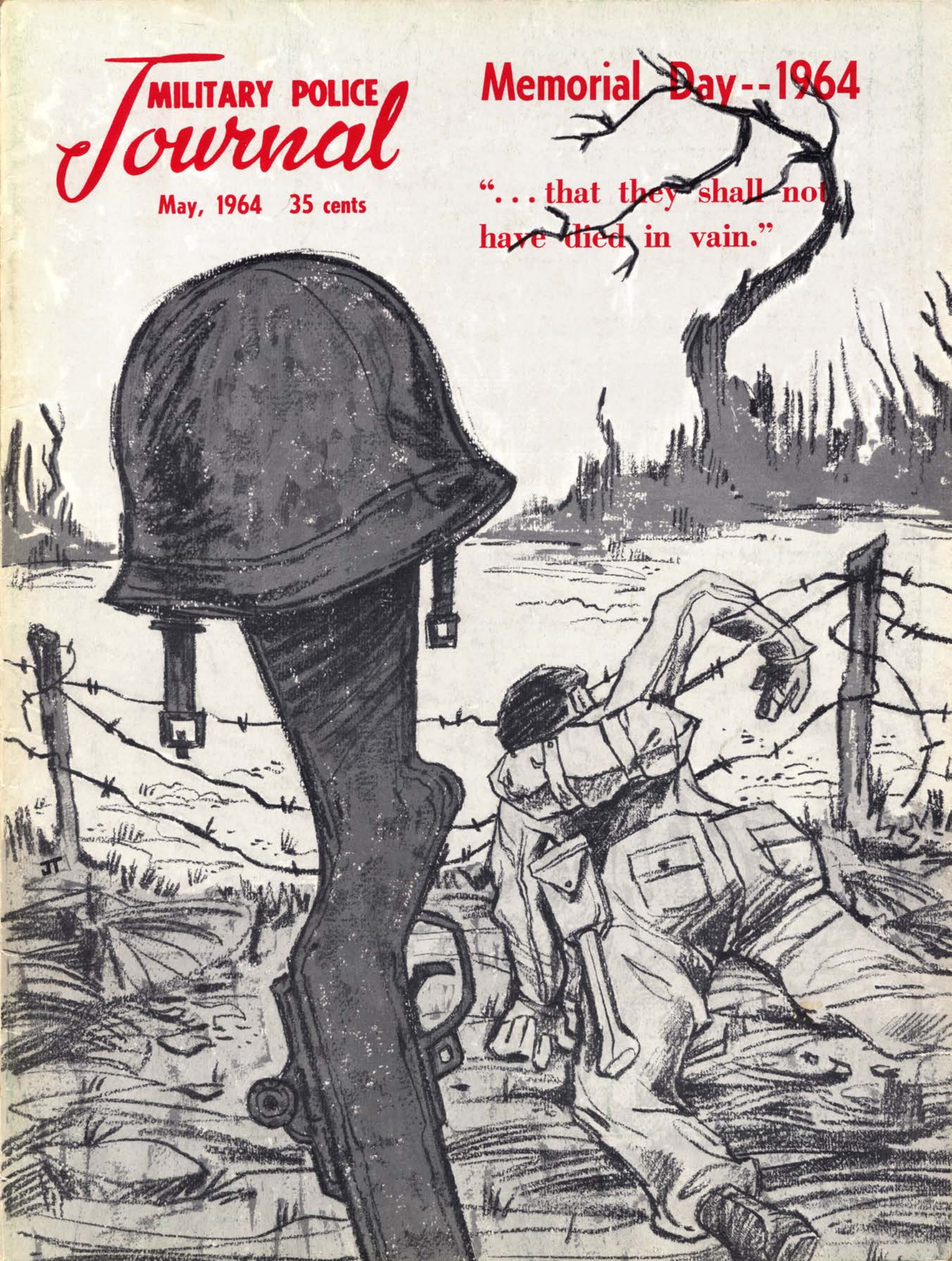
MILITARY POLICE Journal

May, 1964 35 cents

Memorial Day--1964

"... that they shall not have died in vain."



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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VOLUME XIII | May, 1964 | NUMBER 10

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THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. **Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association.** Dues are $4.00 per year in the USA or to APOs, payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the *Military Police Journal*. Single copies, 35¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga., and Clinton, S. C. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia — 30904.

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BULLETIN BOARD

THE COVER

". . . that they shall not have died in vain." On 30 May, Americans around the world will observe Memorial Day in remembrance of those who have given up their lives in service to their Country. It is not a day for mourning, but rather, a day to be passed in rededication to the goals and ideals that spurred the fallen to make the ultimate sacrifice in defense of the United States. Appropriately, the back cover calls attention to Armed Forces Day, 1964. The traditional theme, Power For Peace, calls for unification of all effort in pursuit of the national objectives and binds the civilian and military communities in furtherance of this cause.

* * * * * *



Capt Roy A. Kennington, above, has been elected by the Executive Council to succeed Maj Charles A. Hammaker as Secretary-Treasurer of the Military Police Association.

Captain Kennington, now serving as Assistant Secretary of the Military Police School, served with the 7th Infantry Division in Korea prior to reporting to Gordon.

Major Hammaker was transferred from the School in January and has assumed duties as Public Information Officer for Fort Gordon.

The JOURNAL wishes to congratulate the following Honor Graduates of Military Police Advanced Individual Training cycles at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Recipients of the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaques and their respective training companies are: Pfc David Whitley, Co I; Pvt Ernest D. Zartman, Co A; and Pvt Donald D. Potter, Co C.

* * * * * *

The February issue of the Army Personnel Letter, published by Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army cites an outstanding piece of military police service.

On 1 January 1964, bad weather, crowded rail travel conditions, train delays and diversions, and the jam-up of holiday travelers created a situation in the La Salle Railroad Station, Chicago, Illinois, in which many military servicemen on authorized leave were unable to make scheduled departures from Chicago to return to their home stations on time. In addition, many servicemen traveling on holiday rate tickets automatically received the lowest rail travel priority for the limited train space. Thus, many servicemen were stranded in Chicago.

On 2 January 1964, a similar situation developed at the O'Hare Airport in Chicago and many servicemen booked on scheduled outgoing flights, particularly to southern destinations, were grounded and unable to return to their home stations on schedule.

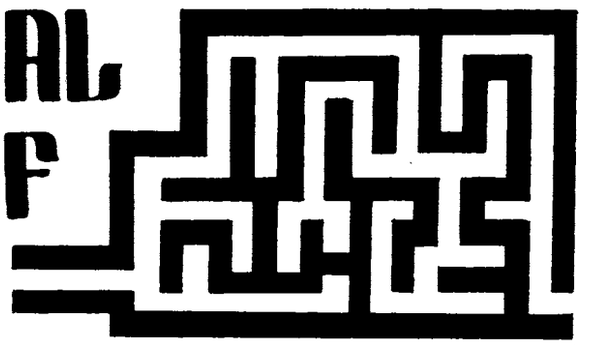
Faced with these conditions, Provost Marshal/ Military Police authorities in Chicago took immediate action to provide necessary assistance. Arrangements were made to issue Provisional Passes (DD Form 460) as outlined in AR 190-45 to all servicemen who were delayed and unable to report to their stations within the time limit of existing order or pass. At least 160 provisional passes were issued. Telephone calls were made to commanders concerned at such places as Forts Benning, Gordon, etc., advising them of the travel holdup or delay involving members of their commands. Many others were assisted in changing, transferring, and making other travel arrangements.

Military Police response to the situation brought favorable reaction from military authorities at stations of the members concerned. Procedures employed created good will among the servicemen involved and contributed to the build-up and maintenance of good public relations with the civilian community as represented by parents and families of men caught up in this situation. Failure to provide such help could have resulted in some 300 or more servicemen being declared AWOL due to travel delay resulting from adverse weather conditions beyond their control.

The Association salutes this effort.

W74R7L-7195-0003 (1987)
DEACCESSIONED

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF CONFESSION



By Maj Eugene T. Carson

One of the most difficult tasks facing a criminal investigator is the interrogation of a suspect with the end goal of obtaining an admission or confession. If the admission or confession is to be valid and worth the efforts involved in obtaining it, there are some strict procedures which must be applied. The subject must be warned of his rights under the Uniform Code (MCM 1951 as revised) if he is a member of the military services of the United States Armed Forces. The code states in essence, that he is to be informed that he is suspected or accused of a specific offense; that he is not required to make any statement whatsosever and that any statement he does make may be used against him in a subsequent trial by courtsmartial; and finally, that no coercion, threats or promises may be utilized for the purpose of securing an admission or confession. From the foregoing it would appear that the investigator had the cards stacked against him; however, this is not the case providing that the investigator keeps in mind basic principles of psychology.

During the not so distant past the rubber hose technique, complete with bright lights, shifts of interrogators, no cigarettes, threats, various forms of abuse, electrical shock, and denial of use of toilet facilities, were all tools of the unethical interrogators repertoire. The methods which such persons employed were limited only by the extent of their sadistic imagination. However, they did get results. The unfortunate aspect of these results being that innocent parties were sometimes tortured to a point where they finally resorted to fabricating a story to secure relief from the pressures applied by the interrogator.

The writer vividly recalls one such incident which took place during the mid 1950's and resulted in approximately 200 or more civilian and military police being committed for a large portion of the night in near freezing weather to say nothing of the travesty imposed on the rights of the subject. The purpose of the drill being to stage a huge narcotics and blackmarket raid; the raid being justified on the totally false information generated by highly questionable interrogative methods. The interrogators in this case were not members of the US Military, but it must be assumed, from the interest of the

US in this particular case, that our heads were "turned away" while the pressure was applied. Further, we should never be so naive as to imagine that it cannot, has not, and will not happen here.

All of the foregoing serves as a foundation for the subject of this article, that is, the application of psychological principles during a criminal interrogation. Since we state that the function is to be interrogation it would be best to define exactly whom we are going to interrogate. Therefore, this article is limited to those persons not classified as mentally ill, but who are suspected of or accused of being involved in a violation of the law in cases of a criminal nature, and cases where it is desirable to secure a valid admission or confession. The foregoing can be classified into more finite categories, but classifications are at best artifacts of man and subject to a variety of interpretations. The reader may visualize a grouping of greater or fewer categories, to this there can be no objection as long as the principles set forth are applied.

Psychology has been established as a science wherin certain concepts and laws are established from the facts that specific emotional and behavorial characteristics can be objectively viewed and recorded in man. By the same token, man is governed by these phychological laws and they vary only in degree from individual to individual, depending on the past, present and the future as evaluated by each individual. This concept is generally supported by all major psychological theorists and differs only slightly from theory to theory.

Prior to successful interrogation certain requirements must be met. The first of these is privacy, the second is the establishment of rapport. Without the fulfillment of either of these two requirements success is questionable and if both requirements are ignored failure is almost assured. To be sure, there will be occasions where a modicum of success is achieved under unusual circumstances, but there is always the probability that the results would have been obtained sooner and that the quality of the interrogative results would have been better had the two basic requirements been fulfilled.

The subject is, prior to being apprehended, under what Horney would call basic anxiety from the potential danger of being caught. After the apprehension he is then suffering from the response of manifest danger;[1] suddenly his world has collapsed and he is faced with a situation from which there is no escape except to continue to conceal his offense by the process of verbalization during which he denies the implication of guilt. Involved here is another condition which Dollard and Miller have described as a secondary drive or a learned drive, and in these cases the drives could be shame, fear, or anxiety.[2] In the case of our subject we could make a statement that the subject is experiencing shame as a result of being caught and will respond to the situation as he evaluates it and his relationship to the situation. The drive of shame then becomes a stimulus and serves to generate additional responses, it is these additional responses that we are primarily interested in. There are perhaps those who will adopt the view that shame is not present in every case, and it may well be that such is the personality development that shame is not present. Shame is a learned drive and in some cases it may not have been learned or it may have been learned and later subjected to extinction. Nevertheless, the secondary drive of shame is present often enough to justify using it as an example of why privacy is necessary during the interrogation. The application of common sense and empirical observations soon lead to the logical conclusion that a person who is suffering shame is not likely to invite additional attention to his circumstances. He is though, apt to confide in one individual in an effort to obtain sympathy or other forms of support for his suffering ego. Whenever shame is present it must be attributed to previous experiences of the individual in the course of his social interactions with other members of his family and/or society. The shame then offers a threat to the self-esteem and cannot be flaunted openly without seriously threatening the security of the individual's ego. But, by transference, between the subject and the interrogator, in almost the same manner as exists between patient and analyst, the subject is induced to confide in the interrogator. This condition can never be properly brought about in a non-private environment where all about represents a hostile situation and a constant threat to the security of the individual. The fact being that the immediate danger is more real than the unforeseeable future.

From the foregoing one might conclude that transference would take a period of time to develop. This is unfortunately the case and the basis for much difficulty experienced during criminal interrogations. The transference cannot take place unless some degree of rapport has been established. The establishment of rapport is the one thing that an interrogator cannot be taught other than in a limited amount as applies to the technique. Too much is dependent upon the individual personality of the interrogator and he must teach himself the fine art of "getting next to" his subjects. Personalities vary to such an extent that it is virtually impossible to standardize the procedures of interrogation beyond basic fundamentals. Each interrogator must determine which initial approach works best for him and then constantly vary the approach to coincide with the personality and complexities of the various subjects that he may be called upon to interrogate.

Much has been said about the location of the interrogation room, where it should be located, how it should be set up, what should be in it, where the subject should sit, where the interrogator should sit, how it should be ventilated, and how it should be illuminated. Unfortunately the ideal is rarely ever achieved and it is forever a source of amazement when one compares the tremendous cost of crimes to the paucity expended in prevention and solution. In this respect the United States Army is no exception, interrogation rooms normally being an office serving the dual purpose of office and interrogation room. Interruptions are usually reduced to a minimum with the hanging of a sign on the door (Interrogation Do Not Enter) but the room is not psychologically conducive to good interrogative methods. The walls frequently contain distracting material, voices filter in from outside and the entire affair conveys to the subject a feeling of being in the clutches of the law. All of the foregoing support recall of all the unfavorable and unpleasant associations connected with police agencies and can result in repression of the desired information. Much time and money could be saved by well ventilated, indirectly lighted, sound-proofed interrogation rooms, free of all distracting influences and equipped with comfortable furniture. The initial cost being offset by the increased per cent of successful interrogations in a much shorter period of time.

Previously it was stated that the interrogator would have to vary his methods to coincide with the personality and complexities of the subject. There are two ways that he can approach the problem. The first is to move into the interrogation with a minimum of information about the subject, knowing only that he is suspected of or accused of committing a crime.

Continued

The second is to secure a maximum amount of historical information relative to the subject's background, family, education, habits, previous contacts with law enforcement agencies, likes, dislikes, and anything that may be available. Understandably there may be times when it is not practicable to secure such information and the urgency of the situation may demand that the interrogation proceed without a historical foundation. Despite this, every effort should be made to delay the interrogation until such historical data can be accumulated, providing of course that the delay will not hazard the outcome of the investigation. What must be remembered is that the ideal is rarely ever attainable but nevertheless remains a goal. The truth of the matter is that a nominal delay will be more than compensated for when the subject suddenly becomes aware that you know more about him than he believed mother herself knew. Then, too, such information will enable the interrogator to establish a harmonious relationship with the subject. They can talk on common ground and more rapidly establish a rapport leading to a reluctance of the subject to lie, especially when he thinks that the interrogator might know the true story. Although the subject may have committed the most serious crime he is often more impressed with the urgency of self-esteem at the moment than of the self-esteem related to a crime committed at an earlier date. G. W. Allport has stated, "What drives behavior, drives now."[3] Here we find that the subject is driven by the immediate necessity of not permitting the interrogator to catch him in a lie. The threat of this is actually greater than the potential consequences which are in the distant future.

We may safely assume that the subject is undergoing various degrees of anxiety. These may not be physically apparent in all subjects, but it is reasonably safe to state that anxiety is present and if used properly it will become a valuable tool for the interrogator. The human is, as presented by all major psychoanalytical theorists, a tension-reducing organism, that is to say, he will seek varied means of making adjustments to his environment, as he views it, in order to reduce tension. A working knowledge of the tension-reduction principle and how to increase or decrease the tension can become a valuable aid in the hands of a skilled interrogator. In fact most skilled interrogators have probably long applied these principles with great success. The key is to know when to increase anxiety; the course of action to be followed will change depending on the responses of the subject.

Extreme care should be taken during the course of the interrogation to avoid creating a hostile attitude between the interrogator and the subject. The interrogator must never become personally indignant about the crime itself. He may, at a later time, desire to pretend indignation with reference to the treatment that the subject is according to him, but not about the crime itself; this is a cardinal rule and to violate it is to invite the subject to resort to the defense mechanism of repression. Along the same line of general procedure is the avoidance of such harsh sounding terms; murder, kill, thief, rape, etc.; they can serve no useful purpose and should be replaced with less offensive terms that will serve to minimize the seriousness of the criminal offense.

