MILITARY POLICE
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MPs IN FRANCE



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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FEATURE ARTICLES

MPs In France 5
Is Arms Control Possible? 8
Education—You *Can* Take It With You 9
CID Fact Sheet 10
All In A Day's Work 11
MPs Control Traffic At Laguna Seca 12
New MPA Executive Council Members 14
President Kennedy Visits Shape 15
St. Petersburg Police Department 16
USAREUR And Sports Cars 18
Raising The Prestige of MP NCOs 19

REGULAR FEATURES

Journaletters 3
MPC Bulletin Board 4
The Reading Table 21
In My Opinion 22
Round Up Special 23
MPA Round Up 24
MP Sports Hi-Lites 32
Midnight Oilers 33
Your Move 34
Historical Note 35

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Journalletters

I have noticed you have published different cartoons of police interest in the MP JOURNAL. As you can obviously see, this is not one my unit or I made up. I cut this out of the "Kadena Falcon," which serves Kadena Air Base, Okinawa. The cartoon was a copy of one printed in the Naha Air Base "Checkertale," also on Okinawa. Maybe you can use it, maybe not. I thought maybe some of your readers would enjoy a cartoon from a different service than the Army.

I would also like to say that the MP JOURNAL has caused a lot of interest amongst the Air Police sqdn. here and you might have a few more AF members soon. Everybody says it is an excellent publication and I wholeheartedly agree.

Also, would you please send me a copy of the Feb. 61 edition and a copy of the July 60 edition. They are the only ones missing from my collection. Included is 70¢ for the copies. Thank you.

A/2C J. J. Le Vangie, Jr.
6313th Air Police Sqdn.
APO 239, San Francisco
California

* * *

I would like to notify you of my change of address. I have been discharged from active duty with the Army and the Military Police. I would still like to receive the MP JOURNAL and be a member of the MPA. I am starting school with the Delaware State Police next month. I want the MP JOURNAL so that I can keep up with current MP events and the friends I have that are still in the service. My new address is: 8 Jewel Street, Delmar, Delaware.

Thank you very much.
Harlan E. Tull, Jr.
8 Jewel Street
Delmar, Delaware

* * *

The St. Louis Police Library recently started receiving the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, commencing with the March, 1961 issue. It is a well written magazine and has elicited a great deal of favorable comment since coming to the attention of our people.

If possible, we should like to obtain a complete file of the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL for permanent binding and reference. May we hope that the necessary back issues are available?

We would, of course, be more than happy to incur any expense involved in this connection.

William J. Hardin
Metropolitan Police Department
City of St. Louis
1200 Clark Avenue
St. Louis 3, Missouri

Thanks for your interest. We are glad to furnish you the copies requested.—Ed.

I am enclosing a money order for a renewal of my subscription to the MP JOURNAL, but I would like it sent to my parents home in the states because they also enjoy reading it. I have written their address on the application blank. Also, a few months ago, I lost my wallet and my membership card. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me another here in Berlin. I believe my old application number was BT-106. My address here is as follows:

PFC Frank E. Orosz
RA 11360828
287th MP Co (SEP)
APO 742, New York, N. Y.

Thank you very much for your trouble.
PFC Frank E. Orosz

Membership card sent. Hang on to your wallet.—Ed.

Wunce in a while errers appeer in this magazeen. SUmtimez this is becauz we doan now how to wright very wel and uther timez it is becauz we doan now how to spell vereewel. TheN sumtimez it is beacauz the printr makes whut iz called in the trade a tipograficul errer. wEe try hard to cetck thees when wee chek the proofs but sumtimez thdoo slip bye. We cannot evun identfy the gremlun whoo calld LionEl Scott, cLifforD Scott in the APrul isshue, for evry body nows that won aint the uther an vicy vercy. MUst hav bin the same gremlun thet promotid LEs Zucker too cOlonel insted of Lutenant CoLONul in the July isshue. Wen thees misteaks doo appeer we hope thet u will try to unerstand and Keep ONREEDING THE MPJOURNALEVRYMNOTH

eDITer

Enclosed is a photograph with caption and story pertaining to the outstanding accomplishment of two enlisted members of this Battalion while in recent attendance at the NCO Academy of the 3d Infantry Division here in Germany. The honors gained by these men certainly indicate their great ability, and brings great credit to this organization and the Military Police Corps as a whole. I believe this to be eminently suitable material for publication in the JOURNAL.

It would be appreciated if you would send me a courtesy copy of the MP JOURNAL in which the story and picture appear as I intend sending a copy to the Commanding General of the 3d Infantry Division. If there is any charge for the copy or for postage, I will be happy to pay the cost if you will bill me for it.

Clifford R. Merrill
Lt Col, MPC
Commanding
Furth, Germany

This unit recently completed ANACDUTRA at Camp Roberts, Calif. During the two-week training period one man was designated as the outstanding trainee while a second individual was selected as the most improved Cadreman. As awards, both men were presented with memberships in the MPA.

Robert E. Keldgord
Captain, MPC
Commanding

* * *

My son is an MP, now serving in France. I would like to subscribe to the MP JOURNAL and if possible would like to receive the June and July 61 issues, and those following. While attending our son's graduation in Oct, 60, we had the privilege of touring your offices and receiving one copy of the JOURNAL, which we, my husband and I enjoyed very much. Enclosed find check for $4 for one years subscription.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Lessman
3220 W. Hirsch St.
Chicago 51, Illinois

Read more about your son's activities in France in this issue.—Ed.

* * *

Suggest you start a "Quote of the Month" column in our JOURNAL.

As a start the following could be used: "Many men fail as they lack the God given gift of self criticism; more potent than wine, or women or temporary fame, no corrosive element to a man's character so great as the placing of a police badge on the wrong man. This act often produces from nothing an arrogant and very dangerous fool."

"*Anonymous.*"

Robert T. Graffum
Captain, MP Corps
Chief, Investigations Section

* * *

Enclosed is my application blank to the MPA plus the amount of $4 for the first year. I am a former MP who would like to keep up with the Men Who Are Going Places.

My sincere thanks to Capt Gora E. Elzworth, CO, MP Det, Hq & Hq Co, 2nd Inf Div, Fort Benning, Georgia for his help in allowing me to get an MPA Membership Application to this magazine. I am looking forward to my first issue.

Sp4 Tom G. Smith

ER 18500304 MPC
Box 16
Oak Grove, La.

* * *

An interesting magazine article recently referred to another article which appeared in the February and March, 1961 issues of the MP JOURNAL. The article was entitled "The Red Chinese Dope Traffic" and was written by Mr. Harry J. Anslinger, U.S. Narcotics Commissioner.

If you have a copy of those issues of the MP JOURNAL, I would like to buy those copies. My insurance firm is interested in articles discussing crimes of all types since we write insurance for businesses against losses resulting from various predatory crimes.

Your consideration will be appreciated.

John J. Iago
Vice President
FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY
Baltimore 3, Maryland

MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

Washington—The Strategic Army Corps' (STRAC) 101st Airborne Division has been completely equipped with the new M-14 rifle, it was announced at Fort Bragg, N. C., today. The 101st Airborne Division, based at Fort Campbell, Ky., is the first major Army division to be equipped with the modern rifle which replaced the M-1 Garand rifle, the M-2 carbine, M-3 submachine gun and the Browning automatic rifle.

The M-14 is capable of either semiautomatic or fully automatic fire and uses the standard 7.62 mm NATO cartridge. The M-14 rifle is being commercially produced by Harrington and Richardson, Worcester, Mass., and by Winchester-Western Div., Olin Mathieson Corp., New Haven, Conn.

* * * * * *

Yuma, Ariz.—Means of slowing down the rate of descent of a spent missile booster were recently recognized by the United States Patent Office when it awarded U.S. patent number 2,990,149 to SFC Adolphus Samms, Quartermaster Airborne Test Activity, Yuma Test Station, Ariz.

According to the Sergeant, a principle objective of his invention is to allow the spent booster case to be lowered gently to prevent possible harm to life or property.

Samm's invention consists of rotor blades pivoted to a rotating ring carried in the missile booster case. It is held in a folded position until the booster case is separated from the upper stages. When separated, the wires unfold the blades and the case "parachutes" to the ground.

The airborne sergeant gave the United States a royalty-free license in his patent brief, allowing the government to manufacture his invention.

At present, Samm says, he is working on a new type of multiple stage rocket system that he hopes will be considered by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

* * * * * *

Someone now serving with ARADCOM in the U.S. or in Greenland will receive a 1961 Dodge Lancer, given to the winner by the Chrysler Corp. Three others will win cash awards of $250, $150 and $100.

Names of winners are selected by semi-annual drawings. Participants are eligible for prizes if they are holders of valid auto drivers' licenses and if they have an accident-free driving record, unblemished by any moving traffic violation during the contest period.

The automobile to be awarded is equipped with 37 safety extras. The attention to safety problems has increased interest in safety devices, from safety belts to captive air tires to special door locks. A great number of ARADCOM personnel have already installed seat belts and other safety equipment in their cars since the contest began a year ago.

San Antonio, Tex.—Thousands of visitors from over the United States converged on San Antonio for the 35th Annual National Convention of the 70,000 member Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

In convention at the same time were the Reserve Officers Association Ladies (ROAL), holding their 12th annual meeting.

Formed as a national association in 1922, the ROA has as its chief goal a strong defense of the United States. Today, it has 55 departments and 1,000 chapters in this country and in overseas areas. Its membership includes both reserve and active duty personnel.

Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., delivered the keynote address.

* * * * * *

Washington, D.C.—The Army will soon begin testing a radio-telephone system which has an initial range of 15 miles.

The unique communications system has been developed to handle 700 subscribers, each being able to communicate with any other subscriber with a minimum of interference. Each person has full use of his equipment at all times.

A $98,000 contract has been awarded the Orlando Division of the Martin Company for purchase of preliminary models for evaluation and test purposes of the system known as RACEP (Random Access and Correlation for Extended Performance).

RACEP is the equivalent of a radio-telephone system without wires or central switchboard. A subscriber uses it merely by dialing the other subscriber with whom he wishes to talk.

The gibberish caused by the crowding of radio channels, which often plagues radio communications between pilots and air traffic control centers, or between mobile police or fire department communication systems, may be eliminated with RACEP. It uses a single channel for many two-way communications without interference. This is accomplished by disintegrating and coding speech signals into millionth-of-a-second fragments, combining them at random, and transmitting them all at once over the same channel. Only receivers pre-set for the proper code of a specific conversation can receive it and reconstruct its fragments into a normal flow of speech.

Delivery of the system is expected to be made early in 1962.

* * * * * *

Curator for the MPC Museum requests donations of MP equipment and insignias such as helmets, weapons and any civilian police badges, either U.S. or foreign. Address all correspondence to:

Curator, MPC Museum
Box 3385, Hill Station
Augusta, Georgia

MPs IN FRANCE

This is the second in a series of three articles describing MP operations in Europe. The article was prepared by the Office of the Provost Marshal, United States Europe.

IT is no simple task to patrol and police an area roughly the size of Texas. But this is exactly the daily job of military police units of the United States Army, Europe/Communications Zone—a vast complex of ports, pipelines, depots and truck terminals stretching from the coast of France into Western Germany, on a general north-south line from Bordeaux to Bremerhaven.

COMZ's Military Policemen work in eight hour shifts around the clock to provide security within US Army facilities, to patrol the highways and housing areas, to escort the convoys of supply-laden vehicles to and from Germany—all the while on the alert to deter crime and traffic offenses.

The most modern police techniques and equipment of two nations are utilized to accomplish their mission. Joint patrols in soldier-frequented areas seek to head-off trouble before it ırts. Motorized patrols, sentries on foot, and sentry dogs are ıployed with modern anti-intrusion devices to guard widely ıspersed depots and other facilities.

French law enforcement agencies and COMZ Military Police enjoy an excellent relationship, both on and off duty. They know each other well from workday and social associations; therefore, the free exchange of ideas and techniques is commonplace. Quite recently firearms matches were established annually in which courses are fired with an exchange of weapons between the French units and the Military Police. These matches have stimulated intense interest and participation has extended to include French Army and Air Force units. Top honors are highly coveted by all participating teams.

BECAUSE of close working relationships with the Surete Nationale and the Gendarmerie Nationale of France, COMZ MPs are required to know more than the average soldier about French law, traffic codes and customs. Special classes are frequently held on these subjects as well as the French language.

Basic Military Police subjects such as Weapons, Traffic Control and Engineering, Reporting Procedures, Investigation, Interrogation, Riot Control, First Aid, and Firefighting are constantly stressed to improve operational efficiency.

Training and all other phases of COMZ Military Police activity are directed from the office of Col Byron N. Petersen, ' ə Provost Marshal Division, Hq COMZ at Orleans. From re flow the instructions and policy guidance for the various ovost Marshals and Military Police units scattered along the 742-mile line of communications.



No matter what his nationality or age, the visitor in Paris knows he can appeal to the MPs—such as Sp4 Jerome Johnson (right)—for information and directions. Cpl David M. Welch and French Policeman Maurice Mass look on while standing on the steps of Le Sacre Coeur, the famous white church atop Monmartre.

Within the Provost Marshal Division, the Operations Branch, specifically, is charged with the conduct of operations, plans and training. Vehicles and weapons registration and driver licensing for all US Forces in France are major operational functions. More than 23,000 privately-owned vehicles are registered within the command. These vehicles are brought into or purchased in France, by personnel, customs duty free. Strict control over the disposition of these vehicles in accordance with French customs laws must be maintained at all times. Safety programs for drivers and vehicles are no less important.

Responsibility for investigation and apprehension of lawbreakers is given the Investigative Branch, more commonly known as "CID," with expert support from the Army's Branch Military Police Crime Laboratory, Europe. One of three such Army facilities in the world, it provides the technicians and technical "know-how" for chemical analysis, firearms identification, blood and handwriting analysis, identification of counterfeit money and many other technical procedures used in crime detection.

Continued



Mademoiselle gets a helping hand from Patrolman Maurice Mass (right) and Sp4 Jerome Johnson (center), 175th MP Det; and Cpl David M. Stephens. They are standing at the entrance to the Tuileries gardens, with a familiar Paris landmark, the Obelisk of Luxor, in background. The Obelisk marks the spot where the guillotine executions occurred.

MPs IN FRANCE *Continued*

The scope of the COMZ Military Police mission in France is more readily discernible when considered from the standpoint of a geographical breakdown of the five major subcommands. Theater Army Support Command, headquartered at Verdun, is about the size of Oklahoma. It is further divided into four military posts at Bussac, Poitiers, Verdun, and Toul.

Each command, post and sub-post has its own Provost Marshal and Military Police units which normally operate solely within the boundaries of their geographical area.

Each post also has its sub-posts. The other major commands are Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, Bremerhaven, Germany; Port Area Command at La Rochelle; Seine Area Command at Paris; and Orleans Area Command in the headquarters city.

Sp4 William Henry (right) and PFC Jerry Miller, 175th MP Det, give directions to an out-of-town visitor. The French Police make sure that the directions are clear and understood.

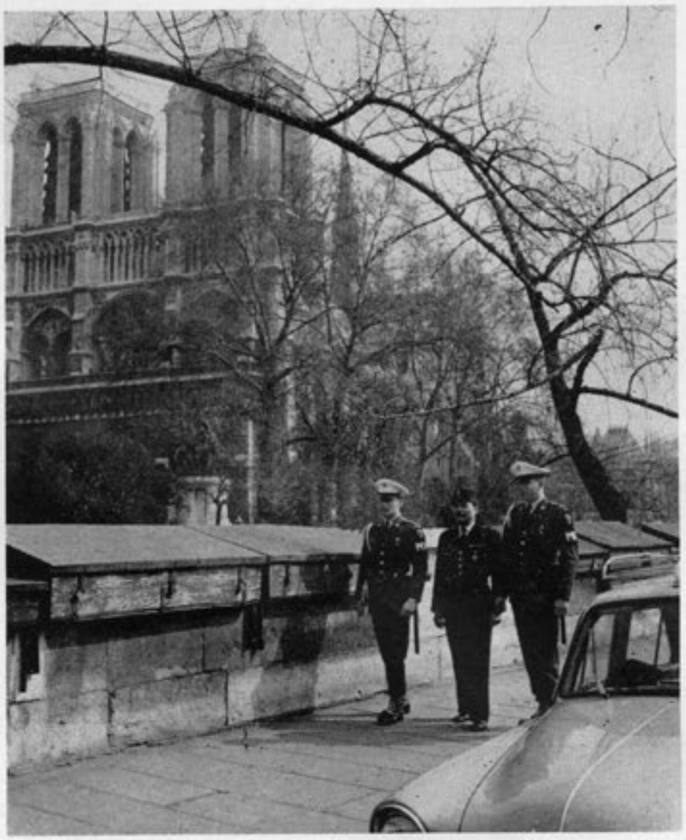


La Place Pigalle is the scene of a routine check on the identification of the U.S. serviceman visiting Paris. PFC Jerry Miller (left center) and Sp4 William Henry, both of the 175th MP Det, are accompanied by blue-clad members of the French Police.





