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The Military Police Corps Salutes the National Park Service



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Anniversary Message

On 26 September 1966, the Military Police Corps will mark its 25th Anniversary as an established member of the Army team. You can be proud of the Corps, and the important part we have in building the kind of professional image that increases our stature among military men worldwide from Europe to South America to Southeast Asia.

We have come a long way since 1941 when the Corps was first recognized as a separate branch of the Army. Our accomplishments during the first quarter of a century provide both a favorable reflection on the past and a firm foundation from which to meet the challenges of the future. The demands of tomorrow's battlefield require forward thinking, bold application and sound evaluation for the development of new and improved methods of providing better combat support of the Army. Each of us, whether undergoing individual training to prepare for greater responsibilities, assigned to a unit within the United States, or actively engaged in the combat zone is contributing to the growth and stature of the Military Police Corps. Our efforts today are shaping the Corps' future; every Military Policeman has this challenge.

Recently, I visited our Military Police in Vietnam. I assure you that they are performing their mission as an essential part of the Army's fighting team with distinction and honor. These men are proving daily through their versatility and devotion to duty that they have earned and deserve our unequivocal support and respect.

I am confident that the next 25 years will record even greater accomplishments as the Military Police Corps moves forward toward the challenging goals and objectives of the future.

Carl C. Turner
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General



CARL C. TURNER
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

Twenty-Five Years Ago... An MP Battalion Is Formed

By Col Milton J. Webber

Author's Note: I've tried to present as accurately as possible my recollections of the activation and early problems of a Military Police battalion in 1941. For reasons that will become apparent as we proceed, unit designations, locations and names of individuals will remain unidentified.

Some of you will recall similar experiences; others will be skeptical; still others may contend that the Army hasn't changed. I leave to you to decide how much the Corps has matured during the past quarter century.

Early in 1941, Mother Infantry was again beginning to produce new units—including Military Police battalions and companies.

One fine morning in May, the reserve officers assigned to a famous old Regular Army infantry regiment — all of us lieutenants, platoon leaders — were ordered to report to the Regimental Commander's office. This was a memorable and somewhat disconcerting occasion. Only those unfortunates among us who had committed truly serious infractions of discipline had previously been summoned to the inner sanctum.

At the appointed time, the adjutant ushered us into the room, where we stood stiffly at attention. A hasty glance relieved the awe somewhat; it was not easy to convert the end of a building designed as a Civilian Conservation Corps barracks into a throne room, particularly during the depression years. The colonel's office was not unlike that of my Company Commander!

The Old Man, a hard-bitten field soldier with nearly 40 years service, entered through another door, slowly unhooked his saber from his Sam Browne belt, laid it aside, and stood before us in his well-tailored pinks and greens. Although the Army had adopted slacks some time before, the colonel today had chosen to wear his breeches and russet riding boots, complete with spurs. With his lean figure, tanned and deeply lined face, steel-gray hair, and manner of authority, he was indeed an impressive figure.

Walking slowly back and forth, his spurs jingling, he quickly came to the point. Our regiment, with its untarnished record from the Civil War, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, and World War I, had just received a new mission: it was sailing soon for the Caribbean, to garrison one of the newly-leased islands. When it departed for the port, it would leave behind a cadre to form a Military Police battalion.

We reserve officers had to choose whether to sail with this fine regiment, or remain with the MP battalion. We were told



". . . the colonel today had chosen to wear his breeches and russet riding boots, complete with spurs."

Continued

our probable assignments if we chose to stay back; mine was to command C Company.

Although the Old Man seldom used profanity, he left little doubt in our minds that he had little use for anyone associated with a Military Police unit. He intimated that to choose such an assignment not only reflected seriously on one's mental abilities, but might have a decided effect on his efficiency rating.

For me the decision was easy. A little research indicated that the regiment's island destination was at the time a decidedly undesirable place, families could not go, and the "short tour" concept had yet to be devised. And I wanted badly to be a Company Commander—even if it meant to command a blankety-blank MP company!

The threat of a poor efficiency report, by the way, was not a serious consideration. No lieutenant of my acquaintance had received more than a "very satisfactory" rating—how could anyone so inexperienced be "excellent" or "superior?" And besides, we had all just been extended for another year of active duty.

Thus the die was cast . . .

* * * * *

The night before the Big Day—when the regiment was to depart and the new battalion would be activated—a farewell party was scheduled.

This event we prepared for without enthusiasm. Always for us lieutenants and our wives these command performances had been ordeals. Uncomfortable in our formal clothes, we had to enjoy ourselves, say the right thing at the right time, keep sober, and remember our junior status.

The function started as we had feared. But suddenly, soon after the receiving line broke up, all was changed. A senior officer's wife, a thin, prim, gray-haired lady of New England ancestry, leaned too hard against the end of a long table covered with platters of snacks and hors d'oeuvres. With a great clatter the contrivance of boards and saw-horses collapsed. The austere lady landed on the floor, her gray head covered with shrimp, seafood sauce, deviled eggs, potato salad and other delicacies.

After the initial shock, several fast drinks were needed to soothe our nerves. Soon the affair had turned into a party such as the regiment had seldom experienced. We ate, we drank, we danced—we had a ball! My colossal headache next day—my first day as a Company Commander—confirmed that this had been an occasion I would long remember.

And so we said farewell to our parent organization.

(A footnote might be in order: The regiment never did go to the Caribbean. After staging near the port, the regiment reverted to division control, cadred several other units, practiced landing operations in the United States and in England, took part in the Normandy landings, and established an enviable record throughout the European campaign. Of my buddies who remained with the regiment, about half ended the war as lieutenant colonels, while the remainder lie in cemeteries in France, Belgium and Germany.)

* * * * *

Activating a unit, I soon learned, is never easy, with or without a hangover.

For the first two months, only one officer was assigned per company. Fortunately, during our service with the infantry, the colonel had seen to it that the junior officers had some experience in all the principal company duties—as Mess Officer, Supply Officer, Transportation Officer, and Company Administrative Officer. In addition, we were afforded varied tactical experience under different Commanders. For example, I had commanded for short periods a rifle platoon, an 81-mm mortar platoon, a .30 caliber machine gun platoon, and the regimental anti-tank platoon, under three different Company Commanders.

But I soon discovered great voids in my experience. Had we not had able and experienced noncommissioned officers, the results might have been disastrous.

Our NCOs were outstanding. What they may have lacked in formal education was outweighed by their leadership qualities, practical experience, and determination to do the job to the best of their abilities. For years, promotions had been few and far between, and competition was keen. But those who were selected as vacancies arose had demonstrated their soldierly qualities.

Before many months were to pass, a large percentage of our senior noncommisioned officers were to have new opportunities to demonstrate their abilities. Within a year, nearly all had been offered and accepted commissions. Many ended the War in the field grades; one former first sergeant was a full colonel by the spring of 1945.

The same cannot be said of the privates, however. Some, it seems, had reached the recruiting office just ahead of the sheriff. Others had learned that only by enlisting could they be assured of three square meals a day. Still others had become too familiar with the local dens of iniquity. A cynic might surmise that several Company Commanders of our old organization had left behind the men that they could spare most easily.

The first morning report, which the first sergeant laboriously printed by hand in the morning report book, was quite interesting. Of the hundred-odd men initially assigned to my company, about 70 were non-rated. Of these, only about fifty were present for duty at the initial formation. Where were the remaining 20 privates?

Several were serving time in the local guardhouse. Two or three were absent in the hands of the civil authorities. Several were hospitalized for VD. Four or five more were AWOL. Although the names changed from time to time, this situation was to continue for several months.

* * * * *

Our mission, as best we could determine, was to train, provide protection for the large metropolitan area near us, and perform certain ceremonial functions. Approximately one company was constantly committed to these ceremonial functions.

Our training mission presented a number of interesting problems.

We knew we were to train for something, but no one was quite sure for what. We could find no precise statement as to the mission of an MP battalion. We were familiar with the mission of the infantry—to close with the enemy and destroy him by fire and maneuver—and we had a series of field manuals which explained how to accomplish this. But what WAS a Military Police battalion's basic mission?

About a month after the battalion was activated, we obtained a small field manual, prepared by the Chief of Infantry's office sometime during the 30s, which gave us some general guidance. But there were no military publications which explained the techniques of traffic control, town patrolling, criminal investigation, or the other military police functions so familiar to us now.

The S-3 and the Company Commanders devised training programs according to their own opinions as to what an MP unit should do and how it should do it. It's not surprising that we had a lot of close order drill, weapons training, road

Continued

marches, and some infantry tactics—as former infantrymen this was right down our alley. But we were mighty short on Military Police training, and some of our personally devised Military Police techniques would cause shudders today.

Another complication to training was the age-old problem of extra details. Our battalion of about 500 men occupied a small, self-contained post of about 1200 man capacity. There were no quarters for officers, either married or bachelor, and no quarters for married NCOs except a small cottage for each first sergeant and his family.

The station complement, as we know it today, did not exist on our post. One officer and about a dozen key noncommissioned officers (engineer, QM, finance, ordnance) were provided by higher headquarters to help administer the post. But all the other housekeeping details necessary to operate any installation, no matter how small, had to come from the battalion. I do not recall that we had any civil service or contract civilian employees. Our men had to repair the plumbing, operate the laundry, replace boards on the old barracks walls, operate the post guardhouse (stockade), run the little unit PX, and provide the interior guard for the installation. Post operations usually required 20 to 25 men from each company per day. Adding to that figure the 20 men absent for various reasons and about fifteen men in the company overhead, we rarely could turn out more than 40 men for training. So maybe the lack of a real training program didn't make too much difference after all.

I mentioned the poor caliber of our privates. Around September, some three months after the battalion was activated, the Battalion Commander invited the Area Commander, a major general, to inspect his organization and observe the men who were to provide security for this important metropolitan area. On the day of this visit, we turned out every man we could possibly muster, and held a full-field showdown inspection on the parade ground. The General slowly passed down the ranks, observing and asking questions. Afterwards he talked at length with the Battalion Commander behind closed doors.

The next day we learned that the battalion had been authorized to transfer up to three hundred men, and receive a like number of selective service personnel direct from the induction centers. This was a real shot in the arm to us. The new men—a typical cross-section of our World War II Army—began arriving within a couple of weeks. We didn't ask who received our misfits.

We reduced our housekeeping details to the bare minimum and set to work giving our new men basic training. This we knew how to do. And since the Provost Marshal General's Office had by now been established, and we had all been transferred to the new Corps of Military Police, we hoped that before we reached the stage of branch training we would receive more precise guidance and training doctrine. But we were a bit naive; doctrinal concepts didn't issue from the War Department any faster in those days than from Department of the Army today.

* * * * *

Suddenly, on December 7th, our whole life changed. Within hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, we received orders to secure a large number of key installations and buildings in the metropolitan area. We set up guard posts and automatic weapons positions at the key railroad and highway bridges, the municipal airport (which was used largely for military flights), critical utilities, and certain government buildings. We put on the road mobile patrols armed with automatic weapons. Luckily our three hundred new men were just completing their basic training.

For weeks every man was physically on post or patrol for at least 12 hours per day, seven days a week. But we finally had a mission, we knew what was expected of us—and with our infantry background, we knew how to handle this situation. Morale for the first time was high.

On Monday morning, December 8th, a meeting was held for the battalion staff and Company Commanders. During the course of this meeting, intended to make sure all our operations were coordinated, the Battalion Executive Officer spoke some prophetic words. As best I can recall, they went something like this:

"Gentlemen, the Battalion Commander, the Sergeant Major and I are the only members of this battalion who saw service in World War I. From our experiences then, I think we can safely say that in 90 days few if any of you sitting here this morning, or of your key noncommissioned officers, will still be serving with this battalion. You might be training new units, which in turn will train other units. You might be in school, or on the staff of a higher headquarters. Or you might be in combat. But during the days or weeks you have here, learn your jobs well and prepare yourselves for greatly increased responsibilities.

"You have experience with troops, which will be invaluable in training and leading men. By the end of this war, many of you will be wearing gold or silver leaves, some will be decorated for valor, and probably some will meet death.

"My guess is that this will be a long war, and a hard war. While we're still together, may I wish you good fortune, success, and devoted service to your country."

* * * * *

Within a day or two, we were joined by an antiaircraft artillery battalion, hastily pulled back from maneuvers. The artillerymen emplaced their weapons for close-in antiaircraft protection of the city. An engineer company moved in to help handle engineer tasks. And in about a month an entire infantry regiment was ordered in, to relieve us of most of our security duties. About this time a company-size unit was activated to relieve us of our ceremonial functions.

As we were gradually relieved of our security mission, we began to assume a major town patrol mission. The metropolitan area was becoming an important leave center for servicemen, and a principal rail transfer point for troop units and individuals. Although our concepts of town patrol procedures were still rather primitive, we turned to this new and interesting task.

About this time, the Battalion Executive Officer's prophesy began to be fulfilled. We furnished cadres of officers and men for several military police units. A number of our noncommissioned officers were offered and received direct commissions. And in January I was ordered to attend the first class of the Provost Marshal General's School, moving from there to the Provost Marshal General's Office.

* * * * *

Though I never again visited the battalion, I remained interested in its activities.

It continued its town patrol mission in the metropolitan area throughout the war. The security mission was gradually phased down. Within a year the infantry regiment was relieved, and the Military Police battalion assumed the remaining security duties.

The battalion never saw combat, but was the mother, so to speak, of several Military Police units which have served with distinction in remote parts of the world in war and peace.

After the war, the battalion was replaced by another infantry regiment with a record dating back to the Revolutionary War; part of this regiment is still performing the same mission. Its duty done, the battalion was inactivated, and faded from the scene. **END**

INTELLIGENCE: THE POLICE DIMENSION

By Capt Robert L. Owens

Editor's Note: This is the first part of an article which will cover the requirements and nature of police intelligence. Part II will describe the mechanics and techniques of a police intelligence system.

Intelligence is broadly defined as *information processed into knowledge about the enemy;* what he can and can not do, and what he probably will do. Next consider the definition of the term, *enemy.* Again, broadly defined it is anyone posing a threat to the security of a nation. More specifically an *enemy* has been identified as a military entity, and knowledge of him as combat intelligence, even though there have always been intelligence efforts directed at political, technical, and economic targets. The importance of the later intelligence targets has risen in importance during this century until they are now often more vital than pure combat intelligence.

Whereas the *enemy* at one time meant the other fellows, in the different colored uniforms, on the other side of the field shooting at us, this rather narrow concept has melted away into a shapeless and elusive mass, often defying identification as to the true enemy, his nature or intent. This is the era of total war and an enemy attacks all facets of national life, not simply those that directly pertain to the military.

It is conceivable that a belligerent can win militarily, but lose politically.[1] This makes attacks, subversion and sabotage against political, economic, social and cultural institutions as much a part of modern war as the actual lining up of two armed forces and exchanging fire. Envision the nature of these attacks; clandestine dissemination of anti-government propaganda, open harrangues, riots, demonstrations, strikes, civil disobedience and acts of terror. Such an attack can be even more devastating and bloody than outright military attack.[2] From a practical standpoint this places such an attack beyond the effective purview of outright military intelligence. The response to such attacks will require the same degree of flexibility as the attack itself. This places the responsibility for the intelligence operations supporting counteroperations primarily on the more subtle and sophisticated intelligence agencies. The police stand out as one of the main agencies in this challenge and response.

But there is even more implied in the broad definition of intelligence combating an internal or an external attack on national stability and security. From a police standpoint a threat need not be military in nature. After all, aren't the police primarily concerned with day-to-day public safety, regardless of any outside military threat? Every nation is continuously faced with some degree of danger to its domestic tranquility. These threats vary from simple traffic violations, theft, drug addiction, public violence to organized crime. History, showing established patterns for declining societies, has taught us that a nation can collapse from internal decay, as well as by being overwhelmed by an outside military force. Is it then not valid to consider these varying forms of crime as an attack on a nation, even though they may not have political motivation? And would not the response require intelligence operations in an effort to gain knowledge of the *enemy,* just as if he were an outside force? Here police forces and police intelligence stand as the first line of defense.

Two main obstacles confront any projected expansion of a military police intelligence effort. First, the term *intelligence,* either practically or in the mind of the individual, places it in some specialized category, to be dealt with by specialists, either AIS, MI units or the "two shops." Any projected Military Police intelligence operations would immediately raise the question of conflicting spheres of operations, duplication of effort and the belief that designated intelligence agencies will object to the police, or anyone else, entering their sphere. The degree of super-organization evolved in the army further reinforces this specialization and compartmentalization.

Secondly, police intelligence has always existed as an integral part of police operations. However to get policemen to recognize that they actually have an *intelligence* system proves difficult. Take the lowest level of police intelligence—compiled by the neighborhood cop on the beat. He knows who beats his wife, which kids steal hub caps, who makes book, and who has no visible means of support. From a police standpoint such individuals are rightly classified as the *enemy.* They are indeed a threat to our public security and internal stability. The problem remains, however, to view this apparently mundane information as intelligence and fit it into a positive, unified intelligence effort. Recognition of this need is evident in our larger cities and on a national scale where intelligence activities have been established, and clearly identified as such.

The ordinary Military Policeman is in exactly the same position as the civilian neighborhood policeman. He knows which bars are trouble spots, which hotels provide "extra services," which stretches of road tempt speeders, which storage areas are most vulnerable to pilferage, when units are coming back off extended field exercises, and what type of weather will cause the incident rate to go up. But this information about the *enemies* of military discipline remains just that — information. Seldom is it systematically processed into usable police intelligence.



In combat, whether committed in a counterinsurgency or rear area security role, the Military Policeman is in a unique position to see, hear and monitor. His duties cause him to talk to all manner of people. He covers

Continued

[1] The axiom of Clausewitz that war is an extension of diplomacy by other means indicates the possibility of losing the objectives of a victorious war through international negotiations or political action. This axiom should be updated to encompass internal, revolutionary war. British objectives in Ireland have never been achieved in spite of centuries of military superiority. In Cuba and Algeria, what were apparently superior military forces were defeated by a combined assault by military, political, and psychological action.

[2] Horne, Alistair, *The Fall of Paris* (New York; St. Martin's Press, 1966), p. 418. No single battle in the Franco-Prussian war cost as many lives as "Bloody Week," in Paris, which saw the end of the Commune. Between 20,000 and 25,000 deaths resulted from this revolutionary and counterrevolutionary activity.

large areas and sees much movement. The routine of an area is soon comprehended by him, and deviations from the norm become immediately discernable. He can tell you much about the attitude of a populace in an area because of his large sampling. Casual words, glances, and transactions, all take on a meaning to him. Based on his training and his developed police instinct he can anticipate trouble long before it breaks. But little is done to harness this vast source of intelligence information.

First, in the Military Police there must be a recognition of the need for an organized police intelligence system. Secondly, there must be an acceptance of this fact, regardless of previous wars, successful garrison operations without intelligence support, or personal prejudices. Thirdly, a police intelligence system must be established which is broad enough in scope to handle garrison operations, off-post problems, eventual employment as a riot control force and combat situations. Fourthly, the system must be worked out in harmony with other intelligence agencies to insure cooperation, exchange of information and delineation of areas of responsibilities. Lastly, every Military Policeman must be trained to be cognizant of his function in the system.

This is not an easy task. Traditional reservations must be overcome just as will the traditional jealousies of police and intelligence agencies.[3] This problem has been recognized and solved by most of our larger civil police agencies.

An intelligence section "should aim to see and hear the little extra that a Police Commissioner (Provost Marshal) sorely needs to do his job. The top policeman must know overall city conditions. On the basis of statistics, staff officers can supply certain information needs. However, the Police Commissioner must also know the climate of the city in areas where there is no barometer."[4] This statement implies the vast scope, the subtleties and the essential nature of an intelligence unit. It is clandestine, prying, tattletale, secretive, aloof, remote, apparently not subject to any control, and it may appear dangerous; in short, it is a spy.

To corral and harness this nebulous force requires first a clear, but yet flexible mission statement. One authority says the scope may range from migrant workers to international assassins.[5] The mission for a Military Police intelligence section will have equal range, with the added dimension of the combat environment. The specific mission for a Military Police unit would determine the specific scope of the mission for the intelligence section. A sufficiently broad, yet specific and flexible mission statement would be to direct the intelligence section to *collect, catalogue, and analyze all information of a known or potential police interest, and from this produce intelligence concerning the activities of any group, individual, or enemy force which in any way may threaten the good discipline of the Armed Services or its property and facilities, or pose a threat to the national security, civil order or public safety. Intelligence and information, as it is produced, will be disseminated, based on the nature of the information, either to the Commanding Officer, Provost Marshal, enforcement agencies.*

This will cover anything from simple traffic violators to counterguerrilla operations. An SOP, based on the unit's mission would then further describe the intelligence operation.