Much repression will be of a deliberate type, designed to conceal the facts from the interrogator, but what we have been concerned with has been the repression at a level of unawareness. Repression at a level of unawareness represents a much greater problem to the interrogator than does deliberate repression of facts. The reasoning here being, that when the unaware repression is taking place neither the interrogator nor the subject have any way of observing a physiological change. However when the repression is deliberate the physiological manifestations are at times quite apparent. Relatively few individuals will sit in a catatonic state during deliberate repression; there is a tendency to replace the repressed information with a lie as a means of further reducing tension and such a lie will often produce remarkable physiological changes.

Inbau has set forth these changes in such a dramatic style that there is little room for improvement on his empirical observations of the physiological and psychological "symptoms" of guilt. He has suggested in essence that the following observations and comments be made during the course of the interrogation:

(1) Pulsation of the Carotid Artery: The pulsation of this neck artery is by no means a positive indication of guilt, and is frequently observed in innocent persons. Inbau has suggested that when the pulsating phenoma is observed the interrogator would do well to remark about it, calling the subjects' attention to the fact that this particular phenoma is an event that never takes place when a man is telling the truth, even if he is nervous.

(2) Excessive swallowing: When first interrogated many individuals will unconsciously swallow excessively. For much the same reason as given in (1) above the interrogator would do well to call the subject's attention to the fact that he must be lying or the response would never take place.

(3) Cotton mouth: This Inbau has noted as a fairly reliable symptom of deception. Observe the subject when he begins his swallowing motions and repeatedly attempts to lick his lips, which may become so dry and sticky that they may actually emit a smacking sound. (Inbau has attributed this condition to an inhibition in the functioning of salivary glands.) Again the interrogator should invite the subject's attention to the conditioning, adding such encouraging remarks as—"Your mouth's very dry isn't it?" "Feels like you have a mouth full of cotton doesn't it?" Then explain that it is the result of lying and caused by the glands not functioning properly.

(4) Uneasiness, inability to look at interrogator: This may be accompanied by excessive foot tapping, knuckle cracking, wiggling in seat, and other manifestations of uneasiness, accompanied by strong protestations of innocence.

(5) Excessive swearing to truthfulness: An interrogator will not have to work long at his trade before meeting with this situation. The subject will swear by his mother's life, on a stack of Bibles ten feet high, and other fervent corrobating assertations of innocence. Inbau agrees that the same expressions may be used by the innocent, but they are more frequently used by the guilty. Again it will stand the interrogator in good stead to call the subject's attention to this excessive verbalization, which he uses in an effort to compensate for lack of truthfulness; pointing out during the conversation, that this type of verbalization is common among persons who are not being truthful with the interrogator.[4]

There are other manifestations that the observant interro-

gator will note as he practices his profession and too he will soon learn which of these most readily lends itself to his own personality. Once this determination has been made the interrogator will find himself utilizing the observed phenomena to his best advantage; a word of caution, care should be taken not to sterotype one's style of interrogation to such an extent that it becomes a handicap. Flexibility is a key factor and with it is the ability to blend ones own personality into that of a subject.

Previous mention was made of the fact that learned drives such as fear and shame could become stimuli as well as being responses. In the foregoing mentioned physio/psychological "symptoms" of guilt we can be fairly certain of firm footing if we attribute the manifested physio/psychological "symptoms" of guilt to learned drives. These drives lead to the "symptoms" which the interrogator has observed and as such have become important indicators by which he determines the next interrogative. Also important is the fact that the responses have now become stimuli and will tend to motivate the individual into additional action. With deception failing then to bring a reduction in tension the ego of the individual strives at a level of unawareness to make a new adjustment to the environment (which in this case is the interrogator) in order to ease tension. Escape is not practical so it remains that the ego must continue to strive to make a satisfactory adjustment for reduction of tension.

Now, if the interrogator has followed through and remained unconnected with the shame or fear of the crime the subject is prepared to suddenly turn toward the interrogator for tension-reduction and this is the basic fundamental of successful interrogative technique. All efforts of the individual to make a satisfactory adjustment to existing environment have been frustrated and finally out of desperation and at a level of unawareness a confession or admission to the interrogator becomes a response.

The foregoing explanation of why a confession or admission finally comes through is undoubtedly oversimplified, but the concept is sound. Consider the preparation that has preceded the goal. Initially the interrogator read and explained to the subject his rights, and in so doing took great care to demonstrate absolute impartiality and fairness. The first step in establishing the interrogator as a means of tension-reduction has been completed. Next the interrogator was careful not to utilize unpleasant words associated with the criminal action, thereby reducing repression at a level of unawareness to a minimum potential of what it would have been if the repression stimulating words had been used. The ego of the individual strives for a way out of the dilemma to no avail; all existing exits are blocked by the skillful maneuvering of the interrogator. Then without being aware of his action or evaluating the consequences the interrogator is sought as a means of tension-reduction.

Difficult cases may demand that the interrogator extend sympathy to the subject. Karen Horney has pointed out that rationalization is used to maintain and justify ones defensive position.[5] By extending a sympathetic impression to the subject the interrogator can to some extent eliminate the efficiency of conscious efforts to withhold information. The gravity of the offense is minimized in the higher mental processes of the individual and thereby the subsequent consequences do not appear as awesome as before. Rationalization opens a way out of the confining circumstances and will be a tempting choice resulting in a desire to tell "my side of the story" or "set the record straight," how successful it will be depends on the subject and the interrogator. And we should note carefully that if this rationalization is not a success by itself it is but one more step in the process of securing an eventual confession.

During the course of conversation the interrogator should encourage the subject to talk as much as possible, about anything and everything that is on the subject's mind. There should be no hurry, plenty of time should be taken during the entire interrogation. Some professionals recommend that the subject not be permitted to smoke, because it will permit them to relax and not suffer from tension and anxiety. This hardly seems a reasonable technique. Cigarettes, and other comforts should never be denied the subject; he should be treated cordially and fairly at all times. Proper treatment will serve as an encouraging factor in promoting conversation to emanate from the subject. Why let him ramble and discuss various subjects without jerking him back to the task at hand? Freud would probably have called it Free Association, although it is rather obvious that he was not considering its application to criminal interrogation. As the subject converses, with frequent verbal assists from the interrogator it is possible to slip in admiring, sympathetic, and understanding phrases. These phrases function at a level of awareness and a level of unawareness at the same time. Suddenly the interrogator is no longer a threat to the security of the self but appears as security and a source of consolation. Projection may manifest itself and the subject will then tend to blame other persons, society, or causes for his situation and in so doing will tell his story so as to justify his position. He can hardly be expected to justify his position to a hostile interrogator. Nor can he be expected to consumate the act of confessing without a warm-up period and this then is the purpose of permitting the subject to ramble on and talk about anything and everything that comes to his mind.

One final word is in order. When the confession is finally rendered the interrogator should still continue to play the role of the understanding, sympathetic, friend who is merely doing his duty, distasteful though it is. The subject having confessed has established a relationship with the interrogator that borders on the transference which occurs during psychoanalytic therapy. Tomorrow is another day. The same subject can be expected to return if he has been treated properly and he may only want to talk to the interrogator. He should not be turned away as not having any additional information or because the case concerning him has been closed. The subject who has confessed represents, if he has been handled properly, the stuff from which excellent informants are made. Care must be taken to keep him in his proper perspective, but the problem of combating criminal activities is too huge to ignore every legal advantage accorded. Interrogations are not speed efforts, they require careful preparation, skillful application of psychological principles, and subsequent attention to details for maximum results. **END**

[1] Karen Horney, *New Ways In Psychoanalysis* WW Norton Co., N. Y. 1939.

[2] Dollard & Miller, *Personality & Psychotherapy*, McGraw Co., N. Y. 1950.

[3] Calvin S. Hall & Gardner Linzey, *Theories of Personality*, John Wiley & Sons, N. Y. 1957.

[4] Fred E. Inbau, *Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation*, The Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md., 1948, 2d Ed., pp. 109-111.

[5] Karen Horney, *New Ways In Psychoanalysis*, WW Norton Co., N. Y. 1939, p. 29.

The 709th

By Sp4 Charles F. Brint



The significance of the battalion crest closely parallels the history of the battalion. The Fleur-de-lis and galley, taken from the coat-of-arms of the city of Paris, have a two-fold meaning. Together they indicate service in the area around Paris. By itself the Fleur-de-lis represents service in Northern France. The galley symbolizes the early assignment of the battalion escorting prisoners of war from North Africa to the United States. The wavy bars represent two trips in this capacity.

The Latin motto, "Securitas Copiarum," translates to "Guardians of the Troops."

The colors, yellow on a green background, are the colors of the Military Police Corps.

Sixty miles west of the Iron Curtain, surrounded by mountains on the north, south, and east, bisected by the solemn Main River, lies Frankfurt, the largest city of the Southern State of Hessen and home of Headquarters, 709th Military Police Battalion.

Frankfurt, one of the commercial centers of Southern Germany, is often called the "little German New York" by the military personnel and the impression is justified. Many of the 690,000 inhabitants of Frankfurt are employed in the large chemical and machine industries of the city. Frankfurt is renowned for its theater, second largest river harbor, largest train depot in Western Germany, largest airport in Europe and the largest fairgrounds in Germany. Largest in area, Frankfurt is ninth in population in the Bundes Republic. During the middle ages, kings and kaisers were crowned in the Frankfurt Roemer.

During World War II, the city was almost destroyed and all government buildings and the center of the city were leveled, due to the intense fighting.

The I. G. Farben Building, at that time the largest office building in Europe, was left untouched. It later was Headquarters, Allied Forces Europe and is now Headquarters, Northern Area Command, US Army Europe.

The motto of the 709th Military Police Battalion is, "*SECURITAS COPIARUM*," translated to "GUARDIANS OF THE TROOPS." Perhaps it was little suspected when this motto was adopted that the 709th would some day be the "Guardian of the Troops" in an area of more than 10,000 square miles in Central Germany. Members of this battalion confidently believe their area of police responsibility is the largest in the world assigned to any one military police battalion.

Elements of the battalion are headquartered on 12 different posts of the Northern Area Command of Germany and operate 14 military police stations. Missions range from town patrol in one of West Germany's largest and busiest industrial cities to processing Soviet Military Liaison Mission personnel from behind the Iron Curtain and from patrol of the autobahn to normal escort duty.

While the battalion is largely concerned with daily MP work, it remains 100% mobile and partially loaded—ready to move into field operations on short notice. A high state of readiness is maintained through field exercises in conjunction with Seventh Army, local CPXs, and ATTs, in addition to regular participation in unannounced readiness tests and exercises. Daily police work as well as the necessity to remain "combat ready" are stressed during the initial orientation each newly assigned member of the 709th receives upon arrival in the battalion. Following the orientation, the crests of the 709th Military Police Battalion are pinned on the shoulders of each new member by the battalion commander, Lt Col Oscar J. Weible, assisted by the executive officer, Maj John C. Knight and the battalion sergeant major, Clyde J. Rowe.

Supporting and assisting the many thousands of military personnel and dependents in the Frankfurt area is Company A, commanded by Capt Donald E. Treaster. Unlike the other three member companies in this battalion, which are separated into small detachments, Company A operates in one area. This is the largest in the battalion area.

The "Nabbers," a popular nickname for Company A (of unknown origin), spend more time on traffic investigation than any other one aspect of police work. There is an average of approximately three hundred traffic accidents per month involving military personnel and German nationals.

Each member of Company A is given an orientation on German traffic laws and international road signs upon his

arrival in the unit. He must also pass the USAREUR driver test before he can drive in Germany.

Cooperation between the German Police and the Nabbers is outstanding. The Nabbers find themseves working with and assisting the German Police in many situations. At the Central Military Police Station there is a German Polizei Revier on duty 24 hours a day. In addition, during the hours of 2100 through 0200 hours, there is a combined German-American police mobile patrol utilizing a German Police radio car, assisting the eighteen police precincts.

The rapport between the German Police and the Nabbers is perhaps most vividly demonstrated during the Christmas holidays and the German-American Friendship Week, when members of both organizations gather and celebrate in good fellowship.

In addition to their military police duties, the Nabbers effectively maintain a combat ready posture. This year the Nabbers were rated "Combat Ready" upon completion of their ATT.

Company B of the 709th Military Police Battalion, commanded by Capt Charles A. Ward, Jr., is perhaps the most widely dispersed unit in the battalion. It covers an area of approximately 3,300 square miles, adjacent to the border between West Germany and the Soviet held zone.

The company headquarters is located in Bamberg, a picturesque old town which is a historical combination of modern and ancient architecture. The city is located on and divided by the Main River, 35 miles north of Nurnberg.

In addition to the company headquarters, the First Platoon, minus one squad, under the supervision of 2d Lt Dennis K. Finley, is in Bamberg. Approximately 35 miles northwest of Bamberg is the Second Platoon, located at Schweinfurt, a sub-post of Bamberg. The platoon leader, 1st Lt Richard C. Jones is also the Provost Marshal of Schweinfurt Sub-Post.

At Bad Kissingen, a colorful resort town, a detachment composed of one squad and one platoon sergeant from the First Platoon, SFC Billy Harrison, performs MP duty under the operational control of Fulda Post.

A detachment in Wildflecken is made up of two squads and the platoon leader of the Third Platoon, 1st Lt Harold Brizee, with the platoon leader also serving as the Provost Marshal of Wildflecken, a sub-post of Fulda. The Fulda detachment is composed of two squads of the Third Platoon and one additional officer, 2d Lt John C. Dawson, Jr., acting as Detachment Commander.

The hub of any MP company is the operations section and this is indeed true in a unit of this type in which the commander must keep abreast of the situation while on the road and effectively maintain control. To facilitate this, a mobile operations center is maintained by Company B, under the supervision of SFC Donald S. Miller, Operations Sergeant. The radio-equipped operations van, constructed by members of the unit, is truly the commander's right arm in a tactical situation. There is no loss of valuable time or control when a move is necessary as the operations section continues to function. The support sections are also organized in such a manner as to provide rapid mobility with no loss of time.

A maintenance van is used by the motor pool which is kept fully loaded at all times and can provide on-the-spot repairs by going to the work rather than having to wait for the vehicle to be brought into headquarters. A communications truck is maintained in a similar manner. The supply and mess sections can also be rapidly transported and functioning in a matter of minutes after arrival at their designated areas.

The dual mission of this unit and the amount of territory for which it is responsible, afford the men assigned to Company B an opportunity for a variety of experiences seldom found in any other unit.

Company C, commanded by Maj James P. Baugh, is headquartered in Hanau, Germany. Located 11 miles east of Frankfurt, Hanau was the home of the Grimm Brothers of fairy tale fame and is replete with history dating back to early times. It was once the center of the Holy Roman Empire and has long been a center of military garrisons. Hanau is famous for its silversmith arts.

In addition to police responsibility for the city of Hanau, Company C members are on duty in Darmstadt where the Second Platoon, commanded by 1st Lt Reese L. Boyd, operates an MP station. The platoon sergeant of the Second Platoon is Sgt Durelle A. Roth. Palace guard and security of the I. G. Farben Building, Headquarters, Northern Area Command, is another responsibility of Company C.

Company D of the 709th, commanded by 1st Lt Joseph D. Cooke, Jr., has its unit headquarters, first, second, and third platoons located in Giessen. Approximately one hour's drive north of Frankfurt, Giessen is located on the Lahn River. Giessen is the capitol of Upper-Hesse, one of the provinces of Greater Hesse, with a population of about 60,000. About the time of the birth of Christ, here lived the famous Hessen or Chatten tribes noted for their ability to stop Roman Armies from invading the central part of Old Germany. Remains of the "Limes," a gigantic bulwark about 450 miles long built as a boundary between the Roman Empire and the German territory, can still be seen standing near the village of Grueningen, a few miles southeast of Giessen. An important communications and traffic center, the city was badly damaged by Allied air raids during World War II.

The Third Platoon headquarters, commanded by 1st Lt Clifford P. Shankle, Jr., with two squads, are quartered and operate in Kassel and the area north to Helmstedt. The city of Kassel with a population of 200,000, is the capitol city of Kassel Kreis (county), in the northern part of the State of Hesse. It is located on the Fulda River, surrounded by forests and mountains approximately 130 miles north of Frankfurt. Kassel is more than a thousand years old as recorded officially, however, historical evidence indicates that it dates back to much earlier times when it was a Roman colony and stronghold. The many heavy industrial plants located in Kassel made it a top priority target area in World War II. The city was 70 per cent destroyed following 25 major air raids.

Forty miles southeast of Kassel, led by Sgt Walter Rossing, are the other two squads of the Third Platoon, working in and around Bad Hersfeld. Also located on the Fulda River, Bad Hersfeld has a population of over 18,000. In the eighth century, Lullus, a disciple of Boniface established a monastic settlement at Heriusfisfelt, now Bad Hersfeld. To this day a four-day ceremony in commemoration of Lullus is held each October.

