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This Month's Cover

M/Sgt. Don Valdez is caught in action by photographer SFC Roger K. Mullis as he demonstrates the effectiveness of the bayonet to M.P.'s at Fort Gordon.

Claiming an enviable record of service in the Army (see page 5) Sgt. Valdez lives near Fort Gordon with his wife and four children. In off duty hours he keeps active through hunting, fishing, and pistol tournaments.

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Bayonets and Potato Salad

M/Sgt. Don Valdez is the latest in a long line of bayonet instructors at the Provost Marshal General's School. Since Fort Oglethorpe days in 1942, the Military Policeman has been schooled in the techniques of this final closing weapon of the infantryman. Knowing what to do with the blade has put the MP in good stead at Omaha Beach, Bastogne, and Inchon. We picked the story of Valdez because it is unique and colorful.

Policemen have been offering ice cream cones to lost toddlers for decades. It keeps them quiet until the parents get to the police station. Sometimes the police have a party for the children. It helps build an early understanding. Besides there is something enjoyable about it. That is the reason for the potato salad picture on page 18.

The Association of the United States Army publishes a fine magazine called *Army*. The June issue spelled out the position of the Army in a variety of ways—all of them effective. The position of the Army needs to be told not only by *Army* but by everyone of us who has the inclination and the means. We are so inclined and your Journal is the means. So, we married up the fever of *Army*, the potato salad in Wurzburg, and the bayonet of Valdez.

Barely a half a month ago the United States Army celebrated its 181st birthday and a note was struck which said, in essence, that only the Army is capable of destroying the instruments of enemy political power *without destroying* the basis upon which to build a peace when the conflict is over. The force of the Army can be applied in all kinds of weather and terrain with direction, degree, and discrimination.

Our Army, composed of men from the 48, is a discriminating force—able to see the objective and drive for it; casting aside and sidestepping those elements having nothing to do with the ultimate end. Indeed, the men of the Army are highly selective even when compared to their own machines. They are not restricted by the blinders of a tank aperture or the hazy mass-acreage target seen through a bomb sight. Take Valdez and his bayonet. When the blade is fixed and the thrust is started the target is so close and identifiable that you can see the sweat of the enemy and the condition of his beard. There is no doubt—certainly no politics—in the action or the outcome.

The man with the bayonet is as old as man's desire to overcome an adversary. Multiplied by a million in today's

(*Continued on Page* 23)

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Rabbits and Retirement

AN ARMY CAREER which started during World War I with Co. E, 147th Inf., 37th Div., came to a close when Master Sergeant Roy C. Fite retired at Fort Gordon on May 31.

While Roy Fite was not an MP during his days in France he recalls that the MP mopping up details of 1918 were a far cry from the sharp representatives of 1956.

His first military police duty came at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, T. H., in 1924.

"That was when every officer from the company commander to the post commander passed on you before you could be considered for MP duty," said Fite. "And that wasn't the end of it. The provost marshal had the final say. That's when I met Captain W. H. Maglin. He was downtown where things were really busy."

Sgt. Fite stayed in Hawaii through 1925 then was assigned to the 3rd Military Police Co. at Ft. Lewis, Washington, where he stayed until 1929.

World War II found Sgt. Fite at Wichita Falls, Texas, where he served with the 1830 S. C. unit as chief investigator. Before being assigned to the Provost Marshal General's School at Camp Bullis, Texas, in 1947, Sgt. Fite had been with the Area Provost Marshal's office at Richmond, Va., again as an investigator.

As the only enlisted instructor in the C. I. Department at Bullis, Fite shared the platform with old timers Capt. Carbone, Capt. Thompkins, and Lts. Norman and Scales.

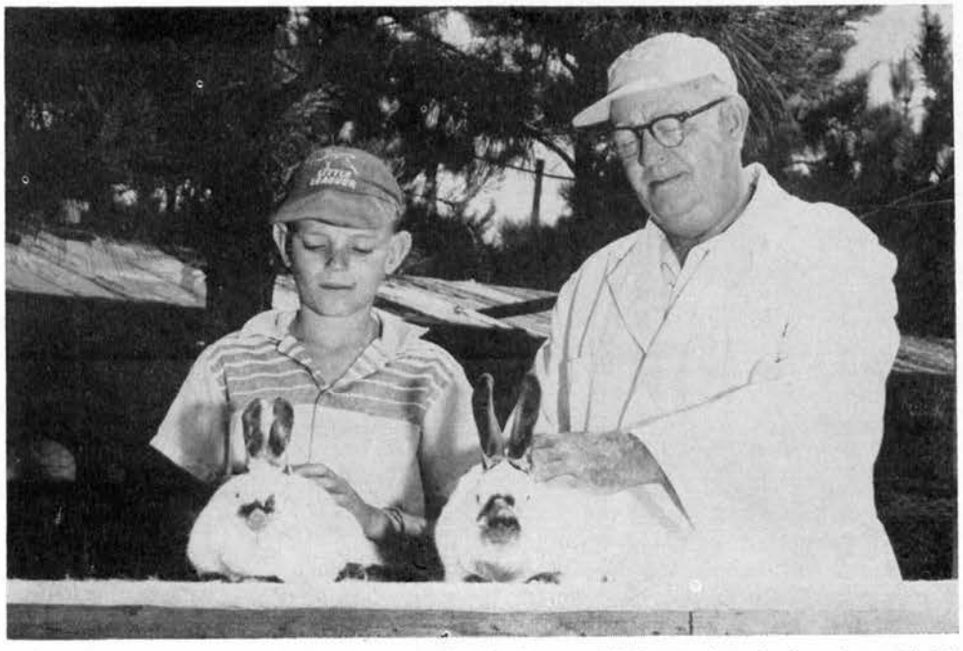
"We were on the block eight hours a day," Fite recalls.

Before the School moved to Carlisle Barracks Sgt. Fite was assigned to the laboratory as a field investigator to assist investigators in the field and to work cases in the lab.

"At that time Lt. Col. J. W. Toelken (then Capt.), Mr. W. R. (Doc) Adams and myself constituted the entire working force in the laboratory," said Fite.

Sgt. Fite stayed at Carlisle until 1949 and just as the school moved to Gordon he retired and worked as a small stock farmer.

He came back on active duty in 1951 at Fort Gordon where he resumed his position in the laboratory as chief of the fingerprint section. Aside from his proficiency with fingerprints Sgt. Fite is qualified as an expert documents examiner. He plans to continue operating in the documents field in a civilian capacity in Georgia.



Retired M/Sgt. Fite and his son Roy proudly display two of their prize winning does; Dixie's Kay and Dixie's Kathy. Raising rabbits is one of the former MP's retirement projects.

Tiffin, Caponegro and Gilbert Lead Exodus from Tactics Department

Veteran instructors Major Howard P. Tiffin, Captain Douglas L. Gilbert, and Captain Michael A. Caponegro headed up a group of six instructors who have departed the Tactics branch of the General Subjects and Tactics Department of the School for new assignments. Lieutenants Blll Solley, Dwight S. Thompson, and Peter Slusar round out the departing team.



Major Tiffin who came to the School in March, 1952 after serving with the 182nd AB in Korea taught Combined Arms to all officer classes during his tenure. He goes to the 382 MP Bn, USAREUR, this month.



Capt. Caponegro (Mike), one of the two Infantry officers leaving the Tactics Branch came to the School from Fort Benning in May, 1953 after graduation from the Infantrys School OA class. Mike taught all phases of infantry tactics to both officers and enlisted classes at the PMGS.

He goes to the Command and General Staff College, for the long course, in August.

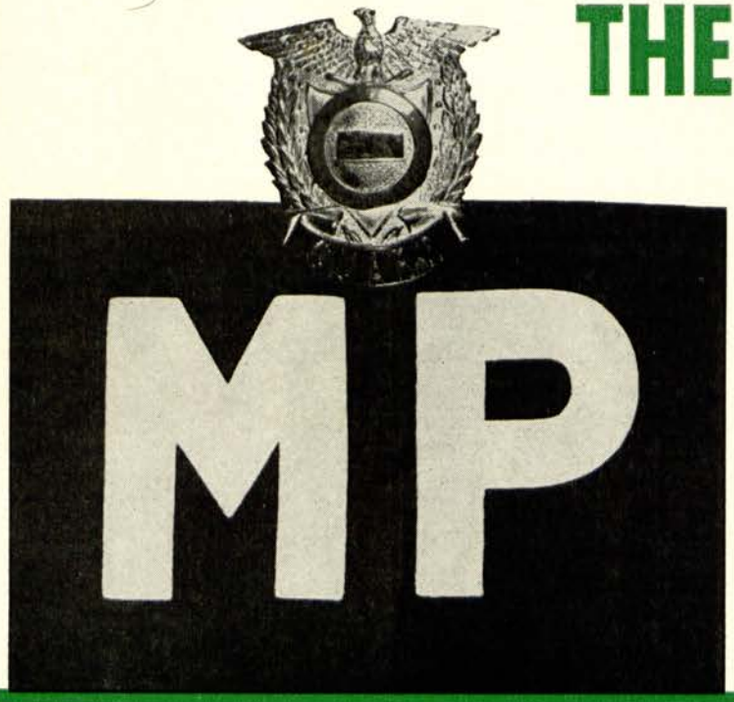


Capt. Gilbert, who also wears the crossed rifles came to the PMGS in July, 1954, from the Infantry School. Gil was a platoon sergeant with the 27th Inf., 25th Div. during World War II. He taught basic tactics and combined arms to officer and enlisted classes at the PMGS.

Capt. Gilbert goes to Fort Benning this month and plans to retire next year (after 22 years service) in Columbus, Ga.

Lt. Bill Solley will go to Berlin after completing 2½ years with the Tactics branch. Lt. Dwight Thompson, who came to the School in August, 1953, is headed for France, followed by Lt. Peter Slusar, ex-submariner turned MP. Pete joined the School in June, 1955.

THE BRASSARD



By Lt. Col. Harry L. DeBusk

THIS BADGE situation makes me so mad I could swear!

Profound silence.

This article is my own personal effort to show the metal badge devotees that the brassard is the proper military badge of the military policeman.

Look at it this way. A metal badge is symbolic of special civil authority. The military service does not need this special symbolism. The *brassard* is the traditional military symbol of special authority, showing one especially empowered for the moment. An officer of the day brassard shows the wearer empowered to act for his commander in specified functions. This is exactly what the military police brassard means also. The wearer does and performs functions assigned to him by his commander for the period he is wearing the brassard. And for that period only, and at no other time.

Historically the brassard (brassart) was worn as armor for the upper arm. With the elimination of armor, the brassard was retained in various forms as a symbol of special authority . . . still worn on the arm. It is now defined as "A badge worn on the upper arm."

As far as I can determine this has been the brassard's purpose since 1870. Or, it was defined as a badge about that time.

We mispronounce the brassard. We misspell it. We devise leather ones. We develop clips, buttons, pins to secure it. We use adjectives in referring to it that would put the sailor's litany to shame. However, there is hardly a spot on the face of the earth that it has not become known, trusted, respected.

Now why should we, all of a sudden, decide that the brassard is no longer satisfactory; that we need a metal badge over the left breast. Isn't our chest cluttered enough? Combat badges, shooting and driving badges, decorations and campaign ribbons. Whistles too! And many places we wear name plates. One can park just so many vehicles in a given area of hardstand.

The argument that a brassard becomes wrinkled and messy through wear is untenable. A military policeman with a sloppy brassard should be jumped with the same fervor as he would be were his trousers or shirt in like condition.

Anybody want to make a few wild guesses on the cost of these metal chest decorations? Multiply the Army's military police strength by one dollar. Easy arithmetic, but I don't know the strength figures. Who is going to pay the cost? Anybody who thinks an appropriation for such a purpose has a chance is smoking something he'd better not get caught at.

Let's dream long enough to suppose that metal badges have become a reality. Who is going to wear them? Town patrol? Traffic control points? Escorts? Desk sergeants? Cooks? Or all men who now wear the brassard?

. . . And who says the metal badge is more readily visible, more distinctive?

A metal badge, unless one has in mind a small battle shield, is only a fraction the size of the brassard.

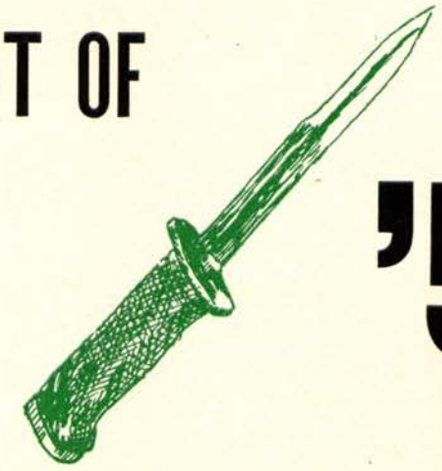
Military police, rightly, call themselves Army policemen. This can in no way disturb the fact that they are first and above all, soldiers. Pinning metal badges on them, with the connotation of civil police powers, is not going to help this "soldier first" principle.