To accomplish its mission an intelligence section will employ and integrate all techniques applicable in the fields of police work, covert intelligence operations and combat intelligence. Maintenance of files, surveillance surveys, covert and overt interrogations, employment of technical equipment, analysis of weather and terrain, and predicting the enemy's probable courses of action are samplings of the functions to indicate the scope which a police intelligence operation can, and should assume.

Such a section becomes *another* investigative and reporting arm of the Provost Marshal or Commanding Officer; functions in some degree are duplicated by both the patrolmen and CID. But it must not be allowed to become a mere duplication, lest it becomes a wasted effort, as well as a source of conflict with different elements of the unit, all doing the same job. The intelligence section must draw on the activities of the other elements or the unit, but it must go beyond them, penetrating areas and activities on mere suspicion, leaving the tangible problems to the enforcement arms of the unit. The intelligence section must measure attitudes, identify unrest, detect sentiments, and in general measure the pulse of the area of responsibility.



FM 30-5 makes a distinction between an *area of influence* and an *area of interest.* In a tactical sense the former denotes that real estate inside the unit boundaries. From a police standpoint this can be interpreted to mean a geographic area, as well as one involving jurisdiction. In other words the area over which he is boss, and those people within that area over whom he exercises legal control. This area of influence (jurisdiction) is a limiting factor for the operations of the enforcement arms of a police force. However, *enemy* activities within the area of influence may originate and be controlled from outside this area. This then creates an *area of interest,* as opposed to the area of influence.

This area of interest is properly the domain of an intelligence section. The informal and covert nature of their investigations enables them to extend police knowledge beyond the limits imposed by either unit boundaries or legal restrictions. This is true, especially as the results of their investigations are seldom used as court evidence, but rather point the way for the enforcement arms of the unit. Such intelligence investigations can do numerous things. They can provide a concrete basis for the Provost Marshal to request support from other police agencies whose area of influence (jurisdiction) encompasses the activity in question. It can provide a basis for coordinated action between police agencies. The time and place of enemy activities in the area of influence can be determind, even though they may be directed from outside the area, thus leading to apprehension of individuals temporarily entering the area of influence for the purposes of criminal acts. With modern day transportation and communication neither crime nor enemy activity is localized. Its origin may be kilometers away from the scene of the act. This demands long-range information gathering capabilities, not limited by unit boundaries or areas of legal jurisdiction.

An intelligence section is then an information gathering and reporting element. It is not an enforcement organ.[6] Enforcement on the part of an intelligence section negates the intent of the operation, duplicates efforts of other elements of

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[3] Patrick, M.R., *Inside Lincoln's Army* (New York; Thomas Yoseloff, 1964), pp. 248, 386. One of the first modern Provost Marshals was occupied with this problem. Also, refer to address, "Objectives of an Intelligence Unit," delivered by Chief Inspector, John F. Shanley, New York Police Department, at the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit Eastern Regional Conference, in Chicago, on 1 November 1963, pp. 2-3.

[4] *Ibid.*, Shanley, p. 2.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 1.

the unit, and generates competition and friction with the line police forces.

Like combat intelligence, police intelligence must be placed in the hands of someone in a position to exploit it. And the same rules of reporting apply in both instances; it must go up, down, and laterally. The situation will determine the major recipient. In combat, obviously the Commanding Officer will be the primary receiver, with probably the Provost Marshal second. In garrison this may be reversed. In all instances maximum flow to the operational units must be insured. Other interested agencies, local civilian police, treasury agents, MI units, and in combat, other military units, civil affairs and psywar teams will be prime receivers.

Combat intelligence has already established a variety of techniques that will more than suffice; ISUMS, PREINTEPS, spot reports and the like. Most civilian police agencies employ something very similar to the WIS (Weekly Intelligence Summary), and submit routine summaries on a scheduled basis. But like the military, they do not restrict themselves to scheduled reports. The Commander of the intelligence unit of the New York city police states, ". . . the Commanding Officer (of an intelligence section) should submit unsolicited predictions, from time to time, to his superior." But he goes on to qualify this and warns that such reports or appraisals must be made by qualified intelligence personnel or, ". . . intelligence, by its very nature, is not precise, and with the additional burden of the inexperienced opinion, the crime picture becomes cluttered with conjecture, a distorted scene emerges, and confidence in the intelligence unit is shaken."[7]

The frequency of reports will be determined by the situation, whether combat or garrison. Trends in a given area may not be perceptible in much less than annual or six-month intervals. Reports should be general in nature, describing trends noted, anticipated trends, vulnerabilities of the *enemy*, and any isolated conditions, activities or individuals of significance. These reports should not provide the minute details upon which the generalizations are based, but only indicate the scope of knowledge available in the intelligence section. This should motivate the enforcement elements of the unit to seek the more detailed information as they require it.

Transmission of information to the enforcement elements of the unit must proceed on a situation-to-situation basis. For example, if the CID is known to be investigating a group of homosexuals, a newspaper ad announcing the playing of a movie with homosexual overtones at a local art theater would be cause for a spot report. The CID investigators may want to monitor the patrons to possibly identify other members of the group. Spot reports should be made when a unit returns to garrison ahead of schedule from maneuvers, when a radical leader appears on a nearby campus, or when there is a sudden influx of "B" girls in the local bistros.

For an intelligence section to function and properly support all other elements there must be a complete exchange of information within the unit. Because of the nature of police operations this is not easily accomplished. There is first the unsavory "spy" label that must be overcome. The operational units will want to guard their own sources, information and activities, while grossly mistrusting the peripheral, remote and aloof intelligence agency.[8] The inherent and latent jealousies between investigative agencies will break out into open mistrust and even conflict if not kept properly in balance. This is indeed a challenge to the Commander, as well as the subordinate leaders of the various other echelons of the unit.

Criteria Problems Discussed

Although not a valid complaint, one of the major problems confronting a police intelligence unit is the difficulty of establishing criteria for successful accomplishment of the mission. This will often leave a doubting Commander with the idea that police intelligence is a useless function. The majority of criticism concerning the lack of productivity will come from the operational elements of a unit. They may be aware of extensive files, but little beyond that. Because of the nature of intelligence, not nearly all of the products of the intelligence section will be made known to them. But most of all, intelligence is nebulous, vague, subjective, and often based on supposition and circumstancial evidence. This is not enough for the policeman who is drilled in obtaining hard, fast evidence which will stand up in court.

The intelligence section is the only staff section that can actually see the over-all picture. It is the only one that can measure intangibles consistently and accurately. It must point the way for the Commander and enforcement elements, and then move out of the way and let them attack the problem.[9]

Standards will of necessity need to be somewhat subjective. As the Commander or Provost Marshal will be the one served, his satisfaction is the main criteria. Other criteria would be the timeliness of information, results of investigations initiated, based on leads provided by the intelligence section, the intelligence summaries, although this latter is more a qualitative, rather than a quantative factor. Too many reports with too much detail will only obscure the issues at hand. Just as in combat intelligence, great masses of information are collected, but only a relatively small portion actually becomes productive. Thus, we can also say the size, scope, and efficiency of the intelligence files is also a criteria of success in an intelligence operation. Statistics should not be applied, except in limited context, and then only as a general indicator. The only true standard can be the degree of effectiveness of a police unit which is over and above that which it would be without the intelligence effort. But who can effectively measure this intangible degree of difference? The final evaluation will remain more subjective than objective.

Just as the standards and evaluation of an intelligence effort must remain subjective and somewhat vague, so will the techniques and methods of operation be subject to the inspirational employment of accepted and established procedures. These procedures however, must be thoroughly comprehended and mastered, in a most practical sense. Next will come an examination of these procedures which must be employed, with a view toward seeing how some of these rather mundane techniques can be turned into a creative and productive effort.

Continued in next issue

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 3. "The intelligence division must be nonoperational. Arrest activity will cause resentment because it will be impossible to convince the Field Commanders that the good cases are not being retained, while the poor ones are foisted upon them." This point is given maximum emphasis elsewhere. Memorandum, "Intelligence Division," from the city of Los Angeles, states on page 1, "The primary purpose of this Division is to gather information; it is not an enforcement unit." A letter from William J. Duffy, Director of the Intelligence Division, Chicago Police Department, dated 4 March 1966, and addressed to the author, states on page 2, that the division is primarily an information gathering agency, but, "In those excepted instances when the need for immediate enforcement action is apparent, and/or when the/ security of the investigation is contingent upon Intelligence Division enforcement, Intelligence Division personnel will effect the enforcement action." In a rare example from a Military Police unit (USA MP Group, Fort Buckner, Okinawa) an SOP for the Intelligence Branch, dated 1 August 1963, on page 2 states, ". . . team members will not make apprehensions, enforce any type of regulations, or exercise police authority, unless it is necessary to protect life or property."

[7] *Ibid.*, from Shanley, p. 6.

[8] Patrick, *Loc. cit.*, pp. 248, 386; Shanley, *Loc. cit.*, pp. 2-3.

[9] Shanley, *Op. Cit.*, p. 3.

18th MP Bde, 16th MP Gp Activated at Ft Meade

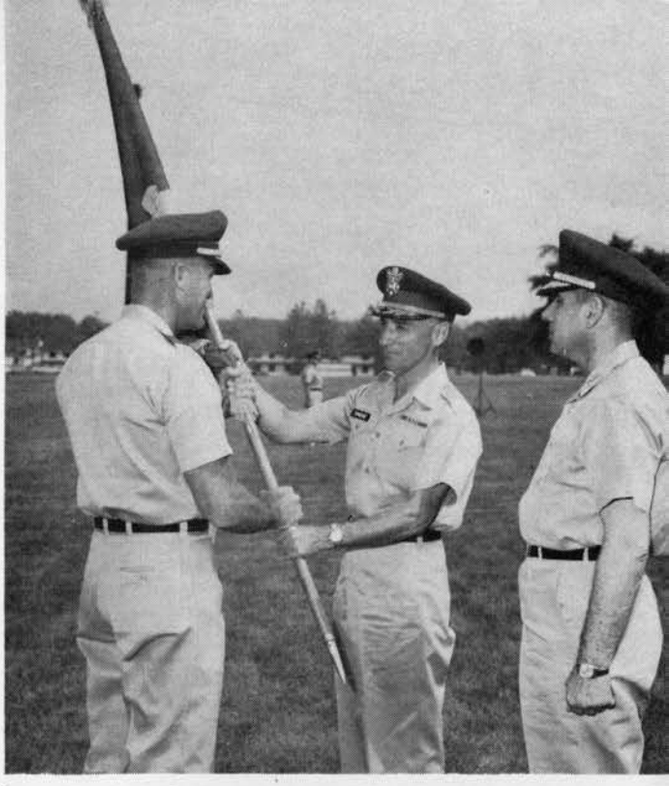
The Military Police Corps has taken another big step forward in its long line of impressive service to the United States Army and the Nation since the Corps was organized 25 years ago.

In activation ceremonies conducted on 14 June 1966 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, the 18th Military Police Brigade, commanded by Col Thomas F. Guidera, and the 16th Military Police Group, commanded by Col Louis J. Klekas, received their respective unit colors.

The 18th Military Police Brigade is the first unit of its type organized in the continental United States. This type organization marks a departure from traditional methods of controlling Military Police operations. The Brigade Commander is the chief Military Police operator in a field army. He is the Senior Comander and coordinator of all Military Police units in the field army except those organic to Infantry or Armored Divisions. At his disposal, for immediate employment in any given situation, are two or more Military Police Groups consisting of four or more battalions each and numerous separate Military Police companies and detachments.

The 16th Military Police Group, in addition to controlling subordinate units is capable of assuming the mission of the Brigade in the event of an emergency.

Highly qualified officers, NCOs and men have been selected from military posts throughout the entire Army establishment to fill requirements for these specialized units. Many of the assigned Military Police personnel are specialists who have brought a great deal of expert knowledge and experience with them. These personnel will be responsible for preventive enforcement programs, traffic control, maintenance of order and discipline, protection of lives and military property, criminal investigation and rendering assistance in the event of disaster. The 18th Military Police Brigade is organized under TOE 19-262F with a complement of 55 officers and men. Its subordinate unit, the 16th Military Police Group, numbers 37 officers and men and carries a TOE designation of 19-272F.



Col Thomas F. Guidera, 18th MP Bde Commander, receives the Brigade colors from Col G. J. Check, Post Commander, Ft George G. Meade. Observing the ceremony is Col Eugene J. Hollerbach, CO Special Troops Regiment.

Training for the organizations has covered all aspects of military operations and procedures including firing all of the latest weapons available to US Forces, review of combat arms tactics, study of communication structure and utilization, Military Police operational concepts and general orientation classes.



The honors of cutting the cake after the activation ceremony of the 18th MP Bde and the 16th MP Gp were enjoyed by (left to right) Col Thomas F. Guidera, Bde Commander, Col E. J. Hollerbach, CO, Special Troops Regiment and Col Louis J. Klekas, Group Commander.



The crest (above) is a silver color metal and enamel device of a square one point up, 1-1/8 inches high consisting of a background in two sections, the top half gold and the bottom black, on which is placed a lions head and below a scroll with the words "Ever Vigilant." The gold color represents day and the black night with the lions head the MPs giving a watchful eye.

Period of Adjustment

An MP's Wife Speaks Out . .

"Damn!"

That was my first reaction to his change of orders from Germany to "the far east." Not very good for the wife of an MP 2d lieutenant, but then I'd only been one for a few weeks. Before that I merely had to go to ROTC dances, watch him march on the football field once or twice a year, listen to him grumble about having to write an ROTC term paper, and watch him get frustrated unloading parcels from four to eight a.m. and take care of our baby days while I taught school. Good jobs, including those for the government, don't exactly come chasing after you when you have a military obligation to your country still to carry out.

So in March I think it was a relief for him to go off to USAMPS at Fort Gordon and train for an honest-to-goodness job. I was happy, too, because it made the trip to Germany seem closer, a trip I had always wanted to take, being half German and having dozens of living and communicating relatives there. Perhaps when our children—no. two is on the way—are through school, some will be alive to visit.

Those glorious orders were changed during the week I visited my training husband at Fort Gordon. It was an awful shock. For a couple of hours my big aims in life were to run down the President, sock a general, stone the Officers' Club, or say the Pledge of Allegiance backwards while performing what has become a popular protest among Buddhist monks. I hated the Army, a heartless machine capable of taking my husband away for a year and exposing him to dangers which could take him away for good. I saw no logic in it; at once, having been a middle-of-the-road listener to the debate in the Senate, I became an avid believer in Yankee Go Home. And although I am now particularly ashamed of my selfish, unpatriotic reaction to this first real test of my loyalty to the USA, I must, like most of the civilians, plead ignorance. The conflict in Vietnam is explained poorly, a large pill consisting of pat ideological cliches which the public is to swallow without asking questions. Under those circumstances it hardly seems fair to demand a more patriotic reaction than "damn" to the call of duty.

The crisis in Vietnam, the valid reasons for our being there, for our men to fight and some of them to die there, are only given to military personnel and those close to them it seems.

I am content to know that there is an urgent reason why I will do without my helpmate for a year. He is glad to put in his eleven-or-more hour day here at Fort Benning training his men for Vietnam. His life and their lives and the life of the free world depend on him to an extent. I don't like doing laundry, but, at least, now I don't mind doing my lieutenant's O.D. underwear any more than the rest of the wash.

Mrs. Richard J. Dobbyn
Wife of 2d Lt Richard Dobbyn
552d MP Company
Fort Benning, Ga.



Dear Sir:

In more than 20 years as a Military Police Officer, I was somehow denied the privilege of meeting, hearing about, or reading about Mr. K. D. Grimm, who in your July issue claims to have been a member of the Corps and who so vehemently criticizes the publication of the article, "MP Receives Top Writing Award." I wonder what his accomplishments were, that they should escape me? Perhaps he was before my time.

He labels Corporal Richmond's article as pseudo-patriotic trash and an insult to the intelligence of every informed and responsible citizen and soldier. How strange that Corporal Richmond was honored in the Office of the Chief of Staff and in the presence of some of our finest general officers as a result of his writing.

At the time Corporal Richmond wrote his article and before he was selected to attend Officer Candidate School, he was assigned to Fort Ritchie, Md., and I happened to be the Provost Marshal. From first hand knowledge and based on frequent personal contact, I know that Corporal Richmond is a fine young man, an excellent soldier, and a credit to his organization. I also know that he is ready, willing and able to perform any task assigned, including risking his life for his country as a combat soldier. If this is pseudo-patriotism, then we could use more of it.

If Corporal Richmond's ability as a writer were attacked, I would not be disturbed in the least. However, to attack Corporal Richmond's integrity, loyalty, and patriotism, based on an article written by him with all sincerity, is an affront to our young people who love their country and are willing to die for that love.

Mr. Grimm should thank God that we have sufficient pseudo-patriots to defend his right to criticize unjustly.

Thomas J. Gorman, Jr.
LTC, MPC
Provost Marshal
Ft Ritchie, Md.

Dear Sir:

In regards to the letter in the July issue from 1st Sgt George Darby. I agree 100% with Sergeants Gibson and Darby. I know and have read many articles about the Military Policemen's duties in the WW II, Korea.

But let's take a look at the Military Policemen's role in Vietnam. What are some of the duties? A unit escorts the 1st Div into their area; road clearing, search and destroy; ships security on the Saigon River; BOQ & BEQ guards. MP units that make sweeps with Infantry units deserve it. They can not get the CIB.

These are just a few of the duties performed by Military Police in Vietnam so why shouldn't the ones who have proven themselves be awarded a badge like the Medic's or Infantryman's.

I say that if the CMPB is adopted, use strict control on the awarding of it. The type of badge could be the same as the CIB with one pistol, Green background and gold pistol.

Joe Penvose
MSgt
US Army MP School

Dear Sir:

In the July issue of the JOURNAL there appeared a very fine article entitled "Why Assassinations . . ." by Mr. Harry W. More. I am sure many of your readers would like to know more about the experience and qualifications of this gentleman.

Those few of us who have attended Washington State University are aware that until recently Mr. More has been an Assistant Professor of Police Science and Administration here at WSU. Effective in September 1966, he will be the Chairman of the newly created Law Enforcement Department at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. I know his many friends in uniform wish his well in this new endeavor.

As a further testiment to Professor More's qualifications in the area of VIP security is the fact that he has several years experience with the Presidential Security Detail of the US Secret Service.

In future issues it might be interesting and appropriate to include a brief not regarding the position and background of such guest writers as Professor More.

Maj Van D. Holladay
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington

The Informant



Friend or Fink

By Capt Clifford E. Simonsen

(1) As the shaggy-headed "Crusaders" approach the AYA center their grips tighten on the various instruments of mayhem in the pockets of their black leather jackets. Their leader hesitates momentarily, his eyes sweeping the area. Suddenly he stiffens! There are three MP sedans and one city police sedan parked on the far side of the lot! The leader signals the rest to turn tail, but it is too late! All 14 are apprehended by the MP-Civil Police team . . . result; nine convictions for carrying a concealed weapon, and untold savings in injuries . . . or lives.

(2) The ancient, weather-beaten Ford pulls up in front of the troop barracks. A young soldier in civilian attire slides into the seat beside the driver. As they roar away, the driver fails to notice another vehicle fall into place behind them. After cruising around the post for several minutes the driver slides a small packet across the seat to his passenger. As he hefts the packet in one hand the young trooper casually raises his other arm in signal to the inconspicuous vehicle several hundred feet behind. Suddenly a siren wails and the sedan, containing CID investigators and agents from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, closes in . . . result; another "pusher" behind bars, where he belongs.

(3) Mrs. Norten hears the poor child next door in quarters #3486 screaming again. Above the child's pitiful screams can be heard the sickening thud of a heavy bludgeon striking flesh. Unable to bear it any more, Mrs. Norton calls the Post MPs. The MP Patrol Sergeant rings the bell at #3486 and is confronted by a bleary-eyed giant of a man who asks "Whatinthehelldoyouwant?" In his left hand is clutched a two-foot length of 2" x 2" board, smeared with a dark-colored stain. With the

help of the local hospital the three-year-old boy was saved, although beaten near to death . . . Result; child was taken by the authorities and given a good home and his "father" removed from the US Army.

