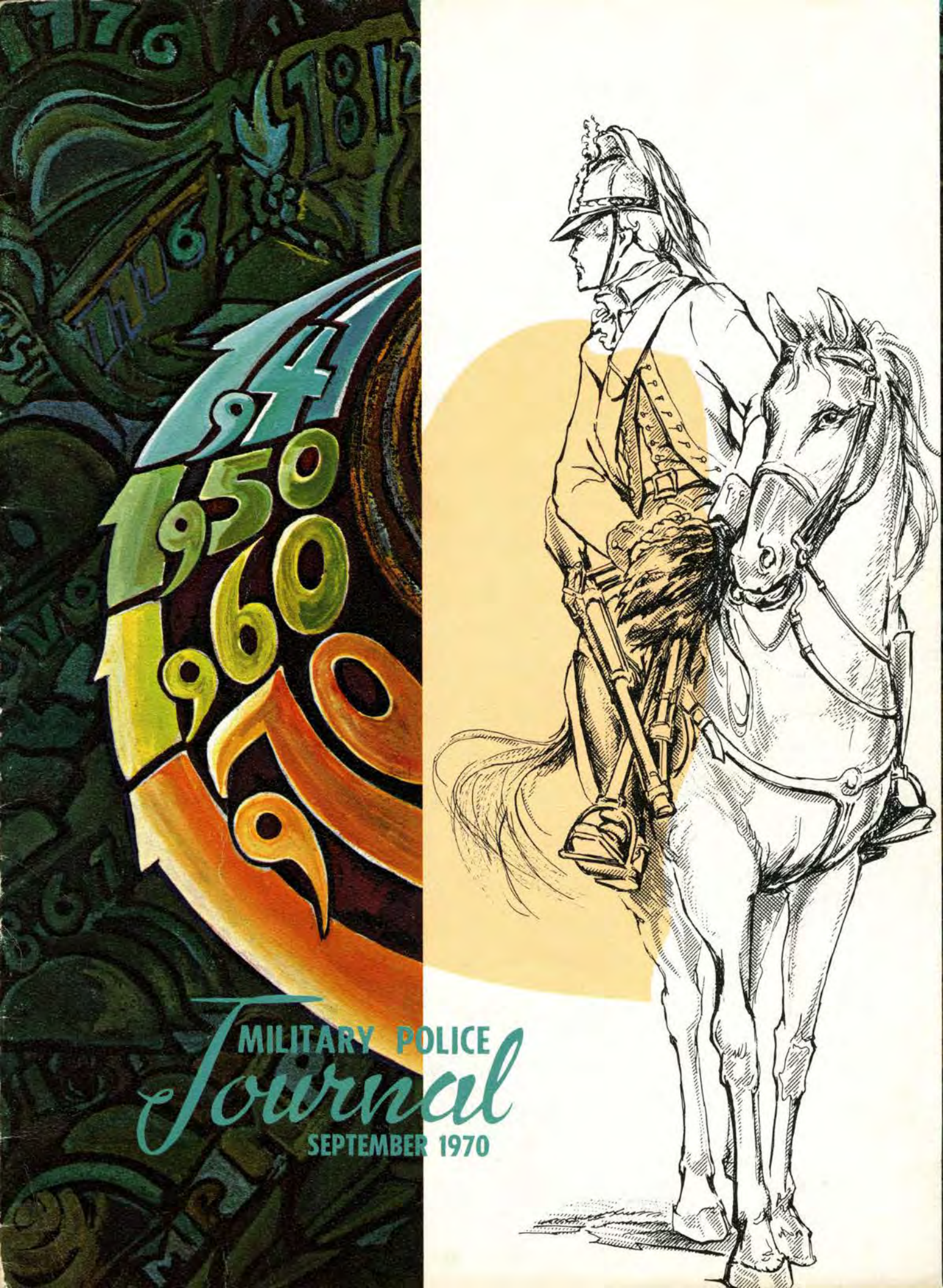


MILITARY POLICE Journal

SEPTEMBER 1970

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

MAJ Robert J. Fetterolf
Editor

SP4 Charles L. Burns
Associate Editor

Volume XX **September 1970** **Number 2**

FEATURE ARTICLES

Anniversary Message 3
A Salute to the ROTC Cadet 5
MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General 8
The Profits and Problems of Professionalism 9
MP Quiz 13
Memorandum for MPC Sergeants Major and First Sergeants 14
Another Look at the Lieutenant 15
Training in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 16
The MP in Action 17
Changing Times 18
Key MPC Assignments 20
You, the Investigator 21
Unit Membership Award Honor Roll 35

REGULAR FEATURES

Bulletin Board 4
Roundup Special 22
MPA Roundup 23
Vietnam Roundup 28
For Outstanding Service 32
Your Move 34

THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. **Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association.** Dues are $5.00 per year in the USA or to APOs payable in advance, and include a year's subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Single copies, 50¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

— mpa —

THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is published monthly by the Military Police Association, Inc., for the benefit of its members, and is not an official publication of the Department of the Army. **Views expressed in articles appearing in the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL do not necessarily reflect official thought nor do they reflect the opinions of the members of the Executive Council or its officers.** The editor welcomes the personal views of authors which stimulate interest and provoke thought on matters of police administration, crime prevention and military police activities. Copyright ©, 1970 by the Military Police Association, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in Clinton, S. C. by Jacobs Press, Inc. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor, MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

— mpa —

All photographs contained in this issue are Official US Army Photos unless otherwise accredited.

— mpa —

HOW TO READ YOUR EXPIRATION DATE LOCATED NEXT TO YOUR NAME: The first three-digit number is a cross-reference number utilized in processing your membership. The second number is read as follows: The first two digits are the month; the last digit is the year. Thus, 081 is August 1971; 121 is December 1971.

Officers

Honorary President
MG Lloyd B. Ramsey

President
COL Warren H. Metzner

Vice President
COL Byron H. Russell, Jr.

Executive Council
Dr. Neal B. Andregg
LTC James D. Cashman
MAJ Jim M. Parrack, Jr.
MAJ John T. Thompson, Jr.
CPT Forrest S. Chilton
CPT Joel L. Leson
1LT David F. Shewmake, USMC
CSM Charles K. Samples
CSM Donald F. Skoglund
1SG Dudley L. Godwin
1SG Robert A. Wiles
SSG J. W. Konczal

Secretary-Treasurer
LTC Donald T. Cameron, Jr.

SFC Thomas N. McCall
Business Manager

SP4 Lowell H. Tonnessen
Assistant Business Manager

Dee Costello
Secretary

SGT Bromley H. Billmeyer
Circulation Manager

SP4 James R. Cummins
Assistant Circulation Manager

SP4 Robert D. Brough
Illustrator

MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Anniversary Message

I am proud and honored to have joined the Military Police Corps during the 29th year of its founding.

Your accomplishments, and those of the distinguished military policemen who have marched before you, have served to establish our Corps as a most valuable arm and service in the United States Army. Speaking from my own recent experiences, I can assure you that commanders throughout the world have developed a high regard for you as soldiers and as military policemen.

The role of the Military Police Corps in maintaining our national security will continue to grow in scope and importance. Each of us must be ever mindful of a high degree of professional competence, dedication to mission, integrity and loyalty. I am confident that with proper cooperation, coupled with an aggressive team spirit, we will continue our successful mission.

LLOYD B. RAMSEY
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

BULLETIN BOARD

COVER

On 28 September 1941 the Military Police Corps became a separate branch of the United States Army. Historically, military police service to the Army is as old as our Army itself. In fact, reference is made to a *Provost* in the Articles of War issued by Charles I in 1629. Congress, by resolution of 27 May 1778, authorized a troop of Marechausee Light Dragoons to attend the *Provost Martial* appointed to the Army of the United Colonies by General George Washington in January 1776. As we celebrate our 29th Anniversary and look toward the challenges of the future, let us pause to reflect on our proud record of service to our Army and our nation. The Military Police Association extends congratulations to all military policemen, past and present, wherever they serve. MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General, presents his anniversary message on page 3. The 29th Anniversary theme was developed and executed on our cover by Mrs. Erna K. Leon.

* * * * *

Eight recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter from the MPA President. They are PFC Joseph L. Robinson, E-11; PVT Richard G. Kerlikowske, F-11; PV2 Patrick M. Bratta, A-11; PFC Kenneth R. Connolly, B-11; PV2 Howard V. Skinner, A-12; PV2 Leon S. Williams, B-12; PFC John B. Weldge, Jr., A-10; and PFC Alvin R. Spain, B-10.

* * * * *

The Military Police Association School Award and one-year subscriptions to the JOURNAL have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #535:* PFC Roger F. Brede, PV2 David J. Campana and PFC Dale J. Kukula. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #536:* SP4 Rodney S. Cantrell, SP4 Donald E. Conaway and SP4 John R. Prehm. *MP Officer Basic Course, Class #7:* 2LT William L. Castleberry, 2LT Leo J. Lahey and 2LT Michael V. Powell. *Military Police Supervision Course, Class #6:* SSG Gerald F. Brown, SSG John F. Gibson and SFC George Kitrinos. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #537:* PV2 Michael A. Cramer, PV2 Anthony F. Morton and PV2 Dana M. Sodamann. *Tracker Dog/Handler Course, Class #3:* SP4 Clifford Bates, Jr. *Polygraph Examiner Training Course, Class #3:* CW2 George R. Christopherson, CW2 Louis S. Fuse and SA Dean E. Maskell. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #9:* SSG Nicholas Ballano, SSG James W. Hicks and Mr. John W. Lugar, Jr. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class # 538:* PFC Timothy J. Arntz, SP5 Steve Kraynick and PFC John F. Leedom. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #10:* SSG Paul S. Moses, Mr. William L. Rach and WO1 Anthonio V. Suarez-Barrio. *Visual Tracker Course, Class #502:* SP4 Stephen T. Barton. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #539:* PV2 Stephen A. Miller, PV2 Gary W. Nogle and PFC Roy D. Yarbrough, Jr.

* * * * *

SGM James D. Hinds, in a Memorandum for MPC Sergeants Major and First Sergeants on page 14, makes an appeal to the field for information necessary to compile the 1971 edition of the MPC Senior NCO Roster. It is imperative that this information, current as of 1 September, be received not later than 30 September.

* * * * *

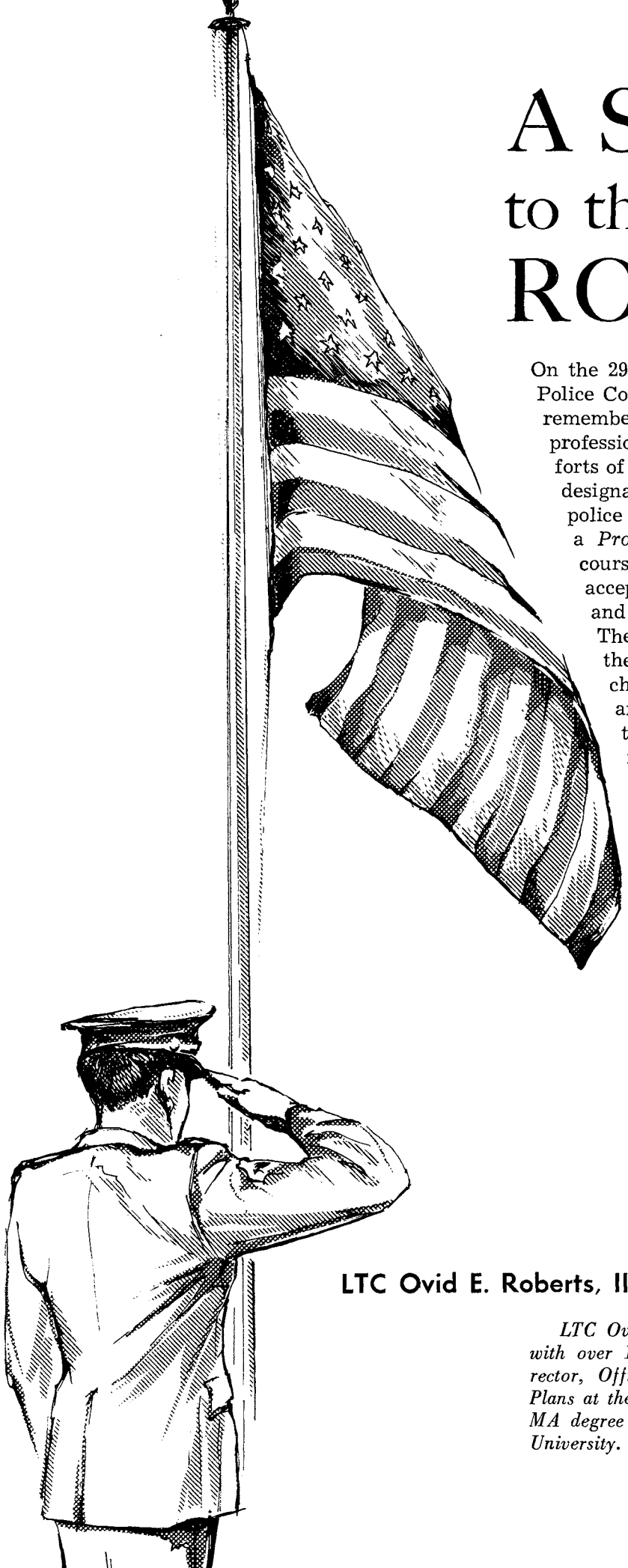
Buy and hold US Savings Bonds

* * * * *

Former members of the 988th Military Police Company will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the unit's deactivation at the Montour Motor Inn, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, on 5-7 September. The unit served in Teddington, England, St. Germaine, France, and Wiesbaden, Germany, in support of the US Army Air Force in Europe from January 1943 to December 1945. Former members of the unit may be interested in receiving a copy of the 85-page company history. Interested persons should write to Mr. John T. Robertson, 988th MP Company Historian, 1130 Ashbrigge Road, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380.

* * * * *

The MPA congratulates Miss Susan K. Fansler, winner of the 1970 Military Police Association Scholarship Award. She received a $500 check from the Association and a letter of congratulations from the MPA President. Miss Fansler, a freshman at the University of Georgia, is the daughter of COL and Mrs. R. K. Fansler.



A Salute to the ROTC Cadet

On the 29th Anniversary of the US Army Military Police Corps, it is fitting to reflect on the past and remember that what has been achieved through professionalization has been the result of the efforts of many dedicated and competent men. Past designations of officer personnel as military police and the early recognition of the need for a *Provost Martial* (later Provost Marshal, of course) emphasized what today is commonly accepted as required—the professional soldier, and the professional military police officer. The history of our Corps, almost as old as the history of the Army itself, reveals various changes that have occurred in organization and doctrine. What is not always obvious to historians are the intangible entities, to include the professional abilities displayed by individuals, which were the ingredients of and motivation for change. The professional response to duty displayed by our junior officers has historically been a hallmark in our past. It is not only fitting that we pay tribute to those officers but, more specifically, to the ROTC cadet.