In addition to normal military police services conducted in and around the cities where they are stationed, the Kassel and Bad Hersfeld detachments, located within minutes drive of the East German border, handle many border incidents. Incidents and accidents involving Americans, in the former British Zone, some 200 miles north of Kassel, are handled by the small Kassel detachment. Additionally, the many manuever areas and convoy routes in the D Company area call upon all elements to furnish convoy escorts on short notice.

We of the 709th Military Police Battalion believe that no other MP battalion throughout the world, can challenge our claim that we police the largest area charged to any one battalion.

END

Aberdeen MP Wins In Freedom Foundation Program

Sgt Harry R. Kurtzrock, Jr., of Aberdeen Proving Ground's 523d Military Police Company, was one of 48 servicemen and women to win the annual Freedoms Foundation George Washington Medal in the 1963 writing awards program.

Contestants, on a servicewide basis, were required to write an essay on the subject: "What Can I Do For Freedom?" Announcement of the winners was made by the Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation on Washington's Birthday.

Along with the medal, Sergeant Kurtzrock was awarded a $100 bonus for the excellence of his material. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kurtzrock, 686 Coulter Road, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and is currently attending the Military Police School at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Sergeant Kurtzrock's essay appears below:

"Before I can do anything for freedom, I should first know what freedom is. To me, freedom is equality of man, and the right to decide for myself what I shall do and be. Freedom is the sixth sense, and the culmination of the other five senses.

"As a member of the Armed Forces I can simply use my five senses for freedom.

"I can hear. Listening, and absorbing the ideas and principles of others is a freedom in itself—listening not only to political speeches but to the words of friends, neighbors and acquaintances. I need not agree, or even retain what others say, but I can listen with an open mind—that is freedom of mind.

"I can speak. I can speak my mind as I wish, give my opinions and ideas and thoughts to others on what I believe freedom to be. I can teach my children the principles of freedom and thus expose them to our free way of life.

"I can see—seeing for myself all the things that are to be seen, the conditions, the causes of unrest, and the location where free men are attempting to further their freedom and their reasons for doing so. I can see how I can help—what I can do for freedom.

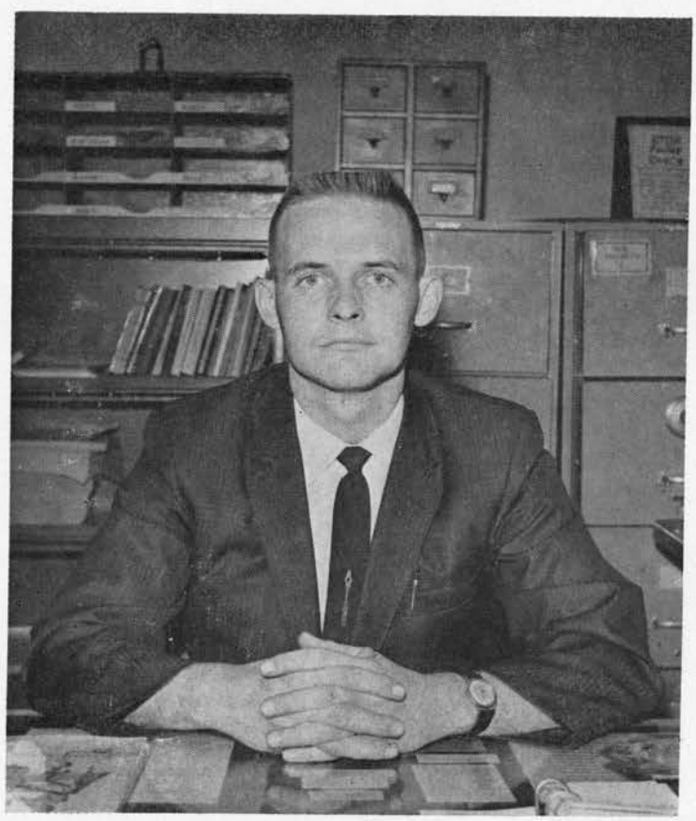
"I can touch. No matter where I am, I touch other lives. When I have gone, part of me remains behind. How much better to leave a true image, than the false idea many people in other countries have of Americans. As a serviceman, I am thus being the best ambassador for my country and for freedom—perhaps the best representative our country has to offer. Servicemen are the best cross-section of Americans—real Americans—not the blustering, bragging, conniving people many people think we are.

"I can think. Finally I come to how my thinking can affect what I can do for freedom. I must think before I act. Our minds control our other actions—seeing, hearing and speaking.

"A thought is wisdom and I must be wise in interpreting what I hear and what I say.

"I can do for freedom what others have done before me—the patriotic, loyal and true to freedom—and be the best citizen I can possibly be for my country."

END



Sgt Harry R. Kurtzrock, Jr.

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS – 1964

NEW AWARDS

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

PREVIOUS AWARDS

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

US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia (Annual)

524th MP Company, APO 958, San Francisco, California (Annual)

527th Scout Program Grows

An old adage has it that we are only honest because of the policeman on the corner. However, almost any law enforcement officer will tell you that it is much easier to keep a good boy straight than to try to reform one that has gone wrong. In full realization of this proposition, the men of the 527th Military Police Company, located in Coleman Barracks, Mannheim, Germany, are justifiably proud of the boys in Boy Scout Troop 527, which they sponsor, and the boys' accomplishments.

In the Mannheim-Heidelberg area, the most populated area of United States servicemen and their families in Europe, there are four Cub Packs, four Boy Scout Troops and one Air Explorer Squadron, which offer any boy who wishes to participate the enjoyment and fulfillment that comes from the adventures to be found in scouting activities.

The year 1963 has proven to be the most dynamic year of growth and progress in scouting activities ever witnessed in the Mannheim-Heidelberg area since the original troops were organized here. Directing the activities during the past year has been Lt Col John S. Gibson, Provost Marshal for Seventh Army Support Command, who, in addition to his regular military duties, is the Neighborhood Commissioner for Scouting Activities.

The observance of National Boy Scout Week, 7-13 February, was high-lighted by an overnight campout, held on Woods Memorial Field, Benjamin Franklin Village, Mannheim, in which the four Boy Scout Troops and representatives from three German Scout Troops participated. After setting up their camp sites and preparing the evening meal a Council Bonfire was held, wherein, boys from each of the Troops presented skits or musical selections for the entertainment of each other and assembled guests including Major General William A. Harris, Commanding General, Seventh Army Support Command.

Specialist Five Boswell, Scoutmaster of Troop 527, says that there are both advantages and disadvantages in being a scoutmaster at an overseas station. On the plus side is the fact that other attractions, to a large extent, are not available to the boys and therefore they are more apt to take advantage of the opportunities offered by scouting. Additionally, many of the men in the military police company are relatively young themselves and were scouts just a few short years ago, therefore, they are more than willing to pitch in and impart their scouting knowledge to the young boys in the troop. Somewhat on the darker side is the fact that in the military there is a constant rotation of personnel and thus the makeup or complexion of the troop undergoes a continuing change, which presents a challenge, not only to the scoutmaster, but to the boys themselves to constantly strive to bring new boys into the troop and to maintain a semblance of continuity in the yearly program set forth at the start of a new year.

An effective testimonial to the success in overcoming these obstacles was provided recently in their annual report to the Heidelberg Post Commander, Colonel James L. Schwenk, rendered at the close of National Boy Scout Week. It came to light that when the troop was chartered a year ago they had twenty boys, and during the course of the year, another ten boys were added to the troop. The report was rendered to the colonel by the two Patrol Leaders; Charles Wieland, son of MSgt Edward Wieland, Headquarters Company, 7th Army Support Command, and John Gibson, son of Lt Col John S. Gibson.

It is the proud boast of the members of the 527th Military Police Company that the faces of the unit may change but as long as the company is stationed in the Mannheim Area, they intend to have the best Boy Scout troop that is humanly possible and at the same time keep the boys actively engaged in worthwhile outdoor scouting activities thus keeping them out of trouble.

END

101st Marks Reorganization With Jump

Military policemen of the 101st Airborne Division, recently organized as a company, rather than a detachment, marked the occasion with a company jump at Fort Campbell's Yamoto Drop Zone. The reorganization took effect when the division converted to ROAD. Below, left, Pfc Nicholas A. Cauallo straps harness for buddy, Pvt Tony M. Castillo. Below, right, company first sergeant, SFC Raymond E. Carlton checks reserve chute of Assistant Provost Marshal, Maj Hervey E. Keator, prior to loading C-124's for the drop. (US ARMY PHOTOS)







Duty Station: The CORRIDOR

By
Capt Daniel S. Roy
and
1st Lt Rudolph A. Pitcher

A long freight train rattles its way through the darkened towns and fog-shrouded countryside of East Germany in the cold early hours of the morning, the old steam locomotive belching sparks as it labors under the heavy load. The train slows and finally grinds to a halt before a red-lighted block signal tower. From both ends of the train, MPs armed with M14 rifles, dismount from specially built guard cars and walk slowly along the freight cars, their progress marked by the occasional glare of a flashlight as a boxcar door seal is checked for the 100th time. The MPs are also keeping a watchful eye on other shadowy figures moving along the train, for they are not alone in the pre-dawn darkness. Just ahead of them three blue-uniformed TRAPOS (East German Transport Police) with a guard dog are also patrolling along the silent row of freight cars. Behind them a pair of cigarettes mark the location of two brown-uniformed Russian soldiers with Soviet AK assault rifles slung over their shoulders. They too are on duty this morning, standing silently next to the guard car and observing the movements of the MPs.

This is far from an unusual situation for the MPs of the Berlin Detachment, 570th MP Company (Railway Guard), for they have taken part in similar scenes many times before. Perhaps the location was a station in a large, well-known city such as Potsdam or Magdeburg, or the well publicized border checkpoint village of Marienborn. It may as well have taken place in Gusen, Gerwisch, Eilsleben or any other of the 50 or so "whistle stops" along the 110-mile rail corridor through East Germany linking Berlin with the Federal Republic of Germany and the rest of the Free World. To the Railway MPs these generally unknown places are as familiar and important as the politically and historically famous landmarks along the rail route to Berlin, for it is their job to guard all US Government rail traffic traversing the corridor.

The 570th MP Co (Ry Gd), a unit of USAREUR Special Troops, has the distinction of being the only organized railway guard company on active duty with the US Army. Company headquarters for the 570th is located in Frankfurt and, in addition to that in Berlin, a detachment is maintained in Bremerhaven. The company's mission of safeguarding rail shipments of US Mail and official consignments and maintaining law and order on US military and civilian passenger trains is performed all over Europe, wherever US military mail, freight or personnel travel by rail.

The Berlin Detachment is primarily concerned with disci-



(Counter-clockwise from top left) Pfc Russell Grave secures door of passenger car enroute. Pfc Grave and SP4 James D. Phillips inspect documents of all passengers before loading the Berlin Duty Train. Pfcs Edwin Kaldau and Richard Wolensky on dismounted patrol during a routine halt. Equipment tie-down is carefully checked before entering the rail corridor. MP train commander maintains radio contact with Berlin and Helmstedt during the 110 mile trip. Pfc Donald Jenkins signs over a mail shipment at Berlin RTO to Base Post Office personnel. (US ARMY PHOTOS)

pline of passengers and security of the freight, VIP and daily duty trains to Frankfurt and Bremerhaven entering and leaving Berlin through the rail corridor. The MPs of the Detachment travel over 512,000 miles by rail annually performing their duties of security and discipline of over 90,000 passengers on the 1,565 military trains arriving and departing Berlin each year.

Recently Berlin Brigade reorganized under the ROAD concept, involving a large-scale changeover of heavy armored vehicles by rail. Heavy ordnance, as well as nearly every other item utilized by the US Army and the American community in Berlin, are escorted through East Germany by the Railway MPs. Freight cars laden with milk for commissary shelves and M60 tanks for troop units are given the same careful attention during this transit period.

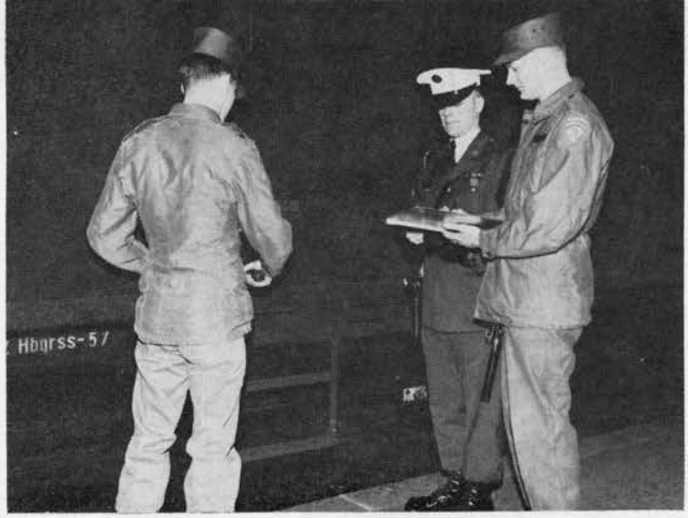
The rail route, like the autobahn and air corridor, is subject to Communist attempts to regulate and control Allied access rights to Berlin. Thanksgiving Day dinner in 1961 was a can of C-rations for the MPs and passengers aboard the Frankfurt-Berlin duty train when it was detained by the Russians for 14½ hours at the Soviet Marienborn rail checkpoint. A few months ago a German film company released a full-length commercial movie with German actors reenacting the roles of the train crew to include Railway MPs in this real life drama.

Again, during the winter months of late 1962 and early 1963, the Soviets applied pressure to the rail corridor in an attempt to prevent Rail MPs from dismounting from patrolling freight trains at the Marienborn checkpoint. The fact that the MPs carried out their patrols despite Soviet threats and demands, left little doubt in the minds of the Communists that the United States was determined to exercise its rights in securing military shipment traveling by rail through East Germany. A Soviet protest concerning the Rail MPs at Marienborn was rejected by the US Government.

The Communists do not want armed MPs patrolling freight trains in the East Zone, for the MPs are a constant reminder to the East Germans behind the barbed wire that the US Army is still the guardian of Berlin's freedom.

The MPs of the Berlin Detachment, 570th MP Co (Ry Gd) are proud of their unusual and arduous responsibilities. In the future, as in the past, the Berlin Railway MPs will be ready and determined to enforce Allied rights for unimpeded rail access to the outpost city of Berlin should the need arise.

END









TIP ★

To provide the finest possible service to the field investigator is the ultimate goal of criminal investigation laboratories in every police agency. No different is the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Proper utilization of this service can be an invaluable asset to the investigator—improper utilization can send hopes for a complete investigation dashing on the rocks.

Items of evidence sent to the laboratory require careful packaging as well as specific instructions for the technicians. Evidence suspected of bearing latent fingerprints requires even more packaging care than items of tangible values such as bullets and casings. It is of utmost importance that the evidence be packaged so that latent fingerprints are not destroyed in transit.

Material selected to protect the item should be of the first importance to the shipper. Plastic wrapping material, for example, should be used ONLY for paper items. All other items must be packaged in other type materials or containers. Would it be reasonable to package a submachine gun in the type plastic employed by dry cleaners? NO, for undoubtedly any latent prints on the weapon would be lifted when the plastic is removed. Proper packaging of this type weapons would be placing it in a wooden box and wedging the weapon to preclude movement in transit.

If you are investigating a break-in at the post bowling alley and you find a bowling pin lying in front of an inner door, lock broken, you assume the bowling pin was used to break the lock. You handle the pin carefully, a finger on each end, and take it back to your office. In preparing to mail the pin to the lab would you roll the pin in brown paper, twist the ends and then place it in a box? If you did you have ruined any latent fingerprints on the pin. The chances that the laboratory technician will find any prints will be much better if you package the pin or any like item in a manner as shown in Figure 1, box it and then mail it.

Should you have an item such as a knife or bayonet to send to the lab, it should be affixed to a piece of plywood as shown in Figure 2. The board, with object attached, may then be firmly secured inside a cigar box by drilling holes through both the board and the box and wiring the two together. The box is then taped shut, wrapped in heavy paper and mailed.

Handguns have arrived at the laboratory in similar conditions as that shown in Figure 4, wrapped in cotton to prevent rattling. Examination, incidentally, was also prevented. The proper method is shown in Figure 3. The weapon is affixed, again to a plywood scrap with wire or strong cord and further packaged as was the knife in the previous example. All packages containing weapons must be appropriately stamped FIREARM.

For items such as glass, cigarette cartons, drink cans and glasses, a correct packaging method is shown in Figure 5. All items are secured to prevent movement and also fastened with a minimum of contact to preclude possible obliteration of latent prints.

Have you ever been told that latent fingerprints cannot be developed on cardboard boxes? Don't you believe it! Very good latent finger and palm prints have been developed, by chemical methods, on cardboard boxes such as those used for the storage of emergency medical kits. Before mailing these boxes to the laboratory they should be flattened, wrapped in brown wrapping paper marked TO BE EXAMINED FOR LATENT FINGERPRINTS, then re-wrapped and mailed.

