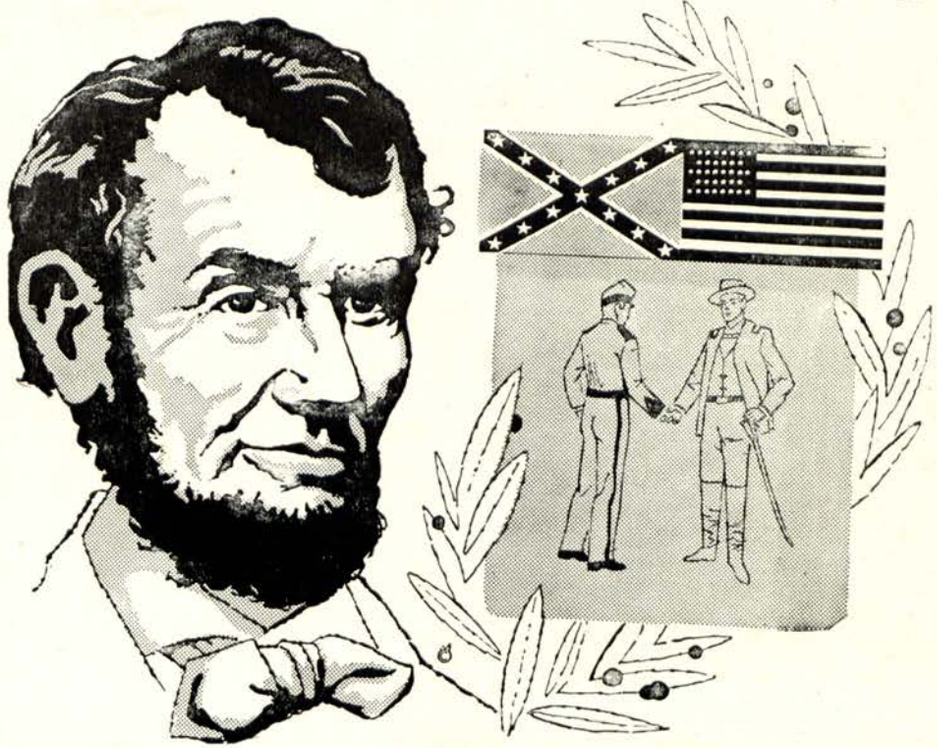
THE MILITARY POLICE Journal

FEBRUARY 1956





THE MILITARY POLICE
JOURNAL

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GENERAL HOWARD

Elsewhere in our pages we tell the story of one presidential sojourn at the Mile High City. Now another, but not quite so pleasant. It has just been announced that General Howard, former president of this Association will not move to USAREUR in February as previously announced. The vigilant medical personnel at the USAH, Camp Gordon have determined as a result of a routine checkup that the general is suffering from a recurrence of an asthmatic condition and some empyemic infection aggravated by the local bad weather of the last month and he will leave early this month for Fitzsimons for rest and recuperation. General Howard has asked that this information be disseminated through the Journal to allay the anxiety of his many friends (and to confound his enemies if any).

Both the general and his doctors expect that with the advance of "springtime in the Rockies" he will be back to duty and to the improvement of his effective, if somewhat unprofessional drives, chips and putts.

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THE CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

Too many people say prayers. Too few people really pray. There is a difference, you know. It is like the difference between talking in one's sleep and conversing with one's closest friend.

Prayer, we are told, is the lifting of the mind and heart to God. I have heard this ancient definition severely criticized. Yet, if rightly understood, it is quite an adequate definition.

God is the infinitely supreme being. Normally, we are pretty well absorbed in creatures — especially ourselves. In comparison with God all creatures taken together are infinitely inferior. Yet, we love them. Often we love them too much, and not simply as means to happiness but as if they were the real source of happiness.

What is prayer? It is an act (more or less protracted) of taking our minds off the inferior and of focusing them on the Supreme. At the same time, prayer involves an act of the will—an act of loving God with at least the love of desire.

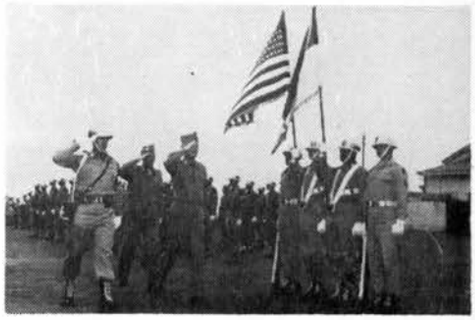
Vocal prayers (those whose formulae of words are already fixed in advance) are approved by the Church and most of them are indulgenced. So we may not despise them and we should use them.

Yet, in our using them there lurks a danger. It is the danger of spiritual double-talk—saying words without meaning what they mean. Better to say one "Our Father" and mean every word of it, than to say a thousand in a mechanical way. God doesn't anywhere ask that we play victrola records for Him. He wants, most of all, rational praise.

On the other hand, we must not think it is necessary to grasp explicitly the meaning of each word in a prayer. This seems a reasonable norm: have the general intention of wanting to have the same thoughts and sentiments as are expressed in the prayer. The idea is: "If I could express myself as I wish, this is something like what I'd say . . ."



When the ladies of the Provost Marshal Division hold the birthday party at the Luise Scheppler Heim, an orphanage in Heidelberg, Germany, each month, birthday cake and presents for the children are the order of the day. Each month, the ladies of the division visit the orphanage to fete the children having birthdays. The group members take turns baking the birthday cakes for the children, and contributions of PM division personnel are used to buy the birthday presents. Here, Mrs. John N. Howell, left, and Mrs. Harley L. Moore, Jr., help four of the children with their birthday cake. In addition to the parties each month and at Christmas, the ladies of the PM division give year-round support to the home. The children there now refer to the ladies of the organization as "unsere amerikanische Tante," or "our American aunts."



Brig. Gen. Teddy Sanford salutes the colors of the 212th MP Co. as he inspects the guard of honor presented him by that unit.

—— MPJ ——

Because of the essentiality of its mission and the complexities of its tasks the Army must have its share of the best manpower. It offers a worthwhile career for every talent.

In the Army, authority imposes its weight by the professional competence of leaders rather than by the arbitrary or despotic methods of martinets. Second only to accomplishing his mission, the officer's duty is to the welfare of his men. Rank is a badge of responsibility, not of privilege.

—GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR

—— MPJ ——

STIRRUP CUP

"If you have to have one for the road —make it coffee" was the theme of the 521st Military Police Co. (Service), Fort Belvoir used this New Year's Eve, as they passed out approximately 2200 cups of coffee to personnel leaving the Military Reservation between 2200 hours on New Year's Eve and 0300 hours on New Year's Day.

Several officers and men of the Military Police Co. donated their New Year's Eve this year, feeling that the prevention of even one accident would be worth the sacrifice. This gesture helped keep Fort Belvoir accident-free over the New Year's holiday week end.

One officer and a group of MPs manned each of the three main exits leading from the post, offering a cup of coffee to every person that passed through the different points. Most of the Fort Belvoirites accepted the coffee cheerfully and many favorable comments were received by the 521st, complimenting the idea.

Major R. C. Newell, former Fort Belvoir Provost Marshal, originated the coffee idea three years ago. This year the project was supervised by Major Raymond J. McCaig, Assistant Provost Marshal, who had the assistance of the 521st MP Commanding Officer, Captain Hiram E. Daniels.

BAY AREA ASP

By SGT. JACK KOEHLER

The Metropolitan San Francisco Bay Area Armed Services Police Detachment has chalked up a record that can hold its own with many big-city police departments.

The ASP, one of the most unique organizations within the Armed Forces, is composed of officers and men of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The unit was established in March, 1951, after operation of similar organizations in Honolulu, T. H., and Washington, D. C., proved successful. In practice as on paper, it was found that combining the three services for such a police operation eliminated much duplication and provided more efficient service at less expense to the taxpayer.

The mission of the ASP, like that of civilian law enforcement agencies, is to maintain discipline, enforce regulations and render assistance.

An important feature of ASP work is the protection of servicemen from confidence men and other racketeers. Since 1951, servicemen reported losing more than 100,000 dollars through con men. A conservative estimate showed that only about 10 percent of the victims reported their losses. Thus, in all, some 1,000,000 dollars of servicemen's pay may have wound up in the pockets of criminals.

The ASP also assists the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board (AFDCB) by checking questionable civilian establishments such as bars and hotels for B girls, prostitutes, homesexuals and sanitation. Reports of adverse conditions by the ASP to the board are evaluated and decisions are then made whether a certain establishment should be placed "Off Limits" to servicemen for their own protection.

Since the forming of the Bay Area ASP, its men have handled more than 51,500 cases. This figure includes offenses and incidents, protective custody of military personnel and lost and found property. ASP men recovered more than 75,000 dollars worth of property. Not shown in the statistics, however, were the many thousands of cases of assistance rendered to servicemen.

Headed by Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Fanning, a former Minneapolis, Minn. police officer, the detachment patrols an area of more than 110 square miles. Armed Services Police motor patrols have traveled more than 2,020,000 miles.

The detachment consists of a headquarters, located at U. S. Naval Station Treasure Island, Calif., and the San Francisco and Oakland Divisions supervised by Captains Walter F. Huxley, New York, N. Y., and George E. P. Cannon of Spokane, Wash., respectively.

The unit's motto is "Prevent rather than Prosecute." This principle, said Captain Francis E. Caliguiri of San Francisco, Calif., ASP acting Executive Officer, makes a good policeman. ASP men stick to this motto to the best of their abilities. There have been many cases when ASP men dug into their own pockets to pay for servicemen's bus tickets when they were out of funds.

One anonymous ASP Sergeant, this reporter learned, went as far as to pay for hotel rooms of two servicemen out of money until they could get some by telegram from their homes.

These incidents show that ASP men are selected for this type of duty on the basis of high mental and moral standards as well as experience in the police field. Training peculiar to ASP work is conducted constantly by the unit's training branch under Captain Robert C. Orr, Long Beach, Calif.

Capt. Orr at one time headed the ASP Train Division which, at the height of the Korean War troop movements, was responsible for train patrolling along the Pacific Coast. When this division was discontinued in 1954, its men had covered some 6,000,000 miles. More than 500,000 servicemen had traveled on ASP patrolled trains.

The Sixth Army Provost Marshal, Colonel Shaffer E. Jarrell, his counter parts of the Navy and Air Force, as well as the Police Chiefs of San Francisco and Oakland, praised the work of the ASP highly.

"I am very pleased with the jo bperformed by the ASP," said Col. Jarrell. "This operation is definitely more effective than when the three services worked separately."

The Colonel emphasized that the ASP operation showed the services can work together harmoniously. "We have some differences of opinion but they are all worked out satisfactorily," he said.

Major Albert C. Aiello, Fourth Air Force Provost Marshal and former commander of the 36th Air Police Sqd. in Southern Germany, said, "The ASP is an example of unified military police work at its best."

Comparing the ASP with the 36th AP Sqd., judged in numerous competitions as Europe's best, Major Aiello said, "I can honestly say this unit is just as good."

Commander Joe M. Whitager, Director of Discipline of the 12th Naval District, joined in praising the ASP by saying that



A motor patrol of the San Francisco ASP is inspected prior to dispatch.

"the operation of the detachment has been excellent.

"It is a great improvement over the former system of each service having its own Shore Patrol and Military Police, all operating separately in the same area."

Captain John A. Engler, acting Chief of Police of San Francisco, said, "It has been my observation that the operations of the ASP are more effective and more efficient than the old military police and shore patrol setup.

"Also, since the establishment of the ASP the cooperation between our department and the services has improved tremendously."

Captain Engler said he had no complaints except "we wish you had more men."

Chief W. A. Vernon of the Oakland Police Department told this reporter his department "valued the services of the ASP very highly."

He pointed out that ASP work was "much more comprehensive" than previous police operations in his city by the Armed Forces.

At one time the detachment had a strength of more than 200 men. The present strength is 117 men and 10 officers. Each service provides one third of the manpower.

Praise of the ASP also comes from another direction. Mrs. Helen P. Jackson, public relations official of the Salvation Army to the Armed Forces, said, "The ASP men truly render services beyond the call of duty.

"These men are the most outstanding I have ever seen. I could tell you instance after instance where dependents of servicemen arrived in San Francisco on their way overseas and were assisted by ASP men as though they were their own families."

The Armed Service Police is here to stay. As Col. Jarrell put it: "The idea of the ASP is spreading and detachments are planned for many of the larger cities, including Los Angeles, California."

ASP detachments so far exist in Honolulu, T. H., Washington, D. C., San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., New Orleans, La., Boston, Mass. A provisional detachment was recently set up in New York City.

—— **MPJ** ——

In its inter-service relationships, the Army is a loyal member of the national defense team, resisting encroachments on its own legitimate responsibilities, but scrupulously avoiding trespass on those of the other Services. It is open-minded, will listen to reason on any subject, and is opposed to sterile inter-service bickering.

—GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR

IN SERVICE TRAINING

By CAPT. DANIEL T. LARKIN
Public Information and Plans and Training Officer

"Up-to-date" and "modern as possible" might well be the motto of the custodial school ocnducted at 6103 SU, Branch U. S. D. B., Lompoc, Calif. This three-week course is patterned after the Camp Gordon custodial courses and utilizes the 2700 series of Camp Gordon lesson plans in an effort to maintain the high level desired by the Provost Marshal General and the Commandant, Col. Sam M. Muffie.

The school, under the direction of the Plans and Training Section, is conducted for all newly assigned military personnel of the command and those civilians employed as guards. A new class is started as often as a class of new members is available for instruction.

Recently graduating the fifth class of 1955, composed of 18 servicemen and 15 civilians, the school is presently undergoing evaluation and revision in order to insure that instruction reflects current policy in the Disciplinary Barracks custodial program.

The first two weeks of training consists of class room instruction and field training with each week climaxed by an examination of the material covered in that week's lectures.

The student is introduced to the administration of the Disciplinary Barracks during the first week, which is high-lighted by a tour of the main sections of the installation. Each section provides orientor to explain the functins of that section. The instruction during this week is devised to acquaint the student with the broader and less technical aspects of the installation. Lectures which are presented include: the legal processes whereby the prisoner arrives at the disciplinary barracks; the legal aspects of confinement; a broad history of penology; a more concise history of the evolution of the military penal system, etc.

During the second week, the pace and technical quality of the instruction increases to include lectures intended to fully inform the students of the more technical features of the command. These include detailed discussions of the Classification and Assignment Boards; the Disciplinary and Adjustment Board; the parole procedures utilized by the Army; restoration; clemency and abatement; the psychiatric evaluation and treatment of of prisoners, etc. A great deal of emphasis is placed upon the rehabilitation of the prisoners, and this is reflected throughout the course of instruction.

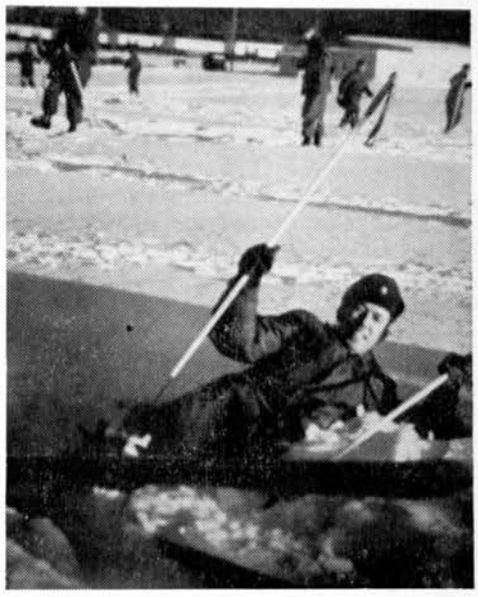
In order to insure superior instruction, the personnel records of all members of the command were screened and those individuals most highly skilled in their positions, by virtue of training and experience, were selected as instructors.

The instruction covers a wide scope and is designed to fully acquaint the students with the concepts of modern penology, Department of Army and command policy and its application at the Disciplinary Barracks. This school has been very favorably accepted by all concerned. Suggestions for improvement are constantly being considered from all the sections so that the purpose of such a program will be insured and the efficiency of operation increased.

During the third week, military personnel receive a varied on-the-job-training under the direction of the Supervisor of Prisoners, while the civilian members of the class undergo extensive training in all the basic weapons and judo and personal defense. Following the third week is a final examination and critique covering the entire course.

The student maintaining the highest average is selected as honor graduate. He receives a certificate of merit and a letter of commendation from the commandant. All other graduates receive certificates of completion in an appropriate ceremny witnessed by most of the senior officers of the command. A class picture is taken following the exercises and a copy is presented to each graduate.

—— **MPJ** ——



We are not sure whether this comes under tactics, training, sports, or lese majeste. It shows Lt. Col. Warren A. LeVan, PM, USARAL demonstrating that the show is really " - - - deep to a tall Indian."

PRESIDENTIAL DETAIL

At 1230, 24 September 1955, the telephone in the quarters of Major General Martin E. Griffin, Commanding General of Fitzsimmons Army Hospital, Denver, rang sharply. General Griffin was shocked to hear the voice of Major Howard McC. Snyder, President Eisenhower's personal physician, informing him that the President had suffered a heart attack in the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Doud, in downtown Denver. Colonel Byron E. Pollock, Chief of Cardiology Service at this hospital was immediately dispatched to the Doud residence to run an EKG test on the President. In the meantime, under the personal direction of General Griffin, the post hummed with activity like a well oiled machine.

The Presidential Suite on the eighth floor of the main hospital building was unlocked and put in readiness under the supervision of Colonel Donald E. Carle Deputy Commander. Off duty specialists and technicians of all necessary categories were called to duty. Colonel Robert E. Selwyn, Executive Officer, notifed the Provost Marshal's Office, and the Military Police went into emergency action. All of duty personnel were recalled and the gate guards doubled under the supervision of 1st Lieutenant James P. Baugh, Assistant Provost Marshal. Within an hour, all personnel were on hand and ready for deployment as needed. M/Sp Paul G. Yula and Sp-1 Alford P. Pfordte, our two Military Police Criminal Investigators, were put up in touch with Mr. James J. Rowley, Special Agent in Charge of the Secret Service White Detail, to coordinate on security requirements.

At 1500, 24 September, President Eisenhower arrived for hospitalization and treatment. At this time, under the direction of Mr. Rowley, at whose disposal our entire force was placed, our extra commitments were defined. These included in addition to our already doubled gate and internal guards and patrols, one Military Policeman at the elevator in the main lobby of the hospital to identify personnel desiring to use the elevators. This MP was paired with a Secret Service agent. Of the two elevators, one was reserved exclusively for use of personnel who had business on the eighth floor. If a person was cleared by the Secret Service agent and the MP, he was passed. If not, he used the other elevator. Both elevators, however, were under orders not to go beyond the seventh floor. This measure had a twofold purpose: to eliminate any unnecessary noise on the eighth floor, and to provide additional security against undesirable or unnecessary personnel from gaining access to the eighth floor.

Just opposite the elevators on the seventh floor, at the foot of the staircase to the eighth, another Military Police post was established. A signal light system was installed between this post and the Secret Service post at the head of this staircase. If personnel were cleared for access to the eighth floor by the MP, he then pushed a button which caused a light to flash upstairs. The Secret Service agent on duty there would then meet the individual coming up the stairs, and would record his name and time of arrival. When the person left, his time of departure was noted. Two other Military Police posts were established on the seventh floor, one each at the east and west ends of the hallway, where doors led out to sun decks. These posts were set up to prevent anyone from going out on the respective porches, as it had been noted that, due to the construction of the building, a person could scale the wall from these sun decks and gain access to the sun deck on the eighth floor, from which direct entrance to the President's room could be made.

On the eighth floor itself, in addition to the several Secret Service agents on duty outside the door of the President's room and throughout the floor, one of our Military Policemen, in civilian clothes, was detailed to perform duty with these agents primarily for the purpose of a double identity check on all who were purported to be hospital personnel. This Military Policeman also kept a close check on the freight elevator and its various accupants, when supplies were being delivered to the President's kitchen.

As may readily seen, these extra commitments, on a 24-hour basis, were far beyond to capabilities of our 50-man detachment, 24 of whom were assigned to confinement duties at the hospital prison ward. Therefore, a request was made to Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Dies, Provost Marshal at Lowry Air Force Base, for assistance. Another request was made of Captain Salvatore "Joe" Gallo, CO of the 5101 ASU MP Detachment in Denver. At 1100, 25 September, Captain Gallo delivered four MP's to help alleviate the situation and at 1500, 26 September, the first shift of a 3-man detail of Air Police from Lowry reported for duty. We were now breathing a bit easier.

While this manpower situation was being attended to, the all important problems of security were also being dealt with. This office, in addition to its police functions, is also the Security Office for the hospital. Therefore, we furnished Mr. Rowley with a complete list of all hospital personnel who had been cleared and degree of clearance. In addition, Pfordte and a Major from the Personnel Section went through all the 201 files of those persons who would be working on the President's floor. This extensive list included all the doctors, nurses, corpsmen, dieticians, technicians and others whose duties would cause them to attend the President in one form or other, and who had no clearance on their records. As another facet of the security program, a room was obtained on the ground floor of the hospital for the use of the Secret Service as a "package search room." All incoming packages for the President were first brought into this room, opened, and carefully checked for explosive devices before being cleared for delivery to the eighth floor.

By this time, of course, about 1700, 24 September, the ordinarily peaceful atmosphere of the hospital's main lobby was completely shattered by milling reporters, photographers and just plain people who had heard the distressing news about the President's attack. In addition, word was passed from Mr. Rowley that Mrs. Eisenhower would be arriving shortly and that she was to be shielded from publicity. Accordingly, a conference was held with Mr. Rowley and some of his staff at which time it was decided to bring Mrs. Eisenhower in through the rear entrance of the hospital via a covered driveway, and to take her to the Presidential suite via the rear freight elevator. Two additional Military Policemen were posted in the lobby to assure that no reporters, photographers or other persons would have access to this rear area and thereby possibly disturb Mrs. Eisenhower upon her arrival. At 1920, 24 September, the First lady arrived and was escorted to the eighth floor without incident.

Now that our security forces were deployed and all was running smoothly, attention was turned to myriad other details. There was liaison to be estabilshed between the White House staff and various members of the hospital staff, such as the Signal, Transportation, Engineer and PIO officers. The "Summer White House" remained at Lowry Air Force Base, but Colonel Robert L. Schulz, Military Aide to the President, moved into an auditorium on the eighth floor and set up an office which was to handle all of the immediate details incident to the Presidential presence. The Post Signal Officer had a crew installing wires, lights, phones and buzzers well into the night. Arrangements were made for a fleet of cars and drivers to handle the many errands which would have to be run. Parking spaces for the White House

cars and for the several Press vehicles had to be designated, cleared and controlled. By midnight, everyone concerned was tired, but satisfied that there were no "loose ends."

All went smoothly and without incident from the first day. On 17 October, it was decided that an effort should be made to relieve the Air Police, as many of them had been on TDY to Lowrey from other bases, and to replace them with Military Police. When we approached Colonel Schulz with the idea, he concurred, picked up a phone and called Colonel Marion C. Miller, Provost Marshal, The Surgeon General's Office, Washington, transmitted the proposal and requested thirty-five additional Military Policemen. Colonel Miller went into immediate action and on 19 October, thirty-five hand picked MP's and one officer, First Lieutenant Donald J. Bernard, arrived here by air for duty. These men had been selected from the 1st MP Company at Ft. Riley, the 66th MP Company at Ft. Sheridan and the 8th and 19th MP Companies at Fort Carson. On the morning of 20 October, the Air Police were relieved and the new arrivals were integrated with our own personnel for duty. I must go on record here to the effect that, although I am quite proud of the Corps, this exhibition of the suden selection, mobilization and transportation of these men from all over the Fifth Army area, the quality of the men and the superb condition of their equipment made me almost burst with pride. And I told them so, too! Colonel Wilson, PM, Fifth Army, and the respective unit commanders may well be proud of their Military Police. Not only we of the Corps noticed with pride the bearing, attitude and professional ability of these men. Hardly a day went by that we didn't receive a compliment on them from the White House staff, the hospital staff or from disinterested visitors.

As the President's condition steadily improved, he was allowed visitors and to leave his room to bask in the warm sunshine. On those occasions when he was wheeled out onto the sundeck adjacent to his suite, at least one of our MP's, in civilian clothes, was detailed to accompany the Secret Service security guard in the President's immediate vicinity. On one of these details, before the Press was allowed to photograph the Chief Executive, our MPCI guard noticed two men on the fifth floor sundeck dressed in hospital patient's blue pajmas, but who had professional type camera equipment with them. As he pointed out these men to his Secret Service agent partner, the two "patients" ran off the sundeck. Our people made an immediate beeline to the Photo Lab set up for use of the Press, and sure enough, there were two Press photographers dressed in patient's pajamas. Their films were impounded and they were turned over to the Presidential Press Secretary, Mr. James C. Haggerty, for disciplinary action. Our MP was commended for his alertness, for, as was pointed out, these two unscrupulous people could just as well have been fanatics with weapons instead of cameras. As might be guessed, an investigation as to where and how they obtained the pajamas met with completely negative results. "Nobody knew nuttin'."

