MILITARY POLICE Journal

April, 1963 35 cents



On display...the soldier at the gate!

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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Associate Editor

VOLUME XII **April, 1963** **NUMBER 9**

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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

Promotion . . . and Education

The February 1963 issue contained a letter in the "Journaletters" section entitled "Job Related Education" which was submitted by Major David C. Boyce (Retired).

Major Boyce stated ". . . The only aspect of my service which has been a source of aggravation is the educational requirements and procedures which have served to stagnate my own promotion and those of many other well qualified and experienced war veterans like myself. It is a terrible blow to one's morale to see a man with no apparent outstanding qualifications other than a general Liberal Arts Degree get a promotion at a young age . . . A blast such as the one requiring an officer to have a college degree for promotion leaves the officer with a short time to do and eligible for promotion with the attitude, why be efficient and effective when he will be passed over even with an excellent Efficiency Report because a younger officer with less experience and less time in grade had the opportunity to acquire the college degree while I was in the service..."

To set the record straight my office contacted the "Promotion Expert" in DCSPER, D/A. He stated: "A college degree, per se, is not now, and it has never been a prerequisite for promotion." Selection for promotion is based upon review of the officer's total record—those who are good enough to meet the criteria, make the selected list. Those who fall short, are less fortunate but their failure to be selected *was not for want of a college degree;* other factors were responsible.

While it is not possible to know the minds of the members of the Promotion Board, we can assume that an entry is made on the credit side of the ledger if the officer is trying to improve his formal education. Here, of course, the words "actively and consistently pursuing" can be applied—sporadic bursts or last ditch efforts as promotion draws near would indicate, at least to me, that the officer is merely trying to look good in the moment of need. Many of our "well qualified and experienced war veterans" plugged away for years, at night and on their own time, to obtain their college degree. It wasn't easy on them or their families, and it was expensive to boot—but they did it.

The general educational *goals* are established and outlined in AR 621-5. For a commissioned officer, it is completion of at least a baccalaureate degree at a college accredited by a regional association. The warrant officer goal is the achievement of at least the equivalency of two years college. These are reasonable goals and, if attained, will go a long way toward increasing the professional development and stature of the individual. Also attainment of the goal will enhance (not ensure) the opportunity for advancement.

Now, the educational goal would not have been established unless, as a collateral act, the means for attaining the goal were provided. Here again AR 621-5 is the reference. There are USAFI courses available, Army Educational Centers hold formal classes; the "Bootstrap" program is open to those who can qualify; tuition assistance is offered, and the DA 2-year college equivalency evaluation is issued, where appropriate, to those making application. So, the chance to reach the goal is there—for those willing to apply the effort.

The old cliches that an individual can not be effective on the job when he is taking off-duty courses, or duty requirements prevent, or facilities are not available, and many of the other trite excuses have long since worn thin. In isolated cases at a particular location, they may be applicable; but for the individual who has over five years service and has done little or nothing to meet the Army's goal, they represent a shallow excuse for doing nothing.

To paraphrase President Kennedy's inaugural remark—ask not what the Army can do for you, but rather ask, what can I do for the Army.

The opportunity is there, the time is now! Cry not in the darkness, when one candle will light the way. The candle can be lit by a little self-analysis and hard work.

Col M. T. Villanti, MPC
Chief, Military Police Branch, OPD

For the story of how one man lit the candle (on both ends), see the feature article beginning on page 5.—Ed.

* * *

I would like to take this opportunity to let my former friends in the Corps know that I am associated with Platt Pontiac, 3261-Phillips Highway, Jacksonville, Florida.

Lt Col Joseph A. Dionne (Ret)
2204 Hirsch Ave.
Jacksonville 16, Florida

COVER STORY

This month's cover reflects the military policeman "on the gate." The JOURNAL fully realizes the importance of the tactical and combat support roles of the military police, but also believes recognition is due the many who serve at the gates throughout the Free World. The gate personnel do the job day and night, in all kinds of weather and under the most careful scrutiny. Their duties require knowledge, firmness, diplomacy and vigilance. They are on display for all to see and to respect. In the cover photo, then Pvt Phillip J. Place mans a gate at Fort Gordon, Georgia. With this cover, the JOURNAL salutes the many of all services performing this necessary function wherever they may be. (US ARMY PHOTO by William P. Garbutt)

Recently, the officers and men of this unit participated in a unique and extremely worthwhile sample blood donation program for The Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore. Under the direction of Dr. Ronald G. Davidson, Department of Pediatrics of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and assisted by Capt Lawrence Awalt, M. C. of this unit, blood samples were taken from the officers and men for a research program on enzymes. The entire program is under the leadership of Dr. Barton Childs, Professor of Pediatrics of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Maj John S. Revelle (USAR)
200 MP Bn (Stockade)
Maryland Army National Guard

* * *

"EYES ONLY" — RETIRED PERSONNEL

The JOURNAL continues to welcome articles on the activities of retired personnel. Please send pictures and material so that your friends—active and retired—can keep up to date on your location and other items of interest. Join with us to increase the scope and appeal of the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL.—Ed.

NEW MPA COUNCIL MEMBERS ELECTED



Shown above are newly elected members of the MPA Executive Council (L to R): Maj Harold M. Schwiebert, US Army Military Police School; 1st Sgt Robert E. Middleton, 4th Training Regiment (MP), USATC, and SFC George E. McCraney, MP Company, USAG, all of Fort Gordon, Georgia. Leaving the Council because of change of station were: Maj Henry H. Gerecke, 1st Sgt John S. Lineberry and MSgt Robert S. Payne.

W74R7L-7195-0003 (1987)
ACCESSIONED

BULLETIN BOARD

EXTRACTS FROM TPMG NEWSLETTER

MP MARKING OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLE "SCOUT": The body configuration of the "SCOUT" precludes marking this vehicle as outlined in paragraph 19, C 8, AR 746-2300-1. We have initiated action to develop and establish acceptable MP markings for this vehicle to insure proper standardization and uniformity of military police vehicle markings. As soon as a decision is reached, all commands will be advised immediately and it will be included in a change to AR 746-2300-1.

MP BRASSARDS: The new type MP brassard with shoulder loops is an item of standard issue through normal supply channels (Federal Stock No. 8455-818-8826). A change to AR 670-5 illustrating this new brassard will be published shortly. The adoption of the new type brassard does not automatically apply to the Armed Forces Police. The AFPD brassard, to date, remains unchanged as covered in paragraph 152 and illustrated in Figure 96, AR 670-5. However a proposal to adopt the new type brassard with shoulder loops for standard use by AFPD's is currently under active consideration by a joint service committee now meeting on this subject.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY OFFERS DEGREE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, with a branch in Springfield, Massachusetts, has announced a new police program leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in the field of Law Enforcement. The program of instruction includes English, Economics, Government, History, Psychology, Sociology, Science and Mathematics, as well as a broad coverage of professional police courses. In all, 130 semester hours are required to fulfill degree requirements. For further information, interested personnel should write Northeastern University, ATTENTION: University College — Department of Law Enforcement and Security, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Department of the Army has not contracted for student attendance at Northeastern University for the purpose of obtaining a degree at government expense. However, military police personnel who find that the curriculum offered by Northeastern University meets their desires for a BS Degree should consider applying under AR 621-5 for "BOOTSTRAP" attendance at the University. For personnel stationed in the vicinity of Northeastern University, the school offers a wide variety of evening courses in Law Enforcement and Security, which can be credited toward a BS Degree.

* * *

TOE CHANGES: TOE 300-24, Consolidated Change Table, dated 19 October 1962, incorporates changes to the following military police tables of organization and equipment:

TOE 19-27E, CI (Draft), Armored Division Military Police Company or Infantry Division Military Police Company or Mechanized Division Military Police Company.

TOE 19-29D, C2 Armored Division Military Police Company, 1 May 1960.

TOE 19-36E, C2, Hq & Hq Detachment, Military Police Battalion, Army, 10 February 1961.

TOE 19-37E, CI, Military Police Company, Corps, Airborne Corps, or Army, 10 February 1961.

TOE 19-47E, CI, Military Police Escort Guard Company, 3 January 1961.

TOE 19-56E, C2, Hq & Hq Detachment, Military Police Battalion, 2 June 1961.

TOE 19-57E, CI, Military Police Company, 2 June 1961.

TOE 19-67E, CI (Draft), Airborne Division Military Police Company.

TOE 19-217D, C3, Military Police Company, Post, Camp, or Station, 31 July 1957.

TOE 19-237D, CI, Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company, 21 February 1958.

TOE 19-247C, CI Military Police Guard Company, 7 June 1957.

TOE 19-256D, C3, Hq & Hq Company, Military Police Prisoner of War Camp, 3 March 1958.

TOE 19-316D, C2, Hq & Hq Company, Military Police Battalion, Stockade, or Rehabilitation Training Center, 4 June 1958.

TOE 19-500D, C2, Military Police Service Organization, 2 June 1960.

Field distribution of TOE 300-24 was made by Department of the Army on 14 December 1962. Commanders and operating provost marshals are urged to obtain a copy of this TOE in order to preclude delays in promotions to upgraded positions.

TOE REVISIONS: TOE revisions are made within the CDC system. In the case of Military Police Corps TOE actions, the Military Police Combat Developments Agency performs the normal scheduled review of 19 series TOEs and incorporates the required changes. OPMG performs DA level review, when requested.

OPMG and the Military Police Combat Developments Agency maintain a file on all 19 series TOEs. These files contain comments pertaining to the TOEs prepared by using units and are the basis for revision of TOEs.

Request that comments pertaining to TOEs prepared by using units be forwarded, through command channels, to Commanding General, Combat Developments Command, with information copies to OPMG and the Military Police Combat Developments Agency, through technical channels.

Don't TALK about what is wrong with your TOE — WRITE it.

MAJ GEN RALPH J. BUTCHERS
The Provost Marshal General

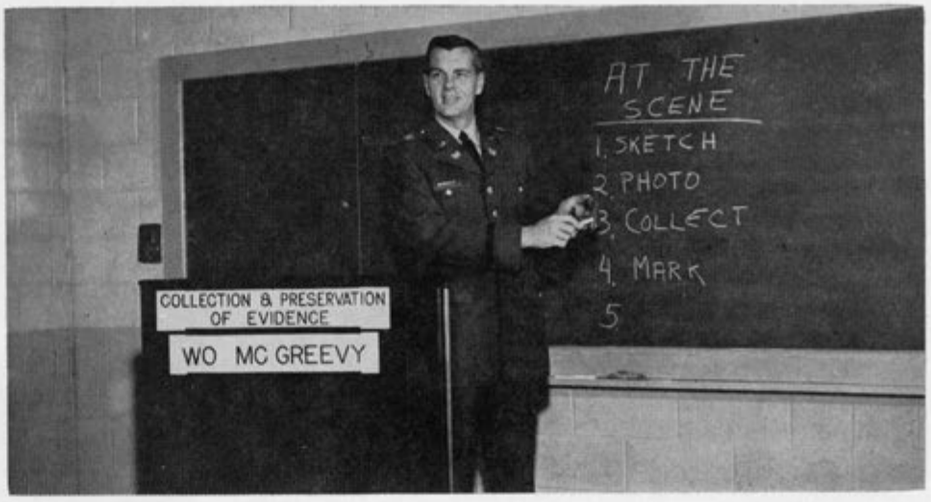
* * *

Retired military police personnel interested in employment in the security field may contact Mr. Theodore "Ted" H. Schofield, Assistant Projects Manager, Federal Guard Service, Inc., 66 South P Street, Livermore, California (447-8578 or 447-8585). Major Schofield (MPC-Ret), formerly was with the US Army Military Police School, and subsequently retired as PM, Fort Mason, California.

* * *

The JOURNAL salutes the following honor graduates of the Military Police Training Companies, 4th Training Regiment (MP), USATC, Fort Gordon, Georgia; Pvt Jerry M. Autry, Co F; Pvt Larry R. Veeder, Co I; Pvt Edward W. Cavanaugh, Co C, and Pvt Frederick Lee, Jr., Co G.

END



(Left) ON THE PLATFORM— Warrant Officer McGreevy explains the intricacies of collection and preservation of evidence during a session at the US Army Military Police School at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

THE "THIRD DEGREE"

. . . and Mr. (WO) McGREEVY

BY MAJOR ADAIR A. SMITH
Editor, Military Police Journal

"Self Help" is a popular expression these days. Whether painting a barracks or building a training area, guidance . . . and support . . . frequently come in "self help" packages available to all commanders. The theory is valid. Results have been good. So good in fact that many individuals have long since used it through personal application with equal success. A case in point: Civilian — Private — Sergeant — Student — Reservist — First Sergeant — Criminal Investigator — Student — Professor — Warrant Officer — Criminal Investigation Instructor (in that order) Thomas J. McGreevy, now a member of the staff of the US Army Military Police School, at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Amid oft heard wails and laments of . . . "no opportunity for advancement" . . . "too little time for home study" . . . and "where do I go from here?"; comes now proof that military personnel of high caliber can 1) continue to progress professionally, and 2) attain a high educational level. And in this case, advancement and learning were realized in the military police career field with specialization in Criminal Investigation. Warrant Officer McGreevy has thirteen and a half years of active service, and three years in the reserve. During this period he has progressed from Private to Warrant Officer, and from the 2-year college undergraduate level to a BS Degree in Law Enforcement Administration, and to a Masters Degree which lacks only a final draft thesis for completion.

Obviously, this case history is not unique. Others have similar records. But his self-application, and foresight in recognizing available opportunities make the story worth telling. And the story may open new doors to those concerned with their own progress. So here's the way one man fashioned an individual "bootstrap" and became a professional in the finest sense of the word.

Warrant Officer McGreevy was born on 18 January 1928 in Lowell, Massachusetts, the son of a Lowell police officer. He was inducted into the Army in September of 1946, and went to Italy with the 88th Infantry Division. He enlisted in the Army for 18 more months while overseas, and was wearing Sergeant's stripes upon his return to the "states." He was discharged in April of 1948.

He then attended Boston University for two years, *taking advantage of the "GI Bill" program.* He also *remained in the active reserve, attended meetings, went on active duty for short tours whenever possible, took extension courses,* and was promoted to SFC as Sergeant Major of his regiment.

Continued

"BOOTSTRAP" PROGRAM AVAILABLE TO WO & EM

The "degree completion" program is available to WO and EM, as well as commissioned officers. C4, AR 621-5 contains eligibility prerequisites and indicates the agencies responsible for selection of applicants under the program. The Change also contains the application procedure.

When the Korean conflict took a turn for the worse in December of 1950, he volunteered for extended active duty. After being promoted to Master Sergeant while on recruiting duty in Boston, he served at Fort Dix, New Jersey, as a First Sergeant, Operations Sergeant and Platoon Sergeant.

Warrant Officer McGreevy was first exposed to criminal investigation when he became Administrative NCO of the 17th Criminal Investigation Detachment in Brooklyn. The "exposure" proved to be "serious" and he *made application for the criminal investigators' course* at the US Army Military Police School. He attended the course during March-June 1953, graduating as honor student.

Next stop? Munich, Germany, where he worked as an investigator — and incidentally — on one occasion recovered $239,000.00 worth of stolen Army equipment. While in Europe, he *attended the special course for criminal investigators* at the University of Vienna, and also *completed Extension Courses* from the Department of Non-Resident Instruction, MP School. McGreevy then returned stateside to Fort Devens for three more years of interesting service in the criminal investigative field.

In 1958, he *applied for college training* when the program for enlisted personnel was announced, and was selected for attendance at Michigan State University by the Office of the Provost Marshal General. He compiled a grade average of 3.86 (All A's would result in a 4.0 average), the best average in the University's School of Police Administration. While still an undergraduate, he *applied for the graduate school* and was accepted. He completed all graduate course work prior to his transfer to Fort Gordon, the "Home of the Military Police Corps." During his last year at the University, he was appointed to the faculty of the Department of Business Services and taught business communications courses to undergraduates. Also while at Michigan State, he *applied for appoimtnent as a warrant officer* in the criminal investigative field. His appointment was approved while he was serving as a member of the Criminal Investigation Committee at the MP School.

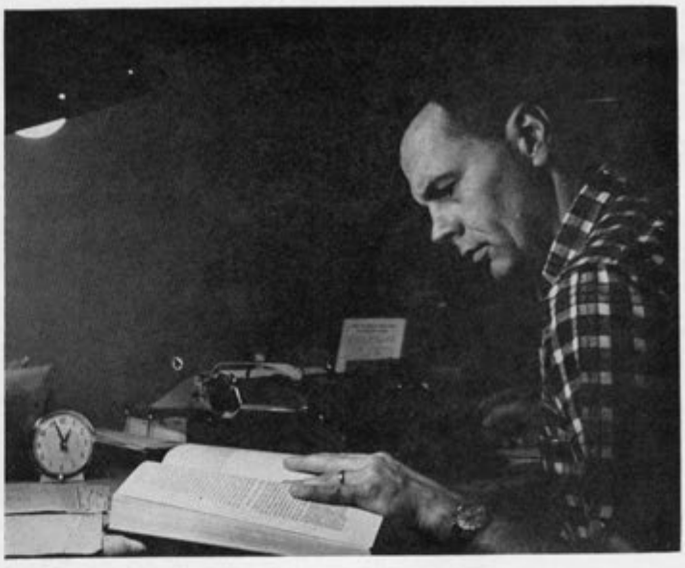
Joint Task Force Eight, Johnston Island, was the next stop for the "McGreevy Express." He spent ten month TDY as the only criminal investigator on the Island during the nuclear testing program. While there, he also at various times served as Adjutant, Protocol Officer, J-2, Provost Marshal and Confinement Officer. He then returned to Fort Gordon and resumed his duties as an instructor in the Department of Specialized Instruction, US Army Military School.

McGreevy's progress on the military scene has not been at the expense of the "home front." His wife, Doris and their four children Patricia, Eileen, Tommy and Brian occupy the McGreevy quarters at Fort Gordon. And a fifth child is expected this year.

So that's the story of Thomas J. McGreevy. Proof that diligence and recognition of opportunity pay off in the military . . . and evidence of horizons unlimited in the criminal investigation field of the Army's Military Police Corps.

Oh yes . . . one more thing: The "Third Degree"? Well with two "sheepskins" in his pocket, that only leaves the Third (Doctors) Degree. And for McGreevy . . . it will be a breeze.