Letters and other small items of paper to be examined for latent fingerprints should be placed between two pieces of acetate, then sealed and paced in an envelope for mailing. Should you send a letter to the Document Section of the laboratory for comparison of hand or type writing, it may be a good idea to indicate the possibility of fingerprints. Do this even though you may feel that too many people have handled the evidence, and for example, fifty latent fingerprints are found by the laboratory technician. If one of these latent fingerprints belongs to your suspect this could be a great help to the investigation. Also, the examination for latent fingerprints will not preclude examination by the document examiner.

One final bit of information, when your package is wrapped and addressed to the laboratory you should also include the specific section of the laboratory you want the evidence to be examined in first, for example Attn: Fingerprint Section. This will save additional handling by administrative personnel in the efforts to determine what is wanted and who should examine the evidence first.

END

★ To Insure Prints

Figure 1

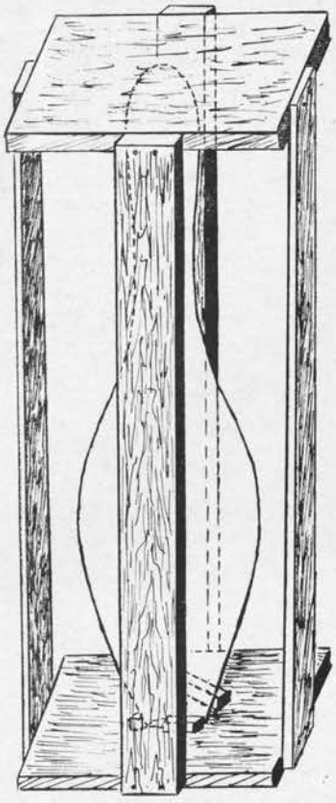


Figure 2

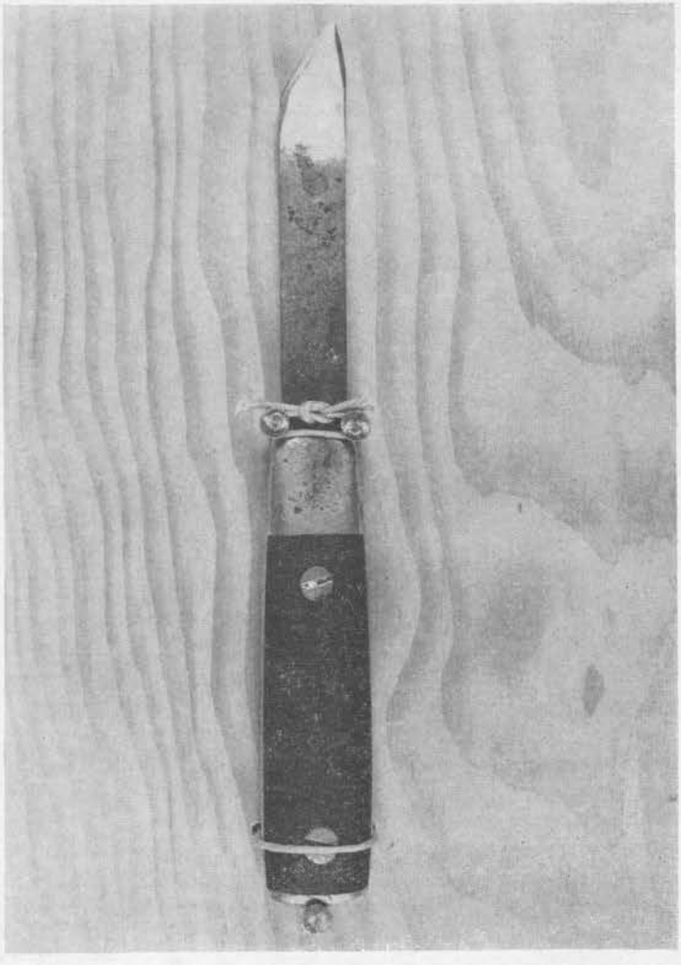


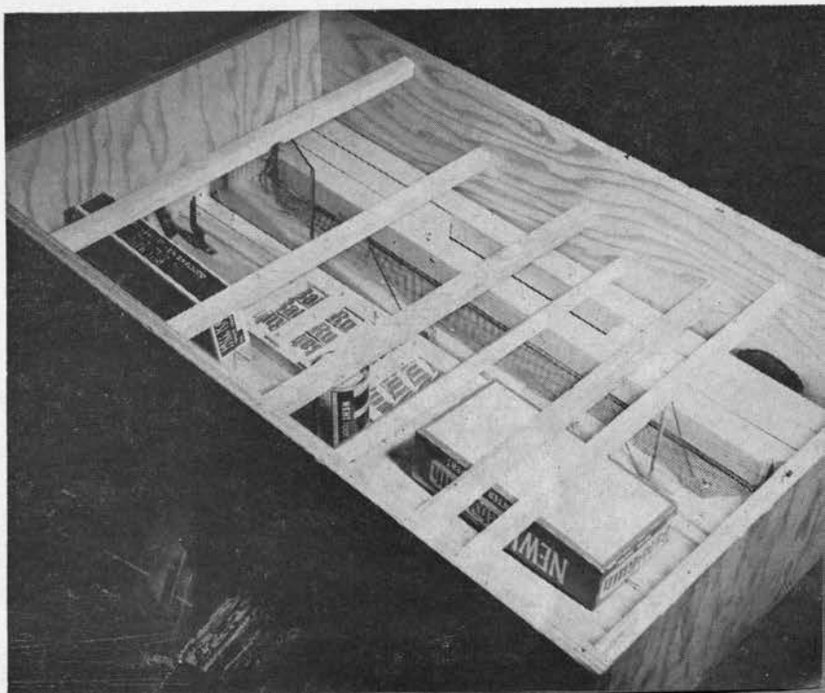


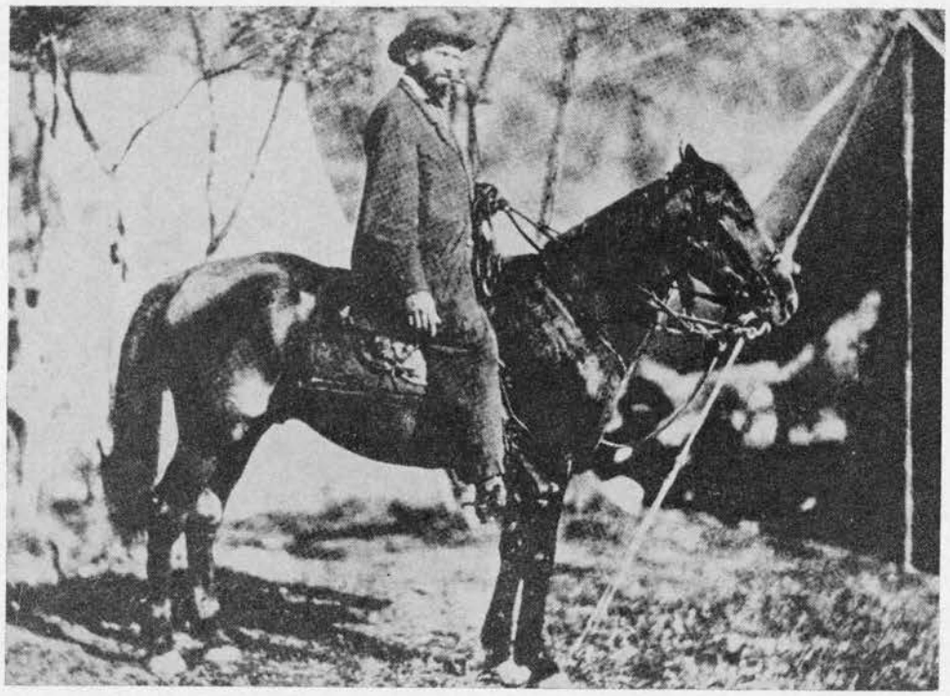
Figure 3 (above)

Figure 4 (below)



Figure 5





Allan Pinkerton as Maj E. J. Allen on the staff of Union General George B. McClellan. As Major Allen, Pinkerton was responsible for conducting the operations of the Secret Service of the Department of the Ohio. (All photos courtesy Pinkerton's National Detective Agency)

Allan Pinkerton --Father of a Tradition

By David B. Sabine

Nearly everyone is familiar with Allan Pinkerton's role in the formation of the U. S. Secret Service, but not many know that Mr. Pinkerton started life as a cooper or barrel-maker and had no intention of becoming a detective. In fact, he came to this country in the shadow of the law—for political reasons, not criminal activities.

Allan Pinkerton was the son of a Scots police sergeant who died from the effects of a beating by a mob. This made it necessary for Allan, although only ten years old, to find work to help his brother support the family. He decided to become a cooper because the cooper was a respected member of the community and his services were aways in demand. Allan apprenticed himself to William McCauley, Cooper, and by his nineteenth birthday was himself a skilled cooper and an independent craftsman.

He was also young, hot-blooded, and in love. Like youth in all ages he was a "liberal" and his political activities with the now forgotten Chartist movement soon put him on the "wanted" list. Without waiting for the King's agents to catch up with him, he married Joan Carfrae and sailed for the new world. He aimed for Canada but was shipwrecked, rescued, and eventually landed in Detroit. There the bridegroom invested in an ancient horse and wagon, piled in what belongings he had salvaged from the wreck, and started with his bride for Chicago.

As a cooper he quickly found steady work but, always with his eye on the main chance, soon moved to the small town of Dundee, Illinois, and went into business for himself. Here in the heart of a fertile farm community barrels were in great demand. He called himself "the only and original cooper of Dundee" and it is quite likely that he took more pride in that title than in any of the many others that came later. Business prospered and he was a substantial citizen of the community. Soon he needed help and hired a young German assistant who already knew something of the trade. With his shop in the same building where he lived, and a fruitful garden where he loved to work, it would seem that he was fixed for life.

But Allan Pinkerton had something else. Something he

was probably not aware of because he had always had it. He had a unique ability—an ability to photograph on his mind an entire scene at a glance, including minor details that others would pass over even with a more leisurely scrutiny. In addition, he had total recall—hours, days or even years later he could recall in his mind any given scene in graphic detail. This facility led straight to a career as a detective.

It all started in Dundee. It was Allan's habit to go out in the surrounding woods and select and cut for himself saplings for poles and staves thus assuring prime quality for no more expenditure than time and energy. A favorite spot was an unnamed, unowned, and uninhabited island. On one eventful occasion, his mind's eye detected signs of occupation. As the meaning of this observation penetrated his consciousness, he immediately packed up and headed for the sheriff's office. Sure enough, it turned out that this "uninhabited" island was being used as the headquarters of a notorious band of counterfeiters. Pinkerton helped the sheriff lay a trap and in short order they rounded up the entire gang.

This initial success did not end Allan's barrel-making days —not yet. In fact, he had no intention of giving up his trade. The sheriff, however, made a habit of discussing with him the current crimes and their possible solution and Pinkerton helped him on many occasions. The fame of his particular powers spread and calls for assistance came more and more frequently and from increasingly distant places. Finally, finding that he was doing more "coppering" than "coopering," he sold the factory to his assistant and moved to Chicago where he became the city's first, and (at that time) only detective. Although we can assume that he made the final move with reluctance, he undoubtedly enjoyed detective work. His own writings bristle with the excitement of the chase.

When the Civil War broke out, Pinkerton was a strong Unionist. To him, secession was illogical and slavery abhorrent. In fact, for many years, he had been an active "foreman" on the "Underground Railway." Moreover, he was an ardent supporter and admirer of Abraham Lincoln.

It was Pinkerton who uncovered the "Baltimore plot" to assassinate Lincoln and engineered the safe delivery of the President-elect to Washington. The doubts that some historians have raised concerning the authenticity of the plot do not in any way detract from the ingenious way Pinkerton handled the affair. It was definitely no time to take chances. The President-elect and his party stopped at Harrisburg where the Governor of Pennsylvania gave a dinner in his honor. While this was going on Pinkerton isolated Harrisburg by cutting telegraph connections, and arranged for a special train. At the appropriate moment, Mr. Lincoln slipped out of the dining hall, boarded the train and whisked off to Philadelphia. Here Pinkerton met him, took him in a closed carriage to another train which got him to Baltimore at half after three in the morning. Here the necessary change from one station to the other was made in the darkness of the early morning hours and Lincoln arrived safely in Washington. The plotters (granting their existence) were frustrated.

With the country on the verge of civil war, the need for a system of espionage and counterespionage was urgent. Lincoln asked Pinkerton to move to Washington.

On his way, stopping over in Pittsburgh, he ran into a drunken mob about to lynch a man they suspected was a Southern spy. Pinkerton with the best of credentials in his hand—a pistol—dispersed the rioters, and rescued Timothy Webster. He became one of Pinkerton's best operatives, leading a short but thrill-packed life worthy of a separate volume.

In Washington, Pinkerton conferred with Lincoln and his cabinet. The idea of organizing a secret service department of the government was discussed and Pinkerton went home with Lincoln's assurance that he would be hearing from him.

And so on May 3, 1861, a Department of the Ohio was created combining the forces of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois under the command of Major General George B. McClellan. McClellan promptly appointed a "Major E. J. Allen" to his staff. The Major's duties were to organize and conduct the Secret Service of the Department of the Ohio.



Allan and Joan Pinkerton

Before the war, McClellan was president of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Missouri Railroad and had often employed Pinkerton. He was greatly impressed with the detective's ability and the two became close personal friends. Therefore, it is not surprising that Major E. J. Allen and Allan Pinkerton were the same person. His disguise was not penetrated until after the war.

One of General McClellan's first moves was to send Major Allen into Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana to probe the sentiments of the people. When the Major got to Memphis, he found the Confederate General Pillow frantically

Continued

fortifying the city. He had a pleasant chat and a sip of brandy with the general—and also his first close call. If he had not been warned by a friendly Negro that a Confederate spy had recognized him as a Unionist, Allen's (and Pinkerton's) career would have ended right there. With the Negro's help, Pinkerton got out of town and confused his enemies by going south to Jackson instead of north to home. He completed his trip and brought back a report lengthy enough to satisfy even General McClellan's voracious appetite for intelligence.

Pinkerton and McClellan made a good team. Although used to running his own show, Pinkerton made himself a good staff subordinate, never allowing his own opinions or preferences to color his reports. Besides, the two were good personal friends and Pinkerton admired McClellan both as a railroad executive and as a Commanding General. When Lincoln called McClellan to command the Army of the Potomac, Pinkerton, rejoicing in his friend's promotion, went with him, and established the Secret Service in Washington.

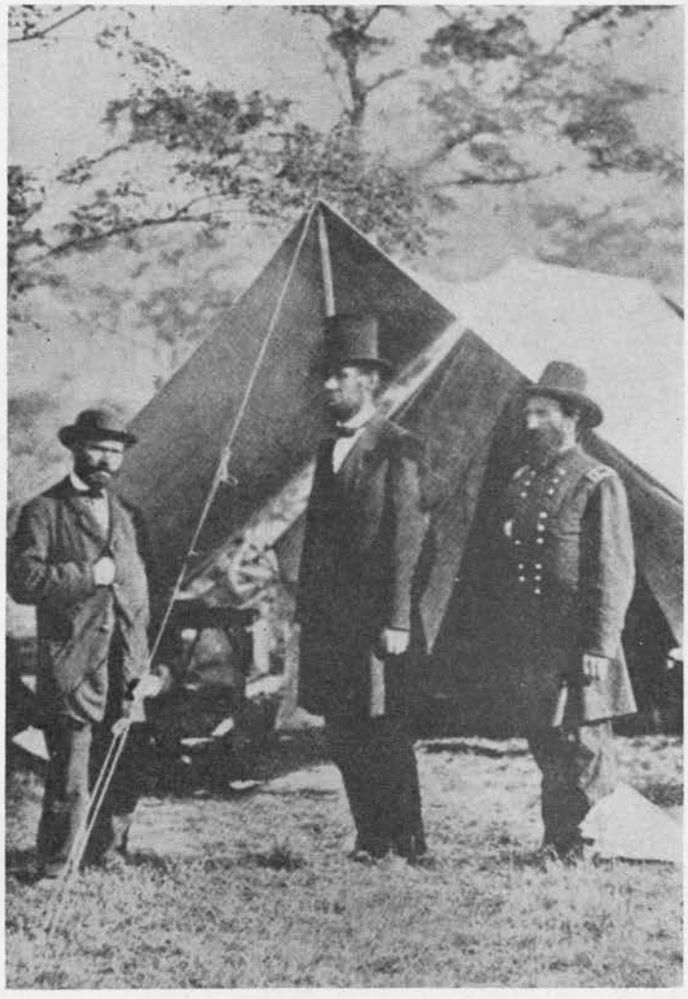
One of his first, and most familiar adventures might be labelled the "Case of the Infatuated Officer." Lincoln and Stanton knew that someone was giving military secrets to the enemy; they suspected Mrs. Rose Greenhow, so Pinkerton put the Greenhow residence under close surveillance. Since the windows of the house were a half story above the ground, Pinkerton would remove his shoes and stand on the shoulders of one of his men, the better to observe activities in the Greenhow parlors. After a week or so, a young captain of the Washington garrison came to call. It was pouring rain—perhaps the reason the captain picked that night—but Pinkerton and William Ascot, one of his men, were on the job. The captain was obviously nervous and also very much in love (undoubtedly not reciprocated). In a little while the captain left hurriedly. Forgetting the rain, his shoes, and everything but the desire to break up the spy ring, Pinkerton and his companion started in pursuit. In short order, the military patrol arrested them both. The wet, muddy, pair stuck to their assumed identities and went to the detention pen of the provost guard asking only that a note be delivered to the War Department. The rest is easy to imagine. Allen and Ascot were released, Rose Greenhow and her captain were arrested and one leak was plugged at least temporarily.