The quickest way for a military policeman to get into more trouble than a basket of kittens is to fool around with this civil police thing. While we are at it, let's face reality. We have our share of Sam Spades and Sergeant Fridays.

Now this prestige argument. A gimmick such as a metal badge, or a brassard either for that matter, is not going to give one prestige. This quality must come from within. By his living, working, doing, and being, a man earns prestige. He won't need a badge, brassard or a sign announcing it. It will show.

Prestige is defined as glamor, influence or reputation derived from previous character, achievement or success. Will a badge, or brassard, do this?

SRIRIT OF '56





Valdez in blues

THE STORY of Master Sergeant Don N. Valdez should be heard by every American soldier—he is a living lesson of resistance to enemy captors.

Used as a bayonet target while a prisoner during World War II, Valdez was forced to reach deep in the barrel of resourcefulness. He came up with a defense technique that saved his life.

Rather than submit to charging Japanese, Valdez applied courage and logic. When a soldier came at him, he would sidestep, deflect the blade, and send his opponent to the ground. At other times, he'd flip his helmet or a handful of dirt in the face of the assailant. Most of all, he refused to give up.

Today, at the Provost Marshal General's School, Valdez has convincing evidence for skeptics. In a hair raising demonstration, Valdez encounters a soldier with rifle and bayonet, barehanded.

As an instructor in the use of the bayonet, Valdez has imparted his knowledge to thousands of trainees. He has taught in the basic infantry course at Ford Gordon and now as a military policeman, he instructs at PMGS.

Born at Luna, La Union, in the Philippine Islands in 1920, Valdez enlisted in the famed "Filipino Scouts" in 1941. He wanted some "military experience."

When war broke out, Valdez, then a PFC, was a gunner in a 75mm section of a Field Artillery outfit. During the early part of the conflict he remembers the "firing of our weapons continuing night and day."

When Bataan surrendered, Valdez joined the infamous "Death March." It covered a distance of approximately 160 miles, and lasted for six days.

At the prisoner camp he came down with a combination of beri-beri, malaria, and dysentery. Yet, he was still strong enough to be selected as part of a group to be trained by the Japanese.

Moved to another camp, he received training, but he was still considered a captive. It was at this time that the Japanese soldiers lunged at him with their bayonets as part of his training while he walked around the camp.

Valdez was maintaining contact with guerillas meanwhile. One night he made his first escape, but he was quickly recaptured. Later, he escaped once more. This time for good, and he joined the 66th Infantry Regiment.

When liberated in 1945 Valdez was discharged from the "Scouts." He then re-enlisted in the Army of the United States and was sent to Leyte. Here, he was assigned to the 6th Military Police Battalion. He has been involved in military police work ever since.

In 1950 he was sent to Korea and participated in the Inchon landing as a Military Policeman, although the MP's fighting on the line had little time for the normal MP duties.

For this reason Valdez says: "No Military Policeman should ever think his job is solely military police work. At Inchon we landed from barges with the Infantry, and fought with them. Only when the fighting stopped did we start directing traffic."

"We also performed the Military Police function of wiping up the guerillas. And this can be more difficult than fighting on the front. You never know where the enemy is."

Valdez wears three Bronze Star Medals, three Presidential Unit Citations from three different countries—the United States, Philippines and Korea—and Asiatic-Pacific and Korean Service Campaign Ribbons with 14 Battle Stars.

Although never harmed by the bayonet, Valdez has great respect for the weapon that almost took his life.

"The spirit of the bayonet," he says, "is the will and determination to meet and destroy your enemy in hand to hand combat."

But the fighting spirit of the man also counts. And sometimes it seems to be everything.



M/Sgt. Don N. Valdez, right, Instructor at The Provost Marshal General's School, demonstrates the bayonet defense technique that kept him alive while a prisoner of war during World War II.



Gen. Huebner

LEADERSHIP

By Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner

This second and concluding article by General Huebner from the Army and Navy Register of January, 1948, has a certain timeless value. It was first printed for the Corps by General Maglin for students at the Military Police School, Carlisle Barracks, in 1948.

LIEUT. GEN. WALTER B. SMITH, once ambassador to Russia, Gen. Eisenhower's Chief of Staff during the Mediterranean and North African operations, and at Supreme Headquarters in France and Germany—as well as Lieut. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Gen. MacArthurs's Chief of Staff during the war—entered the Army from civil life.

Gen. George C. Kenny, head of Gen. MacArthur's Air Force during most of the war, is a former enlisted man. Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led spectacular air attacks on Japan, Germany and Italy, first entered the service as a flying cadet in 1917.

Lieut. Gen. Troy H. Middleton, commander of the Eighth Corps during operations in France and Germany, is also a former enlisted man of the Regular Army. Lieut. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, who became a corps commander during the war, was for many years an officer of the Oklahoma National Guard.

I think this list compares favorably, relatively speaking, with the number of men who have started at the bottom in industry and gone to the top.

But let's assume for the moment that all the officers come from West Point. Where do those cadets come from? Is West Point a place to which our "privileged" classes send their sons to lead the life of a playboy ever afterwards? Is it a place into which you can buy entrance? Obviously not.

The great majority of the entrants to the Academy are appointed by the members of Congress—the members of the House and the members of the Senate—all told 531 of them. These men and women reflect our democracy. They, themselves, are of all races and creeds, of all stations of life. Some of them represent rural communities, some urban, some industrial. They are lawyers, farmers, and shopkeepers. The youngsters whom they appoint come from their constituencies. The President and Vice President also make some appointments and a few are made from the enlisted ranks of the Army. But the great bulk of the appointments are made by members of Congress and are from every state and territory. Where is there any caste in this system?

Our democracy uses these men as the nucleus of our military leadership; they comprise only a small group when war comes. Our ROTC program attempted to train officers during the years of peace preceding the war. However, only a few availed themselves of this opportunity. Many refused commissions after graduation.

To add to this nucleus, we grab hastily, when war comes, from reserve officers, the National Guard, from civilians generally. We attempt to make officers in a short time. It goes without question that there were some men chosen in this way who did not measure up when the real test came, that there were other men, who served in noncommissioned grades, who should have been in their place. Is this the fault of the Big Brass, or yours?

All Were Not Perfect

Certainly, there were junior officers in this war to whom enlisted men were required to give respect but who were not entitled to it. If we Big Brass are to look after the welfare of your sons whom you never intended to go to war, but a war for which you voted through your elected representatives, could it be any other way?

Under the pressure of wartime conditions we can't have a man, an individualist, sizing up another man, his appointed leader, before deciding whether he will obey the latter's orders or not.

Under fire, discipline is extremely important to the success of the action, and the welfare of everyone involved in it. Authority must be clear and absolute. Many of the customs and practices the agitators now complain about are simply required education for the safest and most effective conduct in battle.

Each man's own safety along with that of others is involved. In this respect, I would venture to say there were no more misfits, or misassignments in the Army set-up than in civilian organizations of comparable size. Throughout our society there are men who think they should be the boss instead of the other fellow, and in some instances they are undoubtably right. We of the Brass are not responsible for human nature. I believe it was Mark Twain who said something to the effect that from the age of 12 to 20, he was appalled at his father's ignorance and from then on, amazed at his intelligence. Ambitions exist and are gratified the same in the Army as elsewhere in life. The only real difference is that we are, in time of war, engaged in a much grimmer business with life or death as the pay-off. Again I want to emphasize that war is a business where the life or death of the individual and continued existence or destruction of the nation are the stakes. Of all the professions, that of the soldier is the most exacting on the individual no matter what his rank. If we are to live through and win any future war thrust upon us, we should be exceedingly cautious in changing a pattern that has won every one of our past wars.

The subordinate official in business, the man with newly acquired authority, has been the bane of many a man's existence. In grabbing 90-day officers, we understandably do not get men who are all born leaders; neither do we get majors and colonels of that capacity. We of higher Brass are forever removing and shifting them. Obviously, there is a way out of all this. Through universal training, between wars, we could insure, to the highest degree possible, that every man who should be an officer become one, and that people who should not be officers are not appointed.

There is nothing in the regulations, nothing in the military set-up that is conducive to an officer becoming a rotter or abusing his privileges. There is, in fact, every safeguard that can be properly devised to prevent it. True, wearing an officer's uniform does not in itself make a man a gentleman; nor have we learned a way to change human nature.

If we are forced to select our wartime officers quickly, the development of the science of psychology may help; but I doubt if we will ever be able to look inside a man and determine his leadership fitness.

I must confess that I do not understand the allegation that an enlisted man is not looked upon as a gentleman by the officers.

Interests Are Different

Officers and enlisted men lead their separate social lives just as do the executives and employees of business. Generally, they have different associations, different senses of responsibility. When I was an enlisted man and went to town with the gang, I certainly didn't want an officer along. He would cramp our style. Similarly the officer could not pitch in with us. He was responsible not for his own conduct but ours as well.

A young man with a creditable war record recently aired quite a list of grievances in a radio debate. Why, in Europe, he complained, the officers and enlisted men used separate bathing beaches. I suppose he was referring to

the established leave areas. Manifestly, a high point in the enlisted man's holiday was to get away from authority. The areas were arranged with this in view. But I challenge anyone to say that the officers' area were one whit better than those for the enlisted men. As a matter of fact, the organized entertainment in this country and abroad was for the enlisted men. The officers got in occasionally on sufferance.

In the Army as elsewhere, men of the same rank usually run together—the corporals, the sergeants, the second lieutenants, the captains, so on up the line to the general who more than likely is a very lonesome man, indeed. Without the insignia, rank nevertheless exists throughout the whole civilian structure. The ambitious private seeking to cultivate the top sergeant, is, in the eyes of his unambitious fellows, a bootlicker. Go into any business office in the country and you will find pretty much the same situation.

It might be possible for a junior officer to go out and frolic with some of his men one night and conduct a purely impersonal leadership of his command the following day but the story of human affairs argues against it. The fact, too, that so many men, instead of seeking to improve their own lot in life, have complexes against those of higher authority, would seem to argue against fraternization.

Favoritism Is Taboo

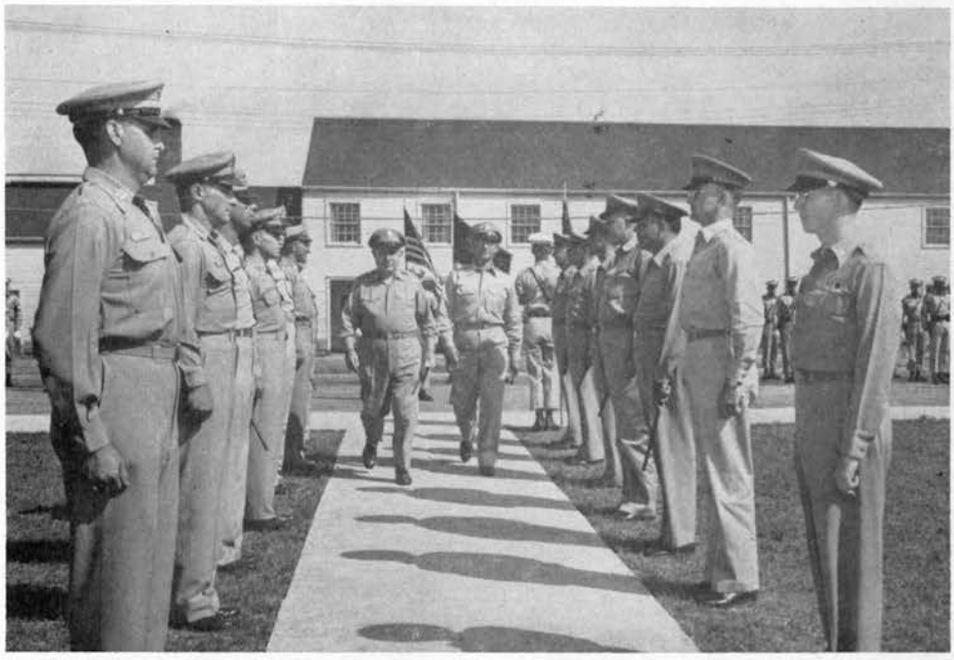
Very probably we have to fight against favoritism more in the Army than in other enterprises because a life (someone's and ours) instead of an increase in pay may be involved. In World War I, nine graduates of the First Officers' Training Camp were assigned to my command. All nine were killed. I should hate to think at any time I favored any one of those young men over the others, or any other man over them. Impersonal dealings with subordinates is called for in the profession of fighting.