PFC Jerry Miller and a French Patrolman check a Monmartre bar while on patrol.



Left bank on the Seine River is a pleasant "Beat" for the courtesy patrol. On the sidewalk is the famed left-bank bookstalls, not yet open for business.

In France, just as in other areas of the world where US troops are stationed, the Military Police also plays an important role in the prevention of accidents through traffic control. This mission becomes even more complex for the 'he Military Policeman in that, as a guest of France, the host, .e is not authorized or empowered to enforce French traffic .w. Patrol units do, however, rove the highways and byways of COMZ to provide assistance in emergencies in the civilian communities. "Good public relations" is a foreword.

COMZ Military Policemen pride themselves in soldierly bearing and appearance, which is verified by their French counterparts. As one oldtime MP NCO put it: "We are soldiers first and Military Police after that!"

He most likely forgot to mention that they are also among the most effective "Ambassadors of Goodwill" the US Army has in France. **END**



On the sidewalks of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, with Arc de Triomphe in background, members of the U. S. Army Seine Area Command Provost Marshal's courtesy patrol, offer assistance to American military tourists. Sp4 Jerome Johnson (extreme left) and Cpl David M. Stephens, both of the 175th MP Det, are accompanied by French Police Patrolman Maurice Mass.



IS ARMS CONTROL POSSIBLE?

By THOMAS C. SCHELLING AND MORTON H. HALPERIN

Twentieth Century Fund's study of STRATEGY AND ARMS CONTROL

AS far back as two thousand years ago, a celebrated Greek historian, Thucydides, deplored the fact that nations will not spur themselves to make fast the peace as avidly as they seek a triumph on the field of battle.

Long before that, the Old Testament (Isaiah: Chap. 2 v. 4) commented: "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks . . . Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

And still the search for peace goes on . . .

Periodically, nations have sat down at the conference table to talk "disarmament." Present always were the diplomats and the generals. Rarely have the scientists who create the awesome weapons, or the sociologists who see war in the stark dimension of human and material cost, been found in these delegations.

In the summer of 1960, however, such a group did meet—to explore the intricate problems of disarmament. This time it was no longer a search for ways to save embattled warriors—the goal was to save humanity itself from the riotous atom.

To Endicott House, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, came a group of prominent scientists, physicists, industrialists, researchers, radiation specialists, international lawyers, government experts in the nuclear and atomic fields, economists, social scientists—and others.

INCLUDED were two members of Harvard University's Center for International Affairs—Thomas C. Schelling and Morton H. Halperin. Together they summarized their reactions to the deliberations of the group in a report: "Strategy and Arms Control," recently published by the Twentieth Century Fund, a nonprofit foundation for scientific research and public education.

A basic concept that emerges from the Schelling-Halperin report is not a formula for disarmament, or even arms limitation—but arms control. According to the writers, "Arms control rests essentially on the recognition that our military relations with potential enemies is not one of pure conflict and opposition, but involves strong elements of mutual interest in the avoidance of a war which neither side wants, in minimizing the costs and risks of the arms competition, and in curtailing the scope and violence of war in the event it occurs."

As the scientists and sociologists at the conference saw it, *both* Americans and Russians are victims of their own terrifying technological advances. Each stands poised to strike an enemy at an instant's notice, to wipe out his cities, to destroy every living thing within his borders. With the speed required for retaliation, an initial error of judgment or a false warning could instantly unloose the holocaust.

Thus the fate of civilization may swing on a fuzzy shadow on a radar screen . . . the deranged mind of a flyer . . . the misconception of a move made by an enemy.

As Schelling and Halperin put it: "The most mischievous character of today's strategic weapons is that they provide an enormous advantage, in the event war occurs, to the side th starts it . . . closely related is the advantage, in the eve the other is attacking, of responding quickly and vigorously.

THIS brings on a tragic possibility that is unique in modern warfare: a war started by both sides in the belief the other was about to, each impelled by its expectation that attack was imminent. Thus, arms control becomes more than the mere search for brass knuckles before the two giants square off in the ring. Properly enforced, it can head off the Armageddon toward which the whole world at times seems to be rushing.

There are several ways arms control can be effective, says the report:

1. A "balance of deterrence"—a situation in which the incentives on both sides to initiate war are outweighed by the disadvantages of waging war. Today, the indefinite build up of destructive power is based on the need to pre-empt an enemy attack, or the fear that one's forces might be so weakened in a surprise attack that deterrence requires an enormous margin for safety.

2. By taking the trigger finger off the trigger— i.e., reducing certain types of arms which give the ability to gain a quick advantage.

3. Positive control to prevent false alarms, "accidents," or other occurrences that might precipitate a "pre-emptive" attack—one which is based on the belief that an enemy is about to attack.

4. Cooperative arrangements to improve each side's in telligence about the other's preparatory actions.

5. Initiating a systematic reduction of the kinds of fear that might lead to a pre-emptive attack.

If both sides agree on arms control, the next problem is how to equate their forces and their striking capability. For example, how many atomic missiles must Polaris sub-marines carry to match Soviet land-based missiles or those which can be shuttled back and forth on railroad trains?

With such a lack of exact comparability of forces, it is hard—if not impossible—to arrive at a proper balance. Yet, oddly enough, in this very diversity and dispersion of forces lies hope of creating a stabilized balance of deterrence, Schelling and Halperin point out. For, if neither side can be sure of destroying the other's nuclear power in one single surprise attack, this very uncertainty will act as a deterrent and a form of "arms control."

SCHELLING and Halperin also comment on the economics of arms control. Contrary to the general assumption, they note that to provide secure and well-controlled nuclear forces, together with sound command arrangements and communications, could well mean an *increase* in arms expenditure—rather than a reduction.

If both sides can profit by improved military communications, from more expensive military forces that are less prone to accident, from expensive redeployments that minimize the danger of misinterpretation and false alarm, arms control may cost *more*, not less.

However, one way or another, some form of arms control seems highly desirable. Man, the striver, lives on an overcrowded planet racked by ceaseless national, economic and social competition. From this stems a dangerous "conflict of interest," a narrow street along which only one can pass.

Discussing ways to relieve the massive fears that now bear upon potential enemies, the authors of the study consider the possibilities of restrained or "limited" wars.

In fighting a restrained war, arms control—before, during and even after a crisis has resolved into war—may be necessary to avoid its degeneration into a massive attack on populations.

They add hopefully that "the improved ability of both sides to act on that understanding, is probably a prerequisite for *any* extensive arms control."

But then they observe further—"arms controls or ancillary arrangements may be violated or abandoned as a necessary conconitant of fighting a war . . . (or) a local war would be the means chosen for cloaking large-scale evasions . . ."

In short, there are no assurances in this scholarly study . . . no formulas . . . only possibilities for exploration. Only a crack in the door opening into the light.

As to the final objectives of arms control, the authors conclude: "Something like eternal vigilance and determination would be required to keep peace in the world at *any* stage of disarmament, even total disarmament . . . ."

Conflict of interest is a social phenomenon unlikely to disappear, and potential recourse to violence and damage will always suggest itself if the conflict gets out of hand.

"Man's capability for self-destruction cannot be eradicated—he knows too much! Keeping that capability under control . . . providing incentives to minimize recourse to violence . . . is the eternal challenge."

END

EDUCATION - - YOU CAN TAKE IT WITH YOU

BY COL MORRIS J. LUCREE

Chief Personnel and Training Division, OPMG, Washington, D. C.

DURING the past few months, The Provost Marshal General has placed renewed emphasis on the educational development of military policemen. Considerable publicity has been given to this matter and to the minimum academic achievement levels which have been established for certain personnel actions. This is particularly applicable in regards to the accreditation of criminal investigators and the appointment of warrant officers.

As an increased awareness of these policies develops, many questions are being raised concerning the propriety of higher educational standards, the relative value of schooling versus experience, and the possible adverse career effects of non-participation in academic studies.

In a recent reply to one such query, Major General Ralph J. Butchers, The Provost Marshal General, stated:

". . . Apparently, there is some misunderstanding regarding the purpose and benefit of pursuing a college degree.

"Education has but one purpose; the imparting of knowledge so that the recipient may be better prepared to attain *personal* goals. Experience is, of course, construed as a substitute for formal attainment of knowledge at any given level of education, but it requires too many years to acquire. College graduates gain from experience also, and begin at a point far beyond one who has less education. Schooling, therefore, affords a head start in a race which 'experience' can never win.

"COMMON sense and logic should not be confused with either education or experience. They are merely tools which may be used, not an end product. Experience relys upon these traits to prevent misfortune, while education whets them to a fine edge by training. The *individual* is the primary beneficiary of education. Knowledge goes with the individual and is available for use in any undertaking. An educated investigator will be a better investigator, yet the Army's benefit is only secondary.

"My letters concerning education have certainly stated that careers may well suffer if the stipulated levels are not achieved. This is not a threat, actual or implied; it is a sober fact. As pointed out, education increases an individual's capacity for good work, and performance is a major criteria for advancement in either rank or responsibility. Personnel now accepted for accreditation have two years of college or are well on their way to that level. Soon, personnel with less education will be the exception, not the rule, and the eventual result is not difficult to foresee."

Formal education is the passport for personal advancement and can be stamped with the visa of any vocational province. Don't be delayed at the frontiers of your career—obtain a passport and take it with you.

END

CID FACT SHEET

Major General R. J. Butchers, The Provost Marshal General, recently sent letters to provost marshals concerning the shortage of enlisted criminal investigators. Several suggestions have been made, such as: publicize the CI program through local news media and PIO coverage, have CI detachment commanders or experienced investigators talk to MP during the unit training periods and make every effort to assign personnel to stabilized duty tours when they are enrolled in off-duty classes. This will prevent unnecessary interruptions and encourage participation in educational development.

The Provost Marshal General also noted that a certain amount of misinformation exists at unit level. To assist in dispelling erroneous concepts, a "Fact Sheet" has been prepared. The information will be useful in preparing publicity material or during interviews with potential applicants. This objective can be achieved only through diligent and continuing support by members of the MP Corps. Further recommendations and comments are encouraged.

THIS Fact Sheet, based on latest regulation or DA policy, provides answers (A) to the most important comments (C) or most frequently asked questions (Q). This information should be disseminated to all concerned and should be of interest and importance to CID personnel and others who contemplate joining the program.

Q. Why isn't "pro-pay" authorized for CID personnel?

A. It will only be a short time until it will be authorized. Personnel in MOS 953 will be proficiency tested during November, 1961. As soon thereafter as test results can be correlated, proficiency pay will be authorized. Furthermore, due to the present shortage of investigators, *20%* of the 953's will be allowed to receive this pay, as compared to only 10% for all other MP MOS's.

C. Criminal investigators should be noncommissioned officers, not specialists.

A. Not according to the Department of the Army concept of the entire specialist program. Detailed definitions of "noncommissioned officer" and "specialist" are contained in AR 611-201. Criminal investigators fall within the specialist category by "discharging duties not requiring the exercise of leadership functions." This does not mean that investigators are not *capable* of being leaders, only that their work does not *require* them to be. There is, however, a need for enlisted supervisors within the CI program, and these should be trained investigators with noncommissioned officer status. A study recommending establishment of such positions in detachments, crime labs and certain provost marshal sections is currently being staffed through DA Headquarters.

Q. Why are no "super grade" positions authorized in CID?

A. Grades E-8 and E-9 are not authorized for *any* specialist position. AR 611-201 states that such grades are for positions requiring "key leadership" and which "support an enlisted chain of command within a unit." The bench mark jobs are first sergeant (for E-8) and sergeant major (E-9). Any positions authorized super grades must entail comparable duties and responsibility for command and leadership. Specialist positions cannot meet these criteria. The enlisted supervisory positions currently under consideration for CID, would call for noncommissioned officers and would meet the standards for super grades. Consequently, it has been recommended that the positions be established in grades E-7 through E-9.

C. It is too difficult and time consuming to achieve the two-year college level prescribed for criminal investigators.

A. This is not correct. It is probably easier for members of the Army to obtain this educational level than for anyone else. The successful completion of the high school or college level GED Test will give a good boost toward the desired goal. To this may be added constructive credit for military experience, service school attendance, certain correspondence courses, etc. Normally, the erperienced soldier will need very few additional credit hours to reach the two-year college level. Take, for example, a criminal investigator or military policeman with high school education and about ten years service. He has taken a couple of USAFI courses. He then takes the college level GED Test. College credit equivalents will be approximately as follows: GED Test (24), basic training (3), 2 USAFI courses (6), CI course (5), and about eight or more for his military experience (dependent upon the college in which he enrolls and the field in which he wishes to study). This is a total of 46 credits or perhaps even more. He will need only 14 more credit hours to achieve the two-year college level (60). Five college courses, giving three hours each, will do the trick.

C. Duty schedules make it impossible to keep up with resident classes, or there are no colleges in the immediate area.

A. Commanders should make every effort to arrange duty schedules so that those attending off-duty classes can do so without interference. When this is impossible, correspondence courses are the answer. Studying can be done whenever convenient and PCS moves do not result in drop-outs.

C. Unlike officers, enlisted personnel have no "easy way" of reaching the two-year college level, and tuition costs are too high for an enlisted man to pay.

A. Wrong again. Officers and enlisted men have exactly the same means for achieving the two-year college level. The same credits are given for prior experience and schooling, and the same financial assistance is available from the Army. While AR 621-5 does not make provisions for granting an "official" DA evaluation of two-year college equivalency for enlisted personnel, it *will* be done when requested in connection with a specific personnel action (accreditation, warrant officer application, etc.). Necessary documents need only be sent to OPMG along with the personnel action request. DA is staffing a change to AR 621-5 to include our EM in the DA Evaluation Program.

C. The transfer to warrant officers into CID from other branches makes it difficult for enlisted criminal investigators to get appointments.

A. The first period of the Warrant Officer Augmentation Program began in 1949 and lasted through 1951. During the initial phase, enlisted personnel received appointments and a *limited* number of officers holding appointments were trans-

ferred from other branches. From 1952 to 1959, the Augmentation program was closed and the only means of replacing warrant officer losses was by transfer. Actually, the number so transferred was negligible. In December 1959, the augmentation program was again opened and 127 warrant officers have been appointed in CID to date. During FY 61, MPC was authorized a quota of 60 new warrant officer spaces. All 60 have been appointed and have come from among the enlisted criminal investigators. This is, without a doubt, the finest promotion opportunity in the Army for enlisted men.

C. Enlisted CID personnel are assigned to units without regard to TOE grade authorizations.

A. There is an overage of criminal investigators in grade E-6, which simply means that there are more E-6's than there are authorized manning level spaces. When such a situation exists, excess E-6's must be assigned to E-5 or E-7 position vacancies or eliminated from the program altogether. Elimination of efficient, highly trained personnel is obviously *not* the best solution. The overage is a result of higher personnel ceilings established during the Korean conflict (which allowed promotions) and the later cut back (which created the overage). Normal attrition (retirements, transfers, etc.) and promotions have greatly reduced the overage. Reclassification to MOS 953 in grade E-6 is temporarily barred by DA Circular 611-15 and will further assist in eliminating the surplus with minimum delay.

C. Promotions in MOS 953 are frozen or are slow in coming.

A. Throughout the Army promotions are "slow in coming" because of the over-all number of personnel in the higher enlisted grades. Like the E-6 overage discussed previously, this is a result of mass promotion during the Korean conflict. Promotions are not, however, "frozen" for criminal investigators, as each grade, from E-5 through E-7, is open for promotion. Even the surplus in grade E-6 is not serious enough to prohibit promotion when an individual is qualified and a position vacancy exists. MOS 953 has a big advantage over MOS 951 (wherein promotions are prohibited to E-5 and E-6) and MOS 952 (frozen for advancement to E-5, E-6, and E-7). Every effort possible is being made to send CID enlisted men to a unit in which a promotion opportunity exists.

