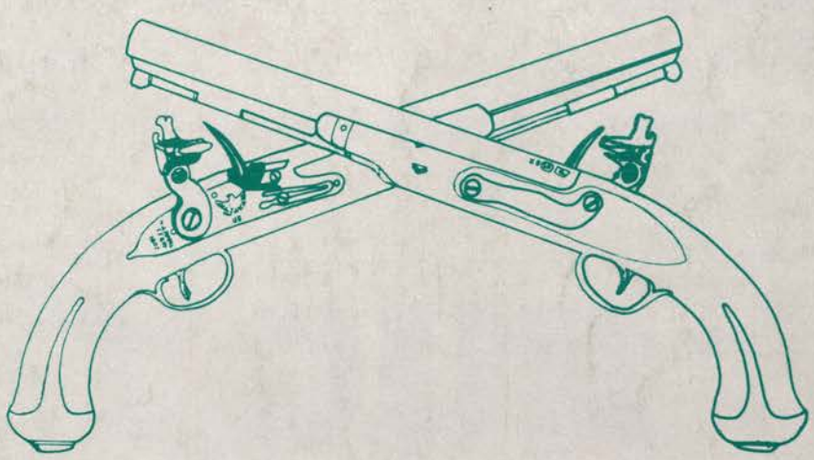
MILITARY POLICE Journal

April, 1964 35 cents



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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VOLUME XIII **April, 1964** **NUMBER 9**

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THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. **Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association.** Dues are $4.00 per year in the USA or to APOs, payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the *Military Police Journal*. Single copies, 35¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga., and Clinton, S. C. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia — 30904.

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Journaletters

COVER STORY

On 16 April 1951 a small group of students attending the officer advanced course at the then Provost Marshal General School gave voice to their beliefs that a professional field needs a professional association and molded that belief into the Military Police Association. From members of that class the Association expanded to include first the School, then the entire Center, the Corps and finally to the point at which it stands today—encompassing law enforcement personnel from all of the Armed Services, from civilian police agencies, from allied military organizations, and from allied civil police agencies.

The front cover for this anniversary issue, crossed Harpers Ferry flintlock pistols, identifies the Military Police Corps in particular and the law enforcement profession in general by the symbol of the sidearm.

Incorporated in August, 1952, the Association's stated objects are: "to advance the science and art of police administration and crime prevention and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present and future law enforcement personnel."

In the Charter these objectives are further defined as follows:

1. **To promote the general welfare of the members of the Association.**
2. **To build the *esprit de corps* of the Military Police Corps.**
3. **To promote the professional character of the Military Police Corps.**
4. **To publicize the role of the Military Police Corps as part of the Army team.**
5. **To support the Association of the United States Army.**
6. **To provide a medium for the exchange of ideas of law enforcement personnel.**
7. **To further personal relations with civilian police agencies.**
8. **To further the bonds of inter-service cooperation.**
9. **To encourage the entry of highly qualified personnel into the Military Police Corps.**
10. **To promote local community relations and international good will.**

To meet and fulfill these objectives, the Association operates the 10 continuing programs listed on the back cover this month. Each year these programs, and the Association itself, have expanded and grown keeping pace with the expansion and growth of the law enforcement profession.

As the fourteenth year of association with military law enforcement opens, the MPA reaffirms the beliefs of its founders and will continue to stand of the Corps and for the Corps and through that, "Of the troops and for the troops."

• • •

My family and I have been greatly interested by reports and pictures of our boys in service seen in the MP JOURNAL.

Enclosed find money order to renew the subscription of our son who is now serving in Inchon, Korea.

Mrs. Eugene C. Young
15711 S. Brentwood
Channelview, Texas

* * *

I have enjoyed the JOURNAL for many years past and think you are doing an excellent job.

I work for the Government Printing Office here in Washington, D. C., and look forward each month to seeing the MP JOURNAL. This month's issue (February) had a story about my old outfit, the 55th MP Company. I am very proud to have served with such a fine company.

James W. Richardson
Box 2635
Washington, D. C.

* * *

I would like to take the time to commend you and your staff for the excellent publication that has been furnished to the members of the Military Police the past year. It is most gratifying to see that the publication is being improved and then improved again each and every issue. I look forward to my copy each month and I can certainly tell you I am never disappointed in the reading content. So thanks for all the efforts of you and your staff, and keep up the good work.

CWO Bob M. Phillips
Office of the PM
USMA
West Point, N. Y.

• • •

W74R7L-7195-0003 (1987)
DEACCESSIONED

BULLETIN BOARD

The JOURNAL wishes to congratulate the following Honor Graduates of Military Police Advanced Individual Training cycles at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Recipients of the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaques are listed with their respective training companies. Pvt Ervin A. Seeger, Co K; Pvt Gary A. Mills, Co D; Pfc Elwood Cooper, Co B; and Pvt Michael J. Lamberti, Co F.

* * * * * *

Units are reminded to submit recommendations for personnel eligible for the MPA TOP KICK Award. Complete details concerning the award may be found on page 19 of the February JOURNAL. The handsome certificate is given to First Sergeants or acting First Sergeants in grades E6, E7 and E8 who maintain a membership rating in the MPA of at least 80 percent among members of their command for a normal tour of duty in the area concerned or for a period of two years in the continental United States to include Alaska and Hawaii. Units must be authorized 50 or more personnel with law enforcement occupational specialty numbers.

Recommendations must be from the unit commander to the Association and will include full name and rank of individual to receive the award, full designation of the unit, inclusive dates of the award and a statement of the sustained membership percentage.

* * * * * *

A United States Savings Bond bearing a likeness of the late President John F. Kennedy is scheduled to be issued 1 May this year. The new Series E bond will have a maturity value of $75.00 and an issue price of $56.25. The issuance of the new bond will bring the total of Series E bond denominations to eight. It will fill out the line of smaller denomination bonds of $25, $50 and $100 sizes, which now account for about 97 per cent of the number of pieces issued.

* * * * * *

A new Army Regulation on voting has been published for the guidance of commanders and voting officers during 1964 and other general election years.

One major policy of AR 608-20 is the required issuance by delivery-in-hand of a Federal Post Card Application for Absentee Ballot, Standard Form 76, to all Army personnel of voting age, not later than Armed Forces Voters Day, 25 September.

DA Pamphlet 360-503 has also been published to assist commanders and voting officers in providing information to persons wishing to vote by the absentee process. The new pamphlet contains 1964 election dates and summaries of the voting laws of all states and territories.

A new Army Extension Course, "S1/Adjutant Staff Officer," has been announced by the US Army Adjutant General School at Fort Benjamin Harrison. This course, designed especially for officers of branches other than AGC, will provide a working knowledge of the functions, duties, and responsibilities of an adjutant of S1 at battalion, group and brigade levels.

Officers on active duty or in the reserve components are eligible for enrollment. Standard application procedures apply.

* * * * * *

The Training Conference of the International Juvenile Officers Association will be held 23-26 June at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. Personnel desiring to attend the session may obtain particulars by contacting the Association at 152 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The conference will cover problem-solving in administration and execution of juvenile programs. Material presented will also include national and international facets of juvenile programs.

* * * * * *

Copies of the 1964 Roster of Military Police Officers and Warrant Officers are still on sale at Association headquarters. Send check or money order for 35 cents for each copy desired. The 1965 Roster will not be published until late November of this year.

* * * * * *

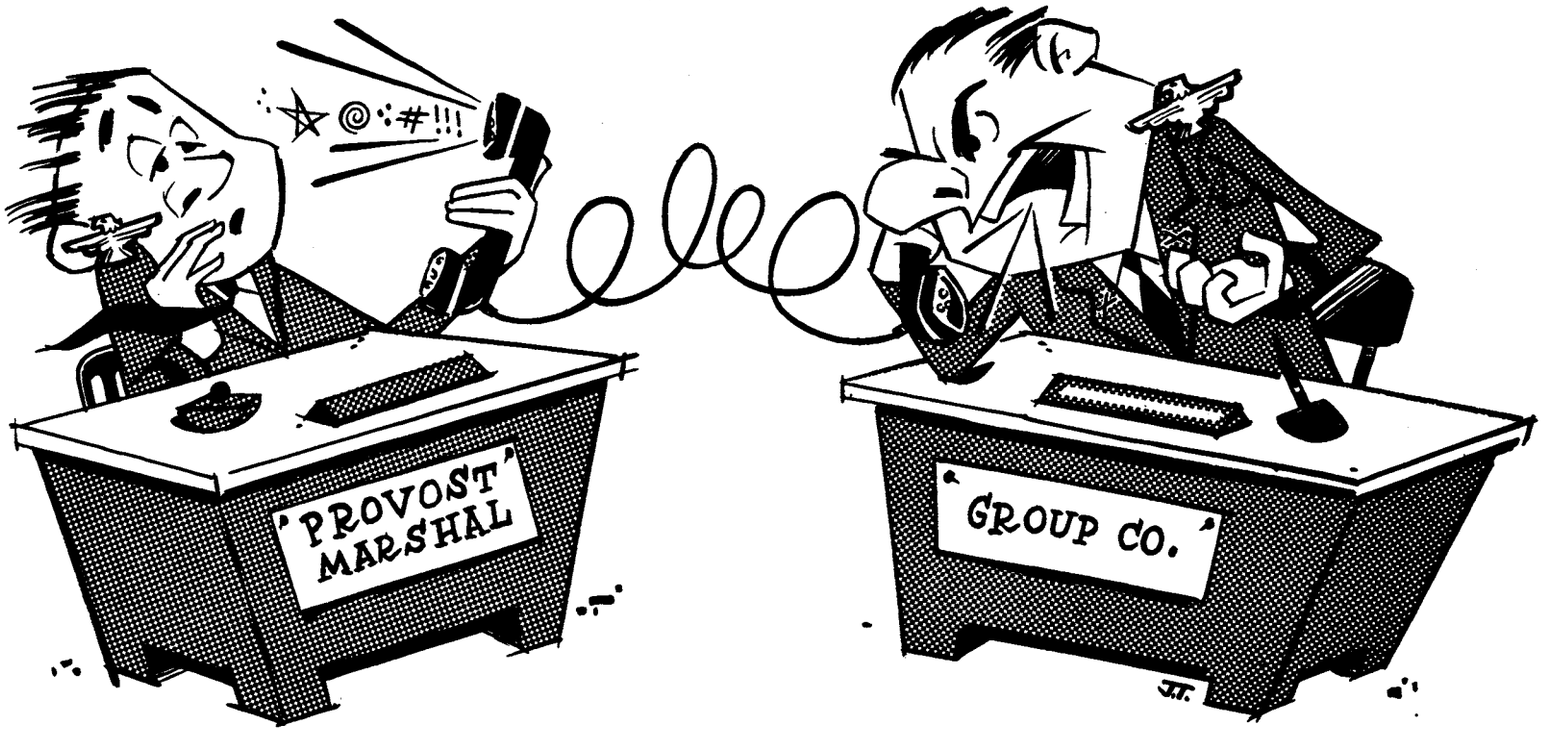
The response to the offer of back issues of the JOURNAL for sale has been heavy. A number of issues have already been sold out and the stocks are depleted. If you have copies missing from your collection, don't hesitate—place your order today. This may be the last opportunity you have to fill that particular hole. 1963 issues and earlier are on sale for 25 cents each. All 1964 issues are 35 cents each. Send check or money order with your order. If a particular issue is no longer available, your money will be refunded immediately.

* * * * * *

ATTENTION, CONTINENTAL US READERS. THE DEADLINE FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE 1964 INTERNATIONAL GOLF DAY TOURNAMENT IS ONLY A FEW DAYS AWAY. DETAILS ON THE CHARITY TOURNEY HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE TWO PREVIOUS JOURNALS. CONTACT YOUR LOCAL PROVOST MARSHAL FOR LAST MINUTE TICKETS THIS AFTERNOON.

Of Staff, Command, and Those Between

By Maj James A. Fife, DCD, USAMPS



"... and hereafter, keep your cotton pickin'

. . . hands off my units." Start a group of military police officers discussing the duties of the provost marshal in respect to his control of the military police of a command and you will soon have a red-faced, fist-pounding argument. We have a violent disagreement in our ranks. Some advocate with missionary fervor that the provost marshal must have operational control of the military police. Just as many others take the opposite view that the provost marshal should not be involved in operations. They maintain the provost marshal should be limited to staff supervision of military police. Both sides are sincere in their view that following the opposite course will lead to the ruin of the Corps and other disasters. It is an important question.

Having listened to both sides of the argument persuasively stated, and having been much impressed by the sincerity of the convictions and the logic advanced to support them, a personal answer became a necessity. To be satisfying, this answer had to show how reasons supporting opposing views could have such a ring of logic and how good and intelligent men of experience could arrive at completely opposite conclusions. My search for an answer has involved a bit of research and some hard thinking. It is offered here because the answer found seems to satisfy both points of view and offers a hope that better definitions will end a divisive professional argument, one that may some day be embarrassing to us as experts in a professional field of specialization.

It is a good bet that an officer who forms, as most have, a definite opinion on whether operational control is more or less appropriate than staff supervision, bases this opinion on experience. Experience is the best teacher, but unfortunately experience is often limited in its objectivity, being as it is, the capacity of one individual to get experience in all possible circumstances. If then, experience has led good men to dif-

Continued

ferent conclusions, it is probable that operational control has many advantages which one set of circumstances brings out while another set of circumstances highlights advantages of staff supervision. As with other things, each most probably has disadvantages that may make it totally unacceptable in certain circumstances. Consequently the best of judges may be led to opposite conclusions based on the circumstances of their experience. We have arrived at the first proposition—operational control has both advantages and disadvantages which make it a good choice in one set of circumstances and unacceptable in another. The same is true of staff supervision.

Before we can analyze the advantages and disadvantages of each, a careful definition is needed. We are talking about the position authority of the provost marshal in respect to the military police. That is, the authority to lawfully command and control which is his by virtue of his position within the organization. When the provost marshal has operational control, the commander has delegated to the provost marshal a portion of his authority to command and made the provost marshal responsible for all the military police do or fail to do operationally. However, operational control does not include responsibility nor authority over training, internal discipline, or logistics. Actually, the provost marshal's authority in these matters may be very real, but they are not his by virtue of operational control. When the provost marshal has staff supervision only, he has no authority to command or control by virtue of his position. He has the same positional authority to command and control as the G3 of a corps has over the commanding general of an attached division—none. The provost marshal always has staff supervision over the entire command by virtue of his staff duties. Operational control over the military police is additional authority delegated, formally or informally, by the commander. *Staff supervision pertains to a staff area of interest. Operational control pertains to troops.*

A common argument of those advocating staff supervision is that the provost marshal is a staff officer and he should, therefore, act only in that capacity. He should advise and assist his commander in the exercise of command and never, never, give directional orders to anyone in his own name. This, they say, is the way a staff officer is supposed to function. You know that is quite correct. There is, however, one slight flaw. In our army there is a personal staff, a general staff, a directorate staff, and a special staff. They are related to one another in the way horse shoes are related to horse blankets, and everyone knows how much trouble would be caused by trying to nail a horse blanket to a horse. In the same way the rules for the application of one type of staff effort do not necessarily apply to another. The argument advocated applies very correctly to the personal staff and the general staff. It does not apply to the special staff or the directorate staff.

