home.

Under the provisions of a new Department of Defense Directive (1315.7) the military services are authorized to reduce to not less than 12 months the overseas tour lengths of personnel who have dependents entitled to be present at the overseas station but elect not to be accompanied by their dependents.

The military services are further authorized by the directive to set at their discretion a flexible tour length of 36 to 48 months in those areas where an "accompanied by dependents" tour length of 36 months previously applied.

* * * * * *

The JOURNAL congratulates Pfc Lawrence G. Holley of Company I, 4th Training Regiment (MP), USATC, Fort Gordon, Georgia, for being chosen honor graduate of his training cycle.

* * * * * *

IGD MEMO: The IGD Committee of your MPA regrets that prize shipments were delayed after this year's competition. The delay resulted from the unusually large number of winners and an unexpected production problem. The committee again expresses its appreciation for the outstanding efforts of coordinators and helpers throughout the Free World. The JOURNAL also appreciates the great amount of news and picture coverage forwarded. Unfortunately, JOURNAL space would not permit reproduction of all the material submitted.

- *Knowledge*
- *Courage*
- *Initiative*
- *Judgment*
- *Unselfishness*

Qualities of Leadership

By Col Robert E. Sullivan

COMMANDANT, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL, FT GORDON, GA.

Many books have been written on the qualities of leadership. Many more talks and professional papers have been prepared and given on the subject. Speakers and writers generally agree on the qualities of leadership which should be given emphasis.

Last year Colonel Moore (Col Harley L. Moore, Jr., Deputy The Provost Marshal General) spoke on the same subject and emphasized the qualities of bearing, integrity, tact, decisiveness and enthusiasm. These are five of fourteen important qualities of leadership which are emphasized in US Army Schools.

1. Knowledge
2. Courage
3. Initiative
4. Judgment
5. Unselfishness

Army Field Manual 22-100 entitled "Military Leadership" expresses some thoughts which I think are worth repeating. Its definition of a leader is "a person who influences and directs others."[1]

Military leadership is defined as "the art of influencing and directing men in such a way as to obtain their willing obedience, confidence, respect and loyal cooperation in order to accomplish the mission."[2]

Leadership traits are described as "personal qualities of direct value to the leader in gaining the willing obedience, confidence, respect and loyal cooperation of his men in accomplishing his mission."[3]

In considering the components of leadership we are told it includes understanding, analyzing, predicting, and controlling human behavior. Also included in successful leadership is the will to lead, together with the character which inspires confidence. There are certain inherent characteristics which may aid in the development of leadership. Yet, some individuals possessing desirable leadership qualities will never attain the stature of great leaders. Conversely, some persons who are initially deficient in certain leadership qualities may attain a high degree of success. Any theory that leadership is solely inherited must be rejected. Any reasonably intelligent person, no matter how inexperienced, can study, practice, cultivate, and apply the components of leadership.

"The leader must understand his men as they function as individuals and in small groups. He must also understand himself, since the effect of leadership depends on the interaction of two or more personalities. It is necessary for a leader to evaluate himself and to determine the personal qualities (traits) he possesses which will assist him in gaining willing obedience, confidence, respect, and loyal cooperation from his men. It is important he make an honest self-evaluation to determine the degree to which he possesses the desirable characteristics of a leader. After determining his strong traits, he should capitalize on them, and at the same time, take steps to improve his weak traits."[4]

"A leader is charged with many responsibilities. However, these can be reduced to two basic responsibilities: the accomplishment of the mission, and the welfare of the men. Of the two, accomplishment of the mission is preeminent. Nevertheless, the leader in accomplishing his mission to the highest degree will always consider the welfare of his men."[5]

"The military profession has no monopoly on leadership. Leaders are found not only in industry and government, but in every other phase of human endeavor. Progress and success are dependent upon the quality and effectiveness of leadership."[6]

Now let us consider individual qualities of leadership.

KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge is acquired information about your profession and an understanding of your subordinates. Nothing inspires confidence and respect more quickly than demonstrating this knowledge. The individual who knows his job builds confidence in himself as well as in others. Lack of knowledge cannot be concealed. You cannot bluff your men. Keep abreast of current developments in policing. Know your profession. Be a professional in every sense of the word. I'm sure you will recall one of General George Washington's able leaders of the revolutionary war, Anthony Wayne. "Mad Anthony," they called him, saying that only a crazy man would have dared to storm the British stronghold at Stony Point on the Hudson River. The nickname was entirely undeserved for the victory was coldly calculated, planned to the last detail, and carried out by an elite body of highly trained and disciplined men. The fort had been carefully reconnoitered by a responsible officer, and its details studied by Wayne and his troop leaders in the same manner that police plan a raid. The actual assault had been rehearsed in camp. One column had wallowed in the high tide not through oversight, but because Wayne had studied his almanac and knew, as he later explained to General Washington, that to wait for low tide would mean a daylight attack and complete loss of surprise. Here indeed was leadership demonstrated, based upon a thorough, professional knowledge of the job at hand.

INITIATIVE

Initiative is seeing what has to be done and commencing a course of action, even in the absence of orders. Train yourself to recognize tasks that need to be done and do them without having to be told and without hesitation. Look for and readily accept responsibilities. Learn to look ahead — anticipate requirements. Many a crime has been solved and the perpetrators have been brought to justice because of the initiative and alertness of a policeman or a detective. Just recently one of our Augusta (Georgia) detectives captured three known criminals and the girl friend of one of them because he was alert and had read a "Wanted" circular from the police department of another city where they had committed a robbery. He used initiative because he met this new and unexpected situation with prompt action.

This point is further illustrated by a platoon leader who

Continued

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This feature first appeared in POLICE magazine (January-February 1963 issue). The article is a reprint of an address by Colonel Sullivan at the second Workshop for Georgia Police Chiefs held at the University of Georgia's Continuing Education Center.

used initiative in the Korean War. The first night after the Chinese intervened in the Korean hostilities was a tough one. Company E was engaged in a heavy firefight as part of a task force ordered to delay the enemy. The company repulsed two battalion-size assaults, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, but its own casualties were also excessively high. Communication with the company CP was knocked out and ammunition for the mortars and recoilless rifle was desperately short.

The enemy withdrew at 0400 to regroup. During the lull, the weapons platoon leader drew the last of the 60-mm and 57-mm ammunition.

In the first few minutes of the next assault, the weapons platoon fired its last round of ammunition. The platoon sergeant then turned to his platoon leader and asked, "What do we do now, Lieutenant?"

"We're going to disassemble the breachblocks from the 57s and hide them," the lieutenant said. "Hide the mortars too. Then we're going to turn ourselves into a rifle platoon and join the firefight on the hill. Get the word to the mortar men over in the draw."

The men worked fast. They armed themselves with whatever weapons they could lay their hands on. Acting as a rifle platoon, they fought their way up the hill and engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat. Thirty minutes later the enemy called it off for the night. Company E had fifty-five men still on their feet — twenty-six of these were from the weapons platoon."[7]

This platoon leader was outstanding in displaying the leadership trait of initiative. He made a sound and timely decision to have his men operate as a rifle platoon. He sought responsibility and took responsibility for his actions. His initiative in the absence of orders meant the difference between victory and defeat for his company.

JUDGMENT

Judgment comes from a combination of intelligence and experience, but one sometimes finds so-called intelligent people who are unable to profit from their experience. A man with good judgment can quickly choose from several possible courses of action and arrive at one resulting in greatest efficiency. Judgment is the quality of weighing facts and possible solutions and making sound decisions.

It is very much akin to wisdom. If you recall from your early learning, this was King Solomon's long suit. Remember when he was faced with the two women each claiming to be the mother of the same infant? He ordered the infant to be split in half by a sword and divided between the two claimants — knowing full well that the real mother would withdraw her claim rather than see the infant split in two. This was a case of weighing facts from a background of intelligence and experience, considering several possible solutions and then using good judgment in making a sound decision. I don't mean to imply that to be a good police official you must be a Solomon, but I am confident that there have been occasions experienced by each one of you in which you would agree that it would have helped.

COURAGE

Courage is a mental quality that permits a man to recognize danger or criticism but enables him to proceed with calmness and firm decisiveness. Physical courage is essential to any police officer. It is the quality that permits a man to accept responsibility and to act in a dangerous situation. Paramount to the supervisor is the courage that permits him to stand up for that which is right in the face of popular disfavor. A supervisor with moral courage will admit his errors, but he will enforce his decisions when he is sure he is correct. Our American History books give many examples of men of moral courage. President Kennedy's recent book *Profiles in Courage*, is full of excellent examples.[8] Let me cite one.

The late Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio was never President of the United States. Therein lies his personal tragedy and his national greatness. For the Presidency was a goal that Bob Taft, son of a former President, pursued throughout his career in the Senate but failed to reach on three different occasions.

Bob Taft was a man with courage who stuck fast to the basic principles in which he believed and this may have kept him out of the White House. He was known in the Senate as a man who never broke an agreement, who never compromised his deeply felt Republican principles, who never practiced political deception. His bitter political enemy, Harry Truman, said when the Senator died: "He and I did not agree on public policy, but he knew where I stood, and I knew where he stood. We need intellectually honest men like Senator Taft."[9]

Popularity was not Bob Taft's guide on fundamental issues. He had the courage of his convictions and spoke out for what he believed was right. He championed the Taft-Hartley Labor Management Relations Act in the Senate in 1950, incurring the wrath of the unions. At the same time he antagonized the industrialist friends of Taft-Hartley and endangered his own leadership in the Republican party by his support of education, housing, health and other welfare measures.

In 1946, Senator Taft was the chief spokesman for the Republicans in Washington and the likely Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1948. But Senator Taft was disturbed — and when he was disturbed it was his habit to speak out. He was disturbed by the war crimes trial of Axis Leaders, then concluding in Germany and about to commence in Japan. Eleven Nazis had been found guilty of waging an aggressive war, and had been sentenced to death. But he asked what kind of a trial was this? The crime for which the Nazis had never been formalized as a crime nor outlawed with a death penalty by the international community. By our standards that crime arose under an ex post facto law.

Bob Taft deplored the death sentence and suggested that involuntary exile — similar to that imposed upon Napoleon — might be wiser.

Nuremburg, the Ohio Senator insisted, was a blot on American constitutional history.

Many people thought that he was defending Nazi murderers. Bob Taft had spoken, not in defense of Nazis murderers (as a labor leader charged) nor in defense of isolationism (as most observers assumed) but in defense of what he regarded to be the traditional American concepts of law and justice. What is noteworthy is Taft's unhesitating courage in standing against the flow of public opinion for a cause he believed to be right. He demonstrated an unusual degree of moral courage.

UNSELFISHNESS

The unselfish leader is one who avoids providing for his own comfort and personal advancement at the expense of others. If the unit or organization is commended for outstanding work, he passes along credit for the achievement to his subordinates and does not claim all credit for himself. The unselfish leader shares the same dangers, hardships, and discomforts with his men. He is rewarded by the accomplishment of the organization he builds. His own reputation grows with that of his organization. One compliments the other.

General Robert E. Lee furnishes us with the best example of unselfishness which comes to my mind. After the War Between The States, commercial enterprises were willing to

pay handsomely for the use of his name and reputation. In fact, it was reported that one large concern offered him $90,000.00 for merely the use of his name. His daughter said, "They are offering my father everything except the only thing he will accept, a place to earn honest bread while engaged in some useful work."[10] This remark led to an offer of the Presidency of Washington College at $1400.00 per year which he accepted. Washington College is now Washington and Lee University.

"I have a self-imposed task which I must accomplish," General Lee said. "I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them fall under my standard. I shall devote my life now to training young men to do their duty in life."[11]

The story is told of a young couple who came to General Lee shortly after the war and asked his advice on how to raise their young son. They asked him what was the one thing above all that they should teach him. General Lee was silent for almost a minute while he was thinking. Then he said, "Teach him to deny himself."

By word and deed General Lee was a living example of an unselfish leader. He also possessed the other four qualities of leadership which we have discussed, namely,

Knowledge of his profession and an understanding of his subordinates.
Initiative — planning his work and working his plan.
Judgment — a combination of intelligence, and experience — and
Courage — both physical and moral.

I have said much about the qualities of leadership. I have mentioned that the qualities do not need to be inherited. They may be acquired and developed by men who take the pains to find out what they are — and who expend the time and effort to strengthen these qualities in themselves. But I am sure you recognize, as do I, that the man who gives all the necessary thought and effort to understanding and developing these qualities already must possess some important qualities of leadership. He must be motivated to become a leader. He must feel some inner drive to be a leader. He must already have some of the personality and character of a leader. He must have the *heart* of a leader — and here I believe is the most essential ingredient. *Heart!* He must have the spark or drive within him to *give* what is necessary to be a leader. He *must* have the *heart* of a leader. "It's what's inside that counts. If he doesn't have it *here*, he doesn't have it!" **END**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1]Department of the Army Field Manual 22-100: *Military Leadership.* Washington, D. C., 1961. p. 3.
[2]*Ibid.*
[3]*Ibid.*
[4]*Ibid.* p. 7.
[5]*Ibid.*
[6]*Ibid.* p. 5.
[7]*Ibid.* p. 70.
[8]Kennedy, John F.: *Profiles in Courage.* New York, Harper and Brothers, 1955. p. 211.
[9]*Ibid.*
[10]Fleming, Walter L.: *The Sequel of Appomattox.* New Haven, Yale University Press, 1919. p. 17.
[11]*Ibid.* pp. 17-18.



Pakistan Student at MP School Holds Highest Award for Gallantry

A Pakistani police officer who holds the highest award for gallantry his country offers was a recent student of the Special Action Course at the US Army Military Police School. He is Mr. Khan Mohammad Amanullah, Inspector of Police in the city of Peshawar, West Pakistan.

Mr. Amanullah, 40, was awarded in 1951 the Quaid-e-Azam Police Medal when he captured a famous bank robber and murderer, Yaqut Shah. Mr. Amanullah's father, Ferozedin Khan, was awarded the King's Police Medal, the present medal's equivalent, for capturing a similar notorious outlaw in 1922.

At the time of Yaqut Shah's capture, Mr. Amanullah was Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of a precinct police station in Peshawar. He was informed of a theft at a nearby golf course and proceeded unarmed to the course to investigate.

He approached two men at the golf course who were resting by a tree. One man began to walk away, then spun around and pointed a pistol at Mr. Amanullah's chest. Mr. Amanullah seized the man's gun hand and pushed it upward as the weapon went off. Succeeding in getting the first man to the ground, Mr. Amanullah was attacked by the other man.

The pistol was fired wildly several times during the fight. The struggle attracted a police officer who pulled the second man from Mr. Amanullah. Then, Mr. Amanullah succeeded in wresting the pistol from the first man who turned out to be Yaqut Shah.

Mr. Amanullah's specialty is traffic and he was selected to conduct a survey of traffic problems in his area. He is an international soccer player and has represented his country in soccer competitions.

The SAC course attended by Mr. Amanullah is a 5-week course for civilian policemen sponsored by the Agency of International Development. It deals with control of civil disturbance, emphasizing riot control, causes of riots and types of equipment used in quelling riots. **END**



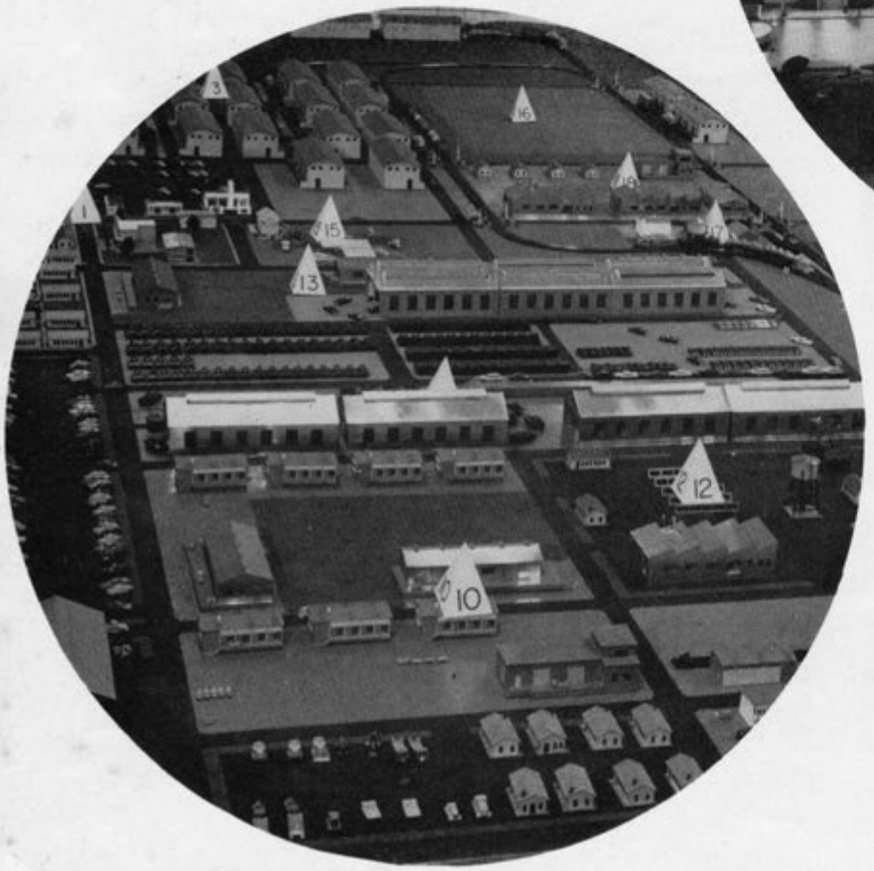
Mr. Amanullah, Inspector of Police in Peshawar, West Pakistan, reviews the JOURNAL with US Army MP School Commandant Col Robert E. Sullivan (left) and Col Homer E. Shields, Assistant Commandant. In picture above left, the Inspector displays his awards on his police uniform.



(Left) Shown here is a portion of Maxville City, a model of a large metropolitan city complete with skyscrapers, suburbs, docks, stadium and military installation. The students see a problem form and watch the effect of their solutions in such training areas as traffic control and riot control planning.



