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MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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BULLETIN BOARD

THE COVER

On the 14th of June the Army will observe its 189th anniversary in the service of the people of the United States. The cover painting represents that American who, in 1775, put aside the plow and first took up the sword against tyranny and oppression. In the ensuing years he has marched at Saratoga, at Chapultepec, at Gettysburg, at the Meuse-Argonne, at St. Lo and on the Naktong. His heritage has strengthened him and today, he stands ready for the call.

* * * * * *

The JOURNAL extends congratulations to five recipients of the Outstanding Graduate Award for their performances during MP Advanced Individual Training cycles at Fort Gordon. The honor students and their respective companies are: Pvt John H. Blackman, Co G; Pvt Joseph E. Young, Co E; Pvt Stevie L. Komar, Co K; PFC William D. Whitmill, Co D; and Pvt Franklin G. Lambert, Co B.

* * * * * *

A REMINDER TO ALL READERS: CLOSING DATE ON THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS "ADVANCE AND PROGRESS" CONTEST IS 4 JULY. ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS BY THAT DATE IN ORDER TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE PRIZES WHICH CONSIST OF $150.00 IN US SAVINGS BONDS, PLAQUES AND LETTERS OF RECOGNITION. THE RULES ARE SIMPLE:

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* * * * * *

An increasing number of applications for the various Association awards have arrived at Association headquarters which have had to be sent back for further documentation or additional information. Rules interpretations have been clarified in some cases and the following information summary is provided for the benefit of those desiring to submit applications for the various awards.

FOR THE TOP KICK AWARD: (1) Nominee must be first sergeant or acting first sergeant in grade E6, 7 or 8 of a service police unit. (2) Such unit to be authorized 50 or more individuals with an MP or law enforcement occupational specialty number. (3) Occupy the positions in Rules 1 and 2 in any branch of the Armed Forces, active, reserve or National Guard. (4) Maintain an MPA membership rating of at least 80 percent among personnel of the unit for a normal tour of duty in the area concerned or for two years in the continental United States, to include Alaska and Hawaii. (5) Be recommended for such award by the unit commander directly to the Association. Such letter of recommendation to include full name and rank of nominee, full designation of the unit, inclusive dates of the award and a statement of the sustained membership percentage.

FOR THE UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARD: As stated on page 35, the award is considered for each calendar year of sustained unit membership. All units with six or more law enforcement MOS personnel are eligible. Percentage requirements based on number of law enforcement personnel are as follows: 6 to 25—100%; 26 to 50—95%; 51 to 100, 90%, 101 to 150, 85%, 151 and over, 80%. Letter of application must include number of personnel assigned with law enforcement MOS, total number of MPA members in the unit, the date on which the required percentage was obtained, and the full designation of the unit.

For THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION AWARD: A statement of the criteria for the award is given on page 35. Recommendations, to be submitted in duplicate, will include full name, rank, service number and organization; date and place of birth; home address; name and address of next of kin; complete details of act to include date, time, place and photo (if available); affidavits of witnesses; and appropriate testimonial by unit commander. The completed recommendation will be verified by a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces prior to forwarding to Association headquarters. The award consists of a large plaque and appropriate certificate.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALL AWARDS are to be mailed to the Editor, MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, PO BOX 3385, HILL STATION, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30904.

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Railway Police:

The German Example



This article was prepared by the USAREUR Provost Marshal Division based on material provided by the German railway police. Officers and men of the 570th MP Co (RR Gd) work in close cooperation with their German railway police colleagues.

The history of the German railway police dates from 1838 when the Kingdom of Prussia promulgated a national railway transportation law. While Prussian railways were still largely privately owned, the law charged the railway administrations with railway police functions. Other German states soon followed the Prussian example in establishing jurisdictional laws and operating procedures for the railway police. From the beginning, these police were charged with the protection of railway property and the maintenance of law and order on railway property.

After the German Reich was founded in 1871, a central governmental railway bureau was established in 1873 which served as a board of control for all state and privately owned railways in Germany except for Bavaria. In 1920, all railways were nationalized in Germany and the railway police became a federal force.

During the 125 year history of the German railways, the changes in German police laws have been minor in nature. Actual execution of the laws have changed considerably during this period, however, because of the many sociological and political developments.

With the capitulation and occupation in 1945, the organization of the German Federal Railways ceased to exist. Until 1948, each occupying power ran the railways in its area of responsibility. Officers of the occupation forces were in charge



of operations and organized their respective railway police as they saw fit.

In April 1948, after the German railway system became independent again, the railway police were placed under its control. Following the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany, the railway police were organized in 1953 as a department of the Federal Railway Administration (Deutsche Bundesbahn). The Soviet Zone which developed into the so-called German Democratic Republic has never employed its railway police as a part of the railway administration—but rather retains these police under the Interior Ministry as it does other police services.

AUTHORITY AND ORGANIZATION

The legal basis for the railway police is found in the General Railway Law (Allgemeines Eisenbahngesetz). This law empowers the Federal Government to issue necessary laws and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the railway police mission.

Railway police authorities in descending order of authority include the main bureau for administration of the German federal railways, 16 German federal railway directorates and the numerous federal railway operating offices. The highest administrative level of railway police control is the office of the railway police advisor located in the main bureau for administration of the railway system. The sixteen directorate headquarters are located in Augsburg, Essen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hannover, Karlsruhe, Cologne, Mainz, Munich, Muenster, Nuernberg, Regensburg, Saarbruecken, Stuttgart, Wuppertal, and Kassel. Operating offices are located in railway stations throughout the Federal Republic. These offices are responsible for forwarding railway police reports of misdemeanors and crimes to the district courts having jurisdiction along with recommendations for punitive action.

The railway police advisor with the main administration of the German railways has the title of ministerial councilor (Ministerialrat). The official in charge of police operations at the directorate level may be a railway advisor (Bundesbahnrat) or senior advisor (Bundesbahnoberrat). Police groups within the directorates are normally supervised by a railway official (Bundesbahnamtmann) corresponding in responsibility to a police captain or a chief inspector (Bundesbahnoberinspector) who corresponds to a police lieutenant. Operating police stations are in charge of chief inspectors, inspectors, or senior secretaries who correspond respectively to police lieutenants and sergeants.

Railway police are recruited from personnel who have completed the regular training extended to all railway employees and the successful completion of appropriate examinations. Railway police remain members of the general railway service. If they become unfit for police duties, they can revert to other railway duties. Railway police in the Federal Republic of Germany number 2,467.

Officials selected for police service receive their initial training at the various railway police stations. Subsequently, they attend a course at the railway police school which must be successfully completed. Throughout the policeman's career, he is subject to periodic refresher training.

The police are armed with a pistol (cal. 7.65 mm) and a night stick. Individual equipment consists of a whistle, a railway key, a first aid pouch, a flashlight, a notebook and pen, handcuffs, detonating flares, and a leather utility pouch. Other unit equipment for use as required consists of searchlights, ropes for exclusion purposes, bicycles, and motor vehicles equipped with two-way radios.

Selected personnel are qualified as police dog handlers and are responsible for the dogs both on and off duty. Police dog

Continued



(Opposite) A patrolman keeps lonely watch on a fog-bound platform. (Above, left) Man-dog teams have proven invaluable for patrol and inspection duties in sometimes deserted railyards and warehouse areas. The officer checks door seals while his partner remains alert for intruders. (Above) A railway officer conducts a search on a loiterer while his dog lies ready for a possible break-away.

handlers and their dogs undergo regular training periods.

The railway police wear a duty uniform consisting of a dark blue jacket, black trousers, and a cap to which an insignia with a police star is attached.

OPERATIONS

The geographical jurisdiction of the railway police is limited to railway territory and other property which is used for the purpose of railway operations and administration. This includes railway signal installations, barriers, station buildings, freight sheds and ramps, administration and freight offices, service workshops, and railway crossings and bridges. Railway police jurisdiction overlaps that of the public police on railway crossings and in areas adjacent to station buildings.



Railway MPs of the 570th and German railway police perform joint patrol in the Frankfurt/Main Railway Station. (US ARMY PHOTOS)

The railway police may execute their duties beyond the normal geographical area of jurisdiction to combat any existing danger to railway property, and during "hot pursuit" following the commission of a criminal offense against the railways or a criminal offense which occurred on railway territory.

Railway police stations provide patrol personnel for the railway premises. Shifts are operated in much the same manner as for the regular public police. The desk sergeant details personnel for assigned duties and maintains records such as the blotter, vehicle dispatch record, apprehension register and the telephone log. The station desk sergeant also directs and supervises subordinate railway police posts as required.

Patrolmen maintain law and order in large railway stations, perform guard duties in the larger freight yards and patrol tracks and other areas as required. Walking, bicycle and motor patrols are used. On occasion, passenger trains are patrolled and freight trains guarded.

The station commander is responsible for directing the operations of his assigned personnel so as to ensure maximum coverage of his area and the successful completion of special assignments. Railway police operations of a large-scale such as occasioned by state visits, important athletic contests, or other events which draw large crowds are planned by the Railway Police Group and supervised by the group or the railway police councilor.

Railway police cooperation with the public police services is very close and fruitful. Constant liaison is maintained and, prior to large-scale operations of interest to both forces, joint meetings are held to ensure effective cooperation.

CI SERVICES

Station commanders and desk sergeants have been delegated to act "for and on behalf of the district attorney's office." This system provides a bridge from the criminal investigation service of the railways (a separate organization) to the criminal investigation duties of the railway police. The latter's authority in conducting criminal investigations parallels that normally assumed by public uniformed police—that of the investigation of minor offenses, and the preliminary investigation of more serious offenses while protecting the crime scene until the arrival of criminal investigators of the railway investigation service or local public police investigators.

While the criminal investigation service of the German Federal Railway system complements the uniformed railway police functions, the former is not organizationally a part of the railway police. It is a separate police investigative establishment within the traffic department of the German Federal Railway system. Its relationship insofar as jurisdiction and operations with the railway police corresponds closely with that of the detective and uniformed branches of the public police. The railway criminal investigators are empowered to act for the District Attorney's office. They have been designated as auxiliary state (Land) police in the state in which they are stationed to facilitate their operations. Investigators wear civilian clothing while on duty.

This service has jurisdiction in all cases involving the investigation of criminal offenses against the property of the Germany Federal Railways and goods entrusted to the railways for transportation. Following are several types of offenses within their jurisdiction for which this service is specifically charged: Theft and embezzlement; breach of trust; unlawful aiding, abetting and receiving; willful breach of duty by an official custodian; breaking of seals; breach of attachment; forgery; and fraud.

The geographical jurisdiction of the service is normally limited to railway property. However, investigators may operate outside of railway area responsibility if their duties so require. In this case, they are required to notify the appropriate public police.

The current total strength of the criminal investigation service numbers 231 officials. Supervision over the activities of this service is exercised by the investigation branch of the traffic department in each of the sixteen railway directorates.

END

A Case For Cooperation:

Delinquency Control

By Lt Col Basil J. Sollitto

One of the major challenges to delinquency control lies in the stimulation of community adult interest in a worthwhile youth program. This statement may appear at first to be rather sardonic. Nothing could prove to be more vitally needed, however, than the role of adults in aiding children to sidestep crime.

Rearing children properly involves more than just feeding, clothing and providing shelter. Parental love and affection are shown to limited effect through these media but it is not enough. Nor is it sufficient to indulge in mealtime philosophy and guidance merely because a common need for food brings a family together at a specific time. The tempo of urban life often drives some individuals to a daily schedule which precludes even mealtime philosophy. Many that do have the opportunity of sharing some leisure time with their children, permit other diversions to occupy more than their normal time.

Modern technology and scientific achievement have done much towards giving an adolescent a wider horizon; communication media have opened what was once a closed door. Today's juvenile is much more conscious of his relatively insignificant individual role in life than were his parents. Thus, bored with his status and impatient with the time necessary to obtain his modicum of education, he is susceptible to the urge to "break out" and turns to delinquency as a means of focusing wanted attention on himself. This can be countered, in part, by providing a means whereby any child in every community has access to some adult who will listen, discuss and reason out problems together.

In a speech before Congress, the Honorable Alfred E. Santangelo of New York, discussed the principal reasons for juvenile delinquency. After mentioning the breakdown of respect, both for authority and in family life, Mr. Santangelo stated that "The third reason is the negative role that youth is frequently asked to play in today's world. A hundred years ago, young people had important things to learn, if they were to take their place in society—things they were taught by their families and communities as well as by the schools. Today's young people have no apprenticeship to serve, nothing seemingly to contribute, so they become rebels without a cause. It is in the third category of causes that local communities today are playing an important part in the development of projects to integrate young people into the life and work of the community."[1]

THE PRECINCT PATROLMAN'S ROLE

How does one help the maladjusted juvenile? Understanding the potential delinquent is almost impossible if one believes that there is any one cause, cure or preventive measure, or for that matter, any one typical delinquent. There are no standards which one may apply "en masse" to the individual juvenile. To help a troubled youngster someone must probe the factors of personality, home and environment. To understand, one must recognize that each juvenile is an individual personality acting within his own stage with its own setting and atmosphere. Each individual is motivated by his own impulses formulated as the result of different emotions, ambitions and objectives; all the products of the child's family and social environment.

Naturally, to comprehend, interpret and utilize the factors of psychological and environmental influence in the treatment and ultimate correction of a juvenile delinquent, an individual trained in the field of social work or psychiatry is needed. Admittedly, the average policeman is not trained to evaluate sociological data and his approach to the problem in any juvenile case should be on the expediency basis. In the majority of cases he is not equipped to counsel or solve any psychological problems. On the other hand, one must discover the case and the patient, before treatment can begin. The very

Continued

"In the planning for thirty years from now, law enforcement must think of the people who will be running the businesses and raising the families—those who will be criminal and preying upon the productive members of society—and those who will be making the laws as well as those who will be enforcing the laws. Most of them are children now."

—Holman

nature of a policeman's job places him in the best position for this role. His is the only organization in the community that is mobile and equipped, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

There are four official agencies which have crucial contacts with children in trouble—the police, detention, juvenile courts and the training school.[2] Of these the policeman is the one who establishes initial contact with the potential, as well as the repeater, juvenile delinquent. His role is crucial. While not a specialist, he can, in many instances, by his manner, approach and application of common sense reasoning, determine the future path a child may follow. Whether it be the clear, straight uphill road to successful adult citizenship or the downward path to delinquency and in many instances, an eventual criminal career. The patrolman need not be a surgeon to give first aid; a simple knowledge of pressure points when applied properly has saved human life before.