We date the provost marshal from at least 1629 and the famous order of Charles I. Recall it says that, along with a horse, the provost marshal must have some men to *obey* and assist him, else the service will suffer. Washington had a provost marshal, but it was not until the organizational efforts of Elihu Root in 1902 that our army had general staff officers. In distinguishing between the two types of staff officers Root himself said, ". . . it requires a body of officers working together under the direction of a chief and entirely separate from and independent of the administrative staff of an army (such as the adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, etc., each of whom is engrossed in the duties of his own special department). This body of officers, in distinction from the Administrative staff, has come to be called the general staff." (Quoted from "Report of the Secretary of War," Annual Reports of the War Department, 1902, Vol. I, p. 42.)

At least historically the special staff (administrative staff) officers were expected to command and control. General staff officers on the other hand, were specifically not expected to do so. There is an imposing reason for this to be found in the difference of functions. The general staff officer is a generalist providing advice and assistance to the commander himself in the execution of his command. To decide, or command and control, in their general area violates the principle of unity of command. The special staff officer is a specialist in a given field whose function is to provide the services of his specialty to the command as a whole. The proper provision of this specialist service often requires specialist decisions, and command and control by specialists, to determine *how* to provide *what* the commander wants, and to see that it is done.

Since it is not a matter outside our doctrine of organizational propriety for the provost marshal to be delegated authority to issue orders in his own name, we may discuss the relative merits of operational control. As a distinct advantage it gives the commander one responsible individual to both advise him in a specialized area and to carry his policies and intentions into execution. In this way it serves a primary purpose of a staff by relieving the commander of detail with the least addition to his span of control. A short effective communications channel is established between the military police and the command group by operational control. As a communications center the provost marshal has very complete connections with the purposes and intentions of the commander which he translates, as only a specialist can, into meaningful orders to be executed by the military police. He collects the specialist observations and experience of the military police and translates these into meaningful communications about conditions within the command for the commander and the rest of the staff. He can be aware of the conditions, capabilities, limitations, and deployment of the military police at all times. He provides a central authority to decide conflicts and competitions and to coordinate, direct, control, and lead the military police to maximize the service rendered. He does so without adding to the burdens of the commander and general staff. The command has an expert in charge who takes care of military police service.

There are disadvantages to operational control. The foremost among these stems from the fact that the provost marshal's responsibility does not make him totally responsible for the military police. He is not forced by total responsibility to balance the competition of time for training against time for operations, against using equipment for operations versus withdrawing it from service for maintenance, and the long range requirements of the unit may be sacrificed for short range operational gains. His operational use of the military police may cause deficiencies in the areas he is not charged with and he is perfectly able to blame deficiences on those responsible for these other areas. Then too, in his staff role there will be a tendency for him to become so engrossed in day-to-day operations he neglects his planning and advising functions. As a responsible operator he will not be as objective an advisor for his commander for he will be more intimately concerned with the difficulties, burdens, triumphs, and failures of his operations than with the enlarged considerations of the

command as a whole. Also, his operational responsibilities will require him to be away from the staff area. This limits his availability to the staff and commander and makes it more difficult for him to be fully informed on staff matters.

The advantages of staff supervision revolve around the increased ability of the provost marshal to act as an advisor to the commander in his function of command. He is freed of operational duties and responsibilities to plan, coordinate, study, and keep himself informed on staff matters. He becomes a more objective advisor because he himself is not responsible for execution. He is not employing means for which he is not responsible for he himself employs nothing.

Disadvantages of staff supervision stem from the fact that there is not a single responsible specialist charged with providing service to the command as a whole. Communication between the command and the military police will be cumbersome, slow, and complex in both directions. There is no specialist in a fully informed position able to translate from general mission to specialist action missions, nor specialist reports back into generalist terms. There is at least one additional individual added to the commander's span of control, but worse, there is a new area of possible (probable?) conflict and competition in which the commander must make the decision. This is between the provost marshal and the military police commander, an area of possible conflict, incidentally, where the commander is particularly unsuited to make the specialist decisions required. He is not likely to permit an additional burden to be foisted upon him in this way.

This discussion would be incomplete if it did not consider another available organizational method. Our division has often been termed a genius-devised organization. This is true but doesn't tell the whole story. The divisional organization of our army is the product of all the best efforts of a long, long line of individuals of great genius who have pared and pruned and shaped it since men first cooperated together in war. As men have proved from time to time it is a great mistake to ignore the organizational precepts of this collective genius. Analysis of the division offers another positional authority the provost marshal might have—command.

To discuss the provost marshal as a commander, let us ignore the new and relatively meaningless terms we have coined to describe service functions. These new terms, "combat support" and "combat service support," smack of ignorance of that adage that a rose by any other name is still a rose. In this case they offer no useful definition or distinction. Artillery, engineer, communications, supply, medical support, military police, and other services to the division are provided by what have been called counterpart organizations. That is, a vertical structure echeloned much as the combat elements of the division, i.e. their counterpart, but providing a completely different function than that of the combat elements which are the main body of the division. The very oldest of these counterpart organizations, artillery, engineer and signal, go far back into divisional history. We can assume these counterpart organizations have tried their innovations, made their mistakes, and selected the most fitting organizational doctrine over many years. It is noteworthy that all have a commander who both commands the counterpart unit and acts as the staff advisor to the commander in his specialist field. He is both staff officer and commander. In each case he has a small officer group who represent him continually on the staff. We should note also that the division provost marshal is the effective and actual commander of the military police of the division though he is not given this position nor called the commander. The only reason this authority is not made official in his case is the staff requirement for more military rank than is justified by the echelon he would command. But, the military police company commander understands precisely the nature of the provost marshal's authority over him. It may be informal, but it is very real. There is a strong presumption of validity for any organizational concept embodied in the division. The division is the very standard of organizational excellence.

Command for the provost marshal has all the advantages of operational control with the added advantage that an opportunity to provide him an official staff assistant is created by the formal broadening of his responsibility. In addition a disadvantage of operational control now becomes an advantage for command because the commander has total responsibility for his whole command. No buck passing is possible and balancing of competing requirements is forced. However it has all the other disadvantages of operational control somewhat mitigated by the possible assistance mentioned above.

Of the three types of positional authority the provost marshal may have, no one is to be preferred over the other when separated from other organizational considerations. It is the requirements of the larger organization that decide. Decision is based upon consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of each. There are some situations built to order for one mode, but in which one of the other two would be quite inappropriate.

Operational control of the military police in a division is ideal for the provost marshal. This is also true in a post, camp and station situation where the military police are an organic part of the post complement itself. The shorter, more efficient means of transmitting orders and receiving reports, the single responsible individual, the leadership of an expert over his experts, and the quicker, more tightly controlled reaction of operational control is needed and provided. The disadvantage of not having responsibility for the total military police organization is wiped out by the informal, but actual, delegation of this responsibility also. In such small, compact commands total responsibility is a virtually unshirkable adjunct to operational control.

Operational control is not at all appropriate when a military company from one command supports a provost marshal of another, such as a battalion company supporting an area command, or a division company a post. This is a tragedy. The commander has a host of responsibilities which compete for the use of his means. Two bosses, with entirely different competing interests, attempt to direct and control the utilization of his resources. One of his bosses wants the company ready for its combat role; the other wants them fully engaged in law enforcement activity. These two have no requirement to find the right balance and, being only human, will be unable to accord to the competing requirements their just weight. Even the most cordial personal respect between the bosses may give way under the strain this arrangement will put on it, and the subordinate commander and his soldiers should be the objects of the utmost pity.

Continued

We must have military police formations ready for combat. We must often perform a peace time law enforcement mission with the same formation. Then we must place the responsibility for balancing the automatic competition between the two in the only place it can be done. This is in the mind of one single qualified individual responsible for proper execution of each concurrently. Thus a battalion commander whose companies are scattered through an area should be the area command provost marshal. If military police officers and men must be left behind when the battalion is mobilized for combat duty or training as a unit, they should be attached to the battalion as augmentation and separated from attachment only at that time. When sub-posts require a provost marshal section a task group of the command, suitably augmented, should be attached to the sub-post. Thus the sub-post commander becomes totally responsible to the area commander for the military police who serve him. The area commander is advised and assisted by the battalion commander as his provost marshal. The battalion commander and his staff become intimately connected with the balance accorded the competitive requirements of the mission, as do all others who use its resources.

Staff supervision is most appropriate at the very large staff levels. Here planning, advising, coordinating, and studying are more important than fast integrated reaction. Here the commander usually delegates authority to control areas to subordinate commanders and assigns the military police units to their commands. Often an entire command area, such as TALOG, will be so divided and assigned. Wherever a commanding officer subordinate to a provost marshal's commander has been given area responsibility including law enforcement, that provost marshal is automatically reduced to staff supervision, and most correctly.

Where a very large command, such as a field army or large logistical command does not divide into subordinate commands which have law enforcement authority, we have a new problem. If, in this case, military police functions and missions are gathered under one central subordinate military police command, a group or a brigade, we may get away with staff supervision for the provost marshal. Current Department of Army doctrine discourages "two hats" for staff officers at this level. We can only hope they are being precise in their language and not getting out the nails to fasten on the blanket. However, there must be a tremendous readjustment in the thinking of commander, staff, and provost marshal to make this work.

The commander, the staff, and the provost marshal will be more accustomed to an operating provost marshal from their experience with division or post, camp and station organizations. In this different case they cannot think of the provost marshal as the center of communications and authority to and from the military police else they will force him into operating. He is not the senior law enforcement officer of the command. If Private Doe feloniously slays his commander the provost marshal should be only the most interested of the staff informed. He must not be the terminal of receipt, the man responsible for getting the details, the man through whom requests for further information or orders for action are passed. That is the responsibility of the military police commander. Day-to-day direction of activities, reports, orders, coordination, and control must go from the military police commander directly through the commander's channels. Communications of this nature are a function of the chain of command. If the provost marshal becomes a link in the chain of such communications, he must become an operator. If you have some turmoil in your mind about how this actually will be put into effect, you join a large group. It must be put into effect or the provost marshal will continue to be an operating provost marshal.

Providing the service of military police to this large, undivided command presents the ideal place to borrow from the genius of the division organization. We can borrow just as every organizer of a business, of a large public endeavor, and every student of organization has borrowed from that genius. We can take the division counterpart organization and operational methods of artillery, engineer, and signal and apply them to this military police counterpart organization. Thus it would have a commander who is both special staff officer and commander. He would be represented on the staff continuously by a senior subordinate of his branch and a staff group. It is ideal, except that it does not fit Department of Army doctrine. So adjust your thinking to staff supervision at this level, brethren. But *adjust,* don't think of it as operational control more adequately applied.

Staff supervision is least appropriate where there are two or more separate military police commands subordinate to the headquarters or where the supported command is small and compact. If you believe the provost marshal can coordinate and control separate units by exercising staff supervision *over* them, you are thinking in terms such as—his skin was hot cold, or we went forward in reverse. Staff supervision is exercised over an area of staff interest. Supervision over a body of troops is command and the exclusive province of the commander. He can delegate this authority, but that is operational control. In the case postulated here, the commander must provide the day-to-day coordination and control, make specialist decisions between opposing specialist opinions, decide the specialized competitive demands, and otherwise command and lead units which neither he nor his staff were organized or trained to control so directly. No major commander will accept this extension of his direct responsibilities and span of control. He will give operational control to the provost marshal—and not a fig will he care for Department of Army doctrine.

Now it seems to me abundantly clear that none of these three modes of position authority are an unmitigated blessing; nor is any one an unrelieved evil to be shunned. Each has a place in good organization which can only be decided by the circumstances of the command it is to serve and the internal organization of the military police units themselves. Of course, none of us should forget that we are considering here only position authority. A strong, vigorous provost marshal may wield more actual authority from a position of staff supervision than another man does from a position of command. If he wields additional authority correctly, and it benefits his command, then the command was incorrectly organized in not giving him the authority his position needed. If it was correctly organized and the provost marshal arrogates to himself additional authority, he will be organizationally disruptive. When the mill of the gods grinds fine enough he will be relieved.

At least let us agree to one thing. Let's agree not to disagree about these modes of position authority without specific organizational circumstances as a point of reference. Can we go just one step further? Can we agree that we never want to make a Doolittle Board mistake of lessening needed authority just because it has been abused by incompetence?

END

AID Students Complete Training

In March, 1963 two national police officers from Tunisia and one from Vietnam arrived at the Criminal Investigation Laboratory at Fort Gordon with a passing knowledge of firearms and ammunition.

Last month they returned to their countries as experts in the field and will put a year of intensive on-the-job training to use in their own laboratories.

Youssef B. Bouazizi and Taib Achi, both of Tunis, and Nguyen S. Tong of Saigon, were sent through the Agency for International Development, sponsored by the State Department as part of a quota to train selected individuals from AID-benefitted countries.

At the Criminal Investigation Laboratory, which is attached to the Military Police School here, the allies worked in one of the five technical sections—the firearms section.

Upon completion of their training, the men returned to assist law enforcement agencies in their countries by performing tests, analyses, comparisons and evaluations of weapons and ammunition and report evidence that may be submitted in connection with investigations.

In their studies the allied students learned that no two weapons leave the same markings on bullets and cases, and part of their work as firearms technicians will involve comparing bullets and fired cases for markings.

To add variety to their studies, the allies spent much of their time solving practical problems. SP7 John Alden, the instructor at the lab, gave the men identical problems that he himself worked on. All cases were compared and the results critiqued.

Some photo training was also given the men to enable them to carry out all investigative aspects of cases on their own.

Coming from developing and newly-established independent nations, the allies will put their acquired knowledge to use in fields that are very much needed, they reported.

Officer Bouazizi, Officer Achi, and Officer Tong were chosen for this one-year training program by officials in their governments in cooperation with the US State Department. Criteria included their aptitude, competency, and ability to grasp the English language.