(Right) Students may check lighting requirements in the "night look" of a mock-up of the Saws Corporation, an industrial firm used for instruction in Industrial Defense and Disaster Planning. One area of the detailed model is shown here.



(Left) Physical Security problems are visually presented to students for their analyses and solutions through this authentic mock-up of an Army Ordnance plant (shown in part) in the School's Physical Security classroom. The training aids shown on this page and another of a Missile Site cover entire classrooms with student seating elevated in order to provide better vision of the mock-up. All such aids are constantly improved and revised by instructor personnel.

The United States Army

Military Police School

Fort Gordon, Georgia

Every year the US Army Military Police School entertains hundreds of visitors who are interested in learning more about Military Police Corps activities. To the casual observer, school activities reflect a myriad of diverse operations which may appear indistinct and unrelated, but which in fact, all point toward a common objective: the accomplishment of the training mission by application of military police techniques and provost marshal doctrine.

One might observe a group of executives from leading industrial firms concentrating on a mock-up of a manufacturing plant as a military police officer explains security hazards. He might see an officer group plotting fallout patterns from data collected shortly after an assumed nuclear blast. In another specialized classroom, one might find an investigator busily engaged with a "suspect" seated at a recording instrument. He asks the "suspect" a series of questions then carefully studies a chart as he applies the principles learned in lie detection instruction. From officer basic training, through specialized training and research, to advanced training and education, the US Army Military Police School moves forward to improve professional excellence. For a more comprehensive view of this hub of military law enforcement let's take a closer look at its courses and major activities. Before we begin, however, a few words on the history and growth of the School are appropriate.

VARIETY OF STUDENTS AND COURSES

The US Army Military Police School, located at Fort Gordon, Georgia, has grown from a small installation in 1942, when it trained one officer class, to its present establishment, where approximately 37 classes are taught yearly. The motto on the School's crest reads, "Justitia et Virtus" or "Justice and Valor." Graduates of this 21-year-old institution have upheld this motto in two wars, in Armies of occupation, in military installations in the United States and in outposts throughout the world. Approximately 100,000 officers, civilians, and enlisted men have trained in the US Army Military Police School and its support units. These include officers from second lieutenants to colonels, enlisted personnel of all ranks, civilian employees of the United States government, and representatives from private industry. Graduates include men and women from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. Allied students from most of the countries of the Free World have attended classes or completed on-the-job training here.

One of the major functions of the School is to train the officers of the Military Police Corps to perform varied military police missions. The newly commissioned military police second lieutenants are provided basic military police training in a nine-week course. This course prepares them for their first assignments as military police officers. They return to the School after they have completed from three to eight years of service. They then attend the 34-week Officer Career Course. This course prepares the officers for assignments as provost marshals and other type staff positions. It also prepares them for higher military service schools. These courses cover the many functions of the Military Police Corps including traffic control, physical security, enforcement of discipline, law and order, handling of prisoners of war, confinement, criminal investigation, riot control, command and staff procedures, and military subjects common to all branches of the United States Army.

Civilian personnel are particularly interested in the Physical Security Course and the Industrial Defense and Disaster Planning Course. Physical security instruction includes physical security principles, security guard functions and management, legal jurisdiction and civil defense. Students also see the latest anti-intrusion devices in operation and prepare a physical security plan. The Industrial Defense Course provides students with knowledge of plant protection principles, recovery from natural disasters or nuclear attacks, protection and continuity of personnel, and plans to cope with disasters. Executives and key personnel from many of the nation's largest industrial firms have attended this course.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

The School is alert to police training needs throughout the world. Its newest course is a five-week Special Action Course. Allied civil police officials, inspectors and superintendents in their countries, are sent to Fort Gordon by the Agency for International Development of the State Department to learn more about riot control techniques and training.

NONRESIDENT HAS 10,000

The School has a large Nonresident Department with an

Continued

enrollment of over 10,000 students in Extension Courses alone. The primary purpose of these courses, which closely parallel the resident courses, is to train officers and enlisted men of the Army Reserve Components but accommodate reserve personnel of all the Armed Forces as well. The courses are also available to all personnel on active duty and to civilian personnel in the Department of Defense whose jobs require specialized knowledge in physical security. Army National Guard and Army Reserve Units are also supported by this department with instructional materials for their training programs and technical advice.

INSTRUCTOR DEVELOPMENT

An essential element of continuous accomplishment of the School's mission is a systematic plan for instructor development. To develop effective instructors a four-week Instructor Training Course is conducted periodically to insure that all instructors are trained before they are required the present instruction. The primary objective of the course is to impress upon prospective instructors that learning is an active process which occurs only when realistic problems are faced and solved. Each student is subjected to constant, constructive criticism. Each student makes five oral presentations and appears before a television camera where his presentation is tape-recorded and played back to him so that he can see as well as hear the mistakes which are pointed out to him in the critique of his presentation.

PROFESSIONAL FACILITIES

Among the many facilities for modern and professional instruction, the lie detector building is worthy of special mention. This structure, designed and developed for the training of prospective lie detector operators, houses one of the finest specialized training units of its kind and is the only one within the Armed Forces. This air-conditioned building includes 20 fully equipped lie detector examination rooms, offices, supply and repair sections and a classroom. Most examination rooms are equipped with special "one-way mirrors" and sound recording devices to permit instructors to observe student operators and their "suspects" without being seen. Student enrollment is limited to members of the Armed Forces. Each student is trained in the use of the three types of lie detector instruments normally used in the US Army.

Other specialized classrooms include two of the amphitheater type, one for Industrial Defense and Disaster Planning and one for Physical Security. In the former, one finds a large mock-up of an entire industrial plant, with its transportation facilities. In the latter, one sees an Army ordnance plant, accurate to the smallest detail. Instructors pose practical problems based upon these mock-ups for students to solve. Other realistic training devices include a mock-up of a missile site for security planning and a model city with metropolitan and suburban areas for riot control planning.

A military police station, complete with desk, communications center, briefing room, prisoner detention facility, and other standard station equipment provides an excellent setting for many practical police problems. Nearby is "Duffy's Tavern," a simulated bistro in which discipline "situations" are presented for solution. As in all military police training, emphasis is on practical application of techniques. The student learns by *doing* the job.

Additional training devices include radios in a special communications classroom as well as those mounted in Army jeeps, special photography equipment and equipment for point control of traffic. Two specialized classrooms complete with mannequins, special investigative equipment and training aids are available to be set up as crime scenes for prospective military police criminal investigators. Practical work is provided in casting, molding, fingerprinting, photography, interviews and interrogation.

A LABORATORY IN SUPPORT

The School is fortunate to have the support of the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory. Police everywhere fully appreciate the value of scientific investigative assistance. At the School, an efficient, thoroughly equipped laboratory provides this support. Assigned personnel perform tests, analyses, comparisons and evaluations and report on evidentiary material. They also testify as expert witnesses before both military and civil courts. Service is extended to all the Armed Services Agencies located within the continental limits of the United States, Iceland, and the Caribbean area.

Functionally, the laboratory is divided into five technical sections: firearms, chemistry, documents, fingerprints, and photography. The services of the firearms section include proximity tests, restoration of numbers, processing of tool marks, and comparison of cartridges and bullets. The chemistry section employs a wide variety of techniques in chemical analyses, microanalyses, and instrumental analyses. In the documents section, handwriting, handprinting, typewriting or printing may be checked. Examination here can be categorized as microscopic, macroscopic, microscopic comparison, precision measurement and instrumental analysis. This section answers inquiries as to identification and handwriting, printing and typescript, and provides information concerning differences in ink, paper and printing processes. The fingerprint section develops latent friction-ridge impressions, improves clarity of latent impressions received in processed condition, provides expert opinion on fingerprint comparisons, takes and examines casts of footprints and tire casts, from crime scenes or evidentiary materials. Photography is recognized as an invaluable aid to criminal investigation, and the laboratory photographic section is expertly qualified. It provides a means of permanently recording the state and condition of evidence as it is received, makes enlarged images, and produces images revealing characteristics not visible to the unaided eye. Color is being used with ever-increasing frequency in both transparencies and the negative-positive process. The photographic section supports all other sections of the laboratory. The team effort of the five sections working together gives the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory a formidable potential in crime detection and evidence presentation. The facility as a whole is recognized as one of the finest.

A REPOSITORY NEARBY

Another support agency which serves the School is the US Army Military Police Repository. This central records file contains information on US Army crimes and supports worldwide military police activities and other Armed Forces investigative agencies. The Repository, like the School Library, serves as a valuable source of information for instructors in preparing lesson plans and working up case studies. It serves best in the report writing and criminal investigation fields.

During the next fiscal year, seventeen different courses of instruction will be offered at the US Army Military Police School.

These courses and their lengths are listed below:

MP Officer Refresher — 2 weeks

MP Officer Basic — 9 weeks

MP Officer Familiarization — 6 weeks

MP Officer Career — 34 weeks

Associate MP Officer Career — 14 weeks

Criminal Investigation Supervision — 4 weeks

Physical Security — 2 weeks

Correctional Administration — 1 week and 5 days

Industrial Defense and Disaster Planning — 2 weeks

Criminal Investigation — 8 weeks

Reserve Criminal Investigation — 2 weeks

Lie Detection — 7 weeks

US Army Missile Site Security — 2 weeks

Lie Detection Transition — 1 week and 5 days

MP Supervision — 6 weeks

Industrial Defense and Disaster Planning for Privately Owned and Privately Operated Facilities — 5 days

Special Action Course for Allied Civil Police Officials 5 weeks



CWO Mark Briehl, Lie Detector Committee, Department of Specialized Instruction, USAMPS, adjusts his Polygraph (Lie Detector) instrument while examining a "suspect" during a demonstration run.

As one reflects on the description of the facilities and activities of the US Army Military Police School, certain conclusions become apparent: Instruction is given in diverse subjects to new as well as experienced personnel of various categories. The practical approach and search for realism are constant objectives of the faculty. Technical resources include staffing and equipment to provide efficient and effective service to agencies and offices world-wide. The different activities of the School and its physical plant are mutually supporting. In the US Army Military Police School, officers become efficient leaders; some students become technicians; all students are taught to uncover and recognize facts. In short, professional understanding is developed. Through education, research, technical resources, and hard work, the Military Police Corps prepares its people to progress as proud members of the United States Army team.

END

Mock crime scenes based on factual cases, many of which were solved by military criminal investigators, are recreated in the Crime Scenes classroom. Future criminal investigators must thoroughly investigate and attempt to solve this "murder case."



Combat Readiness- Seventh Army

By Col Edwin N. Howell

Provost Marshal, Seventh Army

Readiness may be measured by the capability of a group of people to drop its peacetime mission and assume the more demanding requirements of combat operations. This capability is further measured not only in the minutes it takes to make the transition but also in the professional effectiveness of every individual of the unit or staff.

This short article will address the readiness of the Provost Marshal Section, Seventh Army, but for security reasons will not comment on the several Military Police Battalions under our operational control for combat. All of them, as noted in a recent article for the JOURNAL, have been tested as Combat Ready.

The timing portion of readiness here in Germany is insured by a proven system of alert notification. We have turned out so often and so successfully on recurring tests that at least our people will be at the right place at the right time. But what about the more important commodity of training and experience which must also be available?

A heavy turnover of personnel assigned to the section quickly confirmed the fact that reliance on the CPXs of this and higher headquarters was not enough to reassure me that my little band could be fully functional upon their spontaneous arrival at their field location. As a matter of fact the revised concepts of fragmentation of the headquarters spread normally available skills so thinly that any officer with specific know-how would get very little sleep. The continued officer shortage here proved to be an accelerator of intense planning for optimum use of skills. It further pointed out the uselessness of specialists who could not take their places in the batting order in the full scope of military police functions. With a moment's second thought I applied the flexibility requirement to the enlisted element as well.

In order to attain constant operational sufficiency it was mandatory that the entire section be brought to the point of perfection while we had plenty of time — before normal duty hours, during the lunch break, and sometimes after seventeen hundred. The method was simple. A storage room was cleared and a model of our command post location was set up complete with maps, charts, codes, typewriter, forms, SOP's, files, etc. Within this exercise room were all the facilities, less telephones, which were available in the field.

Training is based on the situations and continuity of previous CPXs with modifications to insure specific teaching points. Each week every man, officer and enlisted, is required to solve a series of situations (strangely like the Leavenworth approach) and end up with properly completed journals, accurately marked maps, correctly encoded and decoded messages, and appropriate follow-up actions. Initially every man (except those newly assigned) worked as an individual doing a job alone which normally would have been done in conference with others. Some clerk-typists found themselves at first adrift in a very strange world. The investigators were forced to explore areas very remote from daily requirements. The results of individual efforts were corrected by the deputy and checked by me (our approved solutions frequently differed) and the aggregate was critiqued every Saturday morning. In a few weeks time it was clearly evident that I was getting what I wanted. The men began to enter the exercise room with a certain confidence and anticipation rather than with the dread that shortcomings of basic training would be cruelly exposed. The ultimate goal was the formation of two fully trained operational teams which could pull a 12-hour shift with effectiveness.

There is a tendency during practice wars to pretend that the mass destruction of atomic warfare does not really apply

to staffs. The Provost Marshal Section plays the atomic battlefield concept right down the line. When an assumed atomic strike is reported in the area of my activity my people have been instructed to stop everything. No warning phone calls to adjacent and subordinate units; no arrangements for reconstitution; no anything. From that moment and until further notice they are out.

At this point the off duty operating team assumes full responsibility for the provost marshal functions. The team chief moves his team to the predesignated location of the alternate command post and sets up for business. The team (approximately seven men) normally cannot move as a unit. In the one jeep available two or three members report to the new position. The rest get there as best they can — usually by individual initiative and hitch-hiking.

The efforts given to cross-training and flexibility pay off at this point. No matter who the first few men are they can establish an operational provost marshal office at the moment of their arrival. Where are the charts, records, journals, maps, desks and typewriters? These items, in very austere amounts, have been pre-stocked for this purpose. Journals and recurring reports have been sent in a sealed daily pouch to be stored with the office equipment. In short order the accumulated records are broken open and a continuous, although threadbare, operation is possible.

If the commander of the 1st MP Group cannot reach me following a blast in my area, his automatic action is to repair without further word to the alternate C-P and function as Seventh Army Provost Marshal. Selected officers and men from the units also repair without comment or confusion until two operational teams are again formed. Immediately we begin the pre-stocking of another alternate command post against the total destruction of the one occupied.

The answer to combat requirements is depth of training and flexibility. During the six months in which we have conducted exercise 129 (named for the exercise room number — with implications that there have been 128 previous exercises) I have seen a growing confidence in every assigned officer and man of the section that he can do my job in war just about as well as I can. Prior to actually going into the field on an extended CPX designated team members work the exercise together so that there will not be a single awkward moment of strangeness at a critical time.

When asked by the Army Commander how combat ready my section was I could honestly answer that the field exercise or combat operations would only mean replacing my scenario with a different one. We are ready now in all ranks — and that is exactly the way it will always be.

In order to prepare new men for participation in field exercises — and as a review for those already assigned — we have prepared a series of six "in house" training tests. No discrimination is made among officers, warrant officers (both administrative and investigators), and enlisted men regardless of MOS. Our slogan is "Any number can play" with the further requirement that one does not learn on the job in the big leagues.

The "teaching point" tests cover the following areas:

Test #1: Seventh Army Field SOP, readiness procedures for headquarters and section.

Test #2: Seventh Army SOI (Authentication, encoding, decoding, sign and countersign).

Test #3: Message handling procedures in field, message writing, special messages, filing procedures.

Test #4: Journal preparation including work sheets, communication, charts and reports.

Test #5: Map techniques (traffic, operations, classified reference point system, posting, overlay preparation).

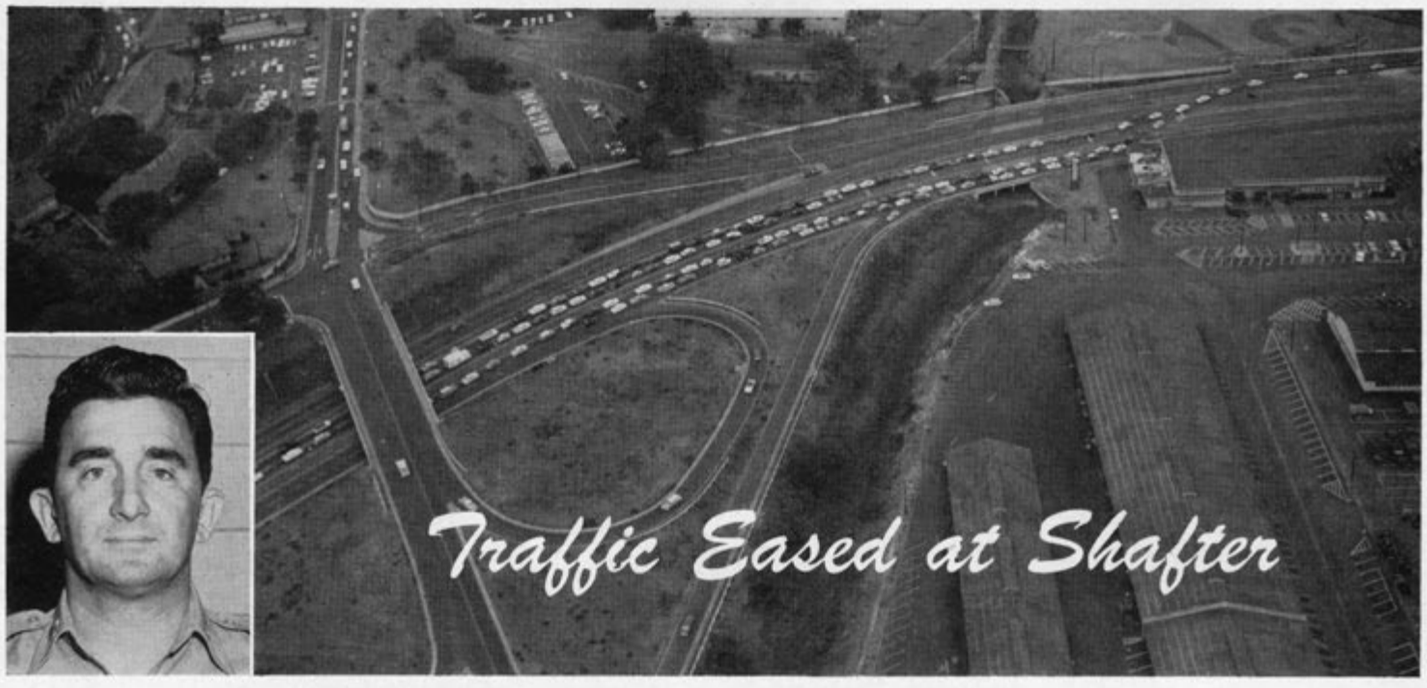
Test #6: Assignments and missions of Seventh Army MP unit functions of associated staff agencies, organization of Seventh Army Headquarters in the field.