OFFICIAL POLICE VIEWPOINT

To ascertain different viewpoints of police agencies on their participation in combatting juvenile delinquency, inquiries were sent to twenty-one municipal law enforcement agencies selected from geographical areas throughout the United States. The response to this survey was very gratifying. The results reflected differences in opinion, however, on the policeman's role in participating with the community in fighting this problem. The Indianapolis, Indiana, Police Department acknowledged the formation of a Juvenile Branch and are aware of the importance of the police role in handling juveniles. According to their opinion the primary function of the police department is law enforcement and the protection of life and property. "Therefore, the juvenile problem includes the participation of every police officer, not just those assigned to a specialized Juvenile Branch, because in practice the great majority of juvenile cases are initially investigated by officers other than members of the Juvenile Branch.[3] "There are few differences in the police procedure of investigation between cases of juveniles and adults. The difference being in the separation of juveniles from adult prisoners and regulating the place of detention and court hearings."[4]

Another viewpoint highlighting the police role in prevention of juvenile delinquency and the need for adult community interest was reported by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, Maryland. "The delinquency cases heard during 1962 revealed two alarming trends. Delinquency cases arising out of assault and robbery increased from 110 in 1961 to 153 in 1962, with many of these offenses during 1962, characterized by vicious and brutal attacks on victims than in previous years. A similar increase arose in delinquency cases involving the breaking and entering of dwelling houses, business establishments, and similar places. There were 436 such offenses in 1961. In 1962 there were 542." The report continues: "The testimony in many of the cases of breaking and entering indicates that a substantial number of these offenses are committed by groups of two, three, and four boys who, according to their parents, police, and school authorities, are chronic truants who roam the streets day and night and frequently are away from home for periods of two and three days at a time. For ten years, this Court in its Annual Reports has urged the enlargement of the Juvenile Protective Bureau of the Police Department. We have pointed out repeatedly the urgent need for a sufficient staff of police personnel trained to deal with youth to be on the streets around-the-clock, to keep an eye on the hangouts and other trouble spots where juveniles tend to gather and to 'round up' juveniles wandering the streets aimlessly at hours when they should be home in bed. We have characterized this type of special patrol as insurance, not only against the sporadic delinquent activities of youths but against the development of criminal gangs."[5] Certainly an analytical viewpoint! It recognizes not only the present need for some curb on the immediate problem of the juvenile delinquent but emphasizes the significant preventive corollary as insurance against more serious future criminal offenses.

COMMUNITY ADULT PARTICIPATION

The response of any community to the police officer, poses a great challenge. People today have less fear of but also less respect for authority in any form. Not only are we dealing with reluctant parents, disinterested adults, chronic alcoholics but in many instances with adults who are antagonistic toward the police officer. This attitude is usually the outgrowth of previous actions taken in traffic citations, warnings, apprehensions, etc. The police image is not that of a shining knight in the minds of all people of the community. It is necessary to reach out to the general public and impress the community adult that he and the police have a stake in the effective operation of community program in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Youthful offenders are too common and opportunities for crime are too frequent to be controlled solely by any one agency. Only by working in concert with responsible adults in the community can an effective program of crime prevention be maintained and forcefully administered. To accomplish this, conditions conducive to the development of juvenile delinquency and crime must be curtailed. Activities designed to provide wholesome environment and designed to develop good citizenship must be developed.

One such positive approach was evidenced in the formation of the Junior Deputy Sheriff's League by the late Walter P. O'Neil, of Summit County, Akron, Ohio. Organized originally as a local school patrol detail of 300 rural schoolboys, this organization has developed into "one of the most beneficial programs ever conceived in the field of law enforcement for the prevention of crime—and stemming the ever increasing juvenile crime rate . . . This program is making itself known across the country. Under the sponsorship and promotion of the National Sheriff's Association, successful leagues are in operation in no less than 40 States helping more than a million young boys and girls become better citizens. Practically every

sheriff who ever started a league reports that juvenile delinquency in his county has materially decreased."[6] Although a county project under sponsorship of sheriffs throughout the country, the success of this organization would be questionable without proper community adult participation. Local civic leaders and groups were approached to act as co-sponsors. School authorities were requested to permit the police officials to promote interest in the elementary grades. An active program including training in the handling of firearms, traffic safety, first aid, and modern investigative techniques was organized. Sports, camping trips, picnics and parties helped hold the group together. Parents and community leaders in each area actively participated in organizational activities. No discrimination was made between "good" children and "bad." There were no labels; a willingness to join and participate was sufficient.

The Police Department of Milwaukee, Wisconsin through its Youth Aid Bureau recently reported a total of 42,067 juvenile contacts in 1962. Of these, 8,697 were for outright infractions of the law. To cope with this, they instituted several community programs. With the aid of a federal grant, the Protective Services for Children was established in July 1962. This agency renders aggressive casework to protect children from situations of neglect and abuse. The goal is to provide needed casework in the home without removing the child to a temporary setting such as a Home for Delinquent Children. The Milwaukee County Traffic Safety School has just completed its ninth year in junior driver training instruction. A Bicycle Safety Testing Program was successfully completed with 33 schools and 14 playgrounds participating. In Junior High Schools, a "Student-Police Relations" Program was instituted. A specially trained police officer, in uniform, participates with the social studies teacher at the seventh grade level. "Under the direction of the teacher, the officer spends one class period with each class and attempts to bring the image of a police officer and his role into true perspective."[7] During 1962, forty classes participated; plans for 1963 scheduled about 200 classroom appearances. The purpose of this program was the development of a good, basic, police-student relationship. Admittedly, not all children are easily reached. Consequently a "Hard to Serve—Hard to Reach" program is dedicated to locating groups of young people with negative community goals and to bring them into an agency where the group may be served.[8] In this program, part-time workers are co-sponsored by the Christian Center, Municipal Recreation Department, the Milwaukee Boys Club and State Department of Public Welfare. Other activities include a "Police-Youth Advisory Council," "Police Explorer Post 323 of the Boy Scouts of America," school, home and PTA safety programs. The viewpoint of the Milwaukee Police Department and measure of success of the programs is reflected in a summary of its report: "The concern of citizens for their community and the interest of parents in their children are prime assets in building a better community"[9] The "Dropout" is certainly a prime target for delinquency and poses a threat which can be met and eliminated by a serious thinking, concerned community. "*Social Dynamite, We Waste a Million Kids a Year, Dropout Problem—a Growing Educational Concern Today,* are but a few of the titles of books and articles appearing on newsstands today. America is becoming increasingly aware of the need to conserve an invaluable human resource—namely, our high school youth."[10] The dropout problem with its causes and solution, stem from the home, the school and the local community. What can citizens do within the community to combat this problem? There are various approaches to the solution; each case requires individual study and action. Finding the answer to specific questions such as: "What provision can the community make to aid those who drop out?" "What can be done to encourage the potential dropout to remain in school?" "How are youths obtaining jobs?" "Can we identify the early leaver?", will be the first step towards finding solutions to the larger problem. The Kiwanis Club of Green Bay, Wisconsin, is an excellent example of the role that can be played by local business leaders. Instead of offering jobs to the potential dropout, the club's members asked guidance counselors in the four senior high schools to select the potential dropouts and bring them to a luncheon at the city's leading hotel. Here they are addressed by a representative of the State Employment Service who give the boys and girls reasons for staying in school. A panel including local leaders in industry, an Army officer and the principal speaker then answer questions. The purpose is to influence the youngster to stay in school. By pointing out his limited opportunity without at least a high school education and the much higher earning capacity he can achieve with a diploma, the program has met with great success. Special programs are also instituted for retarded youths on a scaled basis. Partial self supporting projects, pre-vocational programs, vocational training and classes in homemaking, industrial acts and business education are well attended and meet with favorable response.

Adult encouragment is often the only motivation required for a youngster to complete his high school education. Identifying both the youth and his needs in time to be of aid is not easy. Once identified, however, the community adult can render invaluable aid in encouraging individuals to continue in school and if financial aid is necessary, rendering assistance in securing part-time employment. Church groups, youth organizations, neighborhood associations, parent-teacher groups and civic organizations are all eligible and in many instances willing to aid neighborhood programs to combat and control juvenile delinquency. The City of Chicago, Illinois, has established a Commission on Youth Welfare which has related its activities to the Mayor's Committee on Youth Employment Opportunities. The Program Objectives Activities are all on the neighborhood, local community or precinct basis. Since its inception, the Committee on Youth Welfare has been working with community organizations to expand and create programs aiding youth employment. An eight point program is focused entirely on the neighborhood or local community level. Appealing to the community adult, the Commission stated: "A barrier exists between youth and opportunity involving a lack of skills, lack of contacts and communication between the employees and unemployed populations, lack of education, a poverty of social experience and attitudes which are constructive and useful in the work situation and racial discrimination. The building of a community that provides the widest and richest possible opportunity for all its citizens, and especially youth, by overcoming these problems is the goal of not only this Committee but all responsible educational, labor and business leaders. It will be our intention to mobilize community resources to carry on projects designed to overcome these barriers relying to the fullest possible extent on local responsible and personal initiative of leaders in all parts of the city and all walks of life."[11] A most definite appeal to the initiative and responsibilities of community adult cooperation.

In a speech before the annual meeting of the New York State Council of Retail Merchants held in Liberty, N. Y. on 8 October 1963, Governor Rockefeller held out to retail merchants the prospect they will be able to hire teen-age help at

Continued

a pay scale lower that the state minimum wage. He agreed with merchants that more teen-agers would be hired under such an exemption and that this could help curb juvenile delinquency. The attitude of the neighborhood retail merchant emphasizing the effect on prevention of juvenile delinquency is certainly commendable.

CONCLUSION

The opportunities for adult community participation in the prevention of juvenile delinquency are limitless. Unfortunately, the prevailing point of view in an urban area is to remain aloof from the problems of our neighbors. The tempo of life with its incessant demands and challenges isolates the individual and his family from all others. The characteristic of neighborliness doesn't apply here as it does in a small town. "The great problem facing urban centers today is the fact that people live in proximity and not in community."[12]

The need to bring neighbor together with neighbor in a common regard for today's children is urgent and must be heeded. "To most people, 'conservationism' suggests the preservation of forests and wildlife. But in a society rapidly becoming almost totally urbanized, the word has taken on an additional meaning. It now refers to people and neighborhoods. It's no secret that the most serious social problems of our time—delinquency, crime, addiction—are phenomena of the big city. And the forces marshaled to meet them—social services, city planning, public education—can be summed up in the words 'Conservation of Human Resources.' For just as steps had to be taken against the criminal erosion of our forests and wildlife, equally forceful measures are now required if the great metropolis is not to become another kind of wasteland."[13] The means are present, the responsible members of our communities must be alerted to participate in the venture against delinquency. Like many other great forces, an impetus, a form of proper stimulation is needed in the nature of pointing out the relevancy of this threat of delinquency has to all individuals in the community. In advanced cases this can be accomplished by the social worker, welfare center or settlement house. The one individual who is present in the community on a daily basis, without cause of a case study is the uniformed policeman. In his capacity as a law enforcer, he stands out as the one ever present symbol of a human haven for protection against the fears, threats and violences of the city's jungles. There is no other person in the community other than the priest, minister or rabbi who can share this image. It is only natural, therefore, that he play a role in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

A vital need exists for a catalyst between the delinquent, his family and the community. The uniformed policeman, whether a member of a Youth Council, Juvenile Bureau, Precinct Youth Patrolman's Unit, or acting in his daily role of law enforcement is that catalytic agent. It is he who has the opportunity to unite these three into worthwhile projects leading to better citizenship, better communities and a better tomorrow.

MILITARY POLICE CORPS

Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers
The Provost Marshal General

Col Harley L. Moore, Jr.
Deputy, The Provost Marshal General

Col Robert E. Sullivan
Commandant, The Military Police School

OVERSEAS

Command	Provost Marshal
United States Army, Europe	Brig Gen Carl C. Turner
Seventh US Army	Col Edwin N. Howell
V Corps	Col Harold K. Reynolds
VII Corps	Col Andrew J. Eaken
ComZ USAREUR	Col Lewis C. Williams, Jr.
Berlin Command	Lt Col John D. Shanklin
SETAF	Lt Col Lester J. Zucker
US Army Pacific (Ch, PM Div, G1)	Lt Col Henry H. Tufts
Eighth US Army	Col Karl W. Gustafson
I Corps	ColHerbert J. Michau
7th Logistical Command	Col Boyce V. Hawkins
USAR, Southern Command	Col Joseph L. Salonick
USA Antilles Command	Lt Col Eugene R. Hudders
United States Army, Hawaii	Col Paul T. Gerard
United States Army, Ryukyus	Col Leslie A. Arnold
United States Army, Alaska	Lt Col Houston W. Blackledge
United States Army, Japan	Lt Col Ernst F. Liebmann
US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam	Lt Col Arthur F. Driscoll

CONUS

US Continental Army Command	Col Robert E. Richardson
First US Army	Col George P. Miller
Second US Army	Col James K. Watts
Third US Army	Col George C. Williams
XVIII Airborne Corps	Col Lloyd L. McDaniel
CO, 4th Training Regiment (MP)	Lt Col Reginald K. Fansler
Fourth US Army	Col Isaac F. Bonifay
III Corps	Col George A. Bieri
Fifth US Army	Col Eugene M. Orton
Commandant, USDB	Col Elmer L. Slobe
Sixth US Army	Col William C. Curry
Military District of Washington	Col Philippe P. Boas
US Army Air Defense Command	Col Virgil P. Foster, Jr.
US Army Material Command	Col John P. Gillis
US Army Supply & Maintenance Command	Col Henry G. Thomas
Office, Chief of Engineers	Col Merlin C. Kerns
Office, The Surgeon General	Col William C. Smith
CO, MPCDA	Col John A. Alley, Jr.

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In addition, the author wishes to acknowledge the assistance given in the responses of the municipal police agencies of Los Angeles, California; Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Richmond, Virginia.

END

Physical Security USAREUR

By Maj R. D. Wood, Jr, PM Division, USAREUR

One of the most sizeable, but least publicized tasks facing every commander in Europe, is that of physical security. With units of every conceivable type and size being maintained in a constant state of readiness, millions of tons of equipment are in use daily and millions more must, by necessity, be stored for the emergency it is hoped will never come. Vital materiel, ranging from spare parts to nuclear-capability weapons, must be carefully stored, maintained and protected from theft, damage, destruction, and in some instances, from observation. The areas to be secured vary in size from the unit arms room to storage areas spread over thousands of acres. This infinite variety of items and areas to be protected, demanding varying degrees of security, has created a tremendous physical security problem for commanders. The size, complexity, and sensitivity of the present day military installations in Europe have made it vital that physical security be based on a most comprehensive and continuing evaluation of existing protective measures, and an agggressive program to seek means of improvement.

FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

The existing physical security program is built around a framework of physical security officers, designated by their commanders to plan, formulate and coordinate matters pertaining to physical security within their commands. The Provost Marshal, USAREUR, has been assigned staff responsibility for physical security in US Army, Europe. In this capacity, he is responsible for providing technical assistance and advice on policies and procedures relating to physical security. The accomplishment of this mission requires the closest possible liaison with other interested staff agencies, since physical security has a very significant effect on normal planning and operations. Whether it be a guard employment problem involving the civilian personnel or labor service people, a missile site construction problem of the engineers, or a situation involving advanced weapons in the intelligence zone of interest, an effective and realistic solution can be reached only through close coordination and cooperation among all staff sections concerned.

The magnitude of this physical security mission has led to the designation of a physical security officer on the USAREUR Provost Marshal's staff. It is up to this individual to advise, assist, and coordinate on matters pertaining to the physical security of USAREUR installations and activities. To complete the structure of this physical security framework, each major subordinate commander has designated a physical security officer on his staff. These officers share the same type of mission and responsibilities for their commands as does the Provost Marshal, USAREUR, for the United States Army, Europe. They primarily assist their commanders in the successful and efficient performance of their missions through (1) prevention or detection of criminal activities and physical security hazards, (2) detection of physical security deficiencies at installations and activities and the submission of recommendations for appropriate corrective actions.

At the lower echelons, each commander of a post, installation, subinstallation, or activity designates a physical security officer to establish, inspect, supervise, and coordinate his physical security program. It is at this level that all the policies and procedures, determined at the higher headquarters, become realities. Through the diligent efforts and in some instances, good salsmanship, of these post and installation physical security officers, the physical security program assumes its proper stature and becomes an active and effective tool for the local commander.

Invariably, the installation physical security officer, in addition to his already innumerable duties, finds himself involved in another task of sizeable proportions—that of education. In order to achieve any degree of success in his physical security program, he must establish a continuous and forceful physical security education program, which will insure active individual interest in the security program and which will impress on each indvidual that he has a personal stake in this business of physical security.

PLANNING AND SUPERVISION

A detailed physical security operation plan is prepared for each installation or activity by the physical security officer concerned. Security hazards are carefully evaluated in accord-

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ance with their intensity and immediacy. The plan must include statements of policy, responsibilities, organization charts of the security force, and installation maps. To insure the effectiveness of this plan, the security officer is required to make inspections of the physical security operation at varied intervals and at times that will, in the aggregate, cover the entire 24-hour day. As additional means to evaluate the effectiveness of existing physical security procedures, commanders may request unscheduled physical security surveys or inspections to be conducted by military police personnel.

This brings up a key facet of the physical security program —the physical security survey. Through these surveys, the physical security officer takes a hard look at existing security safeguards and procedures, spells out the hazards found, and presents practical recommendations for their elimination or minimization. An additional and highly important service rendered by the survey is that it not only identifies the deficiencies, but also the excesses in the security system. In the realm of physical security, where money and personnel take on a very special meaning, careful scrutiny of existing security safeguards frequently uncovers security measures which are in effect, but are in excess of the degree of security required. Trimming of the fat in this area, while frequently unpopular, serves to balance the proper degree of security with the limited budget.



The initial survey, which is normally conducted by qualified military police personnel, serves as the basis for the installation physical security plan. This survey is complete in every sense of the word. Each physical security hazard is listed with specific recommendations for its elimination or minimization. These security inadequacies are thoroughly illustrated by photographs, sketches, plans, diagrams, guard schedules, or other appropriate documents. Follow-up surveys, which serve to ensure correction of deficiencies noted on the previous survey or to assess compliance with established physical security policies and procedures, are conducted as required, but at least semi-annually.

Great emphasis is placed on physical security surveys and surveying personnel are thoroughly impressed with the fact that their recommendations must be specific, practicable, and based on the degree of security absolutely required at the installation. They are cognizant that the recommendations should be consistent with the mission, budget, facilities available, and the urgency of the situation. With the stringent limitations placed on funds available for physical security, survey personnel must be able to make the frequently fine distinction between that which is indispensable to the mission and that which contributes, but is not indispensable or "the nice to have items."

The intensive use of the physical security survey followed by aggressive command action to correct the security deficiencies found, has produced the desired level of security within USAREUR at minimum cost to the government. With the ever increasing emphasis on savings, these surveys have been fruitful in increasing the effective use of physical barriers and other protective devices, thereby substantially reducing the requirement for guard personnel.

SECURITY FORCES

Quite naturally, a vital element of the physical security program is the security force used. In Europe, this force consists of military personnel serving as unit police or security guards, military police units specifically designated for this type of work, individually hired local wage rate civilian employees, contract guards, Labor Service (LS) guard units, and Civilian Labor Group (CLG) units. These elements have been successfully welded into a highly effective security force, tailored to meet the widely diversified needs of our commanders.

The great bulk of the physical security services performed by civilian personnel, is provided by the members of the Labor Service and Civilian Labor Group guard units. The Labor Service units are composed of Polish and other non-German nationalities to include Albanian, Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian, Estonian, Russian, and Latvian. The Civilian Labor Group units, on the other hand, are composed chiefly of German citizens. The establishment of policy and overall guidance for these units is provided by the Labor Services Division at

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(Above) 1st Lt John R. Weston of Kaiserslautern Post and 533d MP Cpl Larry E. Kelly conduct a security inspection with a contract guard. (Left) Sentry dogs enjoy the modern kennels of the 4023d Labor Service Company (Guard) at Neue Kaserne, Schwetzingen. (US ARMY PHOTOS)

Headquarters, USAREUR. Since the inception of these units in May 1945, they have established enviable records. Distinctively uniformed, organized, and US equipped the men of these units have set and maintained the highest security standards, resulting in a very minimum loss of property. While not military organizations as such, these units have successfully developed a high sense of duty and *Esprit de Corps*, which is reflected in their outstanding contribution to the physical security of installations.

The training program for these units is governed by USAREUR directives and is specifically designed to prepare the guards for their security type misson. A recruit is initially subjected to two weeks of intensive training ranging from interior guard duty to firefighting. After this initial basic training, each guard is then required to undergo four hours of training each month to maintain proficiency. The average monthly cost per individual member of these guard units amounts to approximately $178.73 or a yearly cost of $2,144.76. These figures include payroll costs, employer's share for social insurance, separation and Christmas Bonus, expenses for replacement and maintenance of uniform, and equipment and housing.

The members of these units take great pride in their unit records which boast extremely high ratings in such areas as mess, safe vehicle operation, and operational efficiency. This pride is completely justified, since these highly efficient units have provided the US Forces in Europe with an indispensable security force of the highest caliber for over eighteen years.

Contract guards, which make up a considerably smaller percentage of our security force, have also contributed immeasurably to the physical security program. Approximately 3,000 hours daily of guard service were contracted for during FY 1963 from German firms specializing in this type of service. The average hourly cost for this guard service amounts to approximately 80¢. This cost is higher if the service calls for the guard to be equipped with a weapon or handle a dog. Contract guards are mainly employed on posts that require "watchman"-type services.

SECURITY EDUCATION

Physical security officers in Europe soon find that there is rarely as much money, equipment, and manpower available for security as are desired. Consequently, they have been constantly faced with the challenge of how to make the best of what is available. It is with this problem, that the Military Police Department of the United States Army School, Europe, lends a helping hand.

Under the direction of Lt Col Henry H. Gerecke, the capable instructors of this department conduct training courses of two weeks duration, throughout the year for both military and civilian physical security supervisors. This course is primarily designated to provide specialized training for personnel involved in supervising an installation physical security program, with special emphasis on aspects of physical security as they are applied in the European command. The students receive the most current doctrine in topics ranging from the establishment of exclusion areas to the training and supervision of



guard personnel and subsequently apply this doctrine to hypothetical situations, using realistic mock-ups and other modern training aids. Before the end of the course, each student conducts an actual physical security survey of a nearby installation.

Additionally, a Physical Security Officers Seminar is held annually for the purpose of providing the planners and supervisors in physical security with specialized know-how which will assist them in planning and implementing the measures necessary for adequate security at their respective installations. This week long seminar includes topics covering the entire spectrum of physical security activities with particular emphasis directed at solving specific security problems.

The Commander in Chief, USAREUR, is vitally interested in physical security, whether it be for the soldier's individual weapon or the more complicated and sensitive items designed for modern warfare. The physical security program as established in USAREUR today, has given commanders an extremely effective means of fulfilling their responsibilities in this vital area.

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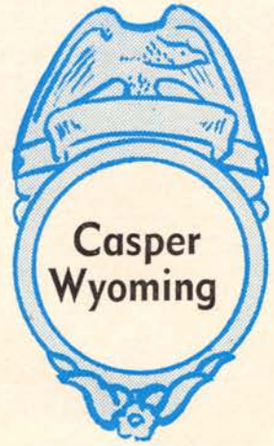
(Above) A guard relief of the 4028th CLG (Guard) of Munich Post stands inspection by supervisor prior to going on duty. (US ARMY PHOTO) (Right) A lone Labor Service guard patrols rows of vehicles and ammunition stockpiled in Europe for BIG LIFT. (STARS & STRIPES PHOTO)

Do It Yourself

In November, 1963, Casper College became the newest member of the growing family of colleges and universities throughout the country which offer college-level law enforcement education in an established curriculum. The college, which derives its name from the city in which it is located, is the largest and most progressive element of Wyoming's system of two-year colleges.

At the helm of this new program are two men who are no strangers to the Military Police Corps: Dr. Tilghman H. Aley, president of Casper College and a long-standing member of the Military Police Corps Reserve, and Maj Arthur L. Trenam, who retired as a reserve officer in 1958 after twenty years of active duty, most of it spent in the Military Police Corps; his last duty station was the Office of The Provost Marshal General.

The Casper program was several years in the making. For a number of years Doctor Aley had been interested in contributing to the recognized need for college level instruction for police officers; as vice president of Mesa College, Grand Junction, Colorado, he had initiated a limited program of that nature in 1960. Sharing Doctor Aley's interest in beginning a law enforcement program at Casper College were Mr. Henry Rolfes, Jr., Casper City Manager, and Chief of Police Paul V. Danigan.



Chief Danigan took over the leadership of his department in 1957 and has been responsible for many progressive innovations. Working with limited budget and personnel, Chief Danigan realized that maximum efficiency in training his men could not be achieved from within the department. When he approached City Manager Rolfes with a proposal that the city look for outside help, Chief Danigan found the city manager, with many years of service as a public administrator behind him, most receptive to the idea. Casper College, a local institution, was obviously the nearest source of such help. In 1960, when the city first approached officials at the college with the problem, the school was not in a position to act favorably. The following year, however, Doctor Aley became president of the college and, with his already established interest in the matter and his acquaintance in police circles, he

responded to the call for help with characteristic enthusiasm.

Over the years, Doctor Aley and Major Trenam had maintained by correspondence an acquaintance which had begun when they had served together at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Doctor Aley queried Major Trenam concerning his interest in organizing the program and his availability, and when an affirmative reply on both counts reached Doctor Aley, the wheels began to turn. A steering committee was organized consisting of Doctor Aley, Mr. Rolfes, Chief Danigan, Mr. David Scott, the Casper City Attorney, Mr. Ernest Sones, Chairman of the college's Division of Vocational-Technical Education, and Major Trenam. The committee accepted a curriculum proposed by Casper College and decided that, to derive maximum benefit from the program with a minimum of inconvenience to the city and members of the police department, the courses would be conducted over a five-semester period with identical instruction to be presented at morning and evening classes.

The curriculum is generally consistent with the law enforcement curricula being used by Michigan State University and other leading schools in the field. Course outlines and areas of study were developed with the cooperation of Professor Frank Day of Michigan State, and Mr. Robert I. Bouck, Special Agent in Charge of the Protective Research Section, United States Secret Service, both of whom offered constructive suggestions. The US Army Military Police School and the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, helpfully provided references to texts and related study materials. Brig Gen Carl C. Turner, Brig Gen Patrick H. Devine, Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat (Ret), and other police officials and law enforcement educators in various parts of the country were of equal assistance by providing valuable guidance and encouragement. The development and orientation of the program were appreciably simplified by all of the expert advice received. The courses of study finally decided upon include: Introduction to Law Enforcement, Rules of Evidence, Criminal Investigation, Criminal Law, Law Enforcement Techniques (review of laboratory and other scientific investigative aids, communications, patrol), Case Preparation and Report Writing, Special Police Problems (juvenile offenders, sex crimes, narcotics, disaster planning), and Police Administration, all of which are three semester hour courses, plus a special two-semester hour course to cover such areas as combat firing and surveillance problems.

Because members of the Casper department would attend classes during off-duty hours, participation in the program was placed on a voluntary basis. Despite this, nearly every man on the force, including Chief Danigan, enrolled. The first semester has been completed and six semester hours of credit have been awarded to each man who satisfactorily completed the two courses involved. Satisfactory completion of the remaining nine courses will result in each man's having earned a total of thirty-two semester hours of credit which, because of Casper College's being accredited by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, may be transferred to any other accredited institution of higher learning.

At its inception, the program was enthusiastically received by civic officials and local citizens of Casper as well as by the participating police officers. In spite of the extra hours spent in the classroom each day, the inconvenience of traveling to the campus during severe weather, and the voluntary nature of the program, the class attendance has held up surprisingly well. The interest of civil police in this type of education was further manifested when three of the six locally-stationed members of the Wyoming Highway Patrol enrolled with the approval of their headquarters at Cheyenne. Additionally, two members of the Natrona County Sheriff's force of deputies have asked to be admitted to the program and are to be enrolled in the second semester. This response to the venture has been most gratifying to those who brought it into being, all of whom join Chief Danigan in his expressed hope that with the aid of this training the Casper Police Department will be one of the most effective and progressive departments in the country.



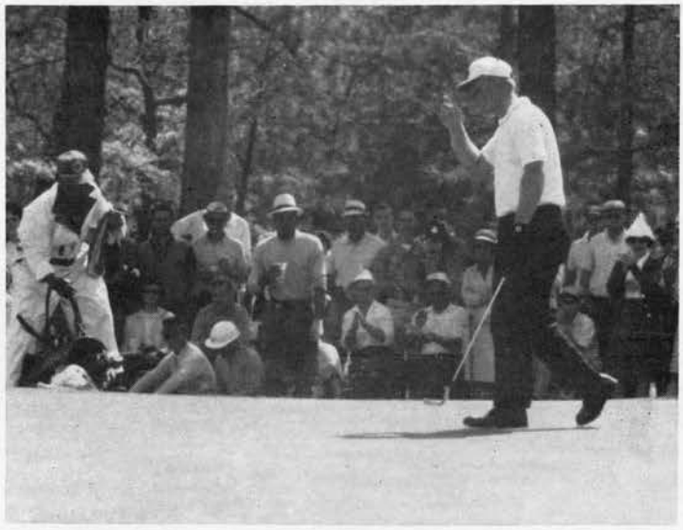
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Nicklaus' 71 Nips IGD Hopefuls

Long-driving Jack Nicklaus, defending champion in the 1964 Masters Golf Tournament, put the squeeze on International Golf Day players with a one-under-par 71 on his first round of play on 9 April. Three days later, however, Nicklaus fell prey to the "nobody wins two years in a row" rule of the Masters and was forced to settle for a second money tie with Dave Marr at 282. Arnold Palmer, Masters winner and IGD target player three times in the past, donned the champion's Green Coat after posting consecutive rounds of 69-68-69-70 for a six-stroke edge over the defender and Marr. Palmer thus became the only player to have won the Masters four times and his 276 was only two strokes off the course record of 274 held by Ben Hogan.