END



(Above) IN QUARTERS—The "midnight oil" burns again as McGreevy reviews the latest addition to his home library.

SHORTAGE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS

What are you doing in your command as Provost Marshal, CID Detachment Commander, or as a Criminal Investigator to recruit new personnel for the CID?

We still have a shortage of Criminal Investigators in both enlisted and warrant officer grades. Our investigator strength as of 30 November 1962 was as follows:

ENLISTED (MOS 953)			WO (MOS 951A)		
ACT	AUTH	SHORT	ACT	AUTH	SHORT
454	663	-209	436	530	-94

Available information indicates that our enlisted investigator strength will be under 400 by June 1963. We want to reverse this trend so that by June 1963 there will be at least 485 accredited enlisted investigators, with a goal of attaining an authorized strength of 718 by June 1964.

We also have a goal to attain an authorized strength of 559 warrant officer investigators by June 1964.

Our goals can be reached if everyone will "pitch in," put his "shoulder to the wheel," and make an honest and sincere effort to recruit new applicants for the CID program.

Spread the word about CID career opportunities to personnel in other branches. Tell them about the CID and how it operates as the oldest criminal investigative agency of the three Armed Services. Tell them how a career in the CID will be professionally challenging.

MAJ GENERAL RALPH J. BUTCHERS
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

"Ironmen" Observe Homecoming



BY LT ABRAHAM A. GREENSPAN

501st MP Company

Fort Hood, Texas

The officers and men of the 501st Military Police Company celebrated their return to Fort Hood, Texas on December 18, 1962 with a "coffee call." The 501st participated in a STRAC Mobility Exercise with the rest of the Division to Fort Stewart, Georgia during the Cuban crisis. The first contingent of the unit moved to Fort Stewart on October 25, 1962, only four days after their return from Oxford, Mississippi. A second contingent moved on October 28, 1962, and the entire unit closed in at Fort Stewart on November 12, 1962, in support of "Old Ironsides," the steel age.

The men of the Company furthered their experience in loading and moving men and equipment which had started with the Oxford airlift. The moves were accomplished smoothly within short periods of time reflecting the high degree of training and morale of the unit.

During their stay at Fort Stewart, the "IRONMEN" continued their training and performed regular military police duties within the confines of the reservation as well as town patrol in Savannah, Georgia, and towns contiguous to the reservation. The unit was lauded for their performance of duty and professionalism by Savannah groups, and were honored with a dance in their honor at the Savannah USO.

On November 26, 1962, President Kennedy visited Fort Stewart and the 1st Armored Division to express his appreciation for a job "well done." President Kennedy was accompanied by Generals Taylor, Wheeler, and Powell, as well as General LeMay of the Air Force, Admiral Dennison of the Navy, and many other high military and civilian dignitaries.

(Above right) The welcome home celebration of the 501st Military Police Company begins as the officers of the unit gather around the "welcome home" cake with Lt Col Marvin D. Oberman, 1st Armored Division doing the "cutting." From left to right, shown in the photographs are Lieutenant Greenspan, Captain Holloway, Colonel Oberman, Major Cook, Captain Hensley, Lieutenant Williams and CWO Sutter.

The Commander-in-Chief reviewed an impressive static display of mobile equipment, armament and manpower. He gave a highly eloquent speech now known to all, and thereafter, proceeded to watch a physical proficiency demonstration at a confidence course.

The members of the 501st were ably supported by the Fort Stewart MP Detachment as well as 100 military police from the 4th Training Regiment (MP), USATC, and the Military Police Company, US Army Garrison, both of Fort Gordon, Georgia. A reinforced mechanized infantry company lent further support. The units provided security and escorts for the Commander-in-Chief in close coordination with members of the Secret Service and greatly contributed to the achievement of a truly memorable occasion for all the members of "Old Ironsides."

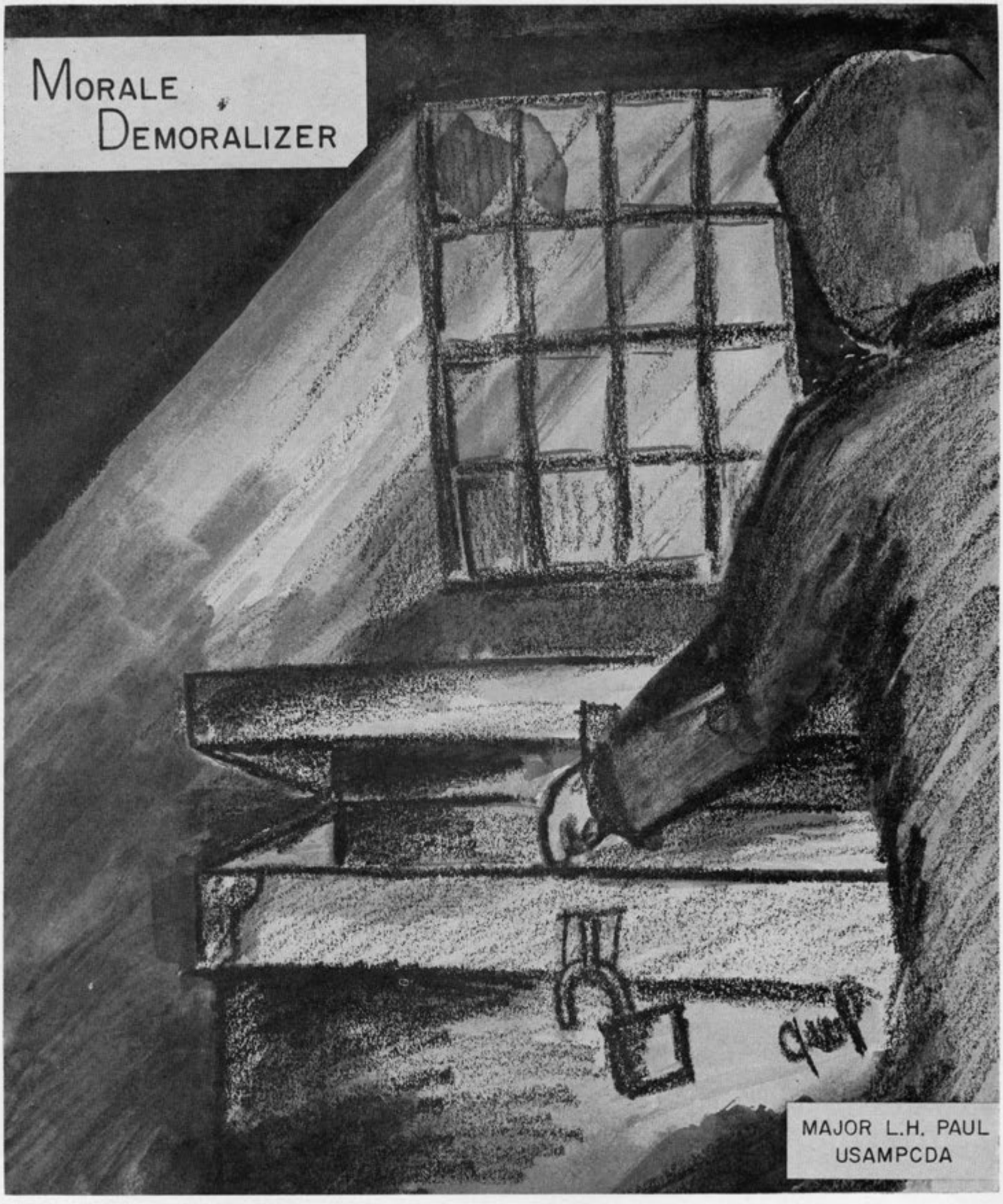
Elements of the Company moved to Florida with infantry and armored battalions participating in intensive amphibious training, stressing the operations of the military police during amphibious landings and deployment of troops, armament and equipment. Thereafter, the Division began the journey to Fort Hood, and on December 8, 1962, the first elements of the unit returned to Hood, while the 3rd Platoon of the "IRONMEN" moved to Florida where they participated in amphibious training tactical missions and then loaded on LSTs at Port Everglades. After a sea voyage "around the horn," the 3rd Platoon arrived at Beaumont, Texas on 16 December 1962. The following day they closed into Hood after providing highways escort to a mechanized infantry and armored Battalion, ending the period of mobility training and causing Lt Col Marvin D. Oberman, Provost Marshal, 1st Armored Division, to remark: "I am very proud to be associated with the 501st Military Police Company, as you have certainly done an outstanding job and I don't mind telling you that during all my years in the Military Police Corps, I have never seen a better combat military police unit."

The "coffee call" was attended by all of the unit's officers with Colonel Oberman presiding over the activities which included the cutting of a massive cake inscribed "Welcome Home members of the 501st Military Police Company."

Distinguished visitors for this event included Col Marion C. Miller, Fort Hood Provost Marshal; Col George A. Bieri, Provost Marshal III Corps; Lt Col W. C. Neumann, Jr., Provost Marshal, 2nd Armored Division; Lt Col Earl E. Milburn, Commander of the 720th Military Police Battalion, and other honored guests belonging to military police units at Fort Hood, Texas.

END

MORALE DEMORALIZER



MAJOR L.H. PAUL
USAMPCDA

Experienced, proven troop leaders will advise you that there are many factors which contribute toward a high state of morale in an organization. Normally, they would include a good mess hall, timely delivery of mail, the officers' interest in the men, being paid promptly on payday, proportionate allocation of duties, etc. These contributing factors may be found in almost every publication devoted to leadership. All of us have read manuals and other publications regarding the leader and we have profited from them.

But where can we find a manual that covers the disintegration of the morale of the unit?

As a military police officer, it is my opinion that one of the most damaging acts to morale, to the individual or collectively as a unit, is to suffer the loss of personal property

through barracks larceny. The victim loses confidence in his barracks mates and he will hold them all in suspicion until the perpetrator has been identified.

Should a series of thefts occur in the unit, then suspicion like chain lightning, runs throughout the command with the resultant loss of morale and efficiency. At this point the commander faces a somewhat grim situation. All eyes are turned his way and each pair silently say, "What are you doing about it?"

The offender is sometimes identified and appropriately punished. But seldom are the valuables and money returned in whole. The victim will never again look on his fellow soldiers as being fully trustworthy. Something intangible is lost each time a barracks larceny occurs, something that can never be fully recaptured. A character is scarred. A man's belief is shaken.

Today's commanders receive replacements with approximately 20 to 25 weeks in the Army. Many are inexperienced in the ways of the world. While mature in body, some are not necessarily mature in emotion, thought, and action. All of us pass through that crucible of experience that hardens and makes wise, but it is unnecessary that it must always be done the hard way.

Most of the young men have lived at home, having a room of their own or sharing the room with a brother. They are accustomed to tossing a wallet or watch on the chest of drawers. They did not lock their closets nor place padlocks on the other containers holding their clothes and belongings. They have formed habits which are very natural to the way of living at that time. These same habits in the military service become an invitation to larceny.

Our first hurdle then is retraining and orientation without reflecting adversely on thousands of men who are basically honest. To refer to the whole as "a bunch of crooks" is inaccurate and misleading. Only a small minority engage in illegal acts and their shadow should not fall on the majority.

To make a point, we must return to a principle of criminal investigation, i.e., to commit a crime two factors *must* be present. These factors are "desire" and "opportunity."

Only prolonged therapy can alter or change the "desire" factor. In some instances therapy has no value and the individual continues with the unnatural "desire."

This leaves us with but one factor with which we can concern ourselves and take action against, that of "opportunity." We can reduce the "opportunity" factor considerably. The action taken must be positive as opposed to perfunctory.

Obviously, any action taken should be that action which will reduce or preclude barracks larcenies in the command.

Our first step is to understand the naive personality we receive as a replacement. He is not at fault; he is simply accustomed to living in an unregimented and filial role. Take the time to orient the replacement during the first two or three days in the unit. Conduct your orientation in a friendly, considerate, sincere atmosphere. Standing behind a lecturn and going through the motions will accomplish little more than the waste of time.

He must be told that we can't leave watches on the shelf in the latrine; that a wallet in the hip pocket of trousers is all right when the trousers are worn, but not when draped over a chair or footlocker when the individual is absent or asleep; that cheap locks can be easily picked and hinges removed with simple tools; that cameras and other valuables should not be left in the glove compartments of automobiles; that packages should not be left in sight on the seat of automobiles when the vehicle is unattended; that the safest way to secure money is in savings bonds or bank deposits; that trust is a wonderful facet of personality, but not when it is misplaced; and that a company safe is available in emergencies, but the best way is payroll check payment to the bank. Reduce the "opportunity" and the "desire" cannot be readily fulfilled.

At Fort _____, we were confronted with a series of barracks larcenies in a 500-man detachment. While engaged in the investigation of the offenses and the possible apprehension of the offender, we also undertook a "preventive" course of action. In our Criminal Investigation Detachment, we organized a small group of players with an act and a narrator. Performing before groups of assembled officers and enlisted men, the CID pseudo actors walked through a scene set by the narrator. One individual would slink through a make-believe barracks, picking up trousers, removing the wallet, and slinking out the back door; one opened a cheap lock with a toothpick and helped himself to the contents of a locker; with the aid of a coat hanger, one easily opened a locked wall locker and gained access; and another flashed a large roll of currency and bragged of his winnings in a poker game. As the scene progressed, the "big winner" was strong-armed and rolled in a make-believe alley. The moral is obvious—don't boast in the presence of others the possession of valuables. The man with the "desire" has now been afforded the "opportunity." The act ended with four actors entering the scene and literally carrying off footlockers and wall lockers. Here, we visually brought to the men what can actually occur to the unwary — that a lock, footlocker, or wall locker does not necessarily provide the protection the mind has conjured and that valuables must be secured and "opportunity" curbed or eliminated.

The barracks larceny incidence rate *fell to zero* in that detachment after our presentation.

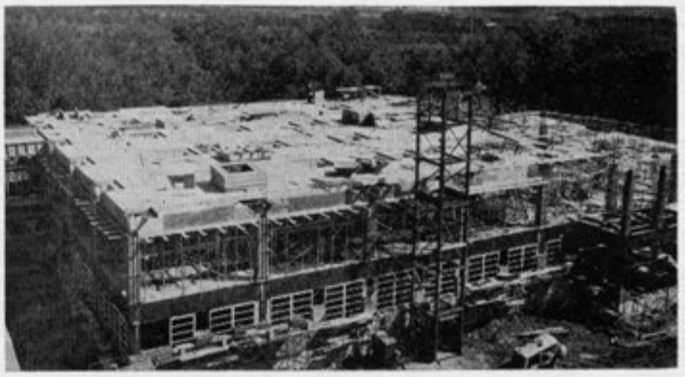
Some commanders are content to apprehend and try the offender by courts-martial; the resultant fine, confinement, or possible discharge from the service is supposed to be an object lesson for all. Presumably, this action will place the fear of punishment in the hearts of the remaining individuals and larcenies will cease in that command. True, this action will deter, but it will only deter the man incarcerated and for that period of time he is confined. This treatment can be compared to the surgeon setting the broken arm, but what have we done to preclude broken arms in the command? Treating the symptoms is an excellent and necessary course of action, but what have we done about the precipitating factors which caused the symptoms? Has capital punishment halted murders? Has the prison sentence of "A" deterred "B" in the commission of a crime? We know those answers—why discuss them?

In addition to appropriately treating the symptoms "after" the offense, take the necessary action "before" the offense to keep the two factors of "desire" and "opportunity" separated. If they never join each other, then an offense will not be committed. Develop character potential in your men and concentrate on the remaining factor "opportunity." Close the crime door of opportunity to the potential offender.

Certainly, an orientation or presentation is not the epitome in crime prevention, but it is a positive step in the right direction and does produce results—results that add to the morale in the unit. Isn't that what we are after?

END





USDB Vocational Industries Building On The Way!

BY SP4 PRESTON E. MAYNARD

The first major building project since 1930, of the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is nearing completion. A two-story, reinforced concrete structure of 52,000 square feet is being erected within the walled area.

The completed building will have a value of about $1 million, according to Lt Col William J. Morrisroe, Director of Supply and Maintenance for the USDB and military liaison officer for the construction project.

Headed by Col Weldon W. Cox, Commandant of the USDB, the project is a vocational training vehicle for prisoner rehabilitation. Because the project is a training vehicle, the actual cost to the government is the cost of materials, approximately $350,000. The building will house facilities for the vocational training program of the USDB, which includes such trades as tailoring, electrical work, photography, sheet metal work, printing and upholstery.

The new structure will provide space for some facilities now in buildings originally constructed as Army warehouses during the Indian wars some 120 years ago.

The actual construction of the building has been carried out by military prisoners who have received their training in constructional skills while working on the project. Original work began with only 26 prisoners. These men had some knowledge of construction work, but had to be trained in the skilled trades needed. The men also lacked previous experience in reinforced concrete construction processes.

Among the skills which the men have received training in are mechanics, masonry, crane operation, electrical work, plumbing, welding, steel setting, painting and steamfitting.

Of the 26 prisoners originally assigned to the project, only eight are still working, the remainder having been paroled, released from confinement or restored to military duty. A work detail of about 40 men is maintained on the project, with the number fluctuating due to changes in personnel.

Many of the workers who have been released from confinement are now working in the trades which they learned while on the project, according to C. H. Franks, construction supervisor.

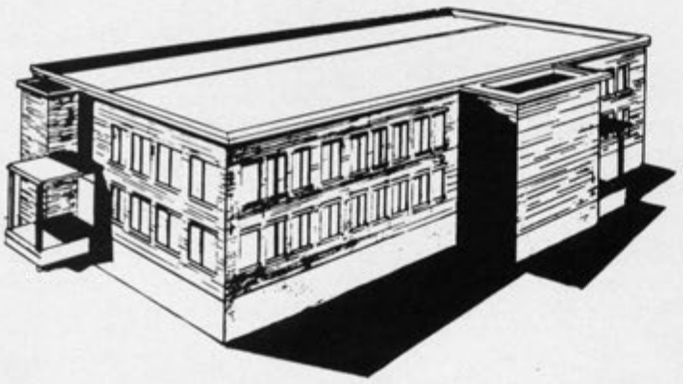
Franks relates that the morale of men working on the project has been high and that the men have been interested in learning the skills involved. He points out that only one disciplinary report has been written in the year and a half which the project has been underway. A problem has been maintaining continuity of personnel, Franks says, due to the turnover of both prisoner personnel and military overseers assigned. At present, five enlisted men are assigned as overseers.