Most of the visitors to the President's room came on a strictly social basis, including our Chief of Staff, General Maxwell D. Taylor and British Field Marshal Lord Bernard Montgomery. However, the visit of President Carlos Castillo-Armas of Guatemala was one of State, and we mounted an honor guard for him and his retine. As I inspected this honor guard, I couldn't help but glow with pride once more for the MPC. Here were shoulder patches form all over Fifth Army intermingled with our own, and to look at these young men standing at attention, one would think that they had been groomed for this moment, in the same outfit, for months. They brought "oohs" and "ahs" from the crowd assembled to greet the Guatemalan President and high praise from General Griffin and other officials.

A day or so before the departure of President Eisenhower, we were notified by Mr. Rowley that the President desired to personally thank the Military Police plain clothes detail that had worked on the eighth floor with Secret Service agents. Accordingly, these fourteen hand picked first three graders were assembled in the Presidential suite on the morning of 11 November and individually received the warm handshakes and words of gratitude from their Commander-in-Chief on their performance of duty. A few minutes later, the President and his party stepped into the waiting elevator and at 0822 on this 11th day of November, he emerged in the crowded main lobby of the hospital to the cries of happiness and Godspeed from the waiting throng. A few minutes later, after a few final words of farewell to the haspital staff and others, our "Ike" entered his gleaming black sedan and was escorted off post through crowds of well wishers.

We sincerely hope that he continues to improve steadily and that when we see him again this summer, our security detail will once more be deployed around the golf course, and not the eighth floor of the hospital.

This article would not be complete without a word or two of heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the White House staff for their thoughtfulness and assistance in making our job of serving them a very smooth operation. To Mr. U. E. Baughman, Chief of the United States Secret Service and his Special Agent in Charge of the White House Secret Service Detail, Mr. Jim Rowley: It was an energizing experience to have worked out and personable men. To Colonel Robert and persanable men. To Colonel Robert L. Schulz, the President's Military Aide: Here we found an officer and a gentleman with an amazing capacity for work, a razor sharp mind and the ability to deal with all types of situations with precision and dispatch. His office was the focal point of all activity on the eighth floor and whether we went there at 0700 or 2100, it was always a beehive of staff, gifts, visitors and transcontinental phone calls. But with the terrific load on his shoulders, the Colonel had time for the little things. Believe me, fellow members of the MPC, here we have an officer who is a very true friend of the Corps. I know! To Mr. Jim Haggerty, the Presidential Press Secretary: A gentleman who seemed to be everyplace at the same time, and who does a remarkable job in handling the myriad details of press coverage and of controlling the huge assemblage of photographers and reporters which the President attracts wherever he goes.

We were very much impressed with these men and others on the staff who worked for them, and among them all we noticed one comman trait.....that, although they perform their very responsible duties in the highest office in this great country, none of them have lost the "common touch." It is very typical of the wonderful "Boss" for whom they and we work, to have surrounded himself with such real people. It was pleasure to have served them.

—— MPJ ——

The Army is a progressive service, looking steadily ahead to the future. While respecting experience and avoiding fads, the Army concerns itself with the next war, not the last one.

The Army respects its civilian leadership and abstains from any involvement in politics. It respects the role of Congress and responds quickly and accurately to the legitimate requests of the members of Congress.

The Army is the service which, by the nature of its requirements, attaches the greatest importance to human values. It recognizes man as the basic element of military strength. Hence, it works constantly to improve the moral, physical, and intellectual quality of its men. It creates for them an environment of decent clean living, intolerant of vice, dissipation or flabbiness.

—GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR

AWOL APPREHENSION

By MAJOR JAMES W. WHATLEY, MPC,
Chief, Crime Detection Div.,
PM Section, Fifth Army

Boy, you had better not go AWOL in Fifth Army! Why not? Because in addition to the Military Police and the FBI, you will have all the local police departments and county sheriffs hot on your trail!

Fifth Army's AWOL apprehension program is based upon getting the maximum cooperation from civil authorities. They know their own areas and their own people far better than Military Police apprehension teams can possibly hope to. Therefore, our apprehension teams devote their main efforts to inducing and encouraging local civil authorities to pick up the AWOL's, rather than trying to pick up the AWOL's themselves.

This isn't as easy as it sounds, however.

To secure the maximum in cooperation, we use what we call the "LANCE" system. This means:

1. **L**iaison, close and constant, with civilian authorities.
2. **A**ccuracy of in formation received and disseminated.
3. **N**otification to all agencies through AWOL Bulletins published by local Provost Marshals.
4. **C**ompensation to civilian agencies, promptly paid.
5. **E**vacuation, promptly, to military custody, when apprehension is made by civil authority.

A little elaboration on this program is in order of we are to understand how it serves to make AWOL an unprofitable status in the Fifth Army Area.

LIAISON with the civil law enforcement agencies is of primary import to Fith Army's apprehension teams. They call upon the local sheriffs and chiefs of police frequently. Maximum effort is directed to promoting friendly and cooperative relationships. All possible assistance is rendered them, and the MP apprehension teams have a real interest in the problems that the officials present during these visits. We don't wait until the civil police report an apprehension. We let the local officer know who and where their Army contacts are and then "stay in touch." Also, our Provost Marshals make it a point to join and become active members of local Peace Officers' Associations.

ACCURACY of information is emphasized to the utmost. The biggest problem in the AWOL apprehension program results from the failure of unit commanders to notify military and civilian law enforcement authorities that a previously reported AWOL has returned. As a consequence, many manhours of investigation time and may dollars of travel money go down the drain in wasted, exasperating effort by both military and civilian law enforcement personnel. Fifth Army also fully appreciates the embarrassment to all parties when false arrests are made on the strength of wrong information. We have solved this problem, or at least minimized it, by a couple of simple routine procedures.

As soon as a DD Form 553, (Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces), is received by the local Provost Marshal in whose area the AWOL is presumed to be, he immediately sends DD Form 615 (Request for Status of Absentee) to the absentee's unit commander, to ascertain whether the absentee is still AWOL. Another 615 is sent out after 30 days or at any time when the investigation indicates that the AWOL has probably returned. The local Provost Marshal uses PM Section, Fifth Army, as the return addressee so that Fifth Army files can also be cleared. Fifth Army then returns the 615 to the local PM. This routine barrage of 615's keeps the AWOL files of both the Fifth Army and the local PM up to date.

Secondly, each local Provost Marshal assumes an additional duty with reference to AWOL's from his own installation, where the leads are outside his area of apprehension responsibility. A suspense file is maintained on such AWOL's so that he can telephone the AWOL's unit commander after thirty days to ask that all-important question, "Is Johnny still AWOL?" If the answer is, "Yes," the unit commander is reminded to include seven copies of DD Form 553 with the AWOL's service records for forwarding to TAG. If the answer is, "No," the unit commander is reminded of his obligation to forward DD Form 616 (Report of Return of Absentee) to all agencies, military and civilian, to whom he had previously forwarded DD Form 553 (Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces).

After 60 days, the absentee's unit no longer has his records. They have been forwarded to The Adjutant General. Fifth Army Provost Marshal then sends 615's to TAG once every six months to ascertain the status of the AWOL. As the 615's come back from TAG, appropriate notations are made in the Fifth Army AWOL file and the 615's are forwarded to the local PM so that he may also have the latest information. Thus the Fifth Army file and the local PM file are kept in agreement.

NOTIFICATION that a soldier is absent without leave, that he continues in an AWOL status, or that he has been returned to military control, must be disseminated widely and promtly to civilian authorities. We do this through quarterly AWOL lists, published by the Provost Marshals of each of the fifteen installations having apprehension missions, and by monthly correction sheets which report additions and deletions. These lists are distributed to the civil law enforcement agencies throughout the local PM's area of apprehension responsibility. They list, alphabetically and by counties, all AWOL's whose possible points of contact are within the area concerned. Each quarterly list is all-inclusive, thus enabling destruction of previous issues. Incidentally, these lists are checked against the master file at Fifth Army to insure that they contain the latest information and to double check their accuracy.

COMPENSATION to the civil authorities making apprehensions is prompt in Fifth Army. Detailed explanations of the rewards payable and incidental expenses for which local authorities may be reimbursed are included in each quarterly AWOL list. In addition, the apprehension teams go all-out to assist eligible civil authorities in applying for rewards and costs, and to keep them posted on changes and procedures. Our teams carry supplies of the necessary forms with them at all times. The fact that payments is prompt makes a big difference to a local policeman or deputy sheriff. Our apprehension teams appreciate that the civil law enforcement officers are the real "legmen" of the apprehension program, and that prompt payment of rewards is a great incentive to their support. Maximum is made of Section X, AR 35-2065, and Section V, D/A Circular 199, 1954, in effecting payments of rewards for the apprehension of Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force AWOL's in order to avoid any delay.

EVACUATION of AWOL's from civil confinement facilities in the Fifth Army Area is prompt and efficient. Realizing that most civil police in small towns do not have the facilities or the funds to hold AWOL's for long periods of time and can't transport AWOL's long distances to Army installations, our policy dictates prompt pick-up from civil police and sheriffs. This added consideration has done a lot to encourage active participation in the apprehension program by the police of outlying areas, as well as

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PROGRESS - EUROPE - 1955

By PIO USAREUR

Transition from the role of an occupying force to that of equal partner in NATO with the sovereign Federal Republic of Germany highlighted activities of the U. S. Army in Europe in 1955.

The occupation had been so benign in its last two years that its official ending went virtually unnoticed by the German people; there were no celebrations or outward manifestations of joy.

As a deterrent to agression, the U. S. Army loomed greater than ever. This year, for the first time since the pell mell demobilization following World War II, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army in Europe (USAREUR), General Anthony C. McAuliffe, felt his troops were fully capable of fighting for every inch of ground they held.

"The forward concept" of hard-hitting mobile defense had replaced an earlier concept of withdrawal to the west bank of the Rhine. The Army's combat units had shown time and again that they could take to the field ready to fight on a few hours notice.

New, modern weapons continued to arrive in Europe form the United States, among them the medium-range guided missile, the Corporal, the Patton 48 medium gun tank, the M59 armored infantry vehicle, and the highly accurate, fast-firing Skysweeper anti-aircraft gun.

Continuing rugged training improved the combat efficiency of American soldiers. Half their time was spent on maneuvers or in realistic combat training exercises. Yet they and their families found time to set new records in church attendance which was up 12 per cent over 1954.

A high state of morale was evidenced by a marked decrease in absences without official leave and in increase in reenlistments. AWOL's declined 40 per cent, while the reenlistment rate of soldiers serving with the U. S. Army in Europe was up sharply over 1954. During the first ten months of 1955, 13,897 soldiers signed up for another hitch compared with 4,542 in the same period in the preceding year.

Operation Gyroscope was responsible in part for higher morale among American soliders. In this unique program, more than 56,000 soldiers and their families were moved almost en masse, half of them going to the United States and being replaced by a similar lift of soldiers and their families from the States.

As the veteran 1st Infantry Division transferred to Fort Riley, Kans., the 10th Infantry Division took up position of the Big Red One. Two armored cavalry regiments also gyroscoped, the Second going to Fort Meade, Md., and the Third leaving that post to replace the Second in Germany

As this highly successful program continued, troop shifts would maintain in Europe an American defensive force which enjoyed more firepower per man than any other force ever fielded. It would include two armored divisions, two infantry divisions, and an airborne division, as well as other smaller but powerful units.

This year marked the departure from the U. S. Army in Europe of its former commander, General William M. Hoge. He closed out a 38-year Army career in Mannheim January 31 before a 2,200-soldier review. In his farewell address, he said, "We have contributed toward building up the defenses of the free world."

These defenses had been improved not only by a better military posture but also by friendlier relations between American soldiers and citizens of communities in which they were stationed.

An example of such favorable relationships was found in a ceremony at Busenbach, Germany, last February, when a monument was unveiled. This monument had been built in memory of Private First Class Roy T. Mattson, who was fatally injured while helping the community in a street-widening project. The soldier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matt A. Mattson, came from their home in Braham, Minn., to attend the dedication ceremony. While in Germany, they were guests of German civic leaders in the community which had raised funds to honor the American soldier and which had re-named one of its streets "Mattsonstrasse."

Four municipal officials from the small town of Steltzenberg traveled to USAREUR headquarters in Novemebr to thank the U. S. Army for its help in building a road to the town's new school. A bronze eagle, presented by the officials to the Army, bore the inscription: "U. S. Army in Germany—you were the friend indeed as Stelzenberg was in need. With many thanks—men, wives and children from Steltzenberg (Pfalz) Germany."

Soldiers of the U. S. Army in Europe also contributed in part to the economic well-being of the countries in which they were stationed.

American soldiers spent millions of dollars in local currencies which they purchased with military payment certificates. In Germany, more than $200,000,000 (M) was converted into Deutsche Marks—and spent. In France, American servicemen converted more than $195,000,000 (M) into Francs which immediately found their way into the French economy.

Meantime, approximately $150,000,000 (M) in MDAP funds was spent for Army ordnance material, with most contracts going to the United Kingdom, France and Italy. More than $36,000,000 (M) was spent by the Army Quartermaster and the European Exchange Service for locally-produced items.