LTC Ovid E. Roberts, III, MPC

LTC Ovid E. Roberts, III, is a Regular Army officer with over 18 years commissioned service. Currently, Director, Office of Doctrine Development, Literature and Plans at the US Army Military Police School, he holds an MA degree in Police Administration from Michigan State University.

A Salute to the ROTC Cadet

The United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS) has recently published Special Text 19-145, "Professional Soldiers—Professional Police." It treats the Military Police Corps and its functions which are steeped in military heritage. As such, it provides the ROTC cadet, who may aspire to become a commissioned military police officer, with an overview of the past and the present, and a view toward the future.

That we have relied on the ROTC cadet as a major source for our officers in the Military Police Corps seems both fitting and proper, since we expect, as our American public so often reminds us, that our police should have a liberal education and be trained in public service concepts. A liberal education has long included acknowledgment of the need for public service and public servants. Our modern Army is trained as it has been trained in former years, to serve; but military police especially know the meaning of the word as well as, or better than, most other soldiers. Their motto, "Of the Troops, For the Troops," attests to their dedication to this way of life.

Another vital factor in professional police service is their public image; a factor which has in recent times been popularly attacked. The "dumb cop," "flatfoot," or "gum shoe," names used in former years, have been recently changed to "pig." The communist attacks upon the free world police are not new and are well documented. That their efforts are buttressed by others, knowingly or unknowingly, is truly unfortunate.

The intelligent and *professional* means of countering such pressures is to concentrate on improving the image of police. Ultimately, such improvement will rely on the establishment of constructive face-to-face relationships with the public they serve. In the Army, there are undoubtedly those who feel that such constructive relationships have existed and will continue to exist. They have existed, though not always. They *can* deteriorate.

As we structure organizations for military police so that they respond primarily to the desires of the highest commander in the area, we run the risk of not being responsive to the men and their commander at lower echelons of command. As military police are organically removed from subordinate command structures, they could tend to feel apart from, rather than a part of the units they serve, i.e., their public. Hence, their image of their service obligations can change if they are not adequately led.

The military police serve many publics, but they primarily serve the soldier public. They also serve the local civilian community through the command's community relations programs. The military police problems concerning the improvement of their public image is little different from that of their civilian police brothers. Publicity given to their contributions made over a period of years can, unfortunately, be overshadowed by public acknowledgment of but one act committed by one policeman which indicates he did not treat an individual fairly—as a person. That police, in general, have received an undue amount of harsh publicity, much of which has not been based upon fact, is indicative of the intentional or unintentional efforts previously mentioned, to discredit the police—to tarnish their image before the public. The creation and maintenance of a fair, just, and professional image is a challenge which must be accepted. A good image is achieved primarily by those who are dedicated to serve and carry out their service role with pride.

That our Corps has retained its service role, and has also been designated an arm as well as a service, attests to the fact that it has the potential to serve in a greater capacity than it has in the past. The respect that our Corps has long enjoyed has been largely achieved through the face-to-face relationships that military police have had with the soldiers they have served, and are now serving.

Our newly commissioned officers will continue to provide the professional leadership required to maintain the service image, but they will be challenged by the technical requirements of the future which continue to demand that we master our professional specialties, in pace with the rapid modernization of the Army.

George B. Cheever, an American clergyman of some renown, said, "What is already passed is not more fixed than the certainty that what is future will grow out of what has already passed or is now passing." The tradition of service has been and will continue to be the foundation of our professional motivation. Without it, we cannot call ourselves police.

Though new missions may be assigned to our units, our dedication to service as police will, and must, continue into the future. To that extent, we are plagued with some of the problems faced by our civilian counterparts. How technically professional should we become? Technology is advancing as rapidly as states of the art in any given technical field can materialize. How specialized can we as individuals afford to become when we know that promotion potential has in the past required the individual to have demonstrated that he has successfully mastered a variety of assignments? We must become as technically proficient as requirements to be professional require us to be.

Our public demands greater professionalization of our police—and characteristically implies, "but don't give *me* a ticket." The answer to our adjustments in the future rests, in part, with the need to constantly remind ourselves, and include in our daily performance of duties, the concept we have long lived by—service.

There are times when we should not officially cite a fellow soldier for a misdemeanor; and there are times, of course, when we must. We have to be capable of differentiating between the two occasions. Criminal investigators are obligated—as a part of their duty—to indicate, when it is evident, that an individual is not believed to have committed an offense, just as it is their duty to cite him for the commission of an offense when the results of an investigation indicate such is proper. Both examples require the exercise of professional judgment; both are predicated upon the precept that service and justice are closely linked.

And what of our noncommissioned officers? Their skills developed through professional experience must serve to assist in guiding the newly commissioned officer from ROTC and provide a sound basis for the successful training of their men. The innovation of the junior officer's new ideas can be successfully carried out to fruition through the help of the reliable military police noncommissioned officer already dedicated to public service.

Of great importance to the future of all police is the intelligent application of human factors which will insure that public service concepts for which police are trained will not be lost in situations which require a calm response. The Army ROTC Program has proved that it can produce officers who can secure our future as a Corps based upon the dedicated service required in the past. To those now in the Reserve Officers Training Corps Program who aspire to become military police officers, we salute you!

MG LLOYD B. RAMSEY

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

Major General Lloyd B. Ramsey became the tenth Provost Marshal General in the history of the United States Army on 14 July 1970.

Prior to assuming his new position, General Ramsey was Commanding General of the Americal Division in Vietnam from June 1969 to March 1970.

General Ramsey was born in Somerset, Kentucky, on 29 May 1918. He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Physical Education.

A veteran of over 30 years active service, General Ramsey has served in numerous positions of great responsibility. From June 1959 to May 1960, he was Senior Advisor to the Republic of Korea National Defense College while assigned to the Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea.

From June of 1960 to April of 1963, he was first, Chief, Senate Liaison Branch, Congressional Liaison and Inquiry Division, and later, Chief, Plans and Projects Division, Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison, with the Office of the Secretary of the Army. During this assignment he attended the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University.

He served as Executive Officer and later as Special Assistant in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development in Washington, D. C., from April 1963 to September 1964.

In October 1964 General Ramsey was named Deputy Commanding General, US Army Training Center, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, where he served until February 1966.

Between March 1966 and September 1967, he was Deputy Chief of Public Information, Office of the Secretary of the Army, and Deputy Chief of Information, Office of the Chief of Staff, US Army, in Washington, D. C.

General Ramsey became Chief of Staff, Third United States Army, in September 1967. He served in this capacity until December 1968, when he was reassigned to Vietnam as Deputy Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command. He is a graduate of the US Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, the US Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

His military decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star with Two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star Medal with Three Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Medal with 17 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Purple Heart with Four Oak Leaf Clusters and the Combat Infantryman's Badge. He also holds the following foreign decorations: the French Croix de Guerre, Member of the British Empire, the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm, the Vietnamese National Order, Fifth Class, and the Vietnamese Armed Forces Honor Medal, First Class.

the Profits and Problems of Professionalism

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

The US Army Military Police Corps has the potential to surpass the performance of any law enforcement agency in the world, simply because it has access to, and can adopt, the best parts of most of them. You can make a financial and vocational profit based on this fact, regardless of your duty, rank or location.

Potential means we haven't surpassed these other agencies yet. Why? The answer in a nutshell: a lack of professionalism. E. W. Roddenberry examined various expert opinions, articles and texts on professionalism and came up with the basic criteria, which he reported in the May-June 1953 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science:*

- "A duty to serve mankind generally rather than self.
- A duty to prepare as fully as practicable for service before entering active practice.
- A duty to work continually to improve skills by all means available and to freely communicate professional information gained.
- A duty to employ full skill at all times regardless of considerations of personal gain, comfort, or safety, and to at all times assist fellow professionals upon demand.
- A duty to regulate practice by the franchising of practitioners, setting the highest practicable intellectual and technical minimums; to accept and upgrade fellow professionals solely upon considerations of merit; to be constantly alert to protect society from fraudulent, substandard, or unethical practice through ready and swift disfranchisement.
- A duty to zealously guard the honor of the profession by living exemplary lives publicly and privately, recognizing that injury to a group serving society, injures society.
- A duty to give constant attention to the improvement of self-discipline, recognizing that the individual must be the master of himself to be the servant of others." (Franchisement is best described here as government licensing.)

This list has since been adopted by the International City Managers Association and by the IACP, which added in the August 1968 *Police Chief*, "By these standards it is clear that police work is not a profession."

In 1959, Inspector Ashenhurst of the Dallas Police stated in the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* that, "If we analyze the professions, we know we find that a first requirement is training." So, only more training will make us pros.

Training in any form depends on facts. Tom Swift, the delivery boy, can't train a person to be a policeman because he hasn't the necessary facts. But then neither does any other police agency. If such a body of facts existed, colleges, universities and police departments would have the same training programs.

The information explosion doesn't make the job of getting the facts any easier. Exactly half of man's discoveries have occurred in the last thirty years. The areas from which police information can be drawn have grown immensely. This does not mean that anything you add to the relatively new science of law enforcement will be just another of innumerable facts. Our problem is that it may well be the only piece of information available in a given area.

Don't even presume that the foundation of law enforcement has been constructed. One police department reported in the February 1964 issue of *Law and Order* that they file information related to police work in seventy-six categories: administration, animals, arson, arrest, assembly, auto larceny, auxiliary police, bombings, K-9 corps, casts, checks, chemical tests, civil defense, civil rights, communication, communism, confessions, courts, criminology, drugs-alcoholism, equipment, electronics, evidence, firearms, first aid, fraternal, gambling, gas, homicide, human relations, identification, interrogation, investigation, juveniles, jurisdiction, lab aids, laws, leadership, mental cases, mounted police, narcotics, notes, NRA, outside agencies, photography, planning, policewomen, press, prisoners, professionalization, public relations, pursuit, rackets, radios, records, recreation,

---

CW2 James V. Vandiver, a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL, has been assigned as an instructor with the CI Division, DRI, USAMPS, since November 1968. A veteran of over six years active service, he received his warrant in February 1968. The accredited criminal investigator holds a BA degree in Police Science and Administration from Sacramento State College.

the Profits and Problems of Professionalism

recruiting, rehabilitation, reloading, report writing, rescue, riots (mobs, crowds), robbery, safety, search, security, self-incrimination, sex crimes, sociology, supervision, technology, traffic, training, trials, vagrancy, and vice.

Each of these categories contains subtopics. Training, for instance, can be broken into the same seventy-six categories for training purposes. Now, add the military responsibilities, such as prisoner of war control, correctional facilities, security functions and the constant need to learn the lay-out of new duty areas. No, there's a definite need for more facts.

Why are such facts needed about all these areas? Well, for instance, if you were a non-professional lawyer, you might destroy a person's life by unjust confinement, execution or confiscation of his estate. If you were a non-professional doctor, you might needlessly let a person die. But, let's be selfish and calloused and still say, "So what? That's no skin off my nose." All right, but police work isn't exactly the same.

Suppose you're untrained, and told to stop a berserk person armed with an M-16 who just killed his tenth victim in the last two hours. You're given a baseball sized weapon made of iron. You sneak up and throw your device from twenty yards away. But you don't knock him down, and he picks it up, pulls that funny looking pin and throws it back.

Of course, your training prevents such a stupid act, but let's take a more difficult situation. What of the man you approach who has a funny look in his eye. Will he respond quietly to your questions, or knife you? Professional training might give the answer, and justify your actions, too.

If you're told to take ten men and move a gang of forty disorderly men out of a cafeteria, is your riot control training adequate? Are those techniques the best? Will you be satisfied with less than professional training when you might get killed because it was inadequate? So, you might lose some skin off your nose; those facts are essential.

There are other reasons, too. Wouldn't you prefer the prestige of a profession? People don't tend to stone doctors and lawyers and dentists and professors and engineers. Yet, these people often irritate the public just as much as do the police.

The January 1969 issue of *Police Chief* reported that New Orleans had one of the longest training periods for police in the country, 520 hours. Barbers in the same city need 2,000 hours, plus an eighteen month apprenticeship, before an applicant can operate his own shop. Your job, with its seventy-six categories of knowledge, certainly deserves as much training as a barber, doesn't it?

So, a pro does less damage, and stays alive longer. He also makes more pay, has more prestige, and an easier job. An easier job? Sure. The non-professional jumps on a belligerent drunk who swings a bottle at him. They both may end up in the hospital. The pro uses Mace, talks the drunk out of it, or subdues him without damage to either side. Which is easier?

Where do the necessary facts originate? Everyone knows a few, the old timer a few more than the newcomer. The problem lies in gathering them together. You may have a technique that solves every barracks larceny within eight hours, but you simply haven't the time, or transportation, to handle every such larceny in the military. But, by passing on your technique, such larcenies throughout the service might be reduced twenty, forty or eighty percent—who knows? You won't unless you pass on your knowledge.

"The Present Status of Police Literature" by Caroline Gabard in the March-April 1958 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* states that in 1958, when some 200 thousand police and detectives worked in the US, only about one item (article, book, etc.) was submitted by every 467 officers. (That's with seventy-six categories to draw on, too.) On the other hand, a very small group of specialists, the Society of American Bacteriologists with six thousand members, published one article for every twenty-seven members, not counting books. That's over seventeen times the number of law enforcement authors.

Now, if you like, forget all the talk about professionalism and training and your moral duty. Let's look at the situation from a practical point of view. Suppose you're in service for two, three or four years, didn't want to be an MP, it has no relation to your civilian employment which you definitely intend to resume in a year, six months, or ninety days. If you discover something of use to police because of your education, intellect or civilian job and publish this information, patent a device, or submit it as a suggention, you'll have done at least one constructive thing during your hitch.

Such action can result in extra cash, could make your work easier, might help you get a better job, an easier one, a job you want, or a promotion. If you don't want a better job, the cash, or an easier job, your problem isn't the service, it's a mental one. Ingrained attitudes don't just come and go, they're developed. Bad attitudes are as difficult to remove as any other bad habit.

Of course, if you intend to stay in service, or already have three, four, ten or fifteen years behind you, the situation changes—for the better. It's better because you can do what the short-termer did, but repeatedly, and other things as well. A technique used by some professional

writers, for instance, is to gather a number of related articles and arrange them into chapters of a book. You can do the same once you accumulate enough of the right category.