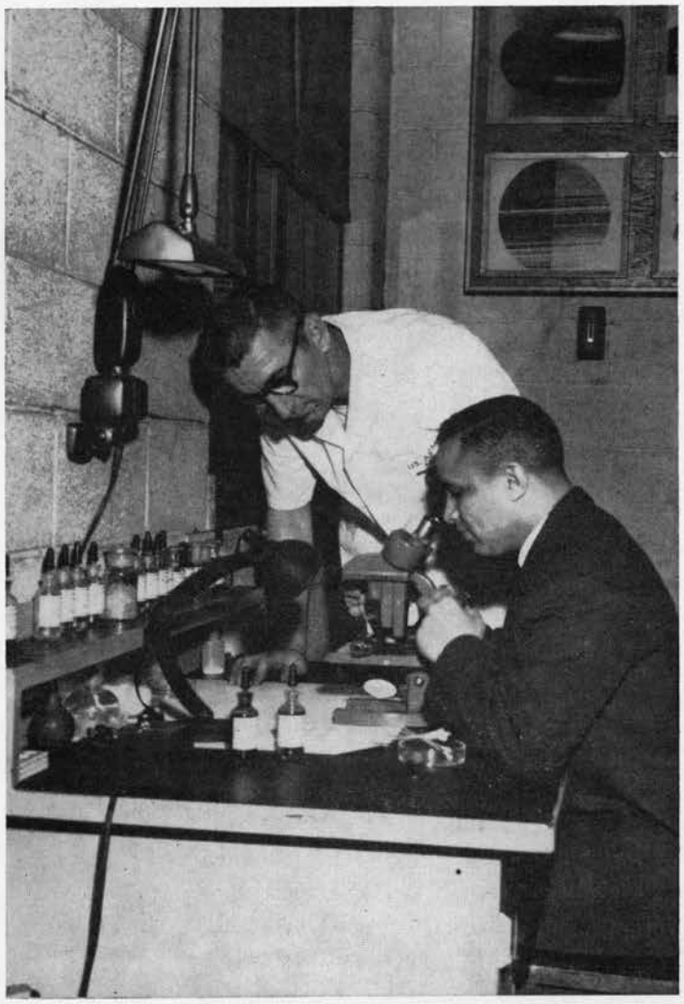
According to SP7 Alden, "They were excellent students and grasped technical concepts excellently." He made further mention that the two Tunisian policemen will be two of a very small number of arms examiners in all of Africa.

When asked their impression of America, they stated that they were impressed with the friendliness of the American people and their initiative. They particularly praised American women for working as hard as they do.

END

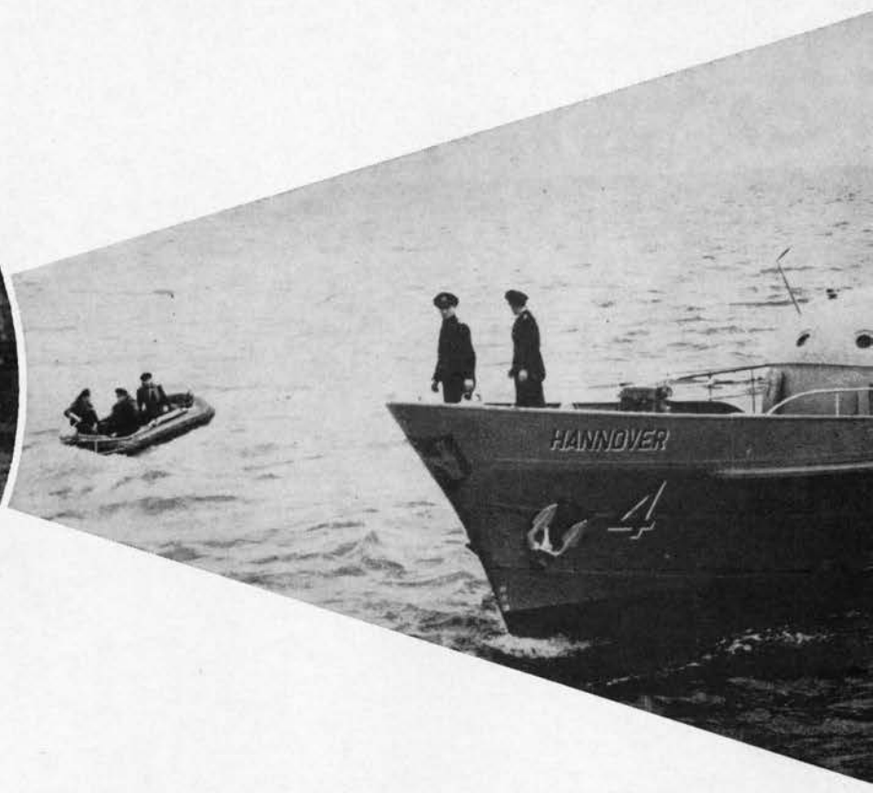


Officer Youssef B. Bouazizi weighs trigger pull of a pistol while Officer Nguyen Tong records findings. Officer Taib Achi (LEFT) observes.



SP7 Alden coaches Officer Taib Achi in restoration of obliterated serial numbers on weapons. (US ARMY PHOTOS)





Lower Saxony:

Another in the series of studies on allied civilian and military police organizations.

This article was prepared by the USAREUR Provost Marshal Division based on material provided by the Lower Saxony police authorities.

Lower Saxony, a Land (state) of the Federal Republic of Germany, includes the former Prussian province of Hannover and the former Laender (states) of Braunschweig, Oldenburg, and Schaumburg-Lippe. Hannover is the capital and largest city of the Land which is drained by the Ems, Weser, and Elbe rivers. With an area of 18,226 square miles, Lower Saxony is second only to Bavaria in size among the states of the Federal Republic. The population exceeds 7,000,000 of which postwar German refugees from East Germany and Central Europe constitute an important segment.

Abundant arable land, extensive mineral deposits, and an excellent transportation system balance the economy between agriculture and industry.

First organized as an administrative region in 1946 in the British Zone of Occupation, Lower Saxony adopted a temporary constitution in 1951 and is now one of the leading German states. The Government consists of a popularly elected assembly and a ministry responsible to it headed by a minister-president.

The police of Lower Saxony are all state employees and there are no independent city police forces as are found in the southern states (Laender) of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Minister of the Interior is responsible at the

state government level for police and other public security matters.

THE UNIFORMED POLICE

The uniformed police of Lower Saxony include four police divisions. They are the emergency police (Bereitschaftspolizei), the district (Bezirken) police, the motorized police, and the amphibious police (Wasserschutzpolizei).

The emergency police force has a strength of about 1,430 and consists of a police group which is divided into two divisions. A commander (Polizei-direktor) assisted by a group staff provides the top leadership within this force. The second echelon of command with this force is provided by two division staffs each headed by a senior police advisor (Polizeioberrat). Each of the two division police headquarters controls four 100-man units. This force is stationed in the two largest cities of the state—Hannover and Braunschweig.

The organization of the emergency police force is semi-military in nature and its units are quartered in barracks and completely motorized. In addition to its emergency mission, this force is also employed in support of the district police whenever required. For example, the emergency police are used to augment district police in controlling motor and pedestrian traffic at events requiring a large number of police.



Individual district police forces provide uniformed police services for the governmental and administrative districts of Aurich, Braunschweig, Hannover, Hildesheim, Lueneburg, Oldenburg, Osnabrueck and Stade. The two cities of Hannover and Braunschweig with much larger police forces are authorized police directorates—police headquarters headed by a police director and staff.

A commander is in charge of the uniformed police in each district, and in Hannover and Braunschweig. The district and directorate areas are further divided into police inspectorates which have headquarters with area responsibilities. Under the District Inspectorate headquarters are Sector Headquarters which exercise direct supervision over subordinate police headquarters and stations within their respective areas of

Continued



(LEFT) Ceremonial helmeted honor guard of the Lower Saxony police provides music and escort for visiting Heinrich Luebke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany. (ABOVE) Reconnaissance, surveillance and traffic control functions of the force are handled with increasing efficiency utilizing helicopters equipped with miniaturized television cameras and transmitters. (BELOW) The traffic police of Lower Saxony keep abreast of all technical developments to aid in an ever-increasing traffic problem. A patrolman records a speed violation utilizing the Traffic-Pax.



responsibility. Inspectorate areas in Hannover and Braunschweig are divided into precinct areas in much the same manner as are American cities.

Motorized and walking patrols operate from the various police stations. The motorized police patrols, which provide the great majority of patrol service, utilize the most modern radio-telephone equipment. A superior communications network combined with a great degree of motorization provide a highly mobile force.

A motorized traffic police force with a strength of 840 men is responsible for the control of traffic on the highways and in the cities. Each governmental and administrative district and each police directorate has a standby motorized traffic police unit which varies in size with the area of responsibility. These units are under the command of the uniformed police chiefs of the various areas.

The traffic police utilize both motorcycles and sedans. Practically all of the sedans are equipped with radio-telephone sets. Television systems and helicopters are used to assist in traffic control in large cities.

The amphibious police (Wasserschutzpolizei) division of the uniformed police service has a strength of some 170 members. This force carries out its enforcement and control duties on rivers and canals and in coastal waters and ports. An amphibious police headquarters is directly under the Ministry of the Interior. Under this main headquarters are sector commands which are responsible for designated areas along rivers and coastal territory. The sector police headquarters in turn supervise the various amphibious police stations.

THE CRIMINAL POLICE

The Criminal Police Division constitutes an independent branch of the Lower Saxony Police Force. It is responsible for investigating all crimes other than minor offenses which are handled by the uniformed police. Reports of investigations are transmitted to the appropriate public prosecutors office where a determination is made as to whether prosecutions will be undertaken.

Criminal police offices are located in the same governmental and administrative districts as mentioned previously in connection with the uniformed police. These offices are responsible for the entire governmental area or district in which they are located. Uniformed and criminal police services are normally located in the same building in any given area.

The headquarters of the Lower Saxony Criminal Police (land criminal police office) is located in Hannover. In addition to providing central direction, this headquarters maintains a crime laboratory and a records office, and supervises training. It issues professional directives and wanted circulars that are applicable throughout the state.

The central headquarters may also take over the direct investigation of cases of special importance. It also provides the state link with the other state criminal police offices as well as the Federal office.

An intelligence police branch of the Land Criminal office supervises the intelligence police which are strategically located throughout the state. The intelligence police investigate crimes involving state security such as treason, espionage, and other political crimes.

PERSONNEL AND THE CAREER FIELD

Applicants for the police service must normally be between 17 and 22 years of age. Recruits attend the state police school at Hannoversch-Muenden for one year and upon graduation are promoted to first police grade above recruit (Polizeiwachtmeister).

After graduation, the young policeman is transferred to the emergency police. There he undergoes further training for two years under the semi-military conditions of casern life. Upon successfully completing this training which is culminated by a final examination, the policeman may be assigned to a regular police organization—normally a traffic police command. From his third to sixth year in service, he



may qualify for promotion successively to Polizeioberwachtmeister and Polizeihauptwachtmeister. After six years service and successfully completing a four-month course at the state police school, he may qualify for further promotion steps (Polizeimeister -obermeister, -hauptmeister). Polizeihauptmeister is the highest grade under that of officer rank. At the age of 27 and after completing a minimum six-year probation period, the policeman is accepted for lifetime employment.

Selected personnel may be given the opportunity of qualifying for higher police (officer) ranks without working their way up through the first seven grades. After three years of service and while no older than 30, the policeman may apply for training which will qualify him for officer rank. If accepted, he undergoes a five-month training course at the state police school. He then may qualify for a seven-month course at the Hiltrup Police Institute which serves as the national police academy for the Federal Republic. After successfully completing this training, he can qualify successively for further promotion steps to the police grades of polizei-kommissar,

-oberkommissar, and -hauptkommissar (Army equivalent—Lieutenant—Captain).

Training for a police career in higher ranks is then open to the qualified police officers who gain admittance to the senior police course at the Hiltrup Institute. Completion of this course is a requirement for attaining the higher ranks (so-called staff-officer ranks) in the police service. Staff officer ranks in order of ascending seniority are Polizeirat, Polizeioberrat, Polizeidirektor, and Inspecteur der Schultzpolizei. There is no limit to the advancement possible for a German policeman. He can progress in rank according to his qualifications and capabilities—dependent of course on vacancies.

While the foregoing has dealt with the uniformed police, the career field of the police is a standard one that comprises both the uniformed police and the criminal investigation services. Criminal police are normally selected from the uniformed police force.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND TECHNIQUES

The police of Lower Saxony devote their main effort to the prevention of crime. Juvenile delinquency is combatted by all branches of the police. Over 100 female criminal investigators assist male specialists in the prevention effort.

The second big task is the control of road traffic which flows in the state on 409 kilometers of Autobahn, 3,999 kilometers of Federal highways, 8,878 kilometers of first class roads, and 9,887 kilometers of second class roads. To illustrate the traffic problem, total motor vehicles in the state





(OPPOSITE) A patrol boat of the amphibious force negotiates one of several inland waterways in Lower Saxony. Larger craft are utilized for harbor and open sea patrol. (ABOVE, RIGHT) A Lower Saxony police diver undergoes equipment check prior to making an underwater search for evidence. (BELOW, RIGHT) A state policeman operates an emergency "Schlauch"-boat on a river.

number one million now as compared to 110,000 in 1932. Traffic accidents have increased as follows: 19,700 in 1949; 57,000 in 1954, and 110,000 in 1962.

To cope with problems of criminality, delinquency and traffic, Lower Saxony boasts a highly efficient police communications system. The police hire telecommunication circuits from the Federal Post Office which provides speedy and reliable telephone service. Each police station and headquarters are connected by teletype facilities. Continuous wave transmission radio systems provide a third communication means that is used to connect important agencies. VHF voice radio communications are used for directing local patrol operations.

The police employ a large number of motor vehicles of various types. Specially designed vehicles are used in the control of technical motor vehicle inspections and for the investigation of accidents. Superb equipment operated by well trained personnel provide one means by which Lower Saxony police combat the increasing traffic problem.

The police of the German states face somewhat the same problems concerning areas of jurisdiction as do American state police forces. Like the American states, however, they have worked out satisfactory arrangements with each other and the Federal agencies. Lower Saxony works in close cooperation with the Federal government and other state police agencies to ensure that interstate crimes are properly investigated and criminals prosecuted. **END**

Charlotte Police Train With 503rd

Graduation exercises were held at Fort Bragg recently for a group of Charlotte policemen who completed a week of training with the 503d Military Police Battalion. The instruction centered on domestic disturbances and riot control, and according to Charlotte Police Capt O. A. Crenshaw, the training received was something the Charlotte force badly needed. The captain said future instruction will include what was learned at Fort Bragg.

The week's activities included classroom and practical work in riot control formations, security of vital facilities, use of chemicals, and mob behavior. The officers were put through a gas chamber exercise and participated in a physical training program. Friday afternoon they witnessed a riot control demonstration performed by members of the 503d Military Police Battalion at a mock city on the reservation. The demonstration graphically portrayed the week's classroom instruction.

The 32 policemen who attended the course are the first group of four that will spend a week with the MPs. When all four groups have completed the course, one-third of the entire Charlotte police force will have had this special training. Emphasis has been placed, however, on the fact that proficiency in this area is the product of continual practice. Aside from refresher training, Captain Crenshaw plans to include a block of instructions on riot control at the Charlotte Police Academy which trains new officers.



Personnel of the 503rd advance through flaming gasoline in a riot control demonstration conducted during the course. (US ARMY PHOTO)

Speaking to the assembled graduates, Col Lloyd McDaniel, PM of XVIII Airborne Corps, said, "We understood each other from the start and there was no need for a period to get used to each other. You have demonstrated an aggressive spirit throughout your training here, and if you learned as much as we, then our mission has been accomplished."

END

USARJ Hosts Scientific Investigation Conclave

Maj Gen Chester W. Clark, Commanding General, US Army Japan, told more than 100 prominent Japanese and American law enforcement officials and scientists attending the second annual US-Japan conference on the use of science in the field of law and order held at the Sanno Transient Billeting Facility that their "scientific interest and police research should result in new approaches to broadening the spectrum of scientific exchange between Japan and America in the Pacific."