When McClellan embarked on the Peninsular Campaign Major Allen went with him as his Chief of Intelligence. He planted his men, including the king-pin Timothy Webster, in Richmond and other strategic spots and was soon supplying his chief with a continuous flow of intelligence about the enemy's strength and positions.

Now McClellan consistently overestimated his opponent's strength. These estimates were based on information supplied by Pinkerton and his Secret Service. Did McClellan juggle the figures because he was afraid to risk defeat? The issue has been hotly debated and can in fact never be resolved. But it has never been disputed that Pinkerton's figures were correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Evaluation of enemy strength cannot be absolute. It is a matter of piecing together scraps of information and reconnaissance to form a picture—all too often a picture to fit preconceived theories, to suit the requirements of a particular strategy or even to please a superior. In 1861, espionage and counterespionage as we know them today, were in their infancy. In fact, the science of modern military intelligence did not evolve until after the Civil War. It is very easy to show, one hundred years later, and with muster rolls for both sides available, that McClellan's supposed numerical inferiority was really a tremendous superiority. But in the turmoil and confusion of the day, figures were not easily come by and one significant fact stands out. Pinkerton's integrity has never been questioned.

When McClellan was relieved of his command following the Battle of Antietam, Pinkerton—ever loyal to his Chief—also ended his connection with the Army of the Potomac and, in fact, with all military affairs. He would not work with any military commander but McClellan. He was a staunch patriot, however, and accepted many commissions from the civil government. Most of these concerned war damage claims and Pinkerton's investigations uncovered many frauds and swindles. Because deserters and bands of outlaws were criminally active, particularly in the turbulent West and South, there was a great demand for Pinkerton's services, but he refused to handle any private cases as long as he had any connection at all with the



President Lincoln confers with Maj E. J. Allen (Pinkerton) 3 October 1862 at Antietam. At right is Major General McClernand, later relieved by Grant after Vicksburg.

Federal Service. In 1865, he ended his duties with the Secret Service and went back to Chicago and his profession as a detective. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency became known and respected the world over, and the word Pinkerton was practically synonymous with detective.

His exploits and those of his sons and grandsons would fill a book. In fact they have—many a book including at least fifteen written by Allan himself. His "Thirty Years as a Detective" is as exciting as any Perry Mason tale. But that's another story. **END**

General of the Army
DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur once said of the American fighting man: "His name and fame are the birthright of every American citizen." As we sadly mourn the passing of this national hero, this great soldier and statesman, we can only reflect that, for our fathers, for ourselves, and for succeeding generations, the services and sacrifice of all men in uniform will be embodied in the name and fame of this one man. He is laid to rest: his legacy is our birthright.

Douglas MacArthur was literally born into the Army. On January 26, 1880, he was delivered in a barracks at Little Rock, Arkansas, where his father, the famed Lt Gen Arthur MacArthur, was stationed at the time. At the age of four his formal christening at a wilderness outpost in what is now New Mexico was interrupted by an Indian raid on the fort. Later in life, he recalled that his knowledge in weaponry ranged from the whir of arrows to the feel of bullets in his flesh to the sight of Hiroshima after the atom bomb.

The young MacArthur, in 1899 already a veteran of his father's campaigns, entered the Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated at the head of his class in 1903, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Engineers. The education and training he received at the Academy were to have a lasting influence on his career. On the occasion of his 84th birthday in New York recently, General MacArthur declared that, of all the honors he had received during his career, "the greatest . . . was being a West Point cadet."

After receiving his commission, MacArthur was sent to the Philippines for engineering duties. This was his first visit to the country which in 1944 would rejoice to hear his radio message: "This is the Voice of Freedom, General MacArthur speaking. People of the Philippines: I have returned."

As Commander of the Southwest Pacific Theater of Operations in World War II, General MacArthur was often under fire as he landed along with troops on invasion beaches. The planning and execution of his campaign that led Allied Forces from Australia back through Pacific islands to the final liberation of the Philippines has been called masterly by military strategists. His audacity and calculated chance-taking caught the enemy completely off-guard. For his leadership in the campaign, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

The personal image of General MacArthur which we remember — the classic profile above an open collar, the scrambled-egg, crushed cap, the long-bowl corncob pipe—was developed during his long period of service in the Orient.

Long before this, however, MacArthur's image as a leader was established. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in World War I called him "the country's greatest frontline general." As a brigadier general in 1918, he commanded the Rainbow (42d) Division on the Western Front in Europe. He was wounded twice in combat and gassed in the trenches.

After the war, he returned to the United States to serve briefly in the Office of the Chief of Staff. From 1919 to 1922, he was Superintendent of the Military Academy. In 1922 he was again sent to the Philippines to command the District of Manila. The following year he returned to this country to serve with the 23d Infantry Brigade. Promoted to major general in 1925, he commanded, successively, the Fourth and Third Corps areas.

In 1928 he returned to the Philippines as Department Commander. Recalled to this country in 1930, he commanded for a short time the Ninth Corps area until he became Army Chief of Staff in 1930.

For five years, with the temporary rank of full general, he worked to save the Army during a period when funds for national defense were at a low ebb. He first saved the skeleton Army from the economy wave, then modernized it. He set up the four army and corps area organizations. The basic blueprints for procurement of manpower and industrial mobilization were developed under his direction.

General MacArthur, reverting to his permanent rank of major general in 1935, returned as Military Advisor to what was by now almost his second home, the Philippines. In 1937, he decided to retire from the Army, but with the ominous world situation, he was recalled in July, 1941. He was immediately promoted to lieutenant general and, later that year, became a four-star general. On December 18, 1944, he was appointed General of the Army.

Designated Commanding General, US Army Forces in the Far East in 1941, MacArthur remained in the South Pacific until the final liberation of the Philippines in 1945. In July of that year, as Commanding General, US Army Forces in the Pacific, he directed the final air offensive against Japan. Appointed Supreme Allied Commander by President Truman, he received the Japanese surrender and remained in the country to command the occupation forces.

His final duty in the Far East was to command the United Nations forces during the first year of the Korean War. He returned to the US in April, 1951. Upon his return, addressing a joint session of Congress, he recalled the refrain of a barracks song popular in his youth, which proclaimed, most proudly, "that old soldiers never die, they just fade away. And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career."

We in the Army have indeed lost a hero. We have, more importantly, lost a valuable comrade in arms. Let the epitaph he spoke for the American soldier who died in combat be his own: "He gave all that mortality can give." **END**

Bragg Tests Extinguishers For CS Use

To cope with riotous outbreaks of violence in both this country and abroad, the CBR School at Fort Bragg has developed a new dispenser for Chloro Sulfide (CS-gas), a potent agent to disperse angry mobs.

Headquarters, Seventh Army in Europe, had determined through experimentation that a 2 and ¾ pound dry chemical model fire extinguisher met the basic requirements for a field dispenser using a riot control agent.

With the information from Seventh Army, the staff at Fort Bragg's CBR School began a series of tests to determine whether the fire extinguisher did have advantages over the conventional type dispenser (M-3) which resembles a flame thrower apparatus.

The first problem confronting the Fort Bragg CBR staff was that of determining if the fire extinguisher could be modified to deliver the CS agent. Next could the extinguisher be readily serviced in the field with little or no special equipment?

Both questions were answered in the affirmative and then came field experimentation. The extinguishers were filled with the powdered CS pressurized to an operation pressure of approximately 90 pounds per square inch which is the capacity of the air compressor on a 2½-ton Army truck.

An experimental field was laid out and a group of unmasked troops were lead to the edge of the test zone. The CS agent was then sprayed from the extinguisher type dispenser, the unmasked troops advanced toward the vapor cloud until the effects were received. At this point the troops masked and stood in place until all measurements were taken.

It was found from this testing that the flattened type nozzle coupled with a lateral spraying motion by the operator while holding the unit at waist level gave the best results.

The unit's compact size and ease in servicing makes the fire extinguisher dispenser easily portable and manageable for the dissemination of riot control agents, and lends itself well to riot control operations.

What does the new dispenser mean to military police and riot control groups? It may possibly fill the bill for a needed compact field dispenser that can be quickly and easily serviced, requires little maintenance, and is light in weight.

The field dispenser could also be well suited for use by STRAC units such as the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions in CBR training, Army Training tests and other field exercises which call for the use of integrated chemical warfare training.

END

Company C, 508th Qualifies 100% In First Aid Course

Under the tutelage of Sgt Gilles J. Fagnon, all military policemen of Co C, 508th MP Bn, Augsburg, Germany, have now become qualified First-Aiders, recognized by the American Red Cross.

The need for MPs to be adept at first aid measures has been demonstrated countless times by MP units Army-wide. In November, 1963, Capt Edward C. Smith, Jr., company commander, directed Sergeant Fagnon to instruct off-duty classes in Red Cross First Aid procedures. Classes were limited to ten members in size to facilitate maximum personal instruction. At the end of the ten-hour block of subject material, tests were administered which had to be passed before the MPs could qualify for receipt of the Red Cross First Aid card. The company program continued through January, 1964, at which time 100% of the unit's patrolmen had attained the Red Cross standards.

Sergeant Fagnon is an accredited Red Cross Instructor and has performed in this role frequently, and very capably, in USAREUR. The knowledge and skills he has imparted to the men of the company, have raised the caliber of police work in the unit's assigned area, for the MPs now stand ready to apply first aid principles in any emergency.

END



Sgt Gilles J. Fagnon coaches students of the company through proper stretcher-bearing techniques. Clockwise from front are Sgt Frank P. Collier, Sgt Tony J. Vispetto, Pfc Dennis R. Johnson and SP4 Harry A. Miesner. Acting as victim is SP4 Robert Atkinson.

In the April issue, the JOURNAL presented two studies of the Army Reserve program and the benefits to be derived from utilization of non-resident instruction. Included with the original article was a resume of the extension courses presented by the Department of Non-Resident Instruction, USAMPS. In this issue we conclude the study with a complete listing of all subcourses available from the department.

Subcourse Catalog

US Army Military Police School

USAMPS Subcourse 1-1 I. General Subjects I.

Scope: Instruction in general subjects of interest to non-commissioned officers to include; leadership, methods and techniques of military instruction, effective army writing, intelligence and map and aerial photo reading.

Seven lessons and examination. Credit hours: 23.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-1 II. General Subjects II.

Scope: Instruction in small unit tactics to include; infantry platoon tactics, counterinsurgency, chemical and biological considerations and defensive aspects of nuclear warfare.

Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 20.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-3. Signal Communications I.

Scope: Military police communications to include; signal communication principles, message preparation, wire communications, radiotelephone procedure, communication security and defense against jamming.

Four lessons and examination. Credit hours: 10.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-9. The Military Policeman and The Law I.

Scope: Provisions of the UCMJ as they affect the military police supervision to include; authority and jurisdiction, punitive articles, evidence and crimes and courtroom conduct.

Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 20.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-10. Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities I.

Scope: Fundamentals of military police criminal investigation to include; military police criminal investigation activities, observation, description, notes and sketches, narcotics and sex deviates, interviews and interrogations, and statements and confessions.

Six lessons and examination. Credit hours: 15.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-14. Domestic Emergencies I.

Scope: Basic instruction in the use of the Army to control civil disturbances to include; employment of troops, crowd and mob behavior, application of force, use of chemicals, and riot control formations.

Four lessons and examination. Credit hours: 11.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-15. Physical Security I.

Scope: The basic principles of physical security as applied to military installations to include; security hazards, restrictive measures, personnel and material control, guard forces, alarm and communication systems.

Four lessons and examination. Credit hours: 12.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-16. Army Confinement I.

Scope: The mission, management and operation of military confinement facilities to include; management and operation of a post stockade and custodial personnel, admission and release procedures; administration, employment and training of military prisoners, custody, control and emergency situations at a post stockade.

Four lessons and examination. Credit hours: 13.

Continued

SUBCOURSES *Continued*

USAMPS Subcourse 1-17. Prisoners of War I.

Scope: The principles of handling prisoners of war to include; evacuating, processing, treatment, problems encountered, and techniques of guarding and control.
Three lessons and examination. Credit hours: 9.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-18. Traffic Control I.

Scope: The principles and techniques of traffic control to include; traffic problems and the army traffic program, traffic surveys, parking systems and methods, traffic accident investigation, traffic law enforcement, motor movements.
Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 31.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-19 I. Organization, Duties and Functions of Units in the Military Police Corps.

Scope: Military police organization and operations to include: Post, camp or station operations, town and city operations, train and terminal patrol, railway security, port operations and the theater of operations.
Six lessons and examination. Credit hours: 15.

USAMPS Subcourse 1-19 II. Military Police Activities.

Scope: Military police activities to include; military police records and forms, apprehension and search, duties of the desk sergeant, duties of the operations sergeant, crime prevention and vice control, military police public relations, and control of individuals in the field.
Seven lessons and examination. Credit hours: 18.

USAMPS Subcourse 2-3. Signal Communications II.

Scope: General coverage of military police communications to include; signal communication principles, communication security and telephone procedures, wire communication and wire equipment maintenance, and tactical radio equipment.
Four lessons and examination. Credit hours: 8.

USAMPS Subcourse 2-5. Counterinsurgency/Unconventional Warfare.

Scope: Counterinsurgency/Unconventional Warfare Operations to include; insurgency operations, special forces and psychological warfare, civic actions, brigade and smaller unit actions, division and larger unit action, and survival, escape, and evasion.
Seven lessons and examination. Credit hours: 19.

USAMPS Subcourse 2-9. The Military Policeman and The Law II.

Scope: Provisions of the UCMJ as they affect the military police officer to include; authority and jurisdiction, general aspects of crimes, evidence and administration of military justice.
Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 18.

USAMPS Subcourse 2-10. Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities II.

Scope: Military police criminal investigation activities to include; criminal investigation reports, processing of the crime scene, the evidence room, narcotics and sex crimes, interviews and interrogations, statements and confessions, and investigative aids.
Six lessons and examination. Credit hours: 10.

USAMPS Subcourse 2-14. Domestic Emergencies II.

Scope: Military police operations in support of civil authorities in times of domestic emergencies to include; authority and jurisdiction, Posse Comitatus Act, control of domestic disturbances, crowd and mob behavior, application of force, use of chemicals, riot control formations and Maxville riots.
Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 23.

USAMPS Subcourse 2-15. Physical Security II.

Scope: The fundamentals of physical security to include; physical security principles and their application, recognition of physical security hazards, and alarm and communication systems.
Three lessons and examination. Credit hours: 8.

USAMPS Subcourse 2-16. Army Confinement II.

Scope: The Army Correctional Program to include; places of confinement, custodial personnel, military prisoners, employment and training at a stockade, management and operations, disciplinary measures, custody and control, and emergency situations.
Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 14.

USAMPS Subcourse 2-13. Traffic Control II.

Scope: The fundamentals of traffic control activities to include; traffic accident investigation, traffic law enforcement, traffic surveys, motor movements and traffic reconnaissance.
Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 22.

USAMPS Subcourse 2-19. Military Police Organizations and Operations I.

Scope: Military police organizations and operations to include; provost marshal functions, military police public relations, military police records and forms, operation of the military police station and patrol force, apprehension and search, control of individuals in the field, evacuating and processing prisoners of war, and provost marshal combat operations.
Nine lessons and examination. Credit hours: 31.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-1. General Subjects III.

Scope: General subjects to include; military leadership, map and aerial photo reading, army information program, congressional relations, chemical and biological operations, officer efficiency reports and personnel management, logistics at battalion level, and army aviation.
Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 27.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-2 I. Combined Arms I.

Scope: General coverage of the principles of war, organization of the Army Division, artillery, rifle company in the defense, rifle company in the attack, infantry and mechanized battalion, brigade in the attack, infantry division in the attack and field medical services.
Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 24.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-2 II. Combined Arms II.

Scope: General coverage of the armored division in the attack and defense, mechanized division in a delaying action, airborne operations, amphibious operations, mine warfare, joint actions armed forces and joint air/ground operations.
Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 26.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-3. Signal Communications and Automatic Data Processing System.