Let's say you do this for twenty years. When you retire, how much trouble do you think you'll have finding a job you like, if you want one? On the other hand, if you do an excellent job, but no one knows you exist, what are your chances?

The next problem is how to go about the fact gathering. At least two general approaches can be used to gather facts. One concerns what you like and dislike. Do you like working a twenty-four, thirty-six, or forty-eight hour shift outside a combat zone? If not, what can be done about it? Keep your eyes and ears open and you'll find usable answers. Write them down in a notebook.

Practically any problem can be solved this way. Do you like wearing all that leather or plastic gear? Do you like buying it out of your own pocket? Do you like being without communications on foot patrol or once you leave your car? Do you like getting the bottom of extra sharp military trousers wet in a downpour because your raincoat only comes below your knees? Do you like carrying forty pounds of equipment to a traffic accident or crime scene when five pounds might be made to do the trick? Do you like your training?

Questions like these are what have produced solutions like law enforcement computers, three-way radios, Magna brushes, Mace, the polygraph, the science of fingerprints, the marihuana detector dog, and standardized report forms. If just a few of us would try, what you didn't solve someone else would.

A second approach makes use of differences. What you are doing contains at least one different factor from the way others do it. The problem is detecting the difference. Sometimes it's obvious, like the net developed by an English fellow to capture a fleeing felon. Or you may be working with an oldtimer who shows you a new trick, so old to him that he used it without thinking. You'll have to keep your eyes open to detect these differences. Some will appear when you change stations. That's when you hear, "Well, at my last station we didn't do it that way." When you hear that, follow up and find out just how they did do it, and note down the information. The notes are important. If they weren't needed, police could throw away their notebooks.

Do not overlook the civilian agencies you'll deal with either. Your periodic moves give you access to techniques, ideas and methods used by police throughout the world. Only the US military police agencies have access to this information, yet none have made substantial use of it. Ironically, consolidation of these separated pockets of knowledge would provide most of the facts needed to professionalize all our police agencies.

If you don't believe there's a vast, untapped reservoir of knowledge scattered among police agencies around the world, get a few copies of a police magazine containing contributions from around the world, like the *Forensic Science Journal, International Criminal Police Review,* or *Fingerprint and Identification Magazine.* The contributors represent only a small percentage of what's being used, yet present new and useful information in every single issue.

You can report problems, too, particularly if you find them in more than one place. You may be the tenth person to report a personal and endangering experience due to wearing a Sam Browne belt. If a boss sees one article on such a problem, he may not think much of it. But if he sees ten on the same problem, the chances are better that he'll consider making a change. You've also given him the material to justify the change to others.

Regardless of your position you can report ideas, techniques, information or problems. Oldtimers can present comprehensive material. Newcomers give fresh views. They may also tackle problems others overlook because of long association or stagnation. People topside can report on operations, management, organization, control, responsibility, leadership and problems that will help others. This also helps dispel complaints and rumors or the idea that no one cares or even knows of the troubles on the bottom.

People on the bottom can present practical problems, techniques, information, shortcuts, innovations and ideas. This, in fact, should be the source of the greatest amount of information, since this is where the actual police work occurs. It's also the sole reason for the rest of the police structure, for contrary to the beliefs of some, the upper management structures exist solely to assist the lower levels.

Bear in mind that you can do little fact gathering or any other constructive work if all you're concerned with is the time you must spend on shining boots, having to get haircuts, the bad deal a superior gave you, or the undeserved good deal a contemporary received. If this is you, you're on the same level as the guy who wants the medic to treat his hangnail while they're caught in a crossfire.

Once you've discovered and collected facts, they must be reported. This is our greatest stumbling block because it requires writing. Law enforcement officers barely write 25% of their own literature according to Gabard's "More about Police Literature." The rest is written by civilians, of which college instructors contribute the most. So,

the Profits and Problems of Professionalism

civilians, in effect, tell police how their work should be performed.

It's also interesting to note that most of the men responsible for major techniques or devices used in police work are pros from other fields. If "outsiders" recognize, and can profit from, law enforcement, how much more should you, an insider, be able to do likewise?

This is a strange situation because, as Gabard points out, "A man who is interested in his profession is anxious to raise the standards of that profession. To help do this, he communicates his ideas and his discoveries to other men working in his field of interest."

Such communication must not be confined to a limited area. In February 1969, Captain D. J. Purtell of the Chicago Crime Lab made the comment at the formative meeting of the Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners, "If you confine your exchange of ideas and information within your own departments, you will start getting smaller and smaller because you keep talking among the same group and the subject gets down to mainly your own views and knowledge. There becomes no real basis for enlargement." (*Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners, Newsletter*, No. 2, 15 Aug 69.)

Gabard points out the excuses most commonly given by police officers for not writing:

1. I don't know how to write. (The same rules apply that you use in writing any sort of report: brevity, clarity, coherence, accuracy; the who, what, where, when, why and how. Then, most libraries have a book on writing that will show you a format to use, and you're set.)

2. I don't have time to write—job keeps me too busy. (If that were true, the people like chiefs of police would have even less time; yet, they write.)

3. I'm afraid to write, afraid that

a. Statements intended as constructive criticism might be taken as unfounded complaints.

b. I might be considered dangerous! (The " . . . mere fact that numerous officers state that they are afraid to write speaks badly for police personnel policy, and indicates that the matter needs attention.")

c. Editors wouldn't accept articles from mere patrolmen (investigators, detectives, etc.). (They have accepted articles from at least one Boy Scout official, and a prison inmate, about police work. They will not only accept, they are asking for articles from you. Sometimes they even give the beginner guidance.)

The situation is even more amazing when you consider that editors often are in such need of material that they must print mediocre or bad material just to fill their pages. Thats why many police periodicals use what civilians provide, too.

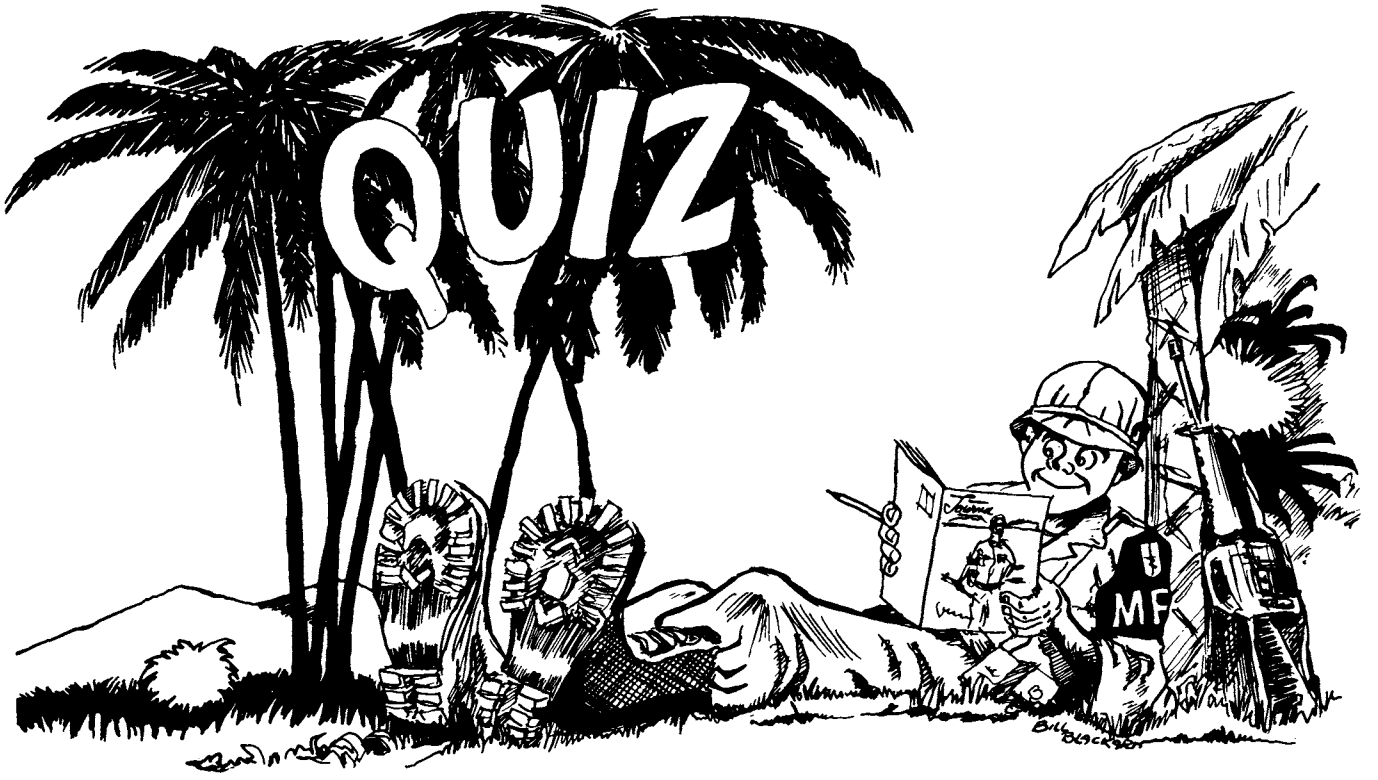
Don't overlook non-police periodicals either. A periodical reference book, found in most libraries, contains over 20,000 periodicals in English on almost every conceivable subject. Since police work deals with just as many subjects in one way or another, from buttons to bridges, most of these magazines are potential markets (or sources) for police material. For instance, the June 1970 *Reader's Digest* contains an article on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

You have an additional advantage, many times, over civilian agencies, which is often overlooked. The military policeman has access to photographic facilities of various types, some of which are very sophisticated, to a larger degree than his civilian counterpart. A picture is still worth many words.

You may have been told not to rock the boat. Okay, don't, but that doesn't mean you can't build a new, bigger and sturdier one that will stand a little rocking once in awhile just to keep everyone awake.

Remember, too, that the people who row a boat work from the inside. Don't wait for someone on the outside to push you toward your goal. Don't be one of the, "Why don't *they* do something about this" people. James W. Osterburg made a comment about investigation in the March 1968 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* that fits here very well: ". . . considerable effort is needed to raise criminal investigation from the level of a crude craft to that of a professional discipline. The most important reason for this not occurring sooner . . . is that the practitioners themselves have never demanded that the necessary resources be made available." I might add that gripes and complaints in the office, at home, to a partner, in a car, to an immediate superior, etc. aren't the right kind of method of making such demands. If they were, we certainly would have shown tremendous improvements consistent with the quality of that type of demand.

The changes within the MP Corps, or any part of it, happen because people within have worked—sometimes for ten years—to have one major change or idea accepted. Your oars to move the Corps are comments on TBs, ARs, and FMs; suggestions, articles and letters. If you use them, changes won't take ten years. The more people who row, the faster we go. If you won't row and can only gripe, you may find yourself overboard one of these days. Would you like rowing a boat while someone constantly complained in your ear about how we were going in circles (because he wasn't rowing on his side)?



How high do you score on military police subjects? A score of 9 or 10 is superior, 8 is excellent, 7 is good, and below 7 may indicate that some review is warranted. The Department of Nonresident Instruction of the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, would be happy to assist you in taking Military Police Correspondence Courses. This month's quiz was prepared by CPT Donald L. Nickels.

Answers found on page 14

1. **An accredited enemy war correspondent is captured by an MP patrol. His status at the time of capture is**
   a. a PW, but not authorized the same treatment as members of the enemy armed forces.
   b. not a PW, but may be treated as a protected person.
   c. a civilian internee.
   d. a PW, entitled to all protections of the Geneva Conventions.

2. **PW are normally evacuated from the division central collecting point to**
   a. the Army cage.
   b. the Corps cage.
   c. a PW Camp in COMMZ.
   d. a PW Compound in Corps rear area.

3. **The following informaton should be recorded on the PW tag by the capturing unit.**
   a. Name, rank, service number and date of birth.
   b. Name, service number and place of capture.
   c. Name, rank, unit and date of capture.
   d. Date and place of capture and the capturing unit.

4. **Which of the following may not be confiscated from PW?**
   a. Military documents.
   b. Military maps.
   c. Money.
   d. Military equipment.

5. **For which of the following types of work may a PW receive compensation?**
   a. Cooking for officer PW.
   b. Kitchen police.
   c. Grounds police.
   d. Maintenance of PW barracks.

6. **A prisoner of war kills a guard while escaping. If recaptured, he may**
   a. be tried for killing the guard.
   b. be tried for escape and killing the guard.
   c. not be tried for any offense.
   d. be tried for escape.

7. **When a prisoner of war in a US Army PW Camp commits an offense, he may be tried**
   a. by a court-martial composed of his fellow prisoners.
   b. by a court-martial composed of US Army personnel.
   c. by a civil court only.
   d. by a court-martial, only if he agrees to such trial.

8. **A prisoner of war may**
   a. renounce his rights in writing.
   b. renounce his rights orally or in writing
   c. not renounce his rights under any circumstances.
   d. renounce his rights if the detaining power agrees.

9. **A prisoner of war is not authorized to retain**
   a. badges or rank.
   b. decorations.
   c. money.
   d. pictures of his family.

10. **Money taken from a prisoner of war**
    a. must be receipted for by an officer.
    b. must be receipted for by an officer or NCO.
    c. may be receipted for by any member of the capturing unit.
    d. is mailed to his next of kin.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314

PMGE 1 September 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: MPC Sergeants Major and First Sergeants

SUBJECT: 1971 MPC Senior NCO Roster

1. In the near future, the 1971 MPC Senior NCO Roster will be published by the Military Police Association. This roster will be beneficial to the senior NCOs in the Military Police Corps if it is complete and correct.

2. It is requested that you submit the name, rank, SSAN, DOR, DOB, and BPED regarding all E-7s, E-8s and E-9s assigned or attached within your jurisdiction or area of responsibility as of 1 September 1970. Please submit the requested information NLT 30 September 1970 to NCO Roster, Military Police Association, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

3. Comments and/or suggestions are invited to improve this roster for future editions. With your cooperation, the 1971 MPC Senior NCO Roster will be our most successful and informative ever.