The special one-day conclave was hosted by US Army Japan under the chairmanship of the USARJ Provost Marshal. Purpose of the 1964 event was to review progress and assess future opportunities in the identification and detection of crime by scientific methods.

Participants in the conference included over 100 Japanese leaders from university and government laboratories in the field of criminalistic science and legal medicine.

Prominent participants were: Dr. Shokichi Ueno, professor of legal medicine, Tokyo University; Dr. Tsunosin Ukita, professor of forensic chemistry, Tokyo University; Dr. Haruyo Asahine, Chief of narcotics laboratory, National Hygiene Institute; Dr. Junichi Yamamura, Director of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Science Laboratory; Dr. Akira Fujimaki, Kanagawa Prefecture Police Laboratory; Dr. Nobuo Nakamura, Treasury Ministry Laboratory; and other leaders of science.

In addition to the USARJ commander, American scientists were represented by staff members of the USARJ 406th Medical Laboratory and the Military Police Crime Laboratory at Camp Zama.

In addition to General Clark as the events main guest speaker, messages of welcome and of forensic interest were given by: Dr. Tanemoto Furuhata, professor emeritus, Tokyo University, and Director of the National Scientific Police Research Institute; and Lt Col Thomas A. Schintz, US Army Japan Provost Marshal.

In his address, General Clark noted that "the stake that Japan and America have in Pacific affairs is a very large one," and alluded to the "bridge across the Pacific that must carry two way traffic, and facilitate movement of people and ideas."

General Clark stressed that "through scientific crime research and effort, the Japanese present today can assist their neighbors through their modern technology, and thereby help bridge the wide, blue Pacific."

He said, "the Pacific is not a barrier, but is now a highway —a great link uniting America and Japan—facilitating closer trade relations and encouraging free and friendly contacts that are basic and fundamental to a peaceful world.

"Exchanges of this type between Japanese and Americans with common interest can have a vitalizing effect and rich profit to our common goals of law, order and peace," he said.

He told the forensic delegates: "your work is a noble one. For in addition to assisting each other through scientific police research and science, we might help the world along the road to law, order, and peace."

The USARJ commander summarized: "the power of science, and responsibility of science, have offered mankind new opportunities not only in intellectual growth but for moral discipline. As we begin to master the potential of modern science we can all move toward a new creative life and help bring into existence a happier world."

END

the MP and the JA

For a study of the third member of the enforcement-relations team see "The MP and The IO" December, 1963 JOURNAL.

Following are excerpts from an address by Lt Col Stanley F. Flynn, JAGC, given to the annual Third US Army Judge Advocate Conference held 17-19 January at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Active, Reserve and National Guard JA personnel from throughout Third Army attended along with legal personnel from the Navy and Air Force to hear of current activities in the military legal field. Colonel Flynn is serving as Chief, Law Committee, Department of Specialized Instruction, US Army Military Police School.

Many of you may have noticed in the December 15 issue of the American Bar News Bulletin the statement by the American Bar Association opposing the televising of the trial of Jack Ruby and in which they commented upon certain aspects of the handling of the Oswald case following the tragic assassination of President Kennedy. The statement in part said, and I quote:

"The American Bar Association deplores proposals that the trial of Jack Ruby be televised. The related events already have reflected discredit upon certain aspects of criminal justice in this country. [It is recognized] that there was an urgent public concern in knowing that the law enforcement authorities were discharging their duties with all the promptness, thoroughness and faithfulness that the situation demanded. The public certainly was entitled to know the facts about the arrest of Oswald and also to know that the evidence was deemed sufficient to charge him with the crime.

"But what occurred in Dallas went far beyond the requirements of this legitimate public interest. It struck at the heart of our fundamental rule of law with its guarantee of a fair trial for everyone, however heinous the crime involved. The widespread publicizing of Oswald's alleged guilt involving statements by officials and public disclosures of the details of evidence would have made it extremely difficult to impanel an unprejudiced jury and afford the accused a fair trial. It conceivably could have prevented any lawful trial of Oswald due to the difficulty of finding jurors who had not been prejudiced by these public statements."

Let me hasten to assure you that I am not going to be so brash or presumptuous as to attempt evaluation or even consideration of the efforts of the Dallas law enforcement officials under the pressure-laden circumstances of that tragic event. I hope that I may be permitted the observation, however, that the event did provide the world and particularly those interested in criminal justice with a dramatic and compelling demonstration of the need for a close and informed relationship between the investigative and the adjudicative arms of any criminal law enforcement process. As we watched and listened to the news coverage of the crime and the ensuing investigation, we who perform our criminal justice duties in the military, might well have reflected gratefully that we are spared many of the difficulties that were encountered by the Dallas officials.

Continued

It is hardly conceivable that many of the actions of the Dallas officials for which they are being or have been criticized could occur in an organization for law enforcement where the investigative and the trial or adjudicative arms and, perhaps just as importantly, the PIO are all responsive to a common authority. It would be foolish however, for anyone to conclude that the desired understanding, cooperation, and teamwork between these agencies would ever result as a consequence of organization alone. The education and training of the personnel serving in each of these components to understand the operations and problems of the other will always be equally if not more important than organization. As Judge Advocates concerned principally with the adjudicative aspects of the military justice process, but at the same time responsible for the overall supervision of the administration of military justice, we have a direct stake in the product of the training and education provided those serving in the investigative components of the military law enforcement process.

As you know, the investigation of crimes in the army is the responsibility of the Provost Marshal General. As your representative with the Military Police School, I wish to state at the outset that as a result of my association with the Military Police Corps and the Military Police School in particular, I can assure you that they are acutely aware of their responsibility as a member of the investigative and adjudicative team. The education and training of military police officers and investigators to understand and appreciate the work and problems of others who must depend upon their efforts in the law enforcement process is one of the principal considerations given to the planning and developing of their programs of instruction at the School. This is particularly true in the case of the law instruction and I would like to take these few minutes to give you a general idea of the law training that is given there.

The law subjects taught at the School can be conveniently divided into three general classifications. One, which we like to refer to as Military Police Law, because it is more specifically oriented to the mission and duties of the military policeman, and two others, Administration of Military Justice and International Law. The latter two are taught in essentially the same form as they would be at any other service school. The military police law block includes three general aspects of military law and general criminal law; Authority and Jurisdiction, Crimes, and Evidence.

We do not teach administration of military justice as such in every course offered at the school but in all those which involve training in investigative duties we do at least offer a military justice orientation class. This may vary in length from three to five hours and in it we attempt to provide the student with an understanding of his position as an investigator in the military justice process by placing him in the general court-martial jurisdiction picture. We discuss the responsibilities and duties of the general court-martial convening authority, the staff judge advocate, the special court-martial convening authorities, the summary court-martial convening authority, the unit commander, the trial counsel, the defense counsel, the Article 32 investigating officer, and the summary, special, and general courts. We try to cover them in a manner that will give the investigator an understanding of their problems and how he should perform his duties to best accommodate the needs of each.

The scope of the authority and jurisdiction subjects includes sources of military jurisdiction, factors affecting jurisdiction, authority to question, authority to detain, authority to apprehend, authority to search and to seize. It covers the authority over persons not subject to the code as well as those subject thereto. The purpose of this instruction is to teach the military policeman the sources of his authority, factors affecting this authority, limitations on this authority, and at the same time to instill in him a proper respect for the law and the rights of the individual.

If the military policeman, particularly the investigator, is to know what evidence is essential to a good investigation, he must have an understanding of the offenses which he will be investigating—what facts must be proven or disproven before guilt can be determined. He must also be familiar with the mental elements of the crime and, if he is to be objective and recognize the facts important to both sides of the controversy, he must know the possible defenses or excuses for the crime. Generally our instruction in crimes covers the criminal act, the mental element, affirmative defenses, civil crimes, military crimes and Federal criminal statutes.

The investigator must have a good understanding of the law of evidence if the results of his efforts are to be of use in the adjudication of a case. He must be sure that the evidence he gathers is pertinent, of an admissible quality, and in a form that will permit its use as evidence in a court-martial. In evidence we cover about the same range as is included in the Manual for Courts Martial with heavy emphasis on Article 31 and the quality and form of evidence.

In addition to training in legal subjects, the School stresses the importance of a professional discipline, respect for the rights of an individual, respect for the confidential nature of information which may come into the investigator's knowledge or possession by virtue of his position of trust and his obligation to use such information for no purpose other than the accomplishment of his offical duties.

As in any other skill or profession, the job of training and educating the investigator is a continuing one and the best training is gained from actual performance on the job. It is important though that he continues to have access to instructors or counsellors to whom he can go when he comes up against the problem that he cannot answer from his past training and experience. For his continuing education in the handling of legal and military justice problems he must look to the local staff judge advocate, his legal adviser and instructor on the job. We encourage the military police investigator to seek the advice of the local judge advocate at any time when he is in doubt about any problem having legal implication. We also recognize that certain laws and policies that will affect his authority and procedures and which will vary in different jurisdictions can only be answered by his local staff judge advocate. We try to identify these and urge him to get the answers at the earliest opportunity after reporting to a new station. Finally, we must realize that the law is continually changing, particularly in the area of military justice and the investigator must look to his local judge advocate legal adviser to keep him posted on changes that might affect his work.

The School does not teach or otherwise prescribe any particular procedures or policies to be followed in arranging for JA-MP liaison in the field. Such arrangements should be entirely in accordance with the personal desires of interested JAs and MPs at the working level. However, there are a few suggestions I might pass on to those of you who are interested in improving your JA-investigator liaison relationship. These are not necessarily my ideas or the School's but rather they are ideas that have been brought to our attention by students coming to the School from assignments where the particular practice of procedure had been employed advantageously.

First of all, it is suggested that the JA liaison contact be one of your more experienced JA officers. I don't think it is necessary to give the reason for this. The officer that is more experienced in JA work, particularly military justice, is going to be able to spot trial or adjudicative problems as well as investigative problems that the young or inexperienced officer could not be expected to note. The resulting advice is bound to produce better counselling and a better trained investigator. It is also desirable that the JA liaison be someone other than the Trial Counsel or Defense Counsel. Working too closely with either side of the trial team often results in the investigator beginning to think like he is "on their side" of the contest and his objectivity as an impartial investigator will suffer.

It is especially important to the investigator that he be given some idea of what he is going to be expected to testify about before being called as a witness. Though this would seem too obvious to comment upon, investigators report that they are still sometimes called into court to testify without ever having been interviewed prior to trial by the counsel calling them.

We use the manual as much as possible in our instruction and we try to develop the student's facility to use it as a work reference. We encourage them to obtain their own personal copy and recommend that before seeking the assistance of the judge advocate, they relate their problems to pertinent parts of the manual. Then when they receive their answer, they can annotate their manual so the information will remain available for future reference. In this connection, publication of the manual in loose-leaf form as now proposed promises many advantages.

Problems—Are there any problems in the JA-MP working relationship? I know of none. Students returning to the School are uniformly high in their praise of the cooperation they enjoy from JAs in the field. In the case of CI investigators, they are not only satisfied with the liaison arrangements, but they are even pleased and even impressed by the attention and courtesies they have received from the JAs with whom they have worked. Reports of such courtesies as periodic meetings of investigators with representatives of the JA office critiquing their investigations and discussing current problems, special treatment of investigators waiting to appear as witnesses, such as the provision of desks or other arrangements so that time waiting to appear as a witness is either utilized or kept to a minimum, and other evidences of JA interest in the investigators' problems are frequently heard. Military police officers returning to the School are likewise generally well pleased with their experiences in this area. More and more we hear "I have no legal problems. The minute I run into a question that has legal implications, I call the JAG and get the answer." In fact, I sometimes think it might be possible to teach one subject, "How to Use Your SJA," and eliminate all the other legal subjects we teach at the School.

At present, however, we give approximately 600 platform hours of law instruction each year in twelve of the different courses offered at the school. We also write and of course revise periodically, four extension subcourses.

Complete facilities are available at the School for all around military police instruction. Located at Fort Gordon and in the School area we have the Army Polygraph School, the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, and we also have the US Army Military Police Repository where copies of all Army criminal investigation reports are filed. Everything necessary for the complete training of the professional law enforcement officer and investigator is available.

I never like to miss an opportunity like this to solicit the assistance of those in the field in our job at Fort Gordon. We are always interested in making our instruction as realistic as possible and in this it is helpful to use actual cases wherever possible. In this connection, if at any time something comes to your attention which you feel indicates a problem area which might be benefited by added or emphasized instruction at the Military Police School, we would appreciate your letting us know. If at any time any situation or incident comes to your attention which might lend itself to the dramatization of particular lessons or principles we would also appreciate your forwarding it on to us. We are not interested in names, places or dates, and we are not particular about the form. Any handwritten note, pages from a record of trial or just the number of a particular Report of Investigation would be sufficient. Just stick it in an envelope and send it on to us with or without your comments.

In concluding I would like to relate an incident which actually occurred at the School which I think you might enjoy. As you may know, we always have a significant number of allied students attending various courses. As may be expected they are sometimes handicapped by a lack of fluency with our language and by general unfamiliarity with some of our American institutions. Although they are not tested in the law subjects given in any particular course, they are required to attend all of the classes. As a result, we find them sitting through all of our law classes with varying degrees of interest. I was attending a party one night which was given by a class which had just graduated. While standing and talking with a small group which had formed in one corner of the room, I noticed an officer student from one of the allied countries detach himself from another group and make his way toward me, obviously wanting to say something. As I turned to greet him, he said, "Colonel Flynn, my fellow officers and I—want to tell you—we think instructors from your committee—give best instruction—in whole course. Only one thing," he continued, "we do not—understand—subject you teach." As your representative at the Military Police School, I think I can assure you then, that although we may not always be understood, we still manage to make a favorable impression. With your suggestions and assistance, I hope we will be able to do even better in the future.

END

The MPA Presents

The Military Police Corps Advance & Progress Contest

$75.00 **$50.00** **$25.00**

in US Savings Bonds

PLUS + An MPA Progress Plaque

PLUS + The MPA President's Letter of Recognition

WHY ? ? ?

The Military Police Association wants to see military police techniques, programs, functions, doctrine, organization, equipment and methods ADVANCE and PROGRESS.

HOW ? ? ?

Through *YOUR* ideas, suggestions and concepts.

WHO ? ? ?

You. Frequently, many of us have an idea, a suggestion or a concept with a valid application to military police activities. Submit YOUR IDEAS.

Any individual may have an idea, suggestion or a concept concerning military police techniques, organizations, equipment, doctrine or methods of employment.

It may be a proposed, or existing item of equipment. It may be a proposed concept for the utilization of the individual military policeman or the employment of his squad, platoon, company, battalion, group or brigade in the combat situation.

It may be a new military police organization with more or less men, more or less or different equipment. The unit may have more or less missions or it may be a highly specialized organization.

Imagination and ideas are UNLIMITED. The only limitations are those the individual may impose upon his imagination.

Send that idea, suggestion or concept to:

The Editor
The Military Police Journal
P. O. Box 3385 Hill Station
Augusta, Georgia 30904

Send your entry today as part of "The Military Police Corps Advance & Progress Contest."