In conclusion, I must admit that the greater the responsibility in the Army, as elsewhere, the greater the privileges. Unlike the private, the corporal does not have to do KP. And when you get up to High Brass there is someone to pack your bag and you don't have to carry a pack. At that, we are lagging behind the Russians. Their Army went in for a rare form of "democracy," but has now swung back to where the Brass rates many more privileges than in our Army—even an orderly after retirement. That makes an old codger of 57 years, like me, quite envious.

Oh, I suppose there are quite a few young men, now returned to civilian life, who are smarting under the time they had to stand at attention while a shavetail told them off.

But I wonder if they've ever had an experience with an irate traffic cop. That's when a man is really helpless.

General Holland Takes Command



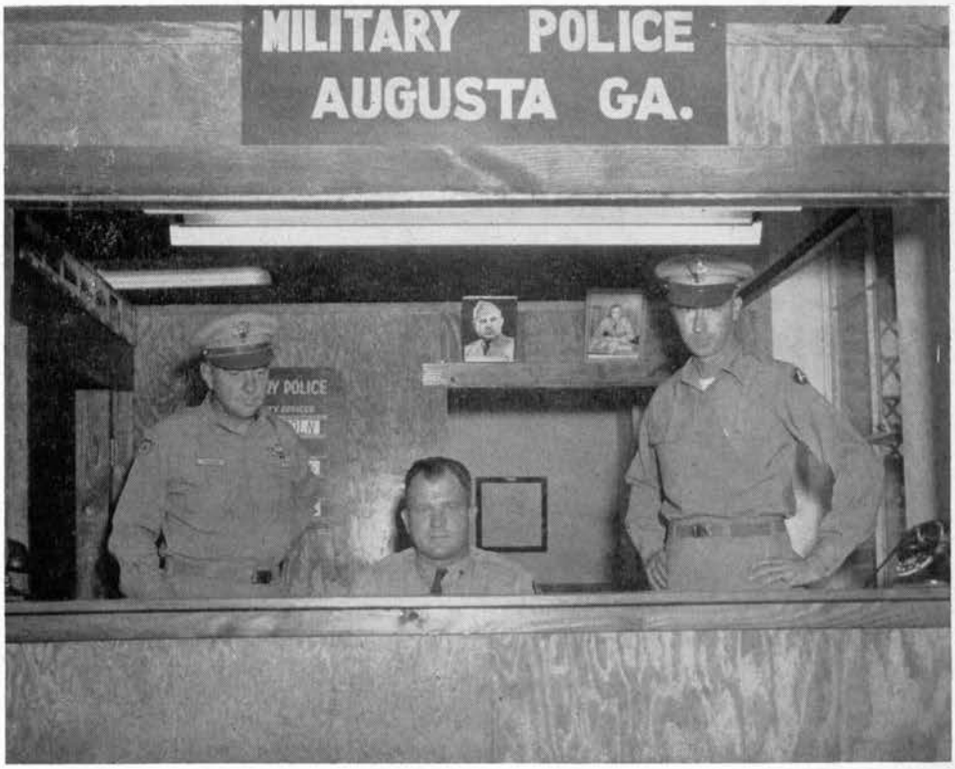
Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland assumed formal command of The Provost Marshal General Center amid the military flourish of honor guard and music of the Center band.

The headquarters walk was flanked right and left by officers of the PMGC staff. Colonel William M. Campbell, former acting Center commander escorted General Holland making introductions.

No one needed to introduce the General to PMGC though. This is his second tour in this command. He served as commander of the PMGC and commandant of The Provost Marshal General's School from April 1952 through February 1953.

At the conclusion of the ten minute ceremony he assumed a familiar position behind the Commanding General's desk and called a staff meeting. Business of the day began.

Third Army PM Inspects Augusta Desk



Colonel Edwin W. Weissman, Third Army Provost Marshal, inspects the military police desk in Augusta, Georgia, during a visit to Fort Gordon, Georgia, on 25 May 1956. Accompanying Colonel Weissman is Lieutenant Colonel James H. Keefe, Provost Marshall of Fort Gordon and sitting is SFC Ivey, Desk Sergeant, a member of the Military Police Detachment, 3441 SU, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

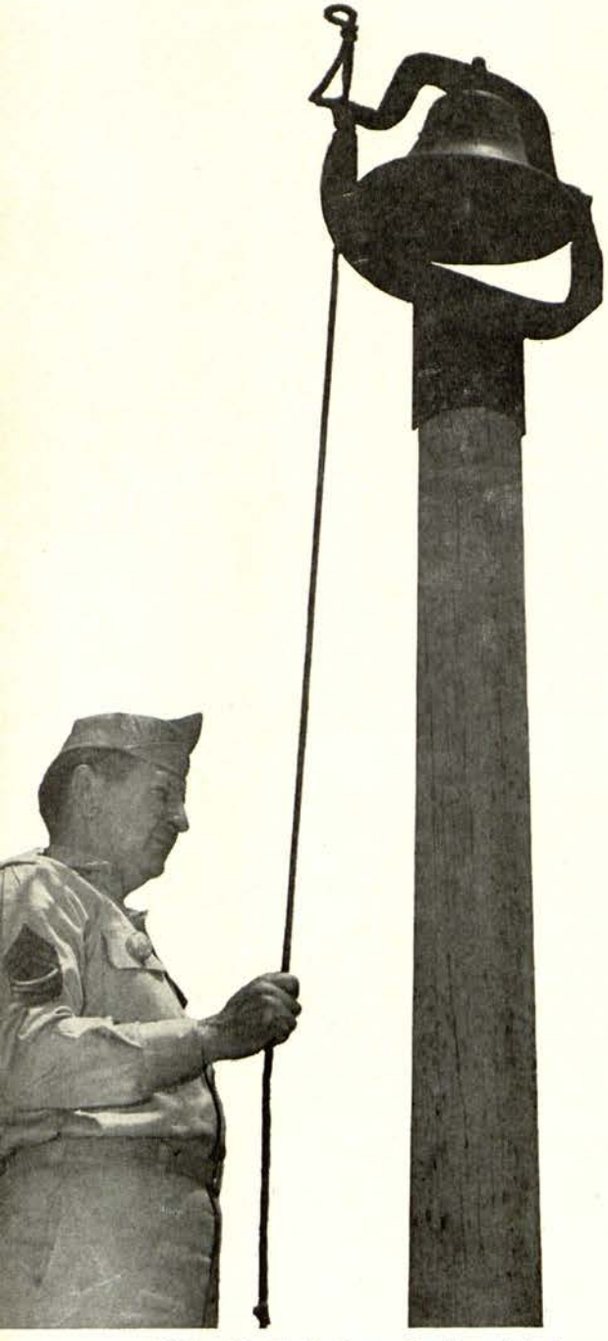
Down on the Farm

By Major Robert H. Fisher and Charles V. O'Connor
Photographs by SFC Roger K. Mullis



"Let's rip out this kudzu," says SFC Marion Manning, as he lays out the day's work for a prisoner farmer. Field corn supplements daily rations for the pigs.

Rehabilitation of men is big business on the USDB Honor Farm at Fort Gordon.



M/Sgt. Darvin S. Street, 1st Sgt. of the farm, rings the bell, which starts the wheels rolling.

THINGS were bustin' out all over the day we visited the Honor Farm operated by the Branch USDB at Fort Gordon. Queenie, the prize sow, had given birth to nine, pink little porkers, the corn was knee high in early June, and 1750 day old chicks arrived to start a 10 week course at the end of which they would graduate as full fledged fryers.

Part of the vocational training program of the Gordon DB, the big farm (2000 pecan trees, 325 acres of field corn, 40 acres of truck gardens, 20 acres of pig range) is worked by prisoners having a bent for the rural life. According to Captain John F. Quinn, veteran MP officer, former New York City policeman, and now the farm officer, only men who are accustomed to rising early and working late take to the farm program. Actually most of the prisoners to whom we talked had grown up in rural areas.

The training program, directed by Mr. John T. Bailie, graduate of the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture is designed to equip the prisoner with the most advanced farm methods for the type livestock and crops raised in the southern states. For instance the big southern cash crop in chickens is derived from fryers, not layers.

Sfc. Marion Manning, who has been a supervisor on the farm since 1954, said that current market requires pigs which run to lean meat rather than fat.

"As a result we will have practically all Landrace pigs inside of a year. The Landrace, now sharing the field with Durocs and Spotted Poland Chinas is a smaller, meatier pig, and besides," said Manning, "they are not so inclined to roll on their young.

Manning was scratching Queenie's back as he talked about his porcine family. He was particularly proud of Queenie, who had delivered nine little nursers in her first farrow, a healthy production for a first timer. According to the sergeant, his sows are averaging 8 to a farrow, an above average yield on the best run farms.

Lt. Col. Bernard J. Schutten, Jr., USAF, S-3 of the DB, responsible for vocational and academic training pointed out that the "close confinement" methods (567 pigs on 20 acres) pays off with high priced pork.

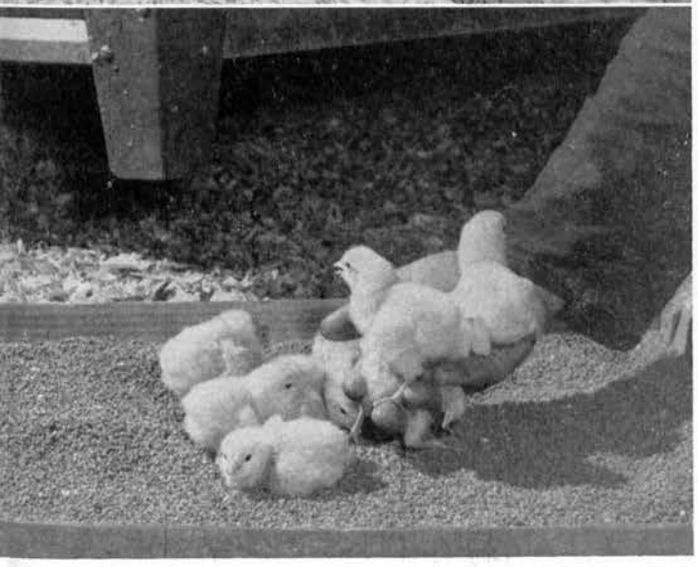
"The important thing," said Col. Schutten, "we are teaching our prisoners that good management along scientific lines will pay off for them when they return home. In fact one of the prisoners wondered what he would do with the old mule back home. They learn fast what modern machinery can do for them."

Before leaving we paid a visit to Col. George W. Coffman, Jr., commandant of the Gordon DB, who summed up the farm operation, saying, "The Army has not established a big money making business here. We aim to train. Rehabilitation is our big business. If any profits accrue we plow them right back into the training program. The program is self-sustaining and is not funded by the Army or any government agency. If it is to grow it pays its own way. Our big profit is a better man for the service and a solid citizen for the home community."



And out comes the kudzu. This free growing vine, a good soil holder was originally planted for cow pasturage. Now, it steals much needed moisture from the new field corn.





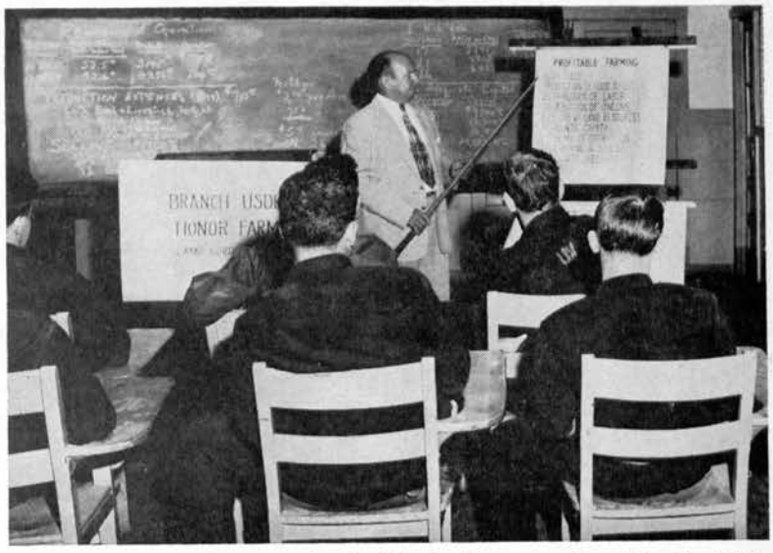
Day old chicks arrive. This was the first day for the prisoner, too. His touch was gentle as he handled the potential fryers. Losses during the 8-10 week growing period are low (5%), considering the constant turn-over of men.