JAMES D. HINDS
Sergeant Major

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **d.** is correct. Persons who are authorized to accompany an armed force are classified as prisoners of war if captured.
2. **a.** is correct. Prisoners of war are normally evacuated from the division central collecting point directly to the Army cage. Only selected PWs are evacuated from division to the Corps cage.
3. **d.** is correct. Prisoners of war should be tagged by the capturing unit. The date and place of capture and the identity of the capturing unit are required to be recorded on the PW tag.
4. **c.** is correct. Money may not be confiscated, but is receipted for and impounded. Confiscated property becomes the property of the detaining power.
5. **a.** is correct. Prisoners of war may be paid for cooking for officer PW. Compensation is not authorized for routine fatigue details.
6. **a.** is correct. Prisoners of war who have escaped are not liable to be punished for the escape if recaptured. They may be tried for acts of violence committed during the escape.
7. **b.** is correct. A prisoner of war may be tried by a court-martial under the provisions of the UCMJ, or by a civil court with the approval of the Secretary of the Army.
8. **c.** is correct. A prisoner of war may not, under any circumstances, renounce any of his rights.
9. **c.** is correct. Prisoners of war are not authorized to retain money in their possession.
10. **a.** is correct. Money taken from a prisoner of war must be receipted for by an officer.

Another Look at... The Lieutenant

2LT John R. Brumgardt received a direct appointment as a Second Lieutenant in November 1969. Upon graduation from MPOB #4 in March 1970 he was assigned to the USACDC MP Agency, where he currently serves as Materiel Requirements Officer. A Phi Beta Kappa, he holds BA and MA degrees from the University of California at Riverside.

2LT John R. Brumgardt, MPC

A major concern among higher echelons in the Army today is the retention of junior officers. There are several reasons for the younger man choosing a civilian occupation over a military career, very important among which is the condescension with which he is often treated by superior officers upon first entering the service. Such action by senior officers inevitably colors the attitude and seemingly justifies the doubts held by enlisted personnel, and makes the Lieutenant—at least initially— an object of snide regard from above, and bored disregard from below. This situation is difficult for a young man to understand and accept, since his background, position as a commissioned officer, and responsibility with which he fulfills his duties should apparently entitle him to some modicum of respect.

Major Clifford Simonsen's article in the July 1970 issue of the *Military Police Journal* ("The Lieutenant . . .," 10-11) is an excellent point of reference from which to discuss this problem, as it contains not only the hackneyed attitude of belittlement which so often frustrates the Lieutenant, but also evidences simultaneous, though subdued, expressions of respect which seem to belie the predominant viewpoint. It is this ambivalence, this self-contradiction, that forms the essence of the traditional attitude and which, if investigated to any degree, largely invalidates the utilization of "the Lieutenant" as a source of sniggering humor.

Major Simonsen variously characterizes the Army Lieutenant—specifically, the Second Lieutenant—as a "young, pink-cheeked baby," a "new green officer," a "half-filled vessel" who sees himself as a miniature MacArthur and naively aspires to be as great a war hero as John Wayne. He is a youthful, stumbling incompetent who has some potential but little ready talent. His abilities are limited, his usefulness is nil, and his future is largely at the behest of fortune and the paternal guidance of his superiors. This is the caricature generally presented. However—surprisingly—here and there, revealing itself almost by accident, appears a subtle nod of genuine regard for the Lieutenant. In spite of his shortcomings he is ready to learn from experienced soldiers, exhibits zeal in his duty efforts, bears the brunt of combat, and "will get the job done" if not hindered unnecessarily. He has a great deal of potential, and, Simonsen reminds us (though one must feel that he hates to admit it), "could be the future Chief of Staff." Despite the jocular attitude with which he has viewed the Lieutenant up to now, the author cannot avoid recognizing to some degree the merits of his subject. Unfortunately, both with Simonsen and senior officers at large, the previous posture still prevails. What should actually be stressed is the Lieutenant as a competent individual. It is this recognition which should make clearly evident the illogic of the other viewpoint and move one to consider the Lieutenant in a far different and more flattering light.

The lack of respect with which the Lieutenant is often treated is due chiefly to perpetuation of the "belittling attitude" and the related fact that the only identity recognized by others is his rank. What should be understood, however, is that his intellectual abilities and personal achievements are often outstanding and that the disregard with which the Lieutenant is viewed by senior officers and enlisted men is quite contrary to the respect he might have gained in his particular civilian calling. Today's Lieutenant is often a mature, versatile, and well-educated individual who has a variety of job possibilities open to him as well as the background and opportunity to make a well-reasoned and selective career choice. In many cases he has advanced well into a particular profession, or at least into his preparation for it, before entering the service, and has gained a level of competence which not only invalidates the portrayal presented by Major Simonsen but also makes the Lieutenant acutely resentful of being treated as other than a responsible individual. Take the officers of MPOB #4, for example, who graduated from USAMPS in March 1970. Among these "half-filled vessels" were: (1) two men, with a total of three years in RVN between them, who had received direct commissions from the enlisted ranks for their services; (2) four lawyers, one with a Master of Laws degree from Harvard; (3) three men with PhD degrees—one, in Anthropology, from the University of Indiana, another, also in Anthropology and former instructor from the University of Illinois, and a third, who had been serving

as Assistant Professor in the Sociology Department of Yale University; (4) four MS degrees; (5) two MA degrees; (6) one MPA degree; (7) numerous BA and BS degrees. All but a few of the over sixty officers were college-educated, most had gone through the ROTC or OCS program, several were more than twenty-five years of age, and all were over twenty-one. Men such as these are not likely to easily accept the appellations appended to them by Major Simonsen and those who think like him. The Lieutenant has sincere regard for the experience and talents of the senior officer and NCO—it is only fair, in view of the facts just presented, that he in turn be afforded the respect due his personal abilities and accomplishments, and accepted fully as an Army officer and not "just another headache."

The Lieutenant of today must be regarded not as representative of a rank group characterized by the derogatory Simonsen descriptions, but as a dignified and often academically or professionally accomplished person who defies the traditional tags and demands a new regard. The Army can no longer treat such men as fumbling dullards and expect to compete for career personnel with the civilian market. To view the Lieutenant from a jocular viewpoint is acceptable to a certain degree, as with all groups or persons; but such must logically cease when one is confronted with facts which demonstrate the absurdity or unfairness of such a perspective. To accept the Lieutenant as a responsible and dignified individual would be a more constructive approach with reference to both personal and organizational development and satisfaction. And, in view of the varied achievements and qualifications of today's Lieutenants, it might also be a good deal more honest and mature.

Training in the Geneva Conventions of 1949

Army Regulation 350-216, 28 May 1970, and Army Subject Schedule 27-1, now under revision, provide new guidance on training in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Hague Convention Number IV of 1907. New emphasis will be on joint training by JAGC and Combat Arms officers. Instructors will be turning to their provost marshal for assistance, and military police officers, where otherwise legally qualified, may be called upon to give instruction normally provided by JAGC personnel.

The following publications are useful and may be obtained from the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC Press and Information Service, 7 Avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland:

Commentary, published under the general editorship of Jean S. Pictet, Doctor of Laws, former Director-General, ICRC:

Volume I: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 466 pp., bound $4.20.

Volume II: Geneva Convention for Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, 320 pp., bound $5.35.

Volume III: Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 764 pp., bound $8.85.

Volume IV: Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 660 pp., bound $7.70.

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949:
Brief summary for members of the Armed Forces and the general public, 13 pp., $ .35.
Course of Five Lessons, 102 pp., $1.65.

The Principles of International Humanitarian Law, 60 pp., $1.90.

The MP in ACTION

MILITARY POLICEMEN

of the

716th Military Police Battalion

Top: Combined Police Patrols stand ready for inspection prior to going on duty in Saigon. The combined patrol is considered to be the most flexible of military police patrols since it handles almost all incidents involving Americans and Vietnamese. Center: Walking patrols comprised of two US Army Military Policemen, a Canh Sat (Vietnamese National Policeman), and a Quan Canh (Vietnamese Military Policeman) work in downtown Saigon. Bottom: joint patrols are employed to settle incidents involving either US military personnel or Vietnamese civilians.

(US Army Photos by SP4 Philip J. Jacobs)

anging Times Changing Tin
ng Times Changing Times C
mes Changing Times Chang

Changing Times

COL Thornton E. Ireland, MPC

A black and a white military policeman, together on patrol for the first time, approach a black suspect. These are their thoughts:

Bill, the black MP: "Boy, I hate to bust this brother but it looks like he deserves it. He'll probably call me an 'oreo.' I hope Jim keeps his cool."

Jim, the white MP: "I'm going to let Bill handle this one. I don't want him to think I'm prejudiced and there has recently been a lot of talk about white MPs harassing black troops."

Bill's thoughts reveal that he identifies with the suspect, recognizes his responsibility as a military policeman, possesses racial pride, and is concerned about the manner in which his partner will react to the incident.

Jim, on the other hand, displays an acute awareness of the racial tension which presently exists in the military. He is concerned that he does not appear prejudiced to his partner and recognizes that there is less possibility of difficulty if Bill makes the apprehension.

The attitudes reflected in Bill and Jim's thoughts are analogous to a real-life episode and, to a large extent, symbolize the total racial conflict situation with which the military services must effectively deal. Understanding is the key to solving the racial problem. These attitudes and their relevance to the role of the military in social changes which are taking place in today's military environment must be understood.

Minority groups usually give the appearance of being clannish. Obvious reasons for this behavioral pattern is their rejection by the majority and the real and psychological security which other members of the minority provide. It is generally agreed that the history of the black man in our country is one about which white America can feel justifiably ashamed. Through acts of both commission and omission we ingrained in our black brothers a deep-seated sense of inferiority. The "lily white" stories about Dick and Jane in our elementary school books, the absence of blacks from our history books, segregated facilities, relegation to positions of servitude, all of these and similar things contributed to the molding of a race whose members, until fairly recently, were epitomized by the stereotyped Negro who addressed a white man with head bowed and shuffling feet. The white power structure said, in essence, "black is ugly" and the black man, it seems to me, was ashamed of being black. The shame they felt was both individual and generic for, on reflection, I can recall expressions of black persons, with whom I've come in contact, which were indicative of a personal guilt experienced as a result of acts committed by other members of their race. They were severe in their judgments and actions toward suspects based upon a feeling that one "bad apple" reflected adversely on the race as a whole.

Bill does not display a need to be particularly stern with the suspect. On the contrary, he readily identifies with him on the basis of their common race. This is an important change in attitude which the military must address. The black inductee becomes not just a soldier, but a black soldier. Like his civilian counterpart he is engrossed in a quest for identity and will not be liquefied and poured into a mold, especially a mold which is white oriented. In his thoughts, Bill acknowledges that the black suspect "deserves it" and it is he, Bill, who should confront him. This attitude in part reflects the professional training to which Bill has been subjected. Though there is a trace of an internal conflict, his responsibility as a military policeman prevails. In view of racial polarization of increasing intensity in the military, this situation poses somewhat of a dilemma for the black military policeman.

It would be most advantageous, especially in the military police field, if during basic training a type of racial sensitivity training could be administered. Situations could be developed which would not only help Jim and Bill understand each other, but would, at the same time, help them to understand their own feelings concerning racial matters.

Bill's sense of racial pride is depicted in his fear of being referred to as an "oreo." The black man's proclamation

---

COL Thornton E. Ireland, a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL, is a veteran of over 27 years commissioned service. Currently serving as Provost Marshal, US Military Assistance Command Vietnam, he wrote this article while assigned as Provost Marshal, Headquarters, US Army Pacific.

that "black is beautiful" is not a threatening gesture to whites, but rather an indication of this new-found sense of racial pride. He is merely refuting that which our society has held as a truth for too long. Black has become more than a color—it represents a state of mind, a philosophy, or attitude. An "oreo" or, as was commonly called, an "Uncle Tom," though his skin may be the color of coal, is not black within the meaning of the term as it is used today. To a black man, during this period of increasing racial awareness, to be dubbed an "oreo" by another black equates to being called a "nigger" by a white.

There are, unfortunately, blacks who become so engrossed in black awareness symbols, i.e. the afro haircut, the dashiki, black power salute and handshake, that they lose sight of the major thrust of the black revolution which is equality of opportunity and justice. We would do well to remember, however, that there are extremists in all groups. Caution must be taken to assure that instead of overacting to adverse symptoms, as displayed by the extremists, we concentrate on determining and treating the causes of racial unrest, ever mindful of the vast majority of proud black troops who honorably serve.

Bill's concern that his partner may "lose his cool" indicates that he, like Jim, is abundantly sensitive to racial tensions. Similarly, like Jim, he wants the confrontation with the suspect to be as professional and subtle as possible. Each patrolman reflects a consideration for the other.

Though not determinable from the situation, Bill, Jim and the suspect probably have one trait in common—they represent the young soldiers of today who honestly question the relevance of some of our customs and who are more prone to question the dictates of those in positions of authority. They do not view the military as an entity unto itself, but rather as a continuation of their civilian experiences. Some come with long hair and side burns and the extremist amongst them frequently exhibit peace symbols and have participated in anti-war demonstrations, sanctuary movements, and gatherings of the American Servicemen's Union, Students for a Democratic Society, and other dissident groups. However, as General Ralph E. Haines, Jr., Commander in Chief, US Army, Pacific, said recently when speaking to members of the Pike's Peak Association: "The American soldier today is smarter, more perceptive, more dedicated, and physically more resilient than his predecessors of other years and other wars."

There is little doubt that we will survive the changes taking place. However, the speed with which we resolve the problems resulting from these changes will depend to some degree on our ability to re-evaluate our *raison d'etre.* Our primary task is in defense of our country, but we have been placed in another role which involves functioning as an institution of social change. It was in the latter role that we achieved a degree of racial integration unparalleled in our civilian community. The success of Project 100,000 can also be attributed to our ability to perform as an institution to foster social change. Historically, the military has been expected to return to civilian life a better product than that which it inducted. Historically, the military has met this expectation.

The real question is: What is required to cope with changing attitudes and at the same time fulfill our primary and acquired roles?

In the final analysis the answer must rest in the leadership we provide. It seems less important today to speak in terms of "the quality of leadership" as it does "the approach to leadership." General William E. DePuy once remarked that the situation in Vietnam, unlike previous wars, was more closely related to a basketball game than a football game. In a football game, after each play there is an opportunity to plan the next move. Conversely, the pace in a basketball game is such that one who receives the ball must instantly make his move.

The required approach of today's leader may be comparable to that of a playing coach in a basketball game. The playing coach is highly visible. His successes and failures are readily known to team members and spectators alike. His position as a leader is recognized, but like any other player, he'll receive the ball only when he's in the most favored position. He will make mistakes and is not necessarily the best player on the team. He must play the game fairly or suffer the consequences. His success will depend not only upon his capability to direct the team, but upon his intimate knowledge of individual team members' abilities, style, and behavioral patterns.