Scope: General coverage of military police communications to include; tactical radio requirements, communication security, tactical communications center operation and message preparation, military police communication equipment and systems, introduction to automatic data processing system and computer principles, system analysis and principles of programming, military police utilization of automatic data processing system.
Seven lessons and examination. Credit hours: 18.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-4 I. Nuclear Weapons I.

Scope: Instruction of a general nature in nuclear weapons effects, command and staff aspects of nuclear weapons, and area damage control.
Four lessons and examination. Credit hours: 17.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-4 II. Nuclear Weapons II.

Scope: The analysis of friendly installations to minimize vulnerability by dispersion and configuration, continuation of operational missions in contaminated areas, attenuation factors and decay rates, the employment of nuclear weapons.
Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 23.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-6 I. Command and Staff Procedures I.

Scope: Command and staff functions to include; staff organizations and functions, general and special staff, commanders estimate, type field army and corps, and combat intelligence.
Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 14.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-6 II. Command and Staff Procedures II.

Scope: The fundamentals of staff organization and procedures to include; use of FM 101-10, operation orders and overlay techniques, administrative orders, civil affairs, functions and division of the COMZ, and analysis of the area of operations.
Six lessons and examination. Credit hours: 18.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-7. Effective Communication, Methods, and Techniques of Instruction.

Scope: To provide the student with a general knowledge of fundamentals of oral and written expression and methods of instruction; to include effective Army writing and the staff study; oral presentation; principles of learning and principles of effective communication; selection of an instructional approach and use of the conference, demonstration and problem methods of teaching; training aids orientation, test construction and instruction supervision.
Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 17.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-8. International Law.

Scope: General coverage of international law with emphasis on its application to military police functions to include; history of international law, Geneva Conventions, status of forces agreements and conventions.
Three lessons and examination. Credit hours: 8.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-9. The Military Policeman and The Law III.

Scope: The fundamentals of military justice to include; authority and jurisdiction, general aspects of crimes, evidence, and administration of military justice.
Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 20.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-10 I. Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities III.

Scope: Military police criminal investigation activities to include; provost marshal supervision, records and procedures, criminal investigation reports, crime prevention surveys, the evidence room and processing crime scenes.
Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 18.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-10 II. Military Police Criminal Investigation Activities IV.

Scope: Military police criminal investigation activities to include; interviews and interrogation, sex offenses, narcotics, fraud investigation, youthful offenders, CID funds, and scientific aids to investigation.
Six lessons and examination. Credit hours: 20.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-14. Domestic Emergencies III.

Scope: Military police operations in domestic emergencies to include; Posse Comitatus Act, crowd and mob behavior, application of force, use of chemicals and riot control formations, Maxville riots, disaster relief and civil defense, Department of Defense industrial defense program and industrial defense surveys.
Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 33.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-15. Physical Security III.

Scope: The principles of physical security to include; security hazards and restricted areas, perimeter barriers and protective lighting, alarm and communication systems, movement control, key control, guard forces, penetration tests, security surveys, and emergency planning.
Six lessons and examination. Credit hours: 21.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-16. Army Confinement III.

Scope: The management, operation and supervision of Army confinement facilities to include; Army Correctional Program, places of confinement, custodial personnel, military prisoners, employment and training, prisoner counseling and stockade management, custody, control and discipline, transfer and release procedures, administration of USDB's and the provost marshal's interest in confinement.
Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 29.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-17. Prisoners of War II.

Scope: Methods of handling and problems encountered with prisoners of war to include; evacuating and processing; identification, control, the prisoner of war command, administration in the COMZ, special operations and prisoner of war exchanges.
Four lessons and examination. Credit hours: 13.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-18 I. Traffic Control III.

Scope: The procedures for planning, operation and supervision of traffic control activities to include; roadway capacity and design, speed regulation, parking and mechanical control devices, analysis of traffic control data, traffic enforcement, accident investigation, motor vehicle traffic regulation.
Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 22.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-18 II. Traffic Control IV.

Scope: Traffic control activities in the theater of operations, reconnaissance and intelligence, special operations, and motor movements.
Seven lessons and examination. Credit hours: 21.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-19 I. Military Police Organization and Operations II.

Scope: Current concepts and doctrines of military police organization and operations to include; post, camp or station, provost marshal's office, major command and special staff functions of the provost marshal, statistics, selective enforcement and crime prevention, vice control and special operations, provost marshal activities report, emergency plans and civilian police systems in the United States and foreign countries.
Nine lessons and examination. Credit hours: 31.

USAMPS Subcourse 3-19 II. Military Police Organization and Operations III.

Scope: A continuation of instruction in military police organization and operation to include; the division provost

Continued

SUBCOURSES *Continued*

marshal, straggler and refugee control, the field army provost marshal, employment of military policemen in the field army, COMZ provost marshal; field depot, terminal command and railway security, and rear area security and damage control.

Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 23.

USAMPS Subcourse 4-9. The Military Policeman and The Law IV.

Scope: Provisions of the UCMJ as they affect the criminal investigator to include; authority and jurisdiction, general aspects of crimes, evidence and investigative techniques.

Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 27.

USAMPS Subcourse 4-11 I. Criminal Investigative Methods I.

Scope: Methods and techniques of criminal investigation to include; observation and description, notes and sketches, collection and preservation of physical evidence, sources of information, surveillance, raids, and apprehension and search.

Seven lessons and examination. Credit hours: 29.

USAMPS Subcourse 4-11 II. Criminal Investigative Methods II.

Scope: Methods and techniques of criminal investigation to include; larceny, burglary, housebreaking and robbery, fraud investigation, counterfeiting and blackmarket activities, arson, narcotics, sex offenses, homicide investigations, and fatal traffic accidents.

Eight lessons and examination. Credit hours: 29.

USAMPS Subcourse 4-11 III. Criminal Investigative Methods III.

Scope: Methods and techniques of criminal investigation to include; interviews and interrogations, statements and confessions, criminal investigation reports, character investigation, and crime prevention.

Seven lessons and examination. Credit hours: 28.

USAMPS Subcourse 4-12 I. Investigative Photography.

Scope: The fundamentals of investigative photography to include; elementary photography, film types and exposure meters, exposure by artificial light, use of filters, negative developing and printing, use of basic cameras, special equipment, infrared and ultraviolet photography, photograph evidence, and photographing specific crimes.

Nine lessons and examination. Credit hours: 25.

USAMPS Subcourse 4-12 II. Scientific Aids to Criminal Investigation.

Scope: The capabilities and limitations of scientific aids to investigations to include; fingerprints, casting and molding, questioned documents, miscellaneous laboratory examinations, technical investigative equipment, and the polygraph.

Six lessons and examination. Credit hours: 23.

USAMPS Subcourse 4-13. Criminal Investigation—Administration and Special Operational Procedures.

Scope: Criminal investigation and special operational procedures to include; the CID program, CID records and procedures, CID funds, the evidence room, youthful offenders, coordinated VIP security and undercover investigation.

Seven lessons and examination. Credit hours: 21.

USAMPS Subcourse 3 (OPT) Industrial Defense and Disaster Planning.

Scope: The responsibilities of the industrial defense survey officer in performing industrial defense activities or preparing disaster plans for military installations, to include; the scope of the Industrial Defense Program, the principles of disaster planning, continuity of operations, damage control and restoration measures and conduct of industrial defense surveys.

Five lessons and examination. Credit hours: 16.

END

Maj Van D'Elden Named Director of Instruction At Language Institute



Maj Karl H. Van D'Elden, right, receives Army Certificate of Achievement from DLIWC Commander, Colonel Long.

Maj Karl H. Van D'Elden, recently returned from a tour of duty in Europe, has been named Director of Instruction at the Defense Language Institute, West Coast Branch, Presidio of Monterey, California. The Institute, along with the East Coast Branch, is responsible for the presentation of formal foreign language training for all of the armed forces.

After arriving at his new station the MP major was awarded the Army Certificate of Achievement for superior service while in his former position as Civil Affairs Officer at Headquarters, Southern Area Command, USAREUR. While in Germany Major Van D'Elden also served with the 508th MP Battalion.

After enlisted service in World War II, he was graduated from the Pennsylvania State College in 1947, obtained his Master's degree from Harvard University in 1948 and was granted a Ph.D. in Germanic Philology from Western Reserve University in 1950.

Major Van D'Elden has served on the faculties of Harvard University, Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), the Universities of California and Maryland (overseas) and has held several visiting lectureships during his academic career.

Since his recall to active duty, he served first in the Continental US, then in the Far East, and, immediately prior to his most recent European assignment, on the faculty of the Department of Foreign Languages, US Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Major Van D'Elden resides with his wife, Stephanie, the daughter of Dr. J. C. Cain of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, at Quarters 349, Presidio of Monterey.

END

MPA Roundup

COLONEL GEORGE C. WILLIAMS NAMED THIRD ARMY PM



Colonel G. C. Williams



Colonel W. C. Campbell

Ft McPherson, Ga.—Col George C. Williams is the new Third US Army Provost Marshal. He replaced Col William C. Campbell who has retired after more than 30 years service.

Prior to his assignment at Third Army Headquarters in December 1962, Colonel Williams had been Chief, Field Team 2A Joint US Military Mission to the Turkish Armed Forces.

Colonel Williams commanded the 796th MP Bn in Europe during WWII and was the Deputy PM for the 2d Log Comd in Pusan during the Korean Conflict. Some of his other posts have included PM for the Armed Forces Far East, PM for the US Army Southwestern Comd in Japan, duty with the PMG, and Director of Instruction at the US Army MP School.

Colonel Campbell upon his retirement was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit.

During WWII, Colonel Campbell won the Silver Star for his actions in Italy when he was cut off behind enemy lines. He was the 82d Abn Div PM at the time. Later he served with X Corps in Korea and has served with OPMG.

NEW I CORPS SERGEANT MAJOR



Hq, I Corps, Korea—Sgt Maj Lawrence S. Muhlenforth (seated), I Corps (Gp) PM Office's newly assigned Chief MP Supervisor, is briefed on internal procedures by departing Sgt Maj Wilbur E. Bandeen. Sergeant Bandeen has been reassigned to VI USAR Corps, Dearborn, Mich. Sergeant Muhlenforth's last assignment was with the Fort Hood PMO. This is his fourth tour in Korea.

CANAL ZONE MP OF MONTH

Ft Clayton, Canal Zone — SP4 Jerome G. Adams, 534th MP Co (Svc) was a recent choice as the US Army Forces Southern Comd PM Soldier of the Month.

The PM Soldier is selected from the two MP units serving in the Canal Zone.

MPs AWARDED COMMENDATION MEDALS FOR RESCUE





SP4 Gerald W. St. George, 183d MP Co (left) and SP4 Wayman L. Prather, formerly of the same unit, are each shown receiving the Army Commendation Medal for bravery from Col Robert W. Clirehugh, Ft Scott Commander.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—Two alert military policemen received the Army Commendation Medal and were recommended for the Soldier's Medal for their rescue of twin five-year-old girls from near electrocution by a fallen street light wire. The wire carried 2,400 volts.

The recipients of the award were SP4 Wayman L. Prather and SP4 Gerald W. St. George. They were on MP patrol when they received notification to investigate an accident in the Fort Scott housing area at the Presidio.

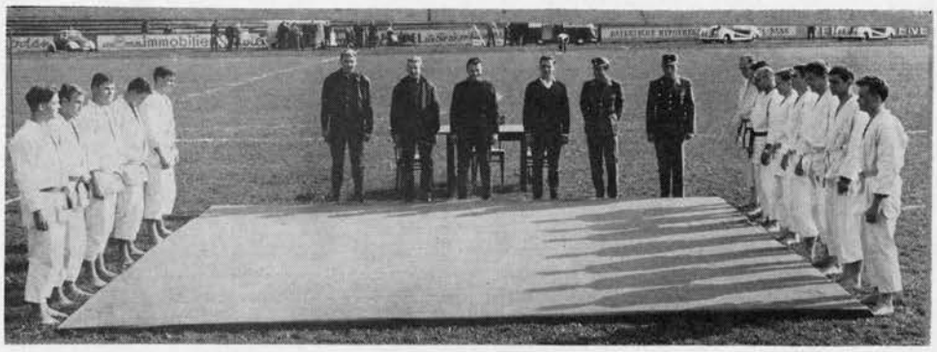
At the scene, the MPs found Elga Sue and Karin Lou Jauch, daughters of SP5 Floyd F. Jauch, 163d MP Co, lying on damp ground in direct contact with an energized street light wire from a snapped pole.

Despite the personal danger the MPs removed the wire with their clubs. They then carried the children to safety and administered first aid until an ambulance arrived. Both girls recovered from the incident.

TROIS SOLDIER OF MONTH

Trois Fontaines, France — The honor and distinction of being named as Soldier of the Month two times within a year belongs to Cpl Jerald T. Kloha of Security Company at the US Army Ammunition Depot Activity, Trois Fontaines. Chosen as the outstanding enlisted man of the Depot recently, the 22-year-old native of Bay City, Michigan first received this award in March 1963 shortly after returning from the Seventh Army NCO Academy where he was an honor graduate.

MPs EXHIBIT SKILLS IN GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION



German police (center) pose with members of the American Judo Club headed by Sgt Tony J. Vispetto, Company C, 508th MP Bn, prior to exhibition during German-MP public demonstrations.

Kempton, Germany—Before several thousand spectators, members of Co C, 508th MP Bn, recenty contributed actively to a German-American Police Sports Show for the citizens of this Bavarian community. The purpose of the program was to draw attention to the career field of police work, which necessarily must have the highest caliber individual throughout.

Company C displayed a patrol sedan, fully equipped with radio, first aid gear, and safety devices, in addition to showing and explaining the uniform and gear of the military policeman.

Highlighting the event was sports competition involving athletes from several German police units and Charlie Company. Leading the Charlie team was Sgt Tony J. Vispetto, who thrilled the German public with a display of judo and karate skills. A 400 meter relay footrace helped emphasize the necessary physical fitness in all police organizations. The other participants from Charlie Company rounding out the program were SP4 Danny R. Kohler, SP4 Woodrow Parks, SP4 Harry Meisner, SP4 Samuel T. Clayton, and Pfc Alvin B. Robinson.

CAPTAIN HONORED IN JAPAN



Zama, Japan—Capt Joseph Boccagno, CO, MP Co, Hq, US ARMY, Japan, receives the Army Commendation Medal from Col James C. Bradford, CO of the US Army Garrison, Japan. The medal was presented for his outstanding performance of duty with the MPs since December 1962 until early this year. He has been reassigned to the XXI US Army Corps, Indiantown Gap, Pa.

NEW 382D SERGEANT MAJOR



Sgt Maj Harry D. Perkins

Kaiserslautern, Germany—Sgt Maj Harry D. Perkins has joined the 382d MP Bn as sergeant major. He arrived here from Ft Devens, Mass. where he worked in the PMO. He was awarded the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal when he left Ft Devens for his work in the PMO.

DEVENS SERGEANT MAJOR CITED



Ft Devens, Mass.—Lt Col James W. Mulford, PM here, pins the Oak Leaf Cluster of the Army Commendation Medal on Sgt Maj Ralph E. Stickland. Sergeant Stickland is the new sergeant major of the PMO here. He was cited for meritorious work while sergeant major of the US Army MP Gp, USARYIS.

NCO CITED FOR TRAINING LIBERIAN FORCES



Munich, Germany—SFC Sherman R. Henderson of Company B, 508th MP Bn, receives the Army Commendation Medal and congratulations from his company CO, Capt John T. Thompson, Jr. and 1st Sgt Carmen A. Mittica. He was cited for work as Instructional Committee Operations Sergeant at the MP School, Fort Gordon, and in particular, for his service as team leader of an MP Training Team in Liberia. He helped train Liberians in the many facets of MP work. He has, in this connection, received a Letter of Commendation from the Liberian National Guard.

110TH CLERK-TYPIST AWARDED ACM



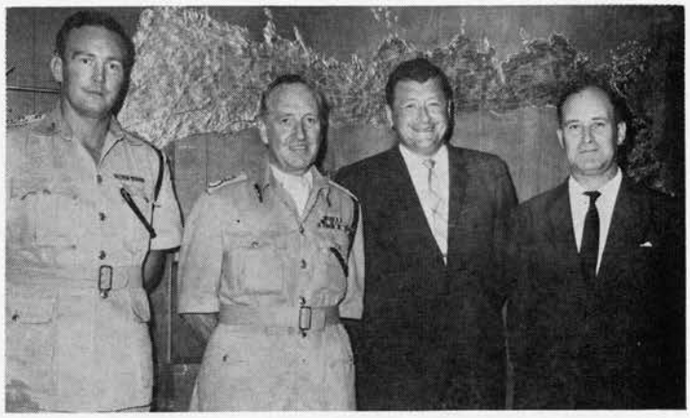
Mohringen, Germany—Col Andrew J. Eaken, PM, VII Corps, presents to Pfc Edgar L. Wood the Army Commendation Medal and Certificate. Assisting in the presentation is Capt Fenwick H. Burch, Jr., CO of the 110th MP Plt. Wood was cited for his work as clerk-typist, statitician, and draftsman of the PM Section, Hq VII Corps. Assigned to the MP platoon, Wood worked with Corps in designing and preparing vivid charts, graphs, and brochures for the presentation of crime statistics. He was praised for his initiative, enthusiasm, and constant striving to produce professional work.