Construction engineer for the project is Lawrence Brown, of the US Bureau of Prisons. Funds for the project were allocated by the Federal Prison Industries of the US Department of Justice. Funding was through the business office, Federal Prison Industries, of the US Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Architects were Neville, Sharp and Simon of Kansas City, Missouri, and consulting engineers were Robert R. Bales and Associates of Kansas City.

Among the equipment which prisoners have installed in the structure are a 500 KVA transformer station—which will be used for all electrical equipment, a dust-collecting system for the building, new paint-spray equipment, a hydraulic lift elevator and roll-type metal doors. A sprinkler system for combustible areas of the building will also be installed by the prisoners.

Colonel Cox, who has maintained much personal interest in the project, regards it as a major contribution toward the rehabilitative goals of the United States Disciplinary Barracks.

END



(Above left) Col Weldon W. Cox, Commandant, USDB, lays Cornerstone for the new structure on 20 July 1962. (Above right) Construction begins, and photo reflects the building at the one-third point of completion. (Left) The artist's conception shows the finished product.

Vietnam Guide

The military police personnel in South Vietnam are extremely proud of their assignment and they have every right to be. We feel that we have the most important job in the Military Police Corps today. Not only are we an integral part of the day to day fight against communism but we are instrumental in providing future doctrine within the Corps on such things as village defense, area control, population control, police intelligence nets and, of course, the military police role in counterinsurgency. I, personally, feel fortunate to be in a position to oversee all of these tasks.

In March and April we are faced with the problem of an almost 100% turnover of military police personnel in Vietnam. Those who arrived a year ago freely admit that they were not wholly prepared for the vital responsibilities they faced. This is understandable because, for the most part, they had very little time even to settle their personal affairs before reporting to the port. They have done their work well, though. They have toiled long and hard in order to lay the ground work for future military police operations in the fight against the Viet Cong.

Their initial handicap is not necessary for their replacements. The more they know about Vietnam and its fight for freedom before they leave the less time they will have to spend "getting their feet on the ground" here. They should be familiar with such tactical terms as "sweep," "clear and hold," "resettlement operation;" they should know what tactical units are known as "Self Defense Corps" of "Civil Guard;" the list could go on and on but the point is they should have a basic knowledge of the fundamentals before they arrive.

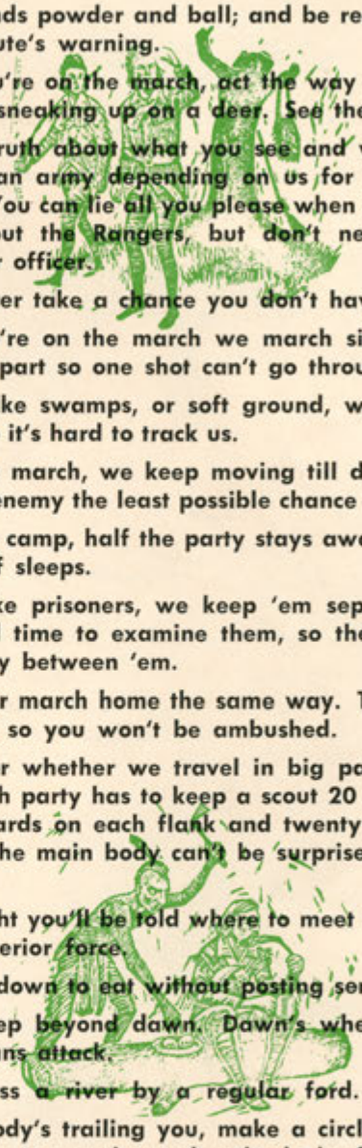
These "fundamentals" are explained in a "Tactics and Techniques" paper published by this Headquarters which should be available in most AG libraries. There has been much written on the customs and traditions of Vietnam. A knowledge of these would be halpful. The novel "Street Without Joy" by Bernard Fall is not only fascinating reading but very educational on French problems during the Indo-China war, many of which, by the way, we find ourselves facing today. The MATA course at Fort Bragg maintains this book on its mandatory reading list. The technical manuals already written on guerrilla warfare provide a base on which material available here could be readily built.

Finally, one of the best summaries of guerrilla warfare appeared in 1759 as "Standing Orders, Rogers Rangers." Although crudely written, it contains much truth which is as much applicable today as it was then. I am attaching a copy for your information. (Next column).

Lt Col Arthur F. Driscoll, Provost Marshal
US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
APO 143, San Francisco, California

INJUN FIGHTIN' — 1759 = COUNTERINSURGENCY 1962

(Robert Rogers (1731-1795), the American frontier soldier, devised these common-sense rules to keep his rangers from getting shot in the back during the irregular fighting of the French and Indian War. These orders—though a bit ungrammatical—could still apply to American soldiers trained to fight in the counterinsurgency war today.)



1. **Don't forget nothing.**
2. **Have your musket clean as a whistle, hatchet scoured, sixty rounds powder and ball; and be ready to march at a minute's warning.**
3. **When you're on the march, act the way you would if you was sneaking up on a deer. See the enemy first.**
4. **Tell the truth about what you see and what you do. There is an army depending on us for correct information. You can lie all you please when you tell other folks about the Rangers, but don't never lie to a Ranger or officer.**
5. **Don't never take a chance you don't have to.**
6. **When we're on the march we march single file, far enough apart so one shot can't go through two men.**
7. **If we strike swamps, or soft ground, we spread out abrest, so it's hard to track us.**
8. **When we march, we keep moving till dark, so as to give the enemy the least possible chance at us.**
9. **When we camp, half the party stays awake while the other half sleeps.**
10. **If we take prisoners, we keep 'em separate till we have had time to examine them, so they can't cook up a story between 'em.**
11. **Don't ever march home the same way. Take a different route so you won't be ambushed.**
12. **No matter whether we travel in big parties or little ones, each party has to keep a scout 20 yards ahead, twenty yards on each flank and twenty yards in the rear, so the main body can't be surprised and wiped out.**
13. **Every night you'll be told where to meet if surrounded by a superior force.**
14. **Don't sit down to eat without posting sentries.**
15. **Don't sleep beyond dawn. Dawn's when the French and Indians attack.**
16. **Don't cross a river by a regular ford.**
17. **If somebody's trailing you, make a circle, come back onto your own tracks, and ambush the folks that aim to ambush you.**
18. **Don't stand up when the enemy's coming against you. Kneel down, lie down, hide behind a tree.**
19. **Let the enemy come till he's almost close enough to touch. Then let him have it and jump out and finish him up with your hatchet.**

Major Robert Rogers 1759

END

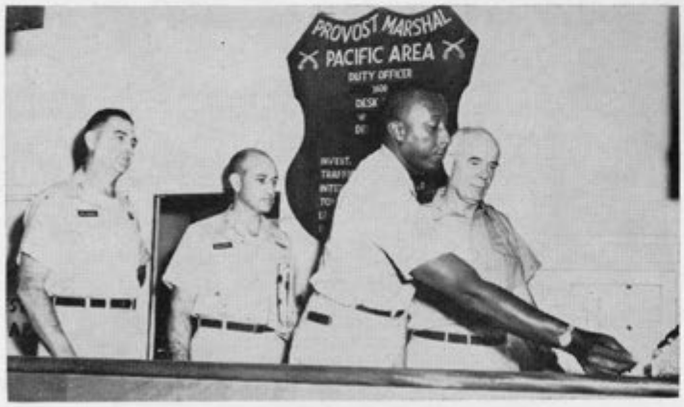
Courtesy TRUE, The Man's Magazine
Copyright 1962, Fawcett Publications, Inc.



Maj Gen Roland H. del Mar, Commanding General, Antilles Command, welcomes General Butchers at San Juan International Airport upon the Provost Marshal General's arrival.



TPMG makes a staff visit to the military police office, USARCSA, Fort Allen, Puerto Rico. Observing are Maj Eugene R. Hudders, PM, USARCSA on the right, and Sergeant Waples, Desk Sergeant.



Desk Sergeant L. Cobbs, 534th MP Co (Svc), explains the Motor Patrol Panel Board to the Provost Marshal General as Col J. L. Salonick, PM, USARCARIB, and Lt Col B. J. Sollitto, Deputy PM, USARCARIB, observe.

GENERAL BUTCHERS

Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers recently completed his second visit to the Caribbean area as Provost Marshal General. He first toured the Antilles Command and then moved on to the Panama area. Mrs. Butchers accompanied the general on the trip.

In Puerto Rico, General Butchers was briefed by Maj General Roland del Mar, Commanding General, ANTCOMD, and later visited the 542d MP Company (Svc) at Fort Buchanan where he lunched with the noncommissioned personnel. He also was briefed on the Puerto Rico Air National Guard by Col Alberto A. Nido, Chief of Staff for Air, PRANG, and met with the Law Enforcement Association of Puerto Rico in addition to his other activities.

In Panama, General Butchers visited the many military police activities on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Canal



SP5 Mailhot and Sgt I. Mundo (left) explain vehicle records maintenance in the 534th as TPMG and Colonel Salonick visit the motor pool.



General Butchers speaks to the senior NCOs of the 542nd MP Co (Svc), Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.



Military police officers of USARCARIB pose in mess jackets with the PMG in a group picture.

IN THE CARIBBEAN

Zone. He also observed the Jungle Warfare Training School at Fort Sherman, the newly created Inter-American Police Academy at Fort Davis, and the MP Section of the USARCARIB SCHOOL at Fort Gulick. The PMG met the Governor of the Canal Zone, Maj Gen Robert J. Fleming (a former classmate at West Point), and the military commanders and civilian leaders in the area.

His Panama tour included sessions with the Canal Zone Law Enforcement Council and the Guardia National of the Republic of Panama. General Butchers also personally presented the first and seventh place awards for the annual worldwide PMG Pistol Team Trophy Match to Sgt Vincent Angus and SP4 Robert Rosenbloom respectively, both of the 534th MP Company (Svc).

END



The Provost Marshal General gets acquainted with a "training aid" at the Jungle Warfare Training Center, Fort Sherman, Canal Zone.



Members of the 542nd MP Co demonstrate a riot control formation for the visiting PMG.



Sgt Ramon L. Ramirez, Desk Sergeant, Fort Brooke, Puerto Rico, shows the PMG the Signal Reminder Board.



General Butchers attends a unit luncheon. (Left to right) Lt Col B. J. Sollitto; TPMG; Capt G. Sockwell, CO, 534th MP Co (Svc), and Colonel Salonick.



Col Bolivar Vallarino, Commandante Jefe, Panama Guardia Nacional, escorts General Butchers through the honor guard at the Carcel Modelo, Panama City.



Military police officers and their ladies pose in Puerto Rico. (Left to right) Maj Stephen H. Parry, CO, 542nd; Mrs. Parry; Maj C. C. Eastham, Asst PM, ANTCOMD; Mrs. Eastham; TPMG; Mrs. R. A. Sandin; Col Marcos A. Zequeira, CO, 124th MP Bn, PRANG; Mrs. R. J. Butchers; Col Ramon A. Sandin, PM, ANTCOMD; Capt James Devitt, MPC, ANTCOMD Information Officer, and Mrs. M. A. Zequeira.

BE A PROFESSIONAL!

BY CAPT JOHN D. COREY, Instructor, US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia
(Prepared while a member of the MP Officer Career Course)

Why am I writing about professionalism? Possibly because every Army man should have a knowledge and a clear understanding of being a true professional in his Army position. Possibly because as an MP officer, I have seen so many cases where Army personnel have overstepped the bounds of propriety, lacked emotional stability, or given little thought to being a TRUE professional soldier.

In the following paragraphs, I will attempt to outline *some* of the attributes that I think all professional soldiers have practiced in the past. These attributes are not the panacea that will turne the military man into a professional overnight, but they do represent the foundation of professionalism. If you study the history of most great leaders, you will find that these attributes contributed to the success of many of them. As you will notice, many of the points apply not only to the military but also to civilians.

It has been axiomatic for years that an Army officer continue to educate and inspire himself with worthwhile reading. Now, in this modern technical Army, spread throughout the ever-changing world, it is becoming increasingly important for all personnel, from privates to generals, to increase their reading. This is particularly true for the modern military policeman, who must keep abreast of current events and the latest police methods. How many books have you read in the past year—of famous men, of military leaders, of great campaigns, of current events, of the newest police procedures?

Personnel in the Military Police Corps have been given a helping hand when it comes to reading. The US Army Military Police School Library has on hand many good books, especially on world affairs and police science, that they will send, on a loan basis to any military policeman, no matter where he is stationed.

Reading, if it occupies only 30 minutes a day, will improve your mind and increase your scope. Don't tell me you haven't the time. Just put a good book in the bathroom — you'll read it!

Study books, service journals, and regulations on leadership, discipline, and customs of the service until they become part of your daily routine. In my opinion, too many customs of the service have been dropped by the wayside: such customs as "No excuse, Sir!", military bugle calls, courtesy visits, attendance of all personnel in the mess for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, military weddings, and many others.

A real professional should know his manuals and regulations forwards and backwards. As a military policeman, how well do you know the 19 series of the Army Field Manuals? When was the last time you read the UCMJ? How well do you know the Post Traffic Regulations that you enforce? Have you ever read the regulation that prescribes the wearing of the uniform? How many people know the authorized size for cap emblems or how a green uniform sleeve is supposed to be pressed? What is the sense of having the FMs, regulations, and customs if they aren't going to be followed? And don't think that the Army is the only concern that has regulations.

Last, but no less important, the professional must study leadership. Read the history of any great leader, civilian or military, and you'll find that leadership is basic in any field. Better yet, study FM 22-100. Don't know what it is? Look it up; it's a good manual.

Army personnel, especially military police, have had a long standing reputation for high standards of personal appearance, but for some reason adherence to these standards has been neglected. Here is a check list by which you may check *your* standards of appearance:

a. Heels run down; shoe leather cracked.
b. Trouser cuffs more than one inch from the top of the heel.
c. Socks faded or hanging around your ankles.
d. Trouser waist 34 while your waist is 37!
e. Belt buckle unshined (both sides).
f. Shirt sleeves frayed; collar too tight.
g. Uniform shiny because you don't use a pressing cloth.
h. Blouse sleeves too short.
i. Uniform old and frayed.
j. Blouse waist 34—your waist 37.
k. Insignia improperly worn.
l. Head gear faded, not brushed, in need of an oil change.
m. Fatigues faded, patched, unfit for wear.
n. Hair untouched by barber's hands for more than a week.
o. Posture sloppy, with shoulders drooping and chin down.

How did you score on this inspection? If your reply was "yes" to any one point, you are not a professional. You are always on parade. There is no excuse whether in uniform or in civilian attire—for you to look less that well groomed, with neatly pressed clothes of proper hang and fit.

One of the many things which has served to lower our standards, reduce our homogeneity, and prevent our assimilation of the best in military esprit from older military men is the fact that altogether too many of us are forced to live off post. We have a tendency to become too much like factory workers; we put on the uniform like a work suit for an 8-hour shift, then return home to shed it — and the Army as well. As Douglas Southall Freeman once said, "You can make a *living* in 40 hours a week. But you cannot make a *career* in just 40 hours a week"!

Being a professional also includes the spouse. The military city needs not only your support, but also the support of your family. Post activities such as Gray Ladies, Thrift Shop, Post Chapel, and club functions are just a few of the things that *all* personel should support.

There is an old story that when a civilian gets into trouble, he is just another troublemaker, but when an Army man gets into trouble, he causes criticism of the Army as a whole. The Army man must be both an outstanding soldier and a solid citizen. The professional man should engage in various civil activities. But the best way he can bring honor to himself and to his organization is simply to dress, behave and maintain the bearing that can bring only respect from the grand paymaster, Mr. Taxpayer.

All military men, whether US, RA, or NG, must make the decision to be professionals and to do their jobs in a professional manner, whether it be for six months or thirty years. Our rapidly changing world and our modern, technical Army need truly professional soldiers. Can you count yourself among them?

END

Colonel Andrick . . retires



Col Edwin L. Andrick (center), PM of Second US Army since December 1959, receives the Legion of Merit culminating 30 years of military service. Lt Gen John S. Upham, Jr., Army Commander, presents the award as Mrs. Andrick observes the ceremony at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. (US ARMY PHOTOGRAPH)

Col Edwin L. Andrick receives the Legion of Merit on the eve of his retirement after 30 years of military service. Lt Gen John S. Upham, Jr., Second Army Commander, presented the medal to Colonel Andrick who had served as Second Army Provost Marshal since December 1959.

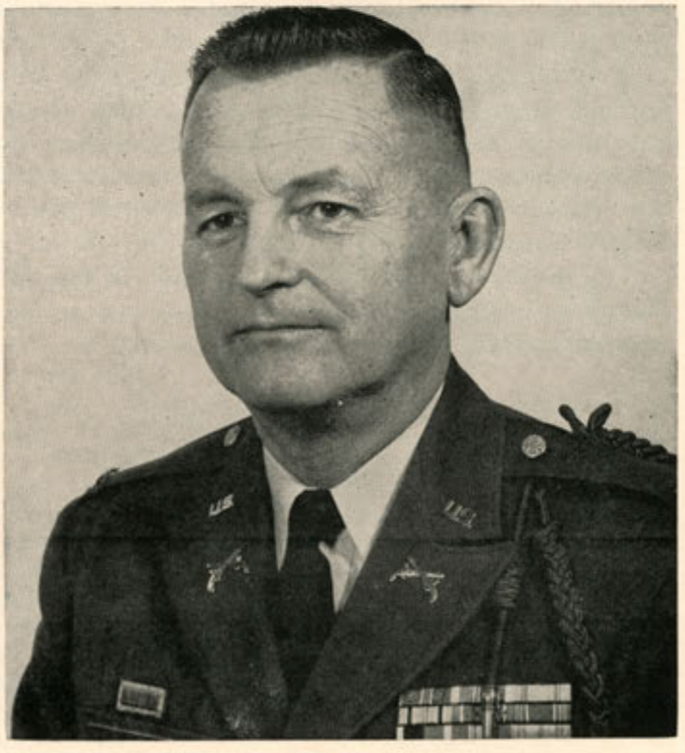
Colonel Andrick was cited for meritorious service since October 1953. During the intervening years he had served as Deputy Provost Marshal, Seventh US Army, Europe; Chief, Installations Division, G-4, Continental Army Command; and Deputy Provost Marshal, United Nations Command and Eighth US Army.