U. S. ARMY MILITARY POLICE CORPS

MG Lloyd B. Ramsey
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

BG William H. Brandenburg
DEPUTY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

COL Warren H. Metzner
COMMANDANT, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

SGM James D. Hinds
SERGEANT MAJOR, MILITARY POLICE CORPS

CSM Donald F. Skoglund
SERGEANT MAJOR, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

CONUS

Command	Commander or Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
US Continental Army Command	COL Albert R. Escola	MSG Robert G. Allen
First US Army	COL Julien H. LePage	SGM Frederick W. Burton
Third US Army	COL Robert C. Yowell	SGM Travis L. Price
Fourth US Army	COL John D. Shanklin	SGM James S. Shelton
Fifth US Army	COL Melford M. Wheatley	SGM Toivo A. Nuutinen
Sixth US Army	COL Henry J. Fee	SGM James W. Wilson
Military District of Washington	COL Angus B. MacLean	SGM Harry W. Ostrander
US Army Air Defense Command	COL Oscar J. Weible	
Office, Chief of Engineers	COL Roland Harris	
Office, The Surgeon General	COL Lewis J. Strait, Jr.	
Army Material Command	COL Vern E. Johnson	
USACDC Military Police Agency	COL Louis O. Giuffrida	SGM Eugene H. Robson
US Army CID Agency	COL Henry H. Tufts	MSG John M. Vernarelli
III Corps	COL James D. Tynan	SGM Lester Tolliver
XVIII Airborne Corps	COL Hervey E. Keator	
4th AIT Brigade (MP)	COL Byron H. Russell, Jr.	CSM Jay W. Denany
Chief, MP Branch, OPO	COL Robert A. Satterfield	
US Disciplinary Barracks	COL Francis E. Payne	CSM William J. Wilkinson
Correctional Training Facility	COL James C. Shoultz, Jr.	CSM James M. Massey
3d MP Group (CI)	COL Herman Trop	SGM Ernest A. Booten
4th MP Group (CI)	COL Keith F. Dubois	SGM Joseph A. McCallister
5th MP Group (CI)	COL Jode R Wilson	SGM R. T. McLellan
6th MP Group (CI)	COL Joseph L. Powell	
12th MP Group (CI)	COL John W. Liddle	SGM Claude S. Snavely

OVERSEAS

Command	Commander or Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
USAREUR & Seventh US Army	BG Harley L. Moore, Jr.	SGM Elwood Simms
15th MP Brigade	COL Walter N. Israel	CSM Francis A. Teed
TASCOM, Europe	COL John H. Pearson	
Berlin Command		
SETAF	LTC Richard George	
SHAPE	LTC Bruce C. Young, Jr.	RSM Harold A. Slatter, RMP
9th MP Group (CI)	COL Edward G. Luce	SGM Winfield M. Levashavskas
42d MP Group (Customs)	COL Frank Cohn	CSM Clyde J. Rowe
US Army Pacific	COL David R. Dingeman	SGM Bernard J. Horak
Eighth US Army	COL Robert J. Kriwanek	SGM Curtis L. Stallings
US Army Hawaii	COL William J. Merlo	
US Army Ryukyus	COL Hugh H. Riddle	
US Army Japan	MAJ Loyal G. Evans	SGM James H. Buckner
MACV	COL Thornton E. Ireland	
US Army Vietnam	COL Wallace K. Wittwer	SGM Dewey Dickens
18th MP Brigade	COL Wallace K. Wittwer	CSM Karl F. Helmle
I Field Force	COL Vincent I. Olsen	
II Field Force	COL James Hyndman	SGM Robert E. Meeks
XXIV Corps	COL Jasper C. Vance, Jr.	
8th MP Group (CI)	COL Wilbur D. Getz	CSM Robert L. Booker
16th MP Group	COL Glen A. Hill	CSM Dent Rohrbough
89th MP Group	COL Paul M. Timmerberg	CSM Buford Brown
US Army Alaska	COL Cleon H. Newton	SGM William H. Mayer
US Army Southern Command	COL Henry H. Gerecke	SGM Mario N. Daffara

You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

Don't show a questioned document to a person who is giving you request writings, even after you finish taking them. You may have to return at a later time to obtain more samples, and the suspect shouldn't have seen that document before all samples are obtained.

Catalogs of commonly stolen items are very helpful in obtaining descriptions of these items. It's a type identification kit for clothing, cameras, radios, luggage, etc.

Hopefully, we're all aware of the potential value of crime prevention techniques. For instance, last Christmas a detective in Savannah, Georgia, placed a sign in every store to deter the usual increase in bad checks that crop up at that time of year. The sign said something like "If you have not cashed a check here before, please remain motionless for five seconds while your photograph is taken." The number of bad check incidents was significantly less than for previous years.

Another such technique is the use of a radio in school buses. Music holds most youngsters' attention and helps prevent them from dreaming up other, less acceptable, ways to pass the time.

If you have a similar bit of information, why not put it in this column? The column is for anyone (enlisted or not) with something worthwhile to say to the rest of us. Write it up, put your name on it, and send it to the JOURNAL editor.

Negatives produced by a roll film camera often pick up characteristic scratches. A victim's film might be used to identify his stolen camera.

The November 1962 *FBI Bulletin* illustrates how revolvers can be made inoperable by using handirons. Run an iron through the trigger guard behind the trigger or around the top strap after the cylinder is opened. Keep it in mind when you have to secure a weapon outside an arms room.

Periodically, the question arises as to the real value of fingerprints. A few years ago one fair-sized city checked this out and found that 25% of their crimes were solved with prints.

One fingerprint text recommends that you use "paper folds" to handle evidence. Just take any piece of paper (that's not evidence itself) and fold it over or around the area you're handling. It keeps your hands off the object and helps to preserve prints in that area. The usefulness of this technique lies in the universal availability of paper.

One investigator mentioned that he takes "manufactured" prints to the scene. He acts as if this is one that he lifted, and remarks how good it is. Then, he or his partner observe bystanders for reactions. He came up with a subject and solved one case, so far, using this method.

Several sources have reported that minute fragments of glass fly back when glass is broken by a blow. The greatest distance, eleven feet, is reported in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. Thus, if someone fires through a window from close range, there's a good chance that fragments of glass will land on him and his clothing.

The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department and the Advertising Council of America coined two comments of use in crime prevention programs: "When you leave your key in your car you invite some young man to become a thief." And "Most young car thieves start your car the same way you do . . . with *your* keys."

The Jewelers Security Alliance, 535 Fifth Ave, New York, N. Y. 10017, maintains a jewelry scratch mark file system that records various scratch marks used by jewelers. The marks are usually so small they cannot be seen by the naked eye and are found on rings, bracelet clasps, necklaces, inside watch cases and on broaches. The marks can be used to identify stolen property or a deceased person wearing such items. This organization also produced a booklet that's available to law enforcement agencies, called the "Policeman's Primer." It explains how jewelry and gems are described.

If you use a colored fixative in obtaining casts, it can be of great help. When you wash off the dirt, if you see white, you've gone too far. In the past there hasn't been an easy method to tell when you had removed too much dirt.

Counterclockwise from top right: Captain Hindes of the Denver Police Department explains the procedures of accident investigation to PFC Carlson Wilkerson. SSG Jim D. Short inspects his shift prior to their going on duty. PFC Philip H. Brangman provides assistance to one of many visitors to Fitzsimons. CPT David Bacon (right), 241st MP Det Commanding Officer, and SFC Charles G. Stoeckle review the latest AWOL list with CPT John R. Hindes of the Denver Police Department.

MPA Roundup Special

Law Enforcement: Never Ending Job at Fitzsimons

Like their civilian police department counterparts in many cities, the 241st MP Det, stationed at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Co., handle the problems of law enforcement with a manpower shortage. The 241st, operating under the direct control of the Office of the Surgeon General rather than The Provost Marshal General, is therefore unable to acquire a sufficient number of MPs for Fitzsimons.

One way that the MP personnel shortage has been surmounted is through the Fitzsimons work therapy program. Interested patients may, if qualified, become acting military policemen. If a patient does an efficient job after his training, he can be awarded an occupational specialty as an MP. The stumbling block for the MP work therapy program is that the chances of retaining the individual at Fitzsimons after awarding him an MP MOS are not good once the patient has been returned to active duty.

Qualifying as an MP is not easy. Applicants must be cleared by the FBI as well as their hometown authorities and must have an unblemished military record. CPT David Bacon, the 241st Commanding Officer, notes proudly that the majority of his men are Vietnam returnees.

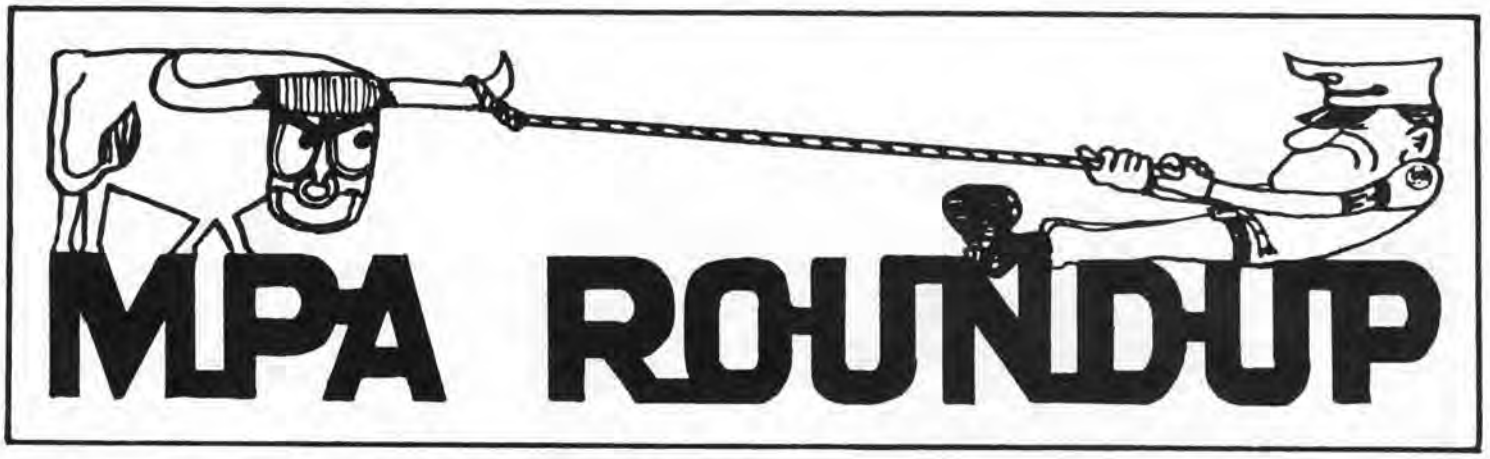
To promote goodwill and cooperation, as well as give the MPs better training in police work, the Fitzsimons MPs-in-training are being sent to the nearby Aurora Police Academy. There, they attend a six-weeks course in police procedures, including public relations, traffic control, narcotics, fingerprinting and interrogation. The 241st maintains excellent rapport with the civilian police of metropolitan Denver. Cooperation is a necessity.

The 44-man staff of the 241st performs the normal police functions of crime prevention and law enforcement while maintaining the security of the installation. In addition, they handle vehicle registration, the identification section for the post, including civilian employees, and supervise the hospital's confinement compound.

With 4,000 parking spaces for the 8,000 vehicles which enter and leave the hospital grounds daily, it is readily apparent that parking violations are the MPs' number one headache. A special traffic patrol cruises the post during the day, concentrating on illegally parked cars and traffic violations.

Fitzsimons handles the prisoners from the Ft Leavenworth, Ks., Disciplinary Barracks, as well as those from nearby installations, who become too ill for confinement. The 241st MPs provide special guards for these prisoners. The MPs also man the two entrance gates to the installation. Working in three eight-hour shifts, the MPs check incoming and outgoing traffic to insure post security and to render assistance to visitors.

The 241st MP Det MPs at Fitzsimons are on duty 24-hours-a-day to insure the finest in military police law enforcement and protection.



Fort Campbell MP Cited for Heroism in Vietnam

SSG Gary A. Thompson, a military policeman assigned to the 553d MP Company, Ft Campbell, Ky., was recently awarded the Soldier's Medal. Sergeant Thompson received the medal for heroism in Vietnam while serving with the 127th MP Company, 16th MP Group.

"Staff Sergeant Thompson distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 12 March 1969 at Qui Nhon. When a fire broke out at the National Police compound, Sergeant Thompson immediately began to restore order and organize a fire fighting team. Despite the grenades and small arms ammunition that were exploding in the enflamed buildings, he and two other military policemen began pulling drums of gasoline from the smoke-filled danger area. Then the three soldiers worked to remove a one-hundred-fifty pound butane tank from a burning wooden platform through a concertina wire barrier, averting a disastrous holocaust."

The medal was presented to him by COL John M. Nolan, Commanding Officer, 2d Training Brigade, US Army Training Center, Ft Campbell.

Captain Roswell T. Swanson Commands 208th MP Company

CPT Preston L. Pintler (right), former Commanding Officer, 208th MP Co, Ft Leonard Wood Mo., presents the unit guidon to the new commanding officer, CPT Roswell T. Swanson. Captain Pintler has been reassigned to the Republic of Vietnam.

COL Oliver E. O'Kier

CPT Larry E. Kelly Assumes Command of 533d MP Company

CPT Robert R. Zins, Commanding Officer of the 533d MP Company, Kaiserslautern, Germany, recently relinquished his command to CPT Larry E. Kelly, former S2/3 Officer with the 94th MP Battalion. Captain Zins has departed USAREUR to attend the Military Police Officers Advanced Course at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga. In attendance at the change of command ceremony were LTC Albert R. Green, Commanding Officer of the 94th MP Battalion, and the 533d First Sergeant, 1SG Angelo A. Laspino.

COL Shoultz Appointed Ft Riley CTF Commander

COL James C. Shoultz, Jr., recently assumed command of the Correctional Training Facility at Ft Riley, Ks. He replaced COL George F. Proudfoot, who has been reassigned to Vietnam as Deputy Commanding Officer of the 18th MP Brigade.

A former Deputy The Provost Marshal General, Colonel Shoultz was graduated from Texas A & M University in 1940, where he received his commission as an Infantry second lieutenant, later transferring to the Military Police Corps. He is also a graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff College and the Armed Forces Staff College.

His military decorations include the Legion of Merit and the Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

New USAMPS Director of Instruction Named

COL Oliver E. O'Kier, MPC, has recently been assigned to the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., as the Director of Instruction. He replaced COL William S. Norman who retired last June.

Colonel O'Kier came to the Military Police School from the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C., where he served as Chief of the Corrections Division. A veteran of over 27 years active service, he served in Europe during World War II as a platoon leader with the 84th Infantry Division.