A hole by hole rundown of Nicklaus is a story of long, long drives and 17 consecutive two-putted greens. Only on the 18th did big Jack break the two-putt habit, taking there a three-putt bogie five.

On the 400-yard par 4 first hole, Nicklaus boomed a crowd-pleasing drive that topped the crest two-thirds of the way in and put his second shot to the back edge of the green. Two putts downed him in par. On the second, 555 yards and par 5, his drive cleared the dogleg left. The second shot landed in a bunker lining the left side of the green. Jack blasted clean and two-putted for the par. The first opportunity to go under par presented itself on the 355 yard par 4 third. A second shot ended six feet shy of the pin but the ball was unaccommodating in the birdie attempt and required another tap for a par. Nicklaus drove to the forward edge of the green on the 220 yard fourth leaving a long approach putt that died three feet short of the cup. Another putt gave par. Holes five and six were similarly two-putted for pars. On the par 4,365 yard seventh his approach iron overshot the pin by some 30 feet. The return putt brought groans from the gallery as it passed by the cup a scant three inches. A tap-in was required for the par. On number eight, a 530 yard par 5, the fairway shot dropped in front of the green some 40 feet short. A chip to the green bit and held 20 feet short. The first putt stopped one foot short requiring another short tap for par. On dogleg left number nine the second shot again put Nicklaus on the green but a short first putt left a two-footer and closed out the front nine at even par.



Jack Nicklaus, defending Masters Champion, acknowledges applause of the gallery as he comes onto a green.

Nicklaus follows through on one of his lengthy drives that kept him in top contention throughout the tournament.



On the back nine, the "two-putt fever" continued to plague Nicklaus who later commented that his approach irons were not putting him as close to the flags as he would have desired. The consistent long-driving, however, seemed to partially overcome the difficulties encountered on the putting surfaces.

On number 10, a 470 yard par 4 often termed one of the most challenging holes in the country, a beautifully played second shot ended 15 feet past the pin on the left. The try for birdie again missed by inches and the back nine was begun at par. Number 11 told the same tale, a first putt that slid by the cup on the left leaving a tap-in for par. The 155 yard par 3 12th, a hole that nearly spelled disaster for Jack in 1963, was driven to the back edge of the green. A charging putt went left of the cup and long, requiring still another difficult shot for the eventual par. The even par spell was finally broken on the dangerous 13th. A sharp dogleg left coupled with a meandering stream were easily carried with the second shot coming to rest pin-high on the left edge of the green. This

time, the by now traditional two putts dropped Nicklaus in for a birdie and put him one under par. The tee shot on number 14, 420 yards and par 4, hit casual water on the right edge of the fairway and gave a free drop to drier ground. The second shot carried a series of mounds which hide the flag and stopped 25 feet short on the undulating green. Once more, two putts spelled par. Number 15, a par 5, 520 yarder, fell victim to Jack's lengthy drive and matching fairway shot that carried the green pin-high and some 30 feet to the right. A healthy putt steamed two feet past the hole. The second holed out for a birdie putting Nicklaus two under. Two putts again gave a par on the picturesque little 16th, all water from front of tee to front of green. On the uphill 400 yard par 4, 17th, his second ball rolled to the upper left edge of the green. A quick break in the first putt forced the ball five feet off the cup requiring a tricky recovery for the par. The 18th green, advertised as "treacherous and often requiring three putts," lived up to its name for Nicklaus who arrived in two, kicked the two-putt habit he had developed, took three putts to hole out at bogie five and finished with a one-under 71. The ball at that point seemed almost defiant, rimming the cup on the birdie attempt and rolling three feet past and still stubbornly refusing to drop on the try for par from the shorter distance. While sympathetic with Nicklaus' plight on the 18th, IGD players were partially relieved at not having to post their scores against the 69 that could have resulted with a more obliging green.

The first round score put the defender in a six-way jam for third place at the end of the day with four tied up at 70 and five, including eventual winner Arnold Palmer, sharing the lead with 69s.



Fourth Army Commander, Lt Gen Carl H. Jark (right) posted a net 70 and accepts his prize from Army PM, Col I. F. Bonifay. (US ARMY PHOTO)

Early IGD Reports Shows Possible Increase Over 1963 Program

Preliminary reports from the field indicate that the 1964 International Golf Day program may surpass the record figure of 20,085 established in 1963. Although several areas were hit badly by severe weather and others affected by field training exercises, four of 11 areas already reported had increased their sales in sufficient quantity to compensate for the partial loss in some others.

The number of prize winners is averaging about 10 per cent as opposed to last year's 25 per cent when participants had a more attainable 74 to shoot against.

Local charities, however, will again be the primary winners with 75 cents of each dollar ticket sold, remaining at the local installation. In 1963 the total charity donation world-wide was $15,063. The remaining 25 cents of each dollar covers the cost of prizes and publicity material. Typical of the work done by IGD is an early report from Fort Sam Houston indicating that $375.00 will be turned over to the Boys Club of San Antonio.

The box in the lower left gives total ticket sales of areas reported at press time. Third Army (minus Fort Gordon) lead the army areas first reported. Fort Gordon itself jumped to an early lead among all areas with total sales of 2,325 tickets more than doubling last year's 1,028.

A complete report and breakdown by individual commands and outstanding units will appear in the July issue.

END

PARTIAL CARD

Area	*Players*
First Army	1,160
Third Army	2,289
Fort Gordon	2,325
Fourth Army	1,768
Sixth Army	800
MDW	179
Sandia Base	55
White Sands	55
Puerto Rico	2,000
Picatinny Arsenal	80
Fort Monmouth	117

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS — 1964

NEW AWARDS

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

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

549th Military Police Company, Fort Davis, Canal Zone

PREVIOUS AWARDS

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

Instant Response By Nauheim MPs Saves Life

Three military policemen, Sp4 Larry W. Vorhees, Sp4 Albert Wilson and PFC Gerard J. Verspohl, stationed with the 709th MP Bn's Co D in Bad Nauheim, Germany, have been lauded for their actions which resulted in helping to save the life of John Devens, 21-month-old son of SSgt and Mrs. Raymond Devens.

The incident occurred on February 26 when Specialist Wilson, acting desk sergeant at the Bad Nauheim military police station, received a call from an unidentified woman who said only that her "baby was on fire and dying," and gave "15-H" as her address.

Wilson immediately dispatched patrols to the Bad Nauheim housing area and began checking phone directories and housing area maps. He determined that the location could only be 15-H Grant Avenue.

He then instructed Specialist Vorhees and Private Verspohl to proceed to the address and ascertain if it was correct. When they arrived the two MPs found a small child with its mother. The child, John Devens, apparently had a high fever and a bluish tinge to its skin.

Specialist Vorhees cleared the infant's throat of what appeared to be a collection of phlegm and with the mother they proceeded to the Friedberg Dispensary, five miles away.

Enroute to the dispensary Private Verspohl administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when it appeared the child's breathing had stopped. The breathing was restored to what seemed to them as normal.

Arriving 10-15 minutes later at the dispensary, at Ray Barracks, the child was turned over to Dr. Henry L. Kol, a civilian doctor on duty with he US Forces, who examined John and instructed his aidemen to take the child and mother by ambulance to the Butzbach Dispensary, where the infant was again examined, this time by Capt Glenn Fortini, officer-in-charge.



Sp4 Albert Wilson and PFC Gerard Verspohl visit young John Devens in the hospital after his recovery from a chicken pox reaction. (US ARMY PHOTO)

Captain Fortini diagnosed the infant's illness as a fever convulsion and sent the patient to the 97th General Hospital, in Frankfurt, for observation.

It was determined at the 97th that the child's fever convulsion and temporary lapse of breathing were due to his reaction to chicken pox.

Captain Fortini later commended the MPs for their actions. Doctor Kol told Sgt Robert L. Miller, desk sergeant with the military police station, that in his opinion, Specialists Wilson and Vorhees and Private Verspohl were instrumental in the infant's well-being and that their efforts may very well have saved the child. In a letter of appreciation Dr. Kol said, that "due to their performance of the appropriate and necessary actions at the proper time, the life of the child was no doubt saved."

Vorhees, Verspohl and Wilson were also commended for outstanding performance of duty by Sergeant Miller, who stated that this was only the third time that Specialist Wilson had acted as desk sergeant and that the three MPs actions were exceptional in view of the limited time each had served in the Military Police Corps and the US Army."

Camp Walker Gym Dedicated to Col Louis Mark

The gymnasium at Camp Walker in Taegu, Korea, was formally dedicated and named Mark Gym on March 5, 1964.

Brig Gen R. E. Peters, Commanding General, 7th Log Comd/EUSA Rear delivered the main address and unveiled the 12″ x 18″ brass plaque. The plaque was inscribed: "Dedicated in memory of Col Louis Mark, MPC, 7th Logistical Command Football Coach, died 24 October 1961, Taegu, Korea."

Colonel Mark, who died of natural causes while on active duty in Korea in 1961, was the provost marshal of 7th Logistical Command from August 1961 to October 1961.

In his remarks, General Peters stated, "Our main purpose in being here this afternoon is to dedicate this gymnasium in memory of one of our comrades in uniform who gave a lifetime of service to the United States Army."

Throughout his Army career Colonel Mark displayed an intense interest in sports. He was a physical education major at New York University, and completed post-graduate studies in 1939. During his career he received several additional-duty assignments as athletic officer.

General Peters concluded his remarks by stating, "Those soldiers who selflessly give a lifetime of dedicated service to the Army are heroes in the true meaning of the word. They also give their 'last full measure of devotion.' Such a man was Colonel Mark, the man whose memory we honor today."

Mark Gym was constructed in November, 1963. It is located next to the enlisted billets at Camp Walker. The gym, constructed of cement block and corrugated steel, has a seating capacity of approximately 300 persons.

Immediately following the dedication ceremonies the opening game of the 7th Log/EUSA Rear basketball tournament began.

END

THE POLICE INTERPRETER

By
Lt Howard H. Hirschhorn
550th MP Det, Canal Zone

AN ABBREVIATED PORTRAIT PARLÈ INTRODUCTION IN FOUR LANGUAGES

This article was prepared to familiarize the reader with a vocabulary and terminology skeleton which he might expand to suit his particular needs. The languages represented — English, German, French, Spanish — are probably among those of most use to the general reading public, especially since one of these languages may be the academic, military, or cultural vehicle or *lingua franca* of various nations. The choice of terms was based more upon basic nomenclature than upon the innumerable particular traits found in everyday practice. For example, *helix* of the ear is given, but not "cauliflower" ear. However, Part IV does include some conditions and traits such as *scar, freckles, pregnant,* etc. There are four parts: Part I (several "Immediate" Characteristics), Part II (Head and Face), Part III (The Rest of the Body), and Part IV (Colors, Hair, Sizes, Shapes and Miscellaneous Conditions). The list is meant to serve only as an introduction, although it can be drawn upon for interviewing persons or for reading foreign documents.

PART I

English	*German*	*Spanish*	*French*
Age	das Alter	la edad	l'age
Sex	das Geschlecht	el sexo	le sexe
Height	die Hoehe	la estatura	la taille
Weight	das Gewicht	el peso	le poids
Build	der Koerperbau	la figura, la consitución	le consitution
Race	die Rasse	la raza	la race
Face	das Gesicht	la cara	la figure
Hair	das Haar	el pelo, el cabello	les cheveux
Beard	der Bart	la barba	la barbe
Moustache	der Schnurrbart	el bigote	la moustache
Color	die Farbe	el color	le couleur
Language	die Sprache	el idioma	la langue
Voice	die Stimme	la voz	la voix
Size	die Groesse	el tamaño	la grandeur
Profile	das Profil, die Seitenansicht	el perfil	le profil

PART II

HEAD	*DER KOPF*	*LA CABEZA*	*LA TETE*
Shape	die Form	la forma	la forme
Length	die Laenge	la longitud	la longueur
Breadth	die Breite	la largura	la largeur
Size	die Groesse	el tamaño	la grandeur
FOREHEAD	*DIE STIRN*	*LA FRENTE*	*LE FRONT*
Slope	die Schraege	la inclinación	l'inclinaison
NOSE	*DIE NASE*	*LA NARIZ*	*LE NEZ*
Root, saddle	die Nasenwirzel	la raíz	la racine
Bridge	der Nasenruecken	el dorso, la línea del cabellete	le dos

Continued

English	*German*	*Spanish*	*French*
Length	die Nasenlaenge	la longitud	la longueur
Width	die Nasenbreite	la anchura	la largeur
Base	die Nasenspitze	la punta	le bout
Nostrils	die Nasenloecher	las ventanas	les narines
Septum	die Nasenscheidewand	el tabique nasal	la cloison
Naso-labial fold	die Nasenfalte	el surco nasal-labial	le sillon nasal-labial
Wings	die Nasenfluegel	las aletas	les ailes
EAR	*DAS OHR*	*LA OREJA*	*L'OREILLE*
Helix	der Helix, die Ohrleiste	el hélix, la hélice	le hélix
Antihelix	der Antihelix, die Gegenleiste	el antihélix el pliegue inferior	l'antihélix le pli inférior
Concha	die Ohrmuschel	la concha	la conque
Tragus	der Tragus, die obere Ohrlappe	el trago	le tragus
Antitragus	der Antitragus, die untere Ohrlappe	el antitrago	le antitragus
Lobe	das Ohrlaeppchen	el lóbulo	le lobe
MOUTH	*DER MUND*	*LA BOCA*	*LA BOUCHE*
Corner	der Mundwinkel	la comisura	le coin
TOOTH	*DER ZAHN*	*EL DIENTE*	*LA DENT*
LIP	*DIE LIPPE*	*EL LABIO*	*LA LEVRE*
Thickness	die Dicke	el grosor	l'épaisseur
CHIN	*DAS KINN*	*LA BARBILLA, EL MENTÓN*	*LE MENTON*
EYE	*DAS AUGE*	*EL OJO*	*L'OEIL*
Color	die Farbe	el color	la couleur
Iris	die Regenbogenhaut	el iris	l'iris'
Pupil	der Augenstern, die Pupille	la pupila	la pupille
Eyebrow	die Augenbraue	la ceja	le sourcil
Eyelid	das Augenlid	el párpado	la paupière
Eyelash	die Augenwimper	la pestaña	le cil
CHEEK	*DIE WANGE, DIE BACKE*	*LA MEJILLA*	*LA JOUE*
JAW	*DER KIEFER*	*LA QUIJADA*	*LA MACHOIRE*
NECK	*DER HALS, DIE KEHLE*	*EL CUELLO*	*LE COU*
THROAT	*DIE KEHLE*	*LA GARGANTA*	*LA GORGE*