With the demonstrated knowledge of the items covered in the six tests every man of this office has a good running start at the reason for his assignment with the Provost Marshal Section of Seventh Army.

END



(Right) Maj James C. Miller, Chief of Operational Team #1 of the Provost Marshal Section, Seventh Army, reviews procedures for forthcoming CPX with his team members. From left to right: Captain Baird, Major Oliver, Sergeant Curtis, Major Miller, Captain Oliver and Sergeant Fulton.



Traffic Eased at Shafter

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii — When the Army's military police and their civilian counterparts put their heads together a few months ago, they came up with some solutions to a traffic routing crisis which had threatened confusion, congestion . . . and citations!

The headache arose from construction of a multiple interchange on Moanolua Freeway at an important intersection just outside Fort Shafter, headquarters of the US Army, Pacific. Photographs shot from a helicopter at the time showed how compressing four traffic lanes into one created a bottleneck that backed up long lines of cars (Photo above).

Frustrated motorists used Fort Shafter as a short cut. Yet it took 900 vehicles an hour-and-a-half to move through the post. Today, in contrast, some 1,600 vehicles are cleared in an hour.

In what he calls "a serious, continuing and successful endeavor" to work with civilian authorities, Maj Anthony R. Lentini,—Chief, Operations Division, HASP — (insert above), met with Chief Engineer J. C. Myatt of the Hawaii State Department of Transportation and representatives of the Honolulu Police Department. Here are some of the things they came up with:

— additional traffic control points were set up within Fort Shafter, and an alternate route was established with signs erected throughout the post.

— Honolulu Police Department increased the traffic light time at the Fort Shafter exit.

— the State traffic department diverted vehicles from Middle Street, which resulted in an uninterrupted flow of vehicles.

Today a helicopter flight over the Fort Shafter area still would show plenty of traffic, with some motorists waiting not too patiently.

But there's a lot of traffic buzzing through Fort Shafter, too, in a short cut that saves time and tempers. It's another example of civilian-military cooperation paying off for everyone involved.

END

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS — 1963

WINNERS

USA Element, Armed Forces Police Det (Hawaii)

Company K (Trainees), 4th Trng Regt (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia

Company B (Trainees), 4th Trng Regt (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia

Provost Marshal Office, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

226th Military Police Company, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

Company G (Trainees), 4th Trng Regt (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia

Company E (Trainees) 4th Trng Regt (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia

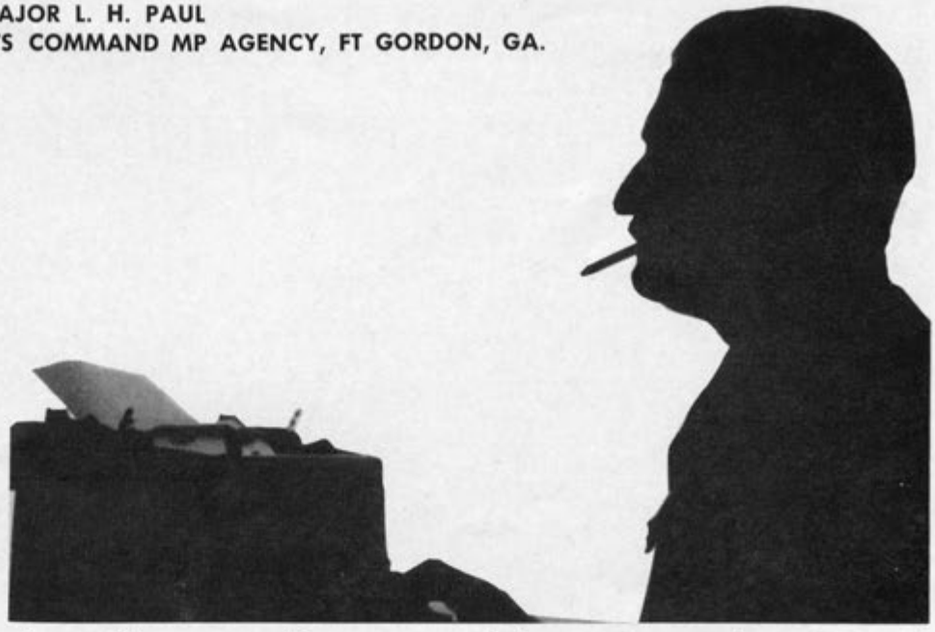
Company C (Cadre and Trainees), 4th Trng Regt (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia

Company F (Trainees), 4th Trng Regt (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia

Company I (Trainees), 4th Trng Regt (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia

BY MAJOR L. H. PAUL
US ARMY COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS COMMAND MP AGENCY, FT GORDON, GA.

Diamonds Down The Drain



Recently I had the good fortune to engage in an enlightening conversation with one of the senior officers in the Military Police Corps. This officer has held positions of great responsibility in many of our major commands and is currently occupying a position which could conceivably have an impact on the Military Police Corps in the years ahead.

Our conversation dealt with many subjects, but that portion which dealt with that vast storeroom of "experience" possessed by all of our senior officers gave me the greatest interest.

In substance he stated: "It's too bad that many of our senior officers are leaving the service and are not transmitting the benefit of their experiences to our up-and-coming officers."

If we dwell on that statement a moment and give it further thought, the only conclusion we can reach is that it is true. A huge reservoir of experience leaves the service each time one of our senior officers retires to a life of rest or moves on to a new career.

Undoubtedly, many of these fine officers, through modesty or the underestimation of the value of their experiences, fail to pass on to our junior officers their solutions to many problem areas.

Each day our young officers scattered all over the world are faced with perplexing problems and situations. Lacking experience, they have two recourses: Blunder through with what they feel are solutions or conduct extensive research into Army documents until in the interpretation of the reader an approved solution is found.

Frequently in the early part of our military careers we have been faced with problems in the daily conduct of our duties. Many of us having analyzed the problems reached what appeared to be fairly sound solutions. Our next step would be to approach the old man, tell him of the problems, and offer the solutions we had reached. Depending upon the personality of the senior officer at that time, we would either be blasted from his office or be told to sit down while he patiently explained that our solutions were in violation of paragraph OO, AR 000-00. The old man immediately knew these were violations but he knew it because of previous experience. In countless situations we learned from experience. As we touched hot metal, we had our fingers burned and added experience and knowledge to our careers.

Obviously, if we could get these experiences to our platoon leaders and company commanders, their lives could become somewhat smoother and budding careers could be enhanced.

One way to record these experiences and pass them on is to have our senior officers turn more to the typewriter and the pencil and pad. There are perhaps hundreds of subjects which could be covered by these officers and subsequently published in our professional journals. Some of the titles which come immediately to mind are:

"Organizing Your Resources"
"Your Mess Hall — The Seat of Morale"
"Our Vehicles Must Be Ready"
"Developing Leaders"
"Improving Unit Commo"
"Instilling Morale"
"Loyalty Also Extends Downward"
"Theory of Promotion"
"Equitable Duty Assignments"
"Disciplinary Problems"
"Gainful Employment of Prisoners"
"Organizing an Informant Network"
"Public Relations and the PMO"
"Indebtedness"
"Domestic Problems"
"The Alcoholic"
"Crime Prevention"

The above short list barely enters the field of subjects open to the senior officer. In approximately five minutes he could possibly double such a list and add even more interesting subjects.

Writing for publication isn't as difficult as it appears. We have typists to correct spelling and minor errors. There are editors to improve grammatical structure and content. Place one word after another in a logical sequence and you have an article which will greatly aid today's young officers.

Beginning with May 1962, through April 1963, there were 186 Military Police Corps officers and warrant officers listed for retirement. If we assume that each of these 186 men served but 20 years, we reach a total of 3,720 years of experience.

Are we going to pour 3,720 years of experience down the drain?

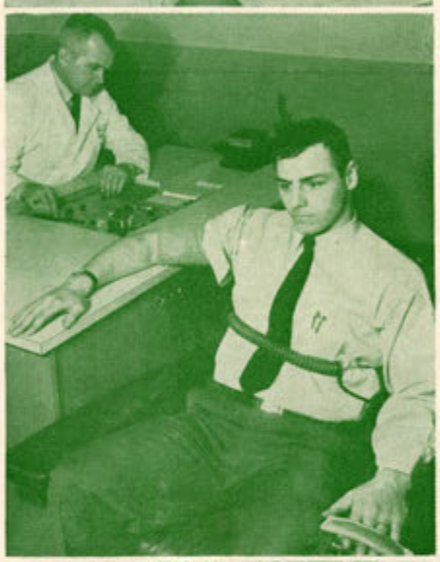
Accept this as a challenge to our senior officers.

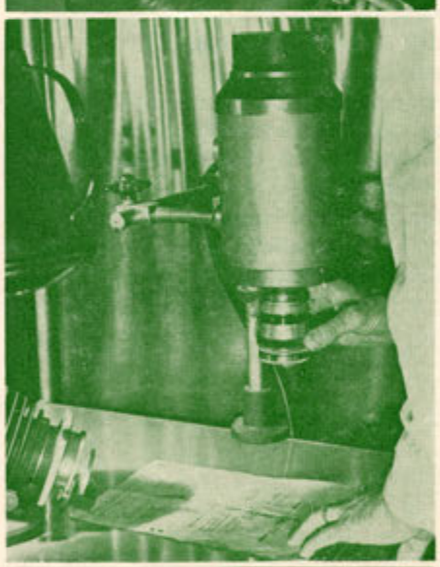
Record those invaluable experiences so that others may benefit.

(Editor's Note—Start with an article for your MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL).

END









USAREUR

MILITARY POLICE

CRIME LAB

Opposite a quiet square in Frankfurt, Germany, where the shell of a church stands shaded by trees, one house appears no different from its neighbors. But inside one of the old-fashioned residences, white-coated US Army men work in a unique laboratory where the most modern methods of science are used to assist in solving crimes.

The USAREUR Military Police Crime Laboratory (37th MP Detachment [CI]), one of only three in the US Army, makes available to military criminal investigators in Europe, Africa, and the Near East forensic science capabilities comparable to those of the largest American city. The Frankfurt laboratory serves British and Canadian forces on the continent as well as all American forces including Air Force and Navy this side of the Atlantic. It has occupied its present home since 1948, when two mobile laboratories which supported the forces during World War II were consolidated.

For the men of the Crime Laboratory the mission is to answer the questions of the field investigator in regard to the piece of evidence submitted to the laboratory. The end result of the processing is the successful presentation of evidence in court by a technically qualified expert.

Pieces of potential evidence brought to these modern-day Sherlock Holmes' range from entire automobiles to Volkswagen fenders, from wall locker doors to blood-stained clothing, from narcotics to forged checks. Speaking of automobiles brought to the Lab, one, not too long ago, took on the appearance of having been through an Indian attack. The firearms expert had used arrows to mark the trajectories of bullets fired into the car.

The laboratory is organized into five sections — documents, fingerprint, chemistry, firearms, and photography. In addition, there is an operational lie detector section which serves the Frankfurt area. This section also verifies the qualifications of all personnel assigned as lie detector examiners to the United States Army, Europe (USAREUR). The Crime Lab itself operates under the supervision of the USAREUR Provost Marshal Brig Gen Carl C. Turner.

The authorized staffing of the laboratory is two officers, four warrant officers, eleven enlisted men, one Department of the Army civilian, and

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Pictures at left top to bottom: CWO Richard L. Walther of the USAREUR Military Police Crime Lab demonstrates the technique of bullet comparison for identical markings using the comparison microscope.

Examiner CWO Wilfred McCaslin makes a lie detector examination of a "subject" in which responses are measured by three components: the blood pressure cuff, the finger electrodes and the pneumograph tube around the chest.

An altered document is examined under the infrared converter by the documents examiner CWO Satoru C. Shimoda.

One of the Lab's chemistry technicians, Miss Brigitte Heisig, does blood typing procedures. (ALL US ARMY PHOTOS)

nine local national German employees. All of the military personnel engaged in the technical work have primary training as criminal investigators. They then have had training in the particular field in which they specialize. Much of this has been in-service-training at the US Army MP Crime Laboratory at Fort Gordon, Georgia. All of the lab's crime scientists are experts in their particular fields.

As an example there is CWO Satoru C. Shimoda. He is the documents section and one of the busiest men in the laboratory. Over eight years of experience in studying forgeries and counterfeits have made him well qualified in this field. He received initial training at Fort Gordon. Later he studied with Albert D. Osborn of the family credited with starting the "questioned documents" profession.

A study of the photographs on the walls of CWO Shimoda's office would be enough to discourage any would-be amateur forgers. One recent case illustrated there involved the forgery of USAREUR cigarette and liquor ration cards. CWO Shimoda characterized this as having been an easy forgery to detect. The most noticeable error on immediate inspection was the misspelling in "United States." The first word was spelled "Unites." Photographic inspection, both regular and ultra-violet, readily disclosed other differences in paper and type. However, the European tavern owner behind this scheme had put a number of the cards into circulation before the forgery was discovered.

Another paper proven by CWO Shimoda to be a forgery was an order announcing Air Force men's proficiency test scores. All but one small item was legal. That minor item pertaining to one man could be shown to have been altered on the original stencil from which the order was cut.

Study, enlargement, comparison — these are some of the questioned document examiner's tools. Others involve use of scientific tools such as the already mentioned ultra-violet light, infra-red converter, micrometer measurements of the thicknesses of paper. This last is used particularly with US currency of which the Crime Lab has been the examiner of all suspected bills in Europe.

Many times a piece of evidence will be examined by more than one of the laboratory's sections. For instance, a forged check, before going to CWO Shimoda, may be examined by the fingerprint expert. The usual method of developing or making fingerprints visible to the naked eye is to dust the suspected area with a special powder. This powder sticks to the residue of perspiration and oil which comes from pores on the skin. Once the prints are developed they are normally photographed and then lifted or transferred by placing the adhesive side of a piece of acetate covered rubber over the print.

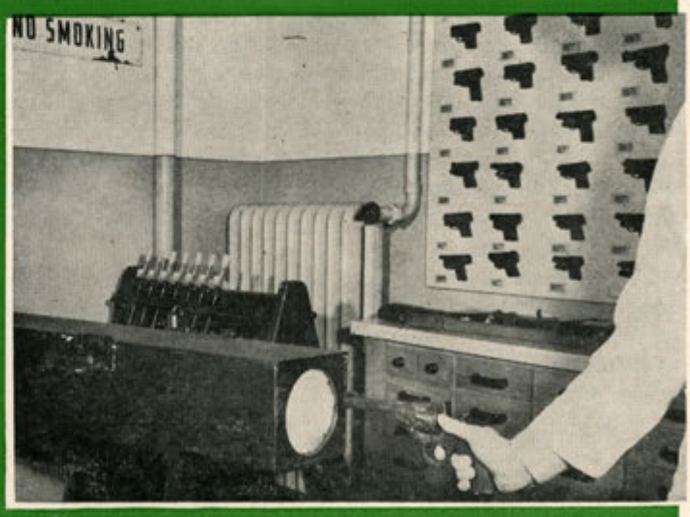
Other methods of developing prints must be used, too. A document with no visible prints may yield some when hung in a cabinet containing iodine crystals. Another method used to bring out old, dried-out prints is the pine taper method. In the case of an apparent suicide undetected for more than two weeks, a bottle found near the body yielded prints when a pine taper was burned close to the bottle. The heat softened the hardened body oils and the smoke from the taper adhered to the surface showing the print pattern.

The successful conclusion of a fingerprint examination is to be able to testify in court to a number of similarities between two sets of prints. In military courts twelve points of similarity must be shown.

The Chemistry Section is the Crime Lab's largest section. It performs a wide variety of forensic examinations falling into three main fields; chemical analysis, instrumental analy-

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(Above) At left, SP7 Claude L. Trubey compares the plaster cast of a footprint found at the scene of a housebreaking with the shoe of an apprehended suspect. Comparison of casts and molds is another of the Lab's capabilities. At right, a pistol is test-fired into the bullet recovery chamber by MSgt George A. Gordon. The cotton-filled chamber stops and preserves the test bullet for later comparison. (US ARMY PHOTOS)

sis, and microscopy. Somewhat loosely speaking, the job of chemistry is to answer the question "What Is It?" or "Is It the Same as This?".

Chemistry answers important questions as to whether blood stains on a suspect's clothing are the same blood type as that of a murder victim, whether the white powder is a narcotic or something harmless, whether a tiny metal filing found in a suspect's clothing is the same kind of metal as that of a safe that has been burgled.

Through chemical and instrumental analysis, the chemistry section can compare two chips of automobile paint and determine if they came from the same car.

Headlight glass is often important in determining whether or not a certain car was involved in a hit-and-run accident. Two small pieces of headlight glass, one from the scene and one from the suspect vehicle, are enough for the laboratory. A $25,000 spectograph analyzes the properties of the two specimens to assist in reaching a determination as to whether or not they could be from the same car.

Other instruments enable the chemistry technicians to make many kinds of comparisons. Grease from a hit-and-run victim's clothing can be compared with grease from the underside of a suspect vehicle. Hair and clothing fibers can be examined and a determination made if they match other samples. One of the busiest areas of chemical analysis is the blood and serology section. Only five milligrams of dried blood are needed for the laboratory to make a complete typing.

Comparison forms the basis for much of the work done by the Firearms Section. Every police officer and detective story fan is familiar with the usual method of finding out whether or not a certain bullet came from a particular gun. Markings called striations (minute grooves cut into bullets as they pass through the barrel) on the evidence bullet are compared with markings on a test bullet fired from a suspect weapon. When the striations on both bullets match under microscopic comparison, the firearms examiner can state that both were fired from the same gun.