Prior to entering active duty, Colonel Andrick was superintendent of public schools at Halstead, Kansas. He received his commission as second lieutenant while attending Kansas State University where he earned his Master of Science degree.

He has attended the Army War College, Command and General Staff College, and the Provost Marshal School. Colonel Andrick and his wife, Mildred, will reside at Laurel Pines Apartments, Laurel, Maryland.

END

Colonel Watts . . New Second Army PM



Col James K. Watts

Col James K. Watts has assumed duties as Provost Marshal for Second US Army. He joins the Second Army staff following a 13-month tour of duty as Provost Marshal at Headquarters Eighth US Army in Korea.

A veteran of 21 years military service, Colonel Watts is a graduate of the University of Oregon, where he earned his Bachelor of Science degree. Prior to entering the Armed Forces, Colonel Watts was employed by the Oregon Board of Education as an instructor in athletics and later as a principal.

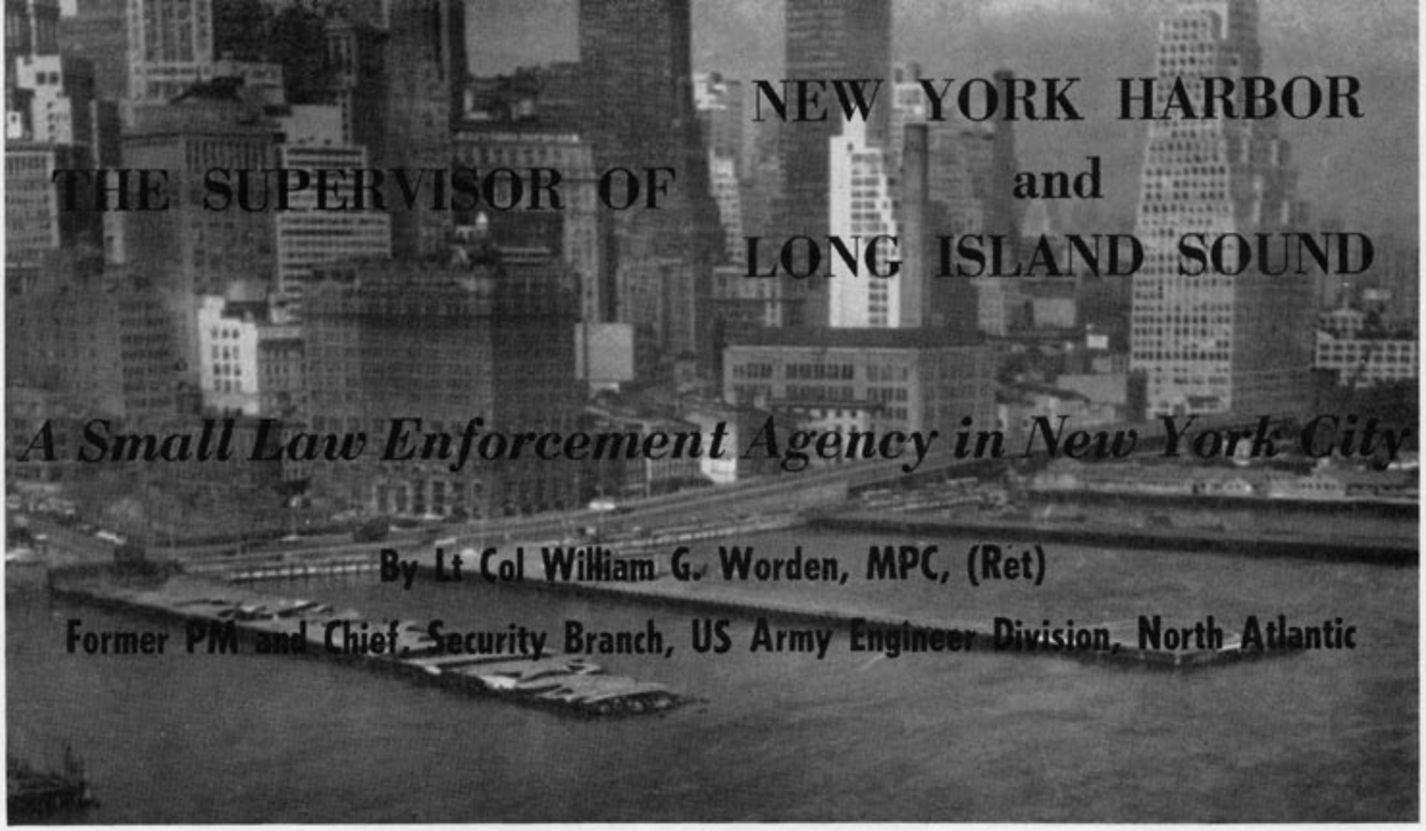
In the early stages of World War II, Colonel Watts served as Headquarters Commandant and Company Commander of Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Division in Europe and the Mediterranean Theater. He participated in the major campaigns in Central Europe, Southern France, Rome-Arno, Naples and Ardennes-Alsace. He earned the Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

He has also served as Provost Marshal at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Provost Marshal, Headquarters XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina; and has served in several associated capacities in the Office of the Provost Marshal General in Washington.

Colonel Watts is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, Provost Marshal School and the Army Management School.

Colonel and Mrs. Watts make their home at 7540 Will Street, Fort Meade. He is a member of Laurel Masonic Lodge #13 in Laurel, Maryland.

END



THE SUPERVISOR OF NEW YORK HARBOR and LONG ISLAND SOUND

A Small Law Enforcement Agency in New York City

By Lt Col William G. Worden, MPC, (Ret)
Former PM and Chief, Security Branch, US Army Engineer Division, North Atlantic

(Editor's Note—In last month's JOURNAL, the author presented the first of a comprehensive article in two parts dealing with law enforcement in New York City's harbor and Long Island Sound. Specifically, the author invited attention to the problem of water polution and the dumping of debris into the navigable waters of New York Harbor. In Part I, the writer described Army Engineer organization and responsibilities, related the duties and legal basis for the Supervisor of New York Harbor and Long Island Sound and explained the military police function and organization. The author also pointed out the vast area of patrol operations, discussed pollution and debris problems resulting from the great size of New York City and noted laws providing for punishment of persons illegally depositing debris or refuse into the waters. In Part II, the writer begins with a discussion of the New Procedures initiated to improve operations and enforcement capability.)

PART II

Let me discuss in general terms some of the management improvements that are now in the mill. Just as New York City is cooperating with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the United States for solution to the city's sewage problem, I feel that progress in our area can be effected by closer and quicker contact with other interested law enforcement agencies, the boating industry, boat owners, and the public. Whenever we have asked for it, we have always received excellent cooperation from members of the United Satets Coast Guard; the New York City, State, and local police departments; from the United States Power Squadrons, and from members of industrial and private boating associations and clubs. Many of these groups are most eager to help and are devoted to the preservation of the beauty of our navigable waters and local harbors. Maj Troy D. Scearce, MPC, Chief, Law Enforcement and Security Branch, is establishing closer contact with them and is building a communications system that will permit talking with local law enforcement agencies, commercial and private boatmen, quickly and directly. It is now possible for boats with radios to contact the Supervisor of New York Harbor Patrol by using 2182—The Calling and Distress Frequency or by ship to shore phone at their Caven Point, New Jersey Headquarters—HEnderson 3-6110 (Area Code 201). It is hoped that articles such as this will stimulate interest leading to the prompt reporting of violations for better future service and protection.

In reorganizing the Supervisor of the New York Harbor and Long Island Sound patrol within the Security and Law Enforcement Branch of the New York District, the operation has been placed under trained police officers. This and other organizational changes were made to provide better control, coordination, and more effective supervision over the patrol and investigative functions. The operation of boats, be they for pleasure or business, is demanding on the purse. A study of costs indicated that too much of the funds were being absorbed by the maintenance and operation of patrol boats. If this cost could be reduced, fuller police and administrative services could be attained. To save money, to enable hiring of additional competent police officers, steps had to be taken to reduce those costs. By adjustments within the District's boat resources, it was possible to move to smaller boats that were more economical to operate. Boat patrols that were being employed during periods of low incidence occurrence were discontinued or rescheduled. Operating personnel were advised to reduce overhead and to provide 3-man crews for patrol boats. Within the latitude permitted by boat exchanges and equipment that had to be retained, plant and operating expenses were reduced 18%. These management modifications permitted the

hiring of 16 additional people making possible increased vehicle patrols of shore regions and greater personnel support in harbor patrol, investigation, and communications activities.

To attract well-qualified personnel it is essential to have an organization that not only has an adequate pay scale, but which also offers an opportunity for advancement and a feeling of accomplishment. The new organizational alignment recognizes these factors and provides a ladder for in section advancement. Sound procedures and written operational instructions have been developed and added to during the last year.

Plans were made and carried out to conduct training courses during the winter months of decreased harbor traffic. All patrol personnel attended police courses of one and two week duration given on harbor law enforcement.

By law[6] permits are required for the dumping of debris and waste products within the surrounding waters of New York City. These permits and others for construction work in and adjacent to navigable waters of the United States are issued by the Permits Branch of the New York District and copies are forwarded to the Harbor Patrol Section for use in performing inspections and surveillance.

Improvements in methods to be utilized in the enforcement of dumping permits were proposed. In short, the old procedures consisted basically of three methods with variations effected by their combination. One method entailed keeping one or more boats out at the dumping areas then in operation. Upon arrival, tugs, permits and scows were inspected. A second system placed an inspector aboard departing tugs and scows to assure arrival at the proper dumping area. In addition, tugs and scows were followed and positions recorded. These systems gave information and provided some surveillance, but the data gathered was difficult to consolidate and interpret.

Data intelligence, advance information of tug movements, and daily assignments of patrols needed more productive association for more efficient dispatch of patrols and personnel to areas where needed. Breakdowns of boats and shortages of personnel due to sickness and leaves had to be overcome by improved advance and contingency planning based on experience. Alertness and versatility are mandatory in preventing additional blank spots in a task which already cannot be adequately performed with all our forces. In many respects we are analogous to a man holding his hand over a rupture in a water pipe.

6. — 33 USC 401 and 443
Oil Pollution Act of 1961 (PL 87-167)

Besides recommendations pertaining to work shifts and time off, and in radio voice procedure, the survey suggested additional inspection variations:

"a. Dumping permits should require tugs and scows upon departing to report by radio or telephone to the Supervisor of the Harbor Section giving their location, destination, and estimated time of arrival at the dump area. This will aid in checking movements in route and assist in detecting those that are illegal. Further the dumping permit should require the tug to report upon reaching one or more locations enroute and upon return to its starting point. This will permit verifying elapsed time with the distance to and from the dump area."

"b. Fuller use of radar and radio direction finders by patrol boats in tracking and checking movements of tugs and scows during inclement weather."

"c. Fuller use of stationary and moving check-points. For example, a patrol boat is stationed at the Narrows or off Throggs Neck. Notation is made of the time and registration number of the passing tugs and scows and notation is made of this same information on return. As the travel time to and from the dump area could be determined, short dumps could be detected by elapsed time. There should be occasions when an additional patrol boat at the dump area is employed. Barges and tows being checked on arrival to assure that no partial dumping to lighten the load and increase speed has taken place enroute. Inspectors could, also, be employed from land areas such as Tottenville, Staten Island—Sandy Hood Lookout Tower, and off Throggs Neck."

"d. Closer coordination with the United States Coast Guard to secure, if possible, reports from the Ambrose and Scotland light ships as to the time tugs and barges are observed passing out to sea and returning to the harbor."

"e. Use of aircraft for the surveillance of harbor movements and the detection of violations."

OIL POLLUTION

So far I have discussed the general problem and some of the changes and thoughts to improve enforcement efforts, mostly surrounding the dumping of garbage and debris into navigable waters. There is another pollution source which has caused special regulatory legislation by Congress—oil. The Oil Pollution Act of 1924 has recently been augmented to increase its effectiveness in combatting the discharge of oil into navigable waters by oil refineries, vessels, tankers and tank barges

Continued

(Below left) A tugboat is shown moving a barge of forbidden material in New York Harbor without a permit. (Below right) Pictured here are examples of abandoned barges slowly disintegrating into propeller bending driftwood.





engaged in fueling operations, and vessels on the high seas within 50 miles of the coast.* Besides being a scourge to the swimmer and the habitat of the beach dweller—oil pollution causes damage to docking facilities by clogging them with thick deposits of black grease and annually destroys large quantities of fish and wild life. We mostly come in contact with oil pollution either at a beach or in boating. I can easily recall using scouring pads getting those oil stains off the gleaming white hull of my sailboat, particularly under the transom. But still worse is to be casually walking along a Staten Island beach, as I do, look down at your feet and discover they have grown at least five sizes due to a mixture of grease, tar and sand that is now adhering to them. Kerosene foot baths for feet or shoes is your best remedy at this stage.

The Act provides for a fine of $500 to $2,500 and revocation or suspension of the licenses of the ship's officers. Provisions of this Act are subject to enforcement by the United States Coast Guard and the Army Corps of Engineers. Primary responsibility for the Acts administration vests with the Corps.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1924[7] prohibits the discharge of oil into navigable waters of the United States where the *tide ebbs and flows*. It does not apply to rivers above the fall line or to lakes. In the latter case, the pollution statutes of the 1899 Act are used.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1961 prohibits US vessels from discharging oil within 50 miles of any coast in keeping with International Conventions. Captains of vessels must now maintain an oil record book of oil spillages and discharges of bilge oil.

Oil, of course, is easily visible on the surface of the water, it moves along with the winds and tidal currents, may surround several vessels or docks, and—as it can dwell in the vicinity for several days before it evaporates or is washed ashore—appearances may be deceiving. A steamer surrounded by an oil slick may be a suffering victim and not a culprit. This is not to say visible evidence is not good. There is no stronger evidence than that of a person seeing the actual spillage or pumping taking place. We have had inspectors who have caught the bilge oil in a container as it trickled out of the discharge opening on the side of the ship. This is hard evidence to beat. An important factor though is the nose—to be technical—the olfactory nerves. The nose can differentiate for you between the violation that took place in the last hour and the one that took place days ago. Sense of smell is the best detector and the greatest asset in the night and day discovery of oil infractions. A recent violation gives off a pungent diesel oil odor. If you are standing in the cockpit of your boat, it is strong enough to make you wonder if perhaps you don't have an oil leak below. Not long ago I was sailing with a friend in lower New York Bay. The water was relatively rough with winds in the 20 mph range. We had cleared Sandy Hook in a westerly direction and were running with the wind. Shortly after crossing Chapel Hill South Channel which runs roughly north and south, I noticed a strong scent of diesel oil. At first, I thought it was from the engine compartment and started to ask questions. Looking over my left shoulder I noticed, about half a mile away, a long stretch of calmer water. It lay directly in the wake, for about a mile, of a large fishing vessel that had earlier crossed our bow as we approached from the east. I had no radio, pursuit was out of the question, and I could not determine the name of the boat as it was now far off and speeding toward the Jersey Coast. But here had occurred a flagrant violation of the Oil Pollution Act in broad daylight. I was like the proverbial hunter without his gun. Interestingly, the wind carried the scent of that fresh diesel oil clearly a half-a-mile and strong enough for me to first believe something had gone amiss aboard the boat I was on. Two days later this same bilge oil made a gooey mess of Cedar Grove and Oakwood Beaches on Staten Island. If you observe a violation try to get the name or number of the boat, make note of the time, and the location of the incident, if you can pick up a sample of the oil in a paper cup or jar it will help as evidence. This sample may later be shown to be identical with the oil residue in the bilge of the offender, be introduced in court, and support the prosecution's case. Do whatever you can along the lines I have just mentioned, but primarily notify the patrol or the US Coast Guard at the earliest opportunity so an investigation can be made promptly. Such action will materially aid in the apprehension and trial of the offender, and will result in cleaner and debris free waters. Let's face it—fear of being caught keeps a lot of people honest. We need everybody's help. An alerted citizenry cooperating with their police serves as a deterrent and brake to illegal acts.

SUMMATION

In summation, the United States Army Corps of Engineers in their responsibility to Congress for the construction of flood control, river and harbor facilities, and the dredging of ship channels for interstate commerce, has acquired law enforcement functions associated with safeguarding and protecting navigable waters. These laws are found in Title 33 of the United States Code and the Code of Federal Regulations. The latter contains the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Army, who is required to prescribe regulations for the use, administration, and navigation of the navigable waters of the United States[8].

In New York Harbor and Long Island Sound, the accomplishment of the law enforcement mission is vested in a small group of some thirty-nine civilians supervised by a military police officer. This group has recently been reorganized and is found within the Security and Law Enforcement Branch of the United States Army Engineer District, New York.

Violations pertaining to pollution of navigable waters in the New York City Area by trash, debris, or by oil should be reported promptly to the Supervisor Patrol by radio using the 2182 frequency or by phone — Area Code 201—HEnderson 3-6110, Caven Point, New Jersey. Your cooperation and assistance in the enforcement of federal laws for the protection of navigable waters is a contribution which will have benefits to all in the enjoyment and use of the nation's water resources.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LAWS INVOLVED

a. Act of 29 June 1888, as amended, Act of 3 March 1899, Act of 29 June 1949 and the Act of 12 July 1952 pertaining to the protection of navigable waters, the prevention of water obstructions, injurious deposits, pollution, and the establishment of the Supervisor of New York Harbor and Long Island Sound.

b. Act of 18 August 1894 pertains to the prevention of fishing, drifting, or anchoring in the water channels leading to and from New York Harbor, and provides for the enforcement of bridge operating regulations.

c. Act of 1924—Oil Pollution Act to prevent the discharge of oil from vessels within the territorial waters of the United States and to fifty miles at sea.

d. Act of 1913 pertaining to the inspection of the towing of dead ships through Ambrose Channel.