Lunch time with Queenie. The farrowing pens at the farm are laid out in the shade of a grove of pecan trees. Kept as clean as a barracks on Saturday morning this porker OB ward puts the little Landraces on the right road for ribs and roasts. Prisoners get first hand knowledge of animal husbandry.





Queenie gets her number and production record.



Classes in scientific farming and animal husbandry are conducted by Mr. Bailie.

. . . and be Sure to Observe all Traffic Regulations



Babe Haviland, 6, gets visiting motorist's pass from Cpl. Manuel Montanez, 9953.01 Security Detachment, at the gate of Fitzsimons Army Hospital. Babe has a date to be his father's motorized caddy when Capt. Scott D. Haviland plays the Denver hospital's 18 hole golf course. His scale model Pontiac operates on 12 volt power. *(U. S. ARMY PHOTO)*

Col. Lancer Receives Certificate of Achievement



Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland presented the Fort Gordon Certificate of Achievement to Colonel Thomas F. Lancer, Commanding Officer, The Provost Marshal General Center, in a ceremony May 18. On hand for the presentation held at PMGC Headquarters were Major General William H. Maglin, The Provost Marshal General of the Army, and staff officers of Fort Gordon and PMGC.

The Certificate of Achievement cited the outstanding performance of Colonel Lancer as Commanding Officer of the Provost Marshal General Center and Commandant of the Provost Marshal General's School from 22 August 1955 to 22 May 1956.

Col. Michau Trains German Police



Lt. Col. Herbert J. Michau has been named commanding officer of the American liaison group responsible for training police forces of West Germany's new army, navy and air force.

Col. Michau reported to Pioneer Kasern in Mittenwald, Germany on 15 May 1956 to accomplish this mission.

As provost marshal of the Munich Sub-Area since July 1955, Col. Michau has been credited with working out a smoothly coordinated relationship between military police and German city police in the area.

No stranger to Germany, Col. Michau was born in Bremerhaven, and emigrated to the United States when he was ten years old.

He entered the US Army in 1941. After basic training in Mississippi, he was shipped overseas to Greenland. After a year's service, he returned to the US to attend OCS at Ft. Benning, Georgia. He was graduated in November 1942 as a second lieutenant.

Assigned to the 87th Inf. Div., Michau went overseas early in 1944 to New Guinea where he trained troops for guerrilla warfare and took part in the Lingayan invasion. In 1945 he returned to the US and accepted his Army discharge to return to civilian life.

Recalled to active duty in 1948, Col. Michau was assigned as assistant provost marshal at Ft. Dix, N. J. In 1950, he was sent to Japan where he became provost marshal of the Central Command, Yokohama-Tokyo area.

Col. Michau returned to the US in 1953, and was named provost marshal at Ft. Meyer, Va. Following this assignment, he attended the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas in 1955.

Col. Michau is married and the father of four children.

Membership Report

MPA membership totaled 9480 as we went to press—an increase of 1219 members since last January. In order to stay even we will need 803 renewals and new members in July and 1009 in August. Grab yourself a piece of this goal and we'll go over 10,000 in September. Put your membership blank to use TODAY!!

YOUR INTERPRETER - *Your Right Arm*

By Major Charles A. Kerr, II MPC

FAILURE to negotiate successfully with foreign nationals does not necessarily reflect inefficiency. Misunderstanding, mistrust or refusal on the part of local residents to co-operate, to honor a request or to afford information, may be attributable to your interpreter. When employing an interpreter then, it is your responsibility to select, train and properly utilize him. He holds a position of unparalleled importance on your staff. It is vital that he be so used as to reduce the chance of misunderstanding and to achieve reliable results expeditiously.

You may have little or no control over the procurement of such personnel. Local policy or regulations may dictate the method by which they are actually placed on the payroll. You should, however, have the opportunity to interview, test and make recommendations as to suitability, prior to employment.

Select Them Carefully

When selecting an interpreter, several factors must come into consideration. An interpreter-translator should be thoroughly familiar with the local tongue, written as well as spoken, idiomatic as well as grammatical. Should an applicant possess less than this it may be better to leave the position open until a qualified candidate is found. Technical knowledge, too, is important, but a lack in this field need not be a bar to employment since your selectee may be trained in this phase.

A college educated interpreter is generally more desirable. He will usually be accepted respectfully by all classes of the population. He should have, by reason of his formal education, gained considerably in general knowledge and developed his capacity for acquiring more. This last is important because so long as he holds his position he must continue to study to increase his value to you.

Appearance cannot be over-emphasized. As most of the transactions between the indigenous residents and yourself will be conducted through the interpreter, your degree of success will be in proportion to the impression created by your interpreter. He reflects you. A neat, well-groomed appearance is certainly more flattering and immensely more effective than a slovenly one.

Personality is an equally important point. The more your interpreter mirrors you, the better the chance that your real meaning and intent will be preserved in translating conversations, inquiries and instructions.

The will to do the job is a must. A lack of zeal will lead to inefficiency. This in turn cannot but result in misunderstanding, mistrust, an attitude of non-cooperation or even of antagonism, and a reluctance to assist, on the part of the natives.

In addition, of course, every applicant should be required to undergo a security screening and a complete background check from which he should emerge untainted.

Train Them Properly

When the interpreter has been selected, it is your job to train him to function at maximum capability and in accordance with your own plan. To assume that because he meets the selection qualifications he can perform effectively is dangerous. One who has had no experience, or worse, one who has been improperly utilized by a former employer, is almost worthless until he has been properly schooled.

An interpreter is a machine into which is fed one language and from which replies, reactions or information emerge in another. He must translate exactly, including as much as possible, mannerisms, intonations and inflections of the original. His questions and the replies must be in the first person. He must be, for each speech, the actual speaker.

Conversation between the interpreter and the non-English speaker must be limited to the actual interpretation. There are good reasons for this rule; first, in ignorance of the local language, you are excluded from the conversation; second, you lose control of the discussion. Your interpreter should be so instructed that regardless of the content of the foreign speech, he repeats it to you verbatim. He will make no explanations or adjustments, of tone, grammar or content, himself. An exception to this may be allowed when unfamiliar, unusual or technical terms are involved and require clarification. But even this should not be done until you have authorized it specifically.

You should require your interpreter-translator to read current papers, magazines and relevant professional publications in both languages so as to increase his knowledge and consequent usefulness to you. He should be required to use English whenever possible, to perfect his familiarity and fluency. This last even when speaking to other interpreters.

The subject matter of an impending translation or interpretation should not be divulged to your interpreter. This will prevent the transmitting of any preconceived ideas of his own which might tend to influence the translation by reason of personal bias or of erroneous data in his possession. Here too, an exception may be made in the case of unfamiliar technical or professional terms. A list of these should be furnished him beforehand so that correct and accurate translations may be prepared.

During interviews, place your interpreter about midway between yourself and the person interviewed. Address yourself directly to the non-English speaking party. Adjust your voice and gesture to the situation and to the surroundings and speak as if the addressee understood you. If your interpreter has been properly trained he will echo both the party addressed and yourself and the responses will be received through him as if the other party were speaking to you directly. Look at the other party all through the interview and react to the translated speech as if you were receiving it first hand.

Some Suggestions

Do not use women as interpreters. In most foreign countries women occupy a status inferior to men. This is especially true in the Orient, where, for the most part, women are not vocal in the presence of males. However, in the translation of documents, you may find that women are much more accurate.

Never assign any degrading duties to your interpreter. Avoid making him feel like a servant. On the other hand, you must retain such reserve as will preclude his assuming that he is better able to manage your affairs than you are.

In addition to his normal duties, he may perform a vital liaison function between the indigenous nationals and yourself. He can be a source of information since he probably lives in the local community and can keep his finger on the pulse of the populace. Further, he may have a circle of acquaintances from whom he can gather information for you. In many assignments you could find yourself out of business without this pipe-line.

Select your right arm with great care. Train him to perform in the manner best calculated to accomplish your mission. Use him to your best advantage. HE will be what YOU make him—no more, no less.

the Military Police TOMORROW



From the Plans and Training Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General

THE Military Police Corps of today is a forward-looking and determined branch of service. Its eyes are on tomorrow where it looks to add lustre to the traditions achieved in over 14 years of service. Today's circumstances demand that the military police train and plan for a wide variety of tasks. It is the policy of the Provost Marshal General to strive for the improvement of the efficiency of the Corps and to provide advanced and realistic training and equipment. In pursuing this policy, the Corps is working on many projects, some of which we discuss in this article.

The Army is considering the adoption of the one-man flying platform, the "Aerocycle", for future use. Tests will be conducted at Fort Benning in the near future and representatives from the Military Police Board will observe these tests to determine the feasibility of the platform for MP use. Such a vehicle may increase the mobility and effectiveness of the Corps.

Consideration is being given to a new type of pistol marksmanship practice. It consists of a 16mm projector, a paper screen and film. Target practice is executed with the .45 caliber pistol using .22 caliber conversion kit and live ammunition at a distance of approximately 50 feet. The marksman fires at moving images on the screen; the bullet passes through the screen and strikes ¼ inch armor plating. The bullet's impact causes the armor plating to come in contact with an interrupter circuit which stops the reel of the projector. A light in back of the screen indicates where the target was hit. The paper screen is then rolled to a new section ready for firing again, and the film is resumed.

The old familiar MP brassard may be in for a face-lifting. The advantages of the triangular type, as now used in some overseas theaters, over the present design are being weighed in an effort to combine practicability, effectiveness and attractiveness. A new brassard "UP", indicating Unit Police, has now been approved by the Army and 6,000 will be ready for issue in July 1956. This brassard is for use by commanders when utilizing personnel other than military police to act as unit convoy guides, traffic police, town patrols, etc., to perform military police duties. Henceforth, the MP brassard will be worn only by personnel assigned to military police units. The Quartermaster General will issue instructions for the use of the UP brassard and the basis of issue.

A technical bulletin on frauds and their investigation has been submitted for publication. This bulletin will contain much information and guidance for military police criminal investigators.

Three new training films are in process. One, nearing completion, is a graphic film in three parts on riot control formations. These films will instruct in squad and platoon formations, company formations and the use of vehicles with foot troops. The filming was done at Fort Gordon with personnel of the 504th MP Battalion.

The scenario for a training film on Narcotics Control has been approved and filming will start as soon as a few details have been completed. It promises to be an excellent film which approaches the problem from the enforcement viewpoint. The film will provide the military police criminal investigator with valuable information on the care of apprehended addicts, the modus operandi of narcotics "pushers" and the recognition of commonly used drugs. The first part of this two-part film will be in color and portions will be filmed at the Federal Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky.

The third film will deal with the Geneva Conventions and the Code of Conduct. It will emphasize the rights and obligations of United States prisoners of war. Unlike our present film on the Conventions, which provides training in the treatment of enemy prisoners, this new motion picture will attack the problem from the viewpoint of the American prisoner in an enemy camp. The film will be available to all members of the Armed Forces, to be used in connection with Code of Conduct training and will provide them with specific training and instruction designed to better equip them to counter and withstand all enemy efforts against them.

A new course of instruction will soon be offered at the Provost Marshal General's School. The scope and material are being finalized and soon will be sent to Continental Army Command for approval. This two weeks course is designed to provide high level training in the field of penology for selected officers assigned or about to be assigned to disciplinary barracks and will be offered twice yearly. The services of well known civilian lecturers will be available and panel discussion will comprise a major portion of the curriculum. Through this instruction, commanders and senior staff members will receive a broader insight into the problems of operating a correctional installation.

A long awaited and much needed glossary of Military Police Terms and Definitions has been started. It has been a matter of concern that in many instances, variations in definitions have been noted within our own manuals and regulations and with related documents of other Branches. This glossary will set down the approved definitions that will be used in all official literature, including the Army Dictionary.

Another study now in progress is a review of all manuals in the 19— series. In the normal course of revision of these manuals it is proposed to provide adequate functional guidance for the individual military policeman and also for military police officers exercising both command and staff responsibilities. This study will avoid duplication and eliminate the probability of variations in policies and procedures between the manuals.

Yes, the Military Police Corps is a progressive and determined branch. It has come far in its young life and the momentum it gathered through World War II and Korea is not waning.



Hi-Lites

Jay MPs Tops in Shooting

The 1201st Military Police Prison Guard Detachment of Fort Jay, commanded by Captain Stephen H. Parry, has won a number of rifle and pistol awards as well as a major sports championship.

In the annual Fort Jay Rifle and Pistol Tourney this year, the detachment walked off with team honors in the pistol. Lieutenant Matthew P. Kudla and Sfc. James Rassa placed first and second in this division. Sgt. Alfred N. Phelps placed third with the rifle.