USAMPS DEPARTMENT CHIEF PROMOTED



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Mrs. Betty Mooney pins the silver eagles of colonel on her husband Harold T. Mooney in promotion ceremonies at the US Army MP School. Assisting Mrs. Mooney is Col Homer E. Shields, Assistant Commandant of the School. Colonel Mooney is the Director of the Dept of Career Development. His most recent assignment, prior to coming to the school, was as PM of the US Military Assistance Comd in Vietnam. He entered the Army in 1940.

BAHAMAS PROVOST MARSHAL JOINS MPA



Nassau, Bahamas—American Maj Jack Kaplan (Ret) (2d from right) has just obtained from Commissioner of Police Nigel Morris (2d from left) an application for membership to the Military Police Assn. With the commissioner and Major Kaplan are Superintendent L. R. Robbins (left) and Superintendent John Bailey, Scotland Yard. In addition to his position as commissioner of police, Commissioner Morris is the PM of the Bahamas by appointment of Her Majesty Elizabeth II. The duties of the PM in a British Colony compare with those of a PM in the US Army.

SAComd PM HONORED BY FRENCH



Lt Col Leonard Bell receives Commander's Cross of the Legion Franco-Belge from Mr. E. G. Devaldys.

Paris, France — Lt Col Leonard Bell, SAComd Provost Marshal, was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Legion Franco-Belge, the first such honor conferred on an American, in a ceremony at the SAComd Officers Open Mess.

Mr. E. G. Devaldys, President of the Legion Franco-Belge and the Souvenir Francais, Paris 18, presented the decoration, assisted by Mr. Pierre Castang, Vice-President of the organizations. Col Paul R. Jeffrey, SAComd CO, was present at the ceremony.

The Legion Franco-Belge is an organization composed of veterans of French and Belgian campaigns of both World Wars. Members of the Souvenir Francais concern themselves with the preservation of the tombs of French war heroes.

Only 20 persons have received the rank of Commander in the Legion, Mr. Devaldys stated.

GERMAN OFFICIALS JOIN MPA



A welcome to the membership of the Military Police Assn is extended to Nurnberg Police President Erich Hess by Lt Col Keith L. Monroe.

Nurnberg, Germany—Three Nurnberg/Furth law enforcement officials were awarded membership in the Military Police Assn for their cooperation with the local military police.

Receiving Association membership cards from Nurnberg's Provost Marshal Lt Col Keith L. Monroe were Erich Hess, Nurnberg City Police President; Herbert Mielsch, Furth City Police Director; and Dr. Anton Kaltenhaeuser, Furth Public Safety Commissioner.

In ceremonies attended by the German press and held in the officials' respective offices, Colonel Monroe praised the close partnership presently existing between the German and American police forces and cited the work of the three new Association members as major contributing factors to the "exemplary liaison."

KOREAN PMs BRIEFED ON CORPS LEVEL MP DOCTRINES



Cp Red Cloud, Korea—The five ROKA Corps provost marshals of the First ROK Army attended a conference at Hqs I Corps (Group) for the purpose of being briefed on US military police doctrine at Corps level. Also attending were Colonel Gustafson, PM, EUSA and Col LEE, Yong-Ki, Deputy PM, First ROK Army. The personnel pictured, from left to right are: Col LEE, Yong-Ki, Deputy PM, First ROK Army; Lt Col KANG, Sang-Hee, PM, II ROK Corps; Col CHOI, Chang-Sik, PM, VI ROK Corps; Col H. J. Michau, PM, I US Corps (Group); Col Karl W. Gustafson, PM, Eighth US Army; Lt Col KIM, Hyo-Yoon, PM, III ROK Corps; Lt Col PARK, Byong Joo, PM, V Corps; and Col CHO, Kwang-Sik, PM, I ROK Corps.

SERGEANT CITED AS LIAISON TO REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

Ft Gulick, Canal Zone—SSgt Samuel Suarez received a Letter of Commendation from his present commanding officer, Maj William De Lapp of the 550th MP Det, Fort Gulick. The sergeant earned the award for meritorious service during his last assignment at Fort Sam Houston where he served as Fourth Army liaison NCO to Mexico. Since his arrival in the Canal Zone in October last year, Sergeant Suarez has been assigned to the 550th MP Det, one of the augmentation units attached to the 8th Special Forces Gp.

MINUTEMAN AWARDED TO 524TH



Ft Shafter, Hawaii—Capt Loren L. Bush, Jr. (center), CO, 524th MP Co, receives the Minuteman Saving Bond Award from Col Lynn C. Lee, Deputy Commander, Fort Shafter. Observing the presentation is 1st Sgt Marion T. Lucas.

MP MESS AT MONROE NAMED "THE BEST"



Ft Monroe, Va.—Fort Monroe's MP Company scored one in the kitchen as they claimed the fort's "Best Mess Hall of the Month" plaque. Shown receiving the plaque from Maj Robert J. Swift (center), Post Quartermaster, are Capt John W. Rose (second from right), Commanding Officer of the 559th, and SFC Rudy Michaud, mess sergeant. Col Robert B. Pridgen, Deputy Post Commander, watches the presentation.

THREE TIME WINNER AT MP SCHOOL



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Thomas J. McGreevy, an instructor in criminal investigation at the Military Police School here, holds new "bars" to his shoulder as he is promoted to captain and joins the commissioned ranks after having served successfully as both a warrant officer and an enlisted man. Col Robert E. Sullivan (right), School Commandant, discards McGreevy's former CWO-2 "insignia" as Col Homer E. Shields, Assistant Commandant, tosses away the Specialist 7 "chevron" the captain once wore.

CIB AWARDED MP CAPTAIN



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Capt Harry W. Crawford, CO of Company F, 10th Bn, 4th Tng Regt (MP) is presented the Combat Infantryman Badge by Lt Col Reginald K. Fansler, Regimental Commander. Captain Crawford was cited for service performed as an advisor to the civil guard forces of the Republic of Vietnam Darlac and Quang Duc Provinces, South Vietnam.

MP MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER RE-UPS FOR THREE YEARS



Ft Devens, Mass—MSgt Homer L. Wise, MP Operations Supervisor, repeats the oath of enlistment after Capt Richard E. Coady, CO, MP Co. Sergeant Wise re-upped for three more years. He is a Congressional Medal of Honor winner for heroic action during WWII in Italy. Sergeant Wise has already completed 20 years service.

508TH MP OF THE MONTH

Germany — Pfc John L. Weidner of the Bertchesgaden Detachment, Company B, 508th MP Bn, was a recent selection as his unit's Soldier of the Month.

SAFE DRIVER AWARD



Paris, France — Cpl Marion C. Watkins, 520th MP Co (Svc) receives a Certificate of Achievement for 8,000 miles of safe driving in the Paris area. Capt Richard K. Austin, 520th CO, is making the presentation.

524TH SOLDIER OF MONTH



Ft Shafter, Hawaii—Pfc Richard J. O'Boyle, 524th MP Co, was a recent Soldier of the Month selection. Capt Loren L. Bush, Jr., CO of the 524th, is presenting the Soldier of the Month trophy.

EIGHTH ARMY DEPUTY PM CITED



Korea—Lt Col Cleon H. Newton, Deputy PM of the Eighth US Army, is presented a Certificate of Achievement by Col Karl W. Gustafson, EUSA PM. Colonel Newton was cited for outstanding performance of duty as a project officer and as chief at Concepts Development Div, USA Combat Development Comd, MP Agency at Fort Gordon.

CWO STRIPLING RECEIVES ACM



Ft Clayton, Canal Zone—CWO, W-4 Dock A. Stripling (right) receives congratulations and the Army Commendation Medal from Lt Col G. F. Proudfoot, Deputy PM, US Army Forces Southern Comd. CWO Stripling was recognized for meritorious service as senior investigator, Office of the Asst PM, Atlantic Area, USARSO, Fort Davis.

LEAVENWORTH SOLDIER OF MONTH

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—The Post Soldier of the Month is SP4 Frank J. Smith, III, mail clerk of the 1st Guard Co at the US Disciplinary Barracks. Specialist Smith's home town is Chicago, Illinois.

USDB IMPROVED BY SUGGESTIONS FROM CUSTODY PERSONNEL



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Each of these men from the Directorate of Custody at the US Disciplinary Barracks submitted two or more suggestions recently. In the front row are, from the left: SFC Franklin E. Sullivan, SFC Walter Taffe, Maj Vernon D. Johnson, MSgt William L. Thompson, Sgt Maj Shirley F. Strange and SFC Robert W. Stephenson. Back row: SSgt Walter E. Beckerjack, SP5 Walter F. Gatsche, CWO Oral L. Sims, SSgt Isaac T. McCann, Jr. and William Throckmorton. Major Johnson supervises the Directorate of Custody's suggestion program, and the administrator is Specialist Gatsche. Active implementation of the Army Suggestion Program in the Directorate of Custody has resulted in a substantial savings in time and money in the operation of the USDB and has given USDB personnel an increased interest in their duties.

CI OFFICER COMMENDED



Washington, D. C.—Marjorie L. Magee, wife of Maj Robert E. Magee, affectionately demonstrates her congratulations as he received the Army Commendation Medal recently for ". . . meritorious service . . . which resulted in the establishment of new techniques and procedures for all USASMC criminal investigators . . ." The medal was awarded in recognition of Major Magee's activities while serving as commanding officer of the 45th Criminal Investigation Det, US Army Supply and Maintenance Comd (USASMC). During the same period of time he also served as operations officer of the Military Police Div at USASMC Headquarters here. He is currently assigned to the Office of the Provost Marshal General. Lt Gen August Schomburg, Commanding General, USASMC, made the presentation at a surprise ceremony in his office.

MP HONORED AT RETIREMENT



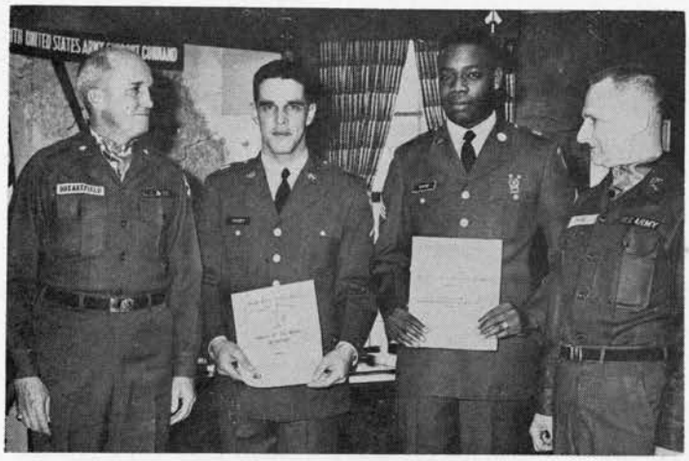
Ft Bragg, N. C.—Col Lloyd L. McDaniel, XVIII Abn Corps and Fort Bragg PM, presents to SSgt Robert A. Smither, PM Section, the Army Commendation Medal. The sergeant was honored for his meritorious service upon his retirement after 20 years in the Army.

59TH MP OF THE MONTH



Bremerhaven, Germany—Pfc William Condra, 59th MP Co, is presented with a Letter of Appreciation by Capt Gary A. Sorenson, CO of the 59th, for being chosen MP of the Month recently.

EASCOM NCO AND SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Seoul, Korea—Two members of the 728th MP Bn here were honored as the top soldier and NCO of the month in the Eighth US Army Support Comd. Both received certificates and $50 US Savings Bonds from Brig Gen D. E. Breakefield (left), CG, EASCOM. Shown above immediately after the presentation of the certificates are General Breakefield; Pfc William F. Ivory, Soldier of the Month; Sgt Douglas Rhyne, NCO of the Month; and Lt Col LeRoy P. Frank, CO, 728th MP Bn.

FBI ACADEMY COMPARED WITH USAMPS



Mr. James V. Cotter (2d from left), Supervisor in Charge of the FBI Academy, discusses police training with Capt Douglas W. Scott (left), an instructor of the US Army MP School Dept of Specialized Instruction; Col Siegfried Spilner (2d from right), Director of DSI; and Col Henry W. Gibson, Director of the Dept of Instruction.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—"The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Military Police School train and work their men in a very similar manner," James V. Cotter, Supervisor in Charge of the FBI Academy in Washington, D. C., commented after touring MP School facilities.

Returning a visit made by Col Robert E. Sullivan, School Commandant, to the civilian law enforcement academy, Mr. Cotter discussed various phases of police work with his military counterparts during his brief visit.

One mission of the exchange of visits was to discover ways the two law agencies could take advantage of each other's methods and programs.

The FBI Academy, begun by J. Edgar Hoover in 1935, maintains a standard of selecting choice men and training them to be qualified executives in law enforcement fields, Mr. Cotter said.

"College graduates with a few years of experience in working at jobs involving accounting, business, or law are the type of men we select," he said.

Mr. Cotter compared the 14-week agent training course to the MP School classes by saying both teach the basic fundamentals of police work and investigation and then send the students out with experienced investigative personnel for practical field experience.

"FBI-military relationships are excellent," said Mr. Cotter. "For example, one of the highlights of the agents' basic course is a mock riot control demonstration staged by the military at Fort Belvoir."

One major difference he pointed out is that the military maintains one criminal investigation department, while the FBI has its organization, which deals with violation of federal laws; security, relating to all subversive activities; and background checks, which are made on all civil service employees.

An FBI agent chooses a specialized field after he has completed the basic course.

Mr. Cotter, born and raised in Painted Post, N. Y., went to Cornell University for a year and then attended Westminster College in Maryland, where he was graduated with a BA degree in economics.

He later worked five years as an accountant and salesman in New York before entering law enforcement administration.

SPECIAL FORCES MP HONORED



Ft Clayton, Canal Zone—SFC Sam Evanovich (left), 550th MP Det, 8th Special Forces Gp (Abn), receives congratulations from his commander, Maj William De Lapp, as he is awarded the Army Commendation Medal. Sergeant Evanovich was honored for his work at the US Army MP School prior to being assigned here.

WHITE SANDS MP OF MONTH



White Sands Missile Range, N. M.—SP4 Gerald E. Smithpeters, PM Office, is a recent selection as MP of the Month here. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Smithpeters, of Gurdon, Arkansas.

FATHER ENLISTS SON IN MP BRANCH, ARMY RESERVES



Jacksonville, Fla.—A father-son ceremony at the US Army Reserve Training Center, here saw Army Reserve Maj Kirby A. McDonald, Sr. enlist his 17-year-old son, Kirby, in the Army Reserve program for a period of six years.

Kirby Jr., who is presently a student in high school, enlisted for duty with the Military Police Branch, following in the footsteps of his father who is executive officer of Jacksonville's 317th MP Bn with which he has served since 1948. In his everyday civilian pursuits, Major Kirby is an investigator with the Public Defender's Office here.

67TH SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Paris, France—Pfc Albert M. Ware is congratulated by Capt Ronald H. Sperber, CO of the 67th MP Co, after Ware was chosen the unit's MP of the Month. He is being given a $10 check and a three-day pass.

GULF GUARD OF THE MONTH

New Orleans, La.—Robert Howard, DoD Police, was a recent selection as US Army Terminal Comd, Gulf Guard of the Month. He was presented a Letter of Commendation in recognition of his achievement.

GULF GUARD PROMOTED



New Orleans, La.— Capt Thaddeus Freeman, DoD Police, is congratulated on his promotion from lieutenant by Col Mackin R. Dillon, Chief of Staff, US Army Terminal Comd, Gulf. Capt Freeman has been with the command since 1953. During WWII he was an MP and remained one until his separation from the Army in 1950.

716TH CLERK COMMENDED



Ft Dix, N. J.—Lt Col William A. Herring, CO of the 716th MP Bn, presents the Army Commendation Medal to SP4 Richard W. Horner, S-1 Clerk of the battalion. Specialist Horner was cited for his outstanding performance of duty as S-1 clerk and as narrator for the riot control demonstrations which were presented to the FBI National Academy in June and October of 1963. He was instrumental in the development of the script which he narrated for the demonstrations.

716TH SERGEANT HONORED



Ft Dix, N. J.—1st Sgt Thomas L. Doyle, formerly of Company A, 716th MP Bn, receives the 1st Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal from Lt Col William A. Herring, 716th CO. The sergeant was honored for his work as the Company A first sergeant. He has departed for Ft Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

SERGEANT HAS DONATED ENOUGH BLOOD FOR FIVE HUMANS

A sergeant here has received a certificate showing that he has given enough blood to completely supply five human bodies since he first started donating 20 years ago.