7. — 33 USC 431-7

8. — 33 USC 1

END

First MPA Membership Certificates Awarded for 1963

Three units of the 4th Training Regiment (MP), USATC, Fort Gordon, Georgia, were the first to win the new attractive certificate awarded in 1963, to those units with outstanding membership participation in the Military Police Association. Company F (Trainees), Company I (Trainees), and Company C (Cadre and Trainees) received the first awards. Reports from the field indicate that other units are nearing the membership percentage required for the certificate. A unit may qualify *once during each calendar year.* Rules for the membership award were announced in the January issue of the JOURNAL. For those who have asked, a review of the rules follows:

Minimum membership guidance is shown below. The larger the unit, the less the percentage required to win a certificate:

Number of Assigned Personnel with Law Enforcement MOS	*Percentage of MPA Memberships Required of Assigned Law Enforcement Personnel*
6 - 25	95%
26 - 100	85%
Over 100	80%

Units are eligible for this award but once during the calendar year with awards spaced 364 days apart. This is, however, not applicable to those units whose primary mission is that of Advance Training for military police reenforcements, i.e., military police training centers or units. Such organizations will be eligible for awards with each new training cycle or increment, provided they shall have attained a minimum of 98% of membership.

Unit commanders or activity supervisors will address applications for the award in letter form to:

Secretary
Military Police Association, Inc.
P. O. Box 3385
Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia

The letter will include as a minimum the following wording:

Request the award of the MPA certificate. This unit/activity has assigned ____ officers and/or men whose military occupational specialty is that of law enforcement. Of the assigned strength with a law enforcement MOS, ___% of such personnel are members of the MPA.

This award was last issued this unit/activity on ____. (If a previous winner).

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS — 1963
NEW AWARDS

Unit

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

Military Police Foil Mule Rustlers

BY LT COL ROBERT J. KRIWANEK, Provost Marshal
United States Military Academy



SP4 W. H. Stafford, 57th MP Co, USMA, and Cadet W. Y. Robbins, Class of 1963, USMA, interview intended victim after abortive kidnap attempt.

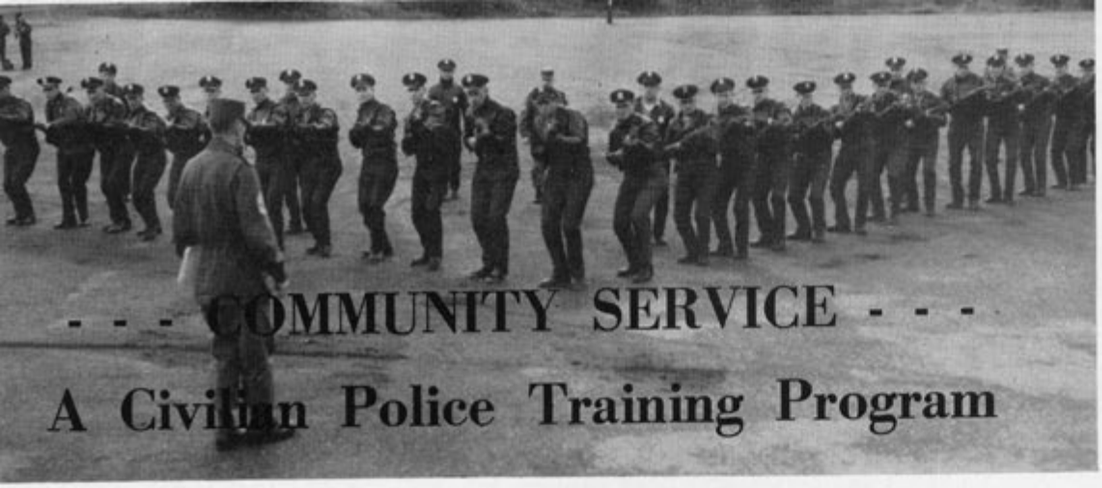
The wild west came to West Point this past fall in the form of a determined band of mule rustlers. They made careful plans and were well equipped but they failed to appreciate the difficulties of carrying out such an operation against the range riders of the 57th Military Police Company.

Early in September a group of conspirators met to lay the groundwork for a heinous plot to kidnap two Army mules from West Point and parade these noble animals during the annual Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia. On Armistice Day, the rustlers (eight men and a girl) met in New York City and proceeded to a staging area in the rugged mountains near the United States Military Academy. Here they hid their vehicles and mule trailers and proceeded overland to the mule stables.

By early morning the lookouts were in their assigned positions, and entry had been made into the mule stables. Imagine their chagrin when just as they were about to apply the bolt cutters to the paddock door, they found the place surrounded by a posse of military policemen. The outlaw band was corraled with a rapidity that would have done credit to Roy Rogers or Hopalong Casidy. By mid-morning the rustlers were escorted off the reservation and were last seen headed toward their hideout to the south.

The story does have an unhappy ending in that Navy did beat Army by a score of 34-14 in Philadelphia Stadium on 1 December. A posse of Army tacklers had less success in trying to capture an elusive Navy quarterback named Roger Staubach.

END



Members of the Portland Police "TOP" Squad demonstrate riot control techniques which they have learned in the special training course with the military police at Fort Lewis.

- - - COMMUNITY SERVICE - - -

A Civilian Police Training Program

By Maj Margaret A. Maxwell, WAC, Office of the PM, Ft Lewis, Wash.

(Editor's Note: Last month's JOURNAL contained a short item concerning the civilian police training described in this feature. The JOURNAL is happy to present this follow-up which "wraps up" the story in greater detail.)

A "beachhead" of boisterous college students and a "down" wind were the forerunners of an idea in the mind of a big city chief of police which grew and developed into a superb training program and an outstanding example of military and civilian cooperation.

It all began in a west-coast town when a large group of college students created a mob situation, throwing rocks at the police, destroying public and private property at random, and almost over-taxing police resources. It served to pinpoint the need for police equipment and training in riot control techniques.

Then on Columbus Day of 1962, a storm of hurricane velocity struck the west coast of Oregon and caused extensive damage in the Portland area. Large trees were uprooted in the paths of heavy traffic, electric power was interrupted, water mains were broken, and the routine of the city was disrupted. When the electric failure rendered automatic traffic control devices useless and manual controls of traffic became necessary in many heavily congested areas, it became apparent that manual traffic control has become a lost technique among many traffic control personnel as a result of inexperience and of over dependence upon automatic controls.

The Portland Chief of Police, David H. Johnson, recognized the immediate need for trained personnel to cope with similar situations in the future, and decided that the best place to start was with the military police at Fort Lewis, Washington. A telephone call and a letter were all it took to set up a meeting of his Deputy Chief of Police, Robert L. Steele, with Lt Col Hughes A. Carnes, Fort Lewis Provost Marshal.

From this meeting came the plan and tentative arrangements for forty-two officers and patrolmen of the Portland Police Bureau to receive specialized training from military police instructors at Fort Lewis. These men comprised a newly-formed special squad commanded by Deputy Chief Steele with the martial-sounding name, "Tactical Operations Platoon," which, naturally enough, soon became referred to as the "TOP Squad." This squad was to continue this training program throughout the Bureau upon their return to Portland.

A five-day training program was developed consisting of classroom lectures, field demonstrations, and exercises emphasizing discipline, traffic control, control of mass disturbances and riot formations, and rounded out with physical training and close-order drill. The training took place during the first week in December with the men quartered and rationed with the men of the 296th Military Police Company. Sgt Maj John D. James, Fort Lewis Provost Marshal Operations Sergeant, was placed in charge of the training program; Sgts James G. Lee and Charles F. Hafey of the 296th Military Police Company and Sgt Ralph E. Rankin of the 4th Military Police Detachment were chosen as instructors. A demonstration team headed up by Capt Leon Rung, was formed from the 504th Military Police Battalion to provide demonstrations in riot control techniques.

Under the excellent leadership of Sergeant Major James the men were given a fast-moving, effective training program, beginning each day at 0445 hours with physical training. Rigid military standards of appearance, police, and conduct were established from the first and rigidly maintained throughout the training. The instruction, supervision, and inspections were strictly "GI." The training was concluded with appropriate ceremonies and awarding of training certificates, accompanied by the plaudits of all concerned. In the words of Chief Johnson, "The superior training program of the Military Police Corps and the proficiency of instructors and demonstrators have equipped this Bureau with knowledge that will be invaluable in the event of civil disturbance or major disaster situations." Portland Mayor Terry D. Schrunk expressed his appreciation by writing that, "Over and above the benefit which will accrue to us as a city through your good offices will be the fine spirit of cooperation between the military and civilian forces."

END



The "TOP" Squad takes part in a traffic control exercise as part of their instruction with the Fort Lewis MPs.

THE TRANSPORTATION OFFICER IN - -

River Crossing Operations

BY CAPT WILLIAM T. BARRETT, 205TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
(Prepared while a member of the Officers' Career Course, USAMPS, Fort Gordon, Georgia)

Through the use of airplanes, helicopters, and parachutes, today's ground soldier can hurdle any obstacle; however, he must always face the problem of crossing water barriers. In order for the Army to meet the conditions of the nuclear battlefield, it is necessary to have some understanding as to the present concept for crossing rivers and of the part the transportation officer plays in the over-all operation.

A river-crossing may be made by an army, corps, division or a task force. Corps is normally the echelon responsible for control and planning for a crossing operation. While the infantry or armor division will conduct a river crossing as part of a corps' plan, situations on the nuclear battlefield will necessitate independent operations. However, whether it is an independent operation or a part of a corps plan, the primary purpose is to get the tactical troops and their supporting units across speedily, with the smallest loss of men and equipment. For the purposes of this discussion it will be assumed that this is a corps river-crossing operation.

Normally the assault units are controlled by the commander under the over-all supervision of the division commander. Traffic control and regulation is the responsibility of the assault unit commander. However, once his unit has crossed the river, this control should be passed to an individual who has a conplete understanding and knowledge of the situation. This individual must have the authority to change priorities or divert units from one crossing site to another. The commander may select one of his senior commanders, the division engineer officer, the provost marshal, or the transportation officer to be this individual and represent him during the river-crossing operation. In the following discussion on river-crossing operations, it will be assumed that this representative is the transportation officer.

Prior planning by the transportation officer affords the commander a greater opportunity to execute the crossing with speed, surprise, and less vulnerability to a nuclear attack. He he must plan for: (1) movement control measures; (2) staging and holding areas; (3) a sound communication system tied into traffic headquarters; (4) a traffic circulation plan; (5) traffic control phase lines; (6) alternate plans; and (7) coordination with all interested staffs and division organizations.

Since the G3 is responsible to the division commander for the development of the crossing plan, it is necessary for the transportation officer to coordinate with the G3 throughout the operation. The G3 selects and assigns priorities to the units for movement across the river. The transportation officer plans for and initiates the marking of the convoys to insure that the units approach the river-crossing sites in order of their priorities. Until the crossing operation has reached the point where the entire road net and crossing sites are adequate, careful control of returning vehicles is necessary. The degree of control is established by the number of vehicles returning from the combat area. When the amount of returning vehicles becomes too heavy, escorts by traffic control vehicles may be necessary to control and speed up the movement of vehicles from the crossing sites. It may be necessary for the G3 and the transportation officer to assign priorities to the returning convoys.

Staging areas are selected by the transportation officer for vehicles approaching the river. These vehicles are usually from corps and army support units and supply convoys. When the transportation officer selects the staging areas, he must consider the nuclear potential of the enemy and the routes to the crossing sites. He should select an area which has a wide dispersal area for vehicles, is well camouflaged, and is located far enough from the river to allow for maximum use of primary and alternate routes to the crossing sites. An alternate staging area is selected for each crossing site in case the primary ones are destroyed by nuclear weapons. Close coordination should be made with the division provost marshal to insure that proper traffic control personnel and vehicles are on hand in the staging areas.

The transportation officer establishes holding areas for vehicles and convoys waiting to move across the river. The holding areas should be located off the road on both sides of the river. They allow the transportation officer to control the movement of the vehicles by preventing undue congestion of vehicles at the entrances and exits to the crossing sites.

By its very nature the river-crossing operation is slow and precludes the rapid crossing by heavy support elements. It is essential that the transportation officer have an adequate communication system to control the rapid movement and the volume of combat support traffic to the crossing site. It is recommended that there be two independent systems of communication. The first one the transportation officer should have is a tactical system tied into the tactical net and should be independent of the crossing. The second system should be furnished by the military police or the engineers located at the river-crossing sites. This second system should be controlled and monitored by the transportation officer.

The transportation officer and the division provost marshal select traffic control phase lines. The phase lines are for the purpose of relieving the division commander of the responsibility for traffic regulation and control at certain forward limiting points. When the division moves past the river, the corps assumes the responsibility for control of the river-crossing sites.

Despite thorough planning, emergency operations will arise. Exceptionally strong or weak enemy resistance may require changes in priorities and movements of supplies. In cases where the crossing sites are destroyed by nuclear or conventional weapons, the transportation officer must be ready to absorb the convoys into the holding areas until the crossing sites are reopened or the alternate sites are placed into operation. Convoys broken up through enemy fire or through poor convoy discipline must be reorganized and sent forward in a controlled movement. Many of the emergencies can be taken care of quickly if the transportation officer's plan is sound and flexible. In all cases where the emergencies do arise, the transportation officer must react quickly and decisively. **END**

The New Look

. . . in Article 15

By Lt Col Hubert G. Miller, JAGC

Office of Judge Advocate General

On an otherwise pleasant spring day, Steven Roberts, a fourteen-year-old resident of Ashberg, USA, after reluctantly admitting that he had failed to obey his father's instructions not to go out to play until his homework was finished, winced visibly as his "old man" delivered a scathing lecture on his shortcomings. Steven was told that he would not receive any allowance for the next two weeks, and must not set foot outside the house—except to attend school—for the next seven days.

At the same time, 5,000 miles away as the missile flies, in Augsburg, Germany. Pfc Woodrow Day heard his "old man," an Infantry Captain, inform him that because of his admitted failure to clean and turn in his rifle to the arms room before departing on his 72-hour-pass, as required by command directives, he would be punished by oral reprimand. He would be required to forfeit three days' pay, and would be restricted to the limits of the company area, except for the periods when he was required to perform duties elsewhere, for the next ten days.

These incidents illustrate the consequences of a breach of discipline—one in a civilian home environment, the other in the Army. In each case a competent authority has determined that punishment was required to correct the offender, to maintain discipline, and to reduce the likelihood of further and more serious violations of orders.

However, there is one significant difference in the disciplinary needs of the home and the Army. Necessity for maintenance of discipline in the services is so vital that under military law Pfc Day's behavior is considered to be criminal in nature, and could have resulted in his conviction by court-martial, thereby staining him with a permanent criminal record. His commanding officer's decision to dispose of this offense by use of his authority to impose "company punishment," rather than to recommend that Pfc Day be tried by court-martial, was no doubt influenced by the enactment of Public Law 87-648 which, effective 1 February 1963, creates a "new look" in nonjudicial punishment.

Prior to enactment of the new amendments to Article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the disciplinary authority of commanding officers of all grades was seriously limited. Under usual conditions a company commander could impose as punishment for a minor offense upon enlisted personnel of his command — in addition to an admonition or a reprimand—only *one* of the following: withholding of privileges, restriction, or extra duties (with a daily two-hour limitation), for a maximum period of two weeks; or, in the case of personnel in grades below E-4, a one grade reduction. A field grade or higher commander was restricted to the same choice except that he could order a one-grade reduction of a noncommissioned officer or a specialist provided that the grade from which demoted was within his promotion authority. Forfeiture of one-half of one month's pay, a punishment applicable only to officers, could be imposed only by an officer who exercised general court-martial jurisdiction, such as a commander of a division.

During the first decade of operation of the Uniform Code it became increasingly apparent that in many instances the authorized nonjudicial punishments were ineffective. Restriction, for example, was rather meaningless when imposed against troops participating in extended maneuvers. Extra duties had little effect on trainees who were fully occupied in learning the military arts and performing routine housekeeping duties for sixteen hours each day. A reduction in grade was sometimes considered too harsh a penalty, particularly since it could not be suspended.

Because of these inherent limitations, commanders were precluded, in many instances, from imposing adequate and meaningful penalties for minor infractions. As a result, offenses sometimes went unpunished, causing a deterioration of discipline, or, at the other extreme, were too frequently referred to trial by court-martial.

The adverse effect of a criminal conviction on a career, either military or civilian, is too seldom realized. The subcommittee of the US Senate which held hearings on the bill resulting in the amendments to Article 15 reported that court-martial conviction

> "stigmatizes a person with a criminal conviction on his record, which not only remains throughout his military career, but follows him into civilian life. It may well interfere with his civilian job opportunities as, for example, when he is required to show on a questionnaire whether he has ever been convicted, and it may adversely reflect on him if he is involved in difficulty with civilian law-enforcement agencies."

Unfortunately many soldiers fail to recognize, until later years, that a conviction by any type of court-martial is, for all practical purposes, exactly like a criminal conviction by any other court of the United States. Reduction of the number of such convictions is one of the primary aims of the amendments.

Although no law yet devised has solved all of the problems it was designed to correct, the amended version of Article 15 represents the Congressional solution to the dilemma of too little authority and too many courts-martial. It establishes an equitable system for the correction of personnel who have committed minor offenses—a system which will provide an effective disciplinary tool for commanders without in any way impairing the substantial rights of an individual.

Under the new act, as it will be used in the Army, all military personnel will be subjected to more severe penalties than were formerly authorized. The table on page 23 sets forth the maximum penalties which may be imposed on various cate-

gories of military personnel as punishment for a minor offense.

Some of these measures are new. A "detention of pay" simply means that a certain amount of a soldier's or officer's basic pay will be withheld for a specified period, and then returned to him. Personnel placed in "correctional custody" will be housed apart from the other members of their organizations, under a form of physical restraint, although they may be required to work and train with their units.

"Extra duties" which may be assigned as nonjudicial punishment may now include fatigue duties, and the former two-hours daily limitation has been removed. "Arrest in quarters" precludes an officer undergoing this punishment from performing any duties which involve the exercise of command, and requires him to remain in his military residence during the period of punishment.

Not every commanding officer may impose these punishments or impose them in the maximum amounts. Commanders below grade of major, including warrant officers in command, may not impose restriction or extra duties for more than fourteen days, correctional custody for more than seven days, forfeiture of more than seven days' pay, detention of more than fourteen days' pay, or reduction of more than one grade. A

One or more of the punishments of—	On Officers and Warrant Officers	On E-5-9	On E-4	On E-1-3
Admonition or reprimand	Written	Written or Oral		
Restriction	60 days	60 days		
Extra duties		45 days (of a type commensurate with grade)		
Arrest in quarters	30 days			
Correctional custody				30 Days (except WACs)
Confinement on bread and water when attached to or embarked in a vessel				3 Days (except WACs)
Reduction in grade		1 grade	1 or more grades	
Forfeiture of pay	½ of one month's pay for two months			
Detention of pay	½ of one month's pay for three months			

commander may impose a reduction in grade only when he has the authority to promote to the grade from which reduced. In officer cases, restriction for more than thirty days and arrest in quarters, forfeitures, and detention of pay may be ordered only by an officer who exercises general court-martial jurisdiction or is an officer of general rank who is in command.