PART III

THE BODY	*DER KOERPER*	*EL CUERPO*	*LE CORPS*
Ankle	der Fussknoechel	el tobillo	la cheville
Arm	der Arm	el brazo	le bras
Back	der Ruecken	la espalda	le dos
Belly	der Bauch	el vientre	le ventre
Breast (bosom)	der Brust	el seno, el pecho	le sein
Calf	die Wade	la pantorilla	le mollet
Chest	der Brust	el pecho	la pointrine
Elbow	der Ell(en)bogen	el codo	le coude
Finger	der Finger	el dedo	le doigt
Foot	der Fuss	el pie	le pied
Genitals	die Schamteile	los genitales	les génitaux
Hand	die Hand	la mano	la main
Hip	die Huefte	la cadera	la hanche
Knee	das Knie	la rodilla	le genou
Leg	das Bein	la pierna	la jambe
Nail	der Nagel	la uña	l'ongle
Palm	die Handflaeche	la palma	la paume
Shoulder	die Schulter	el hombro	l'épaule
Skin	die Haut	la piel	la peau
Thigh	der (Ober)schenkel	el muslo	la cuisse

English	*German*	*Spanish*	*French*
Thumb	der Daumen	el pulgar	le pouce
Toe	die Zehe	el dedo del pie	l'orteil
Tongue	die Zunge	la lengua	la langue
Wrist	das Handgelenk	la muñeca	la poignet
Vein/Artery	die Ader/ die Schlagader	la vena/la arteria	la veine/la artère

PART IV

COLOR	*DIE FARBE*	*EL COLOR*	*LE COULEUR*
Blond	blond	rubio	blond
Brown	braun	pardo	bruin
Black	schwarz	negro	noir
White	weiss	blanco	blanc
Grey	grau	gris	gris
Red	rot	rojo	rouge
Yellow	gelb	amarillo	jaune
Green	gruen	verde	vert
Blue	blau	azul	bleu
Light (color)	hell	claro	clair
Dark (color)	dunkel	oscuro	foncé
HAIR	*DAS HAAR*	*EL PELO, CABELLO*	*LES CHEVEUX*
Straight	glatt	lacio	plats
Curly	lockig	rizado, crespo	bouclés, frisés
Wavy	wellig	ondulado	onduleux
SIZE	*DIE GROESSE*	*EL TAMAÑO*	*LA GRANDEUR*
Average	durchschnittlich	mediano, regular	moyenne
Large / small	gross / klein	grande / pequeño	grand / petit
Long	lang	largo	long
Short (height)	klein	bajo	petit
Short (length)	kurz	corto	court
Tall	gross	alto	grand
SHAPE	*DIE FORM*	*LA FORMA*	*LE FORME*
Round	rund	redondo	rond
Flat (tened)	platt, flach	plano, aplastado	plat, aplati
Pointed	spitzig	puntiagudo	pointu
Square	viereckig	cuadrado	carré, à angle droit
Oval	eifoermig	oval(ado)	ovale
Triangular	dreieckig	triangular	triangulaire
ASSORTED TERMS	*VERSCHIEDENE AUSDRUECKE*	*TÉRMINOS VARIADOS*	*DIVERS*
Amputated	amputiert	amputado	amputé
Bald (headed)	kahlkoepfig	calvo	chauve
Blind	blind	ciego	aveugle
Crippled	krueppelig	cojo	boiteux
Deaf	taub	sordo	sourd
Freckles	die Sommersprossen	las pecas	les taches de rousseur
Mute	stumm	mudo	muet
Obese, fat, stout	dick, beleibt	gordo, corpulento	gros, corpulent
Pockmark	pockennarbig	picado de viruelas	grêlé
Pregnant	schwanger	encinta	enceinte
Scar	die Narbe	la cicatriz	la cicatrice
Skinny, lean, gaunt	mager	flaco, magro	decharné, maigre
Tattoo	die Taetowierung	el tatuaje	le tatouage
Wrinkled	runzelig	arrugado	ridé

This is only an introduction, and an invitation to prepare your own, personal, working outline of terms. In conjunction with any list of terms, it is good to prepare several basic request-type or interrogatory sentences or phrases. The following are some suggestions:

Please show me_____.
Like this?
Please point.
Please write it.
Can you draw it?
Can you describe it?

GOOD LUCK VIEL GLUECK BUENA SUERTE BONNE CHANCE **END**

THE READING TABLE



Modern Guerrilla Warfare edited by Franklin Mark Osanka, The Free Press of Glencoe, copyright 1962, 519 pages. Editor Osanka puts together a collection of 37 individual pieces on guerrilla and counter-guerrilla warfare and brings them into focus with world-conquest planning of the Communist bloc.

Osanka, a former marine and long-time lecturer and advisor on counterinsurgency / counter-guerrilla affairs, comes from a field of less than 25 American writers who continued to publicize the danger of guerrilla action during the period after Korea when American military policies were oriented toward "massive retaliation" and were concerned little with the role of the guerrilla.

Today, with the terms counter-guerrilla and counter-insurgency heard in virtually every discussion of military action, *Modern Guerrilla Warfare* provides a one-volume reference library covering Communist Guerrilla activity from 1941 through 1961. Questions and answers for the student and expert alike are put forward in writing free from the somewhat evasive language sometimes seen in reports from officialdom. No punches are pulled and in every instance a bandit is called a bandit.

The book progresses chronologically through nine parts and covers the development and refinement of guerrilla tactics in every corner of the world as they have become evident.

Part One reviews for the reader major historical achievements of guerrilla movements and lightly covers the transition of the subject into World War II. Part Two deals primarily with guerrilla actions in the Soviet Union, pointing out vividly the successes of the Russian partisan movement during the German occupation.

Parts Three and Four swing to Asia and the Pacific for an exploration of the Chinese Reds under Mao Tse-tung and the Huk campaign in the Philippines. In Part Three, Edward L. Katzenbach discusses step by step the Mao strategy for Chinese conquest.

Part Five reverts to Greece during the years 1946 to 1949 with two discussions of the counter-guerrilla campaign there.

Parts Six and Seven cover in detail the critical periods in the Southeast Asian nations of Indochina, Laos, and Vietnam and the highly successful British operation in freeing Malaya of the guerrilla threat.

Part Eight comes close to home with a study of Castro's takeover in Cuba and a presentation of "Che" Guevara's *La Guerra de Guerrillas*. Also covered is a discussion of how 130,000 FLNs brought home the lessons of guerrilla war to 500,000 French troops in a five-year struggle.

An equally valuable portion of the book is then given over to an extensive bibliography—as complete and practical a compilation as any researcher could desire.

Police Organization and Management (Second Edition) by V. A. Leonard, The Foundation Press, Incorporated, Publishers, copyright 1964, 459 pages. Since 1951, Doctor Leonard's First Edition of Police Organization and Management has served the police profession as a basic textbook, useful both to the police academy student and to the seasoned police executive.

The 13 years since publication of the First Edition have brought countless changes in the police profession stemming from sociological, economical and governmental patterns and philosophies developed during those years. The Second Edition modernizes those concepts of organization and management still applicable and includes new areas of interest requisite of consideration in molding a police organization to fit into modern America's communities.

Based on the precept that the ultimate gauge of organizational administration is line performance, the volume explores each aspect of administration and then authoritatively relates to the line performance.

Police field expansion studied in the Second Edition includes such practices and theories as: the tactical unit or mobile task force in the approach to emergency situations; metro-planning; preventative psychiatry in the screening of police applicants; state legislation and minimum training standards; the research and planning unit; computer applications to police problems; and pre-disaster planning.

Two most welcome deviations from the trend of police administration writings are apparent. The first is the universality of the volume in considering the entire range of police services from commercial security to the state patrol and the second is its applicability to the smaller department heretofore almost overlooked by organization and management studies.

END

MPA Roundup

COLONEL BUCHER RETIRES AFTER 28 YEARS ARMY SERVICE

Chicago, Ill.—Col John C. Bucher, PM, Hq Fifth US Army, retired after 28 years of service with the US Army. Colonel Bucher, 55, entered the Army in 1936 as a member of the first contingent of men admitted under the Thomason Act as Senior ROTC graduates. Prior to enlisting in the Army, he was employed by the New Jersey State Police. He is a member of the International Assn of Chiefs of Police.

Prior to being assigned to Hqs, Fifth US Army, he was PM, Hq 7th Log Comd, Korea until September, 1961.

He has been appointed by Chicago Police Supt O. W. Wilson as personnel director of the Chicago Police Dept.

Colonel Bucher's awards and decorations include the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.



Col John C. Bucher

TWO RITCHIE MPs CITED

Ft Ritchie, Md.—Letters of Commendation were presented to two members of the MP & Sec Co this week.

Sgt Walter Cook was presented a letter from the Post Commander, Col David B. Nye, commending his many services to the local civilian community. Sergeant Cook has had previous citations for his efforts in training and aiding local police groups and for addressing civilian clubs on various subjects concerning the functioning of the military and its role in Civil Defense.

Another letter went to Sp4 Donald L. Shipley for his fast action on behalf of a fellow dog handler. The handler was attacked while removing his dog from the kennel. At risk to himself, Shipley pulled the dog from the man preventing possible serious injury.

HEIDELBERG DRIVER OF MONTH

Heidelberg, Germany—Sp4 Thomas Cresci, 537th MP Co, is a recent selection for Heidelberg Post Driver of the Month. He was awarded a Letter of Commendation and a silver tie-tac.

385TH SERGEANT MAJOR CITED

Kornwestheim, Germany — The Certificate of Achievement and Appreciation has been awarded to Sgt Maj Robert W. Harris, 385th MP Bn. The awards were presented for meritorious service as sergeant major for PM Activities, US Army Chemical - Biological - Radiological Agency and to the PM Edgewood Arsenal.

He developed and implemented a program which permitted orderly transfer of Chemical Corps functions to newly established agencies and eliminated overlapping effort by centralizing responsibility into a single office which administered the physical security program and provided staff supervision to subordinate installations.



Sgt Maj Robert W. Harris

SAVINGS BOND PARTICIPATION



Seoul, Korea—CWO William R. Baczynski, adjutant of the 728th MP Bn, paints a higher line to show the battalion's new 93.2 percent standing in the US Savings Bond program. The breakdown by company was as follows: Co B, 100 percent; Hq Det, 98 percent; Co C, 94.1 percent; Co A, 92.7 percent; and Co D, 82.6 percent.

MP OFFICERS ATTEND CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE



Canada—Captains Theodore Kanamine (left), US Army MP School, and Leon Rung (center), 504th MP Bn, while in attendance at the Canadian Police College, look over the Royal Canadian Mounted Police museum. Their guides are Sgt Maj William MacRae (2d from left) and SSgt William Pomfret, both of the RCMP's "Depot" Div, Regina, Saskatchewan. The mustachioed mannequin has the uniform worn when the RCMP was known as the Northwest Mounted Police.

26TH POLICEMEN OF THE YEAR



Boston, Mass.—For the first time in the history of the 26th MP Co, Massachusetts Army National Guard, two men have tied for MP of the Year. They are PFC Richard G. Nummela (2d from left) and PFC George F. Rathwell, Jr. (2d from right). They are shown immediately after receiving their MP of the Year trophies from Capt John Meagher (left), Company Commander, and Maj Stanley W. Wisnioski, Jr., PM. Nummela and Rathwell both enlisted together, have consecutive service numbers, did their six months active duty together and attended the MP training together.

SERGEANT PRICE HONORED BY NCOs



Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—MSgt William J. Price (center) receives engraved cigarette lighter from senior NCOs of Fourth US Army upon his departure from Fort Sam Houston to Korea. Sgt Maj Bernard J. Horak, Fourth US Army Provost Marshal Sergeant Major (left) makes the presentation. Sgt Maj Harry Schwartz, Fourth US Army Sergeant Major observes the presentation.

728TH NCO AND SOLDIER OF MONTH

Seoul, Korea—Sp5 Bertram N. Sanders and PFC George C. Coplen were named as the NCO and Soldier of the Month respectively for the 728th MP Bn.

Specialist Sanders is shop foreman at the Hq Motor Pool and Coplen is a member of Co C.

793D "GALLON CLUB" BLOOD DONOR

Nurnberg, Germany—Eight contributions of the most precious fluid in the world earned Sgt Donald Nessen a membership in the blood donor's "gallon club" here.

Sergeant Nessen, a radio operator with Hq Det, 793d MP Bn, received a certificate denoting his membership.

"While many men perform well in the line of duty, your off-duty sacrifice for this worthy cause is most commendable," praised Lt Col Keith L. Monroe, battalion CO. The colonel also commented that the sergeant was "a picture of health" despite his frequent donations.

In addition to the certificate, Sergeant Nessen received a gallon jug, symbolic of his eight-pint donation to the blood bank.



Sgt Donald Nessen holds gallon jug designating him the donor of one gallon of blood to the blood bank.

793D CO ATTENDS STAFF COLLEGE



Lt Col Keith L. Monroe

Nurnberg, Germany—Lt Col Keith L. Monroe, Nurnberg Post PM and 793d MP Bn commander, has been selected to attend the 1964-65 Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia. He is scheduled to relinquish his command this month to rotate to the States to attend the Staff College.

USARYIS SERGEANT MAJOR CITED



Okinawa—Sgt Maj Foster C. Kramer, USA MP Gp, receives the Army Commendation Medal from Col L. A. Arnold, Commanding Officer, USA Military Police Group, and USARYIS Provost Marshal. Sergeant Major Kramer was cited for meritorious service while serving as Post Sergeant Major, Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

MP SPECIALIST ACTS AS GUIDE AT WEST POINT MUSEUM

West Point, N. Y.—When persons outside of the Military Police Corps envision the typical MP they frequently think of the tall, straight soldier at the gate in his white hat and gloves directing traffic and checking passes.

However, this is only one small facet of the MPs. Jobs in the MPs are as varied as any branch of the service, and Sp4 David B. Storer of Bethesda, Maryland holds one of the most interesting and different jobs.

Storer is a guard and guide at the US Military Academy War Museum.

Assigned to the 57th MP Co here, Storer is called upon daily to amplify written explanations on various exhibits and to explain aspects of the nation's oldest military academy.

A graduate of North Salem High School in North Salem, N. Y., he entered the Army in September, 1961 and was assigned to West Point in January, 1962.



Sp4 David B. Storer stands beside case containing the Medal of Honor at the West Point War Museum.

FORT MONMOUTH PM NAMED



Lt Col John T. Hart

Ft Monmouth, N. J.—Lt Col John T. Hart, 20-year veteran of Army military police functions, has been appointed provost marshal here.