Q. Why must personnel with over 17 years of service be excluded from consideration for warrant officer appointment?

A. The present shortage of warrant officers in CID was caused by the retirement of large numbers of such personnel having approximately the same length of service, during the period when there was no augmentation program in effect. A disproportionate number of the remaining warrant officers (over 70 per cent of the Army Warrant Officer Corps) have in excess of 15 years of service. To preclude reoccurring shortages as these "humps" reach retirement eligibility, it is imperative that warrants be spread among personnel having varying lengths of service. As a result of this necessity, some of the best qualified personnel must be excluded from consideration, but the future of the warrant officer program must be given primary consideration.

This Fact Sheet does not profess to answer every question which may arise but it does cover the more important aspects of the CI program. All concerned must realize that the Military Police Corps, and the Subordinate CID, are not separate entities free from the personnel and organizational restrictions imposed upon the Army as a whole. If higher grades, more promotions, increased allowances, etc., are to be gained, then our Corps must show its deservingness by demanding and achieving standards which are superior to the other branches. This can only be accomplished to improve individually and collectively.

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ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

PIO, FORT GORDON, GEORGIA

Think secretarial work is dull? Mrs. Annie N. Wardell, secretary-receptionist at Fort Gordon's US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory wouldn't agree with you. She probably sees more of the sidelights of crime than anybody, excepting perhaps, a secretary to the mythical Sherlock Holmes or Philo Vance.

The day's mail may bring anything from a pistol to a broken headlight lens, a bullet extracted from a murder victim, or even a complete skeleton (this is rare, but it has happened). Or, it may be something much more prosaic—such as paint scrapings, documents where false entries are suspected, or handwriting that doesn't seem to agree with known samples of the writer's handiwork.

Yet, Mrs. Wardell is not an expert in criminal investigations; she is not a chemist, a fingerprint expert or a ballistics technician. Her job does bring her in close contact with all of these experts and many more, whose task it is to ferret out the miscellaneous parts of a crime and fit them into a comprehensive picture.

In her daily work at the Lab, which is one of three crime labs of its type in the world—the others are in Frankfurt, Germany and Camp Zama, Tokyo, Japan—Mrs. Wardell meets dozens of people monthly, who tour the lab: Department of the Army civilians, Allied Officers, civic groups, Boy Scouts and other aspiring young "Sherlocks" flocking to see the many unusual devices and investigative aids displayed there. Exhibits from actual cases might show documents, checks, suicide notes, letters in code, fingerprints, firearms, knives, blackjacks, blown safes and heroin and marijuana. A collection of many revolvers is maintained and available in assisting the technicians in their research work.

Trained lab technicians examine, analyze, identify, evaluate and report upon evidential materials submitted by criminal investigators; they are often called upon to testify as expert witnesses before courts of law.

Mrs. Wardell's job is one which cannot allow mistakes. They are too, too costly. Innocence or guilt of someone is oftimes weighed in the balance through the findings of the lab.

The five main divisions of the Lab for which Mrs. Wardell coordinates administration, are Firearms, Documents, Fingerprints, Photographic and Chemistry sections. The work of the Lab follows a specific pattern. Each section analyzes the evidence that falls into its particular category. The questioned evidence, be it hair, metal, glass, bullets, tools, blood, guns, etc., is analyzed to determine its similarity to known substances or articles. It also may be forwarded to other sections for further study and analysis.

A piece of hair is found at the scene of a crime; if after analysis it is found to be exactly the same as the suspect's hair, a part of the jigsaw puzzle of crime fits into place.

Mrs. Wardell can tell you whether the case under investigation involves matching bullets, deciphering coded letters, ruling out the type of murder weapon used, opening a safe in Spokane, or a hit-and-run in Honolulu. It's all in the day's work and "we just can't afford to make mistakes on the findings or reports of any of them. Mistakes are too costly," she said.

END



MPs CONTROL TRAFFIC AT LAGUNA SECA

By COLONEL H. G. SALISBURY

Provost Marshal, Fort Ord, California

SCRAMP probably doesn't mean very much to anyone not familiar with the Monterey Peninsula, but to the MPs at Fort Ord it means three days of good hard work from dawn until well after sundown. SCRAMP means Sports Car Racing Association of the Monterey Peninsula. And the MPs are involved because the race track is on the Fort Ord military reservation. The twisting asphalt track surrounds a dry lake called Laguna Seca, and its 1.9 miles of sharp curves and short straightaways make it one of the most challenging and thrilling race tracks in the world.

MPs are concerned with traffic control of getting 25,000 vehicles and 50,000 people safely through the vast Fort Ord reservation to and from the track. The Laguna Seca races are a community event for charity purposes. All the people from the nearby towns contribute their time to make the event a big go. But the load falls on the civilian police in the nearby cities, the California Highway Patrol on the State's highways, and most of all the Military Police.

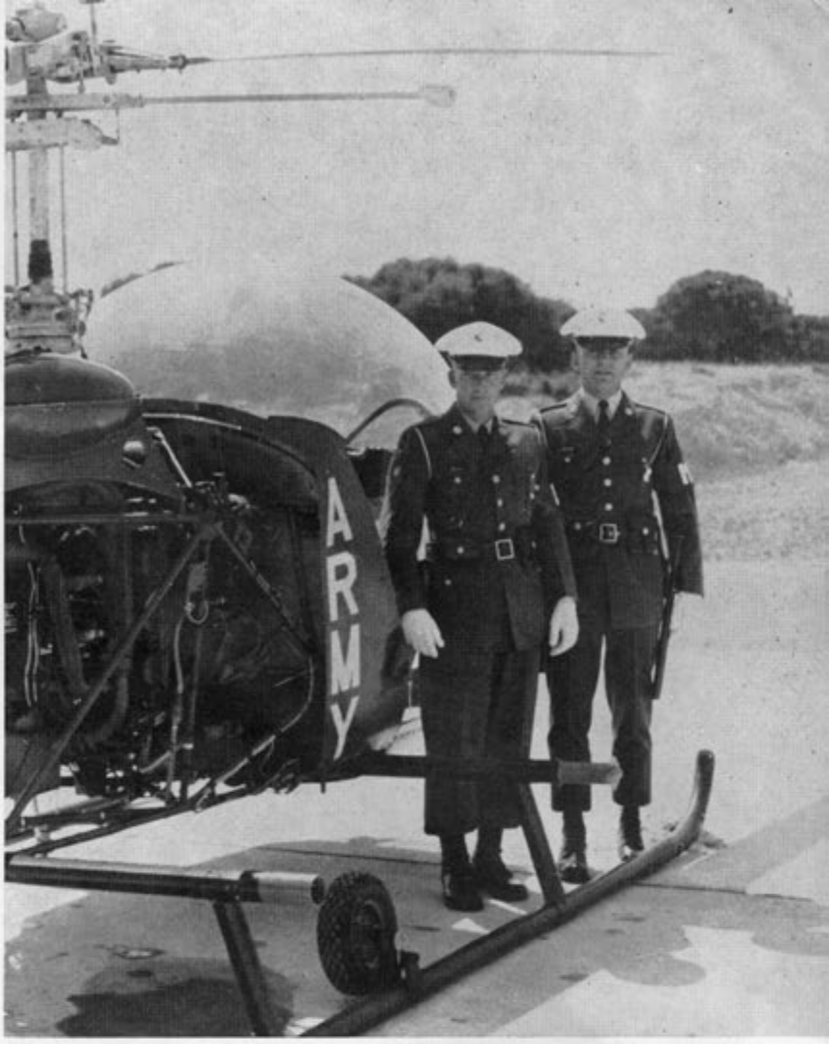
From a police standpoint, there are two main problem areas. First and foremost, is traffic control. The only way to get to or from Laguna Seca is by vehicle or parachute. Hence, the traffic control plan is designed to keep traffic moving. This is done by reserving major routes of ingress for racing enthusiasts and posting MPs at key intersections and any other place motorists could go astray. MPs are also posted at the entrances to the five large parking areas to move customers quickly into parking places. The civilian police then set up their traffic control plans to accommodate the vastly increased flow of traffic through their cities to and from the races. The California Highway patrolmen cover critical areas on the state highways. Two helicopters are used by the MPs to continually survey the roadway network and report traffic conditions to the MP Duty Officer. He in turn diverts traffic to other routes to relieve pressure in congested areas.



This aerial view shows Laguna Seca race track nestled in the confines of the Fort Ord military reservation. MPs moved people into the race track and then out. Helicopters were used to spot points of congestion and radioed information to the MP Duty Officer who diverted traffic.

SECOND, there is the problem of jurisdiction. There's really no problem because the MPs, and in certain types of incidents the FBI are the only ones with the authority to apprehend on the military reservation. Deputy sheriffs from Monterey County are used for spectator control. Their job is to pick-up any people who become disorderly. If such is necessary and there have been few cases, the individuals are brought to an MP headquarters right at the track. Such persons are booked by an MP desk sergeant and either escorted off the reservation or cited to appear before the U.S. Commissioner in Salinas. Traffic accidents, and there are usually two or three each racing day, are investigated by MPs. Accidents involving racing cars on the track are investigated by SCRAMP, but if there is a fatality, the CID steps in.

The incredible thing about it all is the smoothness of the whole operation. And it's all because of good and thorough pre-planning. Of course, the SCRAMP people do all the work on the actual running of the races and handling the racers and their pit crews. But it's up to the Fort Ord Provost Marshal to lay out the plans to get the crowds in and out and to control them on the reservation. This is done by assigning MP officers to supervise specific phases and using a heavy contingent of MPs to do the work. **END**



MPs used two helicopter teams to observe the flow of traffic and report congested areas to the Duty Officer. Shown are Sp4 Manfred E. A. Krause and Sp4 Glen Brook, 293rd MP Co.



Shown is a small part of the more than 60,000 spectators crowded into Laguna Seca for last Fall's races. The MPs moved these people through Fort Ord's limited road network to the race track and then got them safely back out.



Dr. Andregg



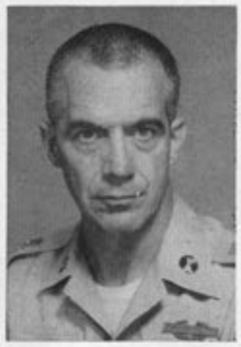
Lt Col Orlando



Capt Munroe



MSgt McLean



MSgt Lineberry



Capt Smith

NEW MPA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

JOURNAL Has New Editor

Seven persons recently appointed to the Military Police Association Executive Council include five newcomers and two officers long affiliated with the MPA. Six were named to three-year terms while the seventh was appointed to fill out a vacancy created by a retirement earlier this year.

The appointments, effective September 1, were made by a nominating committee and approved unanimously by Council members.

The new members are Dr. Neal B. Andregg, Lt Col John A. Orlando, Capt Robert S. Munroe, MSgt Marcus H. McLean and MSgt John S. Lineberry. Capt J. F. Fitzsimons, PMGC Comptroller, was reappointed to another term while Col Homer Shields, MPA Vice-President, switched positions with Col Harley L. Moore, Jr., former Council member, and now Vice-President.

Also re-appointed to another term as Secretary-Treasurer was Capt Clarence S. Webb.

Colonel Shields also relinquished his temporary editorship of The MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL with the arrival of Capt Adair A. Smith, the new editor. Colonel Shields assumed temporary editorial responsibilities when former editor Maj George E. Allen departed for the Far East earlier this year. Captain Smith was commanding officer of the MP detachment, First Cavalry Division, Korea, before taking over as editor.

Doctor Andregg, Educational Advisor to the Assistant Commandant, TPMGC, since June, 1952, was named to succeed Maj Cloyce Rosen. Lieutenant Colonel Orlando, who assumed duties as commanding officer of the 504th MP Battalion in July, replaced Lt Col John F. Hyde. The colonel, a native Pennsylvanian and a long-time resident of California, was graduated from the Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas, and the University of Maryland.

Captain Munroe, who recently began the MP Officer Career Course at Fort Gordon, Georgia, received his commission from the Officer Candidate School, Fort Riley, Kansas. He was named to finish out the term of Lt Col Renwick Riley who was retired from the Army earlier this year. Captain Munroe is past Chief Editor of the School of Literature and Training Aids Department at TPMGS. The term expires August, 1962.

Sergeant McLean, First Sergeant of Officer and Enlisted Student Company, TPMGS, replaced MSp A. H. Von Plinsky (Ret.). Sergeant McLean, one of the MPC "old-timers", was a principal contributor to the September issue of The Military POLICE JOURNAL which commemorated the 20th anniversary of the MPC. He has served in Panama and in Germany during World War II.

Sergeant Lineberry, Senior Instructor of the General Subjects Committee, School Troop Command, Operations Section, was appointed to a three-year term held previously by MSg Jack L. Dotson, now stationed in Korea. A native of Indiana the sergeant has been in the service for 18 years. He is past First Sergeant of Training Company E, PMGS.

MPs BUSY DURING KENNEDY'S VISIT TO SHAPE

Public Information Division
Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe



WHEN President John F. Kennedy stopped over at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, near Paris, on his recent trip to Europe and the Vienna conference with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, several MP units were assigned to control traffic and crowds, to supply the honor guard and to take care of various aspects of presidential and installation security.

However brief the historical visit, a tremendous amount of preparations had to be made for the President's arrival. Among personnel involved in the planning was Lt Col William T. McClary, SHAPE Provost Marshal. The units assigned to the duties were the 520th MP Company (SVC), 16th MP Det (CI), Royal Military Police Coy and the French Gendarmerie.

When Kennedy reached SHAPE grounds, he was welcomed by cheering throngs. PFC David D. Kasten, of the 520th, assisted Kennedy out of the presidential vehicle.

The President was welcomed by Gen Lauris Norstad, SHAPE Supreme Commander, and exchanged greetings with a host of NATO dignitaries, including the US Ambassador Finletter. Following a review of the smart international honor guard made up of personnel from the 520th, French Gendarmerie and Royal MP Coy—led by Capt Raleigh N. Williams, commanding officer of the 520th—the President addressed a capacity crowd gathered for his visit.

KENNEDY reaffirmed the United States' position and commitments to the free nations of Europe "in the common defense and the freedom of this historic section of the world whose security inevitably affects the well-being of my own country."

"We are here with you and as long as you are determined that our association with you is useful in the common cause we shall remain and we shall meet our commitments to the full and we shall maintain our strength and we shall continue to insist that, here, in this most ancient section of the civilized world, springs the force, the vigor and the strength and the commitment which can provide freedom not only for this section of Europe but also radiate round the globe."

The President concluded by saluting the participants of the European alliance and promised that the United States intends to bear its full part in that alliance. **END**



A throng of well-wishers greeted President Kennedy when he arrived at SHAPE Headquarters, near Paris, for a brief visit. A host of NATO dignitaries and military personnel were on hand to welcome the President.



Police Lieutenant Wilford A. Lackey, CO, Youth Aid Bureau, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Department of Public Safety Division of Police St. Petersburg, Florida

By WILFORD A. LACKEY,
POLICE LIEUTENANT

Commanding Officer, Youth Aid Bureau, St. Petersburg, Florida

A WHOLE new era in police work has arrived and is permanently implanted within the vast network of police agencies scattered across our nation. Increasing population, heavier traffic on our streets and highways, plus additional hours of leisure now being enjoyed by the nation's working classes have brought about a complex, though highly welcomed change in modern police patterns and requirements. Spurred by the necessity of keeping pace with our changing times, scientific and technical advances in all phases of police work have been almost unbelievable since the end of the Second World War.

Great technical progress and broad understanding in leadership have begun to place the policeman on the high professional plane he deserves. Today is truly the "Golden Age" of miracles and opportunity for all law enforcement.

The Police Department of St. Petersburg, Florida, is just one of the many places in the nation where such a modern-day miracle is currently being enacted. This modern city has a semi-tropical setting and abounds in salt air, sunshine, and great promises of becoming Florida's second "Gold Coast." It incorporates some fifty-five square miles. Wind and rain-washed, its clean, colorful homes house 180,000 permanent residents. Situated on a peninsular that juts diagonally into the Gulf of Mexico, it is protected from high winds and tides by a golden string of island municipalities with a combined total of over a hundred-thousand residents.

The Gulf winds around the tip of the peninsular then forks, sending a spur up between the islands and the western limits of the City, which is known as Boca Ciega Bay, while the other spur runs north along the Eastern limits of the city and is called Tampa Bay. On the mainland eastward across this bay lies the industrial City Tampa with a population of 270,610. In the winter, St. Petersburg and the island cities fill up with more than half a million visitors seeking recreation.