Deputy Post Commander Colonel James E. Maloney presents Sergeant First Class James Rassa with first place award in the First Army Annual Service Rifle and Pistol Championship.

In the First Army Annual Service Rifle and Pistol Championship Sergeant Rassa was first in Class B Pistol, with 158 out of a possible 200, rapid fire with the .45 on a National Match Course. Third in the Class C Pistol, Lieutenant Kudla fired 162 out of a possible 200, timed.

The company, undefeated in volley ball, is current post champion. They placed nine of the ten man squad representing Fort Jay at the First Army Championships.

In addition, they have, since the beginning of the parade season, won parade honors three times.

MPA Trophy Winners??

Top marksmen from the 382nd MP Bn. in Mannheim started marksmanship practice in late March.

The members of the pistol team, under Capt. George F. Corrigan, practiced at the Kaerfertal Forest pistol range in Kaerfertal, Germany.

An eight man pistol team was chosen to represent the battalion in the HA COM meet.

In addition to the top pistol shots competing for positions, this year the team was bolstered by Maj. Richard T. Kilpatrick, Bn. Exec. Off. and M/Sgt. Fred D. Wilson, Headquarters Area Command PM Opns. Sgt., both trophy winners from the 1955 Headquarters Area Command competition.

Our Joe



SFC Joseph P. Ducato of the Criminal Investigation Laboratory, the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Georgia, wears a proud smile after winning the "All Events" Bowling Championship, Third Army, 1956. SFC Ducato also holds the "All Events" and "Doubles" Championship, Third Army, 1955, and the "All Army Singles" Championship, 1950.

FLASH ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

Just as we went to press we received the first entry for the Annual MPA Pistol Match. Capt. Oscar Weible entered the Hawaiian Armed Services Police.

Zama Shots



(Left to right) Sergeants Grant Hoskins, Jackie C. Padrick, and Jack C. Shelley, Jr., 392d Military Police Detachment, are members of the Camp Zama, Japan, Post Pistol Team which represented Camp Zama in the AFFE/8A Pistol Matches at Okinawa.



by Betty Stillwell



By this time, you men probably think this is going to turn into a column of Mother's Favorite Recipes or how to change the baby. You could never be further from the truth. Those subjects have been fully covered by experts. We hope to share with you the news of people from all the various parts of the world, wherever the *Journal* goes.

I am always happy to hear about Army people taking an active part in local activities. On Armed Forces Sunday the services in our church in Augusta were conducted entirely by Army personnel. It is noteworthy that both morning and evening services were led by Military Policemen, Major Fred Peacock and Sgt. Dan Stillwell. It will be interesting to find out just how many of our readers take an active part in civic and religious affairs. We are vitally interested in each of you personally and want to hear from you and what you are doing.

Recently a large group of children, including several military children, took part in a ballet, "Peter Pan". They are students of Mrs. Ethel Younts, wife of Col. J. O. Younts. Mrs. Younts is using her talent as a ballerina to bring culture into the communities in which she lives. Each of us has a talent for something but too many are prone to sit back and let other people do it.

We, especially in overseas areas, have a tremendous responsibility to be ambassadors of goodwill. When we were stationed in Japan the people thought all Americans were like the ones they saw. Are we trying to show people that we are really the Christian nation we claim to be? It is up to us as military and dependents. We can do more to win the peace than all the diplomats we can send out.

Here we are deep in the heart of Texas, in San Antonio, and are looking forward to meeting some of the women in this area. I hope by the time we complete our leave I will have contacted a large number and can come back with some interesting news about women in this area.

Be sure and write in your suggestions and news so I can make this column as you want it.



Mrs. A. J. Grimes, a sister-in-law of the late Major General Allen Wyant Gullion's daughter, paid a visit to Gullion Hall, the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Georgia, recently. General Gullion was Provost Marshal General of the United States Army from 1941 to 1944.

SLOW—Children

Capt. Samuel A. Rutherford, PM of Karlsruhe Sub-Area, introduced a new program of child safety this summer in Karlsruhe, Germany, dependent housing areas.

Like many provost marshals (and parents), he dreaded the days when school would be out for the summer and children would have more opportunity —and time— to become involved in acccidents.

Capt. Rutherford decided to ask his neighbors to help. He wanted to enlist the neighborhood parents to work with him in keeping the children safe.

He wrote each family in the housing areas.

It is too early to determine the success of his accident prevention campaign, but here is the letter:

Dear Neighbor,

School will be out next week, and our work as parents is going to be harder. We will have full responsibility for our children all day long, day after day. As a parent, I find these summer months quite a worry. As the provost marshal of Karlsruhe, I know the dangers that summer play-time holds for all children.

You know, if we worked together, we could make this area safe for our children this summer. By giving these children our supervision as parents, we *can* protect them.

Won't you please sit down with your youngsters tonight and warn them about playing in the streets, dashing into the streets and similar dangerous habits? When you have that talk with your family, you can be assured that I'm telling my children the same thing.

And, will you please take time to supervise the children's play in your neighborhood? If each of us can rely on the other, we can do the job of protecting our youngsters.

Retrieving some other parent's three-year-old from the street only takes a second . . . yet that second could save a life.

I won't begin to name all the dangers that may await our children this summer . . . you probably see many of them every day. If you find an unsafe condition which you think should be corrected, please call on me at my office, and we'll work the problem out.

When we all work together, we can have a summer free from tragedy in our neighborhood. Let's all do the job as parents, and as good neighbors.

And, as one last favor to a fellow parent, will you please ask all the drivers in your family to be doubly cautious while driving in the residential areas this summer? It will help us all.

Broeske-Koglin

When Sp3 Werner K. Broeske of the Bremerhaven MP Detachment married Miss Waltraut Koglin of Bremerhaven, in that city, obstacles of time and space were at last conquered by the couple.

Broeske met Miss Koglin during the war years when they were residents of East Prussia, now part of the Eastern Zone of Germany.

Following the war, Broeske emigrated to the United States, was inducted into the US Army, and served in Japan and Korea.

Upon the completion of his two year tour, Broeske reenlisted and was sent to Germany. Here he was assigned to the BPE Provost Marshal's Office as accident investigator.

His assignment made it possible for him to marry Miss Koglin, keeping a promise he'd made to himself over ten years before.



Sp3 Werner K. Broeske of the Bremerhaven MP Detachment, and his bride, the former Miss Waltraut Koglin.

Coming through the Line





The School has been rightly called the "Heart of the Corps" and to get the pulse of the pump join us in the morning coffee line at the Book Shop where old paths cross; where rumors are made and extended.

by CWO IRA B. MORTON
and M/Sgt. LESTER C. JOHNSON

M/Sgt. John M. McIntire, an old dirt-track man came back from the 500 mile races at Indianapolis with a note of disappointment and a promise of a story on how he could have done it with that low Thunderbird of his. Mac is number one man in the Officer Student Co. PMGS.

Sgt. David Justus, instructor in the Security Section keeps the Line posted on the live-wire civilian groups going through the Security Supervision courses.

CWO W. L. (O. B. Keeler, Jr.) Fox, moved recently from the Lie Detector Section to the MP Department. Commenting on the new set of student growls sez, "It's all a lie."

Old Liner Sfc. Wm. J. Pinner (Ft. Shafter, T. H., 1940-42) has been a weapons instructor in the MPTC since May 1954. He passes greetings to Lt. Col. Slobe in 5A and Maj. Will Curley in 6A.

Major Larry Jordan, new en route to Berlin, had a long sad face when he paid his last visit to Ye Olde Booke Shoppe. Seems that in the midst of packing, the family washing machine went to permanent storage, and his easy chair ended up in hand baggage.

Sfc. James E. Shoffitt who started the coffee flowing in the old Book Store on 5th Ave., when the School moved down from Carlisle is back in the same building. Now, instead of pushing books and java he is running the PMGC Message Center.

Young Liner Lt. David Long, graduate of the University of California with a major in criminology left last week for the Berkeley Police Dept. pending registration for the U. of Cal. School of Law. Since his graduation from MPOB No. 12 he has been assigned to the MP Dept.

Sfc. Joseph B. Ducato, OUR KEGLER (see him on the sports page), is one of the pillars of the School. Joe was an officer during WW II, served in Canada and Scotland. He returned to the States from Korea in 1954 and is studying to be a lab analyst with the CI Lab. He is living in Augusta with his wife and three children.

Sfc. Sam Delia has a new recipe for good living. "Live life anew" says Sam and anyone craving the formulae can get in touch at the Training Aids Section, MPTC.

Lt. Col. Arthur Slattery is back for a second tour with the MP board. Col. Slattery, recently in from Ft. Knox, was instrumental in starting the Board in 1948 after it had closed doors at the end of WW II. He is working on the Muta Scope, the fast action camera referred to in the May issue of the Journal. Built like a telephone booth and a familiar sight in RR depots the Muta Scope is designed for speeding up POW pictures.

Congratulations are in order for two old Liners from MPOB 17. Bunlue Unsrisong has been promoted to Major and Kanjana Juntranggur Thauai Sujai is now a Captain. Both officers are in the Military Police Corps of the Royal Thailand Army.

The Four Gleemen, now the Singing MP's were the spooniest looking group of all the talent displayed on Ed Sullivan's big June 17th Army TV show. In spite of attempts to attire the group in black derbies for their "Down at Toity Toid and Toid" number, Captain Werner Paul held out for grommets. Capt. Paul and his crew; Pvt. John Ransom, Pvt. James Burns and Pvt. Cullen Wheelis are back at Gordon now with their handsome first-place Oscars.

A Good Day's Work

by Robin Hood

This is the city. Gartstutt, Germany. I work here. I'm a cop.

We were working the night watch out of Hands-in-Pockets Detail. My partner is Franz Schmidt, Gartstutt Polizei. The boss is Capt. Nitely. My name's Mike Screwdriver.

It was 1819 hours when I got to room 13096-A, Building 7 — latrine. Capt. Nitely had left a message for us. A hotshot. It said there were strong indications of a big hands-in-pockets ring operating out of the Last Chance Gasthaus, a small dive located in a section of the city known as "The Pit."

Three hours later we parked our 2½ ton patrol car in front of the spot. Inside all seemed quiet. But in one corner sat a likely looking suspect.

"You an American?" I asked in my most authoritative voice.

"Nicht verstehen! Ich bin Deutsch!" he replied in a heavy Jersey accent.

"Let's see your pass," I insisted.

"Ich habe kein pass."

"Your ID card!"

"Ich habe kein ID card."

"Dog tags!"

"Kein hund tags!"

"Your Schatzie!"

"Ich habe kein Schatzie."

I could tell he was trying to make me think he was German. He might have gotten away with it had my sharp eyes not detected a clue. I became suspicious when I noted the crossed rifles on his collar brass.

Sensing something was amiss, I stole a quick glance under the table. Then I saw it! I had my man! The culprit had his left hand in his pocket!

I threw the "Jim Dandy Sure-Fire Fort (formerly Camp) Gordon Come-Along Hold #3" on the scoundrel and, dragging him by the hair, hurried off to the station.

Capt. Nitely was very proud of me. He called me a jewel.

End of report.

Copies of the June issue of the *Journal*, placed on sale in the Book Shop were sold out in one day. When interest is backed up with cash it must be an indication that we are getting healthy.

Late Election Returns

Gen. Holland and Col. Weissman are running neck-and-neck for the MPA presidency. Deadline for votes is midnight, 14 August.

Get Out The Vote!!



By Captain H. E. Daniels
Commanding Officer
521 MP Company
Fort Belvoir, Virginia

The Whole Team Must Fight

DURING the Second World War, all of us saw the necessity of every officer and soldier in the Army, regardless of rank or branch, being able to take any current weapon and effectively employ it. Fighting moved from the static to the fluid, from the organized to the disorganized, from the attack to the defense and back again. Quartermaster, Signal, Military Police units and individuals, with members of other service troops, were called upon to fight.

The Korean campaign, in which I served with 7th Cavalry Regiment of the 1st Cavalry Division, re-emphasized this need. It brought out the old and proven theory that those who fight or back the fighters must be at their peak of physical condition in order to march to a fight and win it once they arrived at the contact point. Further, this action revealed that in modern, as in ancient war, the rear areas weren't safe from marauding enemy forces. The Service units sustained and inflicted losses. Infiltration became the order of the day, and during initial actions breakthroughs were frequent.

The guns are silent now, as far as active fighting is concerned, but we have learned another and more important lesson . . . time is not always available to train troops and units, once a war breaks out. Even skirmishes, in a limited area and on a small scale, require trained troops. Further, service units, in an emergency, can't hide their men behind the MOS wall. Situations at times demand that service people be assigned to combat units, and . . . immediately.