Your entry will be judged by a Board of Officers to be selected by the Executive Council. That Board of Officers will recommend to the Editor of the MP JOURNAL three entries as 1st, 2d and 3d place winners.

First Prize: A $75.00 US Savings Bond, an "MPA" Progress Plaque and a letter of recognition from the President of the Military Police Association, attesting to your contribution to military police progress.

Second Prize: A $50.00 US Savings Bond, plus plaque and letter as outlined above.

Third Prize: A $25.00 US Savings Bond, plus plaque and letter as outlined above.

Honorable Mention: A one year extension to your current membership in the "MPA."

The Military Police Association will mail the bonds, plaques and letters to the winners. The individual receiving Honorable Mention will have his membership automatically extended for one year. All winners will be announced in the October issue of the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL.

RULES

1. Contestants must be a member of the Military Police Association to be eligible for all prizes. Contestants from other services or arms and *not* members of MPA *may compete* for the plaques and letters only.

2. A membership application for "MPA" submitted with an entry makes that contestant fully eligible.

3. The idea, suggestion or concept submitted, pertaining to military police techniques, organizations, equipment, doctrine or methods of employment, must be original, valid, logical and with military police application.

4. Entries must be readily legible.

5. Entries must reach the Editor of the MP JOURNAL not later than the 4th of July 1964.

6. Entries become the property of the Military Police Association upon receipt and may be referred to other activities for implementation, or they may be published in the MP JOURNAL at the discretion of the Editor. No entry will be returned or acknowledged. All information pertaining to this contest is contained in this announcement.

7. The decision of the winners as announced by the "MPA" will be final.

8. There are no limitations as to the number of entries that may be submitted by any individual contestant.

9. In the event of a tie of identical entries on the same subject, duplicate prizes will be announced and awarded.

10. Include charts, diagrams or photographs, if applicable.

Goshawk Perches, Ponders Fate



Galdino Bellini, a member of the Carabinieri assigned duty with SETAF, coaxes the unofficial mascot of the Camp Darby Provost Marshal Office to alight on his finger. The mascot is a goshawk, a predatory hawk common throughout Europe. The bird was nursed back to health and tamed by Bellini and Sgt William Rice of the 212th MP Company who found the bird unconscious and caught in a fence, the aftermath of an unsuccessful attempt to catch his dinner. (US ARMY PHOTO)

A not too attentive goshawk in hot pursuit of his supper fouled up his navigation and wound up mascot of the Provost Marshal Section of SETAF's 8th Logistical Command.

As Sgt William Rice and his Carabinieri partner were returning to the Camp Darby Provost Marshal Office after a tour of patrolling duty, a small English Sparrow darted out from atop a large pine tree. Behind the bird was the goshawk (a common predatory hawk found throughout Europe), his menacing beak and talons inches away from his prey. In his desperate flight the sparrow whizzed through a section of wire fence which surrounds the post. The goshawk, more intent on his dinner than his safety followed the sparrow, plunged against the fence, entangled his head in the wire link and fell unconscious as his prey escaped to a nearby tree.

Sgt William Rice, a member of the 212th MP Company, rescued the unconscious hawk and took him to the office. A makeshift cage was made and when the bird regained consciousness he found himself being interrogated by a group of inquisitive MPs. Quite disturbed at first, the hawk resigned himself to the fact that he wasn't going anywhere, and began to respond to the coaxing and efforts of Sergeant Rice to tame him.

After a few days he was quite content to munch raw meat from the sergeant's hand, hop on his shoulder and nod hello to startled office visitors, from a special perch built by the soldiers. As yet unnamed, the impressive looking hawk, his wing span reaching over three and a half feet, has become a popular addition to the provost marshal office. Unofficially he has become their mascot but his future remains uncertain. Members of the 212th want to officially adopt him and sponsor a contest to find him a suitable name.

Since the hawk is a predatory bird which annually devours hundreds of game birds Colonel John T. Poffenberger, Commanding Officer of the 8th Logistical Command, an avid sportsman, would like to have the bird given to the Camp Darby Rod and Gun Club . . . STUFFED!

END

The two articles following and the summary of the US Army Military Police School Extension Course program have been prepared by the Department of Non-Resident Instruction, USAMPS and are included as a service to the readers who are not on standard distribution lists for the school catalog of non-resident instruction. A complete listing of all subcourses and their scopes will appear in next month's issue.

DNRI and the Reservist



Why Reserve Forces? The question is sometimes answered by a simple reference to the fact that the time element and spaces factors have been greatly compressed, that oceans are no longer barriers, and that we may become involved in a future war at a faster tempo than ever before. There are many ways to answer the question. During these challenging times and in the years ahead, the armed might of the United States must remain alert and prepared to assure the American way of life. Former President Eisenhower, in a special message to Congress in 1955 said, "We must remember that the active military forces are only the cutting edge of our Nation's full strength. A vigorous economy, a strong mobilization base, and trained citizens, are invincible elements in our military striking power." No longer will there be adequate time to train and arm our citizen soldiers. He, as his active duty brother, must remain prepared by ever sharpening his military skills. The Department of Non-resident Instruction, United States Army Military Police School, through its Reserve Component and Extension Course Programs is furnishing the sharpening material to do the job.

The programs provide nonresident military instruction which closely parallels the resident instruction given at the US Army Military Police School.

We have learned that without prior preparation and organized training, the price of victory is high. From Bunker Hill to Pork Chop Hill, the casualties numbered almost a million dead—over a million and a quarter wounded. Faced with the threat to our freedom, the necessity for fighting these battles is not in question. The real question is whether or not the cost in casualties was needlessly high. In none of our Nation's wars of the past have we begun with enough fighting

It's Your Future



Do you know that by participating in the USAR School Program you can further your military education by staying abreast of new developments and enhance your chances for promotion in the Reserve Officers' Career field.

Enroll now, if you haven't already done so!

How is the USAR School Program organized?

This is a four-year program paralleling the Resident AMPOC Course prepared and written by the USAMPS. The four-year instructional program for students has been planned into yearly phases and each phase is divided into three training periods as follows:

1st Phase	***Reserve Duty Training, 1st Period**	**24 Hours**
	***Reserve Duty Training, 2d Period**	**24 Hours**
	****Active Duty Training, 3d Period**	**80 Hours**
2d Phase	**Reserve Duty Training, 1st Period**	**24 Hours**
	Reserve Duty Training, 2d Period	**24 Hours**
	Active Duty Training, 3d Period	**80 Hours**
3d Phase	**Reserve Duty Training, 1st Period**	**24 Hours**
	Reserve Duty Training, 2d Period	**24 Hours**
	Active Duty Training, 3d Period	**80 Hours**
4th Phase	**Reserve Duty Training, 1st Period**	**24 Hours**
	Reserve Duty Training, 2d Period	**24 Hours**
	Active Duty Training, 3d Period	**80 Hours**
	TOTAL	**512 Hours**

*** Training conducted at local USAR School MP Dept.**

**** Training conducted at Fort Gordon, Georgia.**

During the Annual Active Duty training period, you will be ordered to active duty for 15 days and receive pay and allowances commensurate with your rank.

Just who can enroll in this program?

Here's the information you've been looking for in the NUTSHELL.

DNRI *Continued*

men adequately prepared. Thus a mission of the Department of Nonresident Instruction is assisting in the adequate preparation of our citizen soldier.

Military police functions are more important today than ever before in this nuclear age. Nonresident Instruction stresses nuclear warfare concepts and doctrine and the indispensable roll of the Military Police Corps in achieving and maintaining ground mobility. Combat operations must not be impeded by the uncontrolled movement of civilians. In a nuclear environment of the future, this functional area may well become a critical one for the provost marshal. Courses are available which bear out this important mission.

The mass processing of prisoners of war must be accomplished smoothly and rapidly.

The military policeman must be prepared to participate in the control of civil disturbances, counterinsurgency, and unconventional warfare. These subjects and many others are thoroughly treated in the Extension Course Program.

Today the Reserve Components Division of Department of Nonresident Instruction supports US Army Reserve Schools with lesson plans, training aids, and technical advice.

To the men of the ready reserve who spend their nights at reserve duty training and their summer vacations at some far post for the two weeks active duty training, or are enrolled in extension courses striving to complete the required number of hours a year, the Department of Nonresident Instruction, United States Army Military Police School is dedicated.

The average American soldier of the next war walks the streets of America today in civilian clothes. Properly trained, he will be equal to his task. **END**

IT'S *Continued*

1. You must be a commissioned officer.
2. A member of a Reserve Component whose actual or anticipated assignment is to the Military Police Corps.
3. You must be physically qualified for service as prescribed in AR 40-501.
4. Have not received *actual* or *constructive* credit for the Military Police Officer Advanced or Career Course.
5. Have not reached 41st birthday by 1 September of the school year.
6. Must have completed Officers Basic Course either by extension course or active duty resident course.

The USAR School Program is designed for students who are able to attend the reserve duty training and annual active duty training periods. Those students who cannot attend the USAR School program can elect to be enrolled in the C-24 Extension Course.

The USAMPS will award a certificate upon completion of fifty percent of the course to verify an officer's qualification for promotion to the grade of Major. Upon successful completion of the USAR School Officers Career Course, the officer then is eligible for Command and General Staff College.

At the present time, The Military Police Corps has twenty (20) USAR Schools that have Military Police Departments throughout the Continental United States. Continuance of this program is dependent upon the number of students enrolled in an MP department of a USAR School.

It behooves each and every Reserve Officer to act now and enroll before it is too late. Remember that retirement points can be attained by enrolling in the USAR School Program.

If you desire more detailed information regarding the USAR School program write to Department of Nonresident Instruction, Reserve Component Division, USAMPS, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

END

Extension Courses of the US Army Military Police School

Military Police Officer Career Extension Course (E-24)

This course is designed for the military education of military police officers not on active duty and eligible officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men on active duty. The course is developed in six annual nonresident phases and accelerated completion is authorized.

Phase I

USAMPS Subcourse No.		Title
3-1		General Subjects III
3-18	I	Traffic Control III
3-6	I	Command & Staff Procedures I
3-17		Prisoners of War II

Phase II

USAMPS Subcourse No.		Title
3-9		The Military Policeman & The Law III
3-16		Army Confinement III
3-8		International Law
3-6	II	Command & Staff Procedures III

Phase III

2-5		Counterinsurgency/Unconventional Warfare
3-3		Signal Communications & Automatic Data Processing System
3-4	I	Nuclear Weapons I
3-4	II	Nuclear Weapons II

Continued

EXTENSION COURSES *Continued*

USAMPS Subcourse No.		Title
		Phase IV
3-14		Domestic Emergencies III
3-2	I	Combined Arms I
3-3	II	Combined Arms II
		Phase V
3-7		Effective Communication, Methods, and Techniques of Instruction
3-10	I	Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities III
3-10	II	Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities IV
3-15		Physical Security III
		Phase VI
3-19	I	Military Police Organization & Operations II
3-19	II	Military Police Organization & Operations III
3-18	II	Traffic Control IV

Military Police Officer Career (Reserve Component) Course (C-24)

This course is designed for the military education of military police officers not on active duty. The course is developed in four nonresident and two resident phases. Attendance at one resident phase is mandatory. The course is designed to be completed in five years or less and accelerated completion is authorized.

Phase I (Nonresident)

USAMPS Subcourse No.		Title
3-1		General Subjects III
3-18	I	Traffic Control III
3-6	I	Command & Staff Procedures I
3-17		Prisoners of War II
		Phase II (Nonresident)
3-9		The Military Policeman & The Law III
3-16		Army Confinement III
3-8		International Law
3-6	II	Command & Staff Procedures III
		Phase III (Resident)
2-5		Counterinsurgency/Unconventional Warfare
3-3		Signal Communications & Automatic Data Processing System
3-4	I	Nuclear Weapons I
3-4	II	Nuclear Weapons II
		Phase IV (Nonresident)
3-14		Domestic Emergencies III
3-2	I	Combined Arms I
3-2	II	Combined Arms II
		Phase V (Nonresident)
3-7		Effective Communication, Methods, and Techniques of Instruction
3-10	I	Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities III
3-10	II	Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities IV
3-15		Physical Security III
		Phase VI (Resident)
3-19	I	Military Police Organization & Operations II
3-19	II	Military Police Organization & Operations III
3-I8	II	Traffic Control IV

Military Police Officer Basic Extension Course (E-20)

This course is designed for the military education of newly commissioned military police officers and company grade officers who have transferred to the military police corps. This course also provides a means for satisfying the military educational requirements for promotion to the grades of first lieutenant and captain in the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. The course is developed in two annual nonresident phases, and accelerated completion is authorized.

Phase I

USAMPS Subcourse No.	Title
2-19	Military Police Organization & Operations I
2-10	Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities II
2-9	The Military Policeman & The Law II
2-16	Army Confinement II
	Phase II
2-14	Domestic Emergencies II
2-15	Physical Security II
2-18	Traffic Control II
2-3	Signal Communications II
2-5	Counterinsurgency/Unconventional Warfare

SPECIAL EXTENSION COURSE— MILITARY POLICE SUPERVISION

This special extension course provides instruction in basic military police subjects. It is designed primarily to familiarize the enlisted man in essential duties and functions of military police activities and to prepare him for advancement in the noncommissioned officer grades. This course, satisfactorily completed, will assist newly-appointed second lieutenants, otherwise qualified, in fulfilling the branch material requirements in the Military Police Corps.

USAMPS Subcourse No.		Title
1-10		Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities I
1-9		The Military Policeman & The Law I
1-1	I	General Subjects I
1-2	II	General Subjects II
1-19	I	Organization, Duties & Functions of Units in the Military Police Corps
1-19	II	Military Police Activities
1-14		Domestic Emergencies I
1-15		Physical Security I
1-16		Army Confinement I
1-17		Prisoners of War I
1-18		Traffic Control I
1-3		Signal Communications I

SPECIAL EXTENSION COURSE — CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

This is a special course designed to familiarize prospective criminal investigators with the various special techniques of criminal investigation.

USAMPS Subcourse No.		Title
4-12	I	Investigative Photography
4-12	II	Scientific Aids to Criminal Investigation
4-11	I	Criminal Investigative Methods I
4-11	II	Criminal Investigative Methods II
4-11	III	Criminal Investigative Methods III
4-13		Criminal Investigation Administration & Special Operational Procedures
4-9		The Military Policeman & The Law IV

END



Polygraph

Edited by CWO Robert L. Berry & CWO Benjamin J. Malinowski

Polygraph Examiner Selection

A method of selecting men for polygraph training that will save time, money, and prevent failure of a student is of paramount importance. In addition to existing regulations concerning the selection of personnel for polygraph training, the following plan is offered. This plan has seven considerations, and where it has been employed, the students, for the the most part, have been outstanding. These considerations can greatly determine the success of the student and his future success as a polygraph examiner.

1. First, let us start with the premise that only those with an *intense desire* for polygraph training, unquestionable integrity and character are considered. There is no place in this field for the cheat or the person who has no sense of values or trust.

2. The second consideration in this selection must be the prospective student's *proficiency in interrogation.*
   a. The student must know the principles of interrogation and be fully experienced in their employment when the polygraph course starts.
   b. Practically 95% of his work after graduation is interrogation.