The foregoing cases are not fantasy, but the kind of thing that we see in the law enforcement field every day. Were the results obtained because of good investigative work? Partially. As a result of outstanding personnel, well-trained and alert? A definite factor, but only part. If we look deeper in all three examples we will see that all were dependent on "information" from a source outside the law enforcement family. A "Squealer"? (Or perhaps you prefer "Stoolie," Stool-Pigeon," "Rat," "Finger-man" . . . or the more recent "Fink"?) I personally prefer the more exact term "Informant." Most of the above-mentioned slang terms have only been devised as a ploy of the underworld to make the act of "informing" seem unclean and vile. They would have us believe that the informant is a more degraded individual than the common thief. We have almost reached a point where someone who tells the police about a crime is more scorned by society than the criminal. How did we get this way? What can we do about it?

Webster defines "information" as "Knowledge acquired, derived or inculcated as by observation, reading, or study"; and "informant" as "One who imparts information; generally distinguished from informer" (one who gives information). In today's complex society, information is gathered, sorted, studied and acted upon at a rate never dreamed possible. We know the temperature on the surface of the moon, have mapped the bottom of the ocean . . . but the things that go on across the street, or down the block remain "None of our business"; and only drastic action, requiring police intervention bring them to the fore. Since childhood we have all been told "Don't be a tattletale!" Also, we oftentimes used the old standby "I'm gonna tell . . .," as children, to make others do as we wished. Unfortunately the phrases were never modified to: "Don't be a tattletale, unless you see something that is definitely *BAD*" or "I'm gonna tell, if you do something *BAD*." We grew up thinking of a "tattletale" as being anyone who tells on someone no matter what he has done and further as someone looked down on by "authority" (*i.e.* father, mother, grandmother). The effects of this type of thinking became shockingly apparent when, on Friday, March 13, 1964 in New York a young woman was murdered . . . as hardened "non-tattletales" watched from their windows (See "I didn't Want to Get Involved, February 66, MP JOURNAL). It is time to reverse this frightening trend!

You ask, "How?" . . . It won't be easy but like so many things that *must* be done, this is usually true. Let us examine the three cases and see how "information" was developed:

(1) Bob Kendall is a PFC in the MP Co; he is 19 years old and spends a lot of his time with Kathy Woodrow, dependent daughter of MSgt Bill Woodrow. Kathy is a senior at the Post High School and active in AYA activities. Of course when at the AYA center, or at the local drive-in Bob doesn't wear his "white hat and brassard." He never forgets, however, what his CO told him at indoctrination—"An MP is *always* on duty and must conduct himself in such a manner as to be a credit to himself and the MPC . . . further, he must do all in his power to help in *preventive* enforcement by seeking information . . . wherever it can be found." One night while having a hamburger with Kathy in his car at the drive-in, he heard a group of young toughs, "The Crusaders," planning to break up the AYA dance on Saturday night. Bob didn't hesitate, he immediately reported this information to his platoon leader resulting in the efficient operation in the AYA parking lot. Do *you* have any young men in your MP ranks? Of course you do! Would you rather have them stay silent . . . or answer the Riot Call instead? Bob's CO knew the importance of information and put this to use by having a whole company of proud "informants."

(2) Jerry Thorpe was appalled to find that three of his buddies were "junkies"! He had been approached by their "pusher" and was at a loss as to what to do . . . he didn't want to be a "fink," but he knew that what they were doing was not only wrong, but harmful to his friends as well. As he was torn between reporting or not reporting, the Provost Marshal happened to speak at a Commander's hour at his unit. The PM stressed the importance of reporting all crimes, and that the "informant" would be more than welcome *in his office* if he had reservations about it. Jerry could hardly wait to call the PM the next day and set up a confidential meeting! When the PM discovered that narcotics were involved he called the local agent of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and exchanged information on this case and the subjects. The agent asked Jerry if he would cooperate in setting up a "buy" with the supplier of his three friends. He was happy to help. How often does the Provost Marshal in your area speak to the troops? The PM must not be inaccessible! (Contact with the troops is essential in our business! Try to develop many "Troop Topics"—for use by Commanders, or the PM himself (if practicable).

(3) Mrs. Norton had seen with her own eyes the effects on little Timmy of the beatings by her neighbor's husband. The neighbor just shrugs and says, "You know how *big* Sam is, when he comes back drunk I just can't handle him." Many times Mrs. Norton mentioned it to her husband but he always answered "Honey, that's *their* business!" Then, the week before the incident mentioned, the Post Chaplain spoke before the congregation on their moral obligation to report actions or conditions by individuals detrimental to the community as a whole. She remembered those words as Timmy began to scream a few nights later. Lucky for Timmy she had the courage to buck the "tattletale syndrome" and report in time! How often is the Post Chaplain called upon to help your program? If a good solid relationship is established with the leaders in every phase of community eye the job is half done. Ask your Chaplain to help; I'm sure he will be glad to.

In summary, we must recognize the problem and attack it from as many fronts as possible. Public apathy *can* be defeated by a concentrated three-point program.

Inform YOUR *troops! What can we say to others if our own MPs will not, or don't feel they should, divulge information they know about crimes or incidents.*

Inform OTHER *troops! Talk to as many unit gatherings as you can. Let them know what you expect and what you will do if they report. (And needless to say when you get information from these people—*ACT*!)*

Enlist the help of the LEADERS *of the community. If they are properly sold, and your program is sound you will find yourself with dozens of "Deputies." Once the general public realizes that the authority figures are behind the police, the job begins to be more simple.*

None of the above practices are intended to, or can replace good honest police work but, as any experienced CID man can tell you "a little information goes a long way"! We have a hard up-hill job in order to erase the reluctance of people to report crimes or incidents, but hopefully the word INFORMANT will someday again take its place as a proud and dignified word. **END**

PARTICIPATION — Valuable Tool In Military Police Management

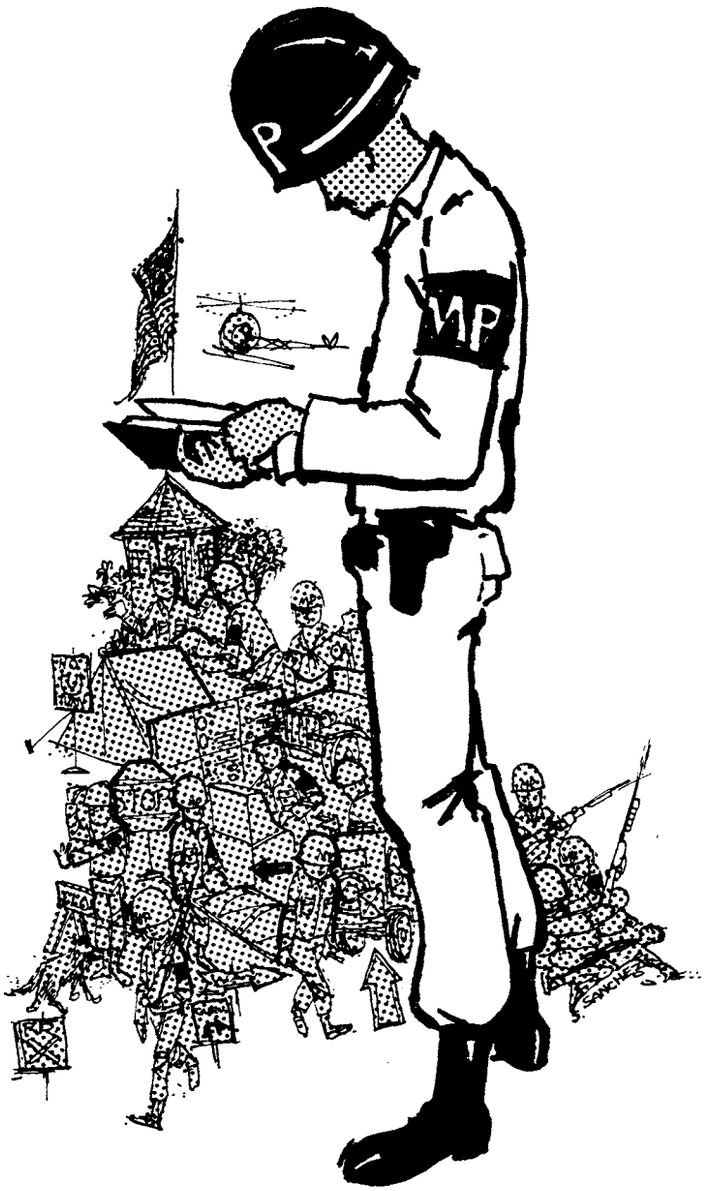
By Lt Col Raymond L. Cook

By 0300 hours the tempo of the early evening pace had slackened to infrequent radio reports when the raucous buzzing of the alarm system pierced the relative quiet of the Military Police Station. "Not much chance of a false alarm at this time of the morning," mused the Desk Sergeant, "but this darned alarm has been acting up lately." The activity rate suddenly quickened as a code call was flashed over the radio. Patrols responded as if by instinct. Moments later, four patrols supervised by the Patrol Sergeant converged at the Main Post Exchange Office. The team cautiously approached, then methodically searched the building. Their persistence was rewarded when two burglars were discovered on the roof as they attempted to escape.

The Military Police involved in this incident performed in a highly professional manner. Prior planning and training were very much in evidence throughout the entire operation. All were alert, and each move was precise and correct. Instructions were transmitted clearly, and there was no misunderstanding by those receiving them. The group responded as a team with each individual following principles appropriate for that situation. While some decisions were made by the leaders, the individual patrolman found it necessary to act in response to the demands of the situation.

This was unquestionably an outstanding performance, and the individuals involved were suitably rewarded. But one may argue that the decisive individual and team actions were made under the stimulus of the situation. There was no problem of motivation nor conscious thought of personal satisfaction. The men did what they were capable of doing because there was a compelling necessity to do so. But could they be expected to respond to the full extent of their capacity under more routine circumstances? Would one of the same patrols become bored during the following tour of duty and perform substandardly? As the job becomes less glamourous, men tend to become less interested. When there is no stimulating incident nor sense of urgency, the personal involvement through unrestrained participation may decline to a disturbing level.

The problem of inducing high employee motivation to produce at acceptable standards over a prolonged period while retaining job satisfaction has long been a problem for managers. It may be particularly acute in some types of Military Police activities. While some of our operations are interesting and challenging, there are many others that are not completely free from routine activity, repetitiveness, and monotony. The problem may be further intensified by requirements to work long hours in shifts around-the-clock while understrength. Add to this such things as enduring cold weather in a guard tower, or appearing at a court-martial "on your own time," or being assigned duty on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day consecutively. We can readily admit the existence of perplexing problems affecting motivation, job performance, and satisfaction.



Individual Is Key To Effective Police Operations...

There are three components to any situation requiring the accomplishment of goals or objectives—the requirements of the leader(s), the demands of the situation, and the sentiments of the individual(s) doing the work. There must be a state of equalibrium interacting among the three. Military managers have been very conscious of the role of leadership and the effect of modifying the situation, but of recent years more emphasis has been placed on the individual. It is to that aspect that the following paragraphs will be oriented.

The Importance of the Individual

Much has been written in recent times about the indispensable character of the individual soldier in this age of modern warfare. Since the beginning of World War II the technical aspects of warfare have changed substantially, producing a perplexing variety of weapons of great effectiveness. Firepower of tremendous proportions, small-unit mobility, greatly improved communications, and many other aspects of the modern Army have produced a requirement for small-unit reliability and the capability of individual action beyond anything previously experienced. Small-unit and individual successes and failures in future conflicts can be expected to have greater impact on the outcome of a whole campaign than ever before.[1] Yet, despite the magnitude of our retaliatory arsenal, the potency of our deterrent force, or the depth of our supply base, "the soldier, as the basic fighting element of a unit, is the ultimate resource and the independent power in any military effort. The leaders of today's Army wisely remind us that the soldier is our ultimate resource and the independent power in any military effort. The leaders of today's Army remind us that the soldier is our ultimate weapon."[2]

Historically, the individual was not ascribed such a degree of importance. In ancient armies he was only a tool of warfare being wedged tightly into a formation with very little room for individual identity, initiative, or freedom of action. Discipline and control were very harsh and authoritarian in nature. As the technology of weaponry progressed, tactics were modified to counter the new advantage. Armies could no longer prudently march into battle in parade-ground formations. Men were dispersed to survive, and control became more difficult to maintain. Reduced direct control brought on a greater reliance on the individual and small group performance. The soldier assumed a greater role of improvisation. He was taught principles and told to apply greater judgment in his reaction to a particular situation. For combat, the maintenance of individual initiative became a crucial requirement rivaling that of rigid discipline.[3] General S. L. A. Marshall expressed it thusly:

> The philosophy of discipline has adjusted to changing conditions. As more and more impact has gone into the hitting power of weapons, necessitating ever widening deployments in the forces of battle, the quality of initiative in the individual has become the most praised of military virtues.[4]

The increased reliance on the performance of the individual may seem to be confined to those employed in combat roles. Yet military police have long been dispersed within their area of operation with the concomitant loss of direct control. The individual patrolman must possess a high degree of initiative, and he must apply it liberally in the performance of his duty. He must be well schooled in the basic fundamentals and principles of his job, but he must be prepared to improvise and innovate when the conditions of any situation do not correspond to textbook descriptions. He must be capable of immediate action where, in many instances, detailed instructions and close supervision simply are not available. When faced with a sudden and unexpected circumstance, he must skillfully make an estimate of the situation and reach a sound, workable decision. The emphasis on the individual is fully as strong in the Military Police Corps today as it is in any of the combat arms.

The Quality of the Individual

General John J. Pershing once outlined the qualifications of a Military Policeman by stating that "a private in this organization must have all the prerequisites normally demanded of a noncommissioned officer in other branches."[5] There has been a constant striving for the attainment of very high standards of quality among the members of the Military Police Corps. Where once the Military Policeman was rejected, he is now respected by his fellow soldiers as he has grown in stature and prestige since 1941. While abiding by the motto, "Of the troops, for the troops," he has achieved a marked professionalism, and he has earned his place on the Army team by performing vital roles.

The desired standard of quality expressed for Military Police cannot be attained as a matter of happenstance. It is the result of discriminating personnel selection, comprehensive specialist training, and progressive improvement through experience obtained on-the-job.

Personnel Selection. For entry into any of the Military Police MOS's an individual must have demonstrated certain skills and knowledge as required in AR 611-201, *Personnel Selection and Classification.* Additionally, he must meet the physical, mental and special requirements stated therein.

Training. The United States Army Military Police School has carved a reputation for excellence among institutions of its type in the world. Not only are its graduates extremely well qualified, they go forth to qualify many others in unit training programs.

Experience. The proof of quality is obtained through an evaluation of job performance. A Military Policeman rapidly acquires much experience, and he can improve progressively through competent performance analysis and counselling by his supervisors.

Continued



A Military Policeman's expertise will frequently be recognized by the public, but his lack of it will be even more readily noticed. It would require an idealist with a particularly optimistic point of view to imagine that all Military Police met all the selection criteria, were all well trained, and all gave a superior performance all of the time. Substandard performances must be examined to determine whether they are due to ability or motivational failures. Further training may be the remedy for ability failures, but if an individual does not respond to additional training and orientation, reclassification may be required. When the unsatisfactory performance is the result of a motivational deficiency in an individual who otherwise has the ability, a challenge is presented to the Military Police manager.

Management of Military Police

In the preceding paragraphs we have reviewed the current consideration attached to the individual Military Policemen in our modern Army. The attitudes, motivations, needs, and goals of these men are given more consideration now than ever before because of the critical importance of morale, spirit, and will. Yet as these individuals are assimilated into various Military Police units, complex social structures are created which make it necessary to go beyond a simple consideration of the individual. We must look into the organizational behavior to an array of sociological concepts which include authority, organizational structure, communication, role, and integration. One can easily recognize that Military Police operations cannot be conducted according to the individual preferences of each soldier. Thus, the problem of integrating the individuals into organizations with shared goals and a mutuality of interest is immensely challenging to all levels of leadership in the Corps.[6]

Organizing is the process of developing a unit structure which facilitates control and provides assurance that the mission of the unit can be accomplished efficiently. The leader must identify the various functions included in the mission and arrange the components of the organization in such a way that the individuals can work together to attain their common goal. Organization establishes the relationships of individuals. Through the structure of the organization there is clarification of the line of command, pattern of vested authority, and the channels of formal communication.[7]

The ordinary functions of leadership must be dynamically applied at every level of command in Military Police units. The leader must influence and direct his men in "such a way as to obtain their willing obedience, confidence, respect, and loyal cooperation in order to accomplish the mission." He must be guided by both a consideration for the welfare of his men and the imminence of the mission. The effectiveness of the leader is measured by such indicators as the morale, *esprit de corps,* discipline, and proficiency of the individuals through open, often-used, informal channels of communication. It is only through such contact that balance between the requirements of the leader, the demands of the situation, and the needs of the individual can be maintained. Cooperation is the result. Many times the degree of success in the attainment of unit goals and objectives is directly correlated to the cooperation of the individual members.

The preponderance of official writings and statements from noteworthy military leaders support the proposition that there is a changing trend in organizational authority and discipline in the military establishment. The shift is from the direction of authoritarian domination toward the more persuasive approach. This re-orientation embodies the use of management by means of persuasion, explanation, and expertise. It pervades the military in much the same manner as it does in civilian organizations. The central concern of many Commanders is no longer the enforcement of rigid discipline, but the maintenance of high levels of individual initiative and morale. In this respect the military has undergone a slow and continuing change. Modern warfare requires highly skilled and highly motivated soldiers.[9]

Motivation of individual performance becomes crucial to effective leadership for it is the essence of "willing obedience" and "loyal cooperation." Although much has been written about motivation, there is no magical formula which will instill it in the man. One may jump to the hasty conclusion that the use of some positive or negative incentive will motivate performance. It is true that an appropriate balance of these incentives is important, but it is generally conceded that monetary compensation, promotion, or any of the usual rewards or punishments will not motivate. An individual will only do what he is willing to do in spite of external inducements. To truly motivate it is necessary to create the desire to perform within the man, and only then will be participate with a spirit of loyal cooperation and willing obedience.

Not only must a leader in a Military Police unit consider the welfare of his men, he must also be aware of the competence and abilities of the men. Recognizing the high quality of certain individuals, he should not fail to consult them and weigh their views. In this way he receives their contribution to the process of decision-making similarly to a Commander with a staff. The effective leader seeks the advice and counsel of those who work for him; the excessively authoritarian leader discourages it. As Lyndall F. Urwick expressed it:

> The greatest crime the administrator can commit is to be too authoritative, too impatient of criticism and discussion, too quick to resent as disloyalty frank difference of opinion as to policy.[10]

Participation of the Individual

Follet describes participation as everyone taking part according to his capacity in a unit composed of related activities. Obviously some will participate more than others because they have more capacity to participate.[11] There is a persuasive theory that the maximum number of individuals in an organization should be encouraged to participate to the maximum of their capacity. There is the notion that the individaul derives an element of power and satisfaction from contributing to the process. Studies repeatedly show that individuals feel that they have too little authority, and by contributing there is created a feeling of influence and control. An individual who has some control gives more of himself to the organization. A certain sense of responsibility devolves from his involvement; he becomes more committed to the decision and concerned with its success or failure—there is a personal stake in the outcome. The withholding of participation by those in positions of control in the organization is usually the result of a lack of understanding of the totality of control. Unfortunately, there is a mistaken belief that control exist in a fixed amount in an organization, and that a relinquishment of some amount by an upper level to a lower level means a transplanting of control with a resultant loss by the upper level. This is often referred to as the all-or-nothing principle and is an erroneous conception. Influence can be increased all along the line without decreasing influence at the top.[12]

A review of industrial experience shows that "permissive," "participating," or "promiscuous" management is still somewhat controversial, but it is gaining favor. More responsibility and a greater sense of importance for lower-level employees are leading to greater profits, higher productivity, reduced absenteeism and turnover, and cost-cutting suggestions. More

companies are giving lower-level employees greater freedom and responsibility than ever before. In many plants the work is extremely monotonous and the worker makes no decisions, follows very detailed instructions, and has very little pride in their work or the company employing them. As a result they work no harder than they have to work. Companies using permissive management have been able to reverse this attitude, and their profits show it. Most of the companies have adopted the methods only since 1960 when there was an upsurge of the new management principles by such researchers as Likert, Arygris, and Maslow. Likert has described the four main groups of managements as: (1) highly authoritative and dictatorial, (2) benevolent and paternalistic, (3) consultive, and (4) participative or permissive. Although the new management is coming under fire from some sources, it has gained more and more acceptance from companies in industry.[13]

CONCLUSION:

The military can learn from the experience of industry. How much participation should we have? The answer probably varies widely according to conditions. Generally we should attempt to permit every man to participate in the management of the unit and its operations to some degree. The amount depends upon his capacity to contribute and the ingenuity of the leaders in permitting him to participate. Follet stated that participation is achieved by having an organization that provides for it, and a management that recognizes and acts on the principle of participation.