The USAREUR Crime Lab's examiner, MSgt George A. Gordon, who has been recognized as the man who knows more about the Army .45 pistol than anyone else in the world, often finds his job not so simple as this may sound. An apparent suicide case is an example. The .38 caliber bullet recovered from the body matched the test bullet recovered from the gun found on the scene. But with the type of pistol used, barrels may be switched with ease. So Sergeant Gordon looked further. Cartridge case heads were compared to make sure that impressions made by the firing pin and the tool marks on the breech face at the time the weapon was fired were identical.

In another case, Sergeant Gordon ran across what he describes as a freak. The cartridge case submitted with the suspect weapon had a sheared primer. He had to test fire the weapon fifty times before it again produced the freak sheared primer that matched the evidence cartridge case.

The Firearms Section has also the job of restoring serial numbers that have been obliterated on metal objects such as watches, vehicle engine blocks, and firearms. Use of an acid restores these obliterated numbers so that they can be photographed and used as evidence.

In another case of an attempt to destroy numbers, two tires were brought to the Crime Lab. For this job photography was the method employed to restore the missing numerals.

The role of the photography section is principally to assist the other sections of the laboratory. Special photographic techniques and a variety of photographic equipment enable crime photographer to record and preserve on film the scientific findings of the laboratory examiners in other fields. Fingerprints, forged signatures, and many other kinds of evidence must be enlarged to many times their normal size for effective demonstration of similarities or discrepancies and for the best presentation of evidence in court.

However, an unusual case recently handled by the photographic section involved not crime or evidence but the identification of a man long dead. The remains of a World War II soldier killed in France were found recently. The Crime Lab received two things — the skull and a group of pictures of men that Graves Registration had determined could be the dead man. The question for the lab was — was he one of these men and, if so, which one?

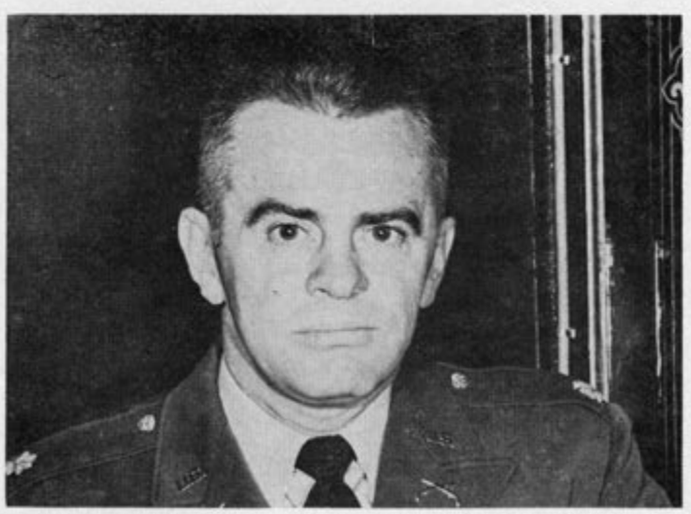
Picking the picture which seemed most likely to be that of the dead man, the photographer enlarged it to life-size. This was determined by the insignia on the hat in the picture. Then a picture was taken of the skull with care that it show exactly the same angle as the face in the picture. The two life-size negatives were then super-imposed. The resulting montage showed that the eye sockets fitted exactly, the nose cartilage fitted, the remaining teeth in the skull were the same as those in the photograph taken alive. The photographer's conclusion: that the remains were probably those of the man in the picture.

This is only one example of the kind of work the crime photographer can do. From microphotography to telephotography, the section is equipped to handle the work. Color photography including developing is within the lab's capability and is increasingly important in crime photography.

"The assistance that the laboratory can give the field investigator," says the Crime Lab's commander, Maj Samuel T. Campbell, "is limited only by the ingenuity of the technician." The other side of the coin is that the field investigator must know of and make use of the wide range of assistance that the forensic science technicians can give him.

A veteran of seventeen years in military police work, much of it in criminal investigation, Major Campbell, like the men who serve under him, is well aware that the mission of the laboratory is to reach a scientific finding for the protection of the innocent as well as the apprehension of the law-breaker.

END



Commanding Officer of the Lab (37th MP Det [CI]), Maj Samuel T. Campbell, has over 17 year's experience in military police work, mainly in the investigative field. (US ARMY PHOTO)

Crossroads for Crossed Pistols



(Above) The Commanding Officer welcomes the newcomers to the "Home of the Military Police Corps." (Below) Future military policemen enjoy a meal in their company dining hall.



DEAR FOLKS,

They teach us to be good soldiers first in the military police training program, and with ample reason. For we learn early that a soldier can control others only if he is able to control himself. To say it another way, our job is not primarily to enforce discipline, but to assist our fellow soldiers in training, in garrison duty and in combat. So you can easily understand why soldierly qualities are stressed throughout our stay at Fort Gordon. For example, proper saluting with a pleasant greeting, and neat, clean dress become habits. Our uniforms are expertly fitted at the Post Quartermaster. "Housekeeping" is inspected carefully, and our outside area is attractive and orderly. As a result, we soon develop a certain pride in our dress, our company and in our area.

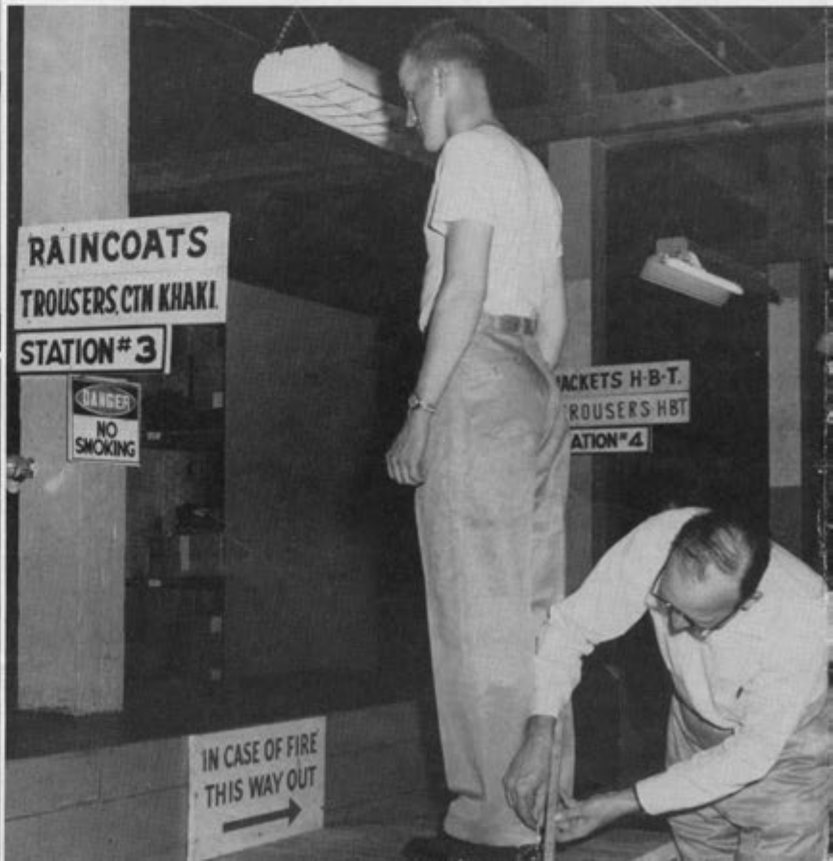
We find that good soldiers are also good citizens. We support worthwhile charities and activities of the community. We attend church regularly, and chaplains are always available for personal counsel. We also acquire a sense of thrift through regular saving.

(ALL PHOTOS BY US ARMY PHOTOGRAPHER SP4 DAVID L. MCKINNEY.)





(Upper left) Each trainee has an interview with the personnel officer. (Lower left) The "beltline" includes a check of records. (Below) Uniforms are expertly fitted by Quartermaster personnel.







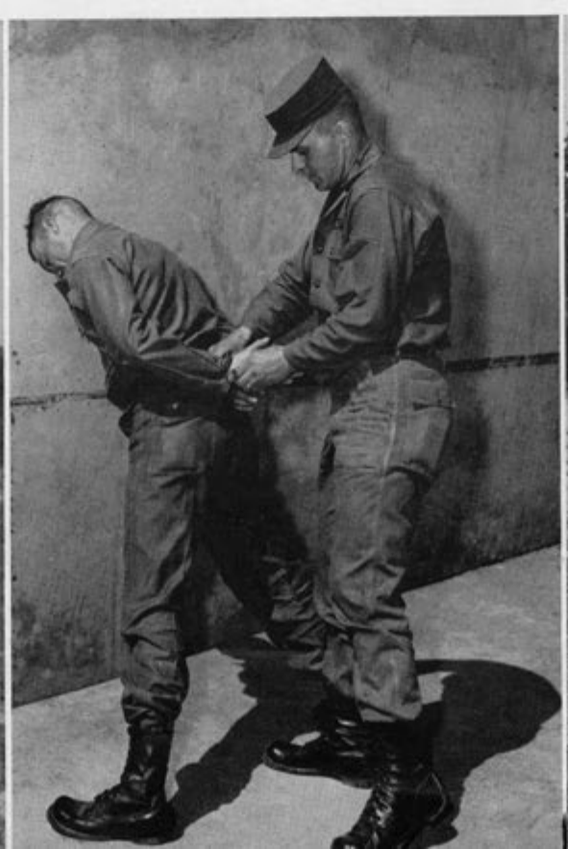
Instructor (above right) teaches proper position and arm signals for traffic control. In photo above left, the student directs traffic in a practical exercise. (Below left) Communications, a vital part of military police operations, receives special attention. Trainees learn unarmed defense from the experts (lower right).





(Below left to right) Firing the submachine gun is a highlight in the comprehensive instruction on weapons. Proper search and apprehension will protect the MP in his future day to day operations. The practical pistol course gives the trainee confidence in his normal sidearm.



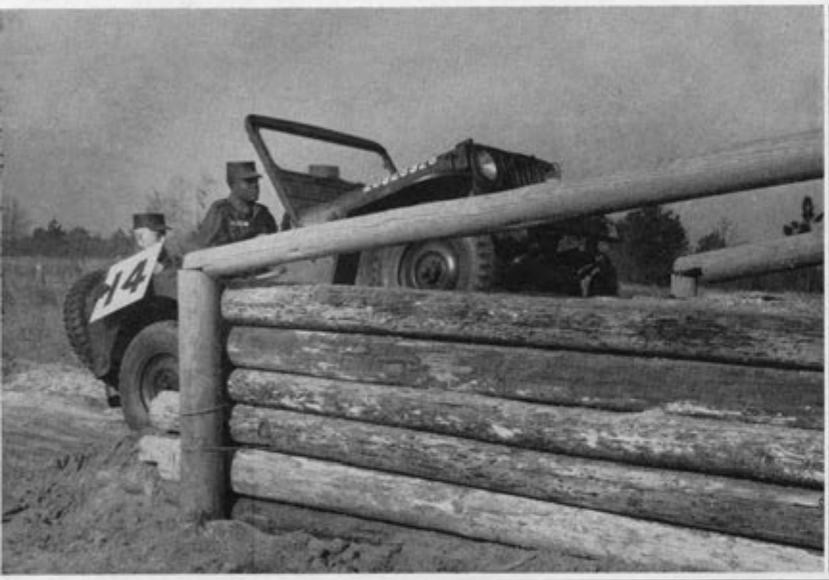








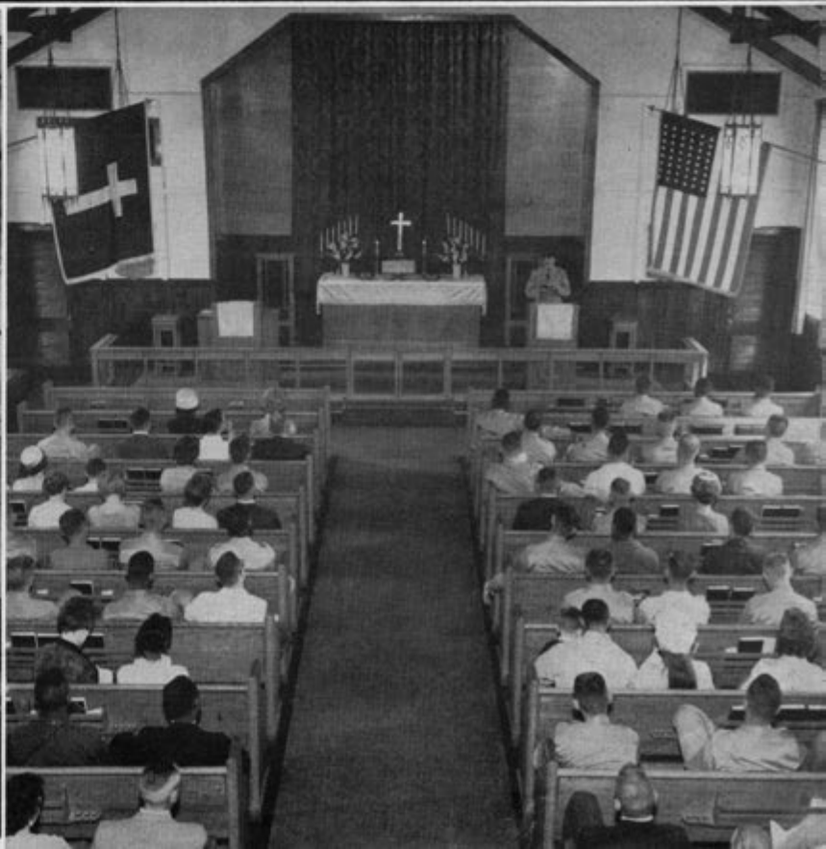
Students learn military police station procedure as they bring the "offender" before the Desk Sergeant (above left). (Above right) Footlocker, bunk, clothing, shoes, and soldier all stand barracks inspection. Driver training is an important phase of training (below left). (Right below) Trainees practice the wedge formation for use in riot control.





(Below left) Students watch TV in their attractive Day Room during one of their few "breaks." Chapel attendance is good as trainees attend one of the regular worship services (below right).









(Above left) Families enjoy a visit on Graduation Day as the "little feller" demonstrates his pride in the soldier member of the group. (Above right) The Honor Graduate receives recognition for his outstanding achievement.

Our company reached a 100 per cent participation in the Savings Bonds program.

Today, citizens and soldiers are more and more concerned about physical conditioning. With us, good health comes easily. Our training and organized athletics keep us "in shape," and if we need medical attention, a visit to the modern Post hospital is quickly arranged. Good "chow" served well puts a little more weight—and muscle—on most of us.

As we continue to become better soldiers, we also learn the special skills of the military policeman. Our 8-week course begins with an individual interview with the commanding officer and ends with "ship out" to our new assignment. And from "sign in" to "sign out" there's plenty to do.

After we go through the "beltline" for screening, "shots," pay, interviews, and other administrative processing, we tackle the job at hand. Our instruction includes many special subjects such as unarmed defense, traffic control, riot control, driver training, apprehensions, searches and communications. We learn to shoot the carbine, the submachine gun and the pistol, with emphasis on safety and proper handling throughout. We also continue training in first aid, map reading and other general military subjects. Our instructors know their business, and make sure we learn ours. The facilities make the course realistic and interesting. We even have a complete model police station where we can learn and practice station operations. The training is practical. We are shown the "whys"—"hows"—and "wherefores," and then we apply what we've learned by actually doing the job ourselves.

A busy schedule makes time go fast. The limited spare hours are spent in the unit Day Room, in the Service Club or Craft Shop, or by going to the Post theater near the company area.

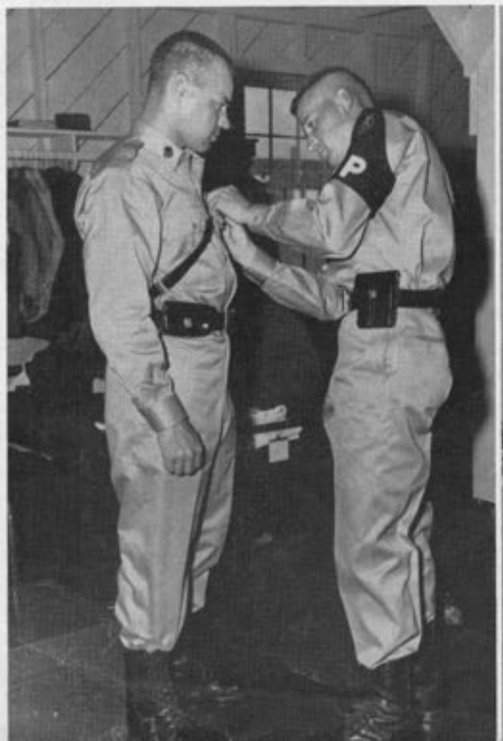
Graduation is a big day. By now we are proud of our dress and our marching, and we're happy to have families and friends watch these final ceremonies. One class member has been selected as the Outstanding Graduate, and he receives special honors to include a handsome plaque from the Military Police Association, our professional organization. After the parade and graduation, we pack our bags and prepare for the last inspection just prior to our departure for new assignments at home or abroad.

It has been a tough eight weeks, but we have "made the grade." We know that to be a military policeman, we must first—and always—be good soldiers. Our motto is: "Of The Troops And For The Troops." We won't forget it.

Johnny

END

Trainees use the "buddy system" as they prepare for the final formation (lower left). The last parade is a big event for the graduating military policemen (lower right).





MP Units Named for USAR Award!

Military police units were well-represented on the recent list of winners announced for the award of the Secretary of the Army Superior Unit Certificate. Upon completion of each training year, a report of individual company-size units' performance at reserve duty training and at ANACDUTRA is prepared. Those units which qualify under the established criteria are recommended for the award. Units receiving recognition for the training year 1961-62 were named recently in General Order 14, DA. The JOURNAL is happy to salute the below listed organizations, who were cited in the Order, for this fine achievement.

FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY

Company M, 3d Battalion, 312th Regiment (Advanced Individual Training)

SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY

Company M, 3d Battalion, 318th Regiment (Basic Combat Training), 80th Division (Training)
Company M, 3d Battalion, 319th Regiment (Basic Combat Training), 80th Division (Training)
342d Military Police Company (Escort Guard)
379th Military Police Detachment (Crime Laboratory) (IG)
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 402d Military Police Prisoner of War Camp
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 535th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company A, 1st Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company B, 1st Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company C, 1st Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company D, 1st Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company E, 1st Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company A, 2d Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company B, 2d Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company C, 2d Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company D, 2d Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company E, 2d Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Company B, 3rd Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Battalion, 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

Company M, 3d Battalion, 321st Regiment (Basic Combat Training), 108th Division (Training)
Company M, 3d Battalion, 518th Regiment (Basic Combat Training), 108th Division (Training)
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 106th Military Police Battalion (Rehabilitation Training Center)
Company A, 317th Military Police Battalion
Company C, 317th Military Police Battalion
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 400th Military Police Prisoner of War Camp
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 401st Military Police Prisoner of War Camp
491st Military Police Company
805th Military Police Company (Corps)

FOURTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Company M, 3d Battalion, 291st Regiment (Advanced Individual Training), 95th Division (Training)

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Company M, 3d Battalion, 337th Regiment
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 403d Military Police Prisoner of War Camp
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 604th Military Police Battalion (Rehabilitation Training Center)
Company M, 3d Battalion, 423d Regiment (Advanced Individual Training) 70th Division (Training)

SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 311th Military Police Battalion (Inactivated)
380th Military Police Detachment

END

The 709th MP Battalion's Mobile Operations Center

By Capt. Victor A. LeBlanc, S2/3

709th MP Battalion, APO 757, US Forces

1. The 709th Battalion Operations Section is completely mobile and ready to operate and communicate on immediate alert, and consists of the following:
   a. Truck van, 2½ ton, 6x6, M109 (Pictures 1 and 2).
   b. Trailer, 1½ ton.
2. Van, the forward compartment (Picture 3 background).
   a. One ANVRQ3 radio.
   b. Two external antennas (AB-15).
   c. One 292 antenna.
   d. Four drawer storage area.
   e. Two adjustable stools.
   f. Built-in field safe.
   g. Table-top covering entire width with two typewriters.
   h. Compartment is sealed by a double partition with built-in shelves and a sliding door.
3. Main compartment (Picture 3 foreground).
   a. Left side.
      (1) One drawer-desk combination.
      (2) Operation Officer's distribution boxes.
      (3) Collapsible desk for the Operations Sergeant.
      (4) Two adjustable stools.
      (5) Two internally installed telephones.
      (6) Outside, weather proof terminal-box with quick connectors.
   b. Right side.
      (1) Operations map board.
      (2) Storage bins for map materials.
      (3) Two holders for map containers.
      (4) A collapsible curtain.

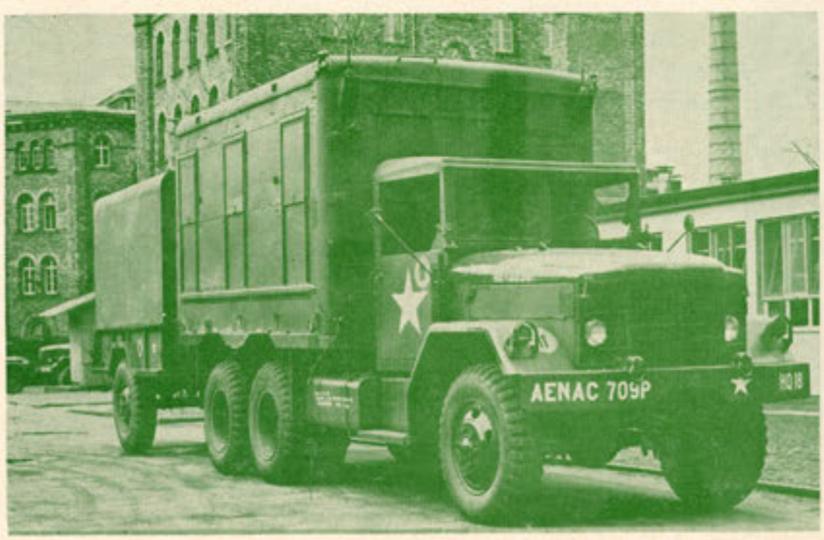
4. A convertor box permits operations and communications on a 24 volt battery, 110 volt PE 75, or 5 KW electrical system with external quick connector for the generator cables.

5. The trailer houses the traffic and drafting sections. A platform (with tarpaulin covering), is provided during stationary operations (Pictures 2, 4 and 5).

6. The trailer and van remain attached. This permits immediate and constant operations and communications while in motion or stationary (Pictures 4 and 5).

7. This operations center was tested during FALLEX 62. It allowed this section to commence operations within 3 minutes. Other units of this battalion have constructed similar type mobile operation centers from salvaged M109 vans (Picture 6).

END



Picture 1



Picture 2



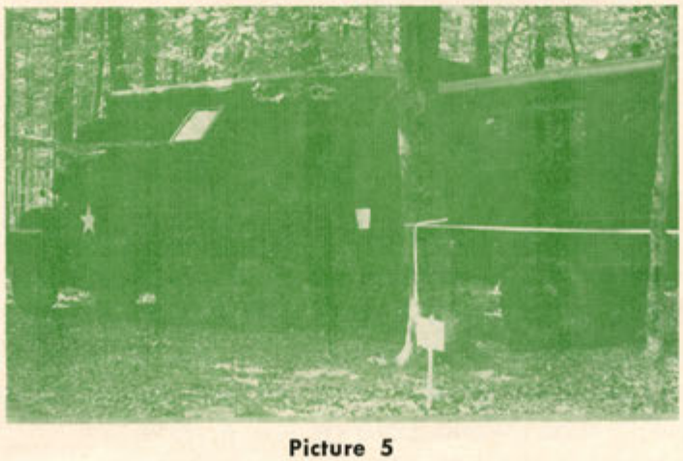
Picture 3



Picture 4



Picture 6



Picture 5

In My Opinion: "JOB RELATED EDUCATION"

The letter from Maj David Boyce in the February JOURNAL entitled "Job Related Education," demands an evaluation of several points which he proposes as foregone conclusions. Primarily, the point of view taken in his letter is a resolution that experience ought to be the greatest single factor utilized by Department of the Army when selecting a man for promotion. He further implies that, at the present time, formal education is the only factor considered. It is therefore necessary to examine his basic premises.

An examination of the educational requirements of most colleges and universities reveals that there is no general Liberal Arts Degree. Degree candidates are required to successfully complete not only a major area of concentration but also certain mandatory courses which are not necessarily directly related to the major area.

Criminology, when defined as the scientific study and investigation of crime and criminals, imposes on the aspiring criminologist the necessity for knowing cause and effect relationships between the criminal and the crime. He must, therefore, have at least a rudimentary knowledge of the principles of human behavior, logic, and social trends to name but a few subjects. Some of this knowledge can be acquired by on the job experiences, but theory and methods of application can similarly be acquired by formal education. The term, "police work" is too general and can cover a variety of activities ranging from traffic control to actual investigation. Hence, it cannot be argued that all policemen are, of necessity, criminologists, any more than it can be argued that all criminologists are, of necessity, policemen.

What are these unrelated fields of which Major Boyce speaks? Would history, which is among other things, a study of social trends be such an unrelated field? Would it be philosophy, of which logic is a part? Would psychology, with its study of human behavior, be totally unrelated to his general field of police work? In the military, were we to accept this argument, the military police officer should not be required to have a working knowledge of Infantry tactics, nuclear weapons employment or the tactical principles employed by the combined arms because these subjects are not directly related to the field of military police functions.

One cannot argue that it is not an accomplishment for a man to compete with his contemporaries and to advance to officer status from the enlisted ranks. Should one then categorically state that it is not also an accomplishment for a man to compete with his contemporaries in the field of learning and to progress up the educational ladder? It would appear that leaders could come from both sources and that the field of military leadership is not reserved solely to those individuals who have come from the ranks.

In the military as well as the civilian community; in the officer as well as the enlisted ranks, do we not have individuals who, once they have reached a certain level of development, accept the "status quo" and make no attempt whatever for self or job improvement? In the military one meets college graduates for whom all learning ended on the day of graduation, and who use their degree as a crutch on which to lean. One meets others who use time in service as a similar device. Both types are of only limited value to the Army and the Corps since neither can develop any further only because of self imposed limitations.

Experience and education are of equal importance in the shaping of a leader; both are a means to an end and neither is an end in itself. One supports the other. You cannot exclude either one from the concept of leadership.

I can not believe that all college graduates make outstanding military leaders any more than I can believe that all officers who have come from the ranks necessarily possess the background for the variety of types of assignments which a modern army demands. If I am called on to explain the promotion system to family and friends, I can point to civilian life wherein not all cashiers become bank presidents; nor all mechanics shop foremen nor all doctors great surgeons. I will say that the Army attempts to consider all factors in promotion selection and that, as in any field, all who have reached one level do not necessarily possess the qualifications for advancement to the next.

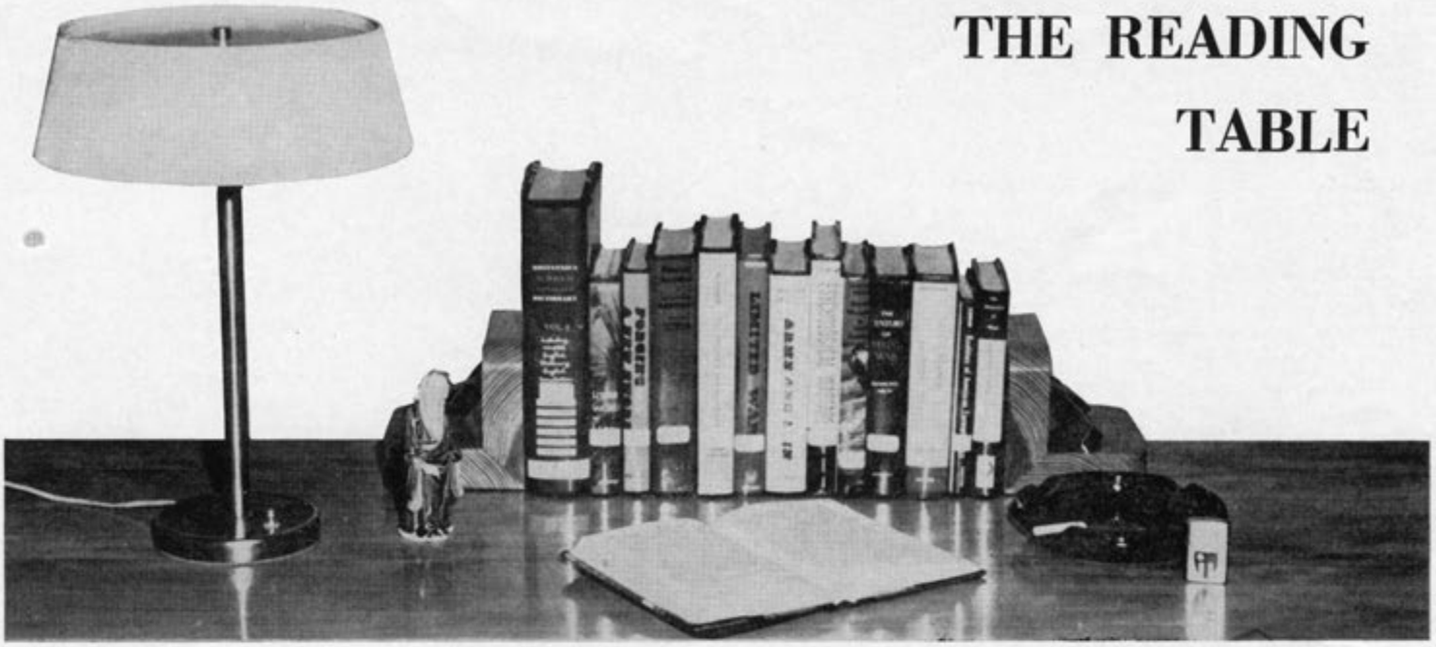
Personally, I am proud to serve in an Army and a Corps which does not attempt to reduce evaluation to a single common denominator; one which is highly competitive and which measures and evaluates in terms of education, experience, demonstrated proficiency and potential for advancement. It affords me personal pleasure to know that programs such as "Bootstrap" and the possibility of attendance at service schools present opportunities to the individual who is not afraid to compete for them. Lastly, and perhaps most important of all, is the fact that the Army and the Corps will measure me primarily on the limitations which I may impose upon myself.

1st Lt James R. Crinan, MPC
Provost Marshal Activity
Schofield Barracks Area
APO 957

$ $ $ $ $

WIN ONE OF THREE PRIZES: A $100.00 US SAVINGS BOND, A $50.00 US SAVINGS BOND, OR A $25.00 US SAVINGS BOND. ENTER THE MPA "FAVORITE TALES" CONTEST. DETAILS IN THE MAY '63 JOURNAL. MPA MEMBERS SEND AN ARTICLE (750 WORDS OR LESS) ABOUT YOUR MOST INTERESTING EXPERIENCE OR INCIDENT IN POLICE WORK TO CHAIRMAN, STORY CONTEST, BOX 3385, HILL STATION, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. ENTRIES TO REACH MPA HEADQUARTERS NOT LATER THAN 1 SEPTEMBER 1963. WRITE IT TODAY—AND COMPETE FOR A PRIZE!

THE READING TABLE



World War I
An Outline History

By Hanson W. Baldwin
Military Analyst for The New York Times

REVIEWED BY PFC DAN PRIBILSKI, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL
Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., New York, New York; $3.95; 181 pages
(Also in paperback: A Black Cat Book, Grove Press, Inc.; New York, New York; 75 Cents; 181 pages)

The machinegun was supreme. The airplane with all its wartime ramifications was beginning to be felt as a new means of destruction and maiming. The tank appeared and set new precedents for battles. And chemical or gas warfare came into being in the Twentieth Century. This was World War I, 1914 to 1918.

Bloody, costly, exhausting, the war was a war of attrition. Statistically 8,600,000 men in the world's armies and navies met death from battle and disease. Another 21 million were wounded.

World War I, as described by Hanson W. Baldwin, was the first modern war with all its totality. It was the war which helped shape Europe for the new Germany of Adolph Hitler. It was the war which provided an opportunity for the Japanese to extend their empire into the Pacific by their capture of German territories.

World War I was a time of new political forces. The Soviet Union came into being with its Lenin and Stalin.

Baldwin's book is short but is written with a clearness and force which gives the reader a very clear picture of World War I, both as a war and as a political Pandora's box. He has outlined the war by year and each year, under a chapter heading, is broken down into "war fronts:" the Western Front, the Eastern Front, Rumania, Macedonia, Italy, the War at Sea, and the Outer Theaters such as Arabia, Greece, Sudan, and Central Africa.

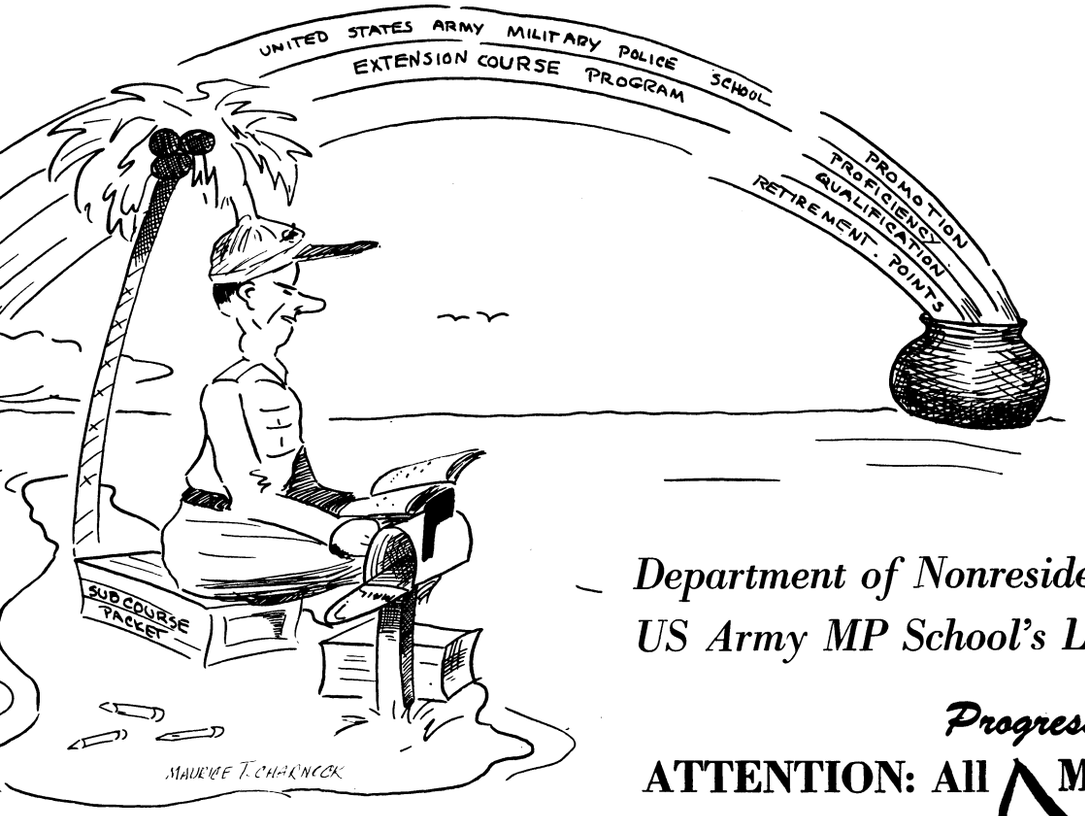
The Allied forces lost terribly in human flesh and energy. They attacked and attacked, and they lost and lost. The Axis forces lost too. The Austro-Hungarian Empire broke up. The Germans were "bled white" as they tried to maintain a multi-front war and re-enforce their allies. Apart from logistical support, the United States' most important aid to the Allied cause was not bombs, men, or battles won (all of which were small in size and numbers compared to the efforts of the British, French, and Russians), but the psychological boost needed for a flagging, mud-encrusted Allied host.