But while the Army was buying new material, it also was making do with older equipment. More than 480,000 weapons ranging from pistols to tanks were rebuilt in European shops by indigenous labor in fiscal 1955. Value of this reconditioned equipment was $107,000,000 (M), and the rebuild cost was $17,000,000 (M).

Other savings were registered as a result of efficiency suggestions and work simplications ideas from soldiers and civilian employees. More than 10,000 suggestions were made, and those adopted will result in an annual minimum saving of $4,000,000 (M).

While the Army in 1955 continued to seek more efficiency from its units, education was not neglected. More than 10,000 soldiers were enrolled in University of Maryland courses in Great Britain, France and Germany, and more than 300 soldier-instructors conducted off-duty classes in courses ranging from auto mechanics to languages. Training of soldiers at Army schools continued with classrooms packed.

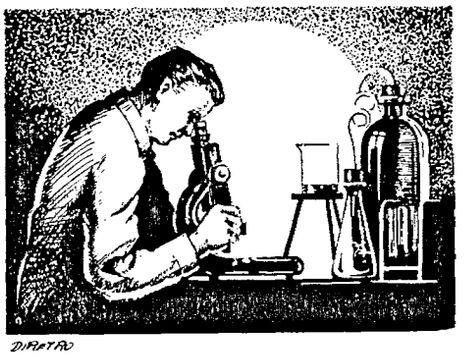
Many Army wives and children accompanied their soldier-husbands to Europe in 1955. The approval rate of applications for concurrent travel rose as high as 66 per cent.

New housing construction helped to make the concurrent travel plan a success. During the year, the number of Army-built family housing units in Germany rose to more to more than 31,000, increasing the command's housing pool by some 8,500 units despite extensive derequisitioning.

In the Army Communications Zone in France, the housing situation, while still not satisfactory, showed marked improvement. There was no requirement as the year ended for American soldiers to be billeted permanently in tents. During 1955, 2,000,000 square feet of permanent-type troop housing and 200,000 square feet of bachelor officer quarters were built. Construction underway at the close of the year would reduce further the 4,000 soldiers still occupying hutments.

Family rental housing continued to be a problem in Com-Z, but the "rental guaranteed" housing program—similar to

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MP C.I. laboratory

camp gordon, ga.

NARCOTICS

By Major Leonard Bell

The term "narotics" is often misunderstood and means different things to different people. To the medical man it means a method of alleviating pain or bringing about a desired result in a patient and is hailed as a boon to mankind. To the addict it means a way of life, not a means to an end, but an end itself. To the law enforcement officer it means a substance to be regarded as an unwanted and unnecessary evil, something to be stamped out as quickly and as ruthlessly as possible. To the employer it means loss of money in the way of incompetent, unfaithful and untrustworthy employees. He views narcotics in somewhat the same light as the law enforcement officer.

Obviously then, there are many times when conflicting thoughts arise concerning this subject. It is not the goal of the law enforcement officer to so hamstring the use of narcotics as to prohibit their use, or to place such an administrative burden on the medical profession as to amount to prohibiting their use, but rather to insure that proper medical drugs are forced into and remain in purely medical channels.

A defense counsel may seize on this situation to confuse and bewilder. The medical profession may say that an occasional use of a stimulant is good for a person resulting in greater efficiency. The law enforcement officer says that unauthorized taking of drugs may lead to a more vicious drug and eventual addition.

Where do we draw the line of beneficial administration and illegal use? If a narcotic or non-narcotic dangerous drug is not prescribed by a physician and is obtained through other than medical channels or by illegal means, then the use of such drugs and their possession should be considered illegal. The possession of instruments for the administration of narcotic drugs also should be illegal, as drugs to be administered intramuscularly, intravenously, or subcutaneously are properly administered by the medical department.

Drug addiction is a state of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and to society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug either natural or synthetic, resulting in an overpowering desire or need to continue taking the drug and to abtain it by any means. Included also is the tendency to increase the dose, and the individual has a psychic and sometimes a physical dependence on the effects of the drug.

The term "addict" means any person who habitually uses any habit-forming narcotic drug so as to endanger public morals, health, safety or welfare or who has been so far addicted to the use of such habit-forming narcotic drugs as to have lost the power of self-control with references to his addiction.

OPIUM AND OPIUM DERIVATES

Opium is the sun-dried latex of the opium poppy. It is produced in many tropical and sub-tropical countries, but only on a large scale in India, China, Iran, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Soviet Russia and Turkey. For use in medicine, opium is dried, powdered and standardized to a definite content of morphine usually about ten percent. A blackish color usually indicates an inferior grade of opium. Opium usually is of reddish brown or of a deep fawn color. It is often soft in the interior of the mass. When dried and pulverized it appears as a yellowish brown powder which becomes adhesive on slight heating. It burns readily.

Morphine is the most important alkaloid of opium, although about twenty-five derivatives have been discovered, followed by codeine in importance. Morphine usually occurs as a white crystalline powedr and may be found adulterated with milk sugar or any other substance not visually detectable. Within a few seconds after an injection of morphine there is a flushing of the skin accompanied by a mild itching and tingling. The pupils of the eyes constrict and the mouth feels dry. As the drug takes hold the individual passes into a comfortable drowsy state. There is a feeling of warmth, general well-being, freedom from pain or discontent and relief of tension. Worries are forgotten and the imagination revels in pleasant fantasies. As addiction becomes more prononuced this feeling of euphoria fails to appear with the same amount of drug and requires increased dosage. Physical dependence also makes its appearance and becomes as necessary as food. Abrupt withdrawal of the drug in a fully addicted person results in the appearance of withdrawal symptonms. The eyes water, nose runs, and he will sneeze, yawn and perspire freely. The pupils of the eyes dilate, he loses appetite, his muscles quiver and tremble, and goose flesh appears over the exposed portions of his body. During the second or third day the symptoms become more intense. The breathing becomes rapid, marked restlessness and insomnia sets in, fever is present, the blood pressure goes up and the body aches all over. In more severe cases there is a marked loss of weight, vomiting and diarrhea, and death may occur.

HEROIN — This alkaloidal salt has been forbidden in the United States. Its action is somewhat like morphine from which it is derived. It is about four times as analgesic and as depressant to respiration as morphine, and its effects occur more rapidly. The tendency to addiction is greater. The heroin addict is difficult to treat and serious personality disorders are common. The narcotic effect is about the same as that of morphine.

COCAINE — This alkaloid is obtained

from the leaves of the coca plant. The total alkaloidal content of the leaves is between 0.5 and 2.5 percent. The main sources of the coca are Bolivia and Java. Cocaine appears as colorless or white crystals, or as a white crystalline powder. Systemically it is a stimulant to all parts of the nervous system including the brain, the spinal cord and the medula. Its effects on the brain are similar to that produced by caffeine; in overdoses, delirium, and convulsion. Cocaine is little used internally in modern therapy because of its toxicity and ease of addiction. Its most important medical use is as a local application to mucous membranes, either for the purpose of contracting the blood vessels or of lessening sensation. The cocaine habit is not only one of the most seductive, but also one of the most rapidly injurious and difficult of eradication of all drug habits. The characteristic symptoms are changes in the mental and moral qualities, especially characterized by alternate periods of exaltation and depression, hallucinations and paranoid delusions, loss of appetite and weight, peculiar pallor of the skin, insomnia and general failure of health.

MARIHUANA — The active principle of marihuana is contained in the resins of the hemp plant, especially in the flowering tops of the female. The drug may be taken by mouth in the form of tea or in solid cakes of the concentrated resins: the preferred method, especially in the Western Hemisphere, is by inhaling the smoke from cigarettes. Bhang is the selected, dried larger leaves and young twigs. Ganjah is the tops of cultivated female plants, cut directly after flowering, and formed into round or flat bundles from two (2) to four (4) feet long by three (3) inches in diameter. Resins separated from the plants is the hashish of the Arabs. There is considerable controversy about the effects of marihuana. In general, investigators in the United States are inclined to minimize the importance of smoking marihuana, speaking of it as a relative innocuous vice. The vast majority of smokers become mildly intoxicated without the staggering gate or incoordination observed in alcoholics. The user appears to have a good time, giggles or laughs uproariously, and experiences of peculiar distortion of the sense of time and space so that minutes seem like hours and objects look smaller or larger than ordinary. Like alcohol, marihuana releases inhibitions which may account for the commission of crimes or the development of mental disturbances in certain predisposed individuals.

On the other hand many scientific investigators are fully convinced that the use of marihuana is an evil practice dangerous to the individual as well as society. At least it deprives the individual of good judgment leading him to commit various anti-social acts. At the worst it drives him to brutal assault, murder and eventual insanity. Actually these differences of opinion are purely academic. There is full agreement that the use of marihuana is not to be condoned if for no other reason than its propensity to lead its victims into more serious types of addiction. It is usually an introductory-step to heroin or morphine.

BARBITURATES — Barbital was the first of the now extensive series of synthetic hypnotic drugs to be derived from barbituric acid. It occurs as colorless or white crystals or as a white, crystalline powder. The dominant physiological action of barbital is depression of the intellectual functions and the production of sleep. Although barbital is an agent of great power for good when used properly, it is equally capable of great harm when used improperly. Convulsive seizures may follow the sudden withdrawal of barbiturates from certain individuals. Prolonged use may cause pathological alteration of the cerebral structure, and habitual use may lead to paranoid states.

BENZEDRINE — Many various drugs have been synthesized to form the amphetamine compounds commonly known by the trade name Benzedrine. Amphetamine is a colorless liquid having a slight characteristic odor and acrid taste. It is used in inhalers to apply the vapor to the nasal mucosa, thus causing shrinkage of the swollen and congested nasal passages in head colds, sinusitis and hay fever. The ease of use leads to excessive dosage and may cause excessive dryness and may aggravate instead of reduce the swelling and congestion. In sufficient quantity it causes a marked rise in blood pressure. It is used to avoid sleepiness and keep a person going. The wide-spread use to overcome depression, the result of fatigue or alcoholism is to be greatly deprecated for three reasons: (a) The tendency toward habit formation. (b) The almost certain rise in blood pressure. (c) The fact that under some circumstance it may produce dangerous circulatory collapse. Due to its ability to overcome fatigue and create a feeling of well being death may occur from complete exhaustion.

PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

By CAPT. MARK A. SMITH
MPL & R AFFE 8TH ARMY

Several years ago I had the pleasure of hearing the eminent Dr. Lemoyne Snyder, legal-medical expert, lecture on the preservation and handling of evidence. After the lecture was over, one of the students was overheard grousing because, as he put it, "the lecture was so elementary that any rookie patrolman should have had sense enough to do those things."

This lecture was delivered before I had the opportunity to regularly observe the arrival of physical evidence at a police laboratory.

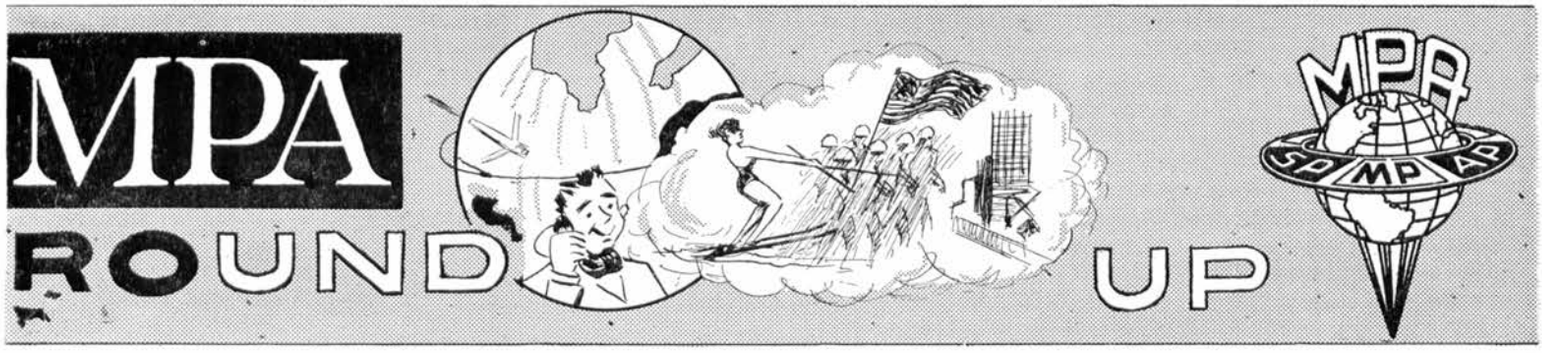
Before going further, it should be emphasized that the majority of the evidence received is well marked, well preserved and expertly packaged for shipment. Therefore, this article is written only for those who have failed to read FM 19-20 or have not reviewed it for some time.