First, the mechanism of the organization must provide for participation. The structures describe channels of communication, but too often the flow is downward only. Leaders should not rely on the suggestion box as the sole source of contact between themselves and other men. Commanders should encourage an upward flow if ideas and suggestions, and they should not hesitate to solicit opinions and views.

Secondly, the leadership element must be prepared to act on the principles of participation. They must do more than pay "lip service" to the system. They must be receptive to suggestions; they must not be defensive nor close their minds to new ideas. A fair evaluation should always be made of ideas. After all, who knows more about a patrol area at 0300 hours than the man who works it? Why not let the men say when they would like to eat chow if they change relief at 1600 hours?

Thirdly, every man should understand his role in participative management. He should view it as more than a way of venting his emotions. He should attempt to give serious thought to measures which could be taken to more efficiently do the job without lowering the standards. He must accept the role with a sense of responsibility toward the organization. He must not use his participation as a means of indiscretely reducing his own work at the expense of the unit's mission.

Participative management does not mean a loss of control or a departure from established procedures. No real change is required in the existing processes. Participative management is not proposed as a solution to all problems of motivation or morale; it is not a panacea or cure-all. Participative management is, however, a valuable management tool which can lead to greater motivation, productivity, and job satisfaction.

END

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MILITARY POLICE CORPS

Maj Gen Carl C. Turner
The Provost Marshal General

Col William Walsworth
Deputy, The Provost Marshal General

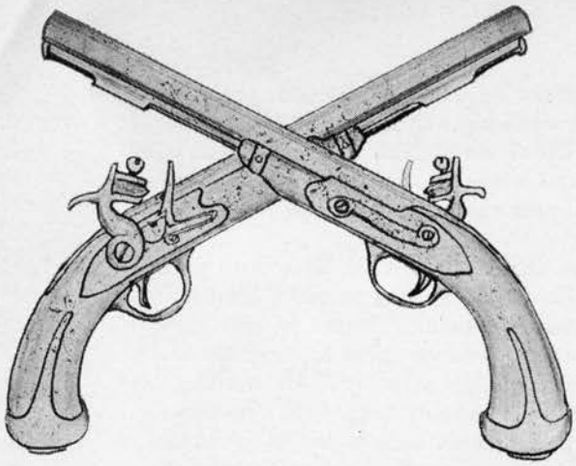
Col Fred G. Steiner
Commandant, The Military Police School

OVERSEAS

Command	Provost Marshal
United States Army, Europe	Brig Gen Karl W. Gustafson
Deputy PM, USAREUR	Col James C. Shoultz
Seventh Army	Lt Col Othon E. Wedbush
15th MP Brigade	Col Henry W. Gibson
ComZ USAREUR	Col Norman J. Kinley
Berlin Command	Lt Col Leonard Becicka
SETAF	Lt Col John W. Liddle
US Army Pacific (Ch, PM Div, G1)	Col Henry H. Tufts
Eighth US Army	Col Charles Blossom
I Corps (Gp)	Lt Col John E. Deane
United States Army, Hawaii	Col Reginald K. Fansler
United States Army, Ryukyus	Col Harold M. Bowman
United States Army, Japan	Col Ernst F. Liebmann
US MACV	Col Nicholas Rudziak
US Army, Vietnam	Brig Gen Harley L. Moore, Jr.
89th MP Group	Col Robert Sabolyk
United States Army, Alaska	Col Walace E. Hawkins
USAR, Southern Command	Col Robert E. Richardson

CONUS

US Continental Army Command	Col Robert E. Sullivan
First US Army	Col Herbert J. Michau
16th MP Group	Col Louis J. Klekas
Third US Army	Col George C. Williams
CO, 4th Training Brigade (MP)	Col Robert Satterfield
Fourth US Army	Col Isaac F. Bonifay
Fifth US Army	Col Eugene M. Orton
Commandant, USDB	Col Elmer L. Slobe
Sixth US Army	Col William C. Curry
Military District of Washington	Col Leslie A. Arnold
US Army Air Defense Command	Col Virgil P. Foster, Jr.
US Army Materiel Command	Col John P. Gillis
18th MP Brigade	Col Thomas Guidera
16th MP Group	Col Louis J. Klekas
US Army Strategic Communications Command	Col Vern E. Johnson
Office, Chief of Engineers	Col Merlin C. Kerns
Office, The Surgeon General	Col Edwin W. Vail
CO, USACDCMPA	Col David R. Dingeman
Ch MP Br, OPO	Col Henry J. Fee
Defense Supply Agency	Lt Col J. H. Hyndman



The Military Police Corps

The crossed-pistols above, the insignia of the Military Police Corps, are an introduction to the Army's law enforcement Branch. Military Police history dates back to General Washington's Provost Corps, but became a separate branch within the Army in September 1941.

The Military Police Corps supports combat operations and non-combat operations by exercising the broad functions of protective services, preservation of law and order, and crime prevention. These three areas may be further divided into:

a. The enforcement of military laws, orders, and regulations and the promotion of activities and programs among military personnel to secure their voluntary compliance with such laws, orders and regulations.

b. Crime prevention and investigation within the Army.

c. Custody, administration and treatment of military prisoners.

d. Traffic Control.

e. The control of circulation of individuals.

f. Apprehension of military absentees and escaped military prisoners.

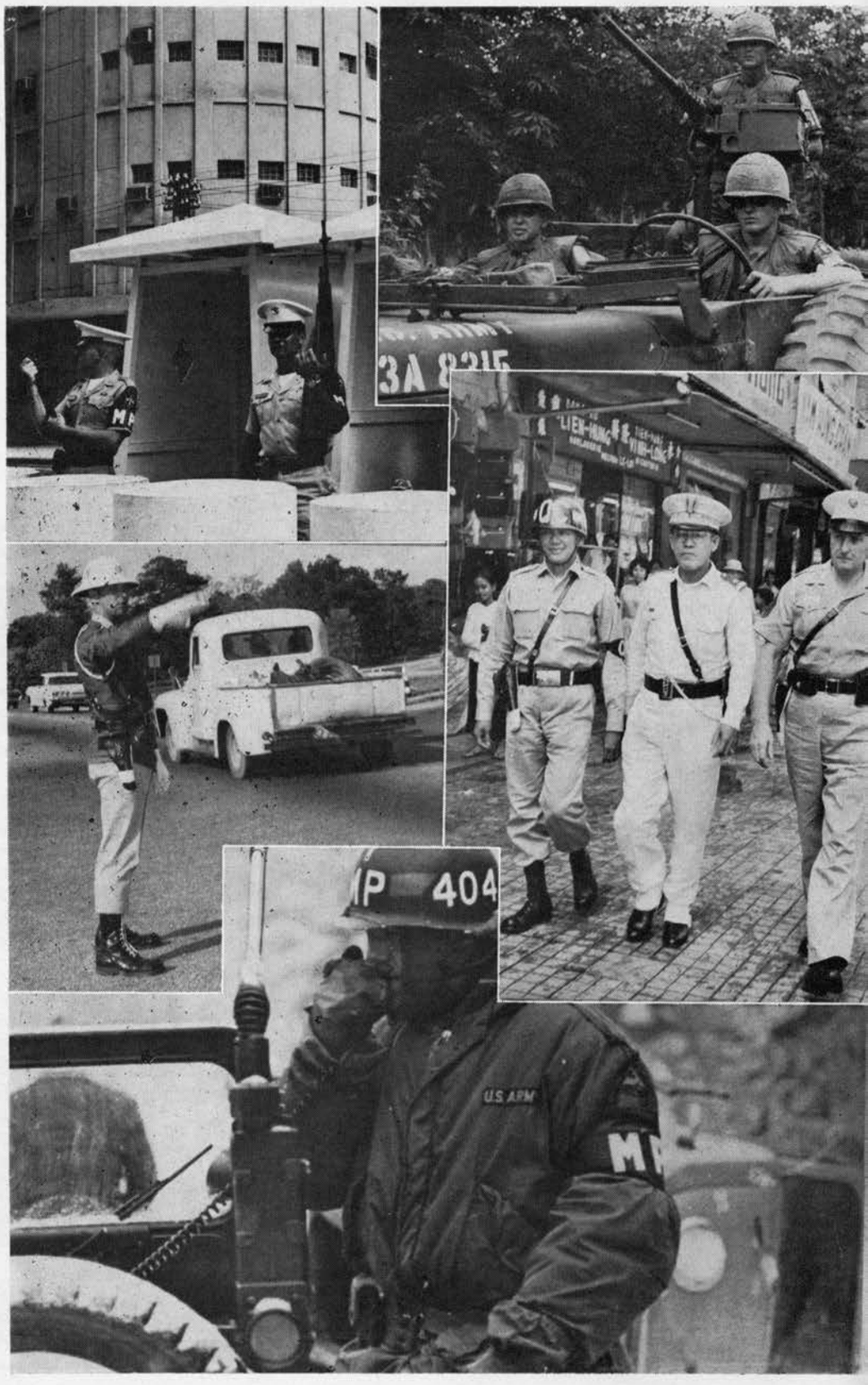
g. Handling of enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees.

h. Providing security for designated persons, installations and operations.

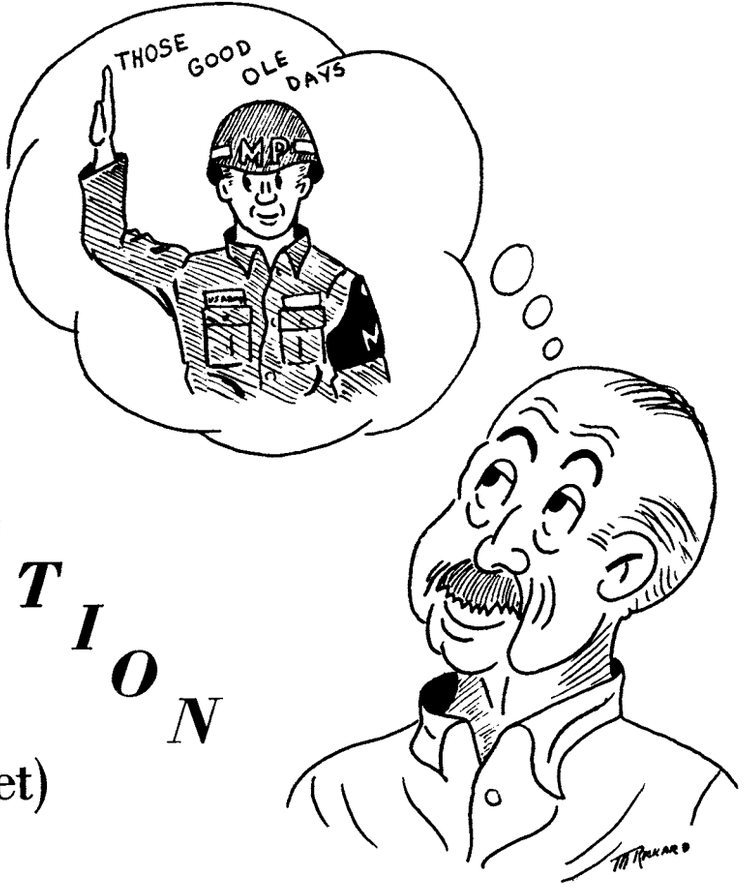
i. Fighting as infantry when required.

Ever-increasing degrees of mobility, dispersion, and flexibility required of the modern Army require parallel increases in the capability and readiness of the Military Police to provide essential support for the Commander and assistance for the soldier in every possible condition and circumstance.

Those individuals interested in learning more about the MPC, may find additional information in ROTCM 145-70. Truly, the young officer who has initiative, is willing to accept the responsibility of varied and challenging tasks, and can meet the high standards required, will find the Military Police Corps a future and a career without parallel.



RETROSPECTION



by lt col l. h. paul (ret)

The magic of mail. Our mail bag this past month was of particular interest as we heard from old friends and former acquaintances.

With our limited travel and knowledge we never knew there was a place called "Quito, Ecuador," but the mail brought us a letter from an old friend in that remote corner of the world. It was from Luis J. DeCelis who informed us that he now has an opportunity to utilize his knowledge of the Spanish language for the first time in his military career. Luis is working for the Agency for International Development down in Ecuador and if there is anyone who can effectively communicate in the Spanish language, it is he. In fact, I vividly recall that Luis was also an extremely effective communicant in the English language. He could tell a story or weave a tale that would keep the attention of any audience. I would not describe Luis J. DeCelis as being a reticent individual and I further believe he'll hold his own in any conversational arena in any language. Thanks for taking the time to write us, Luis, and best wishes on your current assignment.

Another interesting letter was received from retired Maj Edward R. Bates, currently making his home in St. Louis, Missouri. Major Bates took advantage of space available travel and made his way back to the scene of some of his World War II activities. He spent several weeks renewing his acquaintanceship with old friends down in Italy, where he had been a member of the Corps of Military Police. A young Italian police officer whom he had met over 20 years ago was now Commissioner Lorenzo Tordiglione in Rome, Italy. Major Bates also included France and Germany on his itinerary and wherever he halted he managed to look up and talk with an indigenous associate of days past. Wonder why I don't take a crack at that space available travel? I'll tell you why. I would probably be shot "at," instead of welcomed "by" some of my previous associates.

Our mail also included a visit to Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, Arizona, where we had a word visit with retired Lt Col Wallace C. Hughling who heads the security division of that school. Colonel Hughling praised the locale, the climate, the interest in his work and wanted retired Military Policemen to know there were several vacancies on his force with salaries starting at about $5,300.00 per year for interested applicants. Based on personal experience, it is my opinion you could do a lot worse than live in Flagstaff and being a member of a university security force. Flagstaff is high and dry, with comfortable summers and in the winter you can drop down in the valley and play golf just about any day of your choice. Should you like to pursue your academic goals for a college degree, the university is right there for you.

I always appreciate hearing from Col Ralph Pearson and this month's letter was no different. He never fails to offer me encouragement and sound advice for the column. In my amateur fashion I scratch out enough words to fill a page of what I trust will be of interest to retired Military Police personnel. Don't hesitate to write me about complaints at any time, your complaints and criticism mean that I can work toward a better column for all of us. If, on occasion, I am inaccurate, it is not intentional. In most instances I must rely on an old worn brain whose recall and information retrieval system has become impaired with the years. I have critics and admirers who state, "He never had a brain."

I recently attended a seminar conducted by the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina which covered police-community relations and juvenile crime prevention. In attendance were police chiefs, sheriffs and key members of law enforcement agencies from Pennsylvania in the North to West Palm Beach in the South and to Alabama in the West. In short, the roster of those in attendance looked like a "Who's Who" in Atlantic Seaboard law enforcement. Approximately 80 per cent of the seminar devoted itself to community relations and in this area it would surprise many to know of the efforts of many departments to improve such relations. Conversely, there are also agencies failing to take advantage of communicating with members of their respective communities. The Philadelphia Police Department has a Public Relations Division headed by an Inspector and their sole efforts are for improvement and increased relationship with their community. Some departments admitted making no overtures towards members of the community and here it was easy to understand why the police in that town or city failed to obtain necessary cooperation.

All of us might look around and re-examine our position and ask ourselves if we are maintaining effective communications with adjacent activities and with personnel right in our own departments or units.

Human Behavior and Criminal Interrogation

By CWO Gideon Epstein

We, in the police profession have progressed to new heights in the field of scientific criminal investigation. Our laboratories are able to assist us in more ways than previously imagined. However, the greatest aid to any investigator still remains his ability to speak to people, ask the proper questions, and obtain answers, which will in the end, be the deciding factor in the successful completion of any investigation. Science can assist us in many ways, but when it comes to interrogation, we must rely on our ability to get through to the person we are talking to. We must do this and stay within the boundries of the law we are representing. It is the increasing awareness by our judicial system of poor interrogation practices in the past, which causes us now, to incorporate into our interviews and interrogations, any and all lawful means to obtain the information which we need to successfully complete our given investigations.

We as human beings are each different, and at the same time, basically the same. We suffer from the same set-backs, strive for the same accomplishments, and thrill at the same joys. It is this basic "sameness" which can be of aid to the investigator, if he keeps in mind the basic concepts of human behavior.

In order to speak intelligently with the different types of people with whom we come in contact, we must, to some degree, understand the drives and motivations of these people. On what *step* in life's climb to success, is this particular person on? What does *he* consider his basic goal? We know that the basic goal is survival and actualization of our potentialities.

We are told that we must start at the bottom step with our biological needs—hunger and thirst. (Within this group, we should include narcotic addicts who have reached the stage of addiction where the body actually suffers physiologically for need of the particular drug in its required dosage). The "average" citizen today has progressed further than the first step, for most of us worry little about food and shelter. Let us assume, however, that we didn't have these things. Our drives and motivations would then be concerned only with obtaining these life sustaining needs. We would worry little about the steps that followed such as safety, love, esteem, and finally self actualization. It is only with the obtaining of the lower needs that we progress to the higher ones.

With the comments above as background criminal interrogation may now be mentioned. It doesn't require a great deal of knowledge and/or intelligence, to determine what level in life the person with whom you are talking has reached. Here is a case in point. Joe is brought in accused of larceny. He is 25 years old, with very little education; he is married, and has two small children. He has had various jobs in the past year in order to provide his family with the minimum of life's needs. With such a person, we realize at once that Joe is on the first step in our "Need Hierarchy." We know that our interrogation normally, should not deal with such things as group acceptance, esteem, social approval, or the feeling of belonging. Joe is concerned with meeting life's everyday needs. When we talk to Joe we should try to understand his struggle for survival. By understanding him we may be able to break the shield that he is holding between himself and society. I am not, in any way, suggesting that we become psychiatrists or social workers. It's not necessary to have a degree in order to understand people. Each one of us feels more comfortable talking to someone we think understands us. This feeling, on the part of Joe, will allow him to speak more freely and in this way the basic goal, the obtaining of information about a particular thing, may be accomplished.