Baldwin describes the first uses of such things as the airplane, the tank, and gases. At first, their uses were ineffective, but by war's end, the airplane was employed in reconnaisance, troop support during battle, and strategic bombings. The tank was not perfected or in numbers when first used, but "at Cambrai the tank came of age. At last its technology and tactics had been perfected; at last it was used in mass, not in penny packets; at last, the 'tankers' had been able to select their ground and to influence the planning of the battle." Gas, when its uses were understood, became a major means by the Germans of attempting to force a hole in the British and French lines.

For the American military, World War I was a testing ground. Names like George C. Marshall and Douglas MacArthur appeared and distinguished themselves.

The war came to mean to many American people a struggle to "save the world for democracy." However, the author concludes, "Man made a desert and called it peace."

END



Department of Nonresident Instruction
US Army MP School's Largest Classroom

Progressive

ATTENTION: All Military Police Personnel

Opportunity is knocking! The decision to accept it is yours.

Whether active army or reserve component member you can use the branch educational opportunities available through the Department of Nonresident Instruction, United States Army Military Police School.

Specifically, these opportunities through correspondence study include:

a. Military Police Officer Career Courses — comparable to the resident Associate Career Course.
b. Military Police Officer Basic Extension Course — comparable to the resident Officer Basic Course.
c. Military Police Supervisors Course — comparable to the resident Supervisors Course.
d. Criminal Investigations Fundamentals Course — comparable to the resident course.
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In addition you may tailor a course to your own needs from a listing in our catalog of 63 sub-courses (subject areas).

Who May Enroll?

Both active army or reserve component members are invited to participate. In addition, members of other services whose duties are in the field of law enforcement are welcomed as applicants. There is a Career Course, Special Extension Course, or group of selected subcourses for every grade and functional area in the Military Police Corps as well as a liberal offering of common subjects of general military interest.

What's In It For Me?

a. Military educational qualification for promotion.
b. Earning of retirement points.
c. The enhancement of your qualifications as a civilian law enforcement officer, if so employed.
d. Preparation for individual branch or unit redesignation to the MP Corps.
e. Assistance in preparing for MOS Proficiency tests.

What's The Tariff?

The courses are administered absolutely free of charge, even to the point of providing franked envelopes for the return of lessons and examinations to the school for grading. Of course there's one important cost to you — the expenditure of your time and energy in conscientiously and promptly completing lesson assignments.

How Do I Get Started?

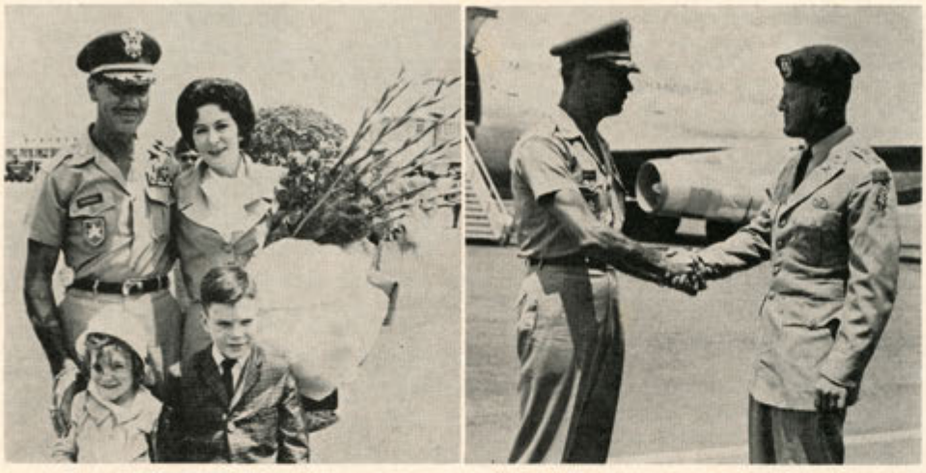
Write to the Commandant, United States Army Military Police School, ATTN: Director, Department of Nonresident Instruction, Fort Gordon, Georgia. We will forward a Catalog which explains details of the Nonresident Program and give your letter personal attention.

You will be justifiably proud of your extension course diploma. It marks an accomplishment comparable to attendance at resident Military Police School instruction and is fully recognized as a professional military qualification.

Join the Military Police School's largest study body with over 10,000 currently enrolled from every part of the globe. **END**

MPA Roundup

FIRST MP OFFICER'S WIFE ARRIVES IN VIETNAM



Vietnam—When Lt Col Arthur F. Driscoll arrived recently in Vietnam to assume duties of Provost Marshal, US Army Military Assistance Command, he was accompanied by his wife Margaret, and two of their four children, Margaret C. and Dennis Patrick. Mrs. Driscoll is the first MP officer's wife to arrive in Vietnam. At right, Colonel Driscoll is bidding farewell to Capt Alvin O. Hall upon his departure for the States. Captain Hall is presently an instructor at the US Army MP School, Ft Gordon, Georgia. He has been on TDY to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he has been taking courses on special warfare and counterinsurgency.

716TH MPs HANDLE FIRES AS WELL AS OXFORD RIOT

Ft Dix, N. J.—A little known incident connected with the 716th MP Battalion's participation in the Oxford, Mississippi riots, was that the battalion also doubled as a fire fighter.

Men of the 716th MP Battalion and Oxford Headquarters Detachment helped extinguish a forest fire with a 400 gallon water tanker.

The owner of the timber said "I sure appreciate what you boys did. If it hadn't been for you, I might have lost 100 acres of good hardwood and pine timber."

SENTRY DOGS USED IN JAPAN

Zama, Japan—Trained sentry dogs will aid in the physical security of US Army installations, it was recently announced by Lt Col Thomas A. Schintz, US Army Japan PM. Sentry dogs were scheduled to be used initially in Camp Zama; Sagamihara Dependent Housing Area; US Army Medical Command, Japan; Camp Fuchinobe; US Army Depot, Japan; and US Army Sub-Depot, Ikego. These dogs will be used for interior guard duty as watchdogs, primarily during the hours of darkness. They will be handled on a leash by trained military and local national sentry dog handlers.

MAJOR MUNROE PROMOTED



San Francisco, Calif.—During a recent visit to Headquarters, Sixth US Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers, The Provost Marshal General, is shown pinning lieutenant colonel's leaves on Maj Robert S. Munroe, Apprehension and Correction Officer, PMO, Sixth Army. Participating in the ceremonies is Col Howard G. Salisbury, PM, Sixth Army.

USARIS GUARD OF THE MONTH



Ryukyu Islands—Col Leslie A. Arnold, PM and CO of the US Army MP Group, presents a certificate for Guard of the Month to SP/Pvt Namihira Akira, Company C, North Security Battalion, USA MP Group. Namihira is a member of the Ryukyuan Security Guard Judo Team. He is a holder of the Black Belt which qualifies him to be an instructor.

SERGEANT MAJOR HONORED

Ft Sill, Okla.—Sgt Maj Ray B. Jones has been awarded the Army Commendation Medal. He is operations sergeant in the PM Section here, and Col Ralph Saens, PM, presented him the decoration.

720TH SOLDIERS OF THE QUARTER



Ft Hood, Tex.—At a recent ceremony, Lt Col Earl B. Milburn, CO, 720th MP Battalion, presents ten dollars each to Sgt Otto H. Ubel and Pfc William L. Heft as reward for being chosen Soldiers of the Quarter. To the right of Sergeant Ubel is Capt Paul D. Kaufman, CO, Company B, and to the left of Private Heft is Capt Everett I. Perrin, Jr., CO of Company A.

GENERAL BOGART INSPECTS 542D MP COMPANY



Ft Brooke, Puerto Rico—Trooping the lines, Maj Gen Theodore F. Bogart, CG, US Army Caribbean, inspects members of the 542d MP Company. Accompanying the general is 2d Lt Ralph C. Magruder, the XO of the 542d.

GERMANS VIEW US MILITARY LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNIQUES



Volunteering his services to a polygraph demonstration, Nurnberg Lower Court Judge Dr. August Schmidt proves an easy "catch" as Paul E. Ketz polygraph operator, asks a series of pre-arranged questions.

Nurnberg, Germany — German magistrates and attorneys of the Nurnberg-Furth area received an insight to American military law enforcement techniques during a tour of the Nurnberg Post PM facilities.

Prominent court officials attending included Nurnberg Attorney General Dr. Hans Sachs, and District Court Director, Dr. Paul Beyer.

The tour marked the third such briefings designed to demonstrate US MP effectiveness. Welcoming the guests and escorting them on the first stage of the tour was Maj Ernst E. Talbot, recently appointed PM. Assisted by interpreter Emil Schlor, the major briefed the visitors on PM responsibilities and explained the functions of each administrative section.

Discussed to some extent was the implementation of the Status of Forces Agreement. The agreement will give German courts increased jurisdiction over US military personnel when it comes into effect.

The Germans were then shown the MP vehicle radar system in a sedan. Explaining the fundamentals of the radar tracking system was SP4 Andre Fornier of the 793d MP Battalion.

The 9th CID facilities were then visited as its CO, Maj Lee Shupp, escorted the guests through the evidence room, operations room, photo and fingerprinting, and polygraph room.

FORMER XO TO TPMG DETAILED TO ARMY GENERAL STAFF

Washington, D. C.—Maj Steven T. Clark, formerly assistant executive officer to The Provost Marshal General has been detailed to the Army General Staff and assigned as Information Liaison Officer, Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army.

Major Clark is one of 28 officers and DA civilians selected by the Chief of Information to attend an eight week graduate level advanced Public Relations Course at the University of Wisconsin this summer.

SERGEANT AT FORT SNELLING RECEIVES COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ft Snelling, Minn.—SSgt James D. Stickler, US Army MP Detachment, receives the Army Commendation Medal from Maj Charles E. Swad, Provost Marshal, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

FIFTH ARMY CI CHIEF PROMOTED



Chicago, Ill.—Roger A. Eicher, Chief of the Investigations Division, PM Section, Fifth Army Headquarters, has the eagles of full colonel affixed to his shoulders by Brig Gen John A. Seitz (right), Chief of Staff, and Col John C. Bucher, PM, Fifth Army.

FORT JACKSON WAC OF THE YEAR



Ft Jackson, S. C.—2d Lt Marion Davis, CO of the WAC Detachment, presents a US Savings Bond to Pfc Barbara E. Kotz of Company D (WAC) for being chosen Fort Jackson's WAC of the Year. This year's honored WAC works as receptionist and clerk-typist at the post PMO.

COLONEL FANSLER NAMED XO OF MP TRAINING REGIMENT

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt Col Reginal K. Fansler is the new Executive Officer of the 4th Training Regiment (MP). He came from the Concepts Development Division, MP Combat Developments Agency located at Fort Gordon. He fills the vacancy created by the retirement of Lt Col William F. Vann.

He served as commander of MP units in North Africa and the Zone of Interior guarding and transporting POWs during World War II. Since then he has served one tour in Korea, two in Europe, and came to Fort Gordon in 1961.

The retired executive officer, Lt Col William F. Vann, is a veteran of 20 years service. He entered the Army in 1942. He has retired to Miami, Florida. He was XO of the Training Regiment since June of 1962 when he was transferred from the MP School where he was S-3.

FORT SNELLING EM HONORED BY XIV CORPS CG



Ft Snelling, Minn.—Maj Charles E. Swad, Provost Marshal, Fort Snelling, is presenting a letter of appreciation to (from left to right) Pfc Braun, Pfc Tragesser, Pfc Vuichard, and Pfc Angius of the MP Detachment, Fort Snelling. The letter of appreciation was from Maj Gen Frank J. Sackton, Commanding General, XIV US Army Corps, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

208TH MP COMPANY NCOs RECEIVE AWARDS



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—Maj Gen Lyle E. Seaman, CG, cited two sergeants of the 208th MP Comapny for meritorious and outstanding performance of duties upon their departure for France. Lt Col J. F. McGowan, PM, presents in behalf of the general the Certificates of Achievement to SFC Billy J. Dinnel (2d from left) and Sgt Daryl D. Burgess (3d from left) while Capt M. G. McNabb, CO of the 208th, looks on.

MEDIC AWARDED MP NABBER NOBLE CERTIFICATE



Frankfurt, Germany—Pfc Frederico Hinojosa, Jr., 10th General Dispensary here, receives a Nabber Noble Certificate from Capt Wayne B. Nicoll, CO, Company A, 709th MP Battalion. Looking on are (from left to right) 1st Sgt John M. Elstone, Capt A. E. Frederick, and Lt Wilbert Forbes. Hinojosa, an Army Medic, received the MP certificate for his dramatic rescue of a soldier pinned beneath a streetcar in Frankfurt. The Nabber Certificate is awarded by Company A to departing members of the unit and to other outstanding servicemen who have worked with the military police.

ARMY SECRETARY VANCE VISITS MARNE DIVISION



Schweinfurt, Germany—The 3rd Infantry Division (Marne Division) MPs provided security for the recent visit of Secretary of the Army Cyrus Vance (center) to the division CP. With him are (left) Pfc Wallace Tewes and (right) Maj Gen Frank T. Mildren, 3d Infantry CG. The secretary witnessed the training of the Marne Division in Schweinfurt and Kitzingen. MP support was planned and coordinated by Lt Col James L. Melloh, 3d Infantry PM, and Capt Charles P. Gallagher, MP Detachment commander. Mr. Vance's visit showed him the high state of readiness of the Marne Division and, in addition, was an excellent training vehicle for the MPs who were given an opportunity to apply the training they have received on security.

NEW SERGEANT MAJOR AT GORDON



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Achieving "nine," Sgt Maj Jack L. Dotson, 11th Battalion, 4th Training Regiment (MP) is presented his new stripes by Col William C. Curry, CO of the Regiment (right) and Maj Frank H. Porterfield, CO of the 11th Battalion.

501ST MP COMPANY ACHIEVES MINUTE MAN SAVINGS AWARD



Ft Hood, Tex.—Maj Gen Ralph E. Haines, Jr., 1st Armored Division Commander, presents the Minute Man Award to Capt Carl E. Hensley, CO of the 501st MP Company. This award was made by the general to the company for achieving 98.7 percent participation in the Savings Bond by Allotment Program.

DEPUTY NARCOTICS COMMISSIONER BRIEFED ON DISCIPLINARY BOARD

Ft George G. Meade, Md. — Mr. Charles Siragusa, Deputy US Commissioner of Narcotics, was briefed on the activities of the Central Eastern Area Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board by Col James E. Watts, Second US Army Provost Marshal, during the board's recent meeting here. Colonel Watts was elected president of the board for the current year.

Mr. Siragusa, guest speaker at the inter-service organization's meeting, told the board members and guests about the international control aspects of the US Narcotics Bureau's efforts to eliminate the illicit use of drugs.

A naval officer in the OSS during World War II, Mr. Siragusa has been an advisor to the US Delegation to the United Nations Committee on Narcotic Drugs and a member of the US Treasury Department delegation to the annual meetings of INTERPOL.

The Disciplinary Control Board, composed of senior law enforcement officers of the military services in the states of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, interests itself in all areas of off-post military activities. It is especially concerned with conditions which might adversely affect military discipline, and the health, morals and welfare of service personnel and families.

Civilian law enforcement officers and others interested in the military services also attended the meeting.

TUSLOG SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Manzarali Station, Turkey—Lt Col Dimpster E. Epperson, Deputy Post Commander, presents a Certificate of Achievement to MP Pfc Ronald C. May for being selected a recent Soldier of the Month at this Tuslog command.

STOCKADE CADRE BECOME KOREAN'S FOSTER PARENTS



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—In keeping with the United States good neighbor policy, members of the 208th MP Stockade cadre and guards recently joined the Foster Parents Plan, Inc. Their recipient is a six-year-old South Korean boy. The boy is from a family of five children and their mother. Their father died in 1957. The mother's salary has been 20 cents a day, and the $15 contributed monthly by the 208th men is a big help.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION CLERK RECEIVES AWARD



Ft Monmouth, N. J.—Edward R. Wieland (2d from left), Vehicle Registration Clerk with the PMO here receives a sustained performance award from Lt Col John T. Hart, Deputy PM. At left is Maj Freeman B. Mariner, Assistant PM, and right James Anton, Chief of the Civilian Guards.

MP CADRE TRAINS BASIC TRAINEES



Company D, 11th Battalion, 4th Training Regiment (MP), graduated the first company of basic combat trainees since the formation of the Regiment. The primary obligation of the regiment is to train Military Police Advanced Individual Training upon completion of BCT.

HELPFUL STOCKADE SUGGESTION



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—SFC Paulson, training NCO in charge of the Non-restorable and Restorable Prisoner program here prevents unannounced encounter with a man by peeping through slit in wall at top of stairs. The removal of one of the boards allows stockade guards to "see around" a potential blind approach to the prisoners' bay.

USAMPS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Ft Gordon, Ga.—SP4 David N. Hall, Classroom Support Section, US Army MP School, is presented a gift and certificate for being chosen MP Soldier of the Month. Lt Col John J. Hart (Ret), former chief of Classroom Support, and Col Robert E. Sullivan, School Commandant, make the presentation to Specialist Hall.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—With the increase in basic trainees at Fort Gordon, Company D, 11th Battalion, 4th Training Regiment (MP) recently trained and graduated men from basic training. Normally an MP training unit, changes were made immediately in training procedures, training aids, and advisers in order to undertake basic training.

Platoon sergeants of the company were not aware of the amount of training required to mold a civilian into the type of soldier the Army strives to get. As a result, most of the sergeants had sore throats at the end of the first week.

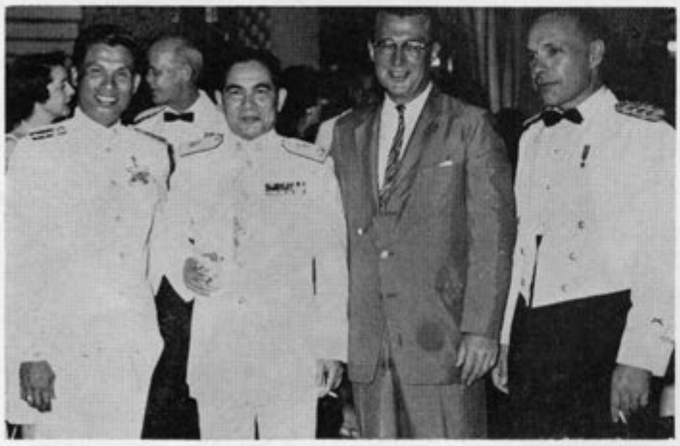
Upon their graduation, Col Embert A. Fossum, the reviewing officer, complimented the company on the fine appearance it made.