CONTAMINATION is a common problem. For example, an investigator confiscates a partial package of cigarettes believed to contain marihuana from a prisoner at the stockade. From another prisoner, he confiscates five cigarettes suspected of containing the same weed. The exhibits are then wrapped in one and the same envelope and forwarded to the laboratory with a query as to whether they contain marihuana. In transit, the tobacco from exhibitts, sifts out of the tubes and intermingles. Obviously then, if the exhibits do contain "hay", their value as evidence is lost. Pills are another example in which poor handling with its resultant contamination is often displayed. An investigator seizes pink pills, red pills, orange pills with round holes in them and round pills with square holes; places them all together in an envelope and requests determination as to their content. The laboratory technician's first impulse upon receiving such a conglomeration is to self administer one of the pills orally in the hope that it contains aspirin.

"WRAP EACH ITEM OF EVIDENCE SO THAT IT REMAINS AN ENTITY UNTO ITSELF." Mark the envelope or pill box so that it can be easily recognized the next time an alert defense counsel presents it for identification at a courts-martial.

MARKING OF EVIDENCE. This brings us to the next point in my critique. The laboratory examiner often wonders if

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JAPANESE FATHER'S THANKS

On 30 September 1955, as Yoko Sasa, a 17 year old Japanese Student attending the Sendai Second Girls High School, daughter of Chief Librarian, Hisashi Sasa, Miyagi Prefectural Library, lay unconscious after being hit by a truck, two alert Military Policemen, Sgt. Joe D. Bailey and Pfc. Paul England both members of the 545th Military Police Company, 1st Calvary Division discovered her and sped her to the Hospital. Yoko Sasa is recovering from skull fractures she suffered in the accident.

Hisashi Sasa, the Japanese girl's father, was so grateful to the two Military Policemen, that he paid a visit to Col. De Cristoforo, Provost Marshal, Northern Command, and expressed his sincere gratitude for the kind efforts of the two Military Policemen which saved his daughter's life. The girl's Father also presented the two Military Policemen with gifts of the famous Sendia Japanese Lacquerware.

This news item appeared in the Japanese Newspapers which came as a surprise to Sgt. Bailey and Pfc. England.

These Military Policemen are said to have shown all around efficiency and superiority in all of their duties; a "Must" in the "First Team's Finest." Sgt. Bailey and Pfc. England have received commendations from Major General E. G. McGaw, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division., Lt. Col. W. H. deCristoforo, Provost Marshal, Northern Command, and 1st Lt. H. K. Russell, Commanding Officer of the 545th Military Police Company.



—— MPJ ——

FLYING MPs

On July 1955, upon arrival of the 508th Abn RCT (Red Devils) at Camp Chickamauga, Beppu City, Kyushu, Japan, a Military Police Platoon was formed. Personnel were chosen carefully and had to meet very high standards set forth by the Provost Marshal. Each man had to be a high school graduate or its equivalent, have an AGCT Score of 110 or higher, and must have no previous court martial or civil police record. The men chosen were trained by "Old Timers" of the Military Police Corps and a person need only to observe them performing their various duties to realize that they are of the best.

The area of responsibility for the 508th Military Police Platoon includes Beppu and Oita cities. A detachment from 508th Military Police is at Camp Wood where a part of the 508th Abn RCT is also stationed. Their area of responsibility includes Kumamoto City. In all, the area covers approximately 360 square miles.

The Provost Marshal of the Airborne Red Devils is Capt. Willard J. Hardy, who is responsible for both Camps and their respective areas. Capt. Hardy hails from Ringwood, N. J. He has served in the European Theatre and Korea and has been awarded seventeen decorations. They include the DSC, BSM, Purple Heart with an Oak Leaf Cluster, Commendation Ribbon W/M Pen and the Combat Infantryman Badge with a second award.

Beppu City, the Headquarters for the 508th Airborn RCT is a hot spring resort, and 500,000 tourists visit here annually. The impression the tourists receives from observing the conduct and appearance of Military Personnel can well be detrimental to the objective of good will. It may well be noted that the conduct and appearance of the Military Police is of the highest standards.

The duties of an Airborne Military Police unit are numerous and of great importance to the success of any Airborne operation. An example of this is that when a trooper hits the silk during maneuvers the Military Police are also part of the show setting up traffic control points, P. W. enclosures and assisting the medics in evacuating the injured and various other assignments that may arise.

The nerve center of the Military Police

is the same as any other police organization, the Desk Sergeant; who must make instantaneous decisions regarding any emergency that arises.

All incidents are logged by the Desk Sergeant who decides who should be notified regarding different incidents such as the Provost Marshal, Military Police Criminal Investigation, Military Police Investigation, or Registration Section.

Since the arrival of the Red Devils in Japan, approximately twenty (20) cases a month have been investigated by the MPCI and MPIS who have eight (8) investigators in the aforementioned sections. The nature of the cases investigated are: Homicides, Suicides, Narotics, Arson, Assaults, Larceny, Black-Marketing, Frauds, Forgery, Traffic Accidents, Fatalities, and Burglaries.

Since July 1955, a total of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) worth of contraband and Private property have been recovered.

Close liaison with the local and prefectural police authorities is maintained A Sub-station is located at the waterfront police box, together with the Japanese Police. All incidents are investigated on the spot instantly by both the Military and Japanese authorities. In this way both parties concerned are insured of receiving a fair and just treatment. In instances where the Japanese Police exercise jurisdiction, full cooperation is extended by this office and at the same time a joint investigation is conducted to determine the facts surrounding the incident. As of this writing one (1) case is pending by the Japanese Courts. All other cases have been settled without court action.

Among the many other duties of the Military Police is the manning of the Post Detention Facility. This facility is capable of holding fifty (50) prisoners.

At an inspection of the Military Police conducted recently by Brigadier General Ralph W. Zwicker, CQ. SWC, this unit was praised very highly and regarded as one of the finest within the command.



HER THREE ANGELS—Little Miss Bunnette Haunani Brown, the youngest member of the famed Haili Choir from the Big Island of Hawaii, chats with three members of the 25th Military Police Company while waiting to go on stage at the Schofield Barracks Post Bowl. Bunnette and the other members of the Choir entertained during the 25th Division's 14th birthday celebration at Schofield Barracks. Enjoying the talk are left to right: Pfc. Arthur J. Winters, and Pvts. Richard W. Fincham and Franklin D. King.

MPJ

"FIGHTIN' KID BILLIE"



Taking a cue form the 69th Infantry Division and its Burro mascot—Bazooka—the 716th MP Bn. has brought mascots down to battalion level with the acquisition of a six month old purebred goat dubbed "Kid Billie."

It all seemed to have started when personnel in the battalion decided it was about time they had their own mascot, especially for sporting events.

Donations from the officers and top three-graders raised more than $25 and the battalion sent a delegation into the neighborhood area to purchase its mascot. The group stopped at a private goat farm in New Egypt, New Jersey. Sure enough, there was playful Billie greeting them with a hearty laugh and a loud Ba-a-a-a.

Billie was purchased for six dollars, the feed bought, and delivery was immediate. It was a triumphant procession that returned to the area that night. The whole battalion was on hand to greet the new "recruit." Immediately, a robe was made for Kid Billie, and the new sovereign commenced his reign.

Being a rather benevolent sovereign, Kid Billie immeriately started performing the functions expected of him. Every sporting event in which the 716th participates finds Kid Billie on the sidelines giving out with the loud razz, ba-a-a-a or sagely wagging his head when a good play is made. Sometimes, he becomes so engrossed in the game that he lowers his head and starts for the field, only to be checked in the nick of time by his attentive aides.

Hungry Billie, who is staked out to

(Continued on page 19)



1ST TRAINEES

Training started lately for 37 six-month reservists at the Military Police Training Center, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Later this winter it is expected that three companies of reservists will be undergoing training. Planning has started for setting up a separate training battalion for reservist training at the Military Police Training Center.

The 37 trainees already taking training arrived at Camp Gordon recently from army posts all over the country, including Fort Knox, Kentucky, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and Fort Ord, California.. These trainees have completed the first eight weeks of their three-phase training program and are now undergoing the second phase, known as Advanced Individual Training.

During this phase they receive the same training that is given to draftees and other enlisted men preparing to enter the Military Police Corps.

This training includes a total of 149 hours of training on Military Police subjects. Thirty-two hours of this instruction is get aside for Traffic Control, 24 hours is devoted to Handling Military Prisoners, and 18 hours of instruction is given on Procedures for Handling Incidents.

In addition trainees receive 24 hours of training on the .45 Caliber Pistol, the basic Military Police weapon, and they also are trained to handle the .45 Caliber sub machine gun and the riot-type shotgun, used by Military. Police in riot control and in the guarding of prisoners.

Forty-seven hours of training is given on such combat skills as squad tactical training, defense against guerilla operations, and map reading.

Trainees also receive instruction in such Military Police subjects as Military Law, Narotics, Town, Station and Train Patroling, and Civil and Military Disturbances.

Much of the training in the second phase of the reservists' three-phase training program is classroom work, but the third and final phase, known as Unit Training, will consist of approximately 75 percent practical exercises conducted in the field. A large percentage of this practical training will take place at night.



The first reservist to be served on the mess hall of Co. F, Military Police Training Center, Camp Gordon, Ga., is Pvt. Ronald D. Grahn as Pfc. Frank J. Fernandez loads up his tray. Looking on is Capt. Ray G. Robison, Commanding Officer (left), and Maj. Thomas W. Leon of Food Service. What was on the menu for the first meal? C-rations.

The objective of this six-week Unit Training is: "To train individuals to work together as a team under leadership at squad, section, platoon, and company level."

An additional objective of this training is to assure that trainees will become proficient in employing their weapons, vehicles, and equipment under all circumstances. After taking this training, reservists are expected to be able to "live and survive in the field under combat conditions and to develop efficiency in the performance of Military Police duties."

As part of this training, 159 hours will be devoted to Military Police subjects, most of which the reservists will already have become familiar with during the second phase of their training.

The Unit Training is of a more advanced nature, however. For example instead of having classes on traffic control, as was the case in their second phase of training, reservists in their Unit Training phase will actually undergo a field exercise in which a platoon will set up a combat traffic control point, provide traffic escorts, conduct road traffic patrols, and set up a communications system for defile control.

320TH MP BATTALION

Establishing another "first" in New England and possibly in the conutry, the 320th MP BN (USAR), Taunton, Mass., has enlisted a full squad of ten men for six months immediate active duty training under the new Reserve Forces Act of 1955. The 320th MP Bn is alsi reputed to be the largest reserve Bn in the country with a present strength of 270 officers and enlisted men.

To leave for Fort Knox, Kentucky on 8 January 1956, for their initial 8 week training, are the following MP 17-18-½ year old resevrists: Pvts. Robert T. Crook, James A. Bergeron, Robert H. Harris, Roy A. Wentzell, Michael A. Pesce, Jr. James H. Roach, Terrol G. Lane, Jerry Pina Silva, Joseph Cyr and John A. Dorothy.

Upon completion of the 8 weeks basic training at Fort Knox, it is anticipated the fledgling military policemen will be transferred to Camp Gordon for advanced MP and unit training. ,

The 8 year military obligation with 6 months active duty training an implementation of the new Reserve Forces Act of 1955, offers permanent deferment from the 2 year draft and is available to all yonug men between the ages of 17-18½. Those who are still in high school may join a reserve unit immediately but do not have to begin their 6 months training until graduated.

When they return from the 6 months tour, 8 year obligants are required to attend weekly training assemblies and summer field training for the remainder of their eight year obligations.

The 320th MP Bn, under the command of Lt. Colonel Stephen D. Martin, has now enlisted a total of fourteen men for the 6 months "immediate AD Training" since inception of the new law. This is tops for a reserve MP battalion as far as we know. If not, we will be happy to know other units are pushing the new reserve program. After all the thing we're basically interested in is building a large, well trained reserve.

—— MPJ ——

EXTENSION COURSE BENEFITS

Regardless of whether a student is commissioned or enlisted in the Regular Army, the USAR or the National Guard, extension course study provides accurate, current knowledge useful in his present or present or prospective duties, helpful in gaining promotion to better assignments and valuable in adding accomplishment credits to his military record.

Records show that one of the best ways for military police enlisted men seeking a promotion to prepare themselves for the questions of a promotion board is to complete the 10 series of The Provost Marshal General School extension courses.

Enlisted men can in most cases satisfy the minimum educational requirements for a commission as a second lieutenant by completing this same series.

Members of the USAR can earn one point for retention or retirement credit for each three credit hours of work satisfactorily completed. Students who have not active duty for several years can be brought up to date on current doctrine, technique, and equipment by extension course work.

Certificates of series completions were issued the past month to 21 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General School, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

1st Lt. Robert G. McCredie, USAR, Orlando, Florida and 1st Lt. Frank C. Sidella, 3341st AU, Camp Gordon, Georgia completed the 30 series.