The new act does more, however, than merely increase the disciplinary authority of commanders. It provides a greater variety of punishments and permits certain previously unauthorized actions, such as the right to suspend a reduction in grade or to mitigate a reduction to a forfeiture or detention of pay. A superior authority, as well as the commander imposing these punishments or his successor in command, has been given the power to reduce the severity of the punishment.

With one exception, punishments which involve a deprivation of liberty cannot be combined. This exception will permit a company commander to impose both extra duties and restriction as punishment for an offense, but he could not, for example, order fourteen days of extra duties to be followed by fourteen days of restriction. He could, however, order that both extra duties and restriction be performed during the same two-week period.

The new act permits the suspension of all unexecuted punishments including reductions in grade. Not only may the punishments of reduction and forfeiture of pay be suspended at the time they are imposed but such punishments may be suspended probationally at any time within a period of four months after their original imposition. All suspensions are probationary in nature and, in the language of AR 22-15, the new Army Regulation on nonjudicial punishment, are designed "to grant to a deserving member a probational period during which he may show by his conduct that he is deserving of remission of the suspended portion of his nonjudicial punishment."

Thus when the punishment, or a portion thereof, is suspended, the offender is given a second chance. If he behaves properly during a specified probationary period, which cannot exceed six months, the suspended punishment will not be enforced. However, if his conduct during this period is not up to the standard expected, the suspension may be revoked, and he will then be required to undergo the punishment.

Other important safeguards have been built into the new act. Except when "attached to or embarked in a vessel," every member of the services has an absolute right to demand trial by court-martial rather than to accept Article 15 punishment. New forms to be used to record all actions taken under Article 15 will, when completed, provide a detailed report of the proceedings. A copy will be considered on an appeal which may be made by any person who believes that he has been unjustly, or too severely, punished. If the punishment is greater in any respect than may be given by an officer below the grade of major, the officer who is to act on the appeal must first refer the case to a judge advocate for consideration and advice.

Although the immediate consequences of misconduct may appear to be more severe under the new act, the long-range effect will work to the benefit of every member of the Army. If the new act results in a 75 percent reduction in the number of summary courts-martial, as the Army expects, as many as 30,000 soldiers a year will be relieved of the possibility of having the blot of a criminal conviction on their records.

The new authority to suspend reductions in grade, or to change a reduction to a forfeiture or detention of pay, will tend to reduce the number of noncommissioned officers whose careers will be *permanently* affected by a reduction. The variety of corrective measures available to commanders of all ranks, and the flexibility with which this new authority may be used, will improve the state of discipline at all echelons within the Army.

No one can reasonably expect that the new act will solve all Army disciplinary problems. Even Congress cannot legislate against human nature, and offenses will continue to occur. However, it now appears far more likely that when a member of the services strays off the path, the prompt and fair application of appropriate disciplinary measures will serve to correct the offender, and return him to the proper course of conduct without causing the additional, and permanent, consequence of branding him with a criminal record.

END

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This discussion on the new Article 15 is reprinted from the January 1963, issue of the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST. The JOURNAL thanks all concerned for permission to further disseminate this information which is of great interest to all.

Army Medal of Honor Winner



Master Sergeant Cleto Rodriguez

(Editor's Note: As the Medal of Honor Centennial, US Army, draws to a close, the JOURNAL is happy to recognize this military policeman, still on active duty, who holds the coveted Medal.)

MSgt Cleto Rodriguez, United States Army Military Police Corps, holder of the Medal of Honor is one of our nation's most decorated soldiers. The friendly thirty-nine year old soldier from San Marcos, Texas, also has been awarded the Silver Star and two Bronze Stars for gallantry in action and two Purple Heart Medals for war wounds.

Rodriguez received the Medal while assigned to Company "B," 148th Infantry as an automatic rifleman. On 9 February 1945, while attacking enemy forces at the strongly defended Paco Railroad Station his platoon was halted by intense enemy fire.

Accompanied by his buddy, Private First Class Johnny Reese, an American Indian from Oklahoma, Rodriguez continued forward to a house 60 yards from the objective. Although under constant observation, the two men remained in this position for an hour, firing at targets of opportunity which resulted in killing more than 30 enemy soldiers and wounding many more.

Moving closer to the station they discovered a group of enemy replacements attempting to reinforce another position. Opening fire, they killed 40 more enemy.

Advancing to within 20 yards of the station, enemy fire became heavier. Covered by Reese, Rodriguez boldly moved up to the building and threw grenades through a doorway, killing seven more of the enemy and destroying 20 mm gun and a heavy machine gun.

With ammunition running low the two men decided to try and return to the American lines. During this action Reese was killed and later posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his part in the action. In two and a half hours of fierce fighting, Rodriguez and Reese had killed 82 enemy and completely disorganized their defense positions in this area.

Two days after the Paco Station action Rodriguez single handedly killed six more enemy and destroyed another 20 mm gun. Later during the battle of Manila he destroyed a 40 mm gun, killed 18 more enemy and captured a finance building containing many bags full of Japanese money.

What kind of supermen were these elite few who received the highest tribute that can be paid to an American fighting man?

Some came from the cities and some from the country; some were white and some were colored; some were rich and some were poor; some were generals and some were privates. Cleto Rodriguez was an orphan at four years of age. When he joined the Army he was working as a news vender in San Antonio, Texas.

So along with some of the greatest names in modern American history — Generals Douglas MacArthur, Jonathan Wainwright and Jimmy Doolittle; Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and Sergeant Alvin York—the name of Cleto Rodriguez has been permanently inscribed on the Roll of Honor.

END

MPA Roundup

TWO PMs MARK DEPARTURE FROM 7TH LOG AT "HAT HANGING CEREMONY"



In keeping with a 728th MP Battalion tradition, Col Ward B. Waits (hanging hat, left) and Lt Col Maurice Painter (right) add their hats to the several hundred worn by fellow MP officers assigned in Korea for the past eight years. Observing the hanging are (left to right) Col Edwin W. Vail, who will replace Colonel Waits; Lt Col James R. Moses, CO of the 728th MP Battalion; Col Robert E. Huneycutt, CO Ascom Area Command; Col Ui Yong Cha, Director, ROK National Police Bureau, Kyunggi-do Province; and (back to camera) Col Henry W. Gibson, Deputy PMO, Eighth US Army.

Headquarters, 7th Logistical Command, Korea—Two Provost Marshal officers of the 7th Logistical Command and the US Army Advisory Group, Korea (KMAG), marked their departure from Korea at a traditional "Hat Hanging Ceremony" at the headquarters, 728th MP Battalion in Seoul.

Col Ward B. Waits, the 7th Log PM, and Lt Col Maurice Painter, KMAG Senior PM Advisor to the First Republic of Korea Army, were hosted for a farewell party by Lt Col James R. Moses, 728th Commander.

Colonel Moses paid special tribute to Colonel Waits as the party also marked the 33d year of Army service for the out-going 7th Log PM Officer. He was presented a money clip from the officers and enlisted men of the 728th. Colonel Waits and Colonel Painter were also presented brassware plates emblazoned with the 728th's crest.

Col Ui Yong Cha, Director of the ROK National Police Bureau, Kyunggi-do Province, presented a Letter of Appreciation from Brig Gen Chang Won Park, Governor-General of Kyunggi-do Province, to Colonel Waits citing him for assistance to the ROK Government. The colonel was also presented with a lacquer-ware vase by Colonel Cha "as a small token of my friendship and appreciation..."

After farewell speeches, the two American colonels moved over to the dining room wall for the "Hat Hanging Ceremony." The ceremony has been a tradition of the 728th for the past eight years. According to Colonel Moses, "Any MP officer, regardless of his parent unit, may register with us and when it comes time for him to leave the command we will host him with a farewell dinner and the hat hanging ceremony.

"The officer supplies one of his hats with his name on it, and it is hung here for posterity."

204TH GETS MINUTEMAN AWARD



Ft Sheridan, Ill.—Capt Norman W. Heck, Jr. (left), CO of the 204th MP Company, receives the Minuteman Award from the Post Commander, Col Benjamin C. Chapala. The 204th had 90% of the company's 200 personnel participating in the Savings Bond program.

385TH SOLDIER OF MONTH

Stuttgart, Germany—Pfc David E. Mellinger has been named the 385th MP Battalion Soldier of the Month. Mellinger is from Company C; this is the third consecutive month that the Soldier of the Month has come from that company.

NEW 7TH LOG PM NAMED



Col Edwin W. Vail

Taegu, Korea—Col Edwin W. Vail, a recent arrival in Korea, was assigned as Provost Marshal for the 7th Logistical Command in Taegu. He replaces Col Ward B. Waits who has been reassigned as PM, Fort Hood, Texas. Colonel Vail's previous assignment was as PM, III Corps, Fort Hood. He entered the Army in 1942. During World War II, he served for 16 months in the European Theater with the Judge Advocate General Corps. He served in Korea from 1948-1949 as G-1, US Army Forces, Korea. During the Korean War, he served as Chief, Operations Section, General Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan.

COLONEL GIBSON ELECTED GORDON SOJOURNERS PRESIDENT



Lt Col John S. Gibson (right) receives gavel from Commander E. Scott Memel, USN (Ret), as he is installed as President of the Fort Chapter (N. 162) of the National Sojourners for 1963.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt Col John S. Gibson of the Military Police Combat Developments Agency here was recently elected President of the Fort Chapter of the National Sojourners for 1963.

The colorful ceremony was held at the Fort Gordon Officers' Open Mess with Commander E. Scott Memel, USN (Ret), serving as installation officer.

At the conclusion of the installation ceremony, Colonel Gibson addressed the Chapter citing the close association and contributions of the military Masons in the development of the United States.

The purpose of the National Sojourners is to organize commissioned officers and warrant officers (past and present) of the Armed Forces who are Master Masons into chapters for the promotion of good fellowship among its members and for development of true patriotism and Americanism, and to further the needs of national defense.

GRADUATES OF MP SCHOOL HOLD REUNION IN THAILAND



Bangkok, Thailand—A reunion of Officer Advanced Graduates from the MP School, Ft Gordon, Georgia was held recently here. Shown above (seated left to right) are Maj George K. Hansen, of the Joint US Military Advisory Group to Thailand and adviser to the Provost Marshal General; Maj Gen Sanboon Vichitranujs, Provost Marshal General, Royal Thai Army; Police Maj Gen Tiraboon Chattaris, commander, Southern Area, Bangkok Metropolitan Police; Lt Col Robert M. Wright, PM, JUSMAG Thailand. Standing (left to right) are Lt Col Karoon Visuthakul, faculty adviser, Provost Marshal Generals School, Royal Thai Army; Col Poon Bunyakiat, Deputy Provost Marshal General, Royal Thai Army; Police Lt Col Saneh Sittipunt, deputy superintendent, Seventh Sub-Division, Bangkok Metropolitan Police; and Maj Thavil Satayavibul, operations officer, PMGS, Royal Thai Army.

GENERAL BUTCHERS HONORED AT McPHERSON LUNCHEON

Ft McPherson, Ga.—Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers, US Army Provost Marshal General, was honored at a luncheon at Atlanta Army Depot when he concluded his tour of military installations in the Third US Army area.

Luncheon hosts were Col William M. Campbell, Third Army PM, and Lt Col Jack B. Richmond, PM, Atlanta Army Depot.

WHITE SANDS MP OF THE MONTH

White Sands Missile Range, N. M.—SP4 Irving B. Zachmann was recently chosen White Sands Missile Range MP of the Month by a board of officers and NCOs. Zachmann entered the Army in 1958 and received MP training at Fort Benning, Georgia after basic at Fort Ord, California. His home in Panorama City, California.

CI WORK BRINGS AWARD



Korea—Col Morris J. Lucree (right), PM, EUSA, Korea, presents a CONARC Certificate of Achievement to CWO, W-2 Robert L. Spohn, 523d MP Detachment (CI). CWO Spohn was cited for his outstanding contributions as a criminal investigator, Headquarters Continental Army Command, from 1 March 1962 to 8 December 1962.

VALENTINE COUPLE OF MONTH



Camp Zama, Japan—The heart enclosed newly-weds, SP4 and Mrs. Bruce K. Hight III, were chosen Valentine Couple of the Month at the Headquarters, US Army, Japan. The couple were married in keeping with the "Sweethearts Day" at a formal military wedding at Camp Zama. The pair emerged from the chapel under an arch formed by billy clubs of an honor guard from the groom's unit, the USARJ MP Company. Mrs. Hight, formerly Mary E. Maher, is a Specialist 4 in the USARJ Personnel Division.

WAC WINS PHOTO CONTEST

San Francisco, Calif.—MSgt Olive M. Hinchcliffe, of the administration section of the Armed Forces Police Detachment, US Naval Station, Treasure Island, was among the winners of the recent Tenth Interservice Photography contest.

Sergeant Hinchcliffe, who will complete 20 years of service this year as a WAC, has won first place twice in the Interservice competition and won other Army contests. Her hobby is photography and when not busy at work, she can be found on field trips with her fellow members of the San Francisco Photochrome Club.

LEAVENWORTH SOLDIER OF MONTH

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Pfc Raymond C. Worthen, 205th MP Company, has been named Soldier of the Month here. The 22-year-old soldier is from Chicago, Illinois, and has been in the Army since March of last year.

OUTSTANDING DRIVER OF MONTH AT CAMP WOLTERS



Camp Wolters, Tex.—Outstanding Driver of the Month honors here recently went to MP Pfc Jerry B. Lawrence (left), placing on MP sedan the pennant he received at a ceremony held in post headquarters. Assisting with the pennant is Maj Edward R. Averill, PM. PM Operations Sergeant, MSgt Bryce M. Brower, looks on.

MAJOR HENDERSON RECEIVES COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—Maj Edward E. Henderson (center, right), assistant PM here, receives the Army Commendation Medal from Lt Col James F. McGowan. The medal was for service as confinement officer in the Southern German Command in Furth, Germany from August 1960 to 1962. Also shown are MSgt Vernon Pierce (left) and MSgt Pearl B. Defibaugh.

KIBURZ PROMOTED TO SPECIALIST 7



Ft Sheridan, Ill.—Lt Col Harold B. Buerschinger, PM, of Fort Sheridan (left) and Capt Norman W. Heck, Jr., CO., 204th MP Company (right) display the stripes of a Specialist 7 on newly promoted Daniel F. Kiburz, Chief Assistant Criminal Investigation CID. Specialist Kiburz, who recently completed 20 years in the Army, is the only Specialist 7 assigned to Fort Sheridan.

COLLEGE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICEMEN CITED



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Col Homer E. Shields, Assistant Commandant, US Army MP School, discusses the JOURNAL with Dean James Dye (second from right) and Dean Frank Wallace (third from right) of Augusta College, Augusta, Georgia, as Capt Joseph Tarantino, CO, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, USAMPS, looks on. Dean Wallace and Dean Dye briefed the enlisted personnel of the company on the educational opportunities available at the college level. The Guest Speaker program is an integral part of the company education program implemented by Captain Tarantino.

RASP POLICE DONATE BLOOD TO SAVE OKINAWAN GIRL

Ft Buckner, Okinawa—"You have a beautiful heart . . . I will try hard to learn English and perhaps someday I can thank you directly," wrote Sachiko Ishigaki to a group of Ryukyu Armed Service Policemen who had contributed blood to save the life of her sister, Kimie Yosekawa.

Marine Cpl Kenneth E. Lowery and a civilian policeman were on patrol when they were stopped by another civilian policeman who requested that the civilian policeman go to the Naha hospital to donate blood to Kimie. Kimie was bleeding internally and in grave condition.

Lowery radioed the RASP desk to inquire about the possibility of finding volunteer donors with the girl's blood type.

Besides Lowery, six other RASP policemen rushed to the hospital to donate the life-saving fluid to the girl.

They were Marine Cpl Gumillo Medellin, Army Pfc Eugene D. Ledworth, Marine Sgt Eldon R. Young, Airman 2d Class Alex J. Jumonville, SP4 Jerry L. Bolden, and Lance Cpl Rudolph Labeta.

Kimie is now recovering and is out of danger thanks to the RASP policemen.

SERGEANT CRAWFORD COMMENDED



Okinawa—MSgt Enos V. Crawford (right) is presented the Army Commendation Medal for duty with the First Guard Company, US Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as first sergeant of the Local Parollee Company and commander of a custodial guard platoon. Maj Gen Louis V. Hightower, Deputy CG, USARYIS, makes the presentation.

ZAMA CO VISITS CRIME LAB



Camp Zama, Japan—Col William N. Quinn (left), Post Commander, Headquarters US Army, Japan, receives a technical briefing from criminologist photographer SP7 Gerald A. Broadman on the intricate functions of the document camera used here by the MP Crime Laboratory. The machine is used to reproduce enlarged facsimiles of dubious documents as an aid to investigations. The briefing took place during the post commander's recent tour of the crime laboratory which included visits to Firearms, Fingerprint, Chemical Analysis Lie Detector, and Criminal Record sections. The crime laboratory at Camp Zama is the only one in the far east and one of the three in the world operated by the Department of Defense.

USARYIS SOLDIER OF MONTH

Ryukyu Islands—SP4 Larry W. Wild has the distinction of being the first MP to be selected USARYIS Soldier of the Month in over three years.

AWSC SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Germany—Pfc Adrien C. DePasquale was recently selected Advanced Weapons Support Command Soldier of the Month.

TOWN PATROL WORK HONORED



Ft Hamilton, N. Y.—Sgt Raymond J. Francavilla smiles happily as Maj Paul R. Elliot, PM here, pins the Army Commendation Medal on him for meritorious service in Augsburg, Germany. Sergeant Francavilla was Town Patrol Supervisor and his citation read in parts ". . . As Town Patrol Supervisor . . . he consistently demonstrated professional police skill, diplomacy, and unselfish devotion to duty which set him apart as an outstanding soldier . . ." The sergeant is now desk sergeant of the Fort Hamilton PMO.