In view of this, it is imperative, at all echelons, that we do our utmost to grab every training minute that we can. Every hour that can be squeezed between usually heavy duty commitments, will save lives at a future date. To argue whether or not there will be another scrap, of any degree, is not important to us as soldiers. We must count on the theory that one will arise—and train accordingly.

In all of the service forces we are extremely fortunate in having many ex combat officers and men. If we fail to utilize this proven talent we are making a grave error. These ex combat people can give any unit a nucleus or cadre to initiate a program of combat training and to continue it at every opportunity.

The skeptic will argue lazily that the Quartermaster has to worry about supplying the commands, that the Signal must worry about communication, that the Military Police must handle prisoners of war and police main supply routes, that the Ordnance has enough to do with their primary mission, but . . . to do this, they must be able to *fight*!! As an example, medical aid stations seemed especially attractive to infiltrating Reds during the Korean campaign. A good medic must be able to administer aid one minute, and use his assigned weapon the next. Infantry troops, skilled in fighting, aren't always around.

Major Genl. W. H. Maglin, the Provost Marshal General, has continually urged Military Police commanders to train their people in combat tactics and weapons as time allows. He has reminded us that we are "soldiers first, Military Policemen second". A sound expression and summing up of responsibility pointing out our tasks.

Here at Fort Belvoir we are required to complete six hours of combat tactics, covering the fundamentals of attack and defense. This, along with everything else, amounts to a considerable number of extra hours for a service unit such as we are, but it is not enough to make us proficient or even semi-proficient in the fundamentals of fighting.

We felt that we needed more training, as much as we could possibly get, and set about the task of finding a way to get more training time out of the weeks and months.

It wasn't easy. The normal Military Police mission and the administrative actions had to continue. The Engineer Center of the United States was and will continue to be a busy installation, requiring a lot of policing.

A sudden increase in personnel gave us the opportunity which we wanted and needed. True, our operations are on a twenty-four hour basis, seven days a week. We never close. We never will as long as we're here. The motor patrol, foot patrols, ceremonies requiring traffic controls by Military Police, security areas, and other requirements presented a continual obligation.

By careful consideration as to requirements, and minimum operating strength for efficiency, we split our shifts and found that for a limited time, at least, we could train for two full days a week. In a unit of structure and mission assignment such as ours, this was rare, but we felt that if we could do this only a few months, we would be that far ahead.

Normally, with four hours of training per week and classes required from Post or major subordinate command, it took most of the entire training year to accomplish the mandatory portion. In January and February of 1956, we completed ALL mandatory training except TI&E and Chaplains time, which cannot be projected. Personnel requirements for our job, and losses which are anticipated, did not allow us to train this many hours each week after 1 March, but—we have accomplished a great deal even thus far. The people we have had got a big dose of training. For the rest of the year, we can concentrate on additional combat training in all weapons, not only our basic .45 pistol, Military Police training and range work.

I feel very strongly that service units all over the Army could find more time for all types of training if they would make a sincere effort to do so. The least we could do is shoot for a goal of satisfying the minimum training requirement.

All Commanders, regardless of branch, owe it to the Army and to the men they command, to insure that they are well trained. They must be well trained in their MOS, yes, but beyond that they should be well trained as FIGHTING men. Every branch keeping fighting fit!

MPA ROUND UP

Stateside



FORT JAY, N. Y., May 29—Members of the 1201st Military Police Prison Guard Detachment stand a retreat ceremony at historic Fort Jay—over two hundred years old—a guardian of the world's busiest harbor. The miniature pentagon in the background is the exhaust system for the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel.

Fort Belvoir

Sfc. Preston P. Bow of the 521st MP Company has been awarded the Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant for outstanding service as mess steward of the Post Stockade.

In the two years he has occupied the position he has received over 200 superior inspection ratings, and seven letters of commendation, the citation accompanying the award stated.

Seven of the superior ratings have been awarded by general officers, seven by inspectors from the Office of the Provost Marshal General and Department of the Army, and two by inspectors of the Military Police Board.

Colonel E. I. Davis, Fort Belvoir Chief of Staff, made the presentation. During the ceremonies, he remarked that Sergeant Bow's devotion to duty could not help but be a beneficial influence to those who observed his work, and would serve as an example to those personnel working toward restoration to duty.

Sergeant Bow entered the service in 1939. He presently resides with his wife, Eula, at Box 102, Lorton, Va.

Fort Gordon

Military policemen from Fort Gordon walked off with top honors in the 1956 All-Army Entertainment Contest at Fort Dix on June 11. Winning first place for vocal groups were the Four Gleemen from the PMGC; Capt. Werner M. Paul, 1st MP Det. (CI); Pvt. John Ransom, Jr., Hq. & Hq. Co., MPTC; Pvt. James L. Burns, Hq. & Hq. Co., MPTC; and Pvt. Cullen C. Wheeliss, Jr., Hq. & Enl. Student Co., PMGS.

The PMGC Chorus took first place in the Regimental Chorus contest, and Company G of the MPTC took first place in the Singing Platoon contest.

The Four Gleemen appeared on the Ed Sullivan TV show on Sunday night, June 17.

Fort Bragg

Dave Garroway's Wide, Wide World TV show was sparked by members of the 82 A/B MP Co., on Armed Forces Day weekend. Lt. Edward Demorest, Sp/3 Donald P. Matheson, Sp/3 James E. Wilbert, Pfc. John W. Vaughn, Pfc. Lester A. Nagel, Pfc. Vincent Ferraro, Pfc. Donald S. Keen, Pfc. George A. Holcomb, and Pfc. Willie J. Cardin represented the 82nd at Fort Benning where they jumped with the 3rd Bn. of the 504th RCT.

Carib

We introduce you to the "Midnighters" a small combo organized a short time ago among Military Police personnel of USARCARIB. The "Midnighters" took top honors in their category in the USARCARIB finals of the Army talent contest. The group shown in the photo above are, Sp/3 Donald L. Ramey of the 50th Military Police Detachment (CI), Fort Amador, at the piano. Pfc. Jack Cole, 516th Military Police Platoon, Quarry Heights on the sax, Sp/3 Vern Vance, 512th Military Police Platoon, Fort Amador, bass viol, and Sp/3 Ed Overton, 7441st AU Fort Amador, drums. The group competed in the All-Army finals held at Fort Dix, New Jersey in June.



PROMOTED



PANAMA—Mrs. John L. Bryant pins the bars on her husband in the office of Col. Joseph R. Walton, PM, USARCARIB, at a surprise promotion ceremony recently.

Pacific

The Hawaiian Armed Service Police, commanded by Captain Oscar J. Weible since September 1953, has established a record among military police organizations. Participation in the 10 Series Extension Courses has continued to increase and has reached the point where approximately 65% of all assigned military police personnel are actively enrolled in these courses. Prior to enrollment, each man is interviewed. It is

(*Continued on Page* 18)



Colonel Harold M. Bowman Jr., Provost Marshal, USARPAC, congratulates Spl John F. Mokler upon completion of the 20 Series. Looking on: Captain Oscar J. Weible, C. O., Hawaiian Armed Services Police and M/Sgt. Leonard C. Peterson, First Sergeant.

MPA ROUND-UP — Continued

pointed out that the individual will be preparing himself for added responsibility and advancement, and that the unit will profit by having more highly trained and skilled personnel. For personnel who are otherwise qualified, completion of the 10 Series is a step toward obtaining a reserve commission.

Captain Weible emphasizes that enrollment in an Extension Course is not recommended unless each individual has the sincere desire to acquire the knowledge such courses offer and possesses the determination to satisfactorily complete the courses requested.

Far East

Panmunjom



Private Lloyd H. Kurth (left), recently was named "Military Policeman of the Month" for his exemplary performance of duty with the United Nations Command contingent of the Joint Security Force at Panmunjom, Korea.

In recognition of his achievement, Private Kurth was presented an engraved metal statuette of a U. S. Army MP. In addition he received a letter from his commanding officer, Major Richard W. Carlton (right), and a three-day pass. Private Kurth was the first soldier in his unit to be so honored.

The Joint Security Force, composed of separate and independent UNC and Communist components, was established under provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement. It operates in the Joint Security Area within the Headquarters Area of the Military Armistice Commission for the protection and security of the personnel and equipment located there. However, despite a similar mission and their proximity to the Communists, there is no fraternization between the U. S. Army military policemen and their Red counterparts.

Private Kurth, a 1954 graduate of Wausau Senior High School, entered the Army on 18 June 1955. He arrived overseas on 23 November 1955.

Ed. Note—We'd like to hear more from this outfit. How about it, Dick?

Formosa

A gesture of grateful regard prompted presentation of an unusual memorial banner from three Chinese Nationalist officer students to The Provost Marshal General's School.

The banner, specially made for the occasion, bore a map of China, the Nationalist flag and was inscribed.

"Republic of China students; Military Police Lieutenant Colonel Fang Tsing-tao, Lieutenant Colonel Jea Sho-su, and Major Chen Sie Lang, wish to convey appreciation to our school which gave to us our indoctrination and books. Mother school, PMGS—remember always."

It is the custom of the Chinese to consider that a school teaches and nurtures them as a mother does.

Colonel Thomas F. Lancer, commandant, PMGS, received the token on behalf of the faculty and staff, who found the lively interest and personalities of the trio from an allied army brother corps a stimulating experience.



Lt.-Colonel Fang Tsing-tao, center, and Lt.-Colonel Jea Sho-su, left, present banner to Colonel Thomas F. Lancer, right, commandant, The Provost Marshal General's School where Chinese officers recently completed the M. P. Officer Advanced Course.

DEADLINE!!
August 31
MPA Pistol Match
We need scores
by Sept. 20

Korea



24th INF. DIV., KOREA—Pvt. Myron Croel, center foreground, takes aim at target, (moving figurine of man not shown in picture) with other trainees at 24th MP Co. Pistol Range. Men must qualify to pass course. Trainee, Pvt. Tommy C. Parker, coaches at right.

Europe

Munich In Spring a Young Man' Fancy

A fast-thinking military policeman, out for a breath of spring air, recently snatched a 19-year-old German girl from the strangling grasp of a possible killer.

Cpl. Louis M. Clark, Co. A, 709th MP Bn., was credited with saving the life of the girl after she had been stabbed and strangled by a German construction worker.

After saving the girl, Clark held her assailant at gunpoint until German police arrived at the scene.

German authorities did not release the names of the attacker or victim.

Here's the story Cpl. Clark told police officials:

After coming off duty shortly before 3:30 a.m. May 9, the MP decided to take a stroll through Nizza Park on the Main River here before turning in for the night.

He noticed a man and woman sitting together on a park bench. The woman, Cpl. Clark said, started to make a "gurgling sound."

When asked if there was anything wrong, the man pulled a bloody hand away from her neck.

At that Clark drew his .45, fired once in the air to summon help, and then walked the girl's assailant toward the street where he was handcuffed by German police.

The man later told police he was sitting in the park when he saw the girl on a nearby bench. He said he attempted to strike up a conversation with her.

When she refused to talk and started to leave the bench, he said he whipped out his pocket knife and stabbed her several times in the neck.

Seeing the American MP approaching, he put his hands around the girl's neck and pretended to be making love to her.

Munich

Virtually every policeman dreads the wrath of the irate driver who's about to receive a ticket for a traffic violation.

One such driver in Munich, Germany, however, turned the tables on Pfc. Louis Reuter of Co. A, 508th MP Bn., after Reuter had given the driver a ticket for a traffic violation.

The driver, a major in Munich, wrote to Lt. Col. R. W. Alexander, the Battalion CO, praising Reuter for his courtesy and attention to duty. Reuter has made no comments on the matter, but it's probably safe to assume that he's glad he found that even traffic violators can be nice people, too.

BERLIN

287th STEADY HANDS



BERLIN—For keeping a cool head and a steady hand behind the wheel these 287th MPs recently were presented with safe driving awards by Berlin Provost Marshal, Lt. Col. Vernon Hammonds. Left to right: Lt. Col. Vernon Hammonds, Provost Marshal, Berlin Command; Cpl. Charles F. Clayton, Sp3 Wallace Stovall, Cpl. Kenneth C. Ballew, Pfc. Winifred E. Brown, Sp3 John A. Frost, Sp3 Sydney Fox, Sp3 Anthony Guerra, Pfc. Charles F. Grass, Sp3 Herman F. Tofte, Pfc. Louis E. Jones, Sp3 Donald M. Woodall, and Pfc. James W. Fultz.