WOJG George W. Harer, USAR, NY, NY completed the 20 series.

The following students completed the Special Series Criminal Iinvestigation: M/Sgt. Raul M. Pinedo, Texas Mil Dist, Austin, Texas; SFC Alfonsa C. Carter, 7809 AU, %PM, NY and Sp-2 Wallace R. Evans, 10th Inf Regt, %PM, NY.

The 10 series graduates were: M/Sgt. Robert J. Thompson, 4th MP Det (CI) Ft. Myer, Va.; M/Spec. Richard J. Crosman, 3360th SU, Birmingham, Ala.; SFC's Glenn B. Ashley, 3310th SU, Chattanooga, Tenn., Bruno Castengua, 526th MP Co (Sv) Ft. George G. Meade, Md., Frank M. Endres, USAR, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Robert E. Pursel, 8017th AU, %PM, San Francisco; Sgt's Edward J. Ryan, 3461 SU Cp Rucker, Ala., Thomas J. Ritchie, USAR, LI, N. Y., Daniel G. Merlin, Jr., 515th MP Co, Ft. Lee, John J. Groh, NG Waukesha, Wisconsin, David C. Harris, 709th MP Bn, %PM, N. Y. and Charlie Starnes, USAR, North Augusta, S. C.

Also Cpl's John L. Leppla, USAR, Minneapolis, Minn., Kenneth F. McIntosh, NG, Memphis, Tennessee and William R. Harmer, USAR, Excelsior, Minnesota.

—— MPJ ——

MP RESERVES AT BOYS TOWN

"Boys Town's Own," the 353rd Military Police Company, United States Army Reserve, was officially activated at an impressive ceremony at Boys Town on 11 December 1955.

The 353rd Military Police Company is the first reserve unit to be organized at Boys Town. With the exception of officers and non-commissioned officers, the unit is coposed of Boys Towners exclusively. Although, the company presently consists of fifty seniors, the strength will be increased early next year with the addition of boys in their junior year of high school.

Major General Williams H. Nutter, Deputy Commanding General Fifth Army, delivered the opening address and presented the unit guidon to First Lieutenant Alfred D. Pattavina, Jr., the company commander.

Other principal speakers were: Right Reverend Monsignor Nichols H. Wegner, Director of Boys Town; Major General William H. Maglin, The Provost Marshal General; Major General Phillip D. Ginder, Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Reserve Affairs; and the Honorable Roman L. Hruska, United States Senate.

Guests included Mr. Harry S. Byrne, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army; Brigadier General William E. Potter Division Engineer Missouri Division; Colonel John R. Dey, Chief, Nebraska Military District; Colonel Hans W. Helm, Senior Army Advisor, Army Reserve in Nebraska; Colonel Minor K. Wilson, Provost Marshal Fifth Army; and Mr. Harold D. LeMar, Chairman of the Armed Forces Committee of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

—— MPJ ——

PRESERVATION

(Continued from page eight)

there are but two classes of investigators assigned to MPCI, ONI and OSI; those who own a diamond point scratcher or the "have-nots." "Ask the man who owns one." The chances are good that he scratch marks his initials on every item that isn't moving. Cartridge cases and bullets are his favorite objects. At the very moment when a firearms examiner believes that he is about to line up a suspect bullet with a known standard he glances through the eye piece and discovers our "friend's" initials on the lands and grooves. On cartridge cases, "the scratcher" seems to prefer the area around the primer. Needless to say, so does the firearms examiner for it is there that he often finds the best points of identification, and they are quite satisfactory without the addition of initials.

The "have-nots" have been mentioned. They are the people who apparently own no marker, since they fail to mark exhibits or containers. This may lead to difficulty in court when an investigator is handed, four identical objects and is asked to state where, and under what circumstances, the objects were initially obtained.

The correct marking of evidence is covered by a series of excellent Technical Bulletins, many having entire sections devoted to the handling and preservation of evidence.

There are several general rules which might serve to embrace this particular art which are submitted for your consideration:

a. Items bearing individual charac-

teristics such as bullets, cartridge cases, fingerprints, etc. should be initialed on smooth areas only.

b. Items minute in size and impractical to mark, such as drugs, etc. and on which marking might detract from the evidentiary value (certain documents), place in a container and seal, then mark the container by writing the inventory on the outside and initial.

Inadequate or insufficient handwriting exemplars are the next point of discussion. There appears to be a common but erroneous impression that once an individual is apprehended in a "questioned document case" previous writings made by him are "off limits" to the investigator. This must be a common belief for document examiners frequently state that they have insufficient writing to arrive at a positive finding. A telephone call to the investigator usually elicits this reply, "Captain, the man declines to render samples."

A subject cannot be required to render samples—on this we are all in agreement. By the same token, a search of the library, supply records, locker club and other records may reveal sample sof his printing and handwriting. Such samples have nothing to do with "Self Incrimination" and may assist the examiner in arriving at a definite conclusion. While discussing document examination, keep in mind the typewriter repairman. He's the fellow who came into the office two or three days after the document in question was typed, proceeded to repair the typewriter, and may have installed some new keys during the process. This of course is good supply economy but has been known to cause document examiners, insomnia, falling arches, etc. The moral of the story is—always check with a responsible person to determine whether the typewriter from which you are obtaining samples has recently been repaired. By all means, note such information on your request for laboratory examination, and in addition, obtain samples of the typewriting made by the machine prior to repair.

As you will note, this article is written to focus attention on some of the most common errors made in the preservation and handling of evidence—it brings us to the final point. Individuals who made the errors enumerated above had one virtue which cannot be overlooked—"They Submitted Evidence To The Laboratory For Examination."

In spite of their errors, those persons are to be congratulated for they are far superior to the "deducer" or "elementary my Dear Watson chap," who hasn't submitted an exhibit to the laboratory for examination since the hey-day of Bertillon.

NEW COMMANDING OFFICER



Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland, the US Army, Europe Provost Marshal for the past three years, has been named Commanding General, the Provost Marshal General Center, and Commandant, the Provost Marshal General School, Camp Gordon. General Holland will leave Europe in late January for his new assignment.

While in Europe, General Holland had the opportunity to see the fulfillment of one of his innovations made during World War II in the South Pacific, where he served as Provost Marshal of the command and as chief of the civil police in Manilia, PI. During his service there, General Holland established the Army's first crime lab.

General Holland became well known among police officials of all West European nations during his stay in USAREUR. He attended the General Assemblies of the International Criminal Police in Rome and Istanbul, and was able to meet officially and socially with the police authorities of other countries.

"Military policemen in Europe can be proud that they are carrying on a fine tradition," the general stated. "I have long referred to MPs as 'Ambassadors with Brassards,' and these men are doing well in carrying on this title."

"It has been an exceptional pleasure to work with police officials of Germany and France. Through our inter-change of information and social contacts, we have welded a pattern of mutual admiration and respect," the general said.

A 1927 graduate of the US Military Academy at West Point, General Holland is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

PROGRESS (Continued from page nine)

In these exercises at LeVerden, near Bordeaux, France, supply items of all categories were unloaded—without benefit of port or dock facilities—from ship to waiting amphibous craft. They then were transported to the beaches, unloaded again, and shipped by truck or rail to depots throughout France and Germany.

In conjunction with NODEX, which enables the Army to supply itself without benefit of port facilities, the famous Red Ball Express of World War II was re-born. This time the Red Ball was even bigger as 12-ton trailer-loads were hauled from French beaches more than 600 miles to storage points.

Gains were noted in the training fields, with all tactical units participating in operations at the major training areas oa Baumholder and Grafenwohr.

The year's big field exercise was Cordon Bleu, a NATO maneuver involving 100,000 American, French and British soldiers and airmen. The maneuver poined up the important role of atomic weapons—but confirmed that even in this atomic age, the infantryman, the tanker and the artilleryman are here to stay.

Less extensive command post exercises were held throughout the year as were small unit training operations. Realism keynoted all of them.

The Army's athletic programs—supported by non-appropriated funds—played an important part in maintaining high morale. More than 75,000 organized contests were held in such sports as baseball, football and softball. Total attendance at these events was 3,039,345 There were 8,267 separate athletic teams involved in the official sports programs and 139,875 participants. Rod and gun activities involved about 12,000 soldiers while thousands more took to bowling, skiing, soccer, volley ball and track and field meets.

Individual marksmanship was stressed on Army firing ranges, and the Army's top firers won International Prix General LeClere trophy for the third straight year. It was the second successive win for the 19-man team of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry Regiment, Fifth Infantry Division. They beat Great Britain, The Netherlands, Denmark, France, Belgium and Luxembourg in rifle, light machinegun and pistol competition.

In virtually every field of endeavor, 1955 was a banner year for soldiers of the U. S. Army in Europe.

DB HONOR PLATOON

By CAPT. EDWARD L. COVAK, MPC,
Custody and Rehabilitation Div.,
PM Section, Fifth Army

Hey Joe, how would you like to be locked up in a stockade and have the key thrown away? To know that you are doomed to serve your maximum sentence without a hope of return to duty before the full expiration would be like watching someone beating upon a dead body and knowing it was yours, wouldn't it?

Three years ago Fifth Army pioneered a prisoner rehabilitation program, "The Honor Platoon System," for training selected prisoners. Its objective is to rehabilitate prisoners and return them to duty in the shortest practicable time. It is based on the theory that hard training will ultimately produce a better soldier for the Army than hard labor.

This training is presently being conducted at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and Fort Carson, Colo., and will soon be instituted at Fort Riley, Kan. The Fifth Army Protective Services program provides that installations having too few eligible prisoners to operate their own Honor Platoon (an infantry rifle squad or more) will send their eligible prisoners to one of these three stations for such training.

The confinmente officer nominates prisoners for assignment to the Honor Platoon. At one installation, final selections are made by a Screening Board consisting of the Provost Marshal, the Judge Advocate and the G-3. To qualify for this training, a prisoner must complette a minimum of two weeks confinement and exhibit a desire for rehabilitation and restoration to duty. Even prisoners with punitive type discharges pending may be admitted to Honor Platoons providing their discharges have not been executed. Thus, all deserving prisoners are given an opportunity to earn their way back to honorable status through successful completion of Honor Platoon training. Suspended punitive type discharges are remitted when prisoners have demonstrated their fitness for restoration.

Training, housing and messing facilities are located outside the stockade enclosure and are physically separate from similar facilities for other prisoners. A cadre of one officer and four or more non-commissioned officers provide leadership and most of the instruction. Prisoners who possess leadership qualities are assigned within platoons as leaders and frequently instruct in basic subjects. Training consists of a 300-hour, six weeks course in branch immaterial subjects, including overnight field problems, range firing, character development, citizenship, leadership, self-reliance, soldierly bearing, initiative and self-discipline.

The fruitful results of this program have impressed officials and commanders from company to Department of the Army levels. Official visitors, NCO academy students, reservists in summer training and basic trainees include in their itineraries or schedules a visit to the Honor Platoon facilities. Invaribly, their reactions to appearance of uniforms and equipment, discipline, housekeeping and training find expression in such terms as "outstanding," "superior," "unbelievable."

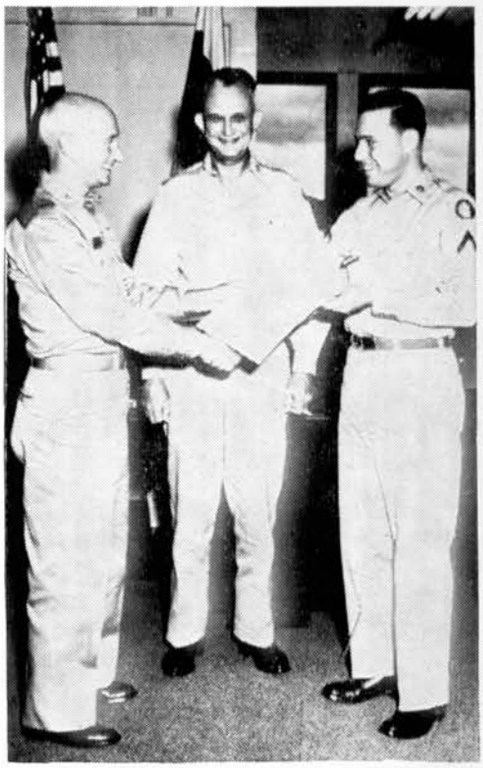
For the members of these Honor Platoons, incentives are authorized such as withdrawal of personal funds in amount of 75c for movies and visits to service clubs and libraries on post after normal duty hours and until curfew at 2200 hours. This off-time recreation is extended on Sundays and national holidays from 1300 to 1700 hours, or as otherwise directed by installation commanders. Trainee platoon quarters have day rooms equipped with radio and television sets and are plentifully supplied with magazines books and stationery for correspondence. Furniture is provided by the posts. The daily routine of a trainee is similar to that of a soldier in basic training, except that there is little or no contact with other post personnel because of the rigid training schedule. Early or late mess call depend upon the training schedules; meals are served separately from other troops either in separate mess halls or at different times.