G-3 OFFICER OF 300TH PROMOTED

Dearborn, Mich.—Albert E. Barbeito was recently promoted to major in the US Army Reserve.

Major Barbeito is assistant G-3 officer of the 300th MP Prisoner of War Command, Dearborn, Michigan.

THAILAND RECEPTION HELD FOR GENERAL EASTERBROOK



Thailand—At a reception for the new Chief, JUSMAG, Thailand Maj General Ernest F. Easterbrook, the US Ambassador to Thailand Mr. Kenneth Todd Young is shown with Thai police officials and the Provost Marshal, JUSMAG-Thailand. From left to right are Police Col Saneh Sittipunt, Superintendent Seventh Sub-Division, Bangkok Metropolitan Police; Police Maj Gen Tiraboon, Commander, Southern Area, Bangkok Metropolitan Police; Ambassador Young and Lt Col Robert M. Wright, Provost Marshal, JUSMAG, Thailand. General Tiraboon, Colonel Saneh and Colonel Wright are all graduates of Officer Advanced Class number 8 of the US Army MP School.

LUMINOUS TAPE HELPS KOREAN TRAFFIC



Ascom, Korea—Sgt Delbert H. Cogswell, Traffic Division, Company D, 728th MP Battalion, puts red luminous tape on Mr. Hag Moon Cho bicycle while Mr. Donald E. Bishop, Ascom Area Command Safety Director (extreme right), Chief Yong Do Kim, Chief of Police in Bupyong, and Maj Daniel G. Quinn, Ascom PM, inspect new tapes. The tapes are being placed on bicycles and carts of Koreans with the cooperation of Korean military and civilian police to help motor drivers see the small vehicles of the Korean people. The purpose of the tapes was explained to the people of Bupyong and neighboring villages at the inception of the program by Korean police.

MP IN "GREAT DEMAND"



Pfc Paul Levine and two young friends, Catherine Anne Atkinson (left) daughter of Lt Col Quintus C. Atkinson, CO, 4th Squadron, 7th Cavalry, 2d Infantry Division, and Pamela V. Walters, daughter of Maj Frederick Walters, Chief of Operations, Airborne-Air Mobility Department of the Infantry School.

Ft Benning, Ga.—One day recently, Pfc Paul Levine, assigned to the US Army Infantry Center PM Section, was transferred to a new duty assignment and away from the corner near Fort Benning's Patch School where he had been directing traffic.

Levine, of Brooklyn, New York, was soon missed. A few days after Levine's transfer, a letter was received by Lt Col Howard B. Wells, the Infantry Center PM.

"We have a favor to ask of you," the letter read. "Pfc Paul Levine is being transferred to another job in the Military Police Company and we would like to keep him at the Patch School corner because not only is he a good friend of us who live around but also those who just drive by know Paul.

"We know you are a very busy man, but we would appreciate anything you could possibly do for us," the letter concluded.

The letter was signed by 28 children from five and a half years old to 13 years old.

Colonel Wells, realizing he could only lose in a battle against such a potent force, bowed to the request. Levine is back at the corner.

504TH MP OFFICER PROMOTED



Ft Lewis, Wash.—Lt Col Roy H. Bass, Jr., CO of the 504th MP Battalion congratulates Leon A. Young on his recent promotion to captain. Captain Young commands Company A, of the battalion.

GENERAL BUTCHERS MEETS WITH SENIOR NCOs IN HAWAII



Schofield Barracks, Hawaii—Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers (center), Provost Marshal General of the Army, poses with senior NCOs of various MP units located on Oahu, Hawaii. The general was on tour of the Hawaiian MP commands. The sergeants are (left to right) MSgt Robinson, HASP, 1st Sgt Lucas, 524th MP Company; the Operations Sergeant, not identified, PMO, Fort Shafter; MSgt Thomas, Operations Sergeant, PMO, Schofield Barracks; General Butchers; SFC Sheppard, Detachment Sergeant, 25th MP Detachment; MSgt Wall, Operations Sergeant, 25th MP Detachment; MSgt Delisle, Provisional Sergeant, USARHAW Stockade; SSgt Becker, PMO, USATGH.

385TH'S MP OF THE MONTH



Stuttgart, Germany—The senior NCOs of the 385th's MP Battalion in Kornwestheim, Germany, named SP4 Robert S. Wallace the 385th's Soldier of the Month recently. Wallace, who works in the Headquarters Detachment's communications section, is working on a radio in the above picture.

USARYIS SERGEANT RECEIVES ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ryukyu Islands—SFC Robert J. Kahley, Desk Sergeant for the US Army MP Group, is awarded an Army Commendation Medal from his former MP unit, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Col Leslie A. Arnold, USARYIS PM, is pinning the medal on Sergeant Kahley. The medal was awarded because of the sergeant's professional knowledge and ability as desk and operations sergeant at Carlisle.

100 PERCENT PARTICIPATION BY MPCDA IN SAVINGS BONDS

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The MP Combat Developments Agency has attained 100 percent participation in the US Savings Bond Program for 1963.

The MPCDA received the Commanders Savings Bond citation in 1961 for 100 percent participation from the Provost Marshal General and again in 1962. The agency is again eligible for the citation this year.

At the MPCDA both military and civilian personnel participate in the program through payroll deductions.

LEAVENWORTH SOLDIER OF MONTH

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—SP4 George E. Swanson was a recent choice of Soldier of the Month here. He is of the 1st Guard Company, a clinical phychology specialist with the Director of Mental Hygiene at the USDB. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Swanson of Ontario, California.

MP OF 793D HONORED FOR LANGUAGE STUDIES



Heilbronn, Germany—Capt James R. Cotter, CO, Company C, 793d MP Battalion, presents Pfc Howard Nelson with the Seventh Army Certificate of Achievement. Nelson recently completed the Seventh Army Accelerated German Course conducted at the Wharton Barracks Education Center, here. Mr. John Hill, Administrative Assistant to the Education Advisor, reported that Nelson achieved Maximum Perfection during the periodic oral and written drills and examinations interspersed throughout the two week course. This hallmark has never been duplicated at Wharton Barracks Education Center. Nelson hopes to earn a degree in Modern Languages at Brooklyn College, New York, when he departs the Army.

VENEZUELAN NG PRESENTS PAINTINGS TO MP MUSEUM





Ft Gordon, Ga.—Col Ralph A. Tolve, US Army MP School, accepts three paintings from three Venezuelan National Guard captains in behalf of the MP Museum. (Picture at left) Colonel Tolve views painting of Simon Bolivar, national liberator and founder of Venezuela with Capt Alejandro E. Mederico. (Picture at right) Along with Colonel Tolve and Captain Mederico, Captains Gustafo Herrara (2d from right) and Marcus Montenegro pose with other two paintings, the one on the left the Venezuelan War of Independence shield and the one on the right the National Guard coat-of-arms. The paintings were presented by the NG captains in behalf of NG members in appreciation of the training that Venezuelan students have received at the MP School.

ELEVEN AMERICAN MPs TOUR GERMAN'S 3D ENGINEER KASERNE

Bremerhaven, Germany — Eleven Military Policemen from Bremerhaven gained a close insight into the German Army as they spent an entire day visiting with the Bundeswehr's 3d Engineer Battalion near Hamburg.

After a welcoming ceremony by the Deputy Kaserne Commancer, Maj Herbert Obburius, he stated that he, "was happy to have these close relations between the American and German soldier at such a level."

The local MPs were then shown the difference in German rank, which is very similar to the American rank inasmuch as the enlisted grades have nine scales.

The men saw field and Class A military attire of the German soldier. The standard foot soldier's equipment was also on display.

Throughout the presentation Capt George Hall, who is serving with the German unit, acted as interpreter for the American soldiers. The tour went on to show the basic weapons of the German soldier, which is the G-3 automatic, semi-automatic rifle and the MG-4 machine gun. These weapons have all been modified to use the NATO 7.62 MM cartridge.

As the tour continued, the Americans were shown the living quarters of the German troops.

The 59th MP Company Commanding Officer, Capt Gary Sorenson, presented the First Sergeant of the 3d Engineer Battalion with a plaque of friendship and in return was given a 3d Engineer pennant.

Later that afternoon the Americans saw a vast amount of German engineer equipment, which included a truck fleet, boat utilization and the mobility of a bridge on rubber rafts.

Attending members of the party were Captain Sorensen, Capt Eugene Cromartis, Assistant Provost Marshal; and members of the 59th MP Company, SSgt Horace Shelton, Sgt John O'Daniel, Sgt Charles Moore, Sgt Richard Felps, Cpl Robert Pierce, Cpl John Janson, SP4 Delton Hix, Pfc Myron Hamilton and Pfc Billy Ledbetter.

GERMAN PRESENTED USAREUR SCROLL OF APPRECIATION



Heidelberg, Germany — Dr. Valentin Portz (left), Police President of Bonn, is presented with the USAREUR Scroll of Appreciation by Brig Gen Carl C. Turner, USAREUR PM in behalf of Gen Paul L. Freeman, Commander in Chief of US Army, Europe. The scroll cited Doctor Portz for his outstanding leadership during the period 1957-1962 while Police President of Mainz in the establishment of an effective joint German civilian police - US Army MP enforcement effort.

SAFE DRIVERS AWARDS

Bremerhaven, Germany — Results of the third quarter, fiscal year 1963, safe driving competition for members of the 59th MP Company were recently announced. Personnel who participated were the top four drivers who held the most mileage, without accident, during the past quarter.

The men were rated on a point system as they took a written test and then competed in a drivers test.

Pfc David Kraft won the competition with Cpl Walter Galimore, SP4 Charles Jackson, and Pfc Robert Neel close behind him. Kraft was awarded $5 in cash, a Safe Drivers plaque, and a three day pass.

FIVE GUARDS AT EUSTIS CITED



Ft Eustis, Va.—Nearly 100 years of service was recognized with certificates and pins for five security guards here. Lt Col Hugh M. Rutledge, Transportation Center PM, presents certificates to (left to right) Lt David A. Roberts with 10 years service, and Patrolmen Floyd E. Crothers, Ruple C. Lowhorn, Albert V. Evans, and Ralph E. Thomas, all with 20 years service each. Lowhorn, a retired 504th MP first sergeant and criminal investigator at Fort Eustis, was a security policeman for a few months before taking a civi'ian position with the CI here. Patrolman Crothers was a recent choice as Guard of the Month. He is a retired warrant officer, W-3, and served as sergeant major of the Army Transportation School and the 11th Terminal Battalion as an enlisted man.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DISCUSSED BY PEACE OFFICERS



Ft Rucker, Ala.—Common problems are discussed by law enforcement officers from Dothan, Alabama and Fort Rucker at a recent peace officers meeting at the Fort Rucker NCO Club. In the discussion are (left to right) Cpl Lee Rice of the Dothan Police Department; Lt Col Francis A. Fox, post PM; Houston County Sheriff James Herring; Houston County Chief Deputy Lewis Covington; and Dothan Police Department Detective Marlin Dillard.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WELCOMES NCO ACADEMY GRADS



Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo.—Capt Dwaine E. Nickeson, PM and MP Detachment CO of US Army Rocky Mountain Arsenal, is shown welcoming the four men of his unit who recently graduated from the NCO Academy, Fort Carson, Colorado. Left to right are Captain Nickeson, Sgt Charles L. Sullivan, SP4 James E. Bradshaw, Sgt Ralph R. Tate, and SP4 Jarrett L. Mars. Sergeant Tate is receiving his award as a distinguished graduate of the academy.

COMPANY C, 382D MPs, GETS BEST MESS AWARD



Baumholder, Germany—Lt Col Jacob Brown (second from right), CO, 382d MP Battalion presents the NACOM Four Star Best Mess Award to SFC Stanley P. Drabina, Mess Steward, Company C. Watching the presentation is the company first sergeant, MSgt Jerome R. Kopitsky, and Company Commander, Capt Frank T. Morano.

FORT RILEY MP OF THE MONTH



Ft Riley, Kans.—Pfc Peter W. Youdall was selected MP Soldier of the Month recently. He entered the Army in February, 1962 and completed basic training at Fort Ord, California. He is the son of Mrs. Bonnie J. Glacobbi of Stockton, California.

REDSTONE OFFICER PROMOTED



Redstone Arsenal, Ala.—1st Lt Victor M. Halbach, Jr., 291st MP Company (Svc) has his new silver bars pinned on by Col Robert M. Allgeier, Assistant for Intelligence, Operations, and Security, and his wife "Daggie" in recent ceremonies in post headquarters. Lieutenant Halbach, a native of Jacksonville, Florida, is a graduate of Florida State University.

TTC GUARD OF THE MONTH

New Orleans, La.— Patrolman Oscar R. Prevost was selected recently as Guard of the Month at the US Army Transportation Terminal Command, Gulf.

44TH MP DETACHMENT HOLDS FOUR SAVINGS BOND AWARDS

Verdun, France—The 44th MP Detachment recently received the following awards:

The USACOMZEUR Savings Award Special Citation in recognition of exceeding 65 percent participation in the USACOMZEUR Savings Program for three consecutive months.

Gold Savings Award Special Citation in exceeding 65 percent participation in the USACOMZEUR Savings Program for six consecutive months.

Gold Savings Award Special Citation in exceeding 65 percent participation in the USACOMZEUR Savings Program for six consecutive months.

And, the Commanders' Savings Bond Citation, Headquarters, US Army, Europe, in recognition of exceeding 65 percent participation in the Department of the Army Savings Bond Program.

CLERK OF 793D PRAISED



Grafenwohr, Germany—SP4 Rolland E. J. Richard of Company B, 793d MP Battalion receives certificate of appreciation from Capt Charles D. Thompson, Jr., CO of Company B for his untiring efforts as company clerk while a member of the unit. Richard was scheduled to be transferred to Fort Stewart, Georgia. Lt Clarence L. McKinney, Platoon Leader, observes the presentation of the certificate.

FORT WORTH GUARD RETIRES



Ft Worth Army Depot, Tex.—Col James E. Baker (left), CO, Fort Worth Army Depot, presents a retirement certificate to Mr. Monroe V. Boatright, Guard Supervisor, upon completion of more than 20 years of service with the security guards. Viewing the presentation is Lt Col John F. Blakistone, Depot PM.

GERMAN NAVAL HERO HONORED AT STUTTGART



Stuttgart, Germany—Count Felix von Luckner, legendary World War I German naval hero, displays classic Continental form as he kisses the hand of Lt Col Leonore P. Howell, Stuttgart Post Executive Officer, at a reception held there in his honor. Looking on are Col George P. Nichols (left), Post Commander, and the husband of Lieutenant Colonel Howell, Col Edwin N. Howell, Seventh Army PM. Count von Luckner, who spoke about his adventures as a sea raider, has been invited by President Kennedy to join him in Berlin when the President visits that city this summer.

Sports Hi-Lites

THE "GREEN WAVE" CAPTURES THREE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS



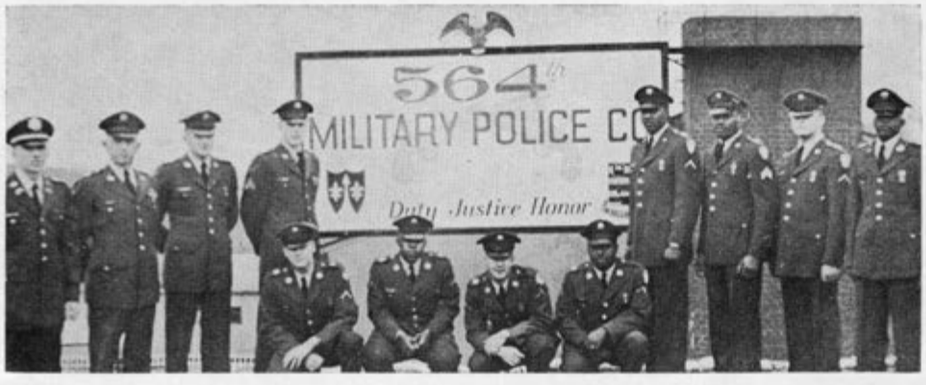
Nurnberg, Germany—Members of the 793d MP Battalion basketball team are shown wearing basketball award sweaters which had just been presented to them by Battalion Commander, Lt Col George G. Cook, for the successful completion of their 1962-63 season. The "Green Wave" successfully captured the Nurnberg Post Company Level Championship, the Southern Area Command Company Level Championship, and the SACom Northern Conference Battalion Level Championship; and in so doing, defeating, among others, the highly rated 508th MP Battalion. Left to right: first row, Pfc Lester McGill, SP4 Gilbert Nolen, Lt Col Cook, SP4 John Carmody, Pfc Eugene Reddick, Pfc Sammy Thompson, Pfc Kenneth Iles, Coach Sfc William Watson; second row: SP4 Gary Penn, Pfc Raymond Meredith, SP4 Joseph Simon, Pfc Arthur Szymanski, Pfc Richard Schwartz, SP4 Joseph Bentz, SP4 Willis Stabler, Pfc Hayes Miles.

VIETNAM 1ST CORPS PM IS PISTOL MARKSMAN

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Capt Vu Van Dan, a recent student at the US Army MP School, pauses before the sign of his favorite after-hours recreation spot. An ambidextrous marksman with pistols of three calibers, he won three awards in the post matches last winter. He is the PM of the Vietnam 1st Corps and is one of his nation's top marksmanship instructors. One of the top marksmen in the Southeast Asia Peninsula Games in 1958 and 1959, he plans to continue instructing his countrymen in arms proficiency while handling his PM duties. He completed his courses at the MP School in May and has returned home.