This has not always been the case, because in 1948 the city numbered only about 65,000 residents. Tampa had about 100,000 and the islands were made up of a few year-round residents with a handful of mosquito-plagued winter resort hotels. Winter visitors would number anywhere up to 200,000 in St. Petersburg and the islands, but seldom did the actual count run that high.

To serve the greater St. Petersburg area was a police department of 58 sworn personnel with a half-dozen civilian clerks. The supervisory officers consisted of one uniform captain, five uniform lieutenants, one detective lieutenant, three uniform sergeants, and eight detective sergeants. There was no delegation of authority. There was tremendous responsibility without commensurate authority.

Those who were adequately trained and equipped to handle their job could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Low pay, lack of good public relations and low morale lay upon the department like a contagious disease. While the department remained in this state of static immobility for a full decade the city's population literally skyrocketed during the same period.

VETERANS of World War II, the Korean Conflict, and thousands of other nature lovers found that they could not shake the golden Floridian Sand from their shoes and chose to return to make their homes in the sun. Today, St. Petersburg makes up the bulk of the population of Pinellas County. This county has the world's highest ratio of automobiles to people. This, along with the many thousands of other dynamic changes, has placed the city in a unique setting that few cities ever experience. Overwhelming demands for better streets, street lights, auditoriums, recreation beaches, fire equipment, highways, television and radio, and other capital improvements took precedent over the police department until late 1958. It was then the populace began to learn, though not necessarily the hard way, that no city can afford to outgrow its police protection. A few big-time gangsters learned of the city's vulnerability. Rackets sprung up here and there, robbing the residents of millions of dollars a year. This was no crime wave, just a general increase in crime relative to the other growth registered during those years.

The miracle was actually placed into motion by the Chief of Police, who, after serving faithfully for thirty years, decided to go into retirement. The City Manager and Council cast about and came up with a man from the ranks of the FBI as a candidate for the job, a man who had spent twelve years as agent and resident agent in the City and who was familiar with many of its problems.

The new Chief accepted the job conditionally, promising an all-out effort to reorganize and to build around the old, inadequate, and outmoded, a new, modern, scientific department. On October 3, 1958, he took over with a sheaf of papers a foot thick in his hand. One outlined a proposed "three to five year reorganization plan," another bore marks and doodles as well as a proposed table of organization, and still another contained a proposal for a supplemental budget. Young, aggressive, and energetic, the new Chief displayed a bull-dog jaw that had a way of setting firmer and firmer the tougher the opposition. The problems he encountered in selling the city fathers on his ideas were many and varied. It seemed that no one had ever heard anything like the fantastic proposals this man dared make. Thus, in 1958, few could believe their ears when they heard that he had requested, and had received, approval of a supplemental budget for that year amounting to many thousands of dollars over that recently studied and approved by council for the preceding Chief. However, little more than planning could be done during the last few months of 1958. On the eve of the new year, the Chief announced that 1959 would be a year of action, and indeed it was. He told them of his plans and invited all that felt they could not stand a change to submit their resignations. There were no resignations immediately. Instead shoulders lifted, and a new light of interest began to appear in the eyes of the conscientious and truly dedicated men who had struggled so long under adverse and almost impossible conditions.

DUE to limitations imposed by an inadequate budget during the first nine months of 1959, efforts were directed toward obtaining the maximum efficiency of performance with the available means through new and improved procedures, techniques, and practices.

Great emphasis was placed on training and later with the funds made available through the new budget that went into effect October 1, 1959, the build-up of strength through additional personnel and equipment was begun. A new table of organization was established in the very beginning, with a chain of command and responsibility and with proper delegation of authority to carry out responsibilities. This table of organization enabled each member of the department to know where he belonged, his responsibility and authority.

A more adequate budget ($1,477,509 compared with $900,000 in 1958) was obtained, which made possible salary increases for all personnel, and enabled the department to obtain additional personnel and equipment with which to carry out the reorganization program. These were the first great steps in the development of the proposed modern, efficient department.

A change of Civil Service regulations established the following positions: Police Captain, Police Lieutenant, Police Sergeant, and Policeman. This made possible a transfer of members of the department from one division to another within the same rank, resulting in the assignment of personnel to positions for which they were best suited. During the year the department hired 39 new policemen, suspended 21 (266 days), retired six and dismissed 11, while five resigned and ten were promoted in the following order: two captains, three lieutenants, and five sergeants. Salary increases boosted the starting salary of policemen from $134 bi-weekly to $150 bi-weekly, with additional raises for all Police Department personnel.

A Youth Aid Bureau was established, and the Commanding Officer of this Bureau was enrolled in the Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, and upon his return was able to establish the groundwork for a modern Crime Prevention Bureau. A system of central-records filing was activated which placed any record of the department available at a moment's notice. A teletype hook-up with neighboring cities was placed in operation, extending the use of the Central Records System by making the same information available for the entire area.

There was an increase in jail and matron staff, providing matrons on duty around the clock (a must in the operation of a modern jail). The position of Warden was established for proper supervision and administration of jail personnel.

IN July 1959, all personnel were furnished complete uniforms in keeping with the climate. A clean, fresh look was gained by the use of green trousers and crisp white shirts. For the winter season, an Eisenhower-type grey jacket was included, trimmed with matching green shoulder-straps and pocket flaps. In the latter part of 1959, every man was furnished a new .38 caliber, nickle plated, Colt revolver. Heretofore, the only thing furnished by the City was a nickle plated badge and six bullets. During the same period, a fleet of 1959 Ford 4-door sedan cruisers went into service. Prior to this time the best that could be boasted by the Department in automobiles would have been termed a "bucket of bolts." In the past, the automobiles assigned to the Uniform Division were painted a drab grey. The new look of green and white was carried out in the uniform cruisers.

A central property system was established, a modern-day dark room is now in operation, and the Department's first newspaper came out, first in mimeograph form, but later coming out in printed form, with pictures.

Today, the Department has grown to 194 Policemen, two policewomen, and 75 civilian employees. An in-service training program has been installed at a newly-activated Police Academy. The instructors consist for the most part of newly trained members of the Department. There are three graduates of the Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville; one graduate of Northwestern Traffic Institute, Northwestern

Continued

Chief Purdy



University; three graduates of the FBI National Academy, Washington, D. C.; one graduate of the Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California; and one graduate of Michigan State College, with Bachelor of Science Degree in Police Administration.

Today's top salary for policeman is $5,200 per year, Sergeant, $6,006 per year, Lieutenant, $6,656, and Captain, $7,540. The top pay for Captain in 1958 was $6,240 annually.

The future holds many promises. In addition to the normal departmental growth and change, special emphasis will be placed on employment and training of additional personnel, an improved central-records system, improved salaries, remodeling of old and construction of new police buildings, expansion of Youth Aid and Crime Prevention Bureau, a Boat Patrol, and further expansion of the Vice and Intelligence Unit.

The Department expects to be policing more than a half million residents in this area by 1966. Hardly started, but already racked in its efforts to catch up with the city's growth, the department has indeed witnessed a modern-day miracle. Though there are many who deserve credit for bringing this about, there is one who certainly cannot be denied the credit he is due. The one who brought about the opportunity for the officers and men of the department to perform this miraculous task is Chief of Police E. Wilson Purdy. Chief Purdy is a graduate of Michigan State University and holds a Bachelor's Degree in Police Science Administration. He served a one year intern training period with the Michigan State Police.

Following his training period, he entered the Armed Forces and served four years with the Military Police: two and one-half years were spent as an instructor in traffic. The Chief was a Provost Marshal in the Pacific Theater and was instrumental in the development of material for the first military traffic manual. He spent some time as officer in charge of the Traffic Division, Replacement and Training Center.

After leaving the service, he began work for the FBI and served as agent and resident agent in the St. Petersburg, Florida, area for twelve years. During this time he was instructor in general police subjects and judo for many police schools in the Florida area. He was, therefore, well versed on the problems of the St. Petersburg Department as well as the physical characteristics of the city itself at the time of his appointment.

SITUATED in a thriving metropolitan area, yet unique in the fact that it provides the informal open-air living that is usually found only along rural coast lines, St. Petersburg today is riding the crest of a prosperity that is greater than any in its history. This is attested by its 80,000 person growth since 1950, and by indexes that show the select quality of its new population. Its greatest appeal is to the tourist and the retirement ages starting at 40 and 50.

The overall strength of a Police Department to serve such a city is dependent upon, and characterized by, the dedicated, well-trained and properly equipped officers it can attract, to operate in a climate of professionalism with an attitude of service to the community of citizens who want good law enforcement.

The national ratio is approximately two police officers per 1,000 people. Today, due to the continuing population increase of approximately 10,000 residents per year, the St. Petersburg Department averages only about nine-tenths police officers per 1,000 people. The city's geographical location makes it a relatively easy city to police, and because of this, the department's ratio probably will never need to equal that of the national average. The problem of recruiting officers with even minimum qualifications has been acute during the first two years of the new chief's reorganization period, due mostly to low salary scales. The citizens of St. Petersburg are beginning to recognize this, coupled with the fact that good police work requires skill and technical knowledge. It will, no doubt, be only a matter of time until the salary adjustments are completed and raised to the point where the highest calibre personnel will be attracted and the St. Petersburg police will be in proper ratio to their population.

There is still much room for improvement, but whatever happens, short of another miracle, it could never match the miracle of the two years past.

END

USAREUR AND SPORTS CARS

Heidelberg, Germany—Skittish small sports cars, tricky to handle for novices to the "hotrod" clan, are reaping an undue toll of USAREUR driver-victims.

Of the last 29 traffic deaths in the command, five involved government vehicles, 12 "regular" autos and 12 drivers or passengers died in sports car accidents, the USAREUR Deputy Provost Marshal revealed.

"This latter figure wouldn't be particularly startling," said Col Robert E. Richardson, "except for the fact that only a nominal number of Americans over here own small sports-type cars and all the recent crackups were in late models."

Two new owners in the dozen dead were killed returning from the auto dealers, he added.

"Military police recognize that fatigue, speeding, drink and many other factors may contribute to highway fatalities. But the record leads us to believe unfamiliarity with the techniques of driving hot little cars have brought soldier deaths due to inept handling," the MP official said.

Pointing to reports of several recent accidents, Richardson cited the case of a soldier driving a new "pony" model of a popular sports make near Ste. Nazaire, France.

Speeding along a narrow street just before dawn, the soldier attempted to pass another car, lost control, skidded off one side of the road, then across to the other over a traffic island and turned over. "He was killed," said Richardson.

In another case, a lieutenant "wheeling" the big model of the same make in early morning hours hit a jeep head-on, while a fast-moving party of troops crowded into a small sports sedan met death in a crash with an oncoming German car.

Conceding that excessive speed and too many passengers in a small car are an "unbeatable combination" for accidents, the official insisted that a "green" driver of this type of automobile is equally dangerous to himself.

"Little sports cars just don't drive like most big American automobiles," he said. "They make short, quick turns, have a high horsepower to weight ratio, accelerate with a zoom and take considerably more skill to handle.

"This all takes training, experience, caution, and plenty of good judgment until a driver gets the 'feel' of the car before stepping out to compete with fast European traffic.

We simply want to warn USAREUR small car owners that it's different than driving Pop's old bus back home, because we want them to live to enjoy their sleek, snappy models."

END

RAISING THE PRESTIGE OF MP NCOs

By CAPTAIN GUY M. HUSKERSON, JR.

Headquarters
Fourth U.S. Army (4000)
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

AS exemplified in the Military Police Corps motto "Of the Troops and For the Troops," the Military Police noncommissioned officer is first a soldier, in the same manner as noncommissioned officers of all other branches of the service. This within itself encompasses a full time job in many of the Military Occupational Specialties.

Leadership is one of the first things that comes to mind when we think of noncommissioned officers. Of course we are all familiar with the many qualities which are necessary for successful leadership. Let us look at these as the Military Police noncommissioned officer encounters them:

1. Courage—The Military Police noncommissioned officer works without direct supervision much of the time. He can "cut corners" without these being immediately noticeable, more so than most noncommissioned officers. He is faced with danger, or particularly potentially dangerous situations, practically as a matter of routine, and much of the time without immediate assistance.

2. Enthusiasm—Cheerfulness must be properly and appropriately displayed continually, particularly during times of distress and under trying conditions.

3. Loyalty—His instructions are habitually distasteful to many with whom he comes in contact. This tests his strength of loyalty to superiors. Situations present themselves in which persons who are close to him, personally, seek to override or negate the duty performed by his men.

4. Integrity—His testimony must many times stand on its own merit. This area certainly creates an extreme necessity for strength of character. As does the many temptations with which he is confronted.

5. Initiative—Working, as he does, with a minimum of direct supervision, it is immediately evident that without the drive to do a job because it must be done, the Military noncommissioned officer would be most ineffective. This assumes added significance because of the distasteful aspect of much of his duty.

6. Judgment—He must continually exercise sound and proper judgment without specific guidance in the face of overwhelming odds and under adverse circumstance.

7. Decisiveness—His decisions must be made quickly and firmly, though they may bring about violent reactions.

8. Tact—Many of the personnel with whom he deals immediately assume a defensive attitude. His dealings with personnel are, much of the time, on the basis of a rather strained relationship. A true mark of the proper accomplishment of his mission is directly traceable to the tact and diplomacy he displays.

9. Unselfishness—Of course all these conditions also are encountered by the Military Police noncommissioned officer's men. Since they are less experienced than he, it behooves the noncommissioned officer to sacrifice time and effort in their support.

10. Justice—This becomes a dual test, as do many of the other attributes, first in his association with his men, and secondly in his association with the various personnel with whom he comes in contact. If the Military Police noncommissioned officer is not just and fair with everyone, his usefulness is completely negated.

11. Dependability—He is relied upon as a matter of course in areas which require complete devotion to duty in the face of adverse conditions.

12. Knowledge—The Military Police noncommissioned officer must have the basic knowledge which has been previously discussed, plus a thorough knowledge of all police functions, and well-rounded education as to the intricacies of the Army and its units. This is necessary if he is to cope with the varied situations with which he is confronted. He must continually impart guidance and instructions to his men in a clear, concise, and detailed manner.

13. Bearing—He must continuously set the example in a most exemplary manner in physical appearance, dress, decorum, expression, and reaction. All eyes are upon him for direction, guidance, and example.

14. Endurance—The "eight-hour day" has no meaning to the Military Police noncommissioned officer. The usual quitting time simply means he changes clothes and assumes his primary duty for an indefinite number of hours.

15. Responsibility—His men, same as he, work somewhat detached from close, direct supervision, yet he must be responsible for their performance or failure to perform as well as for his own actions, also.

MUCH of this discussion went outside the realm of leadership, specifically, except as it relates to his relationship to his subordinates and superiors. Thus, it serves to show the vast area and diversification of his day-to-day experiences which are over and above those of the normal noncommissioned officer.

Yet there still exists other areas in which the Military Police noncommissioned officer must become exceptionally proficient:

1. Public Relations—This is one of the primary concerns of everyone in the United States Army throughout the world, and rightly so. The all-important first impression by a good percentage of the public is based on their observation of actions, by Military Police. Many of these are very delicate situations, and the public attitude is controlled, in essence by the actions, direct or indirect, of some Military Police noncommissioned officer.

2. Assistance—The second portion of the Military Police motto, "For the Troops," falls within the area of assistance. Military Police noncommissioned officers must train their men with the basic idea that the first part of their duty is to assist. The "police" aspect comes only after all else has failed. All this directly ties in with after-the-fact attitudes and impressions, and because of this, assumes even more significance. Further, the fact that this assistance ranges from helping drunks, to giving directions, to delivering babies requires tremendous versatility, and could be a complete subject of discussion itself.

The intention has not been, necessarily, to "beat the drum" for the Military Police noncommissioned officer, though this might be in order. Nor it is intended that an inference be drawn that he alone "weathers the Storms". To discuss how he fits into a bigger picture would distract from the precise issue at hand. The motive has been to delineate his all-round,

Continued

versatile qualities and requirements. With this background of known and obvious elements, a better understanding of the underplayed and indefinite aspects can be developed.

Webster's International Unabridged Dictionary defines prestige as "the power to charm, dazzle, or command admiration; hence, eclat; renown; as a good name, but lacking in prestige; the fading prestige of an old school;" and an "ascendancy derived from general admiration or esteem; commanding position in men's minds."

With this mutual understanding through a formal meaning of the word, all the qualities and requirements previously discussed in detail take on added meaning. They obviously have a direct influence and bearing on the area of prestige in addition to their own individual and other general areas. Study of the various expressions used to expound the meaning also makes it evident that a measure of prestige cannot be accomplished through the use of pounds, meters, roentgens, or any of the other standard units of measure. Nor are any normal guidelines firmly established on which a rating can be made.