WURZBURG

POTATO SALAD



WURZBURG—Five year old Renate Bayer of the Wurzburg Marienanstalt Orphanage is a bit doubtful as she eyes an "Army-size" portion of potato salad. The 10th MP Co. played host to Renate and 40 homeless children as part of German-American Friendship week. Sgt. Eric Barthelmy helps the little lady in filling her tray.



Dear Mr. Editor:

On the eve of my departure from the Army and the Military Police Corps I think this is the best way to say goodbye to all the officers and enlisted men I have come to know and admire during my twenty-seven years of service.

First of all I want to say that throughout my service with the Military Police there is one officer who has been an inspiration and guide to me. I admired him as a captain in Hawaii and still more as The Provost Marshal General. General Maglin; I have never had a better friend and leader. As long as I had the pleasure of working for you I have given you the best I had. If need be, at any time, if I am called upon for any type of duty I will be only too happy to serve you.

My parting words to those of the Corps: as long as you are a member of the Military Police whatever job you have, do it as a Military Policeman and not because you are supposed to do it. If you do this I am sure the Corps will stand out as the finest of the Armed Forces.

What am I going to do?? Well I am going to raise rabbits. Not too much work and good money. I have a fly-rod and a cane pole, too, which I intend to put to use. I think I will lean toward the cane pole.

Goodbye and Good Luck,
M/Sgt. Roy C. Fite
RP 1525583

Ed.—See Roy's rabbits on page 3.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Enclosed are copies of two articles which were recently published in *The Brassard*, the unit newspaper of the 385th Military Police Battalion.

Although they are a little satirical, these articles have been so popular with our MPs, we though you might be interested in seeing them. Should you desire to use them in future issues of the *MP Journal*, you are welcome to do so. They are to be a regular feature in *The Brassard* from now on.

Incidentally, the name Robin Hood is not a pen name. He is actually an MP serving in Company B of our battalion.

Sincerely,
Pfc. Carl R. Ball
Bn. PIO NCO
385 MP Bn.
APO 154

Ed.—Enjoyed Robin Hood's offering. You will find one on page 14. *Your BRASSARD, like other unit newspapers, is read, enjoyed, and used.*

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find a Money Order for Thirty-Nine (39) dollars for thirteen (13) memberships.

I'm sure you've heard this song before, but it is difficult to enlist subscriptions to MPA when other members are complaining about never getting their *Journals*. A lot of the trouble is with the members not giving you changes in address, but I would like to make a couple of suggestions for your office.

(1) Send all communications and membership cards by Air Mail when the address is an A.P.O. The men wonder out loud when they don't receive so much as a membership card for over a month.

(2) Is there any deal you could pull with the Air Force or MATS to get the Journals flown over to Japan in bulk and then distributed through the APO?

(3) If not, you should suggest that people taking subscriptions for MPA advise the Subscriber that he will have his *Journal* sent to his stateside address for his family to forward. (When "toxon" *Journals* arrive at the same time most of them for men that have gone home—some Mail Clerks are not too careful about distributing them).

(4) How about soliciting material from men in the Far East—by personal correspondence if necessary.

Raymond A. Mann
2/Lt., MPC
728th MP Bn

Ed. Note. — Four answers for four items;

(1) *Effective as of now (June* 25)

(2) *We'll talk to MATS in Washington next week (June* 28) *Results in the August issue. It would cost MPA* $540.00 *per month for Air Mail to the Far East alone.* $1055 *for Air Freight.*

(3) *Good suggestion. How about it, you APOers.???*

(4) *Fine except for security angle material. (clear questionable security material through your PIO). As a starter, make a note Dick Carlton. We'd like some more from Panmunjom. Finally, Lt. Mann, your lead paragraph is a dandy.*

Dear Mr. Editor:

Recently I had occasion to visit the Office of the Provost Marshal General in Washington, D. C., in reference to my future in the Military Police Corps.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those at the OPMG for the excellent cooperation and consideration shown in helping me solve my personal problems.

Jack E. Miller
Sp-1,
510 MP Det.,
Ft. Campbell, Ky.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Recently, the 503rd Military Police Company of the Third Armored Division left Fort Knox, Kentucky, bound for Germany.

The members of the 701st Military Police Battalion, commanded by Lt. Colonel Emmett W. Cox, Jr., were on hand at the Troop Movement Depot in order to wish the 503rd fond farewell.

Our crack drill team performed for the departing troops and were graciously received. Major General John M. Willems, Commanding General of the Third Armored Division made the performance of the drill team possible by delaying departure of the train fifteen minutes.

Respectfully yours
William C. Baynes
2/Lt MPC PIO
701 MP Bn.

Ed. Note.—A Bon Voyage to the 503 *and a tip of our hat to* 701. *We would like some remembrances from these two old outfits for our September (Anniversary) issue. Snelling recollections would be fine from the* 701 *and where were you,* 503*???*

Dear Mr. Editor:

Is the *Journal* going to have any special pitch for our 15th anniversary. If so, how about a lead??

Louis J. Klekas
Major, MPC

Ed. Note.—See our note to Lt. Baynes (above). Anecdotes and pictures from units and individuals concerning activities in September from 1941 *to* 1955 *should do it. For instance the* 701 *was guarding the Round Tower at Snelling in* '41. *What was "A" Co. of the* 793 *doing?*

Dear Mr. Editor:

Request that I be permitted to subscribe to the Military Police Journal. I was formerly a member of the Military Police Association but allowed my membership to expire. I have an MOS 951.60 (MP supervisor). I expect a transfer to the 1st Div. MP Co. shortly.

I can assure you that if my application for subscription is approved I will always continue to renew my membership while in the service. My present enlistment expires 13 August 1961. Any consideration given this request will be greatly appreciated. If any further information is required in regard to my training, experience, background, and etc., please inform me. I have enclosed a self addressed envelope and an Air Mail stamp for your convenience.

Respectfully yours
Sgt. Gerald D. Gear
Co. "C" 18th Inf. Regt.
Ft. Riley, Kansas

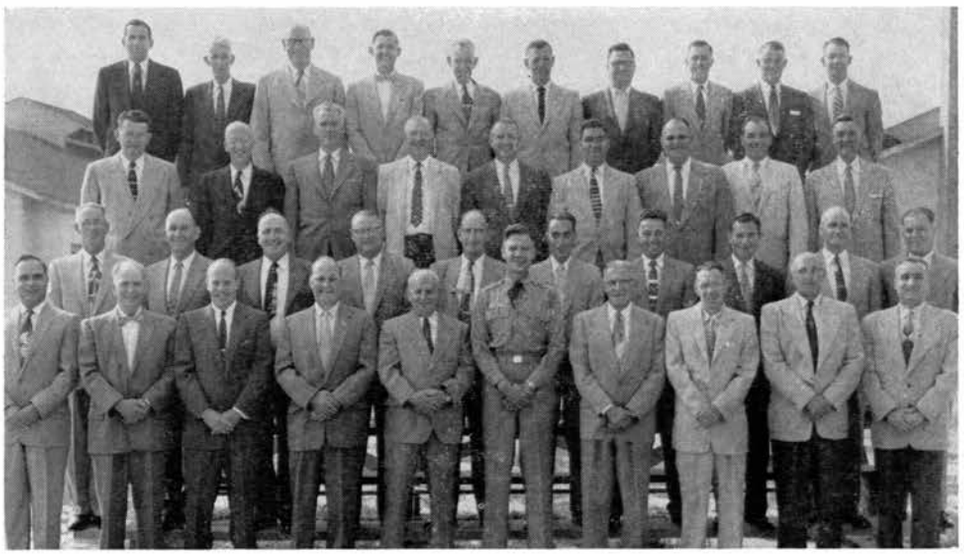
PS: Three dollars enclosed. I believe that is the amount required. If not will forward balance.

Ed. Note.—You're in Sgt. Gear. Good to have you back. Last time we heard from you was in '53 *when you were with the* 175 *MP Bn.*



the Ready Line

They Also Serve . . .



First row, (l to r) L. E. Lanham; W. Meredith; F. Kahn; J. Henry; J. A. Cecce; Capt. Wiley Honea, Course Director; R. Vandenburg; J. Reed; S. V. Houghsted; L. H. Brant. Second row, (l to r) D. Neal; E. V. Fanning; W. Wilder; A. F. Hultberg; E. L. Mulvaney; R. T. Fenton; P. L. Schwartz; H. T. Woychak; G. Belcher; W. Lamb. Third row (l to r) J. F. Walsh; W. E. Rais; L. Greenway; J. Clabaugh; J. La Ban; A. R. D'Arpino; F. H. Mabee; J. McGuire; J. A. Bossert. Fourth row (l to r) J. Mackey; C. R. Gatlin; W. Lipscomb; T. H. Townson; F. L. Henkel; W. J. Schmelzel; C. Gott; L. M. Holt; C. McCrorier; B. E. Clabaugh.

Graduates of the Physical Supervision Course #16 represent many years of experience in the field of physical security. Now, after completion of a comprehensive four week course at the School, they constitute a primary asset for our provost marshals at Class II installations.

Security Supervisors are not a recent addition to the Military Police Corps despite the fact that many of us know little about them. They have been the primary advisors to our PMs in the technical service field since the Corps first entered the field. They are a dedicated and highly trained group of experienced security officers who, if properly utilized, can do much for the Corps, the Army and our national security.

Security Supervisors have experience averaging five years or more in physical security and police fields. To receive their diplomas they must be able to conduct comprehensive physical security surveys of any military installation. They must be able to organize and train a civilian guard force to meet the specific requirements of any one depot or arsenal. They must understand the manner in which an enemy saboteur works in order to neutralize his efforts. They must be personnel managers capable of applying the principles of organization, budgeting, and work simplification. They must also be able to apply the principles of police administration, to include the conduct of traffic surveys and handling of emergencies.

These, then, are the specialists who back up our Corps in the technical services. These are the salesmen who carry their security messages to provost marshals and Commanders.

Their success depends upon their provost marshals and other chiefs and is directly proportional to the degree to which their expert advice is used in the field.

Let us use these experts as we should. Give them the authority and the responsibility which we know they can handle. Let's rely on their advice and never forget that . . . They Also Serve.

Hamilton, N. Y.

Cadet Robert L. Ray, a senior at St. Lawrence University, receives the Provost Marshal General's Award from Major General William H. Maglin, the Provost Marshal General of the Army, as Miss Maureen Collins, the Cadet Regimental Sponsor, looks on. The award is presented annually by the Military Police Association to the senior military police cadet in each ROTC unit who has demonstrated outstanding leadership qualities and has made the greatest contribution to the progress of ROTC training in his unit.



Lincoln, Neb.



The Military Police Association Provost Marshal General's Award was presented to Cadet Major Michael F. Shugrue at an ROTC Ceremony on 15 May 1956 at the University of Nebraska by Dr. James M. Reinhardt, Professor of Criminology.

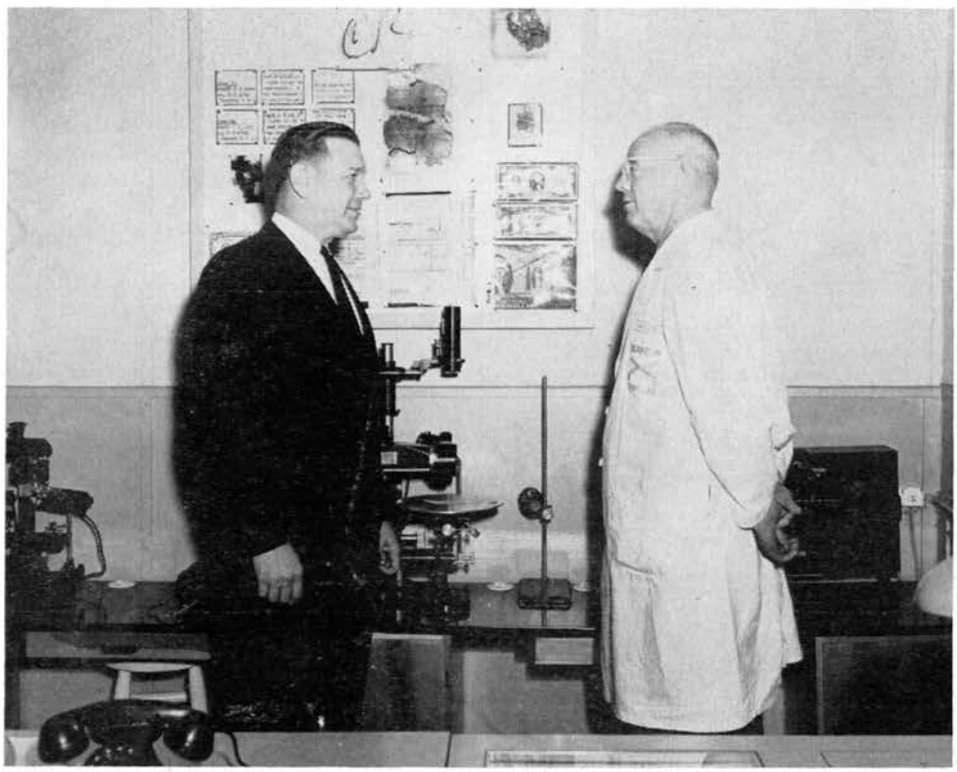
VIRGINIA STATE POLICE COMMISSIONER VISITS GERMANY

Col. Charles W. Woodson, Commissioner of the Virginia State Police, visited the Provost Marshal Division in Heidelberg, Germany, on April 20, to meet the US Army, Europe, Provost Marshal, Col. John N. Howell.