SERGEANT RECEIVES WATCH



Denver, Colo.—SFC Louis C. Martin (left) is shown receiving a gold wrist watch at a unit retirement ceremony held in his honor at the NCO Club, Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The watch, being presented by Capt Dwaine E. Nickeson, PM and Detachment Commander, was a gift from the men of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal MP Detachment. In addition to the watch, Sergeant Martin received a Certificate of Achievement from Col Charles H. McNary, Post Commander. Sergeant Martin retired after 20 years of active duty, of which the past two years were as operations sergeant for the MP Detachment at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

GENERAL JARK INSPECTS CAMP WOLTERS MPs



Camp Wolters, Tex.—Members of the Camp Wolters MP Detachment are inspected by Lt Gen Carl H. Jark, (center), commanding general of the Fourth US Army. The provost marshal operations along with numerous other post activities were inspected by the general during the post's annual Command and Training Inspection conducted by Headquarters, Fourth US Army. The MPs received a superior rating. The inspection was in late January.

FOUR PROMOTED TO SP4



Ryukyu Islands—Posing after they were recently promoted to SP4 by Col Leslie A. Arnold (center), CO of the US Army MP Group, (left to right) are Paul E. Wriston, Harry E. Wikle, Roy A. Vondrasek, and James J. Wilk. All are assigned to the MP Group in the Ryukyus.

SERGEANT OF 503D PROMOTED



Ft Bragg, N. C.—MSgt Richard L. Hall (center) of the 503d MP Battalion receives his Sergeant Major chevrons at a recent promotion ceremony from his CO, Lt Col John J. Flanagan (left), and the battalion executive officer, Maj Raymond E. Le Van. Sergeant Hall held the position of Sergeant Major five months prior to his promotion.

GENERAL WATERS HONORED BY 204TH MP COMPANY

Ft Sheridan, Ill.—With temperatures hovering at the near zero mark, 50 members of the 204th MP Company formed an honor guard when Lt Gen John K. Waters departed the post. General Waters recently was named the commanding general of the US Continental Army Command, replacing Gen Herbert B. Powell who has retired.

Lt Gen Charles G. Dodge, former Army Chief of Information, has replaced General Waters as the commanding general, Fifth US Army.

General Waters was appreciative of the 204th honor guards and thanked each individual man with a handshake.

MARINE LIEUTENANT AWARDED



Okinawa—Col Leslie A. Arnold (left), USARYIS PM, recently awarded a letter of appreciation to 1st Lt Kenneth L. Eames, US Marine Corps. Lieutenant Eames performed duties as platoon leader with the Ryukyus Armed Forces Police Detachment.

208TH MPs HONORED FOR SAC SUPPORT



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—Twenty members of the 208th MP Company received individual certificates of appreciation for their outstanding performance of duty in support of the Strategic Army Command, Fort Bragg, N. C. during the recent Cuban crises. Shown above is Capt Marlyon G. McNabb welcoming the return of Sergeant Raines and his section and presenting the certificates to the sergeant and his men. Members of the sergeant's section included SP4 P. M. Thompson, Pfc J. J. Lehan, Pfc R. E. Holmquist, Pfc R. C. Seipert, Pfc J. Ott, Pfc H. D. Urban, Pvt J. J. Carroll, Pvt G. J. Hoffman, Pvt K. L. Okland, SP4 A. Metcalf, Pfc J. Bradshaw, Pfc G. Richmond, Pfc D. Sowka, Pvt W. Atkinson, Pfc N. Layton, Pfc H. Sokolowski, Pfc T. Manning, Pfc J. Miles, and Pfc R. Offhaus.

CD PERSONNEL TAUGHT RIOT CONTROL METHODS



West Point, N. Y.—Cpl Duane R. Gonyaw (left) holds shotgun in "on guard" position while SFC John T. Flynn affixes a bayonet. Both men were instructor-demonstrators in a two hour riot control class given to civil defense personnel in Middletown, N. Y. Sergeant Flynn and Corporal Gonyaw, both of the 57th MP Co, volunteered their efforts in November last year to give a similar class to the Auxiliary Police of Goshen, N. Y., and within a few days after their presentation their services were in demand by other civilian groups. The 57th's CO, Capt Thomas E. Day, comments, "From a civil defense standpoint this type of instruction is urgent, and an added benefit is the good will it develops in Army-civilian relationships."

385TH MP BATTALION GETS NEW COMMANDER



Stuttgart, Germany—Trooping the line at a change of command ceremony are (left to right) Maj Chalmer O. Burket, 385th MP Battalion executive officer; Maj Samuel T. Campbell, departing battalion commander; and Lt Col John D. Shanklin, new battalion CO. Col E. N. Howell, Seventh Army PM follows. Colonel Shanklin addressed the troops briefly, emphasizing that it is the individual troops of the 385th who have the responsibility for maintaining the fine reputation they have built.

FIRMIN, JENKERSON HONORED BY MP SCHOOL



Ft Gordon, Ga.—SP5 John E. Firmin (left), MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, and SP5 Terrill W. Jenkerson (right), Graphics Section, US Army MP School, are presented with Certificates of Achievement by Col Homer E. Shields, assistant school commandant. Firmin received his certificate for outstanding work on the JOURNAL as its associate editor, and Jenkerson for his work as artist-illustrator in Graphics. Jenkerson, besides his regular work for his section, did illustrations for the JOURNAL. Firmin is from Tacoma Park, Md., and Jenkerson's home is St. Louis, Mo.

NEW 1ST SGT NAMED



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Murry R. Webb is the new 1st Sergeant of the First Guard Company at the US Disciplinary Barracks. A native of Holcomb, Mo., Sergeant Webb entered the Army in August, 1942, and came to Fort Leavenworth in January, 1952, from Korea.

SERGEANT LeNOIR RETIRES



Ft Ritchie, Md.—After more than 33 years of service, MSgt Joseph T. LeNoir retired recently. (He retired in the rank of reserve captain). Sergeant LeNoir (left) is shown receiving his retirement certificate from Capt Jackson S. Murray, CO of the MP and Security Company here.

793D MP BATTALION BEGINS GERMAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Nurnberg, Germany—The 793d MP Battalion has established a German language program so MPs will learn enough basic German grammar, vocabulary and technical idioms to enable them to speak and cooperate with the various German police agencies.

The program was implemented in anticipation of the New Forces Convention between the United States and Germany by which American armed forces will lose jurisdiction over many non-military offenses.

Lt Col George G. Cook, CO of the battalion, anticipated a possible language handicap between members of the joint American-German police patrols and he is determined to take positive measures to eliminate any communication barrier. Research by the battalion S-3 office came up with the solution to fit the problem. Since the battalion's companies are dispersed over a wide area, it was decided that each company would have its own school.

The pilot course was with Company A in Furth. Through close coordination with Mr. C. R. McWilliams of the William O'Darby Army Education Center, the course was outlined not to drain too large a number of personnel from the company's duty rosters. This was accomplished by having three separate classes, each consisting of two 20-hour instructional weeks. The funds and a civilian German instructor were obtained through the Education Center. A textbook was adopted from the Seventh Army Language Program and the use of tapes were also made available.

Schools for the other companies of the battalion will be started as soon as possible to bring the language level of the battalion as high as possible.

PANAMA AREA MPs OF MONTH

Canal Zone—SP4 Donald L. Nungester, 534th MP Company, Fort Clayton, and Pfc Henry D. Sinda, 549th MP Company, Fort Davis, have been chosen as MPs of the Month.

SERGEANT, 720TH MP BATTALION RECEIVES COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ft Hood, Tex.—Lt Col Earl B. Milburn (left), CO of the 720th MP Battalion, presents the Army Commendation Medal to SSgt Roy R. Kneese, a member of Company B. Sergeant Kneese distinguished himself while serving with the 164th MP Company, Kaiserslautern, Germany from 21 June 1959 to 12 July 1962. During this time Sergeant Kneese performed, at various times, the duties of platoon sergeant, supply sergeant, and motor sergeant.

NEW WO APPOINTED



Chicago, Ill.—Newly appointed WO Robert E. Griffin, Provost Marshal Section Fifth US Army (right) takes oath of office administered by Col John C. Bucher, PM, Fifth Army.

MPs OF 385TH VACATION AT GARMISCH



Pfcs Kenneth Miner (left) and Sylvester Mazur inspect the power source for a common type of transportation at the Bahnof in Garmisch where Co B of the 385th MP Bn spent six days on a rest and recuperation program. (Photo by Pfc Charles Pozzi, 385th PIO)

Kornwestheim, Germany — After six days of winter sports and lively socializing at the Armed Forces Recreation Center in Garmisch, Germany, the personnel of Co B, 385th MP Bn, are back on the job.

Though some are still a little sore from the skiing and skating, few would argue that the AFRC at Garmisch is tops as a vacation value for military personnel.

The company held a party for itself complete with dinner, liquid refreshments and an ice revue at the Casa Carioca night club.

This was the first time a unit of the 385th had participated in a program of this type. 1st Lt Robert H. Brumley, CO of Co B, was instrumental in seeing that his company was the first unit to make the trip. The remaining units of the battalion are looking forward to their chances to visit Garmisch.

Two busloads of EMs and dependents went on the vacation.

GEN BUTCHERS MEETS WITH LAW ASSN



Ft Benning, Ga.—Maj Gen Ralph T. Butchers (center), the Army's Provost Marshal General, talks with members and guests at a luncheon meeting here of the Valley Law Enforcement Association. The general was the principal speaker and guest of honor. He was at the fort for a visit with US Army Infantry and 2d Infantry Div military police officials. With General Butchers are (left to right) Muscogee County, Ga., Sheriff Jack T. Rutledge, president of the association; Columbus, Ga., Chief of Police E. S. Moncrief; the general; Lt Col Howard B. Wells, Infantry Center PM; and Col William M. Campbell, PM of the Third US Army, headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga.

SOLDIER OF MONTH AT FT RILEY



Ft Riley, Kans.—SP4 Aloysius J. Frederick was selected MP Soldier of the Month for December. Selection was based on outstanding appearance, attention to duty and comprehensive knowledge of assigned duties. Frederick entered the Army in September 1961 and completed basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

SERVICEMAN OF THE YEAR



SP4 Joe R. Armstrong (left) is congratulated by Col L. E. Scott, PM of Sandia Base, after being named Serviceman of the Year.

Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. M.—SP4 Joe R. Armstrong, MP Company B, was named Serviceman of the Year at Sandia Base in ceremonies conducted at the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

This program is annually sponsored by the Chamber and the honoree is selected from candidates of all services competing at this joint command installation.

Specialist Armstrong and his wife, Doris, were treated to an all-expense paid three-day holiday in Las Vegas, Nevada.

OUTSTANDING MESS SERGEANT



Ft Riley, Kans.—In a recent ceremony held in the PM's office here, MSgt Asao Takasane was presented a certificate of achievement in recognition of his outstanding service as a mess sergeant. While assigned to the 207th MP Co, Sergeant Takasane was a key figure in preparing the monthly luncheon for the military police and civilian law enforcement officers' meetings which are held twice monthly at the fort. Lt Col Clifford R. Merrill, PM, 1st Infantry Div and Fort Riley, is shown presenting the certificate to Sergeant Takasane.

ODE TO THE MPs

To the Provost Marshal

The Provost Marshal's Office
Is as friendly as can be,
Everyone that works there always
Has a smile for me.
But when I talk and joke with them
A little guilt I feel,
About the times I've speeded
As I sat behind the wheel.
And all those times I've sneaked U-turns
Or crossed a solid line,
Or gone against a one way,
Or ignored the old stop sign,
I hope they never guess things
That against me they could hold,
I know that they are very sure
That I'm as good as gold . . .

1st Lt Lyle L. Knowles
Yuma Test Station
Yuma, Ariz.

MPs INSTRUCT AT USP

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—A three-man team from the 205th MP Co here presented the first of five periods of instruction at the US Penitentiary on the use of the riot club in controlling civil disturbances.

The instruction is being presented to USP guards who may be called upon to assist in controlling disturbances in civilian communities. The need for formal instruction arose when several USP guards were deputized as federal marshals to help out in last year's riots in Oxford, Miss.

Sgt Robert L. Mitchell is the instructor of the course. He is assisted by two demonstrators: Sgt William J. Wulff and SP4 Jerry A. Schulz.

NAVY LT JOINS MP CORPS



Col H. G. Salisbury (left), Sixth Army PM, congratulates former Navy lieutenant, Quannah Lee McDaniel, on his promotion to captain and transfer from the Navy into the Army MP Corps.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—Former Navy lieutenant Quannah Lee McDaniel was recently sworn into the US Army as a captain in the MP Corps.

Captain McDaniel, a veteran of five years reserve and five years active duty with the Navy, had been a Navy member of the Armed Forces Police Detachment, San Francisco and Bay Area, at Treasure Island since January, 1961. He found the assignment so interesting that he applied for a transfer into the Army MPs in order to remain in the military police career field. The Navy's Shore Patrol is not treated as a separate branch and Naval officers cannot be guaranteed a career assignment in that field.

Captain McDaniel attended high school in Waco, Texas, and graduated from Baylor University. He is also a graduate of the San Francisco Police Academy.

G OF M AT NEW ORLEANS



New Orleans, La.—Calvin Young (left), Dept of Defense Policeman at the US Army Transportation Terminal Command, Gulf, was selected as Guard of the Month for December. Congratulating Young on his achievement is Col Mattison A. Darragh, Director of Administration, USATTCG. Young is the only member of the USATTCG Guard Force to win the title twice in one year. He earned it the first time in February, 1962.

COMMENDATION MEDAL AWARDED

Ft Jay, N. Y.—CWO, W-3 John F. Bogen, 10th MP Det (CID), was awarded the Army Commendation Medal. Maj Branton A. de Pierre, post PM, presented the award. CWO Bogen as Chief CID, OPM, 7th Inf Div, Korea, exhibited great initiative in instituting an effective control of narcotics and an effective stolen property recovery program that resulted in a great savings to the US. CWO Bogen was with the 7th from August, 1961 to October, 1962.

ALLIED STUDENTS HONORED AT FORT GORDON



Allied students from eight countries are honored at a coffee by Col Robert E. Sullivan, US Army MP School Commandant.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Twenty-three newly arrived students to the US Army MP School here, representing eight of our allied countries, were honored at a coffee by Col Robert E. Sullivan, School Commandant.

The students, which include officers, enlisted personnel, and a civilian, will attend MP Courses ranging from two to fourteen weeks. They are:

Maj Hsiang Wo, MSgt Fu-Ho Cheng, and Sgt Pei-siang Chang from the Republic of China.

Capt Jauad Saam, Capt Eskandar Eghtedar, Capt Akbar Tauana, 1st Lt Fatah Navab, and 2d Lt Mohammad Razaznejad from Iran.

Lt Col Jovencio Buado, Capt Daniel Lira, Capt Francisco Esmas, Capt Vincente Tongson, and Capt Andres Ramos from the Philippines.

Capt Neils Neilsen from Denmark.

Capt Uu Van Dan, Capt Nguyen Tuong, 1st Lt Nguyen Huan, 1st Lt Nguyen Khiem, and 1st Lt Nguyen Ai from Vietnam.

1st Lt Kyuha Lee, Korea; Mr. Fuad Ai-Khalaf, Iraq, and Capt W. J. Dabros and Sgt G. Cassady from Canada.

503D MP BATTALION RECEIVES MINUTEMAN FLAG

Ft Bragg, N. C.—The Minuteman Flag for having 91 percent participation in the Army Savings Bond Program was presented to the 503d MP Battalion by Treasury Department representative Charles E. McIntosh, Jr. Lt Col John J. Flanagan, CO of the battalion, accepted the flag from Mr. McIntosh.

Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers, Provost Marshal General, who was on an inspection tour of MP activities at Fort Bragg, congratulated Colonel Flanagan and members of the 503d for being one of the few units of the Army to achieve this high award.

Congratulations on the achievement also came from Col Lloyd L. McDaniel, PM, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, and Col William M. Campbell, PM, Third US Army.

All organizational elements of the 503d have received one or more savings awards for outstanding participation in the purchasing of US Savings Bonds during 1962.

Individual units have received annual recognition for the past six consecutive years.

The Minuteman Flag is 36 x 68 inches and and depicts a white Minuteman on a blue background surrounded by 13 white stars.

CO OF 716TH MP BN IS CITED



Ft Dix, N. J.—Lt Col Emmett T. Brice (left), CO of the 716th MP Battalion, receives a 2d Infantry Division (Fort Benning, Georgia) Certificate of Achievement from Col Jay W. Herrington, Special Troops Commander. The citation, signed by Division Commander Maj Gen Charles Billingslea, praised the colonel's performance of duty as commander of the 716th during Exercise Rapid Roads at Oxford, Mississippi from 30 September to 20 October 1962.

SGT REUPS TO COMPLETE 20



Verdun, France—1st Sgt Herbert D. Sosbee, 61st MP Company, reenlisted for three years to complete 20 years of service. Sergeant Sosbee (right) is being sworn in by Capt Calvin C. Guffey, company CO. With his bonus from reenlistment and dividend from his NSLI, the sergeant purchased $1,600 worth of US Savings Bonds.

385TH'S SOLDIER OF MONTH

Stuttgart, Germany—The board of senior NCOs of the 385th MP Bn chose for December Pfc Robert E. Mahler to be the Soldier of the Month. Mahler recently returned from the Traffic Accident Prevention course at Oberammergau, Germany with a "Superior Student" rating. He is assigned as the battalion commander's driver.

REPORT ON NEW FIRST PLATOON, 188TH MP CO



1st Lt Ronald Sperber and SFC William R. Canaday stand in front of the 188th MP Company sign at Camp des Loges, Seine Area Command, Paris. The 188th's First Platoon was organized last fall with personnel left over after the departure of the 504th Military Police for a stateside assignment.

Paris, France—Spit-shined boots, .45's, and night sticks are familiar sights to any MPs and the First Platoon, 188th MP Company, isn't any exception.

Under the command of 1st Lt Ronald Sperber, the platoon has become an active participant in the everyday life of the Seine Area Command since its formation last fall.

The platoon is made up of MPs who joined Company A, 504th MP Battalion, just before it rotated to the States last fall. Under a full overseas obligation, they stayed when the 504th returned and subsequently became the nucleus of the present 188th.

The 188th's First Platoon has one officer, (Lieutenant Sperber), and 46 enlisted men of whom only six are Regular Army soldiers. The others are all two year draftees who entered the service at approximately the same time, received MP training together at Fort Gordon, Georgia, were on the same ship across the Atlantic, and who all hold the rank of Private First Class.