It then becomes strictly a matter of individual judgment based on background, experience, definition, and understanding. Within each of these four categories each person has a different and widely varied idea. No two persons will give the same definition, or more particularly the same guidelines and qualities necessary. As a result, the various individual judgments of the status of prestige of any group becomes strictly a matter of conjecture, based on the many variances listed above.

THE advent of the missile and atomic era, and all their surrounding ramifications, has brought new concepts, ideas, and techniques into all fields. The unusual rapidity of the advancement of all types of technology has placed a new emphasis and stress on increased individual knowledge and intelligence of leaders and subordinates. This result also equally affects all the other areas which have been propounded. Naturally, a new criterion then is added to the subject of prestige. Continual revolutions in all aspects of living is now greater within a year than they previously were in a decade, or even a century. All this makes possible equally revolutionary changes in the individual concepts of the status of prestige of a group.

A fallacy which exists in the minds of many in relation to prestige is that personal, rank-has-its-privileges-type commodities are necessary if a given group is to have or gain prestige. This tends to come from the indviduals who want "everything on a silver platter," who think "the world owes them a living," or are, in short, just plain lazy. In this frame of mind these individuals could not foster prestige within themselves under the most ideal conditions. Their primary difficulty lies in the misconception that the spoils go to the victor before the victory, rather than realizing that these privileges ensue quite naturally in the eyes of everyone, without fanfare, after the victory.

Even this group realizes the ability to lead men, with all its encompassing qualities, can be and is one of the principal contributors to the enhancement of prestige. In fact, anyone must agree, in spite of the wide variance of ideas, that leadership deserves much consideration here. Certainly, also, particularly within the military establishment, the size of the car, the softer chair, the easier job does not relate to the prestige to an extent worthy of consideration.

Are these acknowledged qualities something which can be taught and sufficiently nourished down at company level in a Military Police unit? The answer is, of course, yes. Even within the concept of not being satisfied with any performance, this still remains possible. Certainly an attribute of the Army is the continual striving to improve, even on the improvements. This has and must continue to be true in the area of prestige. Regardless of an individual evaluation that prestige is "not hurting or lacking," no one can say that nothing further is needed or no advancement of prestige is necessary. Simply because it can be maintained at unit level likewise, does not mean this should suffice. Nor does this mean that it is necessarily maintained sufficiently at all units. What further can and should be done at unit and other levels of command to enhance prestige of Military Police noncommissioned officers?

A DEPARTMENT of the Army school program for the Military Police noncommissioned officers is the first and foremost necessity. Not that this program would be a cure-all remedy, but it would serve in the same manner and the same purposes that the present officer school program does. The majority of the Military Police noncommissioned officers now attend Military Police basic training upon induction into the Army and are "on their own" from then until retirement, except for an occasional Leadership School, a chemical, radiological, and biological school and similar schools. Certainly the importance of these is not to be played down. They are soldiers and policemen, and their continued education in both fields is vitally important.

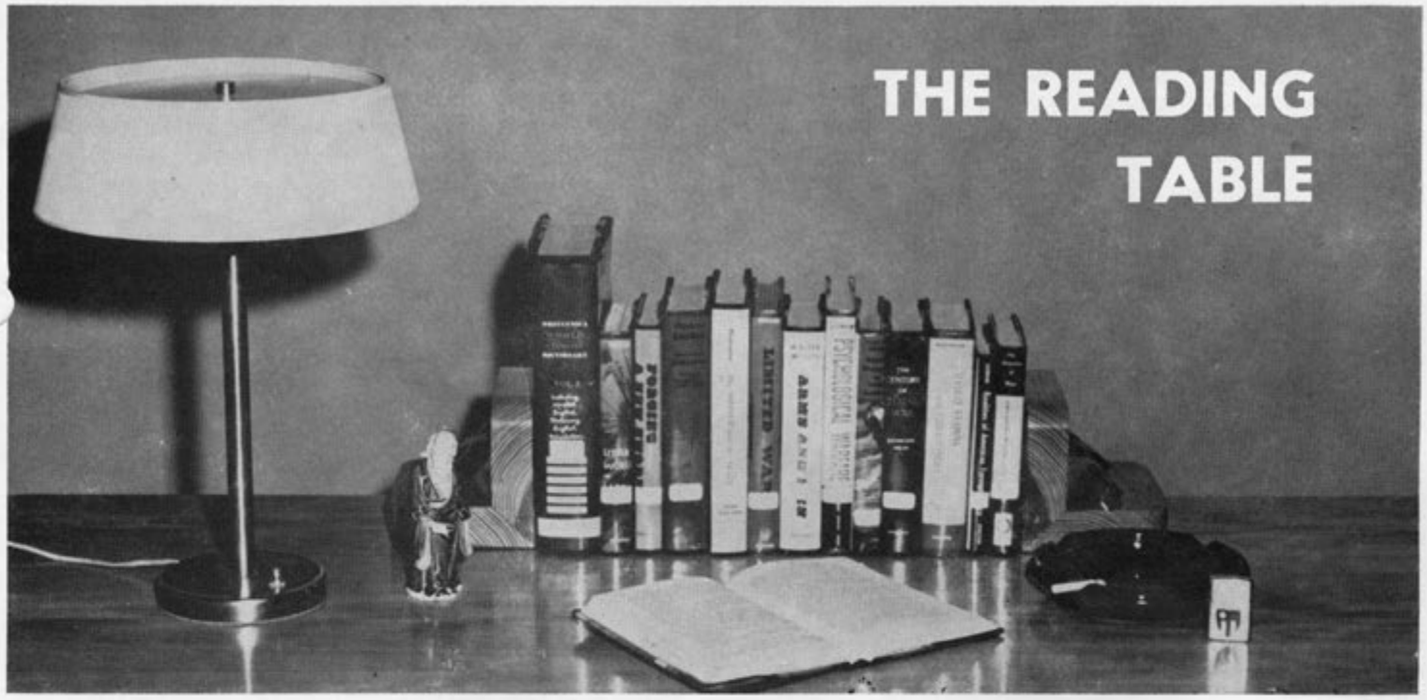
Certainly through individual initiative and correspondence courses much of this is being accomplished. This, however, is readily recognized as not being the final answer. If it were, there would be no necessity for officer school training. All this becomes particularly important now with the vast change in concepts and the resultant and continuing variance of Military Police noncommissioned officer duties.

This program could be implemented by establishing a basic and an advanced course for the noncommissioned officers. Upon promotion to the Grade of E-5, The Department of the Army would send the noncommissioned officer to the basic course at the time of his next normal permanent change of station. The length of this course should be adequate to cover new Military Police concepts and serve as a basic refresher. At the time of the first permanent change of station after promotion to Grade E-7, The Department of the Army then would send the noncommissioned officer to the advanced course. This course would encompass the same basic principles as the basic course, but would be geared more to preparation of the noncommissioned officer for further advancement to more widely varied duties. By gearing replacements and assignments to this system, unit commanders would not be faced with the continuous problem of doing without their assigned for duty personnel.

Short of this ideal, a system could be devised similar to that established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to extend police training to the police departments of small cities. Teams of instructors could rotate to the various Army commands, areas, and/or large posts and provide instruction in new police concepts to Military Police noncommissioned officers.

Much can be done within the present officer school system, particularly in the basic courses, by showing the part that Military Police noncommissioned officers can and should play in a unit situation. In conjunction with this officers should be taught specifically the role that they should take in enhancing Military Police noncommissioned officer's status within a unit. These steps would serve to bring about an increase of proficiency within Military Police units to execute the purpose discussed here.

END



INTERROGATION FOR INVESTIGATORS

By RICHARD O. ARTHER AND RUDOLPH R. CAPUTO

William C. Copp and Associates, New York, $3.98; 220 pages.

INTERROGATION is an art and a science. The purpose of this book is to teach various interrogation techniques and how they should be applied. The authors have accented various techniques in questioning many types of people. This work is valuable to law enforcement officers and lawyers seeking truth from a witness.

The twenty chapters were originally published, one each month as an in-service training feature in LAW AND ORDER, an independent national publication for the police profession. The authors of INTERROGATION FOR INVESTIGATORS are no mere theorists on the subject—they are professional interrogators. Richard O. Arther is chief instructor of the National Training Center of Lie Detection and Director of Scientific Lie Detection, Inc., in New York City. Rudolph R. Caputo is a professional investigator. He frequently lectures for law enforcement agencies such as the New York City Police Department.

Interrogation is nothing more than the asking of questions, but the intricacies are indeed complex. Somewhere in every person is something that will make him tell the truth. The interrogator must find out what this something is.

The interrogator must convince the suspect that it is to his advantage to confess. Only promises that can be kept should be made because the interrogator must sell himself and thus gain the respect of the suspect. The interrogator must use the positive approach; the wording of the questions must be exact and not misleading.

Use of the suspect's language establishes common ground and confidence. The interrogator always needs to adjust his vocabulary to that of the suspect. Indirect questioning is also effective. An indirect question is defined as a question designed to obtain an answer of value without revealing, before the answer is given, the importance of the question. One advantage in questioning of this type lies in the fact that the investigator need not conduct a "formal" interrogation.

LENGTH of interrogation is determined by the physical condition of the suspect, the crime under consideration and how the suspect is reacting to the interrogation. A 72 year old suspect would not be questioned as long as a 32 year old.

Remorse over committing a crime and/or a fear of punishment are found in guilty suspects. The interrogator must convince the suspect that he is caught; this will make the suspect try to "deal." And the only way he can "deal" is to tell the truth and take his chances!

The narcotic addict requires similar interrogation to that of any other person as long as the interrogator utilizes the same appeals, approaches and techniques previously discussed. Of course, the interrogator must be adapted to the addict and his problem.

Oral confession is used as court evidence the same as is a written confession. However, judges and juries place greater credence in a written confession. Oral confession can later be disclaimed by the suspect, as only too often occurs. A third party can add credence to the oral confession, and a typist can quickly type this confession, complete with the details.

Use of third degree is not necessary. The art and science of interrogation is an honorable profession and will provide a sense of pride in accomplishment.

Another method for getting a confession is use of the lie detector. However, many investigators have absolute confidence in lie detection; others refuse to consider using it. There are almost as many types and variations of lie detectors as there are guns. The lie detector or polygraph can yield best results only when competent polygraph trained examiners are utilized. Innocence can be quickly proven, and the entire testing procedure has a decided psychological effect in inducing offenders to confess their crimes.

END

"IN MY OPINION . . ."

DURING the past conflicts that the United States was a part of, namely World War II and Korea, the battles were fought with conventional-type weapons. Here the dispersion among friendly units was not too great. In most instances, there was personal contact among the troops on the battlefield.

Under the modern concepts of nuclear warfare, we can no longer have our units positioned as they were in previous wars. To survive and accomplish our mission, we must disperse over greater areas and have little or no personal contact with the friendly forces on either side of us. It is envisioned that large gaps will result from the dispersion of these units and in some instances the distance may result in miles. In order for these units to disperse over such large areas, they must be self-sufficient, capable of all-around protection, and must possess a great degree of mobility.

The enemy is constantly stressing that the use of guerrilla forces will create a second front behind the forward edge of the battle area. In the past conflicts the United States forces experienced little guerrilla activity behind the lines. Under the nuclear concept, the large gaps that are created by the dispersion will enable the enemy forces to penetrate more easily into our area.

What must be done to prevent the enemy from infiltrating our lines? How can the military police support the combat units in the event of a nuclear war? Are we properly equipped to fulfill our mission? These are some of the many questions that must be answered prior to any conflict which may arise.

FIRST, let us consider the dispersion that will be utilized on the nuclear battlefield. With the large gaps that will exist between the units in contact, the enemy forces and possibly guerrilla forces can infiltrate much more readily than in past conventional types of wars. It is true that some type of patrol or force will be present to prevent the enemy from infiltrating into our rear areas. To avoid their becoming lucrative nuclear targets, these forces will be small in number and their patrols will be widely separated.

What can the military police do to assist the combat units from the infiltrating forces? Let us assume that the enemy has been successful in penetrating our patrols between two of our battle groups on the FEBA. Their mission is to attack one of these battle groups from the rear or to destroy the logistical supply points in the division area. While in the usual role of traffic control, escorts, motor patrol, etc., it is conceivable for the military policemen on duty to come in contact with these infiltrating forces. They must be prepared and equipped to cope with these forces and radio for assistance. Additional troops from the military police unit would be sent to seek and destroy these forces, or if too large, to contain them until reinforcements arrive from elements of the combat units in the area.

This capability by the military police will permit the combat units to devote their attention entirely with their missions and the enemy forward of the FEBA. This action by the military police does not necessarily mean it should be responsible for the entire rear area of the division, but that it should play an integral part in its defense.

The question that then arises is whether we are capable of achieving this success in the division area. Of course, the answer is an emphatic *no*. The military police still possess the same equipment that was utilized during World War II and Korea. Although it did assist the military police in accomplishing its mission, it was not always adequate and left something more to be desired.

IN order to accomplish our mission during a nuclear war, we must revise our present TOE structure for the military police detachment in the division. Not only must we have additional men, but we must possess more and better communications and means of transportation. The mobility envisioned on the nuclear battlefield demands a much better means of transportation than presently found in the division MP detachment.

Perhaps a vehicle similar to the T-114 armored personnel carrier, now undergoing testing, could possibly be considered as an additional means of transportation. With this type of vehicle, we could transport our reinforcements over terrain features where the quarter-ton truck is unable to travel. The troops would have greater protection from small arms fire, radiation, etc., which the quater-ton truck cannot provide.

Another means of transportation which would give the military police greater mobility is the helicopter. The ability of the helicopter to move men over hazardous terrain features with great speed, would definitely increase our flexibility and mobility. Not only would it aid in the movement of troops, but could be used in traffic control and to locate enemy forces or guerrillas.

In the past conflicts, the military police found some difficulty in the operation of its radios. With the large dispersion of units, the military policeman must be capable of operating at greater distances from his base station than in the past. If he encountered difficulty in the operation of his radio during a conventional war, it stands to reason that the nuclear battlefield will present many more problems.

SHOULD a military police post or patrol come in contact with an enemy force, it could encounter some difficulty in reporting this to the unit because of the limitations of the radio. It is apparent therefore that a better radio must be developed for the military police to operate on the nuclear battlefield. It must be capable of transmitting over greater ranges and be durable enough to withstand the adverse effects of a nuclear detonation.

In order to support the combat units during their attacks the military policeman must be prepared to support any unforeseeable event that might occur. He must be capable of transmitting and receiving messages over greater distances. He must be capable of reacting to the ever-changing conditions of combat by rapid movement from one area to another after a nuclear detonation. This requires us to remain more flexible than in the past and capable of moving rapidly in support of the combat units during their moves.

The theories of dispersion under the nuclear concept have never been tested as to their validity. Therefore, we must be prepared to act accordingly and remain flexible in the event new and better concepts are developed. As was the case in Korea, more fighting was conducted during the hours of darkness than in previous wars. We can expect that the next conflict will be fought under similar conditions.

If the enemy is to conduct guerrilla type operations in the rear, it is conceivable that he will try to eliminate those critical areas where the MPs are operating. This requires that the military policeman be equipped and trained to cope with this type of warfare.

In order to accomplish his mission, the MP must comply with the concepts of mobility and remain flexible. To achieve this goal, we must be better equipped to fulfill our role in supporting the combat forces by additional manpower, communications and transportation.

1/Lt Edward F. Zychowski
U.S. Army Personnel Center, (6020)
Oakland Army Terminal, Calif.

ROUND UP SPECIAL

GERMAN-AMERICAN POLICE CONFERENCE HELD AT MUNICH, GERMANY

PIO Section
Headquarters Southern Area Command
Munich, Germany



A model of the Hohenzollern Castle in Germany, showing the route thieves took in the $125,000 jewelry robbery in 1953, was one of many displays at the German-American Police Conference in Munich.

Munich, Germany—Arsonists, robbers, counterfeiters or law breakers in general would have shaken in their boots if they could have seen the new and technical law enforcement devices displayed at the first German-American Police Conference held here this summer. The meet, first of its type to be held in USAREUR command area, attracted about 600 high-ranking German city, state and federal government police and US Army provost marshals from USAREUR Hq and all tactical and support units in the Southern Area Command, the conference host.

The purpose of the one-day conference was for the mutual exchange of ideas and information between the German and American law enforcement agencies.