564TH MPs WIN PIRMASENS POST CHAMPIONSHIP



Massweiler, Germany—The basketball team of the 564th MP Company was defeated only once during league play and went on to win the Pirmasens Post Championship, Pirmasens, Germany, almost unchallenged. The team was also selected as the area representative to the Northern Area Command Championship playoffs at Kaiserslautern, Germany. Team members are from left to right standing: 1st Lt Leon C. Matassarin, Commanding Officer 564th and coach; SSgt Howard A. Drew, operation sergeant and coach, Cpl Charles N. Nicholau; Sgt Thomas V. Malone; Pfc Jesse J. Williamson, Jr.; Sgt Charley L. McCamy, Pfc John W. Lycett, SP4 Herbye K. White. Kneeling: Pfc James E. Price, Pfc Melvin B. Williams, Pfc Gerald E. Miller, and Pfc Ralph V. Chase.

MOST VALUABLE PLAYER AT FRANKFURT TOURNAMENT



Frankfurt, Germany—Pfc Donald W. Wright, Company A, 709th MP Battalion receives trophy and congratulations from Lt Col Kermit Mason, post CO, for his selection as most valuable player in the Frankfurt Post Basketball tournament. The Company A Nabbers were runner-ups in the company level competition.

McCLELLAN BOWLER TIES TWO YEAR OLD RECORD

Ft McClellan, Ala.—A record that was established in bowling over two years ago here was tied recently when SP4 Clinton Johnson of the MP Company came up with a 674 three-game scratch series. Johnson, in rolling his tying mark in the Company Level Enlisted Bowling League also had the high single game this year with a 267. This game was just one pin shy of the previous record high game ever rolled at the Post Lanes.

KENTUCKY CIVILIAN AWARDED ARMY'S PISTOL SHOT BADGE



Col Leonard C. Kincaid (left), PM, the Armor Center, Fort Knox, congratulates Maj C. J. Hyde, Louisville Assistant Police Chief, after presenting the Distinguished Pistol Shot Medal to him.

Ft Knox, Ky.—Maj C. J. Hyde, Assistant Chief of Police, Louisville, became the first civilian in Kentucky to be awarded the Army's Distinguished Pistol Shot Badge.

The award is made possible by the Department of the Army, Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

Major Hyde was awarded the medal when for the third time he qualified for the Excellence in Competition Badge. To qualify, at least one of the excellence awards must be won in national matches or for having placed among the upper 50 percent of individuals determined to be entitled to such awards in either major command competition or National Rifle Association Regional championship matches.

Major Hyde qualified for the Excellence in Competition Badges in South Central Region NRA matches in 1957, 1961, and 1962.

SENECA DEPOT KEGLERS TAKE SECOND IN FIRST ARMY TOURNEY

Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, N. Y.—The Seneca Army Depot Bowling Team competing in the First Army Bowling Tournament, hosted at Fort Dix, New Jersey, took second place, shooting a total of 5,646 pins.

The first place winner, Fort Devens, shot a 5,649.

Teams from 32 installations representing all sections of the First Army participated, including West Point, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

Seneca's Jon Bassi dominated the awards in the men's division. He won the all-events with a score of 2,303, and he was teamed up with Seneca's Ken Meier to win the doubles title with a score of 1,117. In the singles, Seneca's Don Desio placed third with a 592 score. In the singles high game, team member Mike Taddonio placed second with a 255 score.



Seneca Army Depot's Award Winning 1963 keglers are from left: SP4 Dirck Bedford, SP4 Mike Taddonio, SP4 Jon Bassi, Pfc Ken Meier, Pfc Les Bond, and Pfc Don Desio. Bond is the only team member not an MP.

ATLANTA DEPOT SECURITY POLICEMEN COMPLETE MARKSMANSHIP COURSE



Atlanta Army Depot, Ga.—The newest member of the Atlanta Army Depot Security Police Force came out top man in the Security Force pistol match. He was Patrolman Earl J. Sutton (front, extreme right). He completed the prescribed .38 caliber revolver marksmanship qualification course as top man with a score of 375 out of a possible 400. He had been a member of the force for only nine weeks. Second place was taken by Patrolman Aurel F. Deroy (center front) who scored 373; while Lt Lester T. Greenway (front, left) took third place with a 372. Back row, left to right, they are Col Joseph E. Murray, Depot CO, who presented the trophies; Lt Col Jack B. Richmond, PM; Col Louis C. Crouch, Director of Administration and Services; and Security Police Chief Orman W. Purvis.

MP TRAINEE A PRO BOWLER

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Pvt William Seneski, Co A, 10th Battalion, 4th Training Regiment (MP) may be a trainee in military police but with bowling he's next to being a professional.

Pvt Seneski, bowling for the past five years, became an instructor at the Satallite Bowling Lanes in Dearborn, Michigan, his home town at the start of his career.

Having a very peculiar start, Pvt Seneski says, "My Mother used to take me bowling so she would not have to hire a babysitter when I could barely roll a bowling ball. Later taking lessons from Therm Gibson in Detroit, he matured into a 197 average.

A member of the "Alpha Hooks" team in the ABC League, he helped them gain first place for the second half of league competition.

Upon completion of his Army obligation, he plans to become a member of the Michigan State Patrol and continue bowling as a professional.

YOUR MOVE

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in DA Special Orders 75 through 103.

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col

David R. Dingeman (95)
Roger A. Eicher (88)
Harold K. Reynolds (94)
Carl C. Turner (P) (81)

Maj/Lt Col

Howard D. Laymon (81)
Victor E. Lindblom (93)
James C. Shoultz, Jr. (P) (81)
Clarke L. Shumaker (97)

Capt/Maj

George S. Black (P) (86)
Donald T. Cameron, Jr. (96)
Walter E. Hooper (96)
Robert N. Hulley (99)
Darrell D. Kasson (96)
Hugh H. Riddle (P) (97)
Albert F. Robinson (96)
Albert W. Scott (94)
Dwight S. Thompson (92)
William J. Triplett (94)

1st Lt/Capt

Carl C. Keese (P) (87)

2d Lt/1st Lt

Jacob C. Quickel (P) (88)

W-3/W-4

Henry E. Abrecht (92)
Hunter S. Beattie (94)
Herrick Higson (92)
William Kraus (94)
James P. Ryan (93)
Satoru C. Shimoda (92)
George J. Swidler (92)
Melvin J. Talson (96)
Richard L. Walther (93)
Robert J. Wilson (94)

W-2/W-3

Dallas W. Harrell, Jr. (97)
Robert L. Rast (96)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

2d Lt Kenneth H. Adler (Dtl br Armor) (81)
2d Lt Harold F. Allen (Dtl br Armor) (81)
2d Lt John D. Dishaw (Dtl br Inf) (83)
2d Lt Robert C. Hall (Dtl br Inf) (81)
2d Lt James N. Hubing (Dtl br Inf) (81)
2d Lt Angelo A. LaRocca (Dtl br Armor) (81)
2d Lt Michael E. Lenhart (Dtl br Inf) (81)
2d Lt Douglas W. Little (Dtl br Inf) (83)
2d Lt Michael F. O'Laughlin (Dtl br Armor) (81)
2d Lt Thomas E. O'Malley (Dtl br Armor) (81)
2d Lt Stanley L. Roark (Dtl br Armor) (81)
WO, W-1 Leigh P. Hopp to 207th MP Co, Ft Riley, Kans. (96)
WO, W-1 Joseph M. Puskarich to 25th MP Det (CI), APG, Md. (88)

CHANGE OF STATION

Col Isaac F. Bonifay from Colorado Springs, Colo. to Hq, Fourth USA, Ft Sam Houston, Tex. (75)
Col Elmer L. Slobe from Washington, D. C. to USDB, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. for dy as Comdt. (98)
Lt Col William A. Herring from Chicago, Ill. to 716th MP Bn, Ft Dix, N. J. (101)
Lt Col Lawrence D. Tuttle from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Supply & Maintenance Comd, Washington, D. C. (80)
Maj Joseph R. Brinker from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA ADGRU (ARNGUS), 1027 Assembly St., Columbia, S. C. (75)

Continued

Your Move . . .

Continued

Maj Richard E. George from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to USAR-CARIB, w/TDY USACAS, Ft Gordon, Ga. for civil action crs, approx 6 wks, TDY DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif, fpur crs in Spanish language for pd in ex of 20 wks. (97)

Maj Robert C. Orr from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to Stu Det, Hq, Third USA, Ft McPherson, Ga. w/sta University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala. fpur of attending grad level study in international relations for pd in ex of 20 wks. (75)

Maj Stanley J. Lobodinski from San Jose College, Calif. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (79)

Maj Joseph L. Powell from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to Ft Dix, N. J. for further asg USAREUR. (75)

Maj Jack F. Shiddell, Jr., from Washington, D. C. to USAREUR (Germany). (80)

Maj Wallace K. Wittwer from Ft Gordon, Ga. to OPO, USA, Washington, D. C. (93)

Capt Albert A. Ackerman from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Hq, Fifth USA, Chicago, Ill. w/sta Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich, to pursue grad level in police science and admin for pd in ex of 20 wks. (80)

Capt Albert S. Bowman from Ft Holabird, Md. to 1st MI Det, Ft Riley, Kans. (94)

Capt Victor A. Cullen from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 502d MP Co, 2d Armor Div, Ft Hood, Tex. (103)

Capt Clifford A. Druit from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Stu Det, Hq, Second USA, Ft George G. Meade, Md. w/sta Ohio State University, Columbus, O. to pursue grad level study in pers admin. (80)

Capt Paul W. Grossheim from Ft Gordon, Ga to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (94)

Capt Rodger L. Hoff from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Hq, Fifth USA, Chicago, Ill. w/sta Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. to pursue grad level study in police science and admin for pd in ex of 20 wks. (80)

Capt Jesse D. Lyles from Ft Bragg, N. C. to USA ADGRU, Montgomery, Ala. w/sta Linden, Ala. (80)

Capt Gordon N. Moody from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Gar, Ft McNair, Washington, D. C. (99)

Capt Peter R. Nowak from Ft Myer, Va. to ODCSOPS, Washington, D. C. (97)

Capt Nicholas R. Pugliese from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Hq, Fifth USA, Chicago, Ill. w/sta Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. to pursue grad level study in police science and admin. for pd in ex of 20 wks. (80)

Capt Ovid E. Roberts, III, from Ft Knox, Ky. to Hq, Fifth USA, Chicago, Ill. w/sta Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. to pursue grad level study in police science and admin for pd in ex of 20 wks. (80)

Capt James F. Russell from Ft Gordon, Ga to Hq, Fifth USA, Chicago, Ill. w/sta Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. to pursue grad level study in police science and admin for pd in ex of 20 wks. (80)

1st Lt Jon W. McFarland from Ft Riley, Kans. to 559th MP Co, Ft Monroe, Va. (83)

CWO, W-4 John L. Kelton from Ft Sam Houston, Tex. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (100)

CWO, W-3 Arthur Walters from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to USA CI Lab, Ft Gordon, Ga. (101)

1st Sgt Charles L. Hascall from Ft Sheridan, Ill. to Hq, SETAF, Italy, APO 168, N. Y. (95)

1st Sgt John L. Hayes from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 25th Admin Co, APO 25, San Francisco, Calif. (95)

MSgt Warren D. Crumbling from Ft Sam Houston, Tex. to Hq Co, 7th Inf Div, APO 7, San Francisco, Calif. (76)

MSgt Eugene W. Kinkous from Ft Campbell, Ky. to 560th MP Co, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (95)

MSgt Michael A. Tarin from Ft Knox, Ky. to USA Elm Hq, Mil Asst Comd, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY enr to Ft Bragg, N. C. and DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. for crs MATA cl No. 7 short Vietnamese language. (79)

MSgt Richard N. West from Ft McClellan, Ala. to Hq Co, 7th Inf Div, APO 7, San Francisco, Calif. (93)

SFC Albert L. Bednar from Phoenixville, Pa. to KMAG, APO 102, San Francisco, Calif. (80)

SFC James R. Blair from Ft Bragg, N. C. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (90)

SSgt Albert M. Akin from Ft Devens, Mass. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (82)

REASSIGNED

Lt Col Dalton W. Lain from WRAMC to OC of Engrs, Gravelly Point, Washington, D. C. (76)

Maj Donald S. Beyer from OPO to USA Elm OJCS, Washington, D. C. dy w/Joint Staff. (98)

Maj Steven T. Clark from OPMG to ODCSPER, USA, Washington, D. C. (87)

TRANSFERS

Capt William K. Good, Jr., from MPC to Armor. (76)

1st Lt Daniel S. Roy from Armor to MPC. (100)

RETIREMENTS

Col Alan C. Shuler, Jr. (96)
Lt Col Clifford B. Hill (92)
Maj Paul R. Elliot (101)
Maj Walter R. May (79)
Capt Raymond G. Farrell as Maj (80)
Capt Albert P. Oakley as Maj (89)
Capt Max E. Shaffer (Rdy Res) (100)
CWO, W-3 Robert J. Mitros (98)
CWO, W-3 Daniel Schiller as Capt (96)
MSgt Leonard C. Horn (82)
MSgt Manuel R. Moreno (100)
MSgt Robert W. Snader (98)
MSgt William C. Walters (98)
SFC R. L. Bailey (87)
SFC Harold L. Burke (92)
SFC George A. Lay (94)
SFC John H. Malone (94)
SFC Harvey F. Morgan (88)
SFC Alfred Nichols (81)
SFC Lowell D. Penney (75)
SFC Thomas E. Schaeffer (101)
SFC Grant C. Van Leer (103)
SFC Lloyd D. Weter (101)
SFC Paul Yamamoto (88)
SP7 Henry Beauregard (97)
SP7 Horace E. Bromley (81)
SP7 Joseph L. Brown (100)
SP7 Joseph Regis Lynch (89)
SP7 Jean A. Manseau (89)
SP7 Arthur F. Maxsom (103)
SSgt Henry Shaeffer (75)
SP6 Jorge M. Morales (96)
Sgt Vern A. L. Benford (94)
Sgt Robert B. Biggs (92)
Sgt August DeJohn, Jr. (89)
Sgt Jess W. Eoff (88)
Sgt Paul E. George (88)
Sgt Tolentino B. Jacob (75)
Sgt Edmond M. McKee (83)
Sgt William H. Raby (103)
Sgt Robert D. Schoff, Sr. (83)
Sgt Albert C. Smith (75)
Sgt Garret Van Kampen (103)
Sgt Paul E. Weber (92)
Sgt Irving Ziegen (88)
Cpl Samuel Frank (97)
SP4 Willie C. Banks (97)
SP4 Robert T. Elliott (88)
SP4 Bruce W. Grenville (88)
SP4 Joseph A. McCollum (89)

OVERSEAS RETURNEES

The following actual and projected changes in station have been reported for May, July and August, 1963 by the Chief, Military Police Branch, OPD, Office of Personnel Operations, DA. Projected assignments are subject to change without notice.

May

Maj Anthony Duarte from Panama to Ft Carson, Col. (Previously reported as Ft Riley, Kans.)

Maj John D. Parten from Germany to Ft Sill, Okla. (Previously reported as Ft Hood, Tex.)

Capt Francis L. Brokaw from France to Ft Sheridan, Ill. (Not previously reported.)

July

(Not previously reported)

Lt Col Richard W. Carlton from Germany to Ft Jackson, S. C.

Lt Col John Hodges from England to Ft George G. Meade, Md.

Maj Saige Okazaki from Germany to Ft Gordon, Ga.

1st Lt Robert J. Fetterolf from Hawaii to Ft Gordon, Ga.

August

Lt Col Robert D. Agers from Germany to Portland, Oregon.

Lt Col Albert R. Escola from Korea to Norfolk, Va.

Lt Col Julien H. LePage from Germany to West Point, N. Y.

Lt Col James R. Moses from Korea to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Lt Col Leonard G. Schaner from Okinawa to Chicago, Ill.

Lt Col Henry H. Tufts from Korea to Hawaii

Maj Newell J. Berger, Jr. from Panama to Washington, D. C.

Maj Cowan C. Eastham, Jr. to Puerto Rico to Denver, Colo.

Maj Anthony R. Lentini from Hawaii to Ft Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt Thomas D. Gillmore from Vietnam to Ft Benning, Ga.

Capt James F. Haydon from Korea to Ft Gordon, Ga.

Capt Houston C. Hill from Korea to New Orleans, La.

Capt John B. Long from Hawaii to Ft Gordon, Ga.

Capt Patrick R. Lowrey from Korea to Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt Richard McCarthy from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.

Capt Rowland McDowell from Korea to Ft Sill, Okla.

Capt Duane H. Miller from Korea to Ft Jackson, S. C.

Capt George A. Moore from Hawaii to Ft Gordon, Ga.

Capt Lawrence L. Shannon from Korea to Long Island, N. Y.

Capt Henry M. Vosbein, Jr. from Korea to Huntington, W. Va.

1st Lt Carlos Marxuach - Morales from Korea to Panama.

CWO, W-3 George A. Rutledge from Germany to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.

CWO, W-2 Adileno E. Bauce from Germany to Ft Riley, Kans.

CWO, W-2 Robert P. Freeburg from Germany to Ft Gordon, Ga.

CWO, W-2 Charles H. Lanphere from Korea to Ft Mason, Calif.

WO, W-1 Robert E. Bell from Korea to Ft Leavenworth, Kans.

WO, W-1 Bobby L. Cherry from Panama to Ft Knox, Ky.

WO, W-1 Gerald D. Mabry from Hawaii to Ft McPherson, Ga.



I am — a military policeman.

World War II found me in Africa and the boot of Italy. I knew the hedgerows of France and the concrete of the Siegfreid Line. I sweltered in tropical heat and know what Pacific beach landings can be. Korea found me both north and south of the parallel. I kept supplies moving and maintained law and order. Today I wear a white cap in towns and cities, and tomorrow I put on my steel helmet and move out into the field.

You'll find me in Saigon, Berlin, Taegu, or wherever you find a large body of American troops, I'll be there with them. Today I'm training hard in order that I'll be ready when called. I'm proud to be an "MP." I want to invite my fellow military policemen in the Air Force and the Navy, also my civilian counterparts, to join with me in keeping abreast of law enforcement activities in the military service, by joining the "Military Police Association."

Each month's issue of the JOURNAL brings me photographs, news and articles concerning new ideas and techniques. JOIN WITH ME.

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