Colonel Hart, Deputy PM at this military installation since August 1962, succeeds Lt Col Emmett W. Cox, who has retired.

Before duty at Fort Monmouth, Colonel Hart served three years in Kaiserslautern, Germany as area inspector of the US MP customs units. He had the responsibilities of US military personnel of all areas of Western Germany west of the Rhine River, to include the Saarland and all border crossing points on the French-German border.

Prior to Germany, Colonel Hart attended the Provost Marshal General's School at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Before that, he was provost marshal of Camp Drake in Japan, and operations officer of the 720th MP Bn, also in Japan.

In addition, Colonel Hart was stationed in Korea as an Eighth Army assistant traffic officer.

COLONEL COX RETIRES



Ft Monmouth, N. J.—The Army Materiel Comd's Certificate of Achievement is presented to Lt Col Emmett W. Cox, Jr. (left), for duties as provost marshal at Fort Monmouth. Col Murray A. Little, deputy post commander, presents Army citation to Colonel Cox, who just retired from the Army with over 20 years military service. Colonel Cox has accepted a position in the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office. He served at the post here the past four years, with dual duties later in his assignment as provost marshal for the Army Electronics Comd.

AIR FORCE OSI MAN SWITCHES TO ARMY CID



Ft Clayton, Canal Zone—A former master sergeant with the US Air Force changed both rank and military service. He is WO Franz Joseph Grebner, US Army. WO Grebner, who had been on duty in the Canal Zone with the Office of Special Investigations, District Office 30, now is assigned to the USARSO Provost Marshal's Office. Pictured, from left, are Col J. L. Salonick, USARSO Provost Marshal; Maj P. M. Suess, Jr., Chief of the Investigative Div, USARSO PMO; WO Grebner; Maj Robert R. Hannum, USAF, District Commander for District 30, and Capt Alden Peterson, USAF, of the same office. WO Grebner was presented with the Air Force Commendation Medal as he left to take up his new duties with the Army.

FORMER DEPUTY PM, MDW, CITED



New Orleans, La.—Lt Col Robert Sabolyk (left), Commandant, Loyola University ROTC unit, presents the Army Commendation Medal to Maj John H. Pearson. The major was cited for meritorious service while assigned as Deputy PM, Military District of Washington. He is presently attending Loyola under a Degree Completion Program.

CERTIFICATE HONORS 524TH MP



Ft Shafter, Hawaii—Capt Loren L. Bush, Jr., CO of the 524th MP Co, presents to Sgt Ed L. McKinney a Certificate of Achievement. Sergeant McKinney was recognized for his superior performance as a desk sergeant at Fort Hood, Texas.

MP CAPTAIN EARNS GERMAN JUMPMASTER WINGS

Bad Kreuznach, Germany—Going to German Jumpmaster school could present problems to the American soldier. Capt Perry B. Elder, Jr., 8th MP Co Commander, didn't think the language difficulties were too great since most of the two-week course was practical and there was little actual classroom work. The course was a week longer than Jumpmaster school held at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The facilities both in the classroom and in the "mock-up" were excellent. Jumping started almost upon arrival and each individual had the opportunity to make fifteen jumps.

Among the different procedures one was the German body position, before exiting from the aircraft: the opposite foot was placed forward. The familiar command "check your static lines" find no equivalent in German. Rigor checking and airplane procedures were constantly checked and the student was graded every day.

The German instructors included Lt Haak who was the officer in charge, Sgt Schulz and Sgt Wittbecker. Both Sgt Schulz and Sgt Wittbecker have represented Germany in international competitions.



Capt Perry B. Elder, wearing the German Jumpmaster wings (at left).

WOOD CONTINUES EFFECTIVE LIAISON WITH MISSOURI POLICE



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—Through quarterly meetings, the MPs here and the Missouri police continue to develop a hand-in-hand working relationship for their mutual benefit. Shown above Lt Col James F. McGowan, PM, and Sgt George R. Knight of the Missouri State Highway Patrol discuss traffic factors common to both as they look at a breakdown of various law enforcement officials in the 44 counties of Missouri for which the post is responsible.

RITCHIE MP COMMENDED



Ft Ritchie, Md.—Sp4 Larry D. Birkla receives the Post Commanders Letter of Commendation from his CO, Capt James R. Barker, US Army MP Scty Co. Specialist Birkla was commended for his part in rescuing a child from a burning building.

DAC HONORED AT FIRST ARMY



Governors Island, New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Dorothy M. Ratigan, clerk-typist in the Administrative Branch, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (Logistics), Hq, First US Army, received a Department of the Army award for "outstanding and sustained superior performance" plus a cash bonus of $100. The citation covered the period of her service with the Transportation Section from August 1962 to August 1963.

McPHERSON SOLDIER OF MONTH



Ft McPherson, Ga.—Maj Gen Daniel A. O'Connor, Deputy CG, Third US Army, CG of Ft McPherson, offers his congratulations to Sp4 Patrick S. Grossi, 91st MP Det (CI) for being selected Post Soldier of the Month recently.

SAN FRANCISCO AFPD MP OF YEAR



Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.—SFC Steven Thompson, Jr. has been named the outstanding San Francisco Bay Area Armed Forces Policeman for the year of 1963. This selection was made in competition with 75 eligible members of this unit, and announced in the form of a letter of meritorious achievement during the detachment's monthly personnel inspection and commander's call. He has been selected as Soldier of the Month on two separate occasions since his assignment with this unit on 23 June 1961, and has earned the Commendation Medal award during his tenure of service in the Army.

MANNHEIM POLICE PRESIDENT HONORED BY USAREUR



Heidelberg, Germany—Police President Dr. Alfred Stuemper of Mannheim was presented a Scroll of Appreciation at USAREUR Headquarters. The scroll which was signed by Gen Paul L. Freeman, Jr., Commander in Chief, US Army, Europe, and presented by USAREUR Provost Marshal Brig Gen Carl C. Turner, acknowledged the highly effective assistance and cooperation with the provost marshal and military police of the US Army, Europe, in the field of law enforcement rendered by Dr. Stuemper. The scroll citation indicated that "Doctor Stuemper contributed greatly to joint German-American police operations at all echelons." Under his guidance, these joint operations provided superior police service to both civilian and military communities, and contributed significantly to German-American relations.

502D MPs DISPLAY CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS



Ft Hood, Tex.—Maj Gen Edwin H. Burba, 2d Armored Div Commander, talks with the division color guard decked out in uniforms of the Continental US Army. The uniforms were purchased with the proceeds of a record by the 2d Armored Div Band and Chorus and the men made the debut in them at a division review before Christmas. The men are from the Hell On Wheels Division's 502d MP Co and are (left to right): Cpl Jimmy D. Wells, Sp4 William E. Patterson, Sgt Frank E. Waterman, PFC Larry Peters, Sgt Richard L. Thennis and Cpl Luis Cisneros.

AIRMAN SWITCHES TO ARMY IN KOREA



Hq, I Corps, Korea—James P. Kousoulas, a 12-year veteran of the Air Force, has warrant officer bars pinned on during ceremony at Camp Red Cloud following his enlistment in the Army. He has been assigned to the 19 MP Det (CI). Doing the honors are Col Herbert J. Michau (left), I Corps (Group) Provost Marshal, and Capt Edward C. Bigley, Chief, Criminal Investigation Div.

KOREANS DEMONSTRATE JUDO IN ATLANTA



Atlanta Army Depot, Ga.—Korean judo experts J. H. Song and K. O. Min pause for picture just before staging judo demonstration for military men at Atlanta Army Depot. Others are (left to right): Lt Col Jack B. Richmond, Depot Provost Marshal; O. W. Purvis, Chief, Security Police; O. J. Bernardy, Depot Sergeant Major. Mr. Song teaches judo in Atlanta and Mr. Min is attending Oglethorpe University, Atlanta.

GENERAL BUTCHERS VISITS 11TH AIR ASSAULT MP COMPANY

Ft Benning, Ga.—Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers, Army Provost Marshal General, visited the 11th Air Assault Div and the 11th MP Co.

Maj Hugh H. Riddle, 11th Air Assault provost marshal, and 1st Lt John F. Couture, commander, 11th MP Co, welcomed the chief of military police and briefed him on the Air Assault concept and the role performed by the military police. A film made of members of the division gave a practical look at the ideas in action. During the briefing, Sp4s Russel R. Granger and Walt G. Wellborn, military policemen, demonstrated the "Swiss Seat" and the newly designed "Sky Genie" used by the military police company in rappelling.

The highlight of the provost marshal general's visit to the 11th Air Assault was a rappelling exercise conducted by members of the 11th MP Co, led by Sgt Mark Sierra, a company squad leader and Ranger.

The squad consisted of Sgt Donald Smoulcey, Sp4s Robert Woods, James Holcombe, Carroll Israel and Elmer Albaugh, PFCs Ronald Wolski and Brian Shaughnessy, and Pvt Kenneth Poag.

The military police squad demonstrated the newest device in rappelling, the "Sky Genie," and rappelling techniques employed by the division.

716TH SERGEANT COMMENDED



Ft Dix, N. J.—SSgt Donovan R. Donner, operations sergeant of the 716th MP Bn, receives the Army Commendation Medal from Lt Col William A. Herring, battalion CO. Sergeant Donner has been reassigned to the 24th Inf Div, Germany.

11TH AIR NCO AWARDED ACM

Ft Benning, Ga.—The top enlisted man of the 11th MP Co, 1st Sgt Ralph R. Miller, received an Army Commendation Medal.

Sergeant Miller was cited for meritorious service as first sergeant of the 15th MP Co, Fort Carson, Colorado.

The citation read, "Sergeant Miller performed his duties in a truly outstanding manner, displaying consistent devotion to duty and positive leadership. Sergeant Miller's knowledge of his field contributed materially to his company's success. He devoted many extra hours to the advanced individual and basic unit training in his company during the division's rapid build-up after activation in early 1962."

WARRANT AWARDED ACM



New York, N. Y.—WO, W-1 Clarence V. Monticello (right), 10th MP Det (CI), receives a First Oak Leaf Cluster Certificate to the Army Commendation Medal from Maj James C. Miller, PM, Ft Jay. WO Monticello received the award for service as a criminal investigator, 25th Infantry Div, Hawaii.

ALASKA COURTEOUS DRIVER



Ft Richardson, Alaska—"Courteous drivers are safe drivers," Lt Col Ivan C. Nelson (left) said. Colonel Nelson, US Army, Alaska, Support Comd PM, presents the Courteous Drivers honors to Sp5 Gary W. Burns of the 64th Field Hospital. Specialist Burns, a medical equipment repairman, was selected from the post's more than 12,000 drivers for his courteous driving habits.

SAN FRANCISCO AFPD MAN FINISHES POLICE COURSE



Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.—Radarman 1st Class Vernon L. Bennett was awarded a certificate of successful completion of the 12-week course at the San Francisco Police Academy. RD3 Bennett finished among the top ten in a class of 43 students. The course included procedures of search and seizure, criminology, laws of arrest, and police science. He is a member of the Armed Forces Police Det. here.

THREE 793D MPs CITED FOR HEROIC ACTION



Quick-thinking team of Commendation Medal winner A/Cpl Charles L. Pilcher (center) and letter award recipients PFC Joseph E. Tuggle (left) and Sp4 Dennis D. Metzger exchange congratulations following citation.

Nurnberg, Germany—Disregard for his own personal safety and split-second initiative has earned MP acting corporal Charles L. Pilcher the Army Commendation Medal.

Pilcher, presently serving with Co A, 793d MP Bn was decorated by Lt Col Keith L. Monroe, battalion commander, for his exploits when called upon to investigate a fire report in Furth's Kalb community.

Arriving on the scene, the quick-thinking MP insured that the fire department had been alerted and then made a room to room search of the burning apartment to be positive no one remained in the blazing quarters.

He next posted Sp4 Dennis D. Metzger and PFC Joseph E. Tuggle to direct arriving firefighters and then returned to the inferno in an attempt to extinguish the fire himself. Failing to do this, Pilcher took steps to impede the progress of the blaze.

"Your actions limited the fire damage to $500," explained Colonel Monroe to the lauded military policeman.

"Had you not acted with the speed and initiative you displayed, lives may have been lost and some 19 apartments completely devastated."

Both Metzger and Tuggle were awarded commendation certificates for their part in the action.

ANTILLES MP OF THE MONTH



Ft Brooke, Puerto Rico—Sp4 Kenmore G. Spates of the 542d MP Co, received a Letter of Commendation and a night-stick for his selection as MP of the Month here.

TURKISH POLICE DIRECTOR VISITS MEADE



Ahmet Demir (right), General Director of Turkey's National Police Force, and Fred S. Douglas (left), US Treasury Dept Deputy Director of Law Enforcement, prepare to take off in helicopter with CWO David W. Hipp, 35th Arty Bde.

Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Ahmet Demir, Turkey's equivalent of J. Edgar Hoover, was the guest of Lt Col Myron L. Brewer, Fort Meade Provost Marshal, during a one-day visit.

The Turkish police official was in the United States on a six-week observation tour of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. Mr. Demir visited New York, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Antonio and Washington, D. C., to observe the bureau's offices in operation.

During his Fort Meade visit, he observed the Army's military police and criminal investigation activities.

Mr. Demir capped his tour with a 45-minute helicopter ride, covering an area from Friendship International Airport down the Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis and back to Fort Meade's Tipton Army Airfield. This was his first helicopter ride.

SANDIA SOLDIER OF QUARTER



Sandia Base, N. M.—PFC Richard R. Macomber, clerk of the MP Comd message center, receives a certificate designating him as the Sandia Serviceman of the Quarter from Col J. F. Hagan, XO of the base. Macomber also received a plaque and various gifts from the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

SETAF SERGEANT HONORED



Verona, Italy—MSgt Charles L. Hascall, Operations Sergeant, SETAF PM Div, receives the Army Commendation Medal from Lt Col Philip A. Cibotti, Jr., CO of the garrison here. The sergeant was cited for meritorious service while assigned to US Army Garrison, Ft Sheridan, Illinois.

TRAFFIC CONTROL OFFICER FOR KENNEDY FUNERAL CITED



Washington, D. C.—Capt Gordon N. Moody, is presented with a Special Certificate of Appreciation from Maj Gen Philip C. Wehle, Commanding General, Military District of Washington, for performance of duties incident to the State Funeral of President John F. Kennedy. Making the presentation is Col Horace E. Townsend, Post Commander. Captain Moody was cited for his services and support as assistant traffic control officer at Saint Matthew's Cathedral.

SENECA MP OF THE MONTH



Seneca Army Depot, N. Y.—Capt Robert F. Tambling (right), CO of the MP Scty Co here congratulates Sp4 Willie P. Cutts on his selection as MP of the Month. Also congratulating the outstanding soldier is 1st Sgt Thomas C. Ricks.