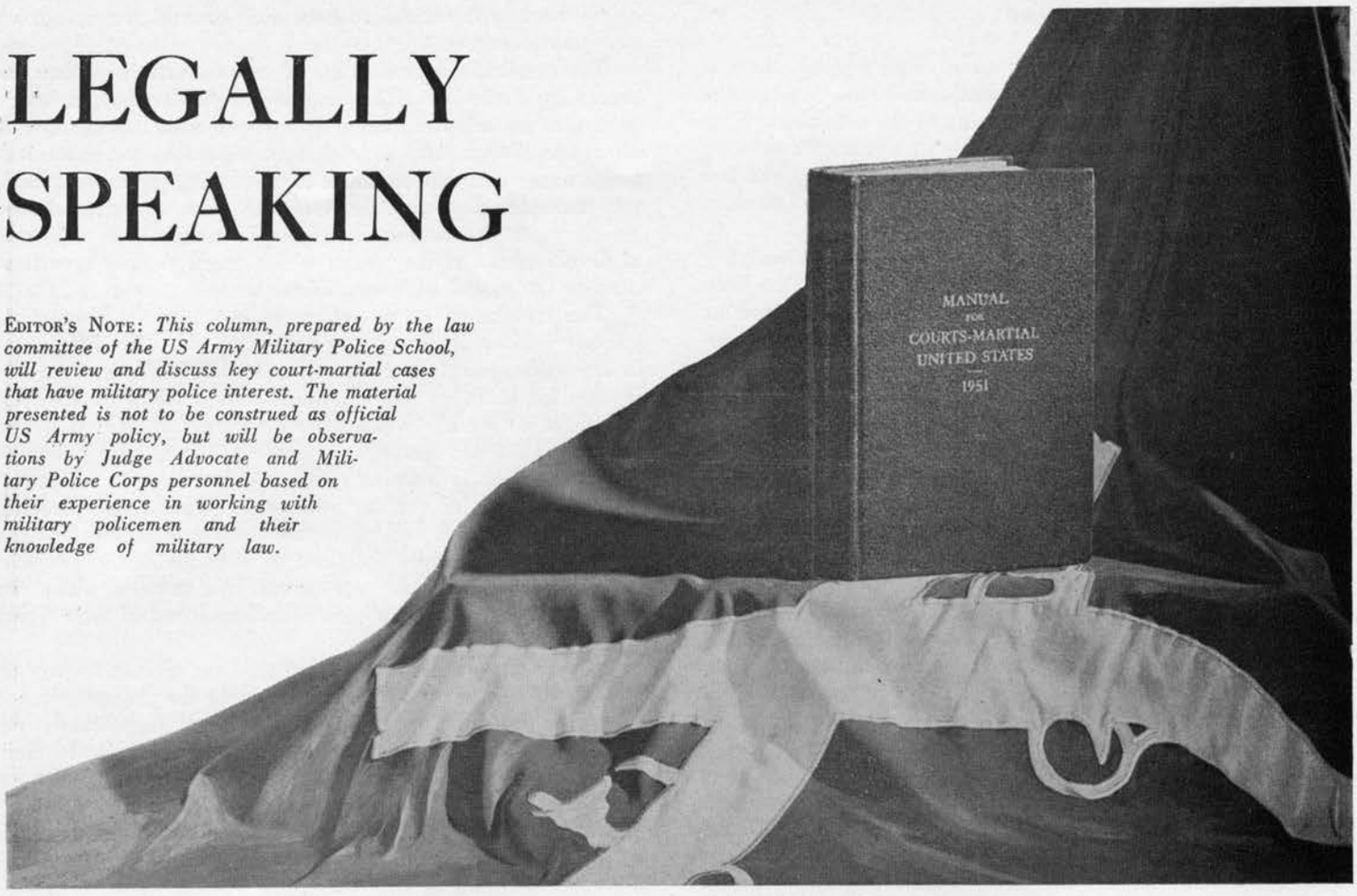
In the investigation of offenses, one comes in contact with people from all walks of life, Joe was but one type. Let us now consider another and see again how knowledge of human behavior can help us. Mr. X has been ushered into the office reference to an investigation you are conducting into the death of a Mr. Y who was found stabbed in his apartment. Mr. X is supposed to be the last man to have seen Mr. Y alive. From information you have already obtained, you know that Mr. X is a prominent member of "Milltown" society. He has worked hard in his youth and obtained an education at one of the best universities. He is presently the general manager of a large corporation in Milltown. He is married with two teen-age children. From this information, it is quite obvious that Mr. X has climbed "Maslows-stairs," and from all appearances, Mr. X has reached the level of "self-actualization." Mr. X, unlike Joe, is not concerned with food and shelter for his family. When we talk to him we must concern ourselves with the higher needs, "psychological needs." At this point, we should remember that the security of Mr. X's already acquired needs, could cause him to act contrary to all his accepted standards and his basic personality. We know that Mr. X is not in need of money. He is happily married with two fine children. He is looked upon in his town as a "fine man." If then, Mr. X did stab Mr. Y, what could be the most logical reason, or at least one of the most logical reasons? We might say it could be protective action brought on by some emotion which laid stress on his psychological needs and put them in danger. Since it's not the obtaining of needs in Mr. X's case, it could very easily be the losing of the already acquired needs. Having made this observation, we now have a path to take which may lead to the successful completion of our investigation into the death of Mr. Y.

The examples cited above are two extremes. They were presented solely to show how understanding human behavior can be used in criminal interrogation. Each person we talk to fits in somewhere on this stairway to "self-actualization." Many of us are aware of human behavior every day in our dealings with society. If nothing else, this article is meant to bring out the basic concept of human behavior which is guided from start to finish by biological and psychological factors which direct our behavior and influence our lives. It is because of these factors that crimes are committed. Why not then, use these same factors in the investigation of these crimes.

END

LEGALLY SPEAKING

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This column, prepared by the law committee of the US Army Military Police School, will review and discuss key court-martial cases that have military police interest. The material presented is not to be construed as official US Army policy, but will be observations by Judge Advocate and Military Police Corps personnel based on their experience in working with military policemen and their knowledge of military law.*



Article 31 Plus?

The Supreme Court and the Fifth Amendment

No person "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." 5th Amendment, US Constitution.

This fundamental freedom against self-incrimination has long served not only to prevent an accused from being forced to take the witness stand against his wishes but also to render inadmissible at the trial any prior statements found to be involuntarily made. Military law extended the policy against self-incrimination one step further, and required in Article 31b that a suspect be advised that he has a right to remain silent, and that anything he may say or do may be used against him in a trial by court-martial.

In February's column we noted the mounting concern in civilian circles for a similar type warning requirement and predicted that such would be forthcoming. In the case of *Miranda v. Arizona* (June 1966) the US Supreme Court fulfilled this prediction; however, the court also went considerably further and held that a suspect *must also* be advised that he has a right to consult with counsel before questioning and that he may actually have counsel present during any subsequent interrogation.

Before considering *Miranda's* effect on military procedure, it is first necessary to develop its impact in civilian jurisdictions. Once a person has been taken into custody of civilian police or is somehow "deprived of his freedom in any significant way" he is, according to the Supreme Court, automatically forced into an atmosphere of inherent compulsion. He is not free to go and, therefore, might not have the mental freedom necessary to avail himself of those protections to which he is legally entitled. At this moment, the court holds, he is entitled to be informed of his legal rights and to have the opportunity to have counsel present for such professional assistance as he may need.

After having been thus informed the suspect must be given the opportunity to freely exercise these rights. If he indicates that he desires to consult with counsel, he may not be questioned until he has had the opportunity to do so. Or, if he indicates that he does not wish to talk, he can be questioned no further. No waiver of these rights—that is, a decision *not* to avail himself of these protections—will be recognized without a clear showing that it was a truly voluntary and intelligent choice. The court makes it very clear that any tactics designed to influence the suspect's decision will not be tolerated. Finally, any failure to abide by these rules will be enforced in the customary fashion—the exclusion at trial of any incriminating evidence received either directly or indirectly from statements

Continued

made after a failure to properly warn. Significantly, there is no requirement that there be a causal connection between the failure to properly warn and the giving of the statement. Thus the evidence will not become admissible by virtue of a showing that the suspect would have made the statement even if he had been warned, or that he knew his rights without being informed of them.

In short, the crux of the *Miranda* decision is an attempt to guarantee to each and every individual protected by the Constitution that he will never be forced, tricked, deceived or otherwise persuaded by any agency (other than his own conscience) to incriminate himself. He is not to be precluded from knowing the alternatives from which he is to choose, even if professional counsel is necessary to so inform him. *Miranda* is a guarantee that any self-incrimination will be furnished freely, intelligently and with full knowledge of the consequences.

The Judge says that competent military law enforcement personnel should immediately recognize that while *Miranda* does require some changes to our former procedures it does not involve a drastic overhaul. Congress recognized long ago that a serviceman confronted with criminal suspicion undergoes an inherent psychological compulsion to forego his legal protections. Consequently, the UCMJ, in Article 31b, provided the serviceman with the opportunity to know he could remain silent and exercise at least some freedom of choice in the matter of self-incrimination. What is new, however, is that following *Miranda* the serviceman, like the civilian, will now have to be afforded the additional opportunity to discuss his alternatives with an attorney and to have the attorney present during any interrogation.

Therefore, once you desire to question a person subject to the UCMJ whom you suspect of having committed a punishable offense you must first advise him:

1 Of the nature of the offense of which he is suspected;

2 That it is his right not to say anything or do anything;

3 That anything he does say or do might be used against him in a trial by court-martial *or other court;*

4 *That he is entitled to consult with counsel;*

5 *That such counsel may be civilian counsel of his own choosing or military counsel chosen by or appointed for him; and*

6 *That he is entitled to have such counsel present during any questioning.*

The non-italized portion is, of course, what has been required by Artile 31b. The emphasized portion is that which must now be added in order to comply with the dictates of *Miranda.* We strongly urge that in regard to the exact language to use and the procedure for procuring military counsel, you maintain close coordination with your command Judge Advocate. At the local level Judge Advocates will be informed of developments as they occur which might require modifications to the model warning offered above.

The translation of a civilian ruling into the context of military society is not always an easy task. The differences in law enforcement environment are sufficiently great as to require emphasis on two key points. As a result of *Miranda* who must we warn? When must we warn? Formerly, it was felt that, while not specifically required, it was wise policy to give the Article 31 warning to any civilian suspects who came within the scope of our law enforcement operations. Bearing in mind that we are Federal representatives it should be clear that we are now legally obligated to warn civilian suspects in the same fashion as the serviceman. All suspects whom we desire to question are now entitled to be advised of their rights as shown.

When? It was indicated earlier that our civilian colleagues are faced with the problem of determining the precise moment when the freedom of a suspect has been significantly restrained; this rather obscure point in time gives rise to their duty to administer the warning. Fortunately, however, we are accustomed to giving the traditional Article 31 warning at the point of suspicion, without reference to detention status. All preliminary indications are that this new composite warning must be given at this same time—at the moment of suspicion—if both Article 31b and the policy of *Miranda* are to be accurately fulfilled.

In future issues we will further explore this area. For now, however, Miranda is the law and must be complied with to the letter. Yet many subtle considerations remain to be developed before full understanding can be had. At this point let's be sure that the new warning is administered before any suspect is questioned and that no interrogation will proceed in derogation of a suspect's requests.

END

15th MP Brigade Observes Dining In

The 15th MP Brigade, 7th Army Support Command's only, and the Army's first Military Police Brigade, celebrated its first anniversary with a formal "Dining In" on 25 June.

The guest of honor and keynote speaker was USAREUR's Provost Marshal, then Col Karl W. Gustafson, who spoke on how satisfactorily the 15th had performed in its first year since activation. He advised the group of over 125 officers to continue their success by "accepting the challenge, and meeting all problems head-on." Colonel Gustafson added, "look for trouble, go to the places where you think you are needed."

Stressing the need for good relations with the German Police, the colonel said, "Continue to expand our relationship with the Civilian Police: remember, we must depend upon the German Police for support . . . the German Police have been very cooperative."

After being entertained by the 3d "Marne" Division Choir, Col Henry W. Gibson, Commanding Officer, 15th Brigade, presented the honored guests with the award of the "Silver Shackle." As its title implies, the "Silver Shackle" is a sterling silver tie-tack reproduction of the symbol of universal law enforcement—handcuffs. Among the recipients of the award for their support of MP activities were: Colonel Gustafson; Col W. W. Overton, USAFE, Director of Security and Law Enforcement, in Wiesbaden; Lt Col Frank Cohn, Chief, Law and Order Branch, SUPCOM Headquarters; and Maj R. T. Grogan, Provost Marshal, Canadian Army in Germany, Soest, West Phalia.

Initially assigned to the US Army Area Command, the 15th was transferred to Seventh Army on 1 Jan 1966. To conform with the COSTAR II concept, the Brigade was then assigned to Seventh Army Support Command on 3 Jan 1966.

The Brigade's two missions include providing day-to-day MP service to approximately 600,000 military personnel and their dependents stationed within the Federal Republic of Germany. Also, the Brigade must be prepared to support Seventh Army in time of war. The brigade organization has been tailored to accomplish both missions.

END

BOOK REVIEW SECTION



DOMINICAN DIARY by Tad Szulc, Delacorte Press, 1965, 306 pages.

Reviewed by Maj Paul R. Westin

Tad Szulc, a foreign correspondent with the New York Times, reports on his personal observations and activities in the Dominican Republic for the five weeks following the crisis there in April and May 1965. The author outlines, in detail, his activities throughout this period and reports the action in diary format.

Szulc has had previous newspaper experience in the Dominican Republic which provides him with a background of the country and a personal knowledge and association with some of the leading figures. He is able, therefore, to furnish the reader with biographical data concerning the leaders of both factions and rather objective appraisals of their personalities and qualifications. The book also provides him with an opportunity to discuss many of the newspaper articles written during this period and difficulties encountered in obtaining and transmitting material.

The author's efforts to analyze diplomatic actions and efforts undertaken by those attempting to create a stable political environment in Santo Domingo during this critical period are controversial and may be misleading. While a chaotic situation existed, and many agencies were actively involved in settlement activities, it appears that many of his appraisals are based on speculation and influenced to a great extent by personal contact with a limited number of participants.

Dominican Diary does have real value to the military reader as it accurately portrays the sensitive and explosive political environment prevailing. The significance of military operations in this type situation becomes extremely evident where a small action can have a primary effect on attempts to create political stability. Restraint and discretion on the part of military units and individuals take on new proportions. The role of our military forces in this type situation must include the mission to help create an environment conducive to an early political settlement. A major role is played by the individual, well disciplined soldier, who can do so much to promote stability out of chaos.

TEAR GAS MUNITIONS by Thomas F. Swearengen; Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill.; 1966, 569 pages.

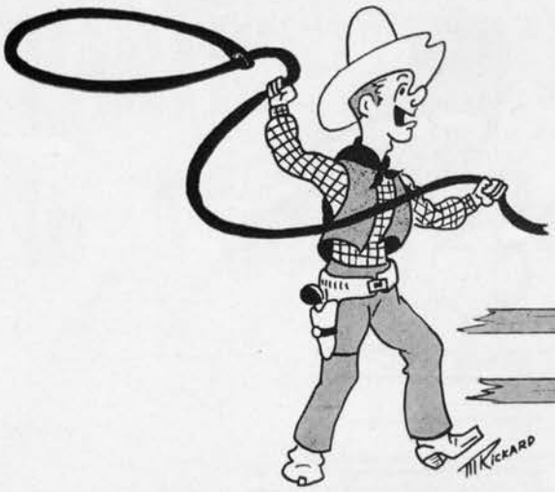
Reviewed by SFC Harold L. Zavislak

Thomas Swearengen has written a book of detailed information on all types of riot control munitions to include an analysis of commercial riot gas guns, tear gas projectiles, grenades, small arms ammunition, and related tear gas devices. Written primarily for law enforcement agencies, police officers, lawyers, doctors, students of firearms and Military Police, this gigantic volume progresses from elementary information through highly technical descriptions of design, construction, and functioning of all types of tear gas munitions.

No attempt is made to dictate their tactical use, but recommendations are offered that will lead to increased effectiveness of this type of ordnance. Most of the important past and all present tear gases, nauseating agents, and irritant agents in the form of solids, liquids, and dusts are described in detail, along with their particular physiological effects.

In these days of civilized customs, the use of firearms cannot be tolerated in dealing with civil disturbances. Such harsh measures are really no longer necessary, for modern technology has provided a vast array of riot control munitions, and Mr. Swearengen has written and designed this book to provide the users of tear gas and other riot controlling munitions with a better understanding of their tools. A book of vast information on a subject of constant interest to military law enforcement personnel, *Tear Gas Munitions* should find its way into every MP unit.

WORLD WIDE READING PROGRAM CONTINUES AT USAMPS



THE MPA ROUND-UP SPECIAL



Reserve MPs Train At Drum

In the upper photo, reserve MPs of the 535th MP Bn, Louisville, Ky. and the 800th MP Co, Rockville, Md., stand guard mount prior to going on MP Duty. Bottom: An MP reservist performs traffic control at one of the important intersections at Cp Drum, N. Y. during his two weeks active duty training.

Cp Drum, N. Y.—One of the more vital services of any metropolis is the protection and service offered by the local law enforcement agency. In its role of metropolis, Cp Drum has its own law enforcement agency in the person of the Military Police.

For two weeks in June, the 535th MP Bn of Louisville, Ky. and the 800th MP Co from Rockville, Md., performed all types of MP duty under the auspices of the Cp Drum PM, Lt Col Joseph P. Fox.

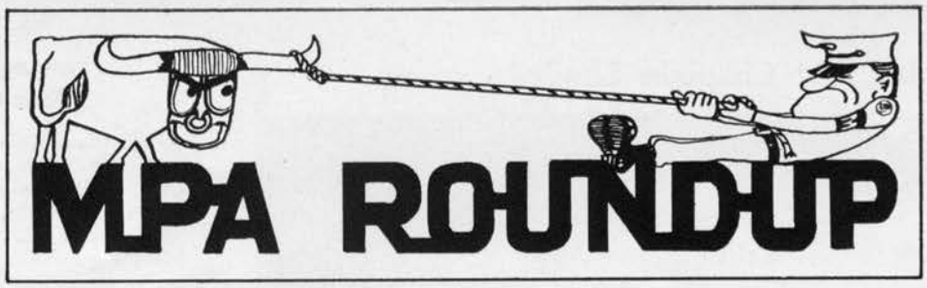
The 535th MP Bn, commanded by Maj Roy R. Campic, supplied the men to keep the MP operations flowing smoothly. As a battalion headquarters, most of their responsibility lay in the area of cadre training and staff positions.

The 800th MP Co, commanded by Capt Richard R. Robinson, supplied the men who manned the gates and patrolled the Camp.

Both units found Cp Drum both a difficult but a surprisingly easy assignment. This paradox lay in the fact that while they pulled a majority of the MP duty, though understrength, they received a large degree of cooperation from the Camp PM and Camp Commander.

This years training marked the first time that both units took their annual training at a northern post. Formerly they were a part of the old Second US Army Area.





SOM at Sandia Base

Sandia Base, N. M.—PFC Michael J. McClafferty, MP Co, Sandia Base, was recently selected as Sandia Base Military Policeman of the Month.

Private McClafferty is a member of the unit traffic section.

226th MP Det Trains MP Trainees

Ft Irwin, Calif. — Fifteen advanced individual trainees were trained by the 226th MP Det, here for Military Police duties at the post.

They underwent a two week instruction course that covered the basic summary of law enforcement and traffic accident investigation. Following the two weeks in the classroom the trainees worked with an experienced Military Policeman for an additional six weeks obtaining job experience and additional training.

The basic summary of law enforcement course covered instruction in investigation, unarmed defense, use of Military Police equipment, traffic control, riots, civil disturbances, first aid, weapons qualifications with the .45 caliber pistol and familiarization with the shotgun and the .45 caliber submachine gun. The training also included instruction concerning the treatment and handling of prisoners of war, and the mission of the US Disciplinary Barracks.

Instructors for the course were, Lt David E. Miller, Detachment Commander, SFC Albert R. Cardello, SSgt Leemond B. Veninga, SSgt Teuro Nishimura and Sgt Mike P. King.

97th Activated

On 1 June 1966 the 97th MP Bn consisting of the 179th MP Det, the 20th MP Co, 219th MP Co (Physical Security) and the 527th MP Co (Physical Security) was activated at Ft Lewis, Wash. Due to the outstanding support of the PMO and the 296th MP Co at Ft Lewis, the 97th MP Bn was conducting operations, administration and training from its own area within 24 hours.

Lt Col H. I. Pitchford, Commander of the 97th attributes this remarkable feat to such outstanding personnel as Lt Kenneh H. Adler and Sergeant Furushima of the 296th MP Co, Lt Col George Adams, the Post Provost Marshal, and a small cadre of personnel who "moved in, took charge and got things going."

The 97th MP Bn had seen service in France and Korea, and since 2 June 1966 has been on a rugged training cycle emphasizing individual initiative, leadership and professionalism.

The varied terrain at Ft Lewis, ranging from built up areas to dense jungles make imagination the only limitation on training activities.

During early training operations, recent graduates of AIT from the 4th Trng Bde at Ft Gordon filled in as NCOs and instructors. The ability of these men to conduct classes, lead squads and platoons, and accomplish complicated administrative tasks proved the excellence of training provided by the 4th Brigade.

Valdez Relates PW Experience



Ft Gordon, Ga.—"I escaped twice from a concentration camp," states Sgt Maj Don N. Valdez, Army advisor to the 300th MP Prisoner of War Command, a Reserve unit from Livonia, Mich.

During its two weeks of active duty summer training at Gordon the 300th called upon Sergeant Major Valdez for his advice. His stories gave realistic background to the unit, commanded by Brig Gen Arthur F. Brandstatter.

Sergeant Major Valdez was with the Philippine Scouts (24th Artillery Regiment) when World War II broke out.

"We retreated to Bataan and fought there until the Japanese captured us. We went through the infamous Bataan death march to Cp O'Donnell, Capas Terla," he recalls. "About 10 months later I was transferred to Baguio Concentration Camp."