3. Thirdly, one should choose his *best investigator*, because on graduation he will accomplish more work in less time, with outstanding results, than a less apt student.
   a. Where the polygraph examiner is the best investigator in the organization, the reduction in time required to thoroughly investigate certain cases will ease the workload for the entire organization and raise the efficiency and morale of all concerned.
   b. It is false economy and a definite compromise with efficiency to send a student whose qualifications are mediocre to be trained as a polygraph examiner.

4. The fourth point to consider in making a selection is the *education* of the prospective student.
   a. Performance records clearly show that students who have graduated from high school do better work and learn more rapidly than those whose education terminated in the lower grades, even though they may have successfully completed general educational development tests qualifying them for high school diplomas.
   b. Students who have had several years of college are at a distinct advantage over high school graduates in studying detection of deception.

5. The fifth item for consideration is to determine the prospective student's aptitude and intelligence. This is most important as it is a controlling factor in the future success of the student.

6. The sixth item to consider is the ability of the student to *think in and speak English fluently.*
   a. Those who cannot think clearly and rapidly in English are greatly handicapped in their classroom work, examinations, and practical training.
   b. The student with a disturbing accent and limited vocabulary is at a disadvantage because a subject under test will usually react more to mispronounced words than to relevant questions.

7. The seventh point to consider in the selection is the *physical appearance and emotional stability* of the prospective student.

   a. Those with certain obvious physical defects which are disconcerting to a person being questioned should not be selected, because of the difficulty created during the polygraph examination and subsequent interrogation.
   b. Those with any record of emotional instability should never be chosen, because the strain and tension connected with the course of instruction and this type of work can bring about an emotional breakdown.

In summation the ideal polygraph student should be above average intelligence, impressive in appearance, experienced in the field of investigation and interrogation, confident in his ability to do a job, possess an intense desire to specialize as a polygraph examiner, and be of unquestionable integrity.

END

728th Marks 22nd Year

Nearly half the members of the 728th MP Battalion gathered at an officers' club in Seoul, Korea, recently for a banquet celebrating the battalion's 22d anniversary.

The colorful affair was held in a banquet room lined with guidons of the battalion's units. It was highlighted by a cake-cutting ceremony with Lt Col LeRoy P. Frank, battalion commander, wielding the sword.

Special guests were Col Karl W. Gustafson, Eighth US Army provost marshal; Lt Col H. J. Fee, Eighth Army Support Command (EASCOM) provost marshal, and Chaplain (Lt Col) G. D. Lauby, Eighth Army chaplain.

Colonel Frank, who divided the master of ceremonies chores with CWO William R. Baczynski, battalion adjutant, told the men his battalion is "somewhat like a bicycle. Unless you keep it moving forward at a fairly high pace, it begins to wobble. And, by George, I don't intend to wobble."

He noted that the battalion's delinquency reports are always notably fewer than those in other EASCOM units and said he always insists that this is because of the calibre of men in the battalion.

Most of what the CO said was in a light vein. "This is undoubtedly the best MP battalion in Korea," he said. As an afterthought, he noted that it is the only MP battalion in Korea.

Chaplain Lauby, who made a brief speech after being introduced, said, "From what I've heard about the 728th, you men have a great history to brag about and you're still making history today."

Colonel Frank used the occasion to present a Certificate of Achievement to a new member of the battalion 1st Sgt Anthony R. Barsi, who is joining "B" Co. The certificate came from the Commanding General of the First Infantry Division at Ft Riley, Kansas.

It lauded Sergeant Barsi for his "leadership, military bearing and dedication to duty" during three years with the 207th MP Co at Ft Riley.

The 728th was activated at Detroit, Michigan in 1942 to train troops for combat duty and protect vital war plants in the Detroit area.

It first came into the national limelight when it quelled the Detroit race riots in June, 1943. A year later, the battalion was back on the nation's front pages when it enforced an executive order calling for the federal takeover of all Montgomery Ward department stores in the Detroit area.

One of the most famous news photos of that time showed two burley members of the 728th carrying Sewell Avery, Montgomery Ward president, from his office, bodily.

In 1948, 55 selected members of the 728th MP Battalion were assigned to guard $55 million worth of art treasures at the Chicago Art Institute.

The battalion came to Korea a few months after the outbreak of the Korean Conflict in 1950.

Its first duties were at Pusan, where it was responsible for control of traffic on the Green Diamond MSR. During the three years of combat in Korea, the battalion was on the move throughout the nation, its headquarters changing as often as the tactical situation.



Lt Col LeRoy P. Frank, commander of the 728th (right) slices the first servings from the battalion's birthday cake. Chaplain (Lt Col) G. D. Lauby, Eighth US Army Chaplain and one of the speakers at the celebration, assists in the ceremony. (US ARMY PHOTO)

One of the most famous operations in which the 728th had a vital part was "Operation Big Switch," the exchange of prisoners of war at the end of the fighting.

The battalion also provided the honor guard for the signing of the truce.

Since the fighting stopped, the battalion has been responsible for general military police support of the Eighth US Army in Korea south of I Corps (Group) and the First ROK Army, an area that extends from the southern tip of the South Korean nation to within a few miles of the Demilitarized Zone.

Headquarters Detachment and "C" Company are now located in Seoul. "A" Company is at Pusan on the southern tip of the peninsular, Delta is at Bupyong on the East Coast and Bravo billets at YongDongPo, on the outskirts of Seoul.

END

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS — 1963

NEW AWARDS

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

US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia (Annual)

524th MP Company, APO 958, San Francisco, California (Annual)

PREVIOUS AWARDS

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

MPA Roundup

Report from Vietnam

Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Vietnam—Four military policemen of the 560th Military Police Company were awarded Air Medals for completing 25 missions as machine gunners aboard HU-16 helicopters in hostile territory.

The presentation of the medals was made by Gen James F. Collins, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, and Brig Gen Joseph W. Stilwell, Jr., Commanding General, US Army Support Group, Vietnam.

The citation for the Air Medals reads as follows:

During the period 6 September 1963 to 12 October 1963, Sgt William T. Miller, Cpl Gary D. Roberts, SP4 Finnies C. Houtz, and SP4 Glenn E. Pursley, United States Army, 560th Military Police Company, distinguished themselves by meritorious achievements while engaged in aerial combat support of ground forces of the Republic of Vietnam. During the cited period they actively participated as a Crew Member of an Army Aircraft in at least twenty-five combat operational or aerial reconnaissance missions in the combat zone or over hostile territory in support of counterinsurgency operations. On various occasions their aircraft was the target of hostile small arms and automatic weapons fire. At all times they displayed the highest order of air discipline and acted in accordance with the best traditions of the service. By this outstanding degree of professionalism and strict attention to duty they have brought great credit upon themselves, their unit, and the United States Army.



Sgt W. T. Miller



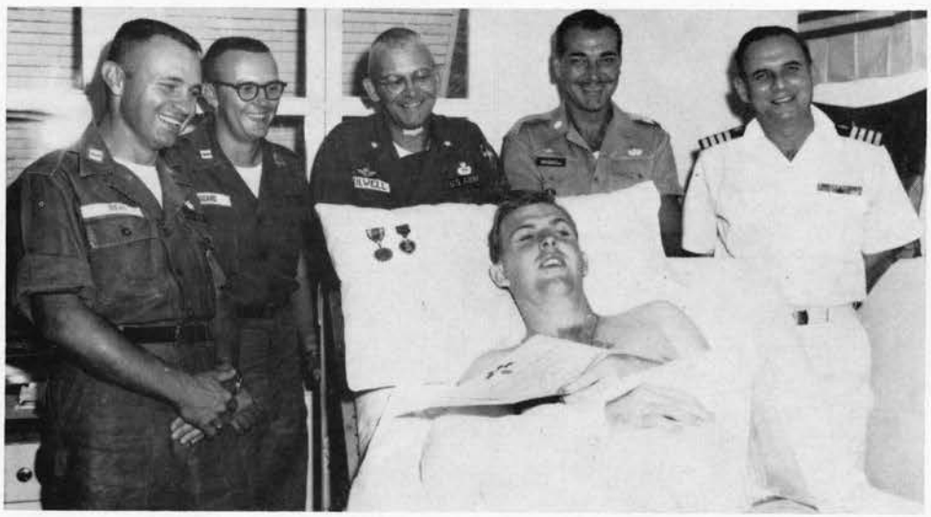
Cpl G. D. Roberts



SP4 F. C. Houtz



SP4 G. E. Pursley



Saigon, Vietnam—SP4 Lloyd W. Mann, 560th MP Co, smiles from his bed after being awarded the Purple Heart and an Air Medal for action against the Viet Cong. Mann was struck in the right elbow and right thigh by VC fire. He maintained his position as gunner on the helicopter he was riding even after he was wounded. Officers present for the presentation of the Purple Heart are (left to right) Capt Calvin R. Bean, CO, UTT Helicopter Co; Capt Robert R. Haggard, CO, 560th MP Co; Brig Gen Joseph W. Stilwell, CG, US Army Support Gp, Vietnam; Lt Col Arthur F. Driscoll, PM, MACV; and Capt Louis R. Gens, Senior Medical Officer, Headquarters Support Activity, Saigon. General Stilwell also received a wound the same day as Mann.

FORMER EIGHTH ARMY DEPUTY PM RETURNS TO STATES



Seoul, Korea—Maj Duris Speights, Jr. receives a plaque from Ja Kyung Ku, Chief of the Intelligence Bureau, Korean National Police. Major Speights was presented the award for his outstanding assistance to the Korean National Police during his tour in Korea. He has been Deputy Eighth US Army PM since October 1963 and was scheduled to return to the United States during February. He has been reassigned to the US Army Combat Developments Comd, MP Agency at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Lt Col Cleon H. Newton was named the new Deputy Eighth US Army PM.

TWO MPs JOIN LOCAL CIVILIAN POLICE



Camp A. P. Hill, Va.—Before departing for civilian work with nearby county police departments, MPs Wilson F. Blount (left) of Doswell and Paul Zornacki (center) of Bowling Green are thanked by Capt Robert W. Dalhausser, Provost Marshal, for a job well done at Camp A. P. Hill. Zornacki was sworn in as Deputy Sheriff of Caroline County, while Wilson Blount will become a member of the Henrico County Police Dept. Deputy Sheriff Zornacki and Wilson Blount were both specialists fourth class. Prior to their assignment to the Provost Marshal Office at the "Hill" they completed a tour of duty in Korea, Zornacki with Company A, 728th MP Bn and Blount with the US Army Harbor Patrol, Port of Inchon. Zornacki was appointed to the Deputy Sheriff post by the Sheriff of Caroline County, Ottie J. Moore.

NEWS FROM TEXAS UNIVERSITY MPROTC



Maj Gen Ralph R. Mace, Deputy Commanding General, Fourth US Army, presents the "Best Company" award (guidon streamer) and trophy to Cadet Lt Col Nickie Laird, MP Battalion Commander. Four battalions (Engineer, Transportation, Quartermaster and Military Police) vie for this award during the leadership drill and command classes held throughout the Fall Semester of the university's ROTC program. Looking on are MP Cadets, Lt Col John Gray, Group S-3, and Cadet Capt David Garner, Company H Commander.

MP TRAINING COMPANY AWARDED ITS FOURTH BEST MESS

Ft Gordon, Ga.—For the fourth time in a row, Company A, 10th Bn, 4th Tng Regt (MP) has taken the post best mess award and set a new record at Fort Gordon.

Since the inception of the award in 1962, two companies have held it for two consecutive months and another for three, but Company A is the first unit to achieve it four times.

The mess steward is SSgt Willie Mackey. Winning the best mess, however, means more than the plaque and publicity, according to Sergeant Mackey. The food and the top condition of the mess hall that the award stands for add immeasurably to the spirit and enthusiasm of the men in the company, he said.

Sergeant Mackey has been a cook or mess steward ever since his very first assignment in Yokohama in 1946 when he started with the 212th MP Bn.



Miss Prudence Mahaffey, a sophomore in Arts and Sciences College, The University of Texas, was recently elected by the Military Police Cadets as their Battalion Sponsor. She holds the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel, and represents the Cadet MP Battalion at military social functions and assists in hosting distinguished military and civilian dignitaries who visit the Military Science Dept. Miss Mahaffey is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Mahaffey of Texarkana, Texas.

AIRBORNE MP MAJOR EARNS SENIOR JUMP WINGS AT CAMPBELL



Ft Campbell, Ky.—Deputy PM for the 101st Airborne Div, Maj Hervey E. Keator (second from right), is congratulated by the division and post provost marshal, Lt Col Louis J. Klekas, after completing his 30th jump which qualifies him for the senior parachutist badge. Jumping with the major were, from right, Capt Donald C. Plonk, 101st MP Det commander; 1st Lt John B. Taylor, executive officer; and SFC Raymond E. Carlton, first sergeant. To earn "senior wings," a paratrooper must have 30 jumps under varying conditions, and graduated a recognized jumpmaster course.

TWO 503D MEN HONORED AS RECENT NCOs OF MONTH

Ft Bragg, N. C.—SSgt William L. Newton and SSgt James F. Crowley, both of Company C, 503d MP Bn, were recent successive choices as NCO of the Month for the battalion and also for the US Army Garrison.

USATG HOLDS FIRST AID CLASS



New Orleans, La.—During a recent first aid class for supervisors of the US Army Terminal Comd, Gulf, here, Officer Lucien L. Cassard (right), of the Emergency Rescue Squad, New Orleans Police Dept, demonstrates to Patrolman Calvin Young a DoD guard at USATCG, the proper method of applying a tourniquet. The first aid training course was for supervisory personnel.

EM HONORED IN OKINAWA



Okinawa—SP4 Daniel Leinhardt receives a Certificate of Achievement for sustained outstanding performance of duty while assigned to the US Army MP Gp here. Col Leslie A. Arnold, CO, USA MP Gp, and USARYIS PM, congratulates Specialist Leinhardt.

BERLIN BRIGADE LIEUTENANT AWARDED COMMENDATION MEDAL



Berlin, Germany—1st Lt Rudolph A. Pitcher receives the Army Commendation Medal from Brig Gen Frederick O. Hartel, Commanding General, Berlin Brigade, at US Headquarters here. Lieutenant Pitcher was cited for meritorious service from August 20 1962 to December 10, 1963 as a military police rail escort officer of the Berlin Det, 570th MP Co. He distinguished himself by his "exceptional abilities and exemplary leadership qualities which were evidenced by his performance as train commander on the US freight trains transiting East Germany between Helmstedt (checkpoint) and Berlin." His 47 trips through the corridor required personal contact with the Soviet officials at the Marienborn checkpoint to secure passage of each freight train.

LEAVENWORTH SOLDIER OF MONTH

Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — SP4 Robert R. Boyd, 205th MP Co, is a recent post Soldier of the Month. He has been an MP here since September 1963 and has been in the Army since October 1960.

59TH MP OF THE MONTH

Bremerhaven, Germany — Pfc Larry W. Nave, 59th MP Co (Ptl) was selected as MP of the Month. As a reward, he received a three-day pass and a $5 check.