His first military police assignment was as a platoon leader with the 793d MP Battalion in Europe in 1945.

A graduate of the University of Omaha and US Army Command and General Staff College, Colonel O'Kier served as an instructor with the latter institution from 1963 to 1966. During 1966-67 he was Provost Marshal, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, in Paris. In 1967 he was named Chief, Operations Division, Office of the Provost Marshal, Headquarters, USAREUR, in Heidelberg, Germany. During 1968-69 he was Deputy Commander, 18th MP Brigade, in Vietnam.

Colonel O'Kier's decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

COL James C. Shoultz, Jr.

Four 43d MP Detachment Correctional Specialists Promoted

1LT Daniel C. Peak, Executive Officer, 43d MP Det (Confinement), 15th MP Bde, Nurnberg, Germany, presents new E5 insigne to four correctional specialists assigned to the 43d MP Det. The new Specialist Fives are stationed at the US Forces Confinement Facility at Nurnberg. Pictured from left to right are Lieutenant Peak, SP5 Richard F. Sidebottom, SP5 Charles D. Tarter, SP5 James N. Young and SP5 James H. Pontius.

Sierra Army Depot MP Company to Receive New First Sergeant

SFC Granville Moore, a career military policeman, was recently assigned to the 980th MP Company, Sierra Army Depot, Ca., where he will serve as a Platoon Sergeant until October when he will become the 980th's First Sergeant. He recently returned from a tour in Vietnam, where he served with the 716th MP Battalion.

Sergeant Moore entered the Army in 1952 and completed basic training at Ft Jackson, S. C. He has served overseas tours of duty in Korea, Japan, Germany, Vietnam and two tours in the Panama Canal Zone.

His military awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, the National Defense Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Vietnam Service Medal.

LTC Wood Appointed 82d Airborne Division PM

LTC Raymond D. Wood was recently assigned as Provost Marshal, 82d Airborne Division, Ft Bragg, N. C. He replaced LTC Charles F. Kraak. Colonel Wood served as an assistant division provost marshal in Vietnam prior to his new assignment.

Upon his graduation from Michigan State University in 1952, Colonel Wood was commissioned an Infantry second lieutenant. He has served overseas in the Dominican Republic, two tours in Vietnam, Korea, Japan and Germany. His military awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal with "V" device and the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

24th MP Detachment Investigator Receives Army Commendation Medal

COL Cleon H. Newton (left), Provost Marshal, US Army Alaska, presents the Army Commendation Medal to CW2 Bobby Joe Daily, an investigator assigned to the 24th MP Det (CI), Ft Richardson, Ak. Warrant Officer Doily received the award for his outstanding performance of duties as Operations Officer, Det E, 5th MP Gp (CI), Ft Leavenworth, Ks.

793d MP Battalion MPs Participate in German Pistol Match

A team of military policemen representing the 793d MP Bn recently participated in a pistol shoot organized and hosted by the Middle Franconian Land Police in Germany. On the invitation of the Chief of Police, the 793d's pistol team competed with teams representing the City Police of Furth, Bavarian Emergency Police IV, German Army, Defense Sub-District 631 at Ansbach and the host police team. The Land Police are the equivalent to the state police of the US. The Furth City Police won the match; the 793d placed fifth.

The shooters fired ten rounds each, five single shot and five rapid fire, at ten ring discs from twenty-five meters. The weapons fired were the US Army .45 caliber pistol, the Walther 9mm P-38, the Walther 7.65 PP and the Pistole 9mm P-1. After firing, the shooters exchanged weapons. The teams proceeded to Ansbach for the presentation of awards following the match.

The 793d is the largest MP battalion in Europe. The four-company battalion has men stationed in 19 cities throughout Bavaria and Franconia in southern Germany, ranging from Wurzburg to the Garmisch and Berchtesgaden Armed Forces Recreation Centers along the Austrian border. Battalion headquarters is located at Nurnberg.

Right: A policeman from the Middle Franconian Land Police fires the US Army .45 caliber pistol as CPT James F. Westerberg, Commanding Officer, Company A, 793d MP Battalion looks on. The action was part of a pistol match in which a team from the 793d participated.

Yokota Marihuana Dog Curbs Drug Traffic

A familiar team at Yokota Air Base, Japan, SSG Charles Caldwell, NCOIC of the Sentry Dog Section of the 347th Security Police Squadron, and his four-year-old German Shepherd are waging a successful battle against illegal transportation and possession of marihuana.

"Mike" was donated to the Sentry Dog Center, Showa Air Base, Japan, in 1968. First trained as a sentry dog and used for base patrol, he was selected for specialized training in marihuana detection because of his mild temperament. After thorough examinations and training, Mike underwent a rigid program to become familiar with the scent of marihuana.

"Marihuana has a distinct smell to Mike," explained Sergeant Caldwell, "even if sealed in plastic or hidden in baggage." Mike is used primarily to check baggage on flights terminating at Yokota and to inspect aircraft on all transient flights.

Together, the team has made 17 finds, resulting in a number of arrests and prosecutions by either the military or Japanese authorities.

"Mike," a 64-pound German Shepherd trained to detect marihuana, uncovers a small pouch of marihuana inside an AWOL bag. Mike's handler is SSG Charles Caldwell, NCOIC of the Sentry Dog Section of the 347th Security Police Squadron, Yokota Air Base, Japan.

USARYIS MP Units Cited for Physical Fitness

Members of the 96th MP Battalion, 1st MP Group, Okinawa, display awards received for excellence in physical fitness during the semiannual USARYIS Physical Combat Proficiency Test. From left to right: CPT David Douglass, Commanding Officer, 549th MP Det, displays the Unit Physical Fitness Award for averaging 410 on the PCPT; SSG Henry L. Wright, 895th MP Co, received his award for scoring a perfect 500; CPT Leonard Mendola, Jr., Commanding Officer, 895th MP Co, displays the Unit Physical Fitness Award for averaging 419 on the PCPT. The awards were presented by MG Charles T. Horner, Commanding General, 2d Logistical Command, Okinawa.

Fort Hamilton Provost Marshal Promoted

LTC John R. Scott, Provost Marshal, Ft Hamilton, N. Y., receives his silver oak leaves from COL Lloyd R. Cain, Ft Hamilton Director of Personnel and Community Activities, and his wife, Mrs. Evelyn Scott.

294th MP Company Military Policemen Join Search for Downed Marine Plane

Twenty military policemen from the 294th MP Company, Camp Zama, Japan, commanded by CPT Jack L. Hearrell, II, were recently joined by other soldiers from the Japan Ground Self Defense Force in Hatano, the 549th Quartermaster Company and the Agusti Naval Air Station and Japanese policemen, to search for a Marine F4 Phantom jet which had crashed.

Search operations had been abandoned earlier due to poor weather and visibility. On the fourth day of searching, an HC7 helicopter spotted the wreckage. The pilot of the plane and the radar intercept officer were killed in the crash which occurred in a mountainous area 22 miles southwest of Yokota Air Base.

Left to right: SP4 Ronald C. Revier, SP4 Frank S. Ewing and SP4 Randall G. Bays, MPs assigned to the 294th MP Company, Camp Zama, Japan, study a map to try to determine the exact position of a Marine F4 Phantom jet which crashed in the mountains near Yokota Air Base.

USAMPS Commandant Cited for Service

Col Warren H. Metzner, Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., was recently awarded the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit for his outstanding meritorious service as Provost Marshal, US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, from July 1969 to July 1970.

Colonel Metzner emphasized all phases of law enforcement and brought together the components and uniservice commands toward a greater unity of effort and closer cooperation. He was cited for the establishment of effective currency controls to curb the drain on the Republic of Vietnam's economy. His programs were most effective in curtailing the illicit activities of black marketing and currency manipulation operations.

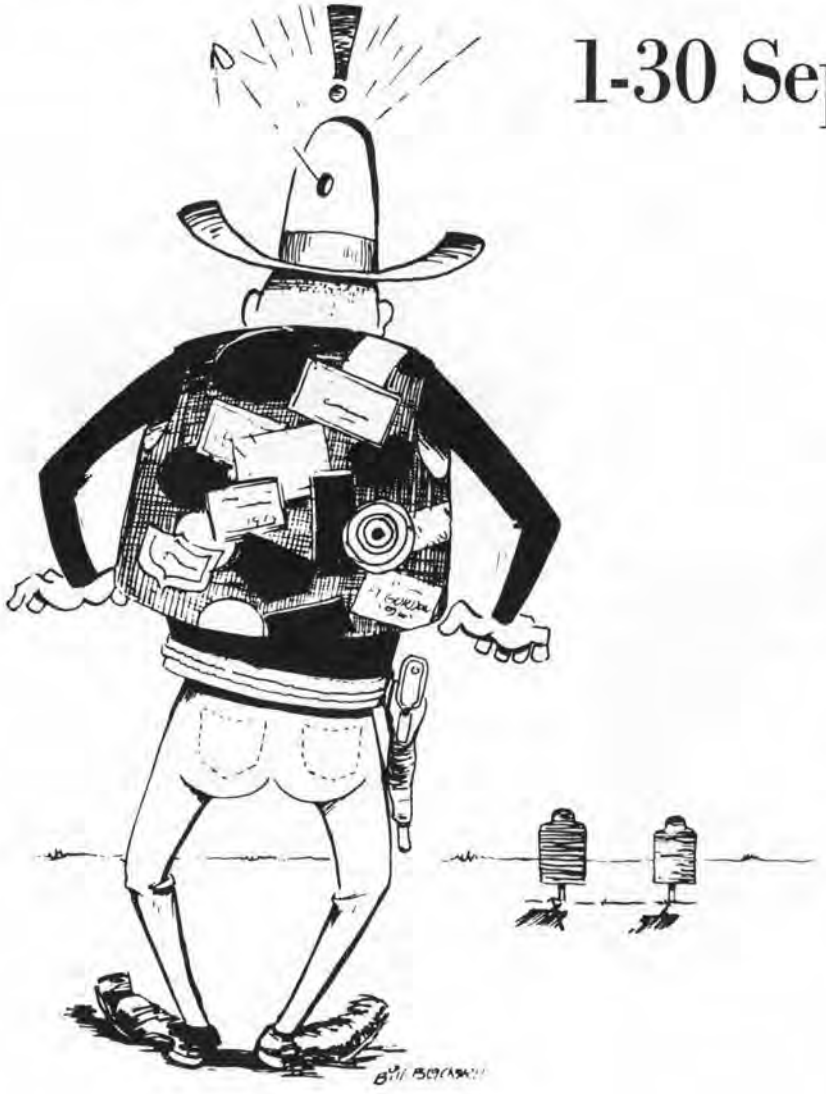
His keen insight of law enforcement principles enabled him to guide and assist the Republic of Vietnam Provost Marshal General in attaining significant improvements and systematic Vietnamization in the areas of Military Police and Prisoner of War operations.

CW3 Coucoules Retires, Receives Legion of Merit

CW3 John W. Coucoules, who recently retired from the US Army after 25 years of active federal service, was awarded the Legion of Merit for his outstanding meritorious service as Operations Officer, Investigations Branch, 1st MP Detachment (CI), US Army CID Agency, Washington, D. C.

Warrant Officer Coucoules served as a criminal investigator since 1952. Previously, he had served as an enlisted military policeman. He accepted his warrant in February 1963. During his service, Mr. Coucoules has served in Austria, Korea, USAREUR and Vietnam.

COL Warren H. Metzner, now Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., receives the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit from MG W. G. Dolvin, Chief of Staff, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Colonel Metzner received the award for his outstanding meritorious service as Provost Marshal, MACV.



1-30 September 1970

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S TROPHY PISTOL TEAM MATCH

728th's Military Policemen Help Fight PX Blaze in Seoul's Yongson Compound

A disastrous fire which ravaged the main Post Exchange complex at Seoul's Yongson Compound recently mobilized the entire manpower of Company C, 728th MP Battalion, Korea Support Command.

Early one evening, SFC Walter T. Taylor, an MP assigned to Company C, saw a fire and radioed his report to company headquarters. The MPs of Company C were immediately alerted for duty by their Commanding Officer, 1LT David Rybicki, who had assumed command of the company only three days before.

Within 30 minutes all of the company's MPs had been rushed to the scene in two-and-a-half-ton trucks and jeeps. The 728th MPs cordoned off the area and redirected the flow of traffic. The threatened explosion of nearby 500 gallon gasoline tanks heightened tension and security measures by MPs around the building.

The PX parking lot was covered with water by firemen as 11 Army and 25 local Korean fire engines responded to the alarm. Conspicuous throughout the blaze were Charlie Company MPs, keeping back curious onlookers and speeding the flow of fire-fighting equipment.

To prevent pilferage, members of the MP unit were on duty within the PX complex providing physical security for the extensive inventory of goods and helping to salvage what could be saved. Later MP vehicles were pressed into service as salvage carriers. Several small truckloads of merchandise were transported to the Army Post Office and a nearby gymnasium.

As commanding officer, Lieutenant Rybicki was everywhere, darting into the PX to oversee salvage operations, assimilating a bewildering number of minute to minute reports, checking through loaded PX trucks which were being cleared from the area and barking orders to his men.

A few hours after the MPs reported to the fire, and with the blaze under control, the MPs began to withdraw, leaving a strong security force to guard the remaining sections of the buildings.

CW2 Moser Receives ARCOM Upon Retirement

CW2 Dean E. Moser, former Commanding Officer, 125th MP Detachment (CI), Ft Bragg, N. C., was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal for his meritorious service while serving as Detachment Commander. Warrant Officer Moser received the medal on the occasion of his retirement after more than 21 years active federal service. The presentation was made by COL Hervey E. Keator, Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps.

MAJ Elliott Receives Army Commendation Medal

COL Henry H. Tufts (right), Commanding Officer, US Army CID Agency, Washington, D. C., presents the 3d OLC to the Army Commendation Medal to MAJ Thomas L. Elliott for his meritorious service as Administrative Officer, 1st MP Det (CI). Major Elliott has been reassigned to Vietnam.

LTC Rimbach Earns 1st Oak Leaf Cluster to ARCOM

LTC Douglas O. Rimbach, former Deputy Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps and Ft Bragg, N. C., receives the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal from COL Hervey E. Keator, Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps. Colonel Rimbach has departed Ft Bragg for assignment at the US Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Ks.

Marine Reservists Receive OJT at 4th AIT Bde (MP)

After many years of doing things their way, the Marines are finally learning to do things the Army way. Company D, 4th MP Battalion, Force Troops, US Marine Corps Reserve from Lexington, Ky., recently arrived at Ft Gordon, Ga., for two weeks on-the-job training with the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) and the post provost marshal's office.