From this camp he made two escapes. In the first he led 15 men with weapons he had stolen from the Assistant to the Superintendent of Baguio to a gathering point — a hut. Deciding to return to Baguio for more weapons, he instructed the others to make a break if he did not return in 30 minutes.

He didn't return. He was recaptured with the additional weapons on his back.

Sergeant Major Valdez was then tortured and contacted beriberi. He lay in the sun for several weeks to counteract the deficiency disease and during this time planned his second escape.

"I contacted four nurses from the hospital to see if they wanted to join the guerrillas. They did and all of us escaped. The weapons we needed were carried by children 10 to 12 years old who strapped them to their legs," explains the sergeant major.

After escaping from Baguio, he joined the guerrilla forces in northern Luzon. Mortars and other weapons were supplied to his men by submarines offshore.

His unit later captured the "Tiger of the Malayans," Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

By 1945, Sergeant Major Valdez had returned to military control. He left the Philippine Islands in 1949.

He also served in the Korean War from the Inchon landings to the recapture of Seoul, the Republic of Korea capital.

MP School Promotions



In the past three months more than 60 per cent of the enlisted personnel of Hqs Co, US Army Military Police School received promotions.

Promoted to first sergeant was Clifford Stillman.

In the photo from left are eight new staff sergeants and a specialist 5. Maj Peter Slusar, Unit Commander; Lloyd Wood, Thomas J. Glennon, Robert M. Gooding, Joe S. Fernald, Billy M. Hedrick, Donald B. Boyd, Ted R. Bell, Gerald S. Greer and Sp5 Robert B. Malone. Not shown are new staff sergeants Dennie E. Thurman, James H. Brasher, and Charles G. Payne.

Twenty-five received a promotion to specialist 4 and one received a promotion to corporal.

4th Bde Chaplain Lauded



Chap (Maj) Leonard D. Miller, then Chaplain for the 4th Trng Bde (MP), is presented the Army Commendation Medal by Col Robert A. Satterfield, CO, 4th Trng Bde, as Mrs. Miller and their son, Leonard, Jr., look on. Chaplain Miller was cited for exceptionally meritorious service while serving as Brigade Chaplain during the period 1 December 1965 to 9 June 1966. Chaplain Miller is presently assigned in the Republic of Vietnam.

115th Trains at Devens

Ft Devens, Mass.—The 115th MP Co (Svc), R. I. Army National Guard, completed two weeks annual field training at Ft Devens on 18 June.

The MPs distinguished themselves by attaining their fourth consecutive Superior rating. The unit performed company operational training with the 624th MP Co during the entire two weeks.

During their training they had mandatory classroom instruction, familiarization and qualification firing of the pistol and rifle, and gas chamber exercises.

Capt Joseph R. Del Sesto is the commanding officer of the 115th.

Del Sesto Commands 115th

Pawtucket, R. I.—A change of command ceremony was held recently as Capt Vincent P. Ferraioli turned over the unit colors of the 115th MP Co, RIARNG, to Capt Joseph R. Del Sesto.

Captain Del Sesto, a 1964 graduate of the US Army MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga., has been a member of the 115th for 13 years, advancing from private to captain. He received his commission in July 1960 upon graduation from RIARNG OCS.

The unit has distinguished itself by past performances, having been awarded the "Eisenhower Trophy," symbolic of the best NG unit in R. I. for the training years 1963 and 1964.

McPherson SOM

Ft McPherson, Ga.—Sp4 Vernal A. Sutherland, Jr., 525th MP Co here, was recently named as Ft McPherson Soldier of the Month.

For his selection he was awarded a pen and pencil desk set from Col Robert H. Shell, Deputy Post Commander.

Green Awarded AM



Sp4 Carl T. Green, 226th MP Co, Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind. is decorated by the Post Commander, Col B. B. Beck, with the Air Medal during recent ceremonies. Specialist Green was awarded the medal for meritorious service while participating in sustained aerial flight in support of combat ground forces of the Republic of Vietnam during the period 30 March 1965 to 1 March 1966.

93d Participates in Bond Drive

The 93d "Sooner" MP Bn, recently activated at Ft Sill, Okla, has made a typical MP Corps type effort in the Artillery and Missile Center drive to obtain maximum participation in the US Savings Bond program.

Within two days after the opening of the program drive, the SOONERS of Hq & Hq Det were 100 per cent in participation.

Immediately following this, with the opening of he annual Army Emergency Relief drive, the SOONERS again responded with 100 per cent participation.

Two 4th Bde NCOs Awarded ACMs

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Two NCOs of the 4th Trng Bde (MP) here, were recently presented Army Comendation Medals by Col Robert A. Satterfield, Brigade Commander.

SFC Ralph W. Rowan, an instructor, received the medal for services on the eve of his retirement from the Army.

MSgt Thomas Brewer received the First Oak Leaf Cluster for his performance of duty with the 4th Bde.

118th Promotions

Ft Bragg, N. C.—During recent ceremonies, three enlisted men of the 118th MP Co here, received one grade promotions.

Receiving staff sergeant stripes was William V. Todd, Supply Sergeant. Sergeant stripes were presented to John T. Herron, Operations Clerk, and Richard K. Stone, Chief of the Commo Section.

Kastle Commands 504th

Ft Eustis, Va.—Lt Kenneth D. Kastle was recently assigned as Commanding Officer of the 504th MP Co here. He was formerly Executive Officer of the company.

Lieutenant Kastle assumed command of the unit from Capt William Wolf who is presently assigned overseas.

The graduate of Penn State was assigned to the 2d MP Co, 2d Inf Div in Korea prior to his assignment at Eustis.

New E9s in MPC

Ft Amador, C. Z.—Two US Army Forces Southern Command NCOs donned sergeant major E9 stripes recently after being appointed to the Army's highest enlisted grade.

Receiving the new stripes were Jay W. Denany, 549th MP Co and Max B. Taylor, 534th MP Co.

Watch Out!



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Hidden behind bushes, this Ft Gordon guerrilla (4th Trng Bde) prepares to attack Reservists on active duty training here. Moving through the smoke are citizen-soldiers of the Milwaukee's 3d Bn, 351st Regt, 84th Div (military policemen). The 4th Trng Bde provided support during the unit's two weeks active duty training.

German Lauded



Bremerhaven, Germany — Capt Robert G. Tracy, CO, 42d MP Det, presents a Scroll of Appreciation to Regierungsrat Kurt Schroedter for his significant assistance to the US Army in the field of investigation as former Chief German Customs Investigation in Nurnberg. The Scroll was awarded on behalf of Gen Andrew P. O'Meara, CinC, USAREUR.

Ft Gordon Commander Visits Lackland AFB

Lackland Air Force Base officials were host to Maj Gen Walter B. Richardson, CG, Ft Gordon, Ga., during a one-day inspection of Air Force recruit facilities recently.

General Richardson was officially greeted and escorted on his trip around the sprawling recruit training base by Col James A. Gunn, III, the Vice-Commander of Lackland Military Training Center and Lt Col George E. Mineur, Commander, Dept of AP training.

The general witnessed a demonstration by members of the USAF Sentry Dog School. The demonstration, conducted by Capt Martin A. Drury, officer in charge of the Sentry Dog Branch, USAF Department of Air Police Training, was provided by both Army and Air Force men at work with their dogs.

Lackland is the sole military training facility in the US for sentry dog teams and trains many soldiers as well as airmen. The Army has a full time detachment of soldiers on duty at Lackland in support of the Sentry Dog program.

Other highlights of Gen Richardson's tour included visits to the basic training dining halls and Wilford Hall USAF Hospital.

Wade Awarded Plaque



WSMR, N. M. — Marion Embrey, N. M. Game and Fish Commission Supervisor for the Las Cruces area, presents to Col Richard E. Wade a plaque commemorating his efforts in game management and conservation while serving as WSMR PM and Chief of the range's Security Div from July 1962 to May 1966. Colonel Wade is presently assigned at Ft Dix, N. J. as PM.

Frank Graduates from University of Maryland

Is it possible to become an elementary school teacher and principal 25 years before achieving a BA? Impossible as it may appear, Lt Col LeRoy P. Frank, 24th Inf Div PM, has achieved it as he graduated with honors from the University of Maryland on 29 May 1966.

Col Frank received a two year elementary school teachers certificate from Bemidji State Teachers College in Minn. in 1941. He taught school in Halma, Minn. from where he moved to Grand Portage Indian Reservation as an elementary teacher and principal.

He enlisted in the US Maritime Service (Merchant Marine) and completed the Maritime Officer's Cadet School in St. Petersburg, Fla. In March 1944 he entered the US Army as a 2d Lt and now has 22 years of commissioned service.

The "education bug's" deadly bite resulted in Colonel Frank's first enrollment with University of Maryland in Orleans, France, in 1959. Since that time, he has attended University of Maryland classes in Ft Meade, Md., Seoul, Korea as well as in Munich and Augsburg, Germany. He has been on the Dean's List on three occasions and is a member of Alpha Sigma Lambda, University of Maryland Honor Society.

Chronis Commands 82d MP Det



Capt Nicholas N. Chronis (right) the new Commander of the 82d MP Det, 6th SFG (Abn), 1st SF at Ft Bragg, N. C., receives the unit guidon from Capt Charles W. Lundberg, departing Commander. Captain Lundberg is presently assigned to Co D, 1st SF at Bragg.

93d 'SOONER' Bn Activated

Ft Sill, Okla.—HHD, 93d MP Bn was activated during ceremonies in June 1966 at the Artillery and Missile Center here.

Lt Col Hiram E. Daniels, until recently the Director of Administration, US Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Kans., is the newly activated MP Bn Commander.

Colonel Daniels is a graduate of the MP School and the Command and General Staff College at Leavenworth. The former Infantry officer has been awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star, with "V," Purple Heart and the Parachute and Glider Badges. He has been with the MP Corps since 1951.

The SOONER Battalion, so-named because of the fact that so many members of current personnel are from the State of Oklahoma and Ft Sill is the activation site, has joined the Artillerymen training program and recently completed firing on the pistol, rifle, shotgun, grenade launcher and machine gun ranges.

Shoultz Receives IPA Credentials



Col J. C. Shoultz, Deputy PM, USAREUR, receives his IPA (International Police Association) card and button from Kriminalrat Berg of Heidelberg. CWOs Robert S. Meier, Donald W. Slayman and Maxwell Payne were also presented IPA membership cards and pins. The IPA is a fraternal police organization with sections in over 40 countries.

Florida Reserve Unit Cited at Ft Bragg

Tampa Army Reservists from Co C, 317th MP Bn have been cited as the outstanding unit that participated in the battalion's annual summer training held at Ft Bragg, N. C. from 19 June to 3 July 1966.

This award, presented annually at the end of summer training, is given to the unit that performs their assigned duties best. The companies are graded by battalion staff members as well as being rated by the officers from the Continental Army Command Headquarters.

A trophy labeled "Outstanding Unit, Summer Field Training" was presented to the unit's Commanding Officer, Capt James L. Brinkman, by the Battalion Commander, Lt Col Robert Olcott, at special ceremonies held at Ft Bragg. Co C also won this award in 1962 when it was commanded by Capt William Dupree, a Tampa Police Department Lieutenant.

The 317th MP Bn is made up of five companies composed of personnel from Jacksonville, Ocala, St. Petersburg and Tampa. This Military Police battalion performs such duties as town patrol, post patrol, stockade guard and traffic control during their encampment.

Driver Training at Ft Carson



SSgt Bert L. Bolt, 19th MP Co and NCOIC of the Teen-age Driver Training at Ft Carson, Colo., hands the keys of one of the two training cars to Sp5 Ralph J. Guido, his assistant. Both models are equipped with dual brakes. The course covers 24 hours of driving after classes in psychology, road signs and mechanics. The Dads Club at Carson sponsors the program.

Bahm Awarded Bronze Star

Ft Eustis, Va.—Sgt Dallas E. Bahm, Training NCO of the 504th MP Co here, was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal during an honor guard ceremony at Eustis.

Sergeant Bahm was awarded the medal for meritorious service against a hostile force in the Pacific Theater of Operations during the period January 1945 to July 1945.

Former USDB Guard Visits USDB 53 Years Later

Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — Fifty-three years after being discharged from the Army at Ft Leavenworth, a former Military Police guard at the US Disciplinary Barracks paid his first visit to his old unit.

Mr. H. L. Bryant, 83, a private first class at the time of his discharge in 1913, visited the USDB this past May.

As a momento of his visit, he received a key plaque from the DB's Deputy Commander, Lt Col Arnold W. Dahlgren. Mr. Bryant came to Ft Leavenworth in June 1912 after 2½ years in the Philippine Islands with the 19th Inf.

USAMPS Awards

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Recently three members of the US Army Military Police School, a faculty member and two students, received awards for past service.

Maj William J. England, Staff and Faculty, USAMPS, received a First US Army Certificate of Achievement by Col Fred G. Steiner, Commandant, USAMPS for his service at Ft Meade, Md. from May 1964 to March 1966.

WO Henry Kuhn, then a CI student, was presented the Army Commendation Medal for service with the 13th MP Det in Europe from November 1964 to March 1966.

CWO Michael T. Pella, then a CI student, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for service with the 13th MP Det from November 1961 to March 1966.

Hayse Promoted to W3

CWO, W-3 Kenneth D. Hayse, an instructor in the CI Committee, USAMPS, was recently promoted to his present grade.

Prior to his arrival at Ft Gordon, Chief Warrant Officer Hayse served in Germany with the 6th MP Det.

Horak Awarded ACM



Maj Gen Lawrence E. Schlanser, 8th US Army CofS, presents the Army Commendation Medal to Sgt Bernard J. Horak, 8th Army PMO. Sergeant Major Horak was awarded the medal for meritorious service with the 4th US Army PMO at Ft Sam Houston, Tex. from November 1963 to November 1965.

504th MP Co Promotes Nine

Ft Eustis, Va.—During a recent promotion ceremony at the 504th MP Co here, nine enlisted men received promotions.

Promoted to sergeant first class was James E. Paglianti; staff sergeant stripes went to Neal A. Bell and Edward P. Joyce.

Receiving E4 chevrons were Robert L. Beck, Edward T. Katana, Charles J. Migliozzi, Walter S. Kowalski, Robert Sterk and Lowrey T. Pennell.

502d Conducts CBR Training

Ft Hood, Tex.—Because their mission often takes them to the front lines in combat situations, the men of the 502d MP Co, 2d Armd Div, must know exactly what to do if there should be a nuclear attack.

Under the instruction of Lt David M. Brown, chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) warfare instructor, the policemen heard lectures and viewed films which taught them the proper steps that should be taken in case of a nuclear attack.

Then the instruction was put to practical use in an exercise. A simulated nuclear explosion was detonated and the men went through the steps of reporting the blast to their CBR Element headquarters.

Hutchison is Lt Col

William R. Hutchison, Chief, General Subjects Committee, US Army MP School, was recently promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Prior to his assignment at USAMPS, Colonel Hutchison served as Advisor to the PMG, Army of Vietnam.

Thompson Receives Majority at Pine Bluff

Pine Bluff, Ark. — Charles D. Thompson, Jr., PM, Pine Bluff Arsenal, was recently promoted to major.

The graduate of NE Louisiana State College has been assigned at the Arsenal since December 1965.

Samples is Sgt Maj

Washington, D. C.—At ceremonies held in the office of the Senior Army Advisor to the D. C. National Guard, Charles K. Samples, an enlisted MP Advisor, was promoted to the rank of sergeant major.

The 23-year veteran had the stripes presented by Col Earl L. Edwards, Senior Army Advisor.

Sprinkle Presented ACM

Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — The First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal was recently awarded to Lt Col Homer R. Sprinkle.

Colonel Sprinkle received the award for his service as PM, Ft Leavenworth since May of 1963. He is presently assigned to the 177th MP Det at Ft Riley, Kans.

Prior to his arrival at Ft Leavenworth, Colonel Sprinkle had been the Assistant PM of V Corps in Frankfurt, Germany for three years.

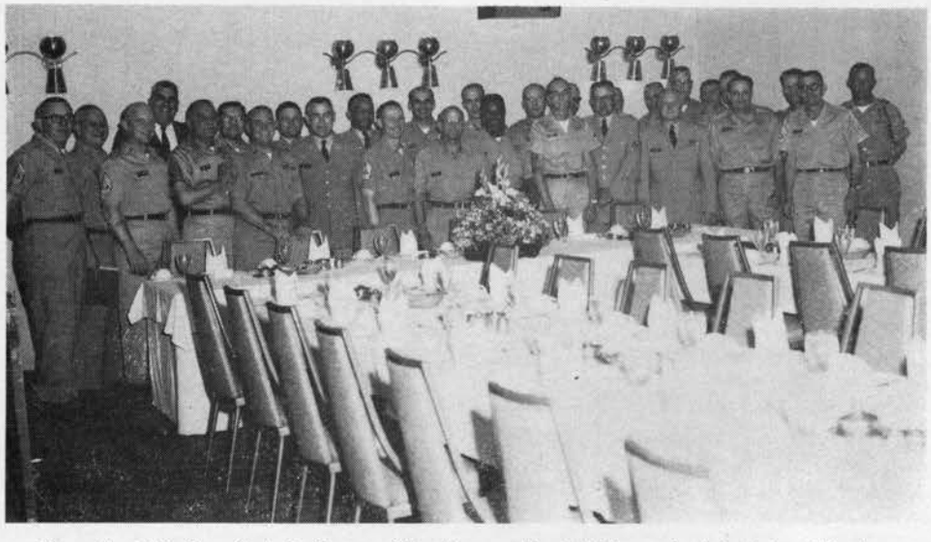
He is a graduate of the Spring 1963 Associate Course at the US Army Command and General Staff College.

503d Receives Awards



Ft Bragg, N. C. — The 503d MP Bn, Ft Bragg, was recently awarded the Minuteman Award (10th consecutive year) and the Third US Army Gold Citation for 100% participation in the US Savings Bond Program. Admiring the awards are from left, Capt Lewis B. Metts, Co A and Lt Col Walter N. Israel, Battalion Commander.

Gen Turner Visits Korea



Recently, Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, visited the MP elements in the Republic of Korea. During his visit he toured the 7th MP Co; the 55th MP Co, I Corps (Gp); 8th Army PMO and other MP units in Korea. While in Seoul he attended a dinner as guest of the Senior MP NCOs in Korea (photo above).

TV Actor Trains At 4th Trng Bde

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Last year, Kenneth E. Baechel wore the insignia of a captain — and a sergeant — and was addressed accordingly. Now he is a private in the 4th Trng Bde.

The rank of private, however, is for real, while the others were only make-believe; he played those parts in the popular television series, "12-O'clock High" before enlisting in the Army.

The 24-year-old MP, who worked for Motion Picture Industries in Hollywood, Calif., also appeared as a mad professor in the TV comedy show, "Green Acres," with Eva Gabor and Eddie Albert.

"In this part I wore a black wig and thick-lensed glasses," he said, "and it took a make-up man the better part of an hour to etch the deep lines in my face and apply the heavy makeup."

Private Baechel has been acting publicly ever since he was in the first grade.

He began singing and acting professionally in 1962, and worked in night clubs, mostly in Iowa and St. Louis, Mo., including the "Lorelei" in Gas Light Square.

Summer Stock plays and musicals have been "The Taming of the Shrew," "Othello," "Carousel," "Oklahoma," and "Kiss Me Kate."

Shortly before enlisting in the Army in February of this year, he had been offered a full professorship by the Peace Corps at the University of Panama, effective in March.

"It was a mighty tempting offer," Baechel said. "But after thinking it over I decided to enlist in the Army with the hope of getting into Special Forces."

Assigned to Co H, 11th Bn, Private Baechel has high hopes that his training there is a stepping stone to his ambition to become a member of Special Forces.

Upon his graduation on 15 July he was assigned to Airborne Department, the Infantry School at Ft Benning, Ga. From there he will go to the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center at Ft Bragg, N. C.

Stem Receives Masters Degree

Capt David H. Stem, CO, 57th MP Co at the United States Military Academy, recently received a Master of Business Administration degree, magna cum laude, from Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, N. J.

Captain Stem's thesis, "Review of Problems Resulting from Organizational Deficiencies in the Military Establishment," discussed the effective changes in the organization for defense on such problems as duplication of effort, waste, slow reaction time in decision making, and interservice rivalry.