503D EARNS SECOND MINUTEMAN



Ft Bragg, N. C.—1st Lt Harold N. Scheeweis (right), Adjutant, 503d MP Bn, raises the unit flag bearing another star, significant of the second consecutive winning of the Minuteman Award. Assisting in the flag-raising is 1st Lt James P. Needham, CO, Company B, 503d.

USAREUR HONOR STUDENT

Garmisch, Germany—Sgt James E. Ganster graduated from the US Army School, Europe, as an honor student. He attained a 93.3 percent grade and led the USAREUR Police Administration Course. The sergeant is a member of the 544th MP Plt.

TRACEY GUARDS GRADUATE INTELLIGENCE COURSE



Tracey Defense Depot, Calif.—Maj Bernard B. Keller, (USAF), Tracey PM, presents diplomas to and congratulates Chief Joseph Naiman of the Tracey Defense Depot Police Force (left) and Lt Clinton E. Curtis on their completion of Intelligence Course 2000. The course, conducted by the Air University Extension Course Institute, presents a study of the intelligence structure and functions and discusses security, including the safeguarding of military information and personnel security investigations.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS HONORED



Frankfurt, Germany—Lt Col Oscar J. Weible, 709th MP Bn CO, and Sgt Maj Clyde J. Rowe present letters of commendation for outstanding academic achievement to SP4 Howard K. Seith, Company A, and Pfc Arthur P. Harris, Hq Det. Seith was an honor graduate with the highest grade average in his class in a Traffic Accident Prevention course at the US Army School, Europe. Harris was selected as a superior student at the conclusion of an Organizational Maintenance Wheeled Vehicle Course at the Ordnance Dept, USA School, Murneau, Germany.

LEWIS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Ft Lewis, Wash.—SP4 Tyrone R. Lavin (center), Company C, 504th MP Bn, was recently named Fort Lewis Soldier of the Month. Lavin was chosen in competition with entries from all garrison and 4th Infantry Div units located here. Lavin and Capt Charles D. Madden, CO of the 504th's Company C, are shown receiving the Soldier of the Month Plaque from Maj Gen Claire E. Hutchin, CG of the 4th Infantry Div. Lavin is a native of Tampa, Florida.

WARRANT PRAISED IN CANAL ZONE



Ft Clayton, Canal Zone—WO, W-1 W. R. Schnakenberg (center) received a plaque in appreciation of his outstanding performance of duty while assigned to the CID with the US Army Forces Southern Comd. Col Joseph L. Salonick (left), Provost Marshal, made the presentation in the presence of Maj Phillip M. Suess, Jr., Chief of the Investigative Div, Office of the Provost Marshal. Mr. Schnakenberg left the command recently for reassignment at Fort Jay, New York.

CDCMPA OFFICER HONORED



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Maj Saige Okazaki, a project officer of the organization and doctrine division, US Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency, receives the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal from Col John A. Alley, Jr., CO of the agency. The award was for meritorious service while operations officer of the PM Division, Hq, Northern Area Comd in Germany, and as commanding officer of the 52d MP Det (CI).

CI WARRANT HONORED



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—CWO, W-2 William B. Tucker of the CI Section here, is presented a Certificate of Achievement by Lt Col James F. McGowan, PM. He was honored for his meritorious service as operations officer for the 28th MP Det (CI) in Verdun, France.

TWO MPs REAP TOP HONORS AT HOOD NCO ACADEMY

Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—Two patrol supervisors of the 52d MP Co here reaped top honors at the NCO Academy class at Fort Hood.

Sgt James J. Nelson earned the "honor student" selection and Sgt Delbert H. Cogswell was ninth in a class of 55.

Both sergeants were recently in Korea before coming to Fort Sam Houston. Sergeant Nelson has been in the Army 10 years, and Sgt Cogswell has served 13 years.

SANDIA SOLDIER OF MONTH

Sandia Base, N. M.—Pfc Richard R. Macomber of the Sandia MP Company B is a recent selection as Serviceman of the Month here.

He was awarded a letter of recognition from Col Stacy W. Gooch, CO of the base. Also, Macomber received dinner for two, a cash gift and various gift certificates from Albuquerque merchants.

He serves as a clerk in the MP Comd message center. His home is in Englewood, New Jersey.

VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL POLICE HOLD MEETING



Richmond, Va.—Above are some of the attendants at a holiday party held for the Virginia State Capitol Police: (seated, left to right) Mr. Melvin E. Fuller, Dean of the Evening College of the Richmond Professional Institute; and State Governor Albertis S. Harrison, Jr.; (standing, left to right) Patrolmen of the State Capitol Police Mr. H. F. Henley, Mr. J. H. Abcock, Mr. R. W. Haller, Mr. J. M. Ray; Capt William A. Seawell, Jr., Chief of the Capitol Police; and Mr. J. M. Enroughty of the Appelite Section of the Internal Revenue. All of the individuals standing except Mr. Enroughty were presented marksmanship medals for very high scores in a recent pistol match. The Governor was presented a gold badge as the Commander-In-Chief of the State Capitol Police. Also, Captain Seawell was cited for his work. He was instrumental in getting an associate degree in law enforcement offered at Richmond Professional Institute.

DAC HONORED FOR SAVINGS BOND DRIVE



Army Terminal Comd, Atlantic, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Brig Gen A. J. Montgomery, CG of USATCA, presents Dept of the Army Certificate of Achievement and a US Treasury Dept Citation to Mr. Louis Zimmerman, Administration Clerk, Intelligence and Security Div, USATCA. Mr. Zimmerman distinguished himself as the second highest canvasser at this installation by obtaining 19 new US Savings Bond subscribers and persuaded one other to increase his bond.

515TH SERGEANT EARNS ACM



Ft Lee, Va.—Sgt Donald Lee Hager, 515th MP Co, receives the Army Commendation Medal from Lt Col Robert A. McKenna, PM of Fort Lee. Sergeant Hager earned his medal for outstanding services performed as operations sergeant while with the PM Division, US Army Garrison Activity, Poitiers, France.

NACom GOOD DRIVER AWARD



Frankfurt, Germany—SSgt John L. Teasley, Company C, 709th MP Bn, Hanau, Germany, was awarded last week the NACom good drivers award with bronze medallion for four years and 150,000 kilometers of accident free driving in the performance of his duties as Patrol Supervisor from December 1959 to December 1963. To add to the distinction of this achievement was the degree of hazardousness to which Sgt Teasley was exposed, driving almost entirely in congested areas during the hours of darkness and subjected to the element of the unusual and unexpected often present in the performance of police duties. This award was the very few of its kind approved in NACom and is being presented by Hanau Post Commander Lt Col Albert F. Wiest.

524TH MP OF THE MONTH



Ft Shafter, Hawaii—SP4 Charles E. Mikielski of the 524th MP Co accepts a trophy upon his selection as MP of the Month. Capt Loren L. Bush, Jr., 524th CO, makes the presentation.

1ST MP COMPANY MP OF MONTH



Ft Riley, Kans.—SP4 Paul J. Felix of the 1st MP Co, 1st Infantry Div, was a recent selection as MP of the Month here. He comes from Detroit, Michigan.

FORT LAWTON MP AWARDED COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ft Lawton, Wash.—SFC Christian V. Arnheiter (center) is awarded the First Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal. Present for the presentation are Sergeant Arnheiter's CO, Maj Chalmer O. Burkett, Post PM, and SFC William H. Bohannar, PM Operations NCO. Sergeant Arnheiter is assigned to the Garrison MP Det. He was honored for meritorious performance of duties in the Canal Zone from 1958 to 1963. As Chief, Interpreter/Investigator Branch, Officer of the Assistant PM (Pacific Area) at Fort Clayton, he developed and maintained friendly relations with the Commandant and senior officers of the Republic of Panama National Guard.

WARRANT CITED IN THREE AWARDS



Zama, Japan—CWO, W-2 Douglas A. Caywood admires the Army Commendation Medal presented to him by Lt Col Thomas A. Schintz, PM, US Army Japan. The ACM cites him for exemplary duties as CO, US Army MP Crime Lab, Far East. CWO Caywood is holding a second award, a Certificate of Appreciation from the 46th District, Office of Special Investigation, Inspector General (USAF) which cites him for his contribution to that office in increasing the capability of the US Air Force to perform its mission. At left, Mrs. Else Caywood holds, besides the ACM certificate, the certificate accompanying the Bronze Star Medal which CWO Caywood received for exemplary conduct in ground combat against the enemy while assigned as a staff sergeant, Chinese Combat Comd, during 1944.

Recent Promotions and Honors at US Army MP School



Capt Peter Slusar, new commander of Hq & Hq Co, US Army MP School, poses for camera after presenting awards to four of his men. From left to right, they are SFC Maurice P. Charnock, who was awarded a certificate for completion of an MP Fundamentals Course; SSgt Lelton C. Robbins, who received a certificate for completing one year of college; Sgt Johnny G. Sellers, a recipient of an MP Fundamentals Course certificate; and SP4 Arthur D. Barlow, who was awarded his high school diploma which he earned while at USAMPS. Captain Slusar replaces Maj Jode R. Wilson who left to attend the Command and General Staff College. The captain, a former Navy EM and a recent returnee from Vietnam, was an instructor with the Dept of Career Development, USAMPS.



Representing a combined service experience of nearly 65 years, four USAMPS NCOs show off their new stripes after a promotion presentation at Hq & Hq Co, USAMPS. They are from left to right SFC Joseph L. Penvose, SFC Laverne O. Thompson, SSgt Sammy L. Roberts, and 1st Sgt Lonnie W. Patton. Sergeant Patton was formerly the operations sergeant at the Dept of Career Development before achieving E-8 and his position as first sergeant. Sergeant Roberts is the company training and career counseling NCO. Sergeants Penvose and Thompson were both recently transferred to the 4th Tng Regt (MP) at Fort Gordon where they are instructors.

New Director of Instruction Named

Col Henry W. Gibson has been appointed the Director of Instruction at the US Army MP School. He replaces Col George N. Calvert who has been reassigned as PM of Fort Bliss, Texas.

Colonel Gibson, who recently served in Korea as Deputy PM and as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel, Eighth US Army, brings 25 years of military experience to his new position.

While enroute to Fort Gordon, he received orders to go to Venezuela where he served four months as Chief of a Mobile Training Team.

Other major assignments for Colonel Gibson have included duty with the Office of the Provost Marshal General and as PM for the 101st Airborne Div at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.



Col Henry W. Gibson

Secretary Promoted



Frank L. Butler (center) receives the silver leafs of lieutenant colonel upon his promotion from major. Colonel Butler is receiving his leafs from Col Homer E. Shields (right), School Assistant Commandant, and Lt Col Paul B. Duruz, School Executive Officer. Colonel Butler, who entered the Army in 1940, is the School Secretary. He has been at Fort Gordon since December 1960. Before becoming secretary, he served as chief instructor of CI courses and research analyst in the Dept of Specialized Instruction.

DAC Honors



Three editorial assistants at the US Army MP School receive certificates of achievement from Col Robert E. Sullivan, School Commandant. Holding their awards are Mrs. Lillie G. Hunt (left) and Mrs. Mildred B. Mowery. Miss Naomi Bennett watches as hers is signed.

A Visitor

Lt Col Quentin E. Lawson, Deputy PM of the Canadian Army visited the US Army MP School recently to discuss uniform MP operations among allied nations of the world and to observe MP training here.

Representing Canada on the standing working group of the MP Agency, US Army Combat Developments Comd, Colonel Lawson and Col John A. Alley, Jr., Commander of the MP Agency, discussed all phases of PM operations in the two countries.

Their efforts were aimed at bringing about the uniformity that would provide greater performance and efficiency on the battlefield if the nations are ever called into combat together. Providing uniform hand signals for directing traffic is just one of the goals sought by the working group.

Gordon Soldier of Month



SP4 Kenneth J. Cunningham, Hq & Hq Co, US Army MP School, is presented a Certificate of Achievement by Maj Gen Eugene A. Salet, Fort Gordon CG, after being named the Post Soldier of the Month. Cunningham is the first man of USAMPS to achieve the Post honor since the program was instituted. Earlier, he was presented a similar award for achieving USAMPS Soldier of the Month. It was the second time he had achieved the USAMPS honor. Cunningham works as an assistant to the instructors at the MP School's Dept of Career Development. Prior to entering the service, he was a management specialist for American Airlines in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Cunningham of Richmond Hill, New York.

SPORTS Hi-Lites

PMG TROPHY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH WINNERS



Boston, Mass.—Posing proudly with their certificates and the replica of the PMG Trophy for the Seventh Annual PMG Trophy Pistol Match are members of the winning team, the 26th MP Co, 26th Infantry Div (NG). They are (left to right, first row) Maj Stanley W. Wisnioski, Jr., Assistant PM; SP4 Arthur J. Jarossi, SP4 Donald W. Birch, SP4 Hugh B. McLean, Lt Col James H. Higgins, Jr., PM; and (left to right, rear row) WO, W-1 Martin A. Murphy, 1st Lt Robert G. Jackson, 2d Lt Paul F. Kelly, 1st Lt Paul F. Matthews, 1st Lt Alfred I. Wiswell, and 2d Lt David A. Nixon. In addition to the team honors, Lieutenant Kelly was sixth place individual winner; Lieutenant Jackson was seventh place individual winner; and holding down 10th place was Lieutenant Wiswell.

THIRD PLACE TEAM IN PMG TROPHY PISTOL MATCH



Redstone Arsenal, Ala.—Col Thomas W. Cooke, Post Commander, awards Marksmanship Certificates to Capt Elvin J. Kidd, Company Commander and seven of the 10 members of the 291st MP Co pistol team. The team placed third in the Military Police Assn PMG Trophy Pistol Team Championship Match. With Colonel Cooke (far left) are the team members, (from left) SP4 Joseph Prinzivalli, SSgt Dan Parker, SSgt Henry W. Little, SSgt Junior L. Smith, SP4 William Sims, SP4 Patrick R. Pezzano, SP4 Robert E. Reynolds, and Captain Kidd. Sergeant Smith also received a certificate for attaining second high place in the individual competition. Not shown are team members Sgt Charles Young, SP4 Alonso Gibbs, and SP4 Robert T. Ouerby.

MPs WIN PISTOL MATCH AT NURNBERG POST

Nurnberg, Germany—The Hqs Co, USAG SAN rifle squad and the 793d MP Bn pistol team were lauded for their showings during the 1963 Nurnberg Post rifle and pistol matches.

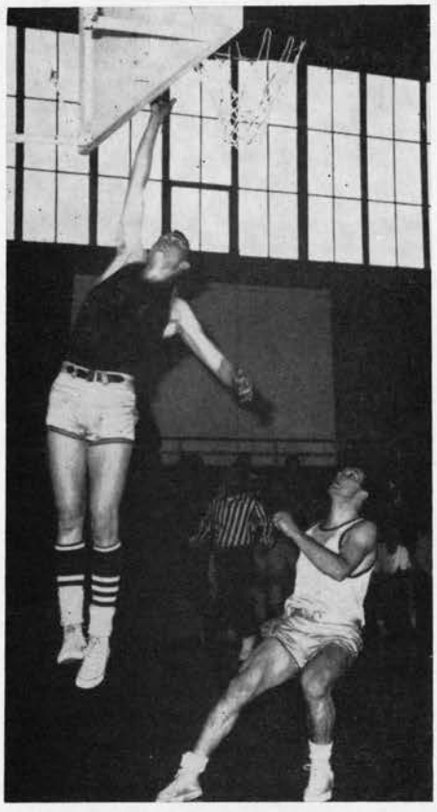
Individual and team trophies were presented to the firers by Nurnberg Post commander, Col S. A. Armogida.