The reserve company, commanded by MAJ Charles L. Wright, participated in various military police training activities at Ft Gordon. They directed traffic, worked as gate guards, patrolled in MP sedans and worked in the provost marshal's office assisting the desk sergeant.

Other training in which they participated included firing the .45 caliber pistol and the M-60 machine gun, training in apprehension, restraint, detention and unarmed defense, and prevention and investigation of crime.

52d MP Company Staff Sergeant Awarded ARCOM

COL William F. Kernan, Deputy Commanding Officer, Ft Sam Houston, Tx., presents the Army Commendation Medal to SSG William S. Johnston, a military policeman assigned to the 52d MP Co. Sergeant Johnston received the medal for his meritorious service in Vietnam.

VIETNAM ROUND UP

LTC Daniel R. Holt (left), former Commanding Officer, 716th MP Battalion, Vietnam, presents the Silver Star Medal to SP4 Edward Gonzalez. Specialist Gonzalez received the medal for his gallantry in action while serving with Company C, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division.

716th MP Earns Silver Star

SP4 Edward Gonzalez, assigned to Co B, 716th MP Bn, was recently awarded the Silver Star Medal for his gallantry in action. He earned the medal, the Army's third highest award for combat valor, while serving as an infantryman with Co C, 3d Bn, 12th Inf, 4th Inf Div.

Then Private First Class Gonzalez' unit was on a reconnaissance mission near Plei Djereng when it encountered Communist forces. Wounded early in the fight, Private Gonzalez, aware that it was unsafe for a medical evacuation helicopter to land, chose to remain with his unit. Later in the day, his unit again encountered enemy forces. When his unit faced withdrawal from the fight, Private Gonzalez volunteered to remain behind to provide rear cover fire.

His other military decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

Hai Van Pass MP Patrol Foils Viet Cong Ambushes

A specialized police patrol operating in the Hai Van Pass between Da Nang and Phu Bai has teamed personal enthusiasm with vehicle power to help foil Viet Cong attempts to ambush military traffic. Employing a "skin" jeep and a three-quarter ton truck, MPs from Co B, 504th MP Bn, travel the deceptively beautiful road daily.

The specialized MP patrol team helps travelers, military and civilian, involved in traffic accidents, secures the area after enemy contact and calls in gunships to repel hostile fire from the numerous tree lines and bush firing positions.

SGT Steven Miller, NCOIC of the Hai Van MP team, explained, "One MP from the Hai Van team is strategically located in order to relay calls. The jeep travels one side of the pass and the truck travels the other side, driving up and down the road, waiting."

The team leaves the company area at Da Nang before dawn, their vehicles loaded with weapons, ammunition and C-rations for the all-day operation. SP4 Donnie Dixon added, "We use a three-quarter ton truck simply because it does the job. It's a rugged vehicle and can aid disabled vehicles along the highway."

The special patrol is not a convoy escort patrol, but the MPs cooperate with convoy commanders to provide communications and security support for convoys speeding through the countryside.

Recently, the patrol returned B-40 rocket, rocket propelled grenade and small arms fire with machine gun and M-79 fire, killing two VC hiding in a tree line. After this initial contact, the patrol encountered heavier action. ARVN infantry units reported forty VC entrenched along the road. The MPs engaged the enemy force from three positions. The enemy fled. Blood trails indicated that the enemy had felt the sting from the Hai Van MP patrol team.

Ready, with their truck filled with weapons, ammunition and medical supplies, the Hai Van MP patrol, SP4 Donnie Dixon (left), SP4 Jim Yost (center) and SGT Gerald Donahue move out to patrol the road from Da Nang to Phu Bai. The MPs are assigned to Co B, 504th MP Bn.

Qui Nhon Harbor Sappers Checked by Marine Police

Enemy agents attempting to sneak past Qui Nhon harbor security have been foiled by MPs patrolling this northern waterway. Recently, military police on river patrol boats and Boston whalers, working with Vietnamese marine police, stopped and detained six confirmed Viet Cong who were disguised as fishermen.

"The Vietnamese MPs can tell if the fishermen are really VC; their hands aren't wrinkled; there might be gravel in the bottom of the boat; or they might be using the wrong type of nets. They can spot these subtle differences, explained CPT John H. Kniest, Commanding Officer of the PBR detachment at Qui Nhon.

On patrol throughout the waters of the Qui Nhon harbor, the combined patrols stop and question fishermen near the restricted waters, checking identification and provincial fishing permits. The Viet marine police question Vietnamese civilians, detaining suspected VC and deserters.

Qualified Viet national policemen are trained in the US and on-the-job in Vietnam as marine police to work with the MPs on PBRs and Boston whalers. The training consists of boat operations and military police procedures on waterborne duty.

SP5 James Peterson commented, "One incident involved a young fisherman who showed us a valid identification. Three weeks later we stopped him again and he produced valid papers. Only this time the marine police arrested him. They had noticed a minor change in numbers on the identification." Later the youth confessed that he worked with the VC in the harbor area obtaining information on ships and cargo.

The Vietnamese marine police have become an integral part of the MP patrol boats. Captain Kniest concluded, "We know little about the Vietnamese customs. Here is where the marine police aid greatly. They can spot something wrong in a second, and we have a VC detainee instead of an active, charge-laden sapper."

P&I MPs Man LZ Betty Checkpoint

A jeep eases to a halt in front of an MP checkpoint. Five Vietnamese civilians dismount and pass through the gate, exchanging identification cards for Landing Zone Betty work passes. At the Phan Thiet base camp, north of Saigon on the coast, the smooth operation of the military police pass and identification (P&I) personnel is built around a conglomerate of LZ officials, Vietnamese national policemen and 18th MP Brigade MPs.

Working to insure the security and safety of the LZ from VC sappers, the MP P&I men coordinate their work with the Vietnamese police to check backgrounds and with the LZ commander to check labor needs. The P&I personnel initiate passes for Vietnamese civilians who are seeking employment. They check manpower needs by sections of the LZ. While this inquiry is progressing, a separate check is made by the intelligence section of the national police. They check former employers, family and background. A full investigation requires two to three weeks. After clearance is obtained, a work pass is issued.

The national police also supply a policewoman and policeman at the checkpoint to visually inspect nationals when they enter and leave the US compound area.

SGT Mack Gamble, Jr., NCOIC of the Pan Thiet detachment, 630th MP Co, commented, "The Viet Cong would like to infiltrate this area, sending in an agent as a worker, who would obtain valuable information while in the LZ. The MPs manning this checkpoint must be aware of this situation and act accordingly."

SP4 Robert C. Nash, a 630th MP Co military policeman, checks the identification of two Vietnamese civilians at the Landing Zone Betty MP checkpoint. The checkpoint is a vital link in the pass and identification section. Specialist Nash inspects vehicles moving in and out of the LZ, checking personnel identifications and cargo.

Always Last—MP Trail Vehicles Play Big Role in Convoy Escort

The last to begin and the last to return, MP trail vehicles play an important role in convoy escort duty between Cam Ranh Bay and Ban Me Thuot. The round trip takes two days through the twists and curves of the Central Highlands highway.

The V-100 trail vehicle, part of the 218th MP Company's convoy escort, has four functions: to stay behind when there is a vehicle breakdown, to provide rear element security during travel, to prevent intermingling by non-convoy vehicles on restricted highways, and to restore movement whenever the convoy is stopped by traffic tie-ups.

The MP trail vehicle is aided by an armored deuce-and-a-half from the 24th Transportation Company and a jeep carrying the trail officer. An observation aircraft circles above to warn of any movement in the surrounding area.

The road is basically good, with paved two-lane highway most of the way. However, the narrow road causes considerable traffic slowdown whenever convoys meet. When vehicles following the convoy disregard the "Do Not Pass" signs on the trail vehicle, a traffic jam or accident can occur. It is the job of the trail vehicle to prevent non-convoy vehicles from attempting to pass.

Traffic jams, however, cannot always be prevented, especially when passing through villages. It is the mission of the trail vehicle crew to direct traffic at the rear of the convoy and restore normal movement.

Former 504th MP Cited

An alert military policeman assigned to Co C, 716th MP Bn, SP4 Frank Dale, was recently awarded the Soldier's Medal, the Army's highest non-combat award for heroism, for rescuing a crewman from a burning helicopter near Pleiku.

While on routine patrol with the 504th MP Bn near Pleiku, Specialist Dale received a radio message that a helicopter had crashed about a mile from his patrol vehicle. The helicopter was already in flames when he arrived, but Specialist Dale immediately began rescue efforts. He cleared the debris from a trapped aviator and carried him to safety. Despite the detonation of machine gun ammunition and the danger of exploding helicopter fuel, he returned to the burning wreckage and worked to free the other trapped fliers until he was forced to abandon his rescue attempt by intense heat from the blaze.

COL Elliott Departs RVN Receives Legion of Merit

COL Harold N. Elliott, former Commanding Officer of the 16th MP Group, Vietnam, was recently presented the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit by COL Wallace K. Wittwer, Commanding Officer of the 18th MP Brigade.

Prior to assuming command of the 16th MP Group, Colonel Elliott served as Commanding Officer of the 92d MP Battalion, headquartered in Saigon, with concurrent duty as Provost Marshal, III and IV Corps. Before its deactivation, the 92d was a diverse organization consisting of three MP companies, an Infantry company and a PBR Transportation company. Colonel Elliott upgraded the tenor of combined police operations, realizing the need for teamwork in the US-Vietnamese police program.

Upon assuming command of the 16th, whose area of responsibility covers two-thirds of Vietnam, Colonel Elliott instituted new programs to keep pace with expanding missions. With the reduction of Marine strength in the Da Nang area, MPs moved into the city, working closely with Marine, Navy, Air Force and Vietnamese personnel. Colonel Elliott also introduced a third MP sentry dog company to Vietnam, organizing the 595th MP Company (Sentry Dog) in the I Corps region.

LTC Douglas G. MacNair Commands 716th MP Battalion

LTC Douglas G. MacNair recently assumed command of the 716th MP Battalion. He replaced LTC Daniel R. Holt, who became S3 Officer for the 18th MP Brigade.

Commenting on his new assignment, Colonel MacNair stated, "It is a very humbling experience to take command of a unit with as many honors as the 716th. Commanding a battalion of such distinction is a tremendous assignment. I eagerly accept the challenge."

LTC Douglas G. MacNair

The 716th earned recognition during the 1968 Tet Offensive for its efforts in protecting Saigon from Viet Cong attack. The battalion was awarded a Presidential Unit Commendation for its efforts in the 1968 action. The 716th has also earned several Meritorious Unit Commendations and has been cited on numerous occasions.

Colonel MacNair served in the Office of the Provost Marshal General prior to his recent transfer to Vietnam. He completed a previous tour in Vietnam as an Intelligence Advisor in the III Corps area.

He began his military career in 1955, following his graduation from Oklahoma A & M University. He is also a graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff College. His military awards include the Bronze Star Medal, the Army Commendation Medal and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

MAJ Robert A. Harleston Commands HASP

MAJ Robert A. Harleston recently assumed command of the Hawaiian Armed Services Police (HASP), stationed in Honolulu. Prior to assuming his new command Major Harleston served as Deputy Provost Marshal of the 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam and Operations Officer, Provost Marshal's Office, US Army Pacific.

Major Harleston holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Howard University, Washington, D. C., and a master's degree in Police Science from Michigan State University.

His military decorations include the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Army Commandation Medal.

Former 30th MP Battalion XO Receives ARCOM

MAJ Donald B. Atkins, former Executive Officer, 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., receives the Army Commendation Medal from LTC Richard A. Crisp, Battalion Commander. Major Atkins has departed the Presidio for Ft McClellan, Al., where he will be Provost Marshal.

CW4 Joyce Cited for Vietnam Service

COL Wallace K. Wittwer (right), Provost Marshal, US Army Vietnam, and Commanding Officer of the 18th MP Brigade, presents the Legion of Merit to CW4 William E. Joyce, Jr., for his meritorious service while serving as Assistant Chief, Criminal Investigation Division, USARV.

LTC Dean Honored Upon Retirement

LTC John E. Dean, former Chief of Academic Operations, Office of the Director of Instruction, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., receives the Legion of Merit from COL Reginald K. Fansler, USAMPS Assistant Commandant. Colonel Dean recently retired with more than twenty years active federal service.

CPT Albert Bolden Commands 563d MP Company

CPT George McCauley (right), Commanding Officer, 563d MP Company, Ft Wadsworth, N. Y., passes the guidon of the 563d to the new commanding officer, CPT Albert Bolden, Jr.

Colonel Kemp Assigned Ft Huachuca PM

LTC Carrol P. Kemp, Jr., was recently assigned as Provost Marshal of Ft Huachuca, Az. He has replaced LTC Thomas J. Gorman, who recently retired. Prior to arriving at Ft Huachuca, Colonel Kemp attended the University of Nebraska, where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in law enforcement and corrections.

His last military assignment before attending the University of Nebraska was Commanding Officer of the 392d MP Battalion, Ft. Lewis, Wa. He has also served as Provost Marshal of Pleiku and Qui Nhon in Vietnam.

His military awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the United Nations Medal, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal and the Korean and Vietnamese Service Medals.

COL Flanagan Receives Legion of Merit

LTG Melvin Zais, Commanding General, XXIV Corps, RVN, presents the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit and the Air Medal to COL John J. Flanagan, former Provost Marshal, XXIV Corps. Colonel Flanagan has been reassigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, DA, Washington, D. C.

CTF Cadreman and Soldier of Quarter Selected

SSG Harris D. Witteveen, NCOIC of the Leadership Team, 1st Correctional Training Unit, US Army Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., and SP4 James T. Condon, a correctional specialist assigned to the CTF Security Branch were recently named CTF Senior Cadreman and Soldier-of-the-Quarter.

In a Letter of Commendation, COL James C. Shoultz, Jr., Commanding Officer of the CTF, cited Sergeant Witteveen and Specialist Condon for their overall depth of knowledge. The men were evaluated on military bearing, knowledge of current events, oral expression

SSG Harris D. Witteveen (right), NCOIC of the Leadership Team, 1st Correctional Training Unit, US Army Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., and SP4 James T. Condon (left), a correctional specialist assigned to the CTF Security Branch, display the various awards they received for being selected the CTF Senior Cadreman and Soldier-of-the-Quarter. COL James C. Shoultz, Jr., Commanding Officer of the CTF, made the presentations.