"OPERATION LIFEGUARD" AT FORT SILL



Sp5 Jerome D. Smith, Jr. and Sp4 Jake Worshim of the 546th MP Co Motorized Patrol stop a motorist in connection with "Operation Lifeguard" at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

ASSISTANT XO OF OPD DIRECTOR PROMOTED



Washington, D. C.—Maj Gen Arthur S. Collins, Jr., Director of Officer Personnel, Office of Personnel Operations, extends his congratulations to Zane V. Kortum who was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Colonel Kortum is Assistant XO to the Director, OPD.

385TH SOLDIER OF MONTH

Kornwestheim, Germany — Cpl James F. Massey of Co B, 385th MP Bn, was a recent choice for Soldier of the Month here. Corporal Massey was presented with an engraved certificate and a three-day pass for his selection by battalion commander Lt Col Carrol D. Billmyer, Jr.

SEVEN EUSA PERSONNEL HONORED BY KOREANS



Seoul, Korea—Seven Eighth US Army MP officers were presented Letters of Appreciation recently by ROK Minister of Health and Social Affairs Dr. Chu Byung Pak at ceremonies in Seoul. Receiving the certificates were Col Karl W. Gustafson, Eighth US Army Provost Marshal; Lt Col Delos E. Keelan, 1st Cavalry Div PM; Lt Col William Merlo, 7th Infantry Div PM; Maj Joseph E. McCarthy Chief, Investigations, Eighth Army PMO; CWO Robert L. Berry, Investigator, Eighth Army PMO; CWO James W. Keefe, Investigator, 1st Cav Div; and WO Rex Schultz, Investigator, 7th Infantry Div. They received the awards for outstanding contributions toward the improvement of public health administration in Korea. Minister Pak praised the recipients for their keen interest in the eradication of narcotics in localities where United Nations troops are stationed. Present at the awards ceremony (from left, first row) CWO James W. Keefe; Col Karl W. Gustafson; Dr. Chu Byung Pak; Byung Soa Chun; Kwang Sup Ko; and CWO Robert L. Berry. (From left, back row) Lt Col Delos E. Keelan; Lt Col William Merle; Maj Joseph E. McCarthy and WO Rex Schultz.

Ft Sill, Okla.—In an effort to curb the rapid increase of serious motor vehicle accidents in the State of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Highway Patrol has put into effect a safety program known as "Operation Lifeguard."

In this program the Statistical Accident Records Div of the State of Oklahoma will furnish the major causes of serious accidents to the Highway Patrol stations and in turn the Patrol will concentrate on these types of violations in an effort to cut down the number of serious accidents. During each of the different phases designated by code words such as red dog, short cut and jet fire one particular hazardous moving violation will be the subject of selective enforcement.

Fort Sill Provost Marshal, Lt Col James L. Melloh, has pledged his whole hearted support to this program. All military police patrols at Fort Sill have been briefed on "Operation Lifeguard" and will be cooperating with the Oklahoma Highway Patrol and other law enforcement agencies in this accident preventions program.

FORT LAWTON WARRANT CITED



Ft Lawton, Wash.—CWO Norman A. Matzke is presented the Army Commendation Medal by Maj Gen W. C. Garrison, CG of X Army Corps and Fort Lawton. The presentation was made for meritorious service as CO of the 21st MP Det (CI) and Assistant PM of Ft Lawton. CWO Matzke has been reassigned to the Army Language School prior to an overseas assignment.

SPORTS

Hi - Lites

SECURITY OFFICE TOPS KILLEEN BASE BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIP



Killeen Base, Tex.—"The Spooks" representing the Intelligence and Security Office are the winners of the Killeen Base Men's Open Handicap Bowling League. Lt Col Norman L. Holland (far left) presents trophies to the winning team members who are (from left) Donald L. Bryan, Oran A. Gulland, Curtis D. Fish, John Archer, Jackie D. McClain, Jerry Elledge, and Lyle B. Sowers.

MPs TAKE CAGE CHAMPIONSHIP AT ARLINGTON HALL STATION



Arlington Hall Station, Va.—The USASA MP Co clinched the first place trophy in a play-off game with the Air Force Team (AFIC). Both teams went into the play-offs with a 12-4 record. The championship was won by the MPs with a 85-74 score. The team members are from left to right, first row: Sp4 Bill G. Tennison, PFC Jack D. Bolyard, PFC George D. Jones, and PFC Gerald B. Lee; second row, Commanding Officer Capt Richard W. Evans, III, Sp4 Robert T. Zullo, Sp4 Conrad A. Rougeaux, Pvt David L. DeBroka, Cpl Richard A. Yocum, and (Coach) SSgt Ralph L. Marston; third row, PFC Thomas Comuntzis, Sp4 Michael J. Bradley, PFC Thomas E. Scoggins, and Sp4 LeRoy W. Chase. Other players not present; Sgt David A. Gower, Cpl Hunter M. Valentine, and PFC John F. Karoscik. A most valuable player award was presented by Captain Evans to Pvt David L. DeBroka.

720TH WINS III CORPS MATCH



Ft Hood, Tex.—The 720th MP Bn took the first place in the III Corps and Ft Hood small bore rifle and pistol matches. SFC Dent Rohrbough, Co B, is receiving the first place team match trophy from battalion commander Lt Col Albert R. Escola.

1ST MPs SWEEP RILEY PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP



Ft Riley, Kans.—The 1st MP Co, 1st Infantry Div, won the Fort Riley Service Pistol Championship recently in post competition. Pictured with their trophies are (left to right) Sp4 William P. Copeland, Sp4 Ronald J. Pataky, the company commander Capt John L. Mentor, 1st Sgt William H. Mayer, Sp4 Richard D. Meggison, and SSgt Gordon E. Parker.

WINNERS OF USAMPS COMMANDANT PISTOL MATCH



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Col Homer E. Shields (right), Asst Commandant, US Army MP School, presents awards to the winners of the Commandant's Pistol Match. The winners are (from the right) 1st Lt Lawrence H. Chetwood, first place; Capt Peter Slusar, second place; and SFC James D. Montgomery, third place. Captain Slusar is CO of Hq Co, USAMPS, and Lieutenant Chetwood is the XO. Sergeant Montgomery is chief clerk at school headquarters.

MPA Sports Special

MP School Faculty and Students Compete for Broken Putter Award

As a warmup to International Golf Day, the staff and faculty of the US Army MP School competed against the MP Officer Career Course students to decide who would be the first to win the newly conceived Broken Putter Award. It is intended that this award be made annually to the winning team of golfers at the school.

The Broken Putter Award was conceived and developed by Lt Col William H. Schultz and Maj William R. Hutchison. It is their hope that the Broken Putter Award tournament will add to the already high degree of competitive spirit connected with IGD.

To insure that all personnel involved have an equal opportunity to make a contribution to their teams, the Callaway Handicap System is used. It is intended that regardless of the winner, the award will remain in Hurley Hall, the traditional home classroom of the MPOC course.

This year's tournament was a close match with only eight strokes separating the two teams. The younger officers of the MPOC course walked off with the award.

In addition to the Broker Putter Award itself, awards were made for individual excellence. Individual awards went to Maj Carl Knowles for low net faculty; Capt James Vanzee for low net student; Maj Joseph Zaice for runner-up faculty; Capt Bernard Friend for runner-up student; Lt Col Harold Schwiebert and Maj Alvin Hall for third place faculty tie; and Capt Richard Hintze, third place student.

Capt Charles Hererra accepted the award on behalf of the MPOC team from Col Homer E. Shields, School Asst Commandant. Awards for individual excellence were made by Col Henry Gibson, Director of Instruction.



Above photo, Lt Col William H. Schultz (left) and Capt Charles Hererra display Broken Putter Award before tournament play. Fourteen staff and faculty officers and 14 MPOC students played in this year's tournament.



Photo at left, six of the MPOC team practice putting before Broken Putter Award competition.

Worldwide Support Given International Golf Day

Around the entire free world wherever weather permitted, people participated in International Golf Day 1964.

As in past years, excellent support was given IGD by Army Commanding Generals, the Army Provost Marshals, as well as post and unit commanders and their men. From Seoul to Berlin, military policemen helped continue the success of IGD by selling tickets and boosting this worthwhile event which yearly benefits dozens of charities.

Shown on this and the next page are but a few of the many photographs received by the Military Police JOURNAL which testify to the support rendered. It is such support which has made IGD an ever growing event which each year has surpassed the previous one.

While the photos feature almost exclusively military personnel, IGD has become a regular event for civilians as well. Each year the civilian participation in IGD has grown.

Many commands have created special unit tournaments in which their personnel boost IGD.

Again as in past years, the area and local IGD coordinators kept the event at an all time high level of participation.

Stuttgart Post, Germany



COLD WEATHER PRACTICE. Col George P. Nichols, Stuttgart Post Commander, prepares for IGD tourney.

Fort Shafter, Hawaii



US Army Pacific CG, Gen James F. Collins, gives support to IGD. PFC Lester C. McDonald, 524th MP Co. presents ticket to the general.

Fort McPherson, Ga.



Mrs. Joan S. DuBose, 91st MP Det stenographer, presents ticket to Lt Gen Albert Watson II, CG, Third US Army.

Zama, Japan



2d Lt Daniel K. Branda, USARJ PMO Operations Officer (left) and Sp4 Robert F. Harris present IGD scorecard to Maj Gen Chester W. Clark USARJ Commander.

Fort Brooke, Puerto Rico



Sp4 Robert Langford (left) and Sp4 Mark Sevak kick off IGD in Puerto Rico by selling first ticket there to Brig Gen John W. Dobson, Antilles Commander.

Fort Monroe, Virginia



Col Robert E. Richardson (center), CONARC PM, purchased first Ft Monroe ticket for IGD from Capt. R. J. Parini (left) and Lt Col Milton S. Marcus, Deputy PM.

YOUR MOVE

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in DA Special Orders 65 through 85.

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col
(RA)
Anthony E. Pappa (83)

Lt Col/Col
(AUS)

Edwin R. Cooley (67)
Melford M. Wheatley (80)

Maj/Lt Col
(AUS)
George K. Hansen (72)
Zane V. Kortum (79)

Capt/Maj
(RA)
William G. Trigg (78)

Capt/Maj
(AUS)
John D. Corey (71)
Thomas G. Irwin (82)
Herbert K. Wolbert (66)

1st Lt/Capt
(RA)
Ronald M. Lucas (71)
William D. Reidy (76)

1st Lt/Capt
(AUS)
Barry B. Billings (80)
Donald B. Jackson (68)
Francis X. Krahe (80)
Larry C. Payne (72)

W-3/W-4
(AUS)
Robert D. McKay (83)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

1st Lt Robert H. Fahringer to USAOSREPLSTA, Ft Dix, N. J. for further asg to USAREUR (Germany). (71)

1st Lt Paul H. Johnson to USAOSREPLSTA, Ft Dix, N. J. for further asg USAREUR (Germany). (82)

1st Lt Theodore P. Konkle to USAOSREPLSTA, Ft Dix, N. J. for further asg USAREUR (Germany). (71)

CHANGE OF STATION

Lt Col William H. Brandenburg from Ft Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D. C. to USAREUR (Germany). (66)

Lt Col Victor F. Lindblom from Washington, D. C. to USA Elm JUSMAG Philippines, APO 928, San Francisco, Calif. w/orien approx 4 wks at MAI, Arlington, Va. (80)

Lt Col Milton S. Marcus from Ft Monroe, Va. to USAREUR (Germany). (81)

Lt Col Jack B. Richmond from Atlanta Army Depot, Ga. to USAARMC, Ft Knox, Ky. (78)

Maj Robert N. Anderson from Santa Barbara College, Calif. to USAREUR (Germany). (71)

Maj Mervin W. Drier from San Francisco, Calif. to USAREUR (Germany). (71)

Maj Marion M. Glover from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. to USATC, 4th Tng Regt (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga. (70)

Maj George K. Hansen from Norfolk, Va. to USA Elm DSA, Cameron Sta, Alexandria, Va. (65)

Maj Robert N. Hulley from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to OPMG, Washington, D. C. (83)

Maj Guy M. Huskerson, Jr. from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to DA Pers Mgt Teams Washington, D. C. for dy w/DA Pers Mgt Team (Central Area) DoD Mil Pers Rec Cen, St. Louis, Mo. (85)

Maj Donald C. Lee from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to USAREUR (77)

Maj Anthony R. Lentini from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to OCLL, Washington, D. C. (83)

Maj Robert M. O'Malley from Ft Myer, Va. to USAREUR w/TDY 14 wks fpur atnd MP Off Career Crs at USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (70)

Maj Troy W. Scearce from New York, N. Y. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (72)

Maj Bill Solley from U. of Akron, Ohio to USAREUR (Germany). (71)

Maj Carl J. Trim from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to USARMIS, Venezuela. (73)

Maj Frank D. Turner, Jr. from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to OPMG, Washington, D. C. (83)

Maj Donald W. Weindorf from Washington, D. C. to Off Stu Det, HHC, DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. fpur atnd crs in Spanish lang ex 20 wks. (67)

Capt Albert A. Ackerman from Michigan State U., Mich. to ACTIV, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USACAS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (78)

Capt Vincent A. Apruzzese from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Off Stu Det, HHC, DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. fpur crs ex 20 wks. (65)

Capt Joseph A. Barry, III from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Fifth USA Stu Det, Chicago, Ill. w/sta Michigan State U. fpur atnd crs in Police Science and Admin for pd ex 20 wks. (67)

Capt Benjamin J. Bonner, III from Syracuse U. to USAREUR (Germany). (67)

Capt Peter A. Davis from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 720th MP Bn, Ft Hood, Tex. (65)

Capt Ralph B. Dunn, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 560th MP Co, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY Ft Bragg, N. C. fpur MATA crs. (67)

Capt Wilbur E. Ford, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAARMC, Ft Knox, Ky. (65)

Capt Bernard D. Friend from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 101st Abn Div, Ft Campbell, Ky. w/TDY U. of Omaha, Omaha, Nebr. fpur baccalaureate degree for pd of approx 338 days. (80)

Capt Jack S. Hart from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Off Stu Det, HHC, DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey. Calif. fpur crs ex 20 wks. (65)

Capt William E. Heck, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (71)

Capt Richard A. Hintze from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Fifth USA Stu Det, Chicago, Ill w/sta Michigan State U. fpur atnd crs Police Science and Admin for pd ex 20 wks. (67)

Capt Van D. Holladay from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USASWS, Ft Bragg, N. C. (65)

Capt Daniel R. Holt from Redstone Arsenal, Ala. to Stu Det Hq Third USA, Ft McPherson, Ga. w/sta U. of Alabama, fpur atnd crs for pd ex 20 wks. (85)

Capt Gilbert E. Jones, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Off Stu Det, HHC, DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. fpur atnd crs Russian lang ex 20 wks. (67)