One of the more recent innovations exhibited was the "trafficpax," a speed meter manufactured in West Germany which is used to catch speedsters. The mechanism, mounted on the right fender of a law enforcement vehicle, can record violations in miles per hour, date and time. With the aid of two 35 mm cameras on the instrument, the actual violation and violator can be photographed.

Other recent ideas incorporated by law agencies included television for traffic control; a multi-purpose riot control truck used by the Munich Police Department to disperse crowds, to clear snow and to cover roads with foam; and greater use of color photography to shoot pictures at the scene of a crime.

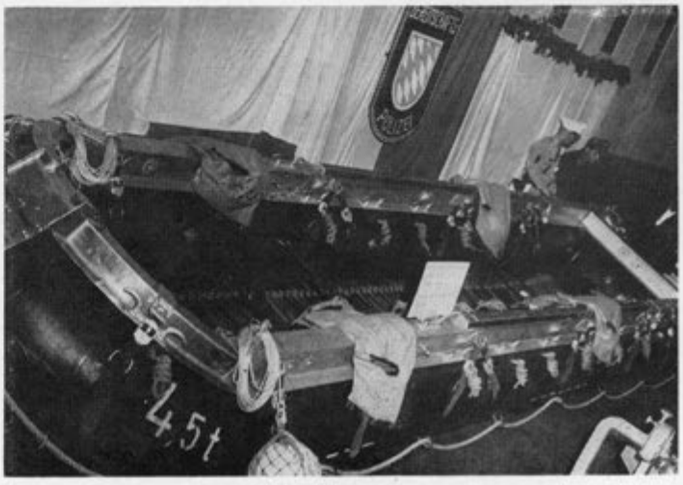
New developments in electronics, photography, radar, traffic signs and microscopes also were displayed by commercial corporations participating in the event. Officials for the conference were Maj Gen J. F. R. Seitz, SACom Commanding General; Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR PM; Dr. Hugo Pioch, Office of the Ministry of Interior, Federal Republic of Germany; and Dr. Otto Dippelhofer, Brigadier General in Bundesgrenzschutz.

END

German and American officials confer. From left, are Hugo Pioch, Office of the Ministry of Interior, Federal Republic of Germany; Maj Gen J. F. R. Seitz, SACom CG; Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR PM; and Dr. Otto Dippelhofer.



A rubber landing and rescue boat of the German Army, powered with a 60 horsepower motor and capable of carrying 50 persons, made an impressive exhibit at the conference which attracted more than 600 law enforcement officers.



MPA ROUND UP

PMGS BAND CONTRIBUTES TO MORALE



Ft Gordon, Ga.—After units of PMGS Troop Command march by on their way to classes, the PMGS Field Music Unit moves out as file closer, "passing in review" before staff officers. The 21 musicians add to the esprit de corps and marching proficiency of the troops.

BOBLINGEN SAFETY PATROL WINS SECOND AWARD

Boblingen—The Boblingen Elementary and Junior High Schools' Safety Patrol has been commended for its outstanding performance of duty during the 1960-61 school term. It was the second time the group was cited this year.

Last March, the unit was recognized by German safety officials from the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg and the Stuttgart area for its exemplary efforts in guiding and assisting the more than 1,200 students enrolled at the Boblingen School.

The six-member Safety Patrol was presented with safety plaques and medals by Col William M. Van Harlingen, commanding officer, Panzer Kaserene, in the office of the school principal, Miss Delia E. Alpert. Colonel Van Harlingen personally congratulated each member and highly praised them for "a job well done."

Members of the patrol are Betty Williams, captain; Jerry May, Lieutenant; Dalila Vargas, lieutenant; and Gary Jackson, Ray Jolley and Leslie Mosher, patrolmen.

MRS. JEAN BARRELL

San Francisco, Cal.—The death of Mrs. Jean Hine Barrell, wife of Lt Col Richard Barrell, Headquarters Sixth U.S. Army, has been reported to the JOURNAL. Mrs. Barrell died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, on 7 September 1961.

B.A. DEGREE AFTER 12 YEARS



Berchtesgaden, Germany—After 12 years of off-duty studies, Col Charles F. Holderman (left), post commander for Nelligen Kaserne, earned a bachelor of arts degree in social science from San Francisco State University. The diploma was presented to him by Lt Gen John C. Oakes, VII Corps CG, at a recent ceremony held here. Beginning in 1949, Colonel Holderman has received credits from the school which conferred the degree, the Universities of Alabama and Maryland, and through Army Education Programs (USAFI).

NEW PM AT OKINAWA BASE



Kadena Air Base, Okinawa—Lt Col Donald R. Nimmo assumed duties as the new provost marshal here recently, replacing Maj Vincent R. Chiodo who returned to the Zone of Interior for re-assignment after spending three years on Okinawa.

Colonel Nimmo also became commanding officer of the 6313th Air Police Sqdn. Major Chiodo also held the dual position of PM and CO. Before coming to Kadena, Colonel Nimmo was the provost marshal at Hq, Air Defense Command, Ent A.F.B., Colo.

A veteran of 20 years in the service, six of them at overseas bases, the new PM holds the Air Medal, Army Commendation, ETO w/4 battle stars, German Occupation, World War II Victory Medal and various service ribbons.

His father was the former chief of detectives for Cincinnati, O., Colonel Nimmo's home town. He attended the University of Cincinnati where he majored in law and liberal arts.

TABLES TURNED ON WRESTLER



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Pvt Edward P. VanLeeuwen, a professional wrestler from Salt Lake City who goes by the name of "The Mad Russian" in wrestling circles, was shown being tossed by Pvt Rory Condon during MP training here recently. VanLeeuwen, 225 pounds, and Condon, 175, were undergoing judo sessions when the picture was taken. VanLeeuwen has a brother David, who also wrestles under the name of "Dainty David."

LIE DETECTOR EXPLAINED . . .



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Chief Warrant Officer Thomas R. Beck explains the interpretation of graphs and recording devices on the lie detector to C. W. Kitchens (left), Vice President, and W. C. Beegle, President of the Augusta-Summerville Exchange.

728TH MPs EARN SUPERIOR RATING



Pusan, Korea—Company A, 728th MP Bn was recently lauded for achieving a Superior rating on the annual General Inspection. Brig Gen Patrick Devine said that Company A has the best looking area he has seen in Korea.

ROAD-E-O ENTRY CLOCKED



Ft George G. Meade, Md.—PFC Jerry Bahley clocked Explorer Scout Edward Scott as he finished a run during the recent bicycle "rodeo" and safety inspection held here by the Explorer Post 377 in conjunction with the MP Det and Post Safety Division. The bicycle event, designed to test both the safety of two-wheelers and skill of the riders, *attracted scores of youngsters.*

NIKE BASE MP NAMED SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Ft MacArthur, Calif.—Sp4 Curtis E. McCormick, NIKE Guided Missile Site at Malibu Beach, Calif., was selected recently as Soldier of the Month for the 3d Missile Battalion, 57th Artillery. He was presented a $10 cash award. Specialist McCormick also won runner-up honors in the competition to select the 47th Artillery Brigade Soldier of the Quarter.

A letter of commendation from the battalion commander congratulating the specialist stated that "by this selection you have indicated hat you possess, and have ably demonstrated, hose qualities of leadership, job efficiency, nd overall military knowledge which are the trademarks of the outstanding soldier."

TWO MPs LAUDED FOR ROLE IN SCHOOL SAFETY

Bremerhaven—Two members of the 59th MPs were presented with letters of appreciation here recently from the Bremerhaven Elementary School for their part in improving and strengthening of the school's safety program. They were Sgt Rudolph Lawler and Sp4 Richard V. Servidor.

During the school year, both enlisted men devoted many hours attending and participating in special safety assembly programs, instructing safety classes and conducting bicycle skill tests for students.

Specialist Servidor was further commended for his direction of traffic at school crossings.

709TH MP NOW PATROLS DEPENDENT HOUSING AREA

Frankfurt—As an added safety measure, the MPs from the 709th MP Battalion are making patrols through the dependent housing areas for the protection of children. The schedule for the patrols is 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. They are equipped with public address systems to warn the children about playing in the streets.

ASSISTANT PM EARNS WINGS



Ft Campbell, Ky.—Senior parachutist wings were pinned on Capt Robert W. Hooker here in ceremonies recently. Captain Hooker is Assistant Provost Marshal of the 101st Airborne Division and Operations Officer of the division and Ft Campbell. Making the presentation was Lt Col Henry W. Gibson, the division PM. Captain Hooker has 37 parachute jumps to his credit.

USAREUR DRILL TEAM



Heidelberg, Germany—The USAREUR Drill Team is comprised of volunteers from the 529th MP Company, USAREUR Honor Guard. Three hours of drill practice daily are conducted during off-duty hours; until this year, voice commands were given. Presently, all commands are given by whistle.

ACCEPTANCE TO OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL



Romulus, N. Y.—Sgt Harry M. Durbin (center), receives his notification of acceptance to Officer Candidate School from Capt Richard J. Korstad, CO, and First Sergeant Thomas C. Ricks. Sgt Durbin will attend the Infantry OCS at Fort Benning, Georgia.

OFFICERS WIVES CLUB FETES NEW MEMBERS



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Mrs. H. M. Hobson pours for Mrs. Jon C. Gregg (center) and Mrs. Charles A. Cass. Wives of MP officers attending the MP officer Orientation Course at PMGS, were feted with a coffee.

USAREUR PM PRESENTS US LICENSE PLATES AT MEET

Heidelberg—Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR PM, recently provided vehicle license plates from each of the 50 states of the U.S. for display at the Third International Police Conference held in Rome, Italy.

The conference attracted 300 representatives from 35 nations. The leader of each national delegation also was presented a copy of the booklet *The Police of Europe*, written and published by the USAREUR PM Division.

The conference was organized and sponsored by the Assoziazione Nationale Via Sicura (Italian National Traffic Safety Association) and the International Federation of Senior Police Officers.

TPM GEN IS HONORARY SHERIFF



Lathrop, Calif.—Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers, Provost Marshal General of the U.S. Army, received an honorary sheriff's badge from Sheriff Michael Canlia, San Joaquin County, Calif., recently at a reception honoring the General at Sharpe General Depot here.

FT SAM HOUSTON MP HONORED FOR SERVICE

Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—CWO John F. Bogan, 85th MP Detachment, recently was awarded a certificate of achievement by Col Milton S. Glatterer, post commander, for efficient performance of duty and outstanding service.

Chief Warrant Officer Bogan was assigned to the detachment from March 31, 1959 to July 13, 1961. Mr. Bogan, 46, is from New Haven, Conn., and was employed as United States Property and Disbursing Officer for the state before he entered the service.

CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL HOSTED



Hanau, Germany—The 54th Transportation Bn (Helicopters) recently hosted the German-American Crime Prevention Council area by flying the councilmen over the Hanau area. The council is composed of senior German police officials from nine cities and three counties.

SPARE THAT TELEPHONE POLE!



Ft Polk, La.—Sp4 Donald D. Allen of the MP detachment with Site Support Group here checked a telephone pole that almost got away, of course, with the help of manpower. Specialist Allen apprehended two civilians engaged in stealing poles from the reservation. He caught the pair in the act of loading eight poles which had been cut into sections onto a truck. It was believed that the poles were to be used for fence posts. The incident was being investigated by special FBI agents from a nearby town.

NEW ARMY ACCIDENT DATA SYSTEM EXPECTED TO CUT COSTS

Heidelberg — A new Army-wide accident reporting system expected to save the Army an estimated $100,000 yearly has been introduced recently, the Army Director of Safety revealed here.

The procedure features a new report form on which information on individual accidents is coded and then fed into a data processing system, Thomas H. Wilkenson, the director, said.

"This way we'll be able to better analyze accidents and identify their causes."

He pointed out that accidents now cost the Army an estimated $1 million per day, one life every eight hours and an injury every 14 minutes.

While this is the first time a card system has been used, there is no basic change in the type of Army accidents or injuries reported. The process can get out needed information in minutes rather than days and will cost an estimated $100,000 less per year. Wilkenson said.

"The new method will make it possible for the Department of the Army, commanders and technical service chiefs to get information they could not get before," Wilkenson added. "This is essential for a comprehensive and aggressive accident prevention program."

For example, if a division commander wants to know what age group is involved in traffic accidents between midnight and 0200 hours, or what percentage of accidents are caused by a certain firearm, he can have the information on any part of his command in a matter of minutes. In short, we will know what and where the trouble points are."

The new form—a greatly revised version of the present DA285—has four sections: General Information, Personnel Involved, Accident Analysis Data, and Equipment or Property Damaged.

The breakdown includes such items as the individual's MOS, his hours of continuous duty, service status, supervisory function involved, etc. All this is coded.

Information on the new form—filled in by the individual unit—can be coded and then fed into one of four data-processing units in USAREUR.

FRENCH WOMAN GETS AWARD



Orleans, France—Mademoiselle Anne Marie Delmore was presented the USAREUR Certificate of Appreciation for five years of service in the Vehicle Registration Branch of the PM Division, USACOMZEUR. Making the presentation was Col Byron N. Peterson, USACOMZEUR Provost Marshal. French National employees were present to watch the ceremonies.

TPM GEN VISITS FT LEONARD WOOD



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—Maj Gen Butchers, TPMG, visits Ordnance shop and observes way dipping of train-fire device. Left to right: Mr. Milsap, Maj Gen Butchers, Maj H. Sarwark, Post Ordnance; Lt Col P. W. Laurie, PM; and Lt Col L. Kincaid, 4th Army PM.

DIPLOMAS PRESENTED TO 16 AT CAMP SUNABE

Fort Buckner, Okinawa — Col John A. Beall, Jr., deputy commander, USARYIS/IX Corps, recently presented diplomas to 16 graduates of the Ryukyuan Security Guard Academy at Camp Sunabe.

He gave the graduation address and presented the Meritorious Ribbon to Cpl Tokuei Yonamine. The graduates will be working members of the Ryukyuan Security Guard, a part of the U.S. Army Military Police Group's MP Division.

Col G. W. Coffman, Jr., USARYIS/IX Corps provost marshal and CO, US Army Military Police Group, also spoke to the graduates and presented 35 safe driver's badges to members of the Security Guard.

TWO CAPTAINS RECEIVE ARMY HONORS

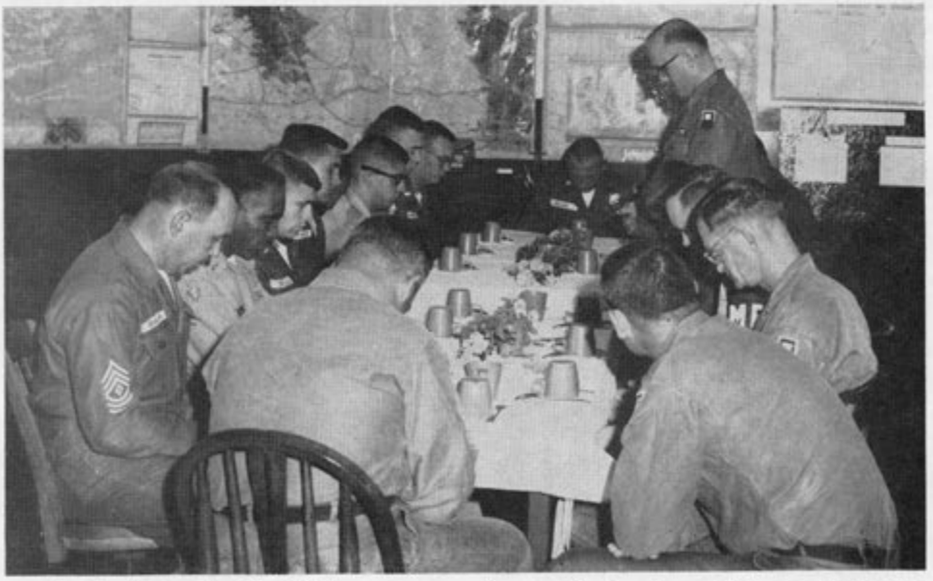
Wurzburg, Germany — Two captains with the 3d Infantry Division here recently received commendations from Lt Col Sigfried H. Spillner, PM of the 3d Inf Div.

Capt Paul M. Adams, Jr., detachment commander of the MP detachment, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service as commanding officer of the Division MP detachment.

Capt Billy B. Creekmore, who assumed commanding officer duties in the absence of Captain Adams, was presented a certificate of Achievement.

Next assignment for both officers is the Advanced Officers Course, MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga.