According to Lieutenant Sperber, "Our main duties are at Camp des Loges. We man the MP desk here, work the gates, and operate the roving patrols around post. I have four men who work at Bel Manoir as investigators with the provost marshal, but outside of that we are mainly concerned with Camp des Loges.

"We don't, however, cover Building 301 (Headquarters US European Command—USEUCOM). That is handled by the 175th MP Detachment.

"We operate," he continues, "on a very tight schedule. In addition to my duties with the platoon, I am also Operations Officer with the Seine Area PM Division."

The man in charge of most of the administration is SFC William R. Canaday, Platoon Sergeant.

The platoon has 100% participation in the command Savings Bond program and every member of the platoon belongs to the Military Police Association.

The sergeant reports that the platoon is active in all command sports (the platoon now has a 6-won, 3-lost basketball record in company level competition), and will enter a team in the up-coming Seine Area Command Marksmanship Matches.

The discipline problem of the First Platoon has been almost nil, Sergeant Canaday says, and there have been, since the platoon's formation, only three very minor incidents involving Article 15.

MP IS USARCARIB SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Ft Amador, Canal Zone—Maj Gen Theodore F. Bogart (right), CG, US Army Caribbean, presents SP4 Michael J. Healy, 534th MP Company, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, a letter of commendation upon his being selected as USARCARIB Soldier of the Month in competition against representatives from all posts in the Panama area. Capt Grady E. Sockwell, CO, 534th MP Company, looks on.

ARMED FORCES POLICEMAN



San Francisco, Cal.—Aerographer's Mate, Second Class Octaviano N. Garcia has been selected Armed Forces Policeman of the Month. Garcia has been on temporary additional duty from the USS Midway (CVA 41), Oakland Division of the Armed Forces Police Detachment. Garcia resides in Oakland, California.

RILEY MP SOLDIER OF QUARTER



Ft Riley, Kans.—SP4 Aloysius J. Frederick was selected MP Soldier of the Quarter recently. In recognition of this honor, Frederick was presented with a 17-jewel wrist watch by Lt Col Clifford Merrill, PM, 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley. Frederick's home is Mankato, Minnesota.

MP SCHOOL PRESENTS AWARDS



Col Homer E. Shields (right), assistant commandant of the US Army MP School, presents a Certificate of Achievement to Maj Ralph A. George of the Dept of Non-Resident Instruction.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—A joint-ceremony was held recently at the headquarters of the USA MP School at which time Col Homer E. Shields, assistant school commandant, presented various awards to MP School personnel.

The Army Commendation Medal was presented to WO Chandler F. Williams, a student in the Lie Detector Course, for meritorious service in criminal investigation while assigned to the Eighth Army.

Capt William A. Ward, student in the Associate MP Officers Career Course, was presented a USAREUR Certificate of Achievement for meritorious service.

Also honored were Major George (see picture) and CWO, W-3 James P. Ryan, instructor in the Dept. of Specialized Instruction, CI Lab.

SERGEANT AWARDED COMMENDATION MEDAL

Ft Monmouth, N. J.—SSgt Robert H. Anderson of the Fort Monmouth MP Company received the Army Commendation Medal recently. It was presented to the sergeant by Maj Gen Stuart S. Hoff, Post Commander.

The 27-year-old platoon sergeant was cited for courage in rescue operations during a disastrous storm along the New Jersey coast. Sergeant Anderson helped evacuate a family of seven under flooding conditions and after this rescue, he waded and groped to two other homes to warn the sleeping occupants of the impending danger.

"Crowd the Tee for IGD . . . 1963"





Golfing fans throughout the world have been stepping up to "Crowd the tee for IGD . . . 1963" for the past two months. Reports from coordinators indicate "the best year ever." Tickets for the Military Police Association's International Golf Day have been on sale from New York to California, Germany to Japan. Generals to privates have entered the famous handicap tourney to "Beat Arnold Palmer" the defending Masters Champion. Participants could try their skill against the champ until 4 April, the opening day of the Masters.

Above, left, Maj Gen Charles E. Beauchamp (right), Commanding General of Fort Dix, New Jersey, buys the first ticket at Dix for IGD from Provost Marshal Col Charles F. Helderman, Jr. Above, right, Pat Walton (right) and Elouise Root (second right) sell an IGD scorecard to Marilyn Wills at the Camp Zama, Japan, Main Post Exchange. SP4 Alan Schefkind, MPA representative looks on. Lady golfers get a seven stroke advantage over their male counterparts in trying to beat the champ during the competition for charity, good will and fun.

YOUR MOVE

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 10 through 31.

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col

George C. Williams (P) (20)

Maj/Lt Col

John W. Liddle (22)
Francis E. Payne (31)

Capt/Maj

William E. Carfield (10)
Dale Hamilton, Jr. (10)
Clyde R. Metts (27)
John P. Myers, Jr. (17)
Charles E. Swad (19)

1st Lt/Capt

John Joseph Flood (P) (10)
William K. Good, Jr. (25)
Robert W. MacDonald (29)

2d Lt/1st Lt

Jason R. Archambeau (17)
Thomas George Buzan (P) (11)
Robert J. Fetterolf (29)
Thomas G. Hart (19)
Gerald J. Lazzaro (25)
Christopher G. Money (28)

W-3/W-4

Nick K. Stanislo (17)
John L. Welsh (17)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

Capt Edward C. Bigley to USA OSREPLSTA, Oakland Army Terminal, Oakland, Calif. for further asg to EUSA (Korea) (23)

Capt James L. Sender to USA OSREPLSTA, Oakland Army Terminal, Oakland, Calif. for further asg to EUSA (Korea) (28)

2d Lt Gordon R. Tassi to 521st MP Co (Svc), Ft Belvoir, Va. (19)

CWO, W-2 Will A. Waldrup to USAG, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. w/interim duty at USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for approx 9 wks CI crs. (29)

WO, W-1 Robert M. Friend to 4th MP Det (CI), Ft Myer, Va. (16)

WO, W-1 Max A. Perkins to 31st MP Det (CI), Ft Sill, Okla. (29)

WO, W-1 Roland W. Thompson to 73d MP Det (CI), Ft Leavenworth, Kans. w/sta Omaha, Neb. (16)

CHANGE OF STATION

Col William Luk from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to USA Msl Spt Comd, Redstone Arsenal, Ala. (10)

Lt Col Carroll D. Billmyer, Jr. from Washington, D. C. to USAREUR (Germany) (18)

Lt Col Edward W. Corcoran from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Elm Armed Forces Police Det, Hawaii, APO 958, San Francisco, Calif. (17)

Lt Col Clarence R. Meltsen from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. to USAREUR (Germany) (15)

Lt Col William J. Morrisroe from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to Off Stu Det HHC USALS, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. for crs in Persian lang for pd in ex of 20 wks. (13)

Maj Matthew J. Mejasich from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to USAREUR (Germany). (18)

Capt Vincent A. Apruzzese from Ft Benning, Ga. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (30)

Capt William C. De Lapp, III, from Los Angeles, Calif. to USA Elm MAAG Iran ARMISH, APO 205, N. Y. w/approx 4 wks mil asst orien, Arlington, Va. (15)

Capt James T. Finch from Ft Riley, Kans. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (30)

Continued Next Page

YOUR MOVE *Continued*

Capt Jack S. Hart from Ft Campbell, Ky. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (31)

Capt Van D. Holladay from Ft Hood, Tex. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (31)

Capt Charles Karalekas from Boston, Mass. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (31)

Capt William G. Keyes from Ft Devens, Mass. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (31)

Capt Edward F. Meskunas from Ft Monroe, Va. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (31)

Capt Charles P. Morn from Ft Sam Houston, Tex. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (30)

Capt John P. Myers, Jr. from Ft Sheridan, Ill. to USAREUR (Germany). (14)

Capt James P. O'Shaughnessy from Ft Myer, Va. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (31)

Capt John L. Otenberger from Ft Hayes, O. to USAARMC, Ft Knox, Ky. (19)

Capt William E. Smith from West Point, N. Y. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (31)

1st Lt Joseph M. Burke from Ft Carson, Colo. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (30)

1st Lt Ralph B. Dunn, Jr. from Ft Benning, Ga. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (30)

1st Lt Leroy L. Grobe from Washington, D. C. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif., w/TDY 6 wks USAWS, Ft Bragg, N. C., and 10 wks USALS, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. (17)

1st Lt Donald L. Johns from Ft Lewis, Wash. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex of 34 wks. (31)

1st Lt Michael F. O'Bryan from Ft Riley, Kans. to Stu Det, USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. for MP off career crs in ex to 34 wks. (30)

CWO, W-4 Dock A. Stripling from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAG, CZ, APO 834, N. Y. (15)

CWO, W-4 Melvin J. Williams from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to USAG, CZ, APO 834, N. Y. (19)

CWO, W-3 Marvin T. Farmer from Ft Benning, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany). (10)

CWO, W-3 Clyde H. Horning from Albuquerque, N. M. to USAREUR (Germany). (10)

CWO, W-3 Robert D. McKay from Ft Lee, Va. to USAREUR (Germany) (10)

CWO, W-3 Ira R. Meyers from Savannah, Ill. to USAREUR (Germany). (10)

CWO, W-2 Ray B. Bidwell from Ft Campbell, Ky. to USAREUR (Italy) (12)

CWO, W-2 Louis E. Brown from Aberdeen PG, Md. to Hq, USA Ryukyu Is, APO 331, San Francisco, Calif. (19)

CWO, W-2 Alfred L. Cummings from Ft Myer, Va. to 16th MP Det (CI), APO 55, N. Y. (11)

CWO, W-2 Joseph G. Overbay from Ft Knox, Ky. to USAREUR (Germany). (12)

WO, W-1 Joseph A. Farrell, from Ft Jay, N. Y. to USA Engr Dist FE, Korea, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif. (13)

WO, W-1 John P. McLoughlin from Ft Bliss, Tex. to USAREUR (Germany). (10)

WO, W-1 Homer C. Tank from Granite City, Ill. to USAREUR (Germany). (12)

Sgt Maj Karl F. Helmle from Chicago, Ill. to Hq Co, 728th MP Bn, Korea, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif. (22)

1st Sgt George W. Simms from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Co C, 728th MP Bn, Korea, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif. (13)

MSgt John F. Fitzgerald from Ft Belvoir, Va. to USA MP Gp USARYIS, APO 331, San Francisco, Calif. (21)

MSgt Remmer B. Maulden, Jr. from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Hq Co, 1st Cav Div, Korea, APO 24, San Francisco, Calif. (16)

MSgt William V. Steele from Ft McPherson, Ga. to USA MP Gp, USARYIS, APO 331, San Francisco, Calif. (16)

SFC Gaines R. Mimms from Ft Niagara, N. Y. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (23)

SFC Robert L. Parker from Washington, D. C. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USALS Presidio of Monterey, Calif. aprox 6 wks (28)

SFC Willie H. Robinson from Ft Monmouth, N. J. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USALS. Presidio of Monterey, Calif. (29)

SFC Warren H. Rode from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (15)

SFC Leo C. Warren from Florence Sta, Omaha, Nebr. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USALS Presidio of Monterey, Calif. approx 6 wks (28)

Sgt Edward B. Clayberger from Ft Eustis, Va. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USALS. Presidio of Monterey, Calif. for approx 6 wks. (29)

Pfc Harry E. Rudolchick from Ft Belvoir, Va. to Hq, USA ANGRU KMAG, APO 102, San Francisco, Calif. (21)

REASSIGNED

The following officers were reassigned from the staff and faculty of the USA MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga. to the Stu Det, USAMPS:

Capt Douglas G. MacNair (23)
Capt Travis W. Parker (23)
Capt Edwin L. Wallace (23)
1st Lt Overton H. McCullough (23)

And from USATC (Inf), Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAMPS Stu Det:

1st Lt David K. Macci (23)
1st Lt Norman W. Kalwaytis from Stu Bn, USAINTC, Ft Holabird, Md. to USA Photo Intpr Cen, Ft Holabird w/sta Washington D. C. (23)

TRANSFERRED

1st Lt Harold B. Lewis, Jr. from MPC to TC. (25)

RETIREMENTS

Col Earl S. Bessmer (15)
Col Howard C. Bush (19)
Lt Col Francis E. Caliguiri (16)
Lt Col John J. Hart (27)
Maj Leslie E. Lange (29)
Maj Thomas R. Tabb (13)
Capt William T. Coburn (13)
CWO, W-4 Joseph J. Kelley (17)
CWO, W-3 William R. Evans (17)
CWO, W-3 Hans H. Mehner (22)
CWO, W-3 Earl F. Shumock (11)
CWO, W-2 William H. Allred (25)
CWO, W-2 Edward F. Scheer (24)
CWO, W-2 Richard L. Van Osdel (28)
MSgt George M. Angle (21)
MSgt Clarence H. Bilderback (19)
MSgt Audwert L. Munday as Maj (23)
MSgt Keene Saxon as Lt Col (16)
SFC Clyde T. Messer (17)
SFC Francis W. Monroe (29)
SFC Leo Parham (22)
SFC Thomas J. Walbert (16)
SP7 Carl E. Andrus (29)
SP7 Andrew J. Bodnar (14)
SP7 William O. Gammill (29)
SP7 George B. Thomason (22)
SSgt Charles H. Johnson (10)
SSgt Phillip L. King (11)
SSgt Russell L. Kirkland (23)
SSgt James G. Yankosky as Maj (29)
SP6 Arthur D. Boatner (12)
Sgt Benjamin R. Amores (10)
Sgt Carl M. Basco (12)
Sgt Irvin G. Bea (29)
Sgt Lincoln Chancie (18)
Sgt Forrest C. Johnston (24)
Sgt Arthur L. Krebs (12)
Sgt George L. Kyler (27)
Sgt Jack A. Lynn (16)
Sgt Martin J. Yanosik (31)
SP5 Milton R. Rodgers (15)
SP5 James F. Ustick (10)
Cpl Loyde M. Greene (13)
SP4 Chester P. Panek (14)

OVERSEAS OFFICER RETURNEES

The following actual and projected changes in station have been reported for March, April, and May, 1963, by the Chief, Military Police Branch, OPD, Office of Personnel Operations, DA. Projected assignments are subject to change wtthout notice.

March

(Not Previously reported)

Capt Robert L. Owens from Okinawa to Ft Gordon, Ga.

April

(Not previously reported)

Capt Charles W. Lundberg from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
Capt John R. Tomberlin from Korea to Ft Gordon, Ga.
1st Lt Harry W. Crawford from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CWO, W-4 Walter H. Smith to Ft Knox, Ky.
CWO, W-3 Henry E. Albrecht from Germany to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
CWO, W-3 Robert J. Wilsom from Germany to Ft Lewis, Wash.
CWO, W-2 Ralph W. Hoyt, Jr. from Vietnam to Boston, Mass.
CWO, W-2 James R. Johnson from Germany to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CWO, W-2 James F. McDonnell from Panama to Sandia Base, N. M.

May

Lt Col George G. Cook from Germany to Ft Carson, Colo.
Lt Col Howard D. Laymon from Germany to Ft Gordon, Ga.
Maj Anthony Duarte from Panama to Ft Riley, Kans.
Maj Francis C. Miles from Korea to Ft Gordon, Ga.
Maj John D. Parten from Germany to Ft Hood, Tex.
Maj Robert I. Thompson from Germany to Ft McPherson, Ga.
Capt Bernard D. Friend from Germany to Ft Gordon, Ga.
Capt Charles E. Kirtley from Germany to Ft Worth, Tex.
1st Lt George R. Harrison from Germany to Ft Gordon, Ga.
1st Lt Earl H. Johnson from Germany to Ft Polk, La.
2nd Lt Robert H. Treadway from Korea to Ft Bragg, N. C.
CWO William Davis from Germany to Ft Jackson, S. C.
CWO Roy L. Rogers from Vietnam to Ft Sheridan, Ill w/duty sta Chicago, Ill.

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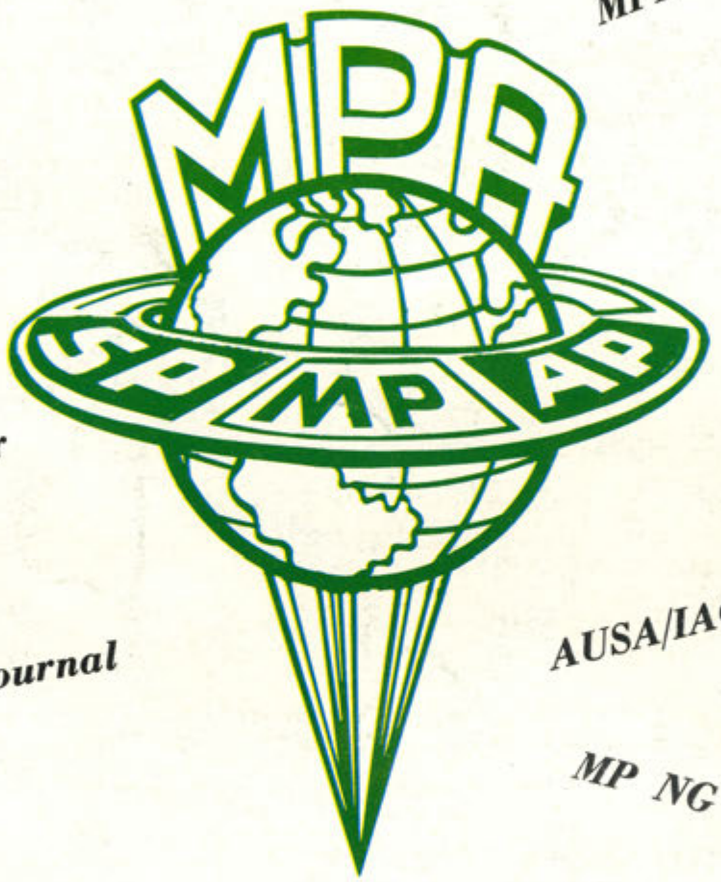
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PMG Trophy Pistol Match

MPROTC Awards



MPA Award

MPC Museum

MPC Officer Roster

AUSA/IACP Delegations

Military Police Journal

MP NG Match Awards

International Golf Day

Outstanding MP Trainee Award

Unit Membership Awards

MPA Trophy Pistol Match

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