MPA INSIGNE ITEMS

Available Now By Mail

SLUMBER SHIRT —
In red or powder blue; sizes small to extra large $2.15

JACKET —
Green nylon blazer with MPA insigne; small to extra large $7.75

LIGHTER —
MPA insigne, brush finish, genuine Zippo $2.95

TIE CLASP —
Gold, MPA insigne $1.45

TIE TAC —
Gold, MPA insigne $1.45

LAPEL PIN —
Gold, MPA insigne $1.45

KEY CHAIN —
Two key rings, gold with MPA insigne $1.51

DECAL —
MPA insigne ..... 39¢

Remittance by check or money order; prices include mailing costs.

BOOK DEPARTMENT
USAMPS
Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905

Don't forget to notify the JOURNAL at our new address:
MP JOURNAL
P. O. Box 7500
Ft Gordon, Ga., 30905

ATTACH LABEL HERE
To change your address . . . attach your MP JOURNAL mailing label here and print your new address below.

A note to our subscribers: The post office **WILL NOT** *forward your MP JOURNAL. Therefore we, not the post office, must be personally notified by you of any change in your address. This is the only way that you can be assured of receiving each issue of the JOURNAL.*

MP JOURNAL
P. O. Box 7500
Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905

NEW ADDRESS

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ **STATE** _____ **ZIP** _____

DATE EFFECTIVE _____

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Silver Star Medal

SP4 Edward Gonzalez (1OLC)

Legion of Merit

COL Robert E. Carlson
COL Harold N. Elliott (1OLC)
COL John J. Flanagan (1OLC)
LTC John E. Dean
LTC Sam H. Smith
CW4 William E. Joyce, Jr.
CW3 John W. Coucoules

Soldier's Medal

SSG James L. Johnson
SSG Gary A. Thompson
SP5 Jerry T. Crane
SGT Dana B. Sosbe
SP4 Broadus A. Crabtree, Jr.
SP4 Frank Dale
SP4 Little B. Farmer
SP4 Barry T. Leonard
SP4 Louis A. Rivara
PFC Cecil McNeely

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Roundup section of the JOURNAL has always been a significant part of this publication because it gives the member an opportunity to keep in touch with individual units all over the world, and the achievements of its individual members. Because of the limited space allowed this section many achievements have gone unnoticed. It is the purpose of this column to list all achievements that cannot be given individual notice. Units are encouraged to submit the information necessary to keep this column complete and up to date.

Bronze Star Medal

(Valor)

1LT Steven G. Lyons
1LT Thomas N. Stuetzer, Jr.
SGT Jimmie W. Mims
SGT Norman P. Overstreet
SGT Richard H. Wilcox
SP4 Ned O. Begay
SP4 William E. Easton
SP4 Michael J. Morea
SP4 Paul E. Olsen
SP4 Steven J. Rowan
SP4 George R. Stonier
PFC Gary C. Donald
PFC Richard L. Rogers
PFC Michael R. Tomes

Bronze Star Medal

(Service)

COL Robert E. Carlson
MAJ Vincent C. Gorman, Jr.
MAJ James E. Wheeler
CPT Larry B. Berrong
CPT David J. Preve
SFC Lloyd F. Blake
SFC Andrew R. Lee
SFC John G. Lunkenheimer
SFC Robert A. Matraw
SFC Raul I. Montes
SSG Jerry L. Flood
SSG Barney L. Overton, Jr.
SSG Terry L. Spence
SSG Gary A. Thompson
SGT Samuel R. Morrison
SP4 Parry F. Lueders
SP4 Mike G. McClane

Meritorious Service Medal

MAJ Eugene R. Cromartie

Air Medal

COL Robert E. Carlson
COL John J. Flanagan
CPT Robert Ricciadulli
SFC Willie C. Cork (1OLC)

Army Commendation Medal

(Valor)

CPT Charles W. Johnson
1SG Emmit D. Simmons
SGT Jeffrey W. Cole
SP4 Lawrence G. Bowman

SP4 Arthur G. Curtis
SP4 Ramiro J. Delagarza,
SP4 Jaques Girard
SP4 Luther D. Houze
SP4 Gordon W. Lindner
SP4 Harvey Myerson
SP4 Eric L. Richards
SP4 Robert B. Robertson
SP4 Jack L. Stapleton
PFC John J. Hammond
PFC Sammy D. Hicks
PFC Gary N. Santucci

Army Commendation Medal

(Service)

LTC Douglas O. Rimbach (1OLC)
MAJ Donald B. Atkins
MAJ Thomas L. Elliott (3OLC)
MAJ Vincent C. Gorman, Jr. (1OLC)
MAJ Richard A. Hintze
MAJ Robert L. Quinn (3OLC)
CPT Charles N. Fowler, Jr.
1LT Kermit D. Cole
1LT William E. Flanigan, Jr.
1LT Larry G. Olson
CW3 Robert D. Olsen, Sr.
CW3 Byron D. Roberts (1OLC)
CW3 Charles F. Walker
CW2 Bobby Joe Daily
CW2 Dean E. Moser
MSG Morris E. Durham (1OLC)
SFC William F. Hanson
SFC Brian E. John (1OLC)
SFC John G. Lunkenheimer (1OLC)
SSG Charles S. Henson
SSG William S. Johnston
SGT Luiz Alvarez
SGT Ross H. Disharron
SP5 Thomas L. Freck
SGT Richard W. Hoback

SP5 Joseph Neelis
SP4 Tim V. Brown
SP4 Frank R. Dale
SP4 John D. Dixon
SP4 Alexander Downing
SP4 Edward Gonzalez
SP4 Phillip E. Hoxworth
SP4 Thomas Huber
SP4 John A. Mann
SP4 Richard A. Moore
SP4 Calvin F. Pace
SP4 Larry R. Peterson
SP4 Ronnie L. Pohl
SP4 Fred A. Reddick
SP4 John Smith
SP4 Dennis R. Thompson
SP4 Fred W. Wallace, Jr.

Purple Heart

SP4 Thomas E. Spindler

PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(RA)

Homer R. Sprinkle (127)
Robert C. Yowell (126)

LTC/COL
(AUS)

George S. Black (128)
Steven T. Clark (116)
Frank L. Griffin (124)
John P. Hill (118)
Hugh H. Riddle (128)

MAJ/LTC
(RA)

Clarence D. Barry (115)
Gordon D. Rowe (115)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)

Richard K. Austin (120)
Robert C. Barnum (111)
Benjamin J. Bonner (118)
Van D. Holladay (112)
James E. Reichel (115)
John R. Scott (116)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)

Thomas E. Day (120)
Gerald G. Gibbons (112)
Norman W. Kinder (115)
Robert J. Leakey (120)
James F. Russell (115)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)

Pierce Castleberry (127)
Michael O'Laughlin (127)

1LT/CPT
(RA)

James T. Chester, Jr. (111)
Robert C. Hall (111)
Charles E. Hobbs (122)

1LT/CPT
(AUS)

Phil L. Hatcher (121)

2LT/1LT
(RA)

Frederick W. Adami (125)
Thomas W. Anderson (126)
James J. Bahr (125)
Anthony Barcellona (126)
Timothy C. Beumler (126)
Irvin Bridgewater (125)
John M. Carlson (125)
William H. Conine (125)
John E. Craig (126)
Richard I. Dean (126)
Stanley L. Dulin (126)
Roger L. Epperson (126)
William J. Foley (126)
Robert J. Hale (126)
Wayne G. Hanson (126)
Aubrey E. Henderson (125)
Robert Hulshouser (126)
George Jones, Jr. (125)
Laird R. King (125)
Charles Lauderdale (125)
Leo A. Lennon (125)
Harold D. Lockhart (125)
Paul M. Marek (125)
Timothy R. Martin (126)
John E. McAllister (126)
Michael E. McKee (126)
Robert J. Meybin (126)
Robert M. Miller (126)
Arthur V. O'Neill (126)
Skevos G. Pavlou (126)
Steven J. Peterson (126)
Felix H. Rhue (125)
Robert Ricciardulli (126)
Emil J. Spoileder (125)
James B. Stewart (125)
James L. Wilson (126)
Rocky V. Wynkoop (126)
Larry A. Youngs (126)

2LT/1LT
(AUS)

Robert E. Schumacher (120)

CW3/CW4
(AUS)

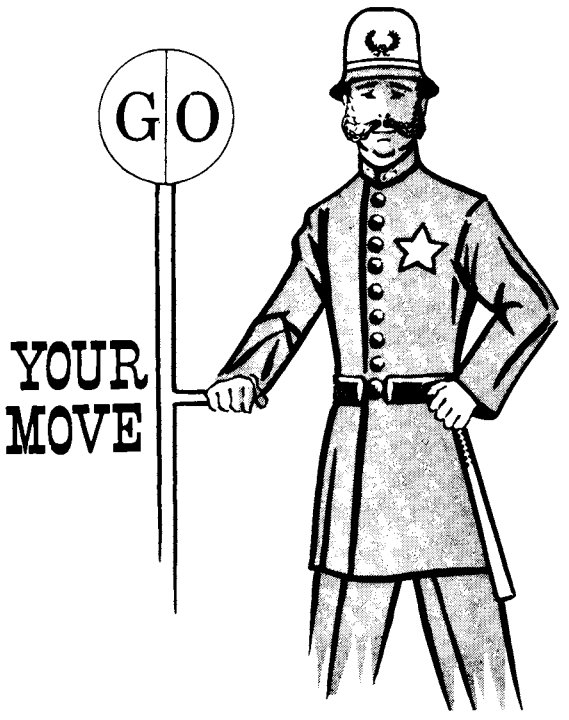
Andrze J. Glinski (121)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)

Paul F. Spangler (113)
Marshall Thomas (123)

WO1/CW2
(AUS)

Paul M. Norkus (125)



APPOINTED IN THE RA

CW3 Robert W. Moody (125)
CW2 Bobby J. Daily (125)
CW2 Gerald R. Power (125)

CHANGES OF STATION

LTC Clifford A. Druit from OPO, Wash, DC, w/TDY enr USA Armor School, Ft Knox, Ky, to 392d MP Bn, Ft Lewis, Wa (128)

LTC John D. Granger from USA Elm, OJCS, Wash, DC, to Stu Det, National War College, Ft McNair, Wash, DC (124)

LTC Archie O. Patterson from USA Engr Div, Waltham, Ma, to 1st MP Gp, APO SF 96331 (114)

LTC Robert W. Pryor from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to 308th MP Det, APO NY 09827 (114)

LTC James F. Russell from USA Elm, OJCS, Wash, DC, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (112)

MAJ Burton A. Browning from Hq, US MACV, APO SF 96222, to USA Reserve Advisory Gp, Ft Sam Houston, Tx (118)

MAJ Donald H. Evans from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (114)

MAJ Marion T. Fairris from HHC, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA CID Agcy, Wash, DC

MAJ Richard H. Palmer from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to Hq, USA Elm, US MACV, APO SF 96222 (116)

2LT Richard A. Benjamin from 6th Special Forces Gp, Ft Bragg, NC, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (117)

CW3 Robert R. Meier from USA CID Agcy, Wash, DC, to 21st Repl Bn, APO NY 09757 (117)

CW3 Ellie F. Rollison from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, to 3d MP Gp (CI), Ft McPherson, Ga (121)

SSG Claus D. Grube from HHC, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 42d MP Gp, APO NY 09403

RESIGNATIONS

CPT Marshal M. Kaplan (114)
CPT David R. Bacon (115)

RETIREMENTS

COL Edward W. Corcoran (117)
COL Paul B. Duruz (117)
LTC John E. Dean (114)
LTC Philbert C. Doleac (122)
LTC Hugh H. Harris (118)
LTC Paul Lococo (117)
LTC Lawrence C. Santana, Jr. (121)
LTC Milton W. Sweat (116)
LTC Jake R. Wells (115)
CW4 George W. Liske (114)
CW4 Elmer B. Lunde (118)
CW3 Lyman C. Sherman (115)
CW2 Bernard J. Carderelli (116)
CW2 Dean E. Moser (122)
CW2 Toshiatsu Sato (115)
SGM Charles Thibault, Jr. (122)
MSG William D. Alton, Jr. (115)
1SG Dillard Cannon, Jr. (111)
1SG Eugene R. Davis (127)
MSG Vincent M. Della-Jacona (113)
MSG William R. Richard (112)
MSG Robert E. Sweeney (125)
1SG Floyd H. Tarr, Jr. (112)
1SG Abner D. Walton (126)
SFC Dorvon H. Chandler (114)
SFC Walter E. Hock (119)
SFC Joseph K. Laimana (112)
SP7 Chester D. Mansker (117)
SFC Malcom E. Platt (116)
SFC Floyd J. Reynolds (115)
SFC Donald Underwood (125)
SSG Donald F. Bias (123)
SSG John D. Cole (125)
SSG George J. Deckard (119)
SSG Benigno Gasparini-Colon (117)
SSG Walter Goode (126)
SSG George W. Ravens (115)
SSG Donald P. Yocum (112)
SP5 James F. Salley (120)
SP4 Harry L. Davis (117)
SP4 Larry Ross (114)
PFC Jesus J. Gonzales (127)

Military Police Association
Unit Membership Award

HONOR ROLL
1970

Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**23 Jan 70**
US Army CI Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia	**100%**	**6 Feb 70**
US Army CDC MP Agency, Fort Gordon, Georgia	**100%**	**11 Mar 70**
Company B, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**31 Mar 70**
Detachment D, 3d MP Group (CI), Fort Gordon, Georgia	**100%**	**2 Apr 70**
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**95%**	**8 Apr 70**
140th MP Company, Fort Gordon, Georgia	**90%**	**14 Apr 70**
Company A, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**97%**	**23 Apr 70**
Company B, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**2 May 70**
Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**13 May 70**
Company E, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**3 Jun 70**
Company A, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**9 Jun 70**
Company B, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**90%**	**11 Jun 70**
Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**15 Jun 70**
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**95%**	**1 Jul 70**

The Military Police Association Unit Membership Award is presented for outstanding membership participation. All units with six or more law enforcement MOS personnel are eligible. Percentage requirements based on the number of assigned 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.

Help add your unit to the Honor Roll!

Membership as of 15 July: 11,868

Military Police Association
P. O. Box 7500
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

Please do not destroy this copy. If it cannot be forwarded, please return to Military Police Association, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905. Postage will be paid for its return.

Return Postage Guaranteed

562-051
MAJ JOHN M BROWER SR
PO BX 454
GREENVILLE TX 75401

Forwarding Address:

Please check expiration date, membership number, name and address.

Is it correct?
If not — notify us.

GROWING WITH THE CORPS

MPP MP AP

CWTC