716TH MPs GIVEN FAREWELL BLESSING



Ft Dix, N. J.—Chaplain Dinkle says prayers for men leaving the post for new assignments and to enter civilian life.

USAREUR PM HONORED BY IPA



Heidelberg—Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR PM, was made an honorary member of the German Section of the International Police Association recently at USAREUR headquarters.

The pin and card of membership and a letter from Leading Police Director Herbert Kalicinski, president of the German Section, were presented to General Penaat at a ceremony in his office.

General Penaat was praised for his job in furthering German civilian-US Military Police cooperation over the past four years and for his support of IPA. He was cited as a true friend and colleague of the German police and a strong supporter of the IPA ideal of greater understanding between the peoples of the world through international police friendship and cooperation.

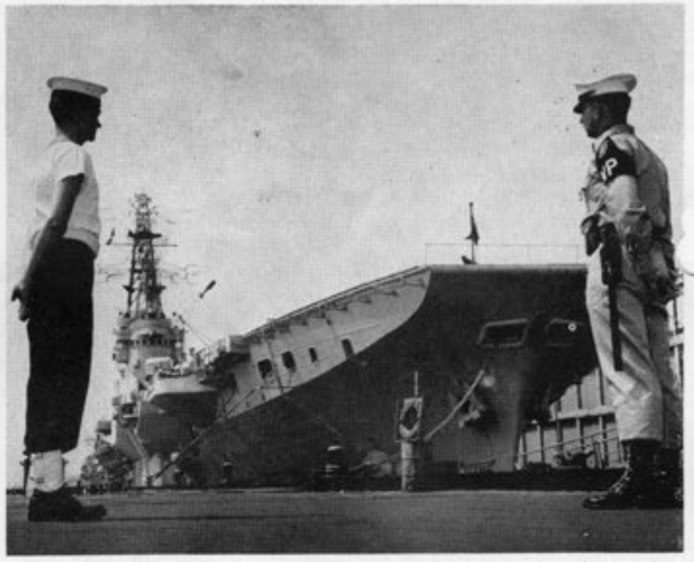
In accepting the honor, General Penaat lauded the IPA and thanked the German police officials for their assistance to the US Forces in Europe.

503RD MPs HONOR NEWLYWEDS



Frankfurt—Newlywed Sp4 Robert H. Kelly, 503d MP Company, 3d Armored Division, and his wife left Edwards Chapel under a specially-prepared arch created by the honor guards' clubs. The bride is the daughter of MSgt George D. Beare, Hq Det, 3d QM Bn., 3d Armored Division. Clockwise, the guards were PFC John B. Bigler, PFC Ronald Ulmer, Sp4 Cephus Beatty, PFC Jimmie Addie, Sp4 Robert A. Carter and Cpl William Schofield.

CARRIER BONAVENTURE OPEN TO PUBLIC



Brooklyn, N. Y.—Cpl George Van De Water, Hq. U.S. Army Transportation Terminal Command, joins the Canadian Shore Patrolman LSSG Tom Geldart, a crew member of HMCS Bonaventure. The 19,000-ton carrier is berthed for a six day visit and fired a 21 gun salute in honor of Prince Philip's birthday after which the vessel was opened to the public.

SGT POSTS LOW IGD SCORE



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Sgt Nick Stonko recently received a plaque for posting the lowest golf score among those from School Troop Command of TPMGS who participated in the International Golf Day. Playing with a 10 stroke handicap, Sergeant Stonko shot a two over par 73, the lowest score among the 1,025 School Troop Command entries. Making the presentation was Lt Col Townsend J. Kirthlink, executive officer, School Troop Command, PMGS.

6313TH AIR PATROL NAMES OUTSTANDING MP

Kadena Air Base, Okinawa—A/1C Eugene E. Kruse was selected Airman of the Month recently by the 6313th Air Police Squadron, here. He was chosen from Airmen personnel of the largest Air Police Squadron in the US Air Force. He received an award and a $15 check from the Squadron Commander.

MOTORISTS' ATTITUDE TOWARD POLICE STUDIED

Bloomington, Ind.—How does the presence of a police car on the highway affect the driving attitudes of motorists?

The answer to this and similar questions relating law enforcement symbols to motorist behavior are being studied at Indiana University through at $125,000 grant from the U.S. Public Health Service.

Directing the traffic project in the University's department of police administration are Robert P. Shumate, director of the newly-established police research center, and Richard F. Crowther, research associate.

Both Shumate and Crowther began the study last year as staff members of the field services division, International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, D. C. The Public Health Service grant is for a continuation of the research over a two-year period.

Shumate said the program involves a large-scale measurement of the normal flow of traffic, balanced against a similar flow of traffic with the presence of a police car, policeman or similar symbols which may restrain highway violations by their presence.

Through such a study, he added, the department is seeking to determine which symbols are more effective; thus, leading to better utilization of police manpower and equipment.

Findings on this and other law enforcement studies will be processed through the new research center set up within the police administration department.

Also underway is a second project to determine the rates at which alcohol is burned by different individuals, or by the same persons under different conditions.

From studies pertaining to highway safety, Robert F. Borkenstein, departmental chairman, said, the research center will expand in the future to engulf all major problem areas involved in the practical application of law enforcement principles.

IDENTI-KIT ADDED AS PART OF NEW IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM



Ft Gordon, Ga.—A portrait of a man's face, constructed by means of a new police identification system, is displayed by Thomas Richards, field representative of the Santa Ana, California firm which packages the system in small boxes called Identi-Kits. The kit is a collection of transparent slides, each showing a version of a basic human facial feature—eyes, nose, lips, chin lines, age lines etc. The slides are combined to make a composite portrait of a face described by a witness or victim of a crime. With Mr. Richards are Col Robert E. Sullivan (center), President of the MP Board and Col George N. Calvert, Director of Intsruction, PMGS.

WO WITH 13TH MP DET GETS ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Augsburg, Germany — CWO-3 James T. Flower, of the 13th MP Det, who was attached to the Augsburg Post Provost Marshal's Office, recently was presented the Certificate of Achievement in recognition of outstanding performance of duty for the period 1 July 60 to 20 July 61.

The presentation was made by Lt Col George L. Anderson, Augsburg Post Executive Officer. Mr. Flower, a veteran of more than 20 years of service, started his career with the 107th Cavalry. He has been a member of the MP Corps since 1948. His service with the Army includes tours in the states, Europe, Far East, Puerto Rico and South America. He has been reassigned to the 43rd CIC at Ft Hood, Texas.

CLERK WINS CASH AWARD AT FORT MEADE

Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Mrs. Winnifred S. Stoner, Clerk-typist of the Operations Branch of the provost marshal office here, recently was presented a $100 sustained superior work performance award by Col A. Mark Smith II, Deputy Post Commander of the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

In ceremonies held in Colonel Smith's office, Mrs. Stoner was given the award while Col Carl V. Clark, Provost Marshal, looked on.

503RD MPs INITIATE INFORMATION SERVICE

Frankfurt — Continuing a company tradition of service to the soldier, the 3d Armed Division's 503d MP Co initiated an information and assistance service recently for the division units.

Under the program, believed to be something new for an MP company, a complete array of information is available to all 3d Armed Division personnel and their dependents, including items such as road and weather conditions, German and European traffic regulations, automobile registration and insurance, and customs regulations.

Military policemen also maintain a current list of QM service stations, diesel fuel points and gasoline coupon sales points in foreign countries. Personnel leaving the command for stateside assignment will be able — by consulting the nearest 503d MP office — to obtain state laws concerning the use of "US Forces" license plates. Assistance is available at the company in Frankfurt and its detachments at the company in Frankfurt and its detachments in Butzbach, Gelnhausen, Buedingen, Friedberg and Hanau.

CHILEAN OFFICERS VISIT FORT GORDON

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Four intelligence officers of the Chilean armed forces visited the Provost Marshal General's Center here recently as guests of the Department of the Army. Their stop here was one of many the quartet is making during a tour of US military installations.

They were Capt Rodrigo Fuenzalida Bade, Navy, Intelligence Section Chief, Armed Forces Staff; Maj Gerardo Lopez Angulo, Air Force, Intelligence Section Chief, Air Force General Staff; Maj Raul Urra Ladron De Guevera, Army, Intelligence Section Officer, Armed Forces Staff; and Maj Luis Alvarado Torrejon, Army, Counter-Intelligence Chief, Army General Staff.

The officers observed MP facilities and were shown methods of instruction and utilization of training aids, planning of instruction and general school operations.

SECURITY OFFICER CITED



Portland, Ore.—CWO Phillip R. Ensminger, physical security officer of the U.S. Army Engineer Division, North Pacific, recently was cited for superior performance of duty for developing and planning the physical security program for all civil works projects within the division. The award was made by Maj Gen Alfred D. Starbird, Division Engineer. Mr. Ensminger, with the MPC since 1936, recently was assigned to criminal investigation work at his new duty station, Mannheim, Germany.

1ST LT PRAISED FOR STARTING PONY LEAGUE

Fort Richardson, Alaska — 1st Lt Joseph Ballew, formerly assigned to the US Army, Alaska PM's Office, recently was awarded a desk trophy from this post's Pony League president, Col Victor A. Ishoy, in recognition of more than three years service to the league. Lieutenant Ballew, one of the original founders of Pony baseball at this fort, has since been reassigned.

TRAFFIC SAFETY AIDS CIVIL AFFAIRS



Ascom, Korea—U.S. Army and civil authorities have coordinated in an effort to reduce traffic accidents. Traffic safety films are shown, and in the schools the program is meeting much success. The children are taught traffic control procedure and trained to become qualified patrolmen. Safety arm bands and safety helmets are furnished the young patrolmen.

SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER AWARDED



Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Lt Col James H. Keefe, PM, presents the Second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal to Captain Lester P. Halverson; Mrs. Halverson and family observe.

MANNHEIM MP LAUDED AS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Mannheim, Germany — Cpl Willard T. Vautour, Co. A, 382nd MP Bn, receives a three day pass, cash award and a certificate from Col Louis Gershenow, CO. Cpl Vautour was awarded for his appearance and duties.

CIVILIAN WORKER LAUDED



Boston, Mass.—John F. Costello, left, chief clerk in the Provost Marshal Office here at the Boston Army Base, recently received a US Army Sustained Superior Performance Award from Maj Joseph P. Fox, PM, New England MP Area.

WHAT'S IN A NAME . . .

Ft Monroe, Va.—As if things weren't hectic enough these days, consider the case of Roberts and Roberts in the Provost Marshal Section at U.S. Continental Army Command here.

At adjoining desks are Maj R. D. Roberts and Maj D. R. Roberts, no relation. The R. D. stands for Robert Dixon and D. R. for David Richard.

Both are assigned to the same division and back each other up figuratively and literally. Their date of rank is one week apart.

And just to muddy the water further, Maj D. R. Roberts has a son named Robert D. Roberts.

ACHIEVEMENT AWARD GIVEN



Fort Worth, Tex.—Lt Col John F. Blai stone, left, PM, Fort Worth General Depot, was presented a certificate of achievement from USA ASCOM Area Command, Korea, here recently by Col I. W. Parr, Deputy Commander, Fort Worth General Depot.

793RD MP IS DISTINGUISHED GRADUATE



Furth, Germany—PFC Roy E. Knudsen, 793rd MP Bn, receives the award as distinguished graduate of the Third Infantry Division NCO Academy. Lt Col Vern W. Reaugh presented the award. Cpl Michael J. Brown was second in the class and also member of the 793rd MPs.

ROMULUS, NEW YORK SELECTS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Romulus, N. Y.—Sp4 John E. Jardine receives the trophy and cas award for selection as Soldier of the Month, MP Security Compar (4479-2), North Depot Activity. Making the presentation is Captain Richard J. Korstad, CO; and First Sergeant Thomas C. Ricks looks on.

OFF TO SUMMER CAMP WITH MP HELP



Boston Army Base, Mass.—Three youngsters wave farewell to Maj Joseph P. Fox, left, PM, New England MP Area, and 1/Sgt James Sager, after arriving at Camp Wonderland, Sharon, for a 10-day vacation. The children, whose expenses at the Salvation Army Camp have been underwritten by the Boston Army Base MP Detachment for the last 11 years, were picked up in a MP car and delivered to the camp.

INDONESIAN POLICE CAPTAIN OJT AT MEADE



Captain R. Umar Herman SIGIT, BA, of the Indonesian National Police Force, discusses a management problem with Lt Col Gordon R. Pollock, Chief of the Management Engineering Division, Office of the Second U.S. Army Comptroller at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

TWO MPs ATTEND ALASKA STATE PATROL SCHOOL

Fort Richardson, Alaska — Another "first" in Alaska civilian-military teamwork entered the books recently when two Army MPs joined 16 of their civilian counterparts as students at an Alaska State Police Recruit Training School being held in Anchorage.

The two soldiers, Sgts Lyle S. Erkenbrack and Delmas C. Richardson, both from the MP Company here, were the first Army representatives to attend one of the state training schools.

They were selected as students following coordination for spaces at the school between Lt Col Robert E. Vail, Fort Richardson PM, and Commissioner of Public Safety Martin B. Underwood.

SPECIALIST LAUDED AT MEADE



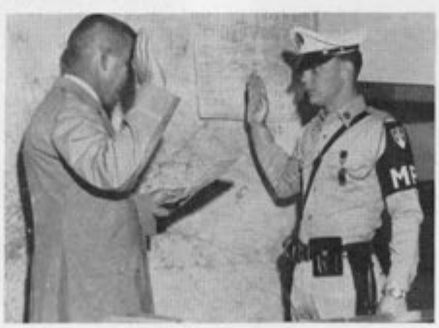
Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Sp7 Michael J. Switalski of the 39th MP Detachment (CI) here recently was awarded a certificate of achievement by Lt Col James H. Keefe, post PM. Other members of the Provost Marshal office looked on. Specialist Switalski departed for an overseas assignment to USAREUR recently.

PFC NAMED HONOR GRAD



Ft Gordon, Ga.—PFC Don E. Cates, of Lorenzo, Tex., received a certificate from Col Thomas F. Guidera, Commander of Troops, PMGS Troop Command, signifying his selection as honor graduate of Training Company K recently. He received the award on the basis of his high academic proficiency in subjects offered during eight weeks of AIT at the PMGS for MPs.

FIRST TO RE-UP IN 202ND MPs



Poitiers, France—When the 501st MP Detachment here recently was deactivated and activated into the 202nd MP Company with platoons in Chinon, Saumur and Ingrades, France, the first member to re-enlist for the 202nd was Sp4 William Charest. He reenlisted for three years. Swearing in Specialist Charest was Capt Otto Kerr, Jr., commanding officer of the 202nd.

Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Capt R. Umar Herman SIGIT, BA, of Indonesia, recently completed a month of on-the-job training here as part of his one-year tour of duty in the United States.

Captain SIGIT, a member of the Indonesian National Police Force, visited this country under State Department auspices and attended courses in budgeting and procurement at Army Schools at Ft Benning, Georgia, and Ft Lee, Virginia, before coming to the Second United States Army Headquarters here.

He also studied the American civil law enforcement system with periods of on-the-job training with the Prince Georges County, Maryland, Police Department at Hyattsville; the Newark, New Jersey, City Police Force; the Bridgeport and Hartford, Connecticut, City Police Departments; the Connecticut State Police and the Arlington County, Virginia, Police Force.

FT MONROE MAJOR PROMOTED



Ft Monroe, Va.—Maj Milton S. Marcus, operation and training division head at Headquarters US Continental Army Command here, was presented lieutenant colonel insignias by Col Karl W. Gustafson, chief of the PM section, in promotion ceremonies recently. The new lieutenant colonel's wife also was on hand and to congratulate her husband with a buss.

MILITARY POLICE SPORTS HI-LITES

COMPANY C PMGS WINS SOFTBALL



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Pictured above are the winners of the softball Green League. Left to right (standing) are Pvt Barbre, Pvt Singleton, Capt William T. Ellis (CO), SFC Warren Willard (Coach-Manager), Pvt Andrews, and Pvt Skousen; (kneeling) Pvt Tieney, Pvt Crumby, Pvt Gilley, Pvt Brewer, Pvt Zawacki, and Pvt Gancer.

PREPARE TO FIRE



Ft Knox, Ky.—Captain Ed A. Lane (left), and Captain James R. McCatt, of the 2d Battalion, 8830th MP RTC, USAR, Lexington, Ky.; examine pistols prior to utilizing the ranges for their firing problem.