The dress and work uniforms authorized are the same as those provided for a private with the exception that insignia of rank and decorations are not worn. Special markings that would identify the trainees as prisoners are not normally required; however, each trainee is required to adhere strictly to guardhouse or stockade rules and regulations. Privileges are extended only for honorable conduct and self-discipline achievements. Those who fail to measure up to set standards are released from the Honor Platoons to serve tthe balance of their sentences within the stockade.

With renewed emphasis being placed by the Army upon manpower conservation, the salvaging of youth in military service is a must if we are to achieve "maximum utilization of military manpower." We in Fifth Army are returning former prisoners to duty as better disciplined and well-trained soldiers in the shortest possible time.

How good are the end results? How lasting? Are the standards for graduates of the Honor Platoon actually achieved You may have many similar questions. Unfortunately, some of them may never be answered. However, here is one experience; of the total trained in Honor Platoons over a three-year period, 89 per cent of the successful graduates were returned to duty with subsequent good service; some 11 per cent slipped back and ultimately wound up again in the stockade; it's this 11 per cent we're trying to lick now. A solution has not yet been found; perhaps there is none. Undoubtedly, failure in selections is one of the big contributing factors. Still it would appear better to err on the calculated risk side than to restrict admission to Honor Platoon training. We intend to keep trying.

—— MPJ ——



At Fort Amador, Canal Zone, Pfc. Jordon A. Metzger, Hq. Co., 23d Inf. Div., was presented with the official document which commissioned him a 2d Lt., MPC., USAR. Making the presentation is Col. Joseph R. Walton, Provost Marshal U. S. Army Caribbean while looking on is the Post Commander of Ft. Amador, Col. Lunsford C. Pittman. Pfc. Metzger, a native of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., who has received a law degree from N. Y. University has been admitted to the Bar of New York State and the Canal Zone. He is assigned duties as a law clerk in the Post Commanders' Office.

THAILAND VISITOR

By PIO, TPMGC

The Provost Marshal General Center and the Provost Marshal General School were recently visited by Brigadier General Phachirn Ninibutr, Chief Signal Officer, Thailand Army. While on a tour of Camp Gordon's Signal Corps installations, the Thai General also was familiarized with "The Home of the Military Police Corps." The General was welcomed to PMGS by Colonel Thomas F. Lancer, Commanding Officer of the Center.

Escorting General Phachirn was Captain Peter T. Barrett, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army. The General was also accompanied by Colonel Shukiat Suraphibul, Division Chief of Operation, Thailand Army, who recently graduated from the Criminal Investigation Officer Supervision Course at the Provost Marshal General School. Presently, Colonel Shukiat is participating in observer training at the Provost Marshal General Center.

After leaving the PMGC Commander's Office, The Thai General and his party proceeded to Provost Marshal General School area, where they were greeted by Colonel Earl L. Edwards, Assistant Commandant of the School. Col. Edwards then guided General Pachirn on a tour of the facilities of the PMG School.

The itinerary included dropping in on two classes being conducted at the time —the Officer Advanced Class and the Industrial Security Class. Captain Hugo Sanford the instructor of the class in industrial security, explained the model of a typical city used to clarify instruction on Military Police tactics such as breaking up riots and controlling traffic flow. Colonel Edwards explained the operation and function of the model city to the interested General.

The tour was culminated by a brief sojourn to the Provost Marshal General School library which houses a plaque bestowed on the school by Thailand. In April of 1955 General Phao Sriyanonda, Police General of Thailand presented an ornate plaque to the Provost Marshal General's School, in appreciation for the considerate treatment which had been accorded to the numerous Thai Army Officers who had attended the various Military Police courses at the School. General Phachirn clarified the meaning of the various symbols and the script on the plaque.

General Phachirn explained that the sword and shield together on the plaque was the insignia of the Department of Police in Thailand. Below the shield was an inscription to the PMG School. The small symbol at the top of the plaque was described as the royal symbol of King Rama the Fifth, the "Abraham Lincoln of Thailand," during whose reign the Department of Police was organized.



CAMP GORDON, GA.—Capt. Hugo Sanford, left instructor of Industrial Security Class at The Provost Marshal General's School, explains industrial security display to visiting Trailand Army Brig. Gen. Phachirn Ninibutr, second from right, while Col. Earl L. Edwards, right, Assistant Commandant of the School looks on.Col. Shukiat Suraphibul, second from left, Division Chief of Operations, Thailand Army Officer in attendance at observer training with PMGC, accompanied General Phachirn on his tour of school facilities.



An added bonus in the form of promotion from Sp-2 to Sp-1 was given Arthur D. Boatner, a member of the 13th Military Police Detachment (CI), to the regular reennlistment bonus he received when he re-upped at Munich, Germany, last month. Following the administering of the oath of enlistment to Specialist Boatner, Capt. Anthony R. Lentini, Detachment Commander, informed him that his promotion had been approved the previous afternoon.

—— MPJ ——

KID BILLIE

(Continued from page 13)

pasture at the end of a 50 foot rope, eats plenty of food. A quart of oats is prescribed for him daily plus whatever else the men in the battalion care to feed him. Every month Kid Billie rotates to a different company within the battalion. This gives him a chance to inspect and to lead the company on to bigger and better things; but, more important, it provides him with greener pastures that aren't quite as close cropped as the ones which he had just left. The whole battalion is anxiously holding its collective breath to see whether or not the grass in the companies already attacked by Billie will grow back in time for his next onslaught.

As can be seen by the picture accompanying this article, Kid Billie is comfortably housed in a private billet thoughtfully provided for him by Sfc. Huel Gravely of Headquarters Company.

An official ceremony is expected to be held shortly and orders will be issued proclaiming Kid Bille eligible for all courtesies befitting such high distinction, allowing him mess privileges in all grassed areas, giving him a place of honor at all athletic contests involving the 716th. allowing all butts, and permitting him to travel as he pleases.

This then, is the story of a rags-to-riches goat—Fightin' Kid Billie, unit mascot of the 716th MP Bn.

JOURNALETTERS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Journaletters, Page 19, of the Military Police Journal, October 1955, Column 2, submitted by Major L. B. Baynard, Jr., regarding difficulties encountered by Military Policemen concerning regulation Military Police brassard prescribed in AR 600-60-1.

I would like to offer the following suggestions for consideration:

a. A brassard of the type presently utilized by the Military Police Units stationed in USAREUR be issued to all Military Police Units. This brassard remains in place and maintains a neat appearance at all times in keeping with the high standards set by the Military Police Corps. A facsimile of this brassard is inclosed. A short piece of elastic is to be sewn on the inside of the flap to slip over the eapulette.

b. Suggest that this brassard be made from Scotchlite Reflective Fabric presently manufactured by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, 900 Fauquier Avenue, St. Paul 6, Minnesota. This material has the following advantages: (1) Provides positive identification and protection to the Military Policemen during day and night operations since it affords visibility at distances more than adequate to avoid accidents. (2) Withstands most cleaning materials and mild acids. (3) Resists severe weather conditions and moderate abrasions. (4) Exceeds durability of materials now used in regulation Military Police brassards. (5) Material is flexible, easy to handle and can be sewed like any other cloth.

The U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas has recenty purchased this type of material in sufficient amounts to manufacture arm bands now worn by prisoners working on night details. The use of this material has met with a great deal of success at this institution.

It is to be noted that the top flap will cover the required shoulder insignia. The shoulder insignia of Army, division, etc., may be sewn on the brassard.

The colors suggested are gold on green.

WILBUR R. RAVEN
Lt. Colonel, MPC



We trust, Colonel, that this will end the controversy of badge vs. brassard. The photograph of the current MP shows the type of brassard to which the colonel's letter refers and which is already in experimental use in the field. And just to show you that things do improve, we offer for comparison the 1898 edition of the same MP. This was



posed at then Camp Wheeler (almost on the site of present Camp Gordon) when the militia was being mobilized for Spanish imbroglio. The four leafed insignia on the breast is not a good luck charm nor is it the badge of the "Irish Brigade." That little gadget was the identfying mark of the Provost Guard.

Gentlemen:

Whoever wrote, "Enjoy Yourself—Its Later Than You Think," must have served in the MPs. From 1910, when I first found OD my favorite color, through 1st WW, 2nd WW, etc., up to 15 June 55, my record discloses considerable wasted time. On the latter date after delivering a Man Lecture (collecting the compasses—supply economy) I blacked out and found myself in Tokyo Army Hospital. It seems I left part of m heart back in that classroom — where it belonged. In various hospitals since repatriation to the States, finally discovered that finger polishing of boots is more efficient than the old lazy brush way. However, by the time my boots had a glass finish, the PE Board voted in favor of the taxpayers and retired me. On 31 Dec. 55, I will be officially — on the beach.

The Army way of life offers most for a gentleman and sportsman. By proper effort and appreciation of the many advantages, every MP can qualify for both ratings, provided he shifts into high and makes every moment count. Think it over,—"TIME IS SHORT." What a great job I could do if I could start again from 1910 — with the same outfits and assignments. You will all be grounded some day. GET ON THE BALL.

ARTHUR C. BECK
Major MPC Ret.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for renewal of my membership in the Association.

I wish to apologize for the tardiness in forwarding my renewal dues but you will admit that extenuating circumstances were present with my admission to the New York State Bar and Mrs. Fahn's presentation of Patti Lynn, both events happening at or about the same time.

Now that things are comparatively normal again I can look forward to future editions of the Journal. I am sure that I do not thand alone in looking to the Journal's editions for without its publication a vacuum would certainly exist in an MP's military education.

As soon as I get the baby's formula behind me I hope to contribute some articles. In the words of a great "fighting Captain" I know whose use of complimentary adjectives were rare but who did allow credit when the situation was nothing less than spectacular, "splendid job," would he cry. And that is what the Journal is doing, "splendid job".

Lester D. Fahn, 1st Lt.
MPC USAR, Brooklyn

Lieutenant, thank you for the lovely Valentine.

AWOL'S

(Continued from page eight)

those in the larger cities.

There is another aspect of our AWOL apprehension program which is worth mentioning. Upon apprehension and after being advised of his rights under Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, every AWOL is interrogated. His statement is reduced to writing on DA Form 19-24, just as in a regular MOCI case. We have a definite line of questiong we use on the AWOL, i. e., where has he been, why did he go AWOL, has he been working, did he intend to return, etc. This is a big assist to the Judge Advocate concerned, for it helps to establish how the AWOL should be charged. Often we are able to produce mitigating circumstances as well as incriminating evidence through these statements. Where possible, we verify, through other witnesses, important facts that these interrogations bring out. **More and more, Fifth Army AWOL investigations are taking the form of regular criminal investigations.** After all, why not? AWOL and desertion comprise one of the Army's most important problems when one considers that approximately 75 per cent of the prisoners in guardhouses and USDB's are there because of absence offenses.

Living History

The accompanying picture represents the kind of thing which the Journal should perpetuate. A little spot of history in the development and operation of the Corps in the field. The kind of history which helps build that much mistermed thing called esprit.

Far outrunning its original objectives following the Sicilian landings, the American First Division reached the geographical and political heart of the island and on D plus 11 (21 July, 1943) the picture was taken, at Enna the military capitol of Facism in Sicily.

Left to right in the photo the Americans are, then Colonel Kilroe, JA, Major Thomas F. Lancer, PM and Captain Ray Regan, Assistant PM all of the BIG RED ONE and the Italian is the political security officer for the Fascist Party and military governor of that region of central Sicily.



—— MPJ ——

MORE THOUGHTS ON STOCKADE

Critics of a confinement facility are usually at extreme poles. One faction sincerely believes that "You treat prisoners too easy," "You are operating a Country Club." At the opposite end "You are too stern and brutal."

These opposed thoughts, or ideas, result because confinement is, in itself, a paradox. Society's idea about confinement is that the individual has committed a crime, he must be punished. The penologist following accepted practices believes the man must be restored. Restoration and punishment certainly have two different meanings, or definitions. The prisoner is the victim, being caught between opposing theories.

The bulk of society fails to grasp the significance and full import of confinement and its impact on the individual. A convenient phrase to remember is "That individuals are confined AS punishment not FOR more punishment." Confinement is in itself punishment. Make no mistake, prisons do punish. The sentence, loss of liberty, and the stigma of the name prisoner, constitute all the punishment necessary.

Most of the everyday, ordinary actions of the individual are closed to the prisoner. The prisoner cannot turn an electric light on and off whenever he desires. Switches are secured and out of his reach. He cannot go to a movie of his choice or see a particular "TV" program. He may not have a cold soft drink, a soda, a malted milk, or a beer. The many common and ordinary things the free man takes for granted are not available to the prisoner. Isn't that punishment? His movements are restricted and controlled. The prisoner may not walk when and where he wants. While on the surface these limitations do not appear to be an undue hardship, place yourself in the position of a prisoner. These limitations continue on, week after week and month after month. In some instances they continue for years. Consequently it must be assumed that confinement is punishment.