Col. Woodson's visit came during his three week trip to Europe to observe European police methods on a grant from the Lee Foundation.

Prior to his visit to Heidelberg, Col. Woodson spent two weeks in England, where he observed training at Scotland Yard. In Germany, he visited the US Army, Europe, Crime Lab in Frankfurt, and was taken on a tour of Frankfurt civil police stations.

Col. Woodson also visited the Bundeskriminal office, head of the German police, in Weisbaden, Germany.



Col. Charles W. Woodson, Commissioner of Virginia State Police, left, visited the US Army Crime Lab in Frankfurt, Germany, during his recent trip to Europe. Here, Col. Woodson talks with CWO Robert F. Rascoe in the Crime Lab.

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Col. Woodson praised the operation of the Crime Lab in Frankfurt. He said, "I was pleasantly surprised at the equipment of the USAREUR Crime Lab, and I was proud to see the qualifications of the technicians and the efficiency with which the lab operates."

Speaking of Capt. (Mrs.) Frances G. Lee, renowned criminologist, who made his trip possible, Col. Woodson stated, "I think Mrs. Lee has aided materially in the elevation of standards, practices and ethics of the law enforcement profession."

The colonel is a veteran of 24 years service with Virginia law enforcement agencies. He states, "I feel there is a great future for young men today in law enforcement fields. The work is interesting, with something new every day; a new problem each hour of the day. It is a job in which scientific aids in crime detection are always a great deal of encouragement. The work also gives one an opportunity to be of service to the citizen and community in the conservation of life and human resources."

PM PROGRAMS

By Col. Minor K. Wilson
A review by C. V. O'Connor

The top MP of our military midlands has done a thorough and competent job of unravelling a mystery that has been plaguing most of us since the new AR 1 series beclouded our professional horizon. In a set of five clear, short and pithy articles, Colonel Wilson has set out a working man's story of the relevant portions of the "Department of the Army Integrated Structure" with particular application to the provost marshal and the military policeman.

The first piece from the colonel's pen points out that the whole idea is merely an application of the age old Army word "plan" to an administrative rather than to a tactical operation. He shows how the adaptation of standard Army police procedures can be painlessly fitted into the new in name, old in concept, "Protective Services Program." An understandable accompanying chart indicates the ease of redesignating the ordinary PM activities to conform.

Another bright feature of this first theme is the detailing of the advantages that can accrue to the working PM and his force from the adoption of the plan, the bones of which are carefully identified for the reader.

Article Two begins to clothe the skeleton of the program body. Here Colonel Wilson deals with blood of the plan—MONEY. Its importance has always been appreciated by responsible commanders and its lack always bewailed. But too often financial finagling was taboo in military circles. Appropriations were the business of Congress and budgets were esoteric ideals emanating

from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, or other distant sources.

This treatise shows them as the powerful and useful tools they are in the hands of the responsible Provost Marshal and should awake all of us to the importance of having a hand in their preparation and in maintaining a controlling voice in their operation. Again, excellent charting lends to the ready understanding of the monetary mysteries even by such fiscal fizzles as this reviewer.

In his third session, Colonel Wilson deals with the sinews — MANPOWER, another persistent bug-bear to every military commander. In this phase too, unfortunately and all too frequently, a great many of us had been inclined to groan, damn the PERSONNEL personnel and plug along under increased blood pressure. Here is a clear picture of how, without adding to his workload or ulcers, the working PM can not only evaluate but justify and so, in some measure control this vital feature of his operation.

Dealing with those functions in which a work unit is a practical factor, this article makes workable the terms "performance analysis," "standard man-hours," "percentage of effectiveness," and their like, which have frequently been stumbling blocks to those of us whose vocabulary of business administration is limited. Good charting, as before accompanies this third in the series.

In the fourth article, the author takes us into that area of operation where the work unit is not practical and here he introduces us to the "Staffing Pattern"; that's Industrialeze for "personnel requirements." The whole story of this fourth paper is best told in the charts appended to it. It is extremely well done.

In his concluding paper, the author takes care of that BIG NIGHTMARE—the quarterly statement of Review and Analysis, and shows it up for pretty much of a mental scarecrow. By reducing it to terms of a combined briefing and critique, he destroys its terror for the uninitiated. This too, he aids with charts.

And best of all, there is not, in any of the five articles, a single "finalize," "firm-up," "implementation" nor a blood(y) brother to any of these.

The program system is by now an integral part of today's Army. It is important to all of us and (to quote our author,) we cannot "Put in a drawer and hope it will go away." This series of articles offers a clear definition and a workable method of carrying out the Provost Marshal feature of AR 1-11. Because of its importance and because so many of our MP officers and noncoms will be concerned with its operation, the *Journal* will reproduce and mail Colonel Wilson's series on request.

TIPS ON TAPE

By Maj. Joseph J. Corr, Jr.
CO, USAREUR Military Police
Crime Laboratory

It has been noted that the rubber tape used by military police criminal investigators to lift latent fingerprints at crime scenes is largely ineffective on most occasions. Issued by the Quartermaster Corps and known officially as Pad, Fingerprint Lifting, rubber sheet 4x10, Stock Number 7510-285-4388 White, and 7510-285-4389 Black, this tape deteriorates under certain climatic and storage conditions. This deterioration consists of a drying of the lifting surface and a resultant loss of adhesive qualities. Consequently, latent fingerprints lifted under such conditions are of generally poor quality. (Fig. 1.) Not only is the lifted print illegible but also the original print is rendered useless for further examination.



FIGURE 1—*Deteriorated Tape*

However, as a result of experiments conducted by Master Specialist Oscar H. Baker, Chief, Fingerprint Section, USAREUR Military Police Crime Laboratory, Frankfurt, Germany, lifting tape can now be revitalized as the need for its use arises. The treatment produces tape which is equal or superior to the freshly manufactured product.

The revitalizing process is quite simple. Ordinary lighter fluid is poured on the lifting surface of the tape to be used. The surplus fluid is shaken off and the tape allowed to dry for several minutes. Thus the adhesive qualities of the tape are restored and it can now be used with considerable effectiveness (Fig. 2).

Although experiments have been conducted with other solvents, lighter fluid to date has produced the most effective results. In addition, it is readily available and easily transported. Gasoline is less desirable due to its being tinted which shows up in photographs in



FIGURE 2—*Treated Tape*

shades of gray and reduces clarity of detail.

The application of lighter fluid not only revitalizes lifeless tape but also enhances the efficiency of fresh tape which is used outdoors in cold weather.

The process has been forwarded through channels to the Office of the Quartermaster General with the recommendation that it be included in the form of an instruction sheet whenever lifting tape is issued.

Bayonets & Potato Salad

(*Continued from Page* 2)

armies he wages war against the state, not against individual citizens or subjects. He drives his bayonet toward his enemy counterpart whose mission is similar—to protect and project the national interest. The soldier is the hard, protective shell around the people and institutions which make the nation. Once the shell is broken and thrown aside the soldier comes to the heart of the nation. He sheathes his bayonet and as the dust settles the real work begins. Now he strives for a state of peace consistent with his nation's objectives.

He did it in Cassino, in the wreckage of Cologne, and in Hiroshima. He stalked through the rubble and saw the people coming up by ones and twos. And in from the countryside more came with their wagons—their goods—their children. With the bayonet sheathed the soldier represented the strength and the meaning of the American way. He assured a viable peace—not the peace of a graveyard or the certain, quiet peace of a charred remnant of a building. He helped build. He provided the hope of a C ration and most important he carried the spirit of his portion of the 48 to a foreign corner of the world.

Peace was bought, brought and sold by the American soldier. That's the way it is today and will be tomorrow.

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

Your Move

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 93 through 118.

PROMOTIONS
to Major, RA

Robert D. Agers
Brooks D. Anderson
Ralph C. Anderson
Henry V. Dunstane
Reginald K. Fansler
John J. Flannagan
Garland D. Godby
Thomas F. Guidera
Enrique J. Hubert
George D. Ish
John E. MacArthur
Henry H. Tufts
Robert F. Weeler
Irwin Van A. Weller
Walace E. Hawkins
Walter A. Koch
Joseph F. Miceli
James J. O'Donnel
Thomas F. Guidera

to Captain

Robert W. Clark
William R. Clark
Tyler H. Fletcher
John J. Hoffman
Carey Shoaf, Jr.
Edwin R. Woods
Robert N. Anderson
Everette C. Evans
Arthur B. Rhodes
Edwin W. Kulo
William B. Morgan
Jerome R. Robertson
Byron H. Russel

to W-3

George E. Wise

STATION CHANGES
to USAREUR

Lt Col John H. Smith, Milwaukee
1st Lt Byron H. Russell, Fort Meade
1st Lt John L. Fluitt, Fort Gordon
1st Lt Peter V. Millham, Fort Dix

Fort Gordon

Capt. Wm. P. Hood, Presidio of Monterey.
Lt. Col. Chas. A. Fanning, Treasure Island
Lt. Col. Harold I. Funk, Washington, D.C.
Lt. Richard J. Uzee, Ft. Devens.

to USAFFE

CWO Frank M. Shimamoto, Presidio of San Francisco.

Other Changes

Lt Col William A. Shelton, Fort Polk to Fort Lewis
Maj Thomas C. Simpson, Decatur to Fort Harrison
Capt David Grant, Fort Houston to Fort Holabird
Capt Jake Wells, Fort Myer to Fort Bliss
1st Lt James J. Williams, from Huntville to Patrick AFB, Fa
1st Lt James M. McCreary, Fort Lewis to Monterey

Released from Details

1st Lt Peter B. Ashby, from Inf.
1st Lt William C. Boden, from Inf.
1st Lt Gerald E. Rush, from Arty.

Transferred from MPC

1st Lt Roy P. Michael, to Arty.
1st Lt William T. H. Johns, to TC

Retired

Pvt Dallas Cristle, Washington AH
Lt Col McDonald Rigdon, Fort Gordon
Maj Edward L. Covak, Chicago
Capt John W. Nichols, AH Denver
Col Kurt N. Heyne, Washington
Pvt Roy E. Carlson, Jr., AH Washington
Col John S. Roosma, New York
Pvt. George A. Stines, Whipple, Ariz.

FINGERPRINTS IN 3D

By M/Sgt. Carl J. Ericson, USMC

Ed. Note.—The author, a member of the MP Co. Hq. Bn. 2d Marine Div. FMF, at Camp Lejuene, N. C. is no newcomer to the MPA. Sgt. Ericson came aboard in February 1953 and hasn't jumped ship since. While we're about it we would like a biographical sketch and a photo from our contributors. We can't pay you but we can give proper credit lines.

The stereoscope used for interpretation of aerial photographs may be used as a field expedient for initially comparing fingerprints. Stereoscopic effect is obtained when one eye sees one picture only, and the other eye sees another picture. This gives the investigator a chance to look at the latent fingerprints and the rolled impression simultaneously.

Tests have shown that photographing the latent print and the rolled impresson and developing on 4" x 5" photographic paper, provides an excellent size for comparison.

OPERATION:

Place the latent print on one side under the scope and the rolled impression under the other side. Permit the eyes to relax somewhat and do not concentrate or stare. Move photographs until you get a good view of the prints. Continue to look at the prints, and the stereoscopic effect will develop. Some persons may have to try several times before they get the knack — but nearly everyone attains it with practice. Any *two objects* can be studied in the same manner.

Tests further showed that by cutting diagonally a 4" x 5" photo of the latent print, you can move the photo until the ridge lines of the latent prints match those on the rolled impression. This assists the investigator in making his comparison.

All investigators in the field have close contact with the G-2 and G-3 sections which have as a part of their T/E a stereoscope of some type.

This is not designed to replace known methods of comparison, nor the microscope designed for the work. It will assist the investigator in his work and is available to him in the field.