COACH OF THE YEAR



Verona, Italy—Major Bart P. Benedetti, Deputy Post Commander (Acting), presents the trophy to 1st Sgt Frank Staimpel.

SAFETY PROCEDURES



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt Donald M. Sutton (second from right), range safety officer, instructs Cadets (from left) Barry L. Biggs of Grange, Tex., Benjamin C. Boren of Dallas, Tex., Thomas L. Adleta of Dallas, and Charles F. Eckhardt of Georgetown, Tex.

THE MASTERS TOUCH



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Major Robert Roberts (in khakis), from the Provost Marshal Section, United States Continental Army Command helps Cadet Charles F. Eckharbt (with weapon), from the Universit of Texas, ROTC Company, Cadet Training Company "A", to assum the proper "prone" position with the M1 Rifle. Cadet Barry Biggs (back to camera).

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completion were issued during the month of June 1961 to 124 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, US Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	Rank	Component	Course Completed
Noble O. Shepherd,	Lt Col,	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Roy E. Nielson,	Maj,	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Donald G. Barger,	Maj,	RA	Advanced Ext Course
Patrick J. Testa,	Maj,	USAR(Act)	Criminal Investigation
Michael J. Sibal,	Maj,	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Sherwood O. Berg,	Maj,	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Clifford M. Cartwright,	Maj,	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Jack Drapkin,	Maj,	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Earl A. Morton,	Maj,	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Willard O. Lee,	Maj,	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Edwin D. Heath, Jr.,	Capt,	USAR	Physical Security
Robert W. Haugh,	Capt,	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Billy L. Phillips,	Capt,	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Roy H. Akridge, Jr.,	Capt,	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert C. Bowman,	1st Lt,	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Ronald R. Tiffany,	1/Lt,	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
David J. Adams,	1/Lt,	USAR	Physical Security
Walter H. Graves, Jr.,	1st Lt,	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Terris C. Lewis,	1st Lt,	USAR(Act)	Company Officer Ext Course
Anthony P. D'Angelo,	1st Lt,	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Frank B. Sykes,	2nd Lt,	NG	Company Officer Ext Course
CWO Richard D. Callahan,	CWO,	RA	Criminal Investigation
John J. John,	MSgt,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Martin J. Schlund,	MSgt,	RA	Military Confinement
William N. Vander Beek,	MSgt,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Earl J. Seabright,	MSgt,	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Daryl C. Newcom,	MSgt,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Alfred R. Tucker,	MSgt,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Bernard I. Guerrero,	MSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Hisashi Ideguchi,	SFC,	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Everett C. McClintock,	SFC,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Jack H. Cowan,	SFC,	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Joseph G. Haines,	SFC,	NG	Criminal Investigation
O. D. Scarlett,	SFC,	RA	Military Confinement
Robert J. Hass,	SFC,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Alfred P. Pfordte,	Sp6,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Novel S. Crawford, Jr.,	Sp6,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Charles B. Seifert,	SSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
George L. Caouette,	SSgt,	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
William T. Prosser,	SSgt,	AF	Physical Security
William E. Owen, Jr.,	SSgt,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Winston H. Jones,	SSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Legette P. Foxworth,	SSgt,	AF	Physical Security
Earl M. Slaughter,	SSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Robert J. Welch,	SSgt,	AF	Physical Security
William Brandt,	SSgt,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Willie L. Porter,	SSgt,	AF	Physical Security
Emmet W. Comfort,	SSgt,	AF	Physical Security
James B. Benson, Jr.,	SSgt,	Marine	Physical Security
George D. Nicholson,	SSgt,	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
James McDonald, Jr.,	SSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Ronald L. Lindgren,	SSgt,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Floyd F. Jauch,	Sp5,	RA	Military Confinement
Walter E. Sparks,	Sp5,	RA	Military Confinement
James J. Reagan,	TSgt,	AF	Company Officer Ext Course
Jesse M. Brewer, Jr.,	TSgt,	AF	Physical Security
Robert E. Baker,	TSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Robert C. Tinsley,	Sgt,	RA	Physical Security
Marvin L. Westrick,	Sgt,	RA	Criminal Investigation
John D. Saxon,	Sgt,	RA	Military Confinement
James C. Parrish,	Sgt,	RA	Military Confinement
Ralph L. Krom,	Sgt,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Matthew L. Dunn,	Sgt,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Lloyd E. Absher,	Sgt,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
James M. Korczynski,	Sgt,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Vincent Bratonja,	Sgt,	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Gregory Petrakis,	Sp4,	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Warren W. Swift,	Sp4,	USAR	Military Confinement
Paul E. Benfield,	Sp4,	RA	Physical Security
John D. Slone,	Sp4,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Alvin W. Nelson,	Sp4,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Claude S. Ross, Jr.,	Cpl,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Edgar L. Stafford,	A/1C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Leo A. Mack,	A/1C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
David L. Maynard,	A/1C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Forrest L. Littleton,	A/1C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard L. Kaufman,	A/1C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles W. Harper,	A/1C,	AF	Military Confinement
Chester R. Gobel,	A/1C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
William L. Wilson,	A/1C,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Hewlette C. Thompson,	A/1C,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Paul H. Wallace,	A/1C,	AF	Physical Security
Mahlon A. Dillon,	A/1C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
J. D. Blair,	A/2C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Donald R. Ballard,	A/1C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard F. Brown,	A/1C,	AF	Physical Security
Ruben Fontes,	A/1C,	AF	Criminal Investigation
John J. Burke,	A/1C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert L. Schraeder,	A/1C,	AF	Military Confinement
Michael A Martin,	A/2C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
John C. Gabrielaitis,	A/2C,	AF	Physical Security
Thomas B. Fisher,	A/2C,	AF	Physical Security
Richard L. Burch,	A/2C,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Harold B. Barrett,	A/2C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Max R. Brandt,	A/2C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
LeRoy Washington, Jr.,	A/2C,	AF	Criminal Investigation
William S. Jordan,	A/2C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
William A. Merrell,	A/2C,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Charles D. Reynolds,	A/2C,	AF	Military Confinement
Matthew Sykes,	A/2C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert J. Sclesky,	A/2C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert E. Marhefka,	A/3C,	AF	Physical Security
Derek V. Stacker,	A/3C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Matthew J. Sandrowski,	A/3C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Eugene A. Urness,	A/3C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Clarence A. Wilson,	A/3C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
William H. Dry,	A/3C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
John R. Fuller,	A/3C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Dale R. Falkenrath,	A/3C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Lloyd J. Wright,	A/3C,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Russell E. Nelson,	A/3C,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Charles R. Sawyer,	AB,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
John E. Oliver,	PFC,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Eddie M. Johnson, Jr.,	PFC,	RA	Criminal Investigation
John G. R. Richter,	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Willie Tisdale,	Civ		Physical Security
Samuel W. Markman,	Civ		Physical Security
James E. Giles,	Civ		Military Confinement
John T. Porter,	Civ		Military Police Fundamentals
Henry D. B. Chapman,	Civ		Military Police Fundamentals
William H. Olson,	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Arthur J. Grauf,	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Robert N. Clevenger,	Civ		Physical Security
John E. Anderson,	Civ		Criminal Investigation

In Next Month's JOURNAL . . .

MPA PISTOL TEAM TROPHY MATCH RESULTS

Your Move

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 160 to 191.

CHANGE OF STATION

Col Ralph Saenz from Fifth USA ADGRU, Mo. to Ft Sill, Okla. (180)

Col Jay W. Wright from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR. (160)

Lt Col Arthur M. Bliss from Ft Sam Houston, Tex. to Pers Cen, Korea. (178)

Lt Col Merlin C. Kerns from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Pers Cen, Korea. (178)

Maj Baxter M. Bullock from Ft Knox, Ky. to Ft George G. Meade, Md. (184)

Maj Duris Speights, Jr., from Ft Benning, Ga. to Ft McPherson, Ga. (166)

Maj Jode R. Wilson from Ft Sill, Okla. to USA Elm MAAG Laos (9788) Vientiane, Laos. (185)

Capt James A . Fife from Ft McPherson, Ga. to Korea. (166)

Capt Thomas D. Gillmore from Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. to USA Ord Arsenal, Raritan Metuchen, N. J. (182)

Capt Albert Grazioli from Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich. to Korea. (166)

Capt James F. Haydon from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Fifth USA Stu Det, Chicago, Ill. (178)

Capt Walter E. Hooper from Ft McClellan, Ala. to Ft Dix, N. J. (188)

Capt William C. Maglin from Boston Army Base, Boston, Mass. to Ft Belvoir, Va. (166)

Capt James P. O'Shaughnessy from Ft Dix, N. J. to Ft Myer, Va. (180)

Capt Charles E. Swad from Ft Hayes, Ohio to Korea. (166)

Capt Roy M. Thompson from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 94th MP Det Army Cml Cen, Md. (166)

Capt Raymond D. Wood, Jr. from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to Germany (185)

1st Lt J. D. Benson from Ft Stewart, Ga. to Germany (178)

1st Lt Larry T. Colwell from Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md.. to Germany. (178)

1st Lt James M. Daniel from Ft Hood, Tex. to Germany. (178)

1st Lt John B. Doyle from Oklahoma City, Okla. to Ft Sam Houston, Tex. (170)

1st Lt Gordon S. Grout from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to Germany. (178)

1st Lt Norman W. Kalwaytis from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Germany. (178)

1st Lt Terris C. Lewis from Cp Peary, Va. to France. (160)

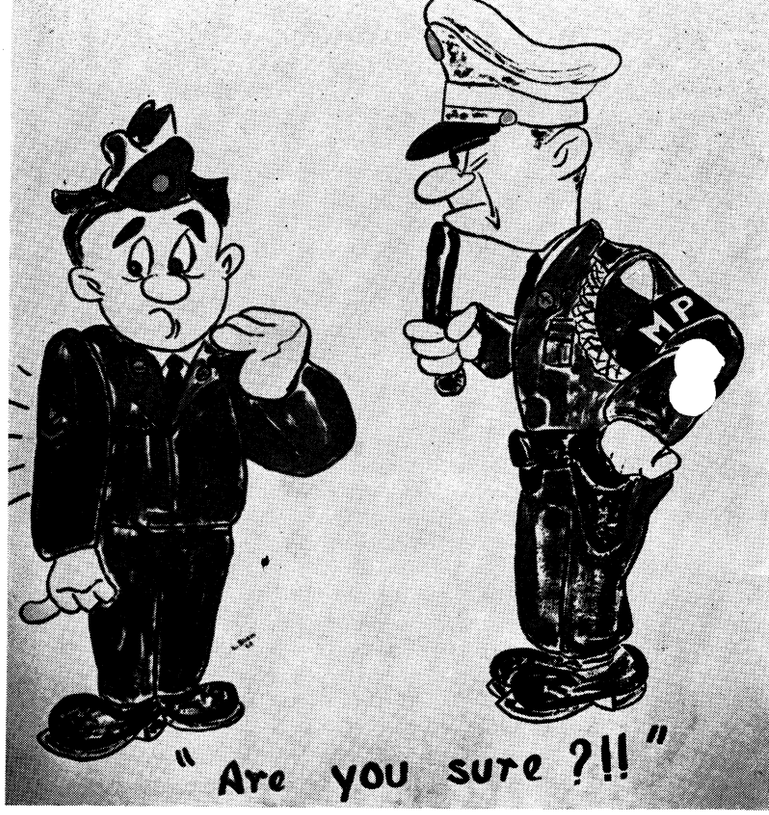
1st Lt Marion F. Soder from Ft Eustis, Va. to Ft Gordon, Ga. (178)

1st Lt Ronald H. Sperber from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Germany. (178)

1st Lt Charles R. Wade from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Germany. (178)

1st Lt Frank Walters from Ft Eustis, Va. to Ft Gordon, Ga. (182)

1st Lt Robert G. Warren from Ft Hood, Tex. to Germany. (178)



Furnished by Company B, 382nd MP Battalion, Baumholder, Germany.

1st Lt Joshua O. Williams, Jr. from Ft Hood, Tex. to Germany. (178)

2d Lt Arthur A. Rennings from Ft Ord, Calif. to Ft. Rucker, Ala. (178)

2d Lt James C. Sprayberry from USAR, Chattanooga, Tenn. to Ft Campbell, Ky. (174)

2d Lt John M. Turner, Jr. from Ft Monroe, Va. to Ft Benning, Ga. (184)

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col

Elmer L. Slobe (173)

Maj/Lt Col

Ferdinand Kelly (188)
Milton S. Marcus (177)
George F. Proudfoot (176)

Capt/Maj

Steven T. Clark (188)
Wilbur D. Getz (160)

1st Lt/Capt

William B. Adcock (174)
Gerald G. Gibbons (188)
Houston C. Hill (165)
Daniel R. Holt (167)
Norman W. Kinder (190)
Mervin G. McConnel (184)
James F. Russell (189)
Henry M. Vosbein, Jr. (165)

2nd Lt/1st Lt

Robert R. Kauffman (160)

RETIRED

Lt Col William H. Belky (171)
Lt Col Sanford J. Carter (174)
Lt Col Melville H. Griffith (177)
Lt Col George D. Ish (172)
Lt Col Freeman Jones (178)
Lt Col Richard V. Kimball (172)
Lt Col Harold K. Krohn (182)
Lt Col Shigeshi Madokoro (183)
Lt Col Raymond W. Saunders (171)
Col William A. Watkins (186)
Maj Theodore T. Gofourth (173)
Maj George M. Hammond (177)
Maj George R. James (171)
Maj Donald A. Kurz (174)
Maj Richard H. Urian (170)
Maj Howard O. Wood (165)
Capt Mario R. Fernandez (166)
Capt James B. Thompson (176)
CWO, W-3 John C. De Gra (184)
CWO W-2 Eldridge L. Waldron (189)

MPA Membership Application

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HISTORICAL NOTE OF THE MONTH

MP CORPS SONGS

The members of Officers Advanced Class #5, year 1951-1952, have asked me to submit to the musuem a number of songs that we wrote about our class. They are full of humor and certainly personify the various courses that we had. We believe that with the combination of an artist and a musician these songs could well be documented, inasmuch as they pertain to all service schools on the advanced level.

I would appreciate your comments and am including a copy of the songs for the museum.

Edwin W. Weissman
Colonel, MPC
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington, D. C.

TUNE: Remember

Remember the day we came to class
In early September
And how we all yearned the course to pass
At least through December
Remember the test we had on Staff
Did we know our stuff? Don't make me laugh
ey told us that we were well prepared
t we forgot to remember.

Remember remembering from then on
Each lesson's assignment
Remember remembering word for word
Each lesson's refinement
Remember the methods, types, and kinds and characteristics
of airplane behinds
And the number of classes of window blinds
That we were forced to remember.

And now we're about to graduate
It's hard to remember
The things that we used to gripe about
Since last September
We made some new friends, found some new ends
And probably learned some new knee bends
So when we look back upon this year
We'll not forget to remember

TUNE: I'll See You Again

I'll see him again
Whenever he drops in again
Name the five classes of supply
What time is it and where am I
What time is supper served
d how are the pickets curved
the ammunition there
there gas and oil to spare
Or does anybody care
A damn.

TUNE: Have You Ever Been Lonely?

Can you figure abatement
Can you tell when you're free
Can you make a clear statement
That will help you and me?

How much off for good conduct
How much off for all "E"
How much off for attendance
Can you add up all three

Will you be out by summer
Will you be out by fall
Will you be here next winter
Will you leave here at all

TUNE: Always

We'll have a PE always
Sometimes two or three always
When you're in a class
Sitting on your ...
There'll be a PE always, always
There is no relief, always
It's beyond belief, always
There isn't any reason
It's just the open season
For puting out PE's always

TUNE: Memories

Le Van worth Le Van worth
Please leave us alone
We just came to school to learn
And not to grunt and groan

Le Van worth Le Van worth
Maps and overlays
The Principles of War
Have made us abhor
The strenuous Le Van worth ways

Memories Memories
Helped us pass the course
All the way from Town patrol
To the five priorities of force

Please recall not part, but all
Appearing on page twenty-five
It won't be much aid
But 'Twill help spread the grade
And will keep OA-5 on the ball

TUNE: Down By the Old Mill Stream

Down by PMGC, where PEs grow wild
It was there we found they were a brain-child
It was there we knew, we might not get through
A day's PE—nor requirement three
Down by PMGC

4-62
BT 185
CWO DOUGLAS A. CAYWOOD
US ARMY MP LAB. FAR EAST
APO 343, SAN FRAN., CALIF.



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