Too long has the prison system been based on an illogical compromise. They have tried to punish and reform at the same time, with the same rules. Men to be returned to a particular segment of society, whether it be military or civilian, must be trained in an environment comparable to the segment in which we want him to adjust. If we want him to be a farmer, he is trained in agriculture. We certainly would not teach him to be a watch maker and then expect him to be a farmer, both successful and adjusted. Yet the system says; punish, punish, punish and return to me a model soldier. How can such a system, so diametrically opposed, be a success? Confinement in itself, never made a better soldier or a better citizen.

Plan an academic program for the prisoners. Within the framework of Special and Army Regulations this is authorized. A man may be schooled in the morning and worked in the afternoon, or visa versa. Classes should be conducted for illiterates and the non-English speaking prisoners. If a man can be afforded a basic education, he has little more confidence in himself and his ability to cope with everyday problems. It is not a very pleasant thought in today's industrial society to be uneducated. Man wants to improve and he is grateful when assisted. On the surface, the prisoner may appear listless and unresponsive, but he is generally interested in helping himself. A vigorous educational program will result in a better institution. Teachers may come from assigned personnel, many of whom have college degrees. These men can teach arithmetic and basic English, Current events are easily presented and worthwhile. There are many things a Stockade may do within its framework and without adding specialists. The results will be reflected in better discipline and control and, best of all, restoration to honorable duty status without defections.

Purposeful work programs can be planned and carried out which will provide the prisoner with a heretofore unpossessed skill. A man with a skill and with a basic education has confidence. We are trying to instill confidence in the passive dependent and the anti-social personality. We are trying to win him over to our normal way of doing and living. Work based on mental and objectionable tasks results in nothing. The prisoners performance of work is unsatisfactory and he is disgrunted. The spearing of a piece of paper, or picking up a sigarette butt certainly does not provide a man with an employable skill. Certainly, an amount of police and fatigue duties are necessary, but avoid aiming the entire work program at such duties.

Include a welfare program built around the Chapel, the American Red Cross, surgeons and dentists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers, psychiatrists, legal counsel, athletics, recreation, food prepared and served in accordance with existing directives, a library, prompt handling of mail, scheduled health and comfort issues and the availability of counselors. These agencies will form the structure on which you may build.

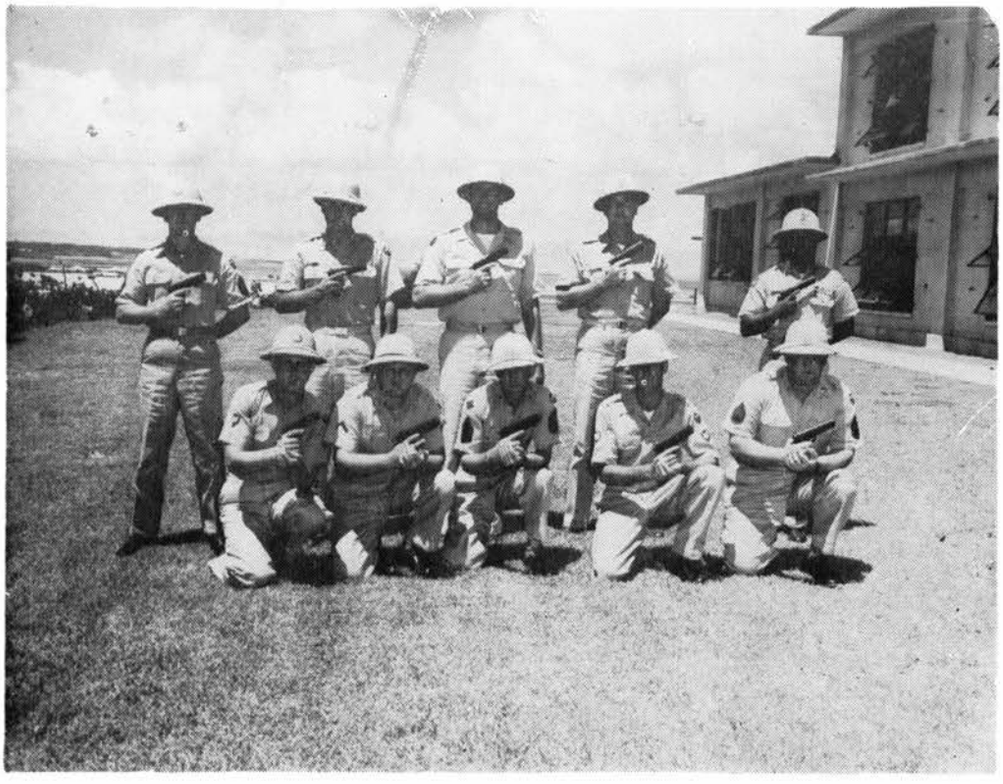
A confinement policy must be sound and sincere. A Confinement Officer can "sell" a sound policy and win over opposition.



BERLIN COMMAND SAFE DRIVERS — Lt. Col. Hammonds, left, the Command PM, presented awards to Sp-3 John Fisher, Chiefland, Fla.; Cpl. William Rogers, Breuardn, N. C.; Sp-3 Thomas Stiffler, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Pfc. Wallace Stovall, Atlanta, Ga.; and Sp-3 Clifford Vaught, Christensberg, Va.



INDIANHEAD GUNSLINGERS — The 2nd Div. MP's pistol team. Front, left to right, M. Sgt. Donald J. Donley, Major H. D. Neal, 2nd Lt. Lyle W. Hunt, Jr., M. Sgt. Chester Romas. Rear row: Sgt. Henry Singer, Pvt. Lester D. Dixson, Sgt. George Sellers, Sfc. Francis P. Broadhead, Sgt. Paul Keasley and Pvt. Howard Grice.



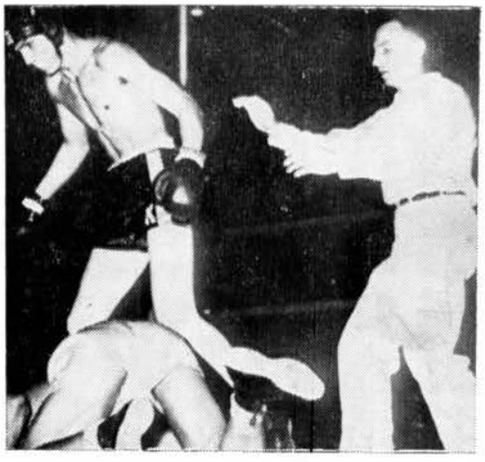
8118th Pistol champs at Ft. Buckner. Front row, left to right, Sp-3 Donald S. Kilpatrick, Pfc. Philip Lusky, Sgt. Kenneth Stewart, Sp-3 Charles Bosquet and Sgt. Richard McMahon. Second row: Sfc. Carl Franquet, 1st Lt. R. W. Lee, Lt. Col. Thomas F. Guidera, Capt. James A. Burnett (team captain) and Capt. Little D. Tackett.

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Kobbe (CZ), the 544th MP's Bob Thompson drops Artilleryman George Edwards for a full ten.



CHAMPS, the pistol team of the 515th MPs. Front, left to right are Capt. David Russell, Cpl. Richard Kopczak, Sgt. William Heismiller and Lt. James Smith. Standing, Capt. Richard Osborne, Sfc. Byron Akers, Lt. John Landers, Sgt. Richard Beam, Sfc. Horace Dunn and Pvt. Graham Bostwick.

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ERRATUM

This extract is from the article "Progress - Europe - 1955" and should be read after page 9 and before turning to page 20 for the conclusion of the article.

Wherry housing in the United States—was beginning to make more quarters available.

Additional storage and warehouse facilities were in constant demand in the Communications Zone. In 1955, 5,000,000 square feet of warehouse space was constructed.

Morale of soldiers in Com-Z was improved, due largely to better housing and an increase in recreational facilities.

Getting supplies to troops occupied attention of specialists on land and sea throughout the year as they conducted ODEX—Off-shore Cargo Discharge Exercises. Late in the year a new phase of the operation was dubbed NODEX.

—— MPJ ——

The active Army is aware of the importance of the civilian components and supports wholeheartedly the programs to strengthen and improve them. It insists, however, on getting a fair return in efficiency and combat readiness.

—GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR

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CHANGE AND IMPROVEMENT

Probably out of deference to the holiday season the list of personnel changes to be reported at this time is comparatively light. As published in Special Orders 243 (1955) though 13 (1956), they are:

PROMOTIONS

To Lieutenant Colonel
Charles F. Janes
Ernest F. Jansky
James O. Lewis
Roy M. McNeill

To Major
William A. Anderson
Raymond C. Carpenter

To Permanent Major (RA)
Harry B. Hambleton

CHANGE OF STATION
TO USAREUR

Capt. George E. Brewer
Capt. Bartholomew E. Feeney
Capt. Eric O. A. Miller, Jr.
Capt. Thurman S. Nuse
Capt. Orby Swanner
Capt. Eugene R. Tate
1st Lt. Allen R. Chapman
1st Lt. James W. Devitt
1st Lt. William J. England
1st Lt. Stanley H. Johnson
1st Lt. Casmir C. Krauza
1st Lt. Thomas G. Nicholson
1st Lt. Alfred B. Pursell
1st Lt. Leslie M. Rosen
1st Lt. Robert B. Ross
1st Lt. James D. Smith
1st Lt. William R. Sykes
2nd Lt. William J. Meehan

TO USARPAC

Capt. William C. Maglin
1st Lt. Matthew J. Mejasich

FROM GORDON

Col. Thomas F. Lancer to First Army
Lt. Col. Glenn A. Bradley to Fecom
Lt. Col. Merlin C. Kerns to Ft. Lewis
Lt. Col. James S. Killough to Redstone Arsenal
Capt. Robert L. Stevens to Pres Monterey
1st Lt. William T. Ellis to Leghorn, Italy
1st Lt. Dennis B. Saylor to Ft. Rucker
2nd Lt. Donald A. Hamlin to Ft. Rucker
2nd Lt. Richard T. DeGeorge to Ft. Bragg
2nd Lt. Darwin L. McAfee to Pres Monterey
2nd Lt. Robert W. Killeen to Ft. Bragg

OTHER CHANGES

Lt. Col. Karl W. Gustafson, Ft. Leavenworth to Shape
Lt. Col. William F. Conlon, Oakland to Ft. Mason

Maj. Nicholas A. Perone, Ft. Belvoir to New York City

Capt. Carroll P. Land, Killeen AFB to Pres Monterey
Capt. Burton T. Yount, Oakland to Ft. Mason

1st Lt. Robert W. Sweet, Ft. Monroe to Pres Monterey

2nd Lt. Robert C. Bushnell, Ft. Lewis to Ft. Rucker
2nd Lt. Walter G. Daldrup, Aberdeen to Letterkenny
2nd Lt. Saul J. Doucet, Holabird to Pres San Fran
2nd Lt. Christian J. Manzoni, San Fran to Holabird
2nd Lt. Richard L. McCormick, Ft. Lewis to Ft. Rucker
2nd Lt. William J. O'Neill, White Plains, N. Y. to Boston

REASSIGNMENT

Col. Edward F. Penaat to AGS

DETAILED IN INF.

2nd Lt. Douglas G. McNair

RELIEVED AD

Lt. Col. Hiram W. Earle at Ft. Hamilton
1st Lt. Martin A. Pilie at Cp Gordon

RESIGNED

1st Lt. Rex. E. Pensinger

DISCHARGED

Lt. Col. Harrell Reagan
Lt. Col. Ralph E. Nelson

RESERVE OFFICERS RETIRED

Col. Franklin W. Reese

Maj. Redus M. Pennington

Capt. Joseph Belantuoni
Capt. Arthur E. Roper

ENLISTED RETIREMENTS

M/Sgt. Lowell E. Albertson at Ft. Knox
M/Sgt. William H. Brooks at Ft. Jackson
M/Sgt. Pascal O. Dunn at Eugaula, Ala.
M/Sp Harold C. Cranke at Ft. Ord
M/Sp Raymond G. Hanes to Cp Stewart

Sfc. John A. Hess at Tampa, Fla.
Sfc. Andre L. Ray at Pres San Fran
Sfc. James E. Selman at Alloy, W. Va.
Sfc. James W. Sims at Ft. Knox
Sfc. Barcie M. Simmons at Ft. Houston
Sgt. Gerald W. Anderson at Ft. Houston
Sgt. William A. Stephens at Ft. Carson

Cpl. Harold L. Phillips at Richmond, Va.

Pfc. Thomas L. Holland at Ft. Knox
Pvt. Wallace T. Baden at Baltimore
Pvt. Conrad C. Felch at Gorham, Maine