Capt Donald L. Johns from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 560th MP Co, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY Ft Bragg, N. C. fpur MATA crs. (67)

Capt Charles J. Karalekas from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Off Stu Det, HHC, DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. fpur crs ex 20 wks. (65)

Capt William G. LeSeur from Ft Bragg, N. C. to USAREUR (Germany). (82)

Capt Everett J. Marder from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Off Stu Det, HHC, DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. fpur atnd crs. Greek lang ex 20 wks. (67)

Capt Edward F. Meskunas from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 560th MP Co, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY Ft Bragg, N. C. fpur MATA crs. (67)

Capt George A. Moore from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Fifth USA ROTC Instr Gp Det 2, XVI Corps, U. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr. (84)

Capt Charles P. Morn from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Spt Gp, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USARIS, Ft Slocum, N. Y. (68)

Capt Everett I. Perrin, Jr. from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to USA Elm USMTMSA, Arabia, APO 616, New York, N. Y. w/orien crs MAI, approx 4 wks, Arlington, Va. (79)

Capt Jacob C. Quickel from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 92d MP Bn, Ft Bragg, N. C. (65)

Capt Warren K. Rees from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Hq USA Elm, DASA, Washington, D. C. (68)

Capt Robert L. Reid, Jr. from Ft Knox, Ky. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (71)

Capt Eugene E. Siegel from Ft Gordon Ga. to 5th Inf Div, Ft Carson, Colo. (65)

Capt Jerome R. Singer from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (71)

Capt James D. Smith from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Engr Dist, Far East, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif. (66)

Continued

YOUR MOVE

Capt Robert C. Stiepock from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USMA, West Point, N. Y. (79)

Capt John F. Thomas from Ft Belvoir, Va. to USAREUR (Italy). (83)

Capt John R. Tomberlin, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to MP Hq and Co B, USA Gar Fld Comd, DASA, Sandia Base, N. M. (70)

Capt Raleigh N. Williams, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Gar, Ft Monroe, Va. (65)

Capt Thomas L. Zane from Ft Gordon, Ga. USAADCEN, Ft Bliss, Tex. (65)

1st Lt John H. Blewett from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA ROTC Instr Gp, Annville, Pa. w/sta Gannon College, Erie, Pa. (84)

1st Lt James R. Crinan from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Gar, Cp Pickett, Va. (65)

1st Lt Motier D. Davis, Jr. from Ft Devens, Mass. to 503d MP Bn, Ft Bragg, N. C. (71)

1st Lt Gary E. Roberts from Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. to USAREUR (Germany). (81)

2d Lt Wallace K. Mount from Ft Riley, Kans. to 560th MP Co, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (74)

2d Lt James A. Sharpe, Jr. from Ft Bliss, Tex. to USAREUR (Germany). (81)

CWO, W-4 Alfonso R. De Andrea from Ft Lee, Va. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (77)

CWO, W-4 Edward J. Jacob from Lexington, Ky. to USAREUR (Germany). (81)

CWO, W-3 Earl E. Ijas from Ft Hood, Tex. to USAREUR (Germany). (82)

CWO, W-3 Kenneth P. Spencer from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to USA Gar Southern Comd, APO 834, New York, N. Y. (71)

CWO, W-3 John T. Sutherland from Baltimore, Md. to USA Engr Dist Mediterranean, Iran, APO 205, New York, N. Y. (68)

CWO, W-2 Andrew Antalosky, Jr. from Ft Douglas, Utah to USAREUR (Germany). (82)

CWO, W-2 Teddy B. Davidson from Cleveland, Ohio to USAREUR (Germany). (71)

CWO, W-2 Geaye Floyd from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to 513th MP Det, APO 33, San Francisco, Calif. (81)

CWO, W-2 Ernest R. Roll from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to USA Gar Southern Comd, APO 834, New York, N. Y. (71)

CWO, W-2 Theodorikus C. Woltjer from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany). (81)

WO, W-1 Francis J. George from Ft Benning, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany). (71)

WO, W-1 Mack Smith from New York, N. Y. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (71)

1st Sgt Algernon P. Belcher from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA MP Co, APO 343, San Francisco, Calif. (78)

1st Sgt James D. Hinds from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to 545th MP Co, APO 26, San Francisco, Calif. (73)

1st Sgt Lonnie W. Patton from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 545th MP Co, APO 24, San Francisco, Calif. (70)

1st Sgt John G. Rivers from Ft Rucker, Ala. to 472d MP Co, Yukon Comd, APO 731, Seattle, Wash. (70)

1st Sgt Freddie M. Sanford from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 385th MP Bn, APO 154, New York, N. Y. (84)

MSgt Willie H. Griffis from Ft Ord, Calif. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USASW, Ft Bragg, N. C. (80)

PFC Richard R. Rehder from Arlington Heights, Ill. to KMAG, APO 102, San Francisco, Calif. (83)

REASSIGNED

Lt Col Hiram E. Daniels from Stu Det USACGSC to USDB, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. w/TDY U. of Omaha, Omaha, Nebr. fpur crs for bachelor degree during pd approx 210 dys. (85)

Maj Gordon D. Rowe from OPMG to ODCSOPS, Washington, D. C. (84)

Capt Orville N. Butts from Stu Det USAMPS, to USACDC MP Agcy, Ft Gordon, Ga. (65)

Capt James L. Vanzee from Stu Det USAMPS, to USATC, 4th Tng Regt (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga. (65)

TRANSFERRED

1st Lt Donald M. Karp from Inf to MPC. (74)

1st Lt Gerald D. Lasater from MPC to Inf. (80)

ORDERS REVOKED

Orders for retirement of Lt Col Joseph J. McGarry (DASO 7, appeared in March JOURNAL) are revoked. (66)

RETIREMENTS

Col Leonard C. Kincaid (67)

Lt Col James R. Bower (74)

Lt Col Edward A. Dougherty, Jr. (81)

Lt Col Herbert L. Key, Jr. (84)

Lt Col Clarence R. Meltesen

Capt Charles E. Damoth as Maj (74)

CWO, W-4, Seth G. Bish (74)

CWO, W-4 Robert F. Rascoe (72)

CWO, W-4 Rex Smith (81)

CWO, W-3 Carl W. Steele (78)

CWO, W-2 Boyd W. Wooten (68)

Sgt Maj Causie Gentry (82)

MSgt Leonard R. Conley (73)

MSgt Edwin A. Hinesh as Capt (67)

MSgt James P. Mezger (70)

MSgt Robert D. Mizer (74)

MSgt Frank P. Naticchia (67)

MSgt Angelo P. Puricelli (81)

MSgt Dimas Vega (68)

SFC John Amandola (66)

SFC Leighton W. Dull (78)

SFC Clarence W. Nuss (74)

SFC Clarence R. Painter (65)

SFC Bernard G. Roach (68)

SFC Leo C. Warren (73)

Sp7 James E. Albritton (78)

Sp7 Clifton F. Smith (68)

Sp7 Dalton W. Stone (79)

Sp7 Robert M. Urdinarrain (67)

Sp7 Leander F. Wick (84)

SSgt Johnny V. Clickner (84)

SSgt Warren L. Massia (78)

SSgt Edward D. Woolard (66)

Sp6 James Bannister as Maj (82)

Sp6 Louis H. Smith (81)

Sp6 John P. Steger (70)

Sgt Leonard S. Crider (72)

Sgt Claude W. Holland (73)

Sgt Edgar W. Jennings (67)

Sgt Virgil P. Keller (68)

Sgt Joseph B. Kirschner (72)

Sgt William A. Pollard (71)

Sgt Joseph Sawyer (77)

Sgt Elgin H. Thaxton (82)

Sgt Donald F. White (72)

Sp5 Gerald J. Wray (79)

MP OFFICER OVERSEAS RETURNEES

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

Lt Col Henry G. Roberts from Germany to Ft McPherson, Ga.

Lt Col Donald A. Synnott from Germany to OPMG, Washington, D. C.

Lt Col Herbert W. Uhland from Germany to Ft Benning, Ga.

Maj Lincoln F. Brigham from Germany to Ft Devens, Mass.

Maj Donald T. Cameron from Germany to Ft Gordon, Ga.

Maj Samuel T. Campbell from Germany to Sacramento, Calif.

Maj Calvin C. Guffey from France to Memphis, Tenn.

Maj John P. Hill from Japan to Ft Meade, Md.

Maj Joseph E. McCarthy from Korea to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj James S. Oliver from Germany to Ft Knox, Ky.

Maj John E. Parks from Germany to Ft Hood, Tex.

Maj Robert Reinke from Germany to Ft Gordon, Ga.

Maj Albert W. Scott from Germany to Ft Gordon, Ga.

Maj Ernest E. Talbot from Germany to Ft Holabird, Md.

Maj Dale Hamilton, Jr. from France to Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Maj William R. Morgan, Jr. from France to Ft Gordon, Ga.

Capt Charles W. Beachem from France to Ft Gordon, Ga.

Capt John P. Dillon from France to Ft Monroe, Va.

Capt Marcellas Durham from France to Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Capt William J. England from Vietnam to Ft Meade, Md.

Capt Arnold F. Harris from France to AHS, Arlington, Va.

Capt Paul G. Hennen from Vietnam to Ft Holabird, Md.

Capt Samuel R. Hull from Okinawa to Dover, N. J.

Capt Frank A. Margotta from Germany to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Capt Leon C. Matassarin from France to Ft Bliss, Tex.

Capt Warren P. Palzer from Germany to Washington, D. C.

Capt John L. Pittman from Korea to Ft Benning, Ga.

Capt William A. Pope from Germany to Ft Benning, Ga.

1st Lt Donald M. Gallagher from Germany to Ft Bragg, N. C.

2d Lt Ronald Strasburger from Germany to Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

CWO, W-3 Andre C. Feher from Germany to Ft Myer, Va.

CWO, W-3 Herbert A. Ruge from Germany to Ft Myer, Va.

CWO, W-3 Joseph R. Brennan from France to Ft Hayes, Ohio

CWO, W-2 Joseph A. Farrell from Korea to Ft Gordon, Ga.

WO, W-1 Cletus O. Behel from Korea to Ft Benning, Ga.

Program Review

The MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL serves to further the objectives of the MPA. The JOURNAL welcomes articles which stimulate interest, describe new concepts and doctrines, and provoke thought and comment. Published first in August, 1951, it has grown considerably both in size and stature. All members of the MPA receive the JOURNAL as part of their membership. The JOURNAL stresses the exchange of ideas, presents imaginative thinking and current developments, and, it recognizes outstanding achievement and items of historical interest. It keeps you in touch with professional opinion as well as with units and activities world-wide. The JOURNAL is a key activity of your MPA.

Annually, the MPA publishes a Roster of Officers and Warrant Officers in the Military Police Corps for the convenience and information of all concerned. The listing is of active duty officers and warrant officers by seniority within grade. Data includes service number, temporary grade and date of rank, permanent grade and date of rank, date of birth, number of months active federal service and number of months active federal commissioned service. A small charge covers the preparation costs of the Roster. Watch the JOURNAL for availability date of the new Roster. The Roster of Officers is a convenience provided by your MPA.

The Provost Marshal General Trophy Pistol Team Match is an annual event conducted to promote excellence in the use of the military policeman's weapon. Fired in 1963 for the first time, the PMG Match was evolved by combining two similar programs conducted in previous years, affording added emphasis to the single match program. The event is world-wide in scope and all service police units, active, reserve and National Guard, are eligible to participate. The awards schedule provides team trophies and medals and certificates for winning teams and individuals. The PMG Trophy Pistol Team Match is another activity of your MPA.

Each year the MPA makes awards available for presentation to the winners of the National Guard Military Police Team Pistol Trophy Match which is conducted by and for the National Guard MP units. The MPA does not sponsor the match competition but does offer the awards to further the professional excellence and readiness of National Guard MP units in the use of handguns. This support of the "One Arm" concept is offered by your MPA.

Annually the MPA awards the Provost Marshal General's Trophy to the outstanding ROTC MPC cadet at the University of Texas, the only school still offering a military police program. This award inspires competition and promotes professional development among future military police officers. It is a program designed by your MPA.

The Military Police Corps Museum, located in the USAMPS Library building, Fort Gordon, is a continually expanding facility. On display are a large number of items representative of the Corps which serve to preserve tradition and illustrate progress. The Museum is a permanent activity sponsored by your MPA.

International Golf Day is a world-wide charity, good will and community relations event sponsored and conducted by the MPA. Participants match golf scores against the first round score of the defending champion in each year's Masters Golf Tournament. Seventy-five percent of proceeds remain at each installation for donation to local charities. The remainder is applied against administrative costs. Some $80,000 has been given to charity in the program's eight years. IGD is another major activity of your MPA.

The Military Police Corps and the MPA are represented annually at two national conventions having direct bearing on the position of the Army and of the law enforcement profession. The first is a four man delegation, two officers and two enlisted personnel, sent to the Association of the United States Army convention. The second is a two man group sent to the annual meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. You and the MPC are represented at these important conferences by MPA members.

In order to promote entrance of highly qualified personnel into the military police, the MPA sponsors an Outstanding Graduate Award which is presented to the honor student of each MP Advanced Individual Training Cycle conducted at Fort Gordon. An objective of the MPA is the enlistment of high caliber personnel into the MPC and the award, sponsored by your MPA, is in furtherance of this objective.

The Military Police Association Award is given for acts of extraordinary heroic achievement performed while assigned as law enforcement personnel. Personnel of all services of the Armed Forces are eligible for the plaque. The award is considered for an act not involving actual conflict with an armed enemy. The act must be evidenced by voluntary action in the face of great danger above and beyond the call of duty. The act must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual above and apart from his associates or from other persons in similar circumstances and be of such nature to bring favorable recognition to the professional service policeman. Awards are made to recognize single acts rather than sustained operations. The award is an important contribution of your MPA.

Efforts by units and individuals in support of the MPA are recognized through two internal awards now offered by the Association. The Unit Membership Award is given to those organizations maintaining a certain percentage of MPA membership based upon the number of law enforcement personnel assigned to the unit. Awards are granted on a calendar year basis. The Top Kick Award recognizes unit first sergeants and acting first sergeants who maintain an 80 per cent or higher membership in their unit during a normal tour of duty for that unit's location. These awards are offered by the MPA in recognition of your support.

MPC 2424

THE GOOD SOLDIER

HE is a patriot, is highly motivated, and has integrity.
HE has imagination and initiative.
HE has a willing spirit, and will never give up.
HE has normal human fears but stays and fights.
HE willingly endures hardship in war and peace.
HE understands his job and his weapons.
HE is versatile and can do more than one thing well.
HE is a team player and, as such,
HE understands the necessity for discipline.
HE promptly and willingly
HE assumes the responsibility of leadership.
HE places country before self.

Can you qualify?