Hqs Co received the first place team rifle trophy with SP6 Harold R. Templeton, a member of the team, getting the first place individual trophy in the rifle competition for his record of 233. Another Hqs Co rifleman, SP4 Robert A. Schelske, took the second place trophy with a score of 221.

Lt Col Keith L. Monroe, CO of the 793d MP Bn, accepted the first place team trophy for the MP pistol squad. First and second place individual awards went to SP4 Bruce K. Chreene and Pfc Michael L. Kavanaugh of the MPs. Chreene grabbed first position with his 237 and Kavanaugh racked up 215 points for the second spot.

Colonel Armogida commended the shooters for their fine teamwork and sportsmanship during the Nurnberg Post matches and cited their fine showing in the SACom rifle and pistol matches as proof of the effort extended by the sportsmen and a result to be looked upon with pride.

793D MPs CHAMPS AT NURNBERG



Andy Ezis, 793d MPs, goes up for two during action in the final game of the 63-64 Nurnberg Post company level basketball tourney. Ezis bagged 13 points to help his team defeat the 182d USASA from Herzo Base, 80 to 70 for the championship.

Nurnberg, Germany—Company A, 793d MP Bn played through the 1963/64 Nurnberg Post basketball tournament with four straight wins to cop the championship and gain a berth in the SACom level tourney.

The deciding game was played between the MPs and 182d USASA from Herzo Base with the policemen piling up a ten point victory margin, 80 to 70.

Eight teams vied for the championship in the four day double elimination tourney. Taking the floor on opening day were four Herzo Base teams, 182d USASA; 183d USASA; Hq Co, 318th ASA and A & B Companies, 318th ASA.

The four representatives from Nurnberg Post were the 793d MPs; 27th Base Post Office; 261st Engineer Co and 20th Station Hospital.

Following the deciding game, Nurnberg Post Commander, Col S. A. Armogida, presented trophies to the winning entries and individual team members.

SPARTANS TIE FOR SOUTHERN REGION CAGE CROWN

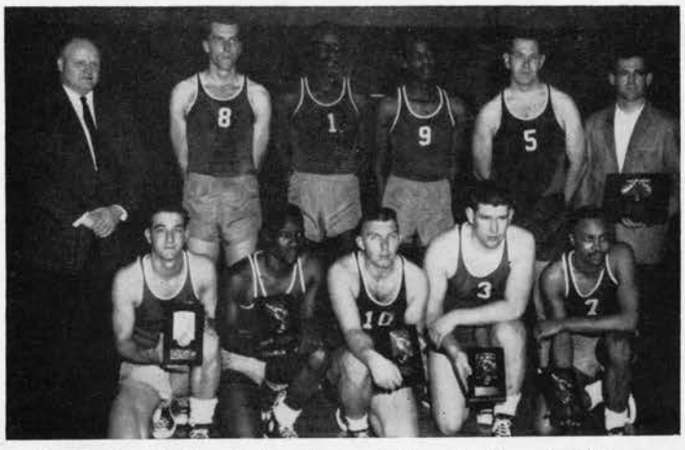


Southern Region Basketball champions from the 385th MP Bn in Stuttgart. Pictured from left to right (front row): Pfc Ballard, Pfc Adams, SP4 Richbourg, Pfc Healey, Pfc Hawkins, and (back row) Coach Lt Martin, SP4 Murray, Pfc Robinson, Pfc Valines, Pfc Hunter, Pfc Supel, and Pfc Napper.

Kornwestheim, Germany—The 385th MP Bn basketball team has completed a highly successful cage campaign this year, compiling a 16-4 overall record and tying for top league honors with the 4th Transportation Bn. Both teams finished the season with identical league records of 10-1.

The Spartans were led this year by forward Henry Valines. "Val" was the team's leading scorer, averaging better than 20 points per game. In addition to being the leading scorer for the Spartans, Val did an outstanding job on the backboards grabbing anything that came his way. Harry Supel and Cecil Robinson filled out the rest of the Spartans front line playing at forward and center respectively. At guard for the 385th were Gene Ballard and Vince Richbourg.

ALPHA OF 504TH THE LEWIS HOLIDAY CAGE CHAMPS



Ft Lewis, Wash.—Having breezed through five straight games, averaging 76 points a contest, the cagers of Company A, 504th MP Bn, were ready to take on the Company A, 124th Signal Bn, quintet. The MPs defeated the signalmen 83-66 in the finals to take the Post Holiday Tournament Championship. The MPs were lead by former Dayton All-American Jack Salle and Charleton Smith. Both were All-Tournament selections. The champs are (kneeling left to right) SP4 Lynn, Sgt Whight, 1st Lt Dube, 2d Lt Paterson, Pfc Kelly; (standing left to right) Lt Col Arthur Bliss, Battalion CO, SP4 Cresor, Pfc Smith, Pfc Jackson, Capt Salle, and Capt Monzingo, Company A CO.

MPs WIN BERLIN BRIGADE SMALLBORE PISTOL MATCH



Berlin, Germany—1st Lt Thomas C. Jones (center), 287th MP Co Commander, holds the Perpetual First Place Pistol Team Trophy won by the unit at this year's Berlin Brigade Smallbore Matches. Other team members are (left to right) SP4 Jerome Weilmuenster, 1st Lt Gail O. Reed, Capt Wayne B. Nicoll, and Maj Matthew J. Mejasich. The MPs had an aggregate score of 1005 out of a possible 1500.

Your Move

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in DA Special Orders 8 through 38.

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col (AUS)

John T. Merrill (15)
Thomas R. Smith, Jr. (9)

Maj/Lt Col (AUS)

Thomas R. Biggs (21)
Frank L. Butler (32)
Rufus G. McCue, Jr. (29)
Saige Okazaki (35)
Harry J. Painter (13)
David R. Roberts (18)
Robert D. Roberts (13)
James D. Tynan (21)

Capt/Maj (AUS)

Frederick R. Ulrich (28)

1st Lt/Capt (AUS)

Ralph B. Dunn (31)
Jacob C. Quickel (31)

2d Lt/1st Lt (RA)

Randall O. Carter (14)
Marion T. Fairris (32)
Stephen R. Taylor (22)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

2d Lt Warden W. Goodwin to 52d MP Co, Ft Sam Houston, Tex. w/interim duty USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. prior to begin MPOC Class, Apr. (14)

CHANGE OF STATION

Col Leonard C. Kincaid from Ft Knox, Ky. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (25)

Col Robert F. Wheeler from Washington, D. C. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (25)

Maj Thomas W. Adair from Ft Sam Houston, Tex. to Stu Det, USACGSC, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. for crs ex 20 wks. (29)

Maj Hervey E. Keator from Ft Campbell, Ky. to 503d MP Bn, Ft Bragg, N. C. (31)

Maj Richard O. Rowland from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Student Det, USACGSC, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. for crs ex 20 wks. (29)

Capt Paul M. Adams, Jr. from Chicago, Ill. to Stu Det, USACGSC, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. for crs ex 20 wks. (29)

Capt John C. Blair from West Point, N. Y. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

Capt Laurence W. Buffaloe from Ft Meade, Md. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

Capt Harry V. Daniels, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (19)

Capt Thomas E. Day from West Point, N. Y. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

Capt Lloyd E. Gomes from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA MP Co, Japan, APO 343, San Francisco, Calif. (35)

Capt William E. Gregerson from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Stu Det, USACGSC, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. for crs ex 20 wks. (29)

Capt Havis L. Holloway from Ft Hood, Tex. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

Capt Richard D. Miller from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (now TDY U. of Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.) to Stu Det, USACGSC, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. for crs ex 20 wks. (29)

Capt Thomas G. Nicholson from Presidio of Monterey to USA Gar, CZ, APO 834, New York, N. Y. (21)

Capt Leon J. Rung from Ft Lewis, Wash. to USA MP Gp, APO 331, San Francisco, Calif. w/ TDY U. of Wash., Seattle, Wash., fpur fulfilling reqr a Baccalaureate degree for pd of approx 263 dys. (8)

Capt Rabun C. Sanders, Jr. from Ft Chaffee, Ark. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

Capt Richard B. Wallace, Jr. from Ft Riley, Kans. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

1st Lt Randall O. Carter from Ft Hood, Tex. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

1st Lt Ronald S. Durian from Ft Riley, Kans. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

1st Lt Edward A. Janosko from Ft Ritchie, Md. to Off Stu Det, HHC, DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. fpur atnd Spanish lang crs ex 20 wks. (38)

1st Lt Richard A. Leadbetter from Ft Carson Colo. to USAREUR (France). (9)

1st Lt Elmer P. Stanford from Arlington, Va. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga. (19)

1st Lt John B. Taylor, Jr. from Ft Campbell, Ky. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

1st Lt Stephen R. Taylor from Ft Hood, Tex. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

1st Lt Pitt M. Watts, III from Ft Hood, Tex. to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

1st Sgt Okie L. Brown from Ft Bliss, Tex. to 56th MP Co, APO 949, Seattle, Wash. (38)

1st Sgt David L. Gibson, Jr. from Ft Monroe, Va. to USA Mil Asst Comd, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (27)

1st Sgt James A. Sherrill, Jr. from Killeen Base, Tex. to 793d MP Bn, APO 176, New York, N. Y. (18)

MSgt Robert L. Fleck from Arlington, Va. to 4th USASA Guard Co, APO 843, New York, N. Y. (26)

Pfc Joseph A. Bertison from Pedricktown, N. J. to KMAG, APO 102, San Francisco, Calif. (8)

Pfc Charles L. Cochran from Washington, D. C. to USA Elm MAAG, Netherlands, The Hague, Netherlands. (18)

REASSIGNED

Lt Col Edwin P. Gebhardt from Utah Army Depot to USA Elm Def Depot, Ogden, Utah. (20)

Maj Christopher Haydon from 205th MP Co to Stu Det, USACGSC, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. for crs ex 20 wks. (29)

Capt June E. Wolfe, Jr. from 4th Tng Regt (MP) to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. fpur atnd MP off career for pd ex 20 wks. (20)

TRANSFERRED

Capt John W. Sallee from MPC to AGC (13)

1st Lt Ralph G. Miranda from MPC to JAGC. (27)

1st Lt Ronald M. Robinson from MPC to Inf. (31)

RETIREMENTS

Lt Col Glenn M. Bradley (19)
Lt Col Edwin T. Devlin (9)
Lt Col Clifford E. Dykes (35)
Lt Col Robert H. Fisher (22)
Lt Col J. P. Hughes (21)
Lt Col Marion B. Noland (13)
Lt Col James L. Oakes (29)
Maj Walter J. Hannigan (8)
CWO, W-3 Raymond W. Beckwith (38)
CWO, W-3 Charles H. Hewitt (31)
CWO, W-2 William W. Foster (13)
1st Sgt Russell R. Bowles (8)
1st Sgt Francis Nichols (33)
MSgt Homer L. Cousins (32)
MSgt John C. Logan (20)
MSgt John M. McIntire (14)
MSgt Robert J. Mucha (11)
SFC Arthur L. Bell (31)
SFC Franklin B. Breedlove (33)
SFC Clinton T. Cottrell (31)
SFC Henry H. Duke, III (29)
SFC Mike Dutkowsky, Jr. (11)
SFC Joseph F. Farrell (19)
SFC William P. Hammaker (33)
SFC George E. Kidd (32)
SFC John R. Mayse (19)
SFC Joseph E. Plum, Jr. (15)
SFC Zigmunt R. Slesinski (27)
SFC Pervis Story (27)
SFC John M. Walsh (20)
SP7 Albert E. Ashley (34)
SP7 Edwin Clegg (34)
SP7 Benjamin R. Gonzales (27)
SP7 Fred W. Summers (34)
SSgt Welcome W. Coleman (9)
SSgt Rom P. Dyer (20)
SSgt Elbert Fife, Jr. (29)
Sgt George A. Foss (29)
SSgt Joseph J. Mraz (32)
SSgt Gilbert Rego (29)
SP6 Charles M. Geschwind (32)
Sgt Dewey Arrington (14)
Sgt William C. Bohanan (12)
Sgt George Brosam (26)
Sgt John R. DeVoe (28)
Sgt George J. Kenney (13)
Sgt Myron McKay (14)
Sgt Carlisle I. Morgan (12)
Sgt Charles E. Reinisch (31)
Sgt Charles W. Robey, Jr. (13)
Sgt Garrison F. Tucker (11)
SP5 Lawrence G. Anderson (18)
SP5 Kenneth W. Smith (9)
Cpl Morris C. Jackson (29)

MP OFFICER OVERSEAS RETURNEES

The following actual and projected changes in station have been reported for April by the Chief, MP Branch, OPD, Officer of Personnel Operations, DA. Projected assignments are subject to change without notice.

Lt Col Thomas A. Schintz from Japan to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Maj Jerry L. Weikert from Vietnam to Ft Belvoir, Va.

Capt Robert M. Folster from France to Ft Ctory, Va.

Capt William N. Lange from Korea to Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.

Capt Milton D. Rhoads from Korea to Ft Bragg, N. C.

Capt Donald Vanderford from Korea to Ft Bliss, Tex.

1st Lt Barry B. Billings from Korea to Ft Campbell, Ky.

1st Lt Donald B. Jackson from Korea to Ft Benning, Ga.

1st Lt Francis X. Krahe from Korea to Ft Hood, Tex.

2d Lt Allan N. Kornblum from Korea to Romulus, N. Y.

2d Lt Richard LaFreniere from Korea to Niagara Falls, N. Y.

2d Lt Charles M. McCann from Korea to Ft Hood, Tex.

CWO, W-2 Theodore Gutterud from Germany to Ft Lewis, Wash.

CWO, W-2 Clyde C. Hedrick from Germany to Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

WO, W-1 Raymond Dahle from Germany to Natick, Mass.

WO, W-1 James W. Welch from Korea to Ft Lee, Va.

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Presently, 78 mailing plates are in this suspended status. The names are listed below alphabetically by rank in section. If your name should appear, please notify the Circulation Department immediately (air mail overseas) of your correct address. Help a friend should his name be listed by bringing this article to his attention. Assist us to give you better service.

OFFICERS

Maj L. C. Hildreth

ENLISTED

1st Sgt M. T. Lucas
SSgt E. D. Simmons
Sgt M. E. Campbell
Sgt C. D. Coleman
Sgt W. Hosclaw
Sgt G. Huff
Sgt R. J. McElveen
SP7 C. J. Koning
Cpl J. L. Bowen
Cpl R. W. Wates
SP4 B. W. Cooper
SP4 C. O. Holden
SP4 J. King
SP4 J. E. Trammell
Pfc D. Hartman
Pfc J. E. Howard
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