Vn Policeman Lauded

A Vietnamese policeman who gave his life in the defense of an American installation in Saigon has been awarded the highest American police award, the National Police Officers' Association Medal of Valor Certificate.

Phan Van Ngoc, a member of the Vietnamese "Cahn Sat" police, was shot by terrorists during the bombing of the Victoria Hotel in Saigon 1 April. Ngoc was assigned to help guard the Victoria, an American officers' billet, the night of the attack. He was killed along with three American military policemen.

Brig Gen Robert L. Ashworth, Commanding General of Headquarters Area Command, presented the certificate to Duong Thi Be, mother of Phan Van Ngoc, in ceremonies 4 July at the Vietnamese National Police Headquarters in Saigon.

Six NCOs Promoted at 1st Gd Co



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Recently, Col E. L. Slobe, Commandant, US Disciplinary Barracks (far right), recently promoted six members of the 1st Gd Co. From left are SFC Joseph J. Stigvils, MSgts William J. Wilkinson, Wendell Robinson, Howard G. Fisher, Jose H. Diaz and Roy E. Ford.

Henry Awarded ACM

Maj Henry N. Henry, Jr., US Army ROTC Instructor Group, Murray State University, Murray, Ky., was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal by Col Lance E. Booth, Professor of Military Science.

The medal was awarded to Major Henry for meritorious service rendered during the period August 1963 to June 1966. His endeavors greatly enhanced the prestige of Murray State University both from his duties as Assistant Professor of Military Science as well as his participation in local community affairs.

Major Henry was Sergeant-at-Arms of the local Murray Civitan Club, Assistant Cub Scout Master of local Pack 90 and was an avid fisherman and hunter.

He is presently assigned as the Provost Marshal, Headquarters European Exchange System, Nurenburg, Germany.

Hawkins Promoted to Col

Ft Richardson, Alaska — Walace E. Hawkins, US Army Alaska Provost Marshal, was recently promoted to the grade of colonel.

Making the promotion were Col Arden C. Brill, USARAL CofS and Mrs. Hawkins.

Schweitzer Awarded AF Commendation Medal

Lackland AFB, Tex.—Army Sgt George H. Schweitzer, recently assigned to Vietnam, had a surprise in an early mail call.

The package contained an Air Force Commendation Medal for his service while a student at the Sentry Dog School here. He developed a more realistic course curriculum and redesigned field training facilities while undergoing the dog handler training.

From Civilian Blue to Army Green



Exchanging one uniform for another are five members of the Detroit Police Dept, while attending annual two-week summer active duty training at Ft Gordon, Ga. Members of the 300th MP PW Command of Livonia, Mich., they are from left: Lt Col Clifford G. Ryan, Capt Gordon C. Krinke, Capt Philip Leonard, CWO Carl L. Cox and Sp4 Robert Spooner.

Six Members of 716th Decorated



At recent ceremonies held at the 716th MP Bn in Saigon, six personnel of the battalion were presented with awards. From left are: 1st Sgt Frank Galaz, who received the Army Commendation Medal for service at White Sands MR, N. M.; 1st Lt R. W. Sandefur, 2d Lt G. H. Allport, II, WO B. C. Asten and Sp4 Kenneth J. Benes, all of whom were awarded the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received in action. Not shown is 2d Lt B. S. Bashore, who also received the Purple Heart Medal.

512th Promotions

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

The new E7s are Homer Adams, Post Stockade and Donald Burroughs, Patrol Supervisor.

Crisp Promoted to Major

Maj Richard A. Crisp, Deputy PM, II FFORCEV PM was promoted to his present grade recently by Maj John E. Parks, II FFORCEV PM.

Langendorff is PM at DGSC in Richmond

Richmond, Va.—Capt Herbert E. Langendorff has been named PM of the Defense General Supply Center here. He came to the Center from the Dominican Republic where he was Deputy PM of the US Forces.

Deployed to the D. R. in May 1965, he was CO, Co A, 503d MP Bn, and charged with the security of the Special Commission, Organization of American States.

Captain Langendorff was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star for service in the D. R.

JOURNAL Copies Presented to Missouri University

Col Ralph E. Pearson, USA Ret, was an honored guest recently, at University of Missouri when bound copies of THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL were presented to the School of Journalism, by Maj Harold B. Brake, on behalf of Floyd M. Baird, and the 175th MP Battalion (Hqs Columbia, Mo.)

Seventeen years ago Colonel Pearson was sent to Columbia, as a graduate student by the Army. The difference in his case, he had been told by Brig Gen (then Col) F. E. Howard, then Deputy The Provost Marshal General, what he was to do—for his thesis.



Maj Harold D. Brake (left) presents bound volume of the MP JOURNAL to Mr. Milton E. Gross, Assistant Dean of the School of Journalism at University of Missouri. Col Ralph E. Pearson, Ret., who was the first editor of the magazine, looks on. (University of Missouri Photo)

Earlier in 1949, the Department of the Army had directed that all publications (such as TPMG's Newsletter) were to be discontinued. News for the field was to be covered by one Army publication.

General Howard had said: "We need a publication that goes direct to the members of the Corps—an association to assist in building goodwill and morale. We need to have a media for disseminating technical ideas, for the mutual benefit of our Army police—from Provost Marshal and criminal investigator, to the man at the gate."

Colonel Pearson sent questionnaires to members of the MP Corps around the world, and based his "The Need for a Military Police Association and Publication," on answers, and study of other such publications, as *The Infantry Journal*, and *The Armor Journal*. He did this after convincing the late Pulitzer prize winner Dean Frank Luther Mott, that such a study was a satisfactory subject for a thesis.

The bound copies, of the now 15-year-old magazine, were accepted for the University of Missouri, by acting Dean Milton Gross. (Dean Earl English, Assistant Dean when Colonel Pearson was at Columbia, is in the hospital.)

Floyd M. Baird, a native of Columbia, a law student at he University, and officer of the 175th MP Bn., at the time Pearson was doing his study, had the idea of presenting the bound volumes. He furnished the magazines and set up the presentation.

716th Takes Part In Civic Action Project

Traditional American religious music became the vehicle for a unique civic action project undertaken by the 716th MP Bn in Saigon recently.

Battalion Chaplain, Capt Leroy Johnson, a Methodist minister, organized a choir made up of Army, Navy and Air Force men and women serving in Saigon. The Battalion then sponsored a religious musicale featuring this choir in conjunction with Vietnamese and Chinese choirs.

Purpose of the musicale was to raise funds for the establishment of an American-Vietnamese police friendship association. This association will extend financial help to the families of deceased Vietnamese "Canh Sat" policemen.

82d MP Det Promotes Four

Capt Nicholas N. Chronis, CO, 82d MP Det, 6th SFG (Abn), 1st SF at Ft Bragg, recently presented new stripes to four newly promoted NCOs of the Unit.

Promoted to sergeants first class E7 were Marvin W. Repass, Charles R. Brooks and Thomas R. Nash. Staff sergeant stripes went to Gerry E. Lapham.

Johnson Promoted, Cited

North Baden Dist., Germany—The North Baden Dist PMOs Operations Sergeant, MSgt Walter F. Johnson was recently promoted to his present rank.

Making the promotion was Lt Col Robert M. Landon, District PM.

Sergeant Johnson also received a Certificate of Meritorious Achievement for his work with the 385th MP Bn.

89th MP Gp Observes First Anniversary

Saigon, Vietnam—The 89th MP Gp recently celebrated its First Anniversary.

Col Charles F. Helderman, Jr., Group Commander, sent a letter to every man within the group congratulating him on his outstanding performance during the past year.

Since its arrival in the Republic of Vietnam, elements of the group have played major roles in numerous Army-wide operations including the receipt and in-country deployment of non-divisional artillery units, the 25th Regimental Combat Team of the Republic of Korea Capitol Division and elements of the Australian Task Force.

When the group was first activated on 17 June 1965, there were only 23 men assigned to it. Now, one year later, that number has swelled to over three thousand men assigned to four battalions, two separate companies and three detachments.

With the huge buildup over the past year, the group's mission has expanded correspondingly. Not only does the group maintain law, order and discipline, but now it also provides escorts for VIP personnel, troop convoys, criminal investigation functions and stockade security. This is in addition to providing sentry dog security, ship security, billet security, combat support and combat patrols, which are not normally Military Police functions.

To accomplish these missions the group has been deployed to over 20 different locations throughout the Republic of Vietnam from Hue in the north to Soc Trang in the south.

Brig Gen Harley L. Moore, Jr., USARV PM, was guest of honor at the anniversary celebrations.

9th MP Co Promotes Three

Ft Riley, Kans. — A promotion ceremony was held recently at the 9th MP Co, 9th Inf Div here, when three members of the unit were promoted to staff sergeants E6.

Receiving the stripes were James E. Stanley, Unit Supply Sergeant; Russell L. Bintliff, Platoon Sergeant; and Gordon E. Nichols, Operations Sergeant.

Lewin Commands 94th

A change of command ceremony was held at Hqs, 94th MP Bn on 1 July 1966 as Lt Col Edward H. Lewin succeeded Lt Col John F. Plumb as CO of the 94th.

Guests at the ceremony were Col Henry W. Gibson, CO, 15th MP Bde, Frankfurt, and Col Thomas R. Smith, Jr., CO, 14th MP Gp, Mannheim.

Colonel Lewin comes to the battalion after spending 12 months as Executive Officer of the 2d MP Gp, Nuernberg. Colonel Plumb has been Commander of the battalion since its organization in June 1965.

Upon the eve of his departure from the battalion for reassignment to Ft McPherson, Ga., Colonel Plumb was the honored guest at the Club International, Ramstein Air Force Base, at a farewell dinner given in his behalf by the senior noncommissioned officers of the battalion. During the course of the dinner, Colonel Plumb was presented the Seventh Army Certificate of Achievement by Sgt Maj Michael A. Tarin, Battalion Sergeant Major, also soon to depart for reassignment to the 30th MP Battalion (Army), Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.

This award is a first in the annals of the 15th MP Bde where a senior officer has been recommended for an award of this nature, by senior noncommissioned officers.

The battalion is composed of the 285th MP Co, 533d MP Co, and the 537th MP Co in addition to Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.

287th Wins Mess Award

Berlin, Germany—The Five-Star Food Service Award was recently presented to the 287th MP Co. This was the first Five-Star Award to be presented to a Berlin Brigade company in recent years.

In order to receive this award, a mess hall must obtain a superior rating of 98 or higher for three consecutive monthly rating periods.

Accepting the award from Brig Gen John H. Hay, CG, Berlin Bde, were Capt Harold N. Schneeweis, CO, 287th; Sp4 Charles R. Sparks, Mess Sergeant; and 1st Sgt Donald R. Allen.

Zychowski Promoted

Ft Clayton, C. Z.—Maj Edward F. Zychowski was recently promoted to his present grade by Lt Col Robert K. Udclaire, USARSO's DPM.

Major Zychowski is the Chief, Investigations Division for USARSO's PMO at Ft Clayton, C. Z.

Phillips is 3-time Winner

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—For the third time in the past 13 months, Sp4 Donald M. Phillips, Jr., 205th MP Co here, has been selected as Ft Leavenworth Soldier of the Month.

The 1965 Leavenworth Soldier of the Year is a graduate of the Univ. of Md. with a degree in Economics.

7th MP Co Bond Program Lauded



The 7th MP Co, 7th Inf Div was recently awarded the Minuteman Award for 97% participation in the Savings Bond Program. Lt Col Charles F. Trebbe, Division PM, presents the award to Capt Dewitt H. Hudson, Jr., Unit Commander and 1st Sgt Edward J. Wilson.

MP Honor Graduate at Armed Forces Academy

Col Robert F. Wheeler, CO, Armed Forces Police in Washington, D. C. recently presented Sp4 Bertram L. Martus the Honor Student Award during graduation ceremonies of Class 1-66, Armed Forces Police Academy.

Specialist Martus also won the Marksmanship trophy for his ability with the .38 revolver.

The two week course was composed of personnel from all branches of the Armed Services and had guest instructors from the FBI and the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington.

549th MP Co Holds Roadeo

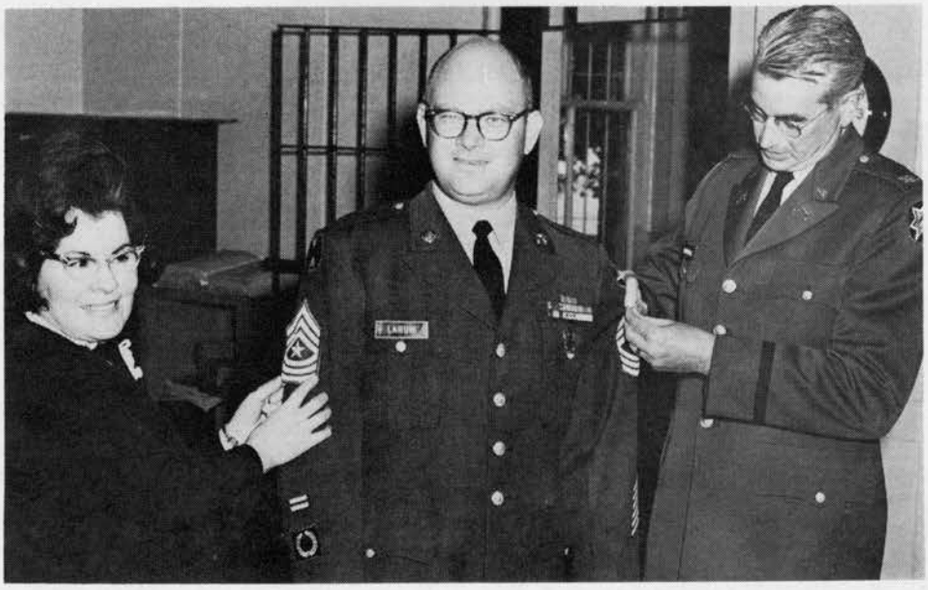
Members of the 549th MP Co, Ft Davis, C. Z., recently held a two-day bicycle roadeo for the dependent children, ages 6-14, of the Atlantic Area Installation Command.

The Roadeo consisted of a short class on bicycle safety and bicycle care after which the children were tested on their bicycle riding ability.

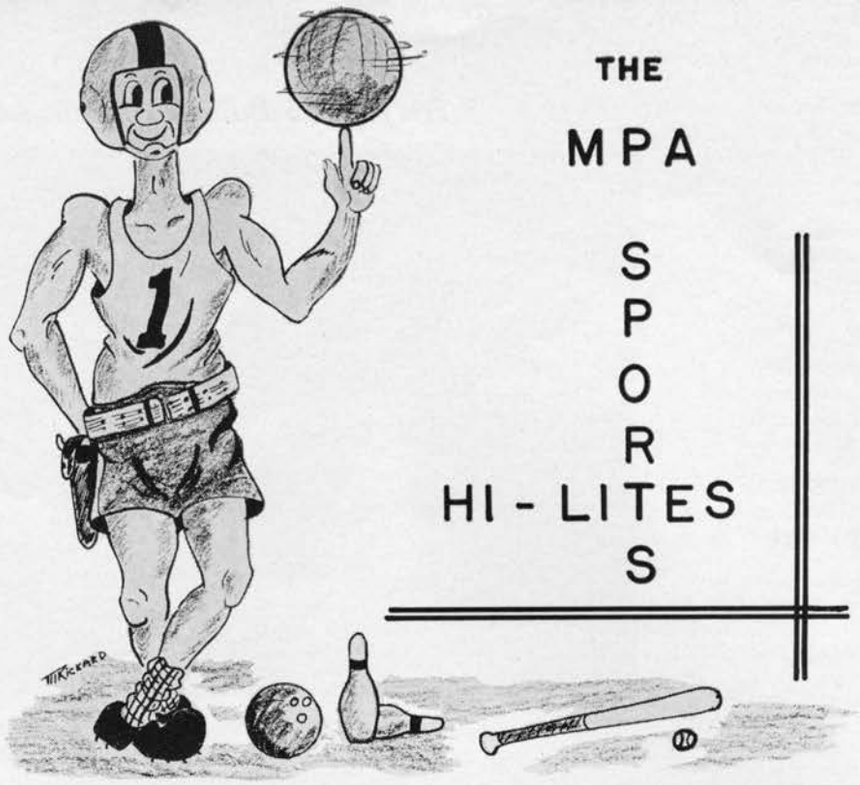
Children 10-14 were tested at ten different stations. Bicycles were awarded to the winner of each age group, and the four runners-up were awarded accessories for their bicycles.

After completion of the riding tests refreshments were served and diplomas were awarded.

Larum is Sgt Maj



Presidio of San Francisco—Sgt Maj Gordon R. Larum has the new chevrons of his present rank pinned on by his wife and Col Richard Barrell, CO, 6th MP Gp (CI). Sergeant Major Larum is assigned to 6th MP Gp Headquarters at the Presidio in San Francisco.



Coleman Nominated for Sportsman Award



Berlin, Germany — CWO Donald Coleman, Berlin Bde PMO, recently received a nomination for the Vince Mullahy Sportsman of the Year Award.

The award is given annually by the OVERSEAS WEEKLY to the Army or Air Force man who has done the most to help his unit's sports program during the past year.

PFC Gerald Dohrman, Sports Editor of the "Berlin Observer," nominated Chief Warrant Officer Coleman.

His nomination said in part, "Chief Warrant Officer Coleman, Berlin Bde PMO, takes an active coaching part in sports the year round. He coaches and encourages athletes from the age of eight years to the men of the Berlin Bde."

The Berlin AYA track and cross-country team (Team B shown above) began in the fall of 1964 and as yet has not been defeated in competition with German youths of the various sports clubs in Berlin.

Chief Warrant Officer Coleman, and Capt Wayne Nicoll, Ass't PM, Berlin Bde, coach the team which appears before 10,000 sports fans each time they have a track meet.

3d Div MPs and Wives Lauded

Recognition for German-American relations, two Bronze Marksmanship Badges and a third place in the women's pistol-shooting contest were awarded to 3d Inf Div MPs and their wives recently.

SFC Elmer E. Childers, SSgt Vernon West and their wives traveled to the 12th Panzer Division's firing range in Walldueru to qualify on the range. The course consists of both pistol and machine gun proficiency totaling 40 rounds at various targets, times and positions. Both Sergeants Childers and West successfully completed the course.

Capt Herbert Kaindl, of the West German Army, presented Sergeant Childers with the certificate "in recognition of his efforts for German-American friendship." The citation further stated that Sergeant Childers was presented ". . . the rank of honorary sergeant major with the 2d Platoon of the 12th MP Co." The award was in recognition of his efforts in behalf of German-American relations during the past two years.

During the visit, Mrs. Anneliese Childers and Mrs. Elsa West took part in a small arms pistol-firing contest with the wives of the German NCOs. While both did well in the firing, Mrs. Childers' third place earned her a certificate of achievement.

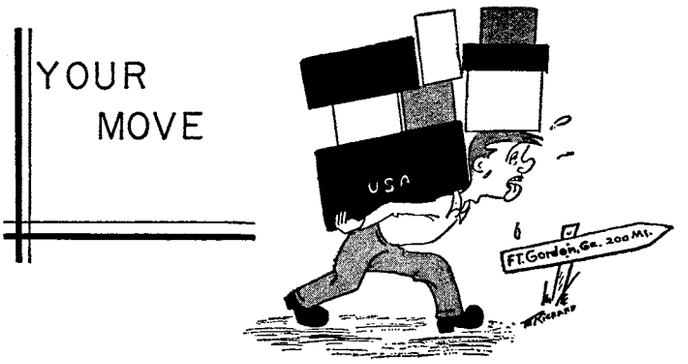
MPA Seeks Sports News

The MPA is seeking sports news from any and all MP units throughout the world.

Some ideas are the type of program; battalion or brigade leagues; individual competition at higher level; and championship competition with other units.

The article can be written by anyone and sent to the Editor, MP JOURNAL, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Ga. 30904, for polishing and editing.

All articles submitted should be typed, double-spaced and on one side of the page only and accompanied by a photo, if available.



The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in DA Special Orders 121 through 136.

PROMOTIONS

Col/Brig Gen (AUS)

Karl W. Gustafson (156)

Lt Col/Col (AUS)

Walace E. Hawkins (133)

Maj/Lt Col (RA)

Robert C. Yowell (136)

Maj/Lt Col (AUS)

Joseph R. Brinker (135)
Franklin M. Conway (131)
John F. Fitzsimons (135)
Albert F. Grazioli (132)
Raymond Green (134)
Hugh H. Harris (130)
William Hutchison (131)
Frank Y. F. Lee, Jr. (131)
William C. Maglin (135)
Frank C. Sidella (125)

Capt/Maj (RA)

William C. DeLapp (125)
Henry N. Henry, Jr. (129)
Guy M. Huskerson, Jr. (125)
Charles McCaffrey (125)
Ovid E. Roberts, III (125)
Richard O. Rowland (125)
Bill Solley (125)
Dwight S. Thompson (125)
Frank D. Turner, Jr. (133)
Donald W. Weindorf (125)
Raymond D. Wood, Jr. (125)
Joseph E. Zaice (126)

Capt/Maj (AUS)

Fouad K. Aide (121)
Thomas G. Berrey (128)
Thomas J. Briggs (136)
John W. Gibbard (129)
William A. Hewitt (135)
Donald E. Kreul (133)
Richard McCarthy (124)
Joe W. Parson (129)
Robert L. Reid, Jr. (124)
Jerome R. Singer (127)
Grady E. Sockwell (124)
Charles D. Thompson (127)
Charles A. Ward, Jr. (135)
Billy T. White (136)
Robert C. Williams (126)
Edward F. Zychowski (134)

1st Lt/Capt (RA)

Edward J. Carroll (121)
Robert Dalhausser (123)
Glenn E. Higgins (128)
Roy W. Isaacson (128)
Nicholas E. Pishon (124)

1st Lt/Capt (AUS)

Kenneth H. Adler (124)
Harold F. Allen (133)
William E. Atkinson (128)
John R. Ballard (128)
Donley W. Brothers (128)
Pierce Castleberry (124)
Gerald Cianfrocca (131)
John H. Coley, III (125)
Michael Cunningham (127)
Richard W. Des Reis (124)
Wendell J. Duncas (124)
Fred K. Green (125)
Douglas C. Ikelman (128)
Robert R. Jorgensen (121)
Dennis S. Langley (124)
Douglas W. Little (125)
Gregg A. Lowe (128)
Michael O'Laughlin (124)
Thomas E. O'Malley (125)
Donald J. Reed (136)
William A. Tinsely (125)
James G. Tilson (133)
William C. Weaver (128)

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

Mauro R. Antonelli (133)
Donald G. Arness (131)
George T. J. Barclay (134)
Adileno E. Bauce (133)
Ray B. Bidwell (131)
Neil W. Butler (123)
Richard J. Crosman (135)
Alfred L. Cummings (133)
Ronald E. Decker (134)
Gordon L. Frantz (135)
William R. Freeman (133)
Andrezej Glinski (131)
Kenneth D. Hayse (129)
Reis R. Kash (135)
Elmer C. Miller (135)
Bobby M. Phillips (131)
Norman E. Robbins (135)
Donald Rothenflue (133)
Mack Smith (133)
Robert L. Spohn (134)
George W. Sward (133)
Jack M. Wall (131)

CHANGE OF STATIONS

Col Harold F. Buerschinger from Chicago, Ill. to 4th MP Gp (CI), Ft Sam Houston, Tex. EDCSA 4 Sep 66 (136)

Lt Col Raymond L. Cook from Austin, Tex. to 178th MP Det, Ft Bragg, N. C. (125)

Lt Col John K. Garrett from Washington, D. C. to USAREUR (Germany) (131)

Lt Col Marvin D. Oberman from Ft Bliss, Tex. to 179th MP Det, Ft Lewis, Wash. (125)

Lt Col Vincent I. Olsen from Ft Meade, Md. to HHC DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. (20 wks) w/TDY USASWS, Ft Bragg, N. C. (6 wks) (123)

Lt Col Homer R. Sprinkle from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to 177th MP Det, Ft Riley, Kans. (125)

Lt Col Herman Trop from Ft Bragg, N. C. AFPD, Brooklyn, N. Y. (121)

Lt Col Bruce C. Young, Jr. from Washington, D. C. to 716th MP Bn, APO SF 96243 w/TDY USAARMS, Ft Knox, Ky. (1 wk) EDCSA 26 Oct 66 (136)

Maj Arthur E. Collins from Atlanta, ,Ga. to HHC DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. (20 wks) EDCSA 20 Sep 66 (130)

Maj Othello P. Comprini from Yuma, Ari. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (123)

Maj Albert F. Green from Ft Belvoir, Va. to USA Elm USMACV, APO SF 96243 w/TDY MAI, Arlington, Va. (4 wks) EDCSA 7 Feb 67 (121)

Maj Albert Poteat from Cp A. P. Hill, Va. to Ft Gordon, Ga. w/TDY USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (14 wks) (121)

Maj Thomas L. Zane from Berkeley, Calif. to 549th MP Co, APO New York 09829 (124)

Capt Richard W. C. Evans, III from Arlington, Va. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 w/TDY USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (14 wks) (136)

Capt Robert R. Haggard from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (121)

Capt Richard A. Hintze from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 EDCSA 30 Nov 66 (130)

Capt Dana S. Kierstead from Ft Hood, Tex. to 176th Repl Co. 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (121)

Capt William B. Moore from Sandia Base, N. M. to 176th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (136)

Capt John L. Pittman from Ft Benning, Ga. to 11th Inf Bde, USARPAC, APO SF 96558 (127)

Capt Walter A. Shumway from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 EDCSA 28 Oct 66 (130)

Capt John H. Valieant from Ft Bragg, N. C. to USA Elm USMACV, APO SF 96243 w/TDY USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (14 wks) (125)

1st Lt William E. Gentner, III from Ft Hood, Tex. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 w/TDY USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (9 wks) (123)

1st Lt David E. Miller from Ft Irwin, Calif. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 w/TDY USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (9 wks) (123)

2d Lt Terryl F. Skjervheim from Ft Eustis, Va. to USA Elm JUSMAG (Thailand) APO SF 96346 (134)

MSgt Vernon W. Starcher from Ft Sam Houston, Tex. to 7th Admin Co, APO SF 96207 EDCSA 10 Nov 66 (123)

REASSIGNED

Maj John D. Granger from OTPMG, Washington, D. C. to IOSA, Washington, D. C. (125)

Capt William J. Derossett from USAG, Ft Sam Houston, Tex. to Spec Mission Sec, 4th USA Aviation Det, Ft Sam Houston, Tex. (129)

Capt Lewis B. Metts from 503d MP Bn, Ft Bragg, N. C. to USAJFKCENSPWAR, Ft Bragg, N. C. EDCSA 5 Oct 66 (128)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY (In RA)

Capt William C. Isenberg (131)
Capt Charles D. Madden (131)
Capt Leon C. Matassarin (131)

RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY

1st Lt Raymond G. Mensch (126)

BRANCH TRANSFER

1st Lt William R. Stovall from Inf to MPC (121)

RETIREMENTS

Lt Col Joseph J. Corr, Jr. (131)
Lt Col Othon E. Wedbush (132)
CWO, W-4 E. J. Jacobs (134)
CWO, W-2 R. L. Armstrong (129)
CWO, W-2 R. R. Ciani (125)
CWO, W-2 W. D. Fariel (129)
CWO, W-2 R. W. Kleinhans (130)
CWO, W-2 G. G. Lamastra (128)
Sgt Maj Etlo R. E. Enrico (134)
Sgt Maj Lee W. Graham (125)
Sgt Maj R. E. Stickland (134)
MSgt E8 Lawrence Casorso (136)
MSgt E8 O. K. Shelton (127)
MSgt E8 T. Walczak (125)
Sp7 W. F. Baldwin, Jr. (135)
SFC E7 Lester E. Buse (136)
MSgt E7 N. Garcia (136)
MSgt E7 Clovis M. Ream (132)
Sp7 Fred Saleeby (134)
MSgt E7 J. C. Wells (123)
SSgt Douglas C. Black (135)
SSgt Eugene R. Edwards (132)
SSgt H. C. Hopkins (124)
SSgt J. M. Jacaway (128)
SFC E6 Horace C. McRae (128)
SSgt Calvin D. Parker (135)
SSgt John W. Spivey (126)
SSgt Karl R. Young (123)
Sgt Casimir S. Huchro (132)
Sgt Bob Martin (124)
Sgt Henry Martin, Jr. (130)
Sgt Virgil R. Thomas (127)
Sgt Dolph Webb, Jr. (121)
Sgt V. K. Winstead (125)

OFFICER OVERSEAS RETURNEES AUGUST 1966

Lt Col Bernard E. Carr from Alaska to Ft Campbell, Ky.
Lt Col Francis A. Fox from Germany to Hq USCONARC.
Lt Col Frank E. Hearn, Jr. from Vietnam to Ft Rucker, Ala.
Lt Col Leonard F. Lopez from Germany to Ft Lee, Va.
Lt Col Clarke L. Shumaker from Vietnam to White Sands, N. M.
Lt Col Charles F. Trebbe from Korea to Ft Devens, Mass.
Lt Col Herbert W. Uhland from Vietnam to Ft Ord, Calif.
Lt Col Oscar J. Weible from Germany to Hq USCONARC.
Lt Col James W. Miller from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
Maj Paul M. Adams, Jr. from Vietnam to Michigan State Univ.
Maj Raymond Armstrong from Vietnam to Ft Belvoir, Va.
Maj William Beardsley from Vietnam to Atlanta, Ga.
Maj Charles Gallagher from Vietnam to Washington, D. C.
Maj Roland A. Goodman from Vietnam to Panama.
Maj Clyde R. Metts from Dom Rep to Ft Campbell, Ky.
Maj William A. Pope from Vietnam to Ft Polk, La.
Maj James E. Reichel from Vietnam to Ft Bragg, N. C.
Maj John F. Riley from Vietnam to Ft Benning, Ga.
Maj William T. Tinsley from Vietnam to Ft Bragg, N. C.
Maj Frank D. Turner, Jr. from Vietnam to Washington, D. C.
Maj Albert A. Ackerman from Vietnam to Washington, D. C.
Capt Edward A. Balog from Vietnam to Ft Meade, Md.
Capt John R. Brackett from Vietnam to Loyola Univ., New Orleans, La.
Capt Fenwick H. Burch, Jr. from Vietnam to Ft Carson, Colo.
Capt Peter A. Gray from Vietnam to Berkeley, Calif.
Capt Ulmont C. Nanton from Vietnam to Ft Ord, Calif.
Capt Jim M. Parrack, Jr. from Vietnam to Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Capt Stanley G. Spadoni from Germany to Ft Leavenworth. Kans.
Capt Ronald H. Sperber from Vietnam to Sandia Base, N. M.
Capt Richard H. Timm from Vietnam to Canal Zone.
Capt Billy T. White from Hawaii to Ft Hood, Tex.
1st Lt John R. Ballard from Vietnam to Ft Meade, Md.
1st Lt Larry B. Berrong from Vietnam to Ft Leavenworth, Kans.
1st Lt Richard V. Dean from Vietnam to Ft Bragg, N. C.
1st Lt(P) James N. Hubing from Vietnam to West Point, N. Y.
1st Lt(P) James F. McCarthy from Vietnam to Sandia Base, N. M.
1st Lt(P) Errol L. Murphy from Germany to Ft Bragg, N. C.
1st Lt James McWilliams from Vietnam to Ft Knox, Ky.
1st Lt David F. Moeller from Vietnam to Ft Belvoir, Va.
1st Lt James T. Kirk from Vietnam to Ft Bragg, N. C.
2d Lt Terrence M. Barnes from Vietnam to Germany.
2d Lt William Cunningham from Vietnam to Ft Bragg, N. C.
2d Lt Michael P. Delaney from Germany to Ft Bragg, N. C.
2d Lt Daniel C. Harris from Vietnam to PSF, Calif.
2d Lt Kenneth F. Nakamura from Vietnam to PSF, Calif.
2d Lt Jerol F. Wheeler from Korea to Ft Ord, Calif.
2d Lt William J. York, Jr. from Vietnam to Ft Benning, Ga.
2d Lt Charles W. Ziegler from Vietnam to Ft Ord, Calif.
CWO, W-4 Henry R. McCullar from Germany to Memphis, Tenn.
CWO, W-4 William M. Rangold from Germany to New York City, N. Y.
CWO, W-4 Satoru C. Shimoda from Japan to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CWO, W-4 Hazelett Smith from Germany to Korea.
CWO, W-3 Edward W. Mullis from Korea to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.
CWO, W-3 Robert L. Rast from Thailand to Ft MacArthur. Calif.
CWO, W-3 John L. Welsh from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CWO, W-2 Jesse O. Burdick from Japan to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CWO, W-2 Jack P. Byers from Korea to Ft Meade, Md.
CWO, W-2 Melvin Christensen from Vietnam to Ft Benning, Ga.
CWO, W-2 Raymond Dahle from Korea to Germany.
CWO, W-2 Leslie J. Denk from Germany to PSF, Calif.
CWO, W-2 David Devine from Korea to Germany.
CWO, W-2 William B. Evans from Vietnam to Germany.
CWO, W-2 Joseph Klesen from Vietnam to Ft Bliss, Tex.
CWO, W-2 Arcy W. Lyle from Vietnam to Ft Knox, Ky.
CWO, W-2 Gerald D. Mabry from Vietnam to Japan.
CWO, W-2 Jay K. Nishikawa from Vietnam to PSF, Calif.
CWO, W-2 Peter Ramos from Vietnam to Germany.
CWO, W-2 Robert L. Romano from Vietnam to Germany.
CWO, W-2 Bonnie W. Sapp from Vietnam to Ft McPherson, Ga.
CWO, W-2 Carl R. Shoop from Vietnam to Ft Bliss, Tex.
CWO, W-2 William D. Tharpe from Vietnam to Ft Bragg, N. C.
CWO, W-2 Joseph C. Tucker from Vietnam to Ft Carson, Colo.
CWO, W-2 Robert Thompson from Vietnam to Ft Dix, N. J.
CWO, W-2 John F. Cappello from Vietnam to Puerto Rico.
CWO, W-2 Lester Lewis from Vietnam to Germany.
CWO, W-2 George Yeager from Vietnam to Ft Leonard Wood. Mo.
CWO, W-2 James J. Foy from Vietnam to Ft Dix, N. J.
WO, W-1 Henry Brinkerhoff from Vietnam to Ft Devens, Mass.
WO, W-1 Richard E. Houk from Korea to Chicago, Ill.
WO, W-1 Sergio E. Marroquin from Vietnam to Ft Bragg, N. C.
WO, W-1 Layman Sherman from Vietnam to Pittsburgh, Pa.
WO, W-1 William Schnakenberg from Vietnam to New York City, N. Y.
WO, W-1 Harry P. Dorshaw from Vietnam to Ft Dix, N. J.

SEPTEMBER 1966

Lt Col Roland Harris from Korea to Hawaii.
Lt Col Clifford R. Merrill from Vietnam to Ft Riley, Kans.
Lt Col Irwin V. Weller from Korea to PSF, Calif.
Maj John W. Gibbard from Korea to Ft MacArthur, Calif.
Maj Richard O. Rowland from Vietnam to Washington, D. C.
Capt Jimmy N. Bates from Vietnam to Sandia Base, N. M.
Capt Frederick V. Bell from Thailand to Ft Lewis, Wash.
Capt Dewitt H. Hudson, Jr. from Korea to Ft Hood, Tex.
Capt John J. Kelly, Jr. from Korea to PSF, Calif.
1st Lt Donald R. Keith from Hawaii to Ft Dix, N. J.
1st Lt Theodore Paterson from Vietnam to Lahrop, Calif.
1st Lt John L. Ponder from Vietnam to Ft Polk, La.
1st Lt Ronald A. Roberts from Vietnam to Ft Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt (P) Philip B. Turner from Vietnam to Ft Polk, La.
2d Lt James D. Brown, III from Vietnam to Ft Polk, La.
2d Lt Alden B. Cain, Jr. from Vietnam to Ft Ord, Calif.
2d Lt Richard T. Delinsky from Vietnam to Ft McPherson, Ga.
2d Lt Rubert Q. Haight, Jr. from Vietnam to Ft Sill, Okla.
2d Lt Thomas R. Kline from Vietnam to Ft Devens, Mass.
CWO, W-4 Joseph C. O'Brien from SHAPE to New York City, N. Y.
CWO, W-4 Jeffrey B. Wallace from Korea to Ft Benning, Ga.
CWO, W-3 William E. Foltz from Vietnam to Ft Rucker, Ala.
CWO, W-3 William K. Luzader from Germany to Ft Hood, Tex.
CWO, W-2 William M. Atkinson from Vietnam to Hawaii.
CWO, W-2 Francis J. Finnegan from Germany to Ft Hood, Tex.
CWO, W-2 Willis H. Leaverton from Thailand to Germany.
CWO, W-2 Floyd D. Nicholson from Vietnam to Germany.
WO, W-1 Laverne Thompson from Korea to St. Paul, Minn.

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COVER

The JOURNAL cover highlights a special presentation by Maj Gen Carl C. Turner, TPMG, to the Harper's Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia. General Turner, on behalf of the Military Police Corps, and in recognition of the 50th Anniversary of the National Park Service, presented the 30" by 40" photograph of the Harper's Ferry Pistols to Mr. Joseph Prentice, superintendent of the park. The two pistols shown in the photograph are the original Harper's Ferry pistols owned by the Military Police Association and presently on display in the MPC museum at Fort Gordon, Georgia. This impressive picture of the pistols, made by the Army Exhibit Unit especially for the national park, will be displayed in the Master Armorer's House in the restored area of the historical site.

* * * * *

The Military Police Corps is honored to share its anniversary celebration with the National Park Service. This month marks the silver anniversary for the Corps and on the 26th of September Military Policemen throughout the world will celebrate the event. The MPA, in recollection of past achievements and in anticipation of aggressive professionalism in the future, extends congratulations to the MP Corps. The anniversary message by The Provost Marshal General Maj Gen Carl C. Turner appears on page 3.

* * * * *

Excerpts from TPMG Newsletter

"The Chief of Staff recently announced that Stability Operations is the third mission of the Army. The Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency at Fort Gordon, in coordination with TPMG, sponsored an MP Steering Committee to develop the role of Military Police in stability operations and to identify in short-range terms doctrinal voids. The overall objective was to design a comprehensive Military Police study program which would develop the future Military Police role in stability operations . . . I enjoin each member of the Corps to unhesitatingly voice our capabilities in this significant role and be prepared to justify Military Police participation whenever and wherever the need arises.

"Army Regulation 195-12, Department of the Army Polygraph Activities, has been published and is available, as are new polygraph forms, DA Forms 2801, 2802, 2803, and 2805. It is vital that all criminal investigative personnel and their supervisors, as well as all Provost Marshals, be knowledgeable of the content of this regulation. The publication sets forth the do's and don't's. The intent of the regulation is to establish sound procedural guidelines and policies resulting in correct, efficient use of our polygraph instrument. There is no intent to eliminate the polygraph as an investigative aid, but it must be used correctly."

* * * * *

Lewis is MPA Secretary-Treasurer

Captain Terris Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the US Army Military Police School, has been elected as MPA Secretary - Treasurer. Capt Lewis recently completed the Military Police Officers' Career Course at Fort Gordon. He was assigned to SHAPE Hqs from 1961 to 1965. Entering the Army in 1959, he graduated from MP Officers basic in November of that year.



* * * * *

The JOURNAL extends congratulations to four outstanding graduates of the Military Police Advanced Individual Training Cycles at the 4th Training Bde (MP). The men are Pvts John R. Glasgow, Co F; Christopher Wilkens, Co I; Steven Pedderson, Co C; and Delbert Lynn, Co H. Glasgow, Wilkens and Lynn are pictured below.

* * * * *

The City of Sparta, Georgia is seeking full or part time policemen. The pay scale runs from three to four thousand per annum based on experience and ability. For more information write Dr. George F. Green, Mayor, Sparta, Georgia.

GLASGOW



WILKENS



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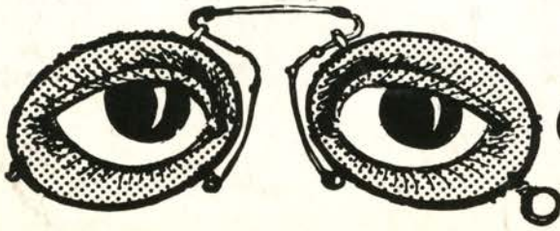
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For Those Who Participate In...

The Provost Marshal General Trophy Pistol Team Match



OCTOBER 1-10