SFC Eldon M. Tompkims, 3d platoon sergeant, Company B, 504th MP Bn, has been giving blood since he entered the Army in 1944. It was here at Fort Lewis during July of that year that Tompkims gave his first pint.

Since then, the sergeant has donated blood all around the world, sometimes in a direct transfusion as he did in Germany, France and Korea.

Sergeant Tompkims has had the opportunity to know the immediacy of his help. In Korea he gave a direct transfusion to a fellow military policeman who had been in an automobile accident; and two times he has had the blood taken and placed in the operating room—once for a woman who had hemorrhaged after having a baby and once for a boy who was undergoing heart surgery.

When the sergeant gave his last pint of blood he presented Mr. G. W. Hathaway, Fort Lewis blood drive chairman and assistant field director, a collection of cards which signified the amount of blood he has donated.

Mr. Hathaway, in turn, presented Sergeant Tompkims with a certificate which reads: "To Sergeant First Class Eldon M. Tompkims, who unselfishly provided eight or more pints of blood to those eternally grateful people whose health or life depended upon it." The certificate was covered with stickers which showed that the sergeant gave not just one gallon of blood, but five gallons.

Commented Mr. Hathaway, "In the year I've been at this job, of the 3,766 people who have come in to donate blood, only three have given a total of five gallons. None have been as far along on his sixth gallon as Sergeant Tompkims (he has five pints to go)."

Sergeant Tompkims related that if everybody in the United States gave blood that could give blood, there would be no need for blood drives.

"In the military we're in a position that we could, at some time, be wounded and need blood" said Sergeant Tompkims, "and I'd feel that I'd done my share to receive it. The same thing applies to my family if they should ever need blood."

MP CITED FOR SCOUT WORK



Ft Monroe, Va.—A vote of thanks for a job well done as Scoutmaster of Fort Monroe's Boy Scout Troop 31 was rendered to SP4 Christopher Marion (right) recently as he neared the end of a two-year tour of active military duty. Col James C. Smee, Committee Chairman of Troop 31, presents a Plaque of Appreciation to Marion. Marion, a member of Fort Monroe's 559th MP Co has returned to his job as a Pennsylvania State Trooper.

SHAPE BENEFIT DONATION



Paris, France—Lt Col James J. O'Donnell, PM, Supreme Hq Allied Powers EUROPE (SHAPE), presents a check for $200 to Mr. Lare, Director of Police for Seine et Oise at Versailles. The contribution was made to the police welfare fund on behalf of Adm R. L. Alexander, Royal Navy and the Shape Ball Benefit Committee.

544TH MP OF THE YEAR



Orleans, France—SP4 Jimmy G. Lawson receives the MP Award as MP of the Year from his commander, Capt Robert M. Folster, 544th MP Plt. He was chosen from among the MPs of the Month for the year. All MP of the Month winners are eligible in the command for the yearly award.

544TH MP OF THE MONTH



Orleans, France—Pfc Clinton Howard, Orleans Area Comd MP of the Month, receives MP trophy from Capt Robert Folster, CO, 544th MP Plt.

ALLIES AT USAMPS TOUR SOUTH CAROLINA



Aiken, S. C.—During their tour of the Fort Gordon-Fort Jackson area, allied officers pay a visit to Aiken mayor Odell Weeks. Shown above, the Aiken mayor greets (left to right) Capt Tientongdee Pratuang and Capt Uttamobol Sompop, both of Thailand; Maj Kany-yu Chang of the Republic of China, and Capt Found Aide, MP School Allied Liaison Officer. Consisting of allied officers from many lands, the tour also included a visit of the South Carolina State Capital and Charleston. The allied officers expressed keen interest in meeting the American people.

USARSO SOLDIER OF MONTH



Ft Amador, Canal Zone—SP4 Jay W. Taff, 549th MP Co (Svc), chats with Maj Gen Theodore F. Bogart, CG of US Army Forces Southern Comd. Specialist Taff was chosen Soldier of the Month here. He serves as a desk sergeant for the MPs on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus.

"GUARDIAN OF BERLIN'S FREEDOM"



Berlin, Germany—1st Lt Thomas C. Jones, CO, 287th MP Co (Sep) presents the Berlin Brigade Guardian of Berlin's Freedom Award to SSgt Charles E. Smith, 287th, upon his rotation to a new assignment at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The award was signed by Brig Gen Frederick O. Hartel, CG, Berlin Brigade.

CUSTOMS NCO AWARDED ACM



Heidelberg, Germany—SSgt Charles K. Wilson, US Army MP Customs Unit, receives the Army Commendation Medal from Brig Gen Carl C. Turner, USAREUR PM. Sergeant Wilson was cited for service as the NCOIC of the Rhein-Main Air Unit. He was responsible for the customs processing of all personnel arriving and departing the command through the Rhein-Main Aerial Post of Embarkation. He also assisted in the customs processing of such exercises as Big Lift, Long Thrust, and Rotoplan.

MP GRADUATE OF POLICE ACADEMY



Sgt Ralph W. Purnell

Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.—Sgt Ralph W. Purnell was awarded a certificate of successful completion of the Oakland (Calif.) Police Academy.

Sergeant Purnell, a member of the San Francisco Bay Area Armed Forces Police Det, graduated third in his class of 21 students. He had the distinction of having made 100 percent on his final examination. He was chosen as one of the class valedictorians.

The course was nine weeks long and included all phases of basic police procedures.

SFC EARL BANKER, ONE OF USARSO'S TOP PISTOL SHOOTERS



SFC Earl R. Banker

Ft Clayton, Canal Zone—"As a policeman you should carry your weapon; not have your weapon carry you." This advice given to SFC Earl R. Banker went a long way toward making him one of the top pistol shooters in the US Army Southern Comd (USARSO) and in All-Army and National Pistol Matches.

When Sergeant Banker received this advice upon his assignment to the Military Police Corps, he thought it made good sense and spent his off-duty time at the pistol range. He began competitive shooting while assigned to the 504th MP Bn in 1957, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Sergeant Banker, a member of the 534th MP Co (Svc) Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, received the first leg for the coveted Distinguished Pistol Shooter's Badge in his first year of firing in competition. A leg is awarded to the top 10 per cent of All-Army and National Match shooters and three legs are required to win the badge. After only six years of match firing the 14 karat gold Distinguished Pistol Shooter's Badge was awarded to him in 1962.

During his climb to top achievement, the sergeant also won the Bronze Custer Trophy, plus letters of commendation from the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Comd, and the Commanding General, United States Army Infantry School. An expert weapons instructor, he was selected by the Provost Marshal General to represent the MP Corps as a member of the instructor team for the Police Small Arms Marksmanship course at Camp Perry, Ohio.

In the USARSO Commanding General's Pistol Matches held at Fort Clayton in February, Banker placed first in the slow-fire, center-fire match.

SPORTS

Hi - Lites

FIRST PLACE WINNER USARJ RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP



Zama, Japan—Pfc Alfred Clark, MP Co, Japan, is presented the First Place New Shooter Individual Rifle Championship trophy from Maj Gen Chester W. Clark, Commanding General, US Army Japan during the USARJ Marksmanship Match awards ceremony here.

COMPANY LEVEL DARBY CHAMPS

Nurnberg, Germany—Company A, 793d MP Bn, playing undefeated in 14 games, copped the 1963-64 company level William O. Darby basketball league here.

FIRST SHARPSHOOTER TEAM IN PMG TROPHY PISTOL MATCH



Ft Clayton, Canal Zone—This pistol team from the 534th MP Co(Svc) ranked seventh out of 45 entries in the Seventh Annual PMG Trophy Pistol Team Championship Match and first in the sharpshooter category. Awards were presented by Col Joseph L. Salonick (center), USARSO PM, to the following (left to right): SP4 Bennie Barber, SP4 Eugene Morrison, SP4 Billy Mays, Sgt Edward Sullivan. SP4 John Nordman, SP4 Vernon Potts, and SP4 Robert Haushalter. Not pictured were team members Sgt Howard B. Helle, Sgt Harold Wiley, and SP4 Joseph P. O'Donnell.

PMG TROPHY MATCH SECOND SHARPSHOOTER TEAM



Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Armed Forces Police Det pistol team entered the PMG Trophy Pistol Match and fired a 2402 out of a possible score of 3000. The team finished eighth place. The unit and individuals of the team received awards for placing second in the sharpshooter division. The Awards were presented to team members during special ceremonies by Lt Col Robert M. Wright, AFPD CO. Team members were Sgt M. L. Maier, TSgt B. Kaligren, SSgt J. W. Burke, Sgt L. Pavia, Sgt R. Belton, Sgt R. Carter, Sgt R. Wilson, SP4 R. E. Mazuckzak, and PFC C. M. Horowitz. Pictured with the colonel (left) during the presentation are (left to right) Sergeant Maier, Sergeant Burke, PFC W. Willner (was not with team in PMG competition), and Sergeant Pavia.

...YOUR MOVE...

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in DA Special Orders 39 through 64.

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col
(AUS)
Harold T. Mooney (40)

Maj/Lt Col
(RA)
Donald A. Synnott (52)

Maj/Lt Col
(AUS)
Donald G. Barger (57)
Clifford H. Hiemstra (60)
James H. Robinson (54)
Robert A. Strain (59)

Capt/Maj
(AUS)
Gene F. Battuello (52)
James W. Devitt (41)
Charles A. Hammaker, Jr. (47)
Willie R. Jones (39)
Kenneth G. Oliver (64)
Joe B. Shelton (41)
David T. Stewart (57)

1st Lt/Capt
(RA)
Jim M. Parrack, Jr. (49)

1st Lt/Capt
(AUS)
James R. Crinan (53)
Joseph M. Gilligan (57)
Walter O. Willis (52)

2d Lt/1st Lt
(RA)
Peter A. Gray (39)
Harold Breenberg (59)

W-3/W-4
(AUS)
Harold R. Campbell (53)

W-1/W-2
(AUS)
William D. Fariel (43)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

(Appointed in RA)
Following extracted from SO 54:

Capt Paul M. Adams, Jr.
Capt Richard K. Austin
Capt Donald C. Becker
Capt Robert J. Leakey
Capt Fred J. Villella, Jr.
1st Lt Thadeus A. Duzenski (Dtl br Inf)
1st Lt Glenn E. Higgins
1st Lt Terris C. Lewis
2d Lt Larry B. Berron, Jr. (Dtl br Inf)

YOUR MOVE *Continued*

2d Lt David L. Cornwell (Dtl br Armor)
2d Lt Jerry E. Jackson
2d Lt Charles F. LeFew (Dtl br Armor)
2d Lt Richard L. Oesterling (Dtl br Inf)
2d Lt Bryce L. Patterson, Jr. (Dtl br Armor)
2d Lt William C. Sonricker (Dtl br Armor)
2d Lt Frank D. Stone (Dtl br Inf)

RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY

1st Lt Bobby C. Jordan (47)

CHANGE OF STATIONS

Brig Gen Carl C. Turner from Germany to OPMG, Washington, D. C. (60)

Col John A. Alley, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Elm MAAG/ ARMISH, APO 205, New York, N. Y. w/TDY to MAI, Arlington, Va. (50)

Col George A. Bieri from Ft Hood, Tex. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (57)

Col Norman J. Kinley from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (46)

Col Harley L. Moore, Jr. from Washington, D. C. to Hq USAREUR, APO 403, New York, N. Y. (52)

Col Charles A. Post from Washington, D. C. to USA Engr Cen and Ft Belvoir, Va. (54)

Lt Col Ernest F. Liebman from Ft Belvoir, Va. to USARJ, APO 343, San Francisco, Calif. (54)

Lt Col Nicholas D. Rudziak from Washington, D. C. to Hq USARHAW, APO 957, San Francisco, Calif. (41)

Lt Col James A. Shoultz from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to USAREUR (Germany). (59)

Maj Ronald R. Baughman from Ft Gordon, Ga. to US Mil Asst Comd, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (41)

Maj Edwin R. Flynn from Sandia Base, N. M. to USAREUR (France). (53)

Maj Vernon D. Johnson from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to USAREUR (Germany). (53)

Maj Albert F. Robinson from Ft Hood, Tex. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (41)

Capt Loyd A. Barrentine from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (51)

Capt Thomas J. Briggs from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Disp Bks, Ft Leavenworth, Kans. (64)

Capt William R. Dixon from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to USA Gar, Southern Comd, APO 834, New York, N. Y. (39)

Capt James T. Finch from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany). (64)

Capt Eli Gardner from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 4th MP Co, 4th Inf Div, Ft Lewis, Wash. (64)

Capt Jerry Ingram from Ft Bragg, N. C. to USAREUR (Germany). (59)

Capt William G. Keyes from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany). (64)

Capt Herbert E. Langendorff from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 503d MP Bn, Ft Bragg, N. C. (64)

Capt Carl J. LeBourdais from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Gar, Ft Jay, N. Y. (64)

Capt Overton H. McCullough from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 82d Admin Co (Repl Sec), 82d Abn Div, Ft Bragg, N. C. (64)

Capt David K. Macci from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany). (64)

Capt Richard L. Moe from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Umatilla Army Depot, Hermiston, Oreg. (64)

Capt Michael F. O'Bryan from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USASWS, Ft Bragg, N. C. (Tr to Inf.) (54)

Capt Robert W. Oppenlander from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USARAL Repl Det, APO 949, Seattle, Wash. (61)

Capt James P. O'Shaughnessy from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany). (64)

Capt Lawrence E. Seng from Ft Campbell, Ky. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (61)

Capt William E. Smith from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany). (64)

Capt John W. Sloum from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to USA Gar, Southern Comd, APO 834, New York, N. Y. (39)

Capt Dennie W. Stewart from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR (Germany). (64)

1st Lt Lawrence P. O'Dea from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to USARAL Repl Det, Alaska, APO 949, Seattle, Wash. (51)

1st Lt Richard S. Sanfilippo from Ft Jackson, S. C. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY to USASWS, Ft Bragg, N. C. and DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. (41)

2d Lt Paul R. R. Martineau from Ft Hood, Tex. to 520th MP Co (Svc) SHAPE, APO 55, New York, N. Y. (47)

2d Lt Michael C. Vasey from Ft Hood, Tex. to USAREUR (Germany). (46)

CWO, W-4, Rex H. Smith from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to 513th MP Det, APO 33, San Francisco, Calif. (54)

CWO, W-2 Martin E. Yager from Ft Riley, Kans. to USAREUR (Germany). (59)

WO, W-1 Thomas E. Graham from Alexandria, Va. to USA Elm Def Gen Sup Cen, Richmond, Va. (47)

MSgt Carl F. Anderson from Ft Belvoir, Va. to 560th MP Co, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (45)

MSgt Robert G. Brown from Dearborn, Mich. to 550th MP Det 8th SF Gp, Canal Zone, APO 728, New York, N. Y. w/TDY SF Tng Gp, Ft Bragg, N. C. (57)

MSgt George J. Schwab from Ft Carson, Colo. to 8th MP Co, APO 111, New York, N. Y. (46)

SSgt Connell Bomar, Jr. from Ft Dix, N. J. to KMAG, APO 102, San Francisco, Calif. (39)

Sgt Gordon R. Kincaid from Ft Totten, N. Y. to USA Elm MAAG Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY 26th Dog Plt, Ft Benning, Ga. (54)

Sgt Patrick C. Major from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY 26th Dog Plt, Ft Benning, Ga. (54)

REASSIGNED

Capt Fred V. Bell from Stu Det, USAMPS to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (64)

Capt Charles D. Herrera from Stu Det, USAMPS, to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (64)

Capt Travis W. Parker from Stu Det, USAMPS, to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (64)

Capt Leo J. Roppo from Stu Det, USAMPS, to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (64)

Capt Edwin L. Wallace from Stu Det, USAMPS, to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (64)

TRANSFERRED

1st Lt Dennis T. Ellis from Inf to MPC. (57)

ORDERS REVOKED

Retirement of Maj Joseph W. Pasko (DASO 276, 1963—Feb. Journal) rescinded. (64)

RETIREMENTS

Lt Col Emmett W. Cox, Jr. (53)
Maj James A. Hawthorne as Lt Col (50)
Capt Edmund P. Crovo as Maj (42)
CWO, W-4 Robert S. Law as Maj (45)
CWO, W-4 Frank J. O'Connell as Lt Col (41)
CWO, W-3 Joseph Polanski (50)
CWO, W-2 Jesse W. Divers as W-3 (64)
CWO, W-2 Robert L. Krantz (39)
CWO, W-2 John J. Walker as W-3 (44)
1st Sgt Robert L. Davis (40)
1st Sgt Henry C. Thompson as Maj (40)
MSgt Bill Asher (51)
MSgt Warren D. Crumbling (47)
MSgt Edward C. Drennon (53)
MSgt Jack B. Myer (64)
MSgt Clarence B. Safrit (52)
MSgt Norman D. Sipes (46)
SFC Dale E. Burkholder (47)
SFC Wallace R. Evans (50)
SFC Dennis F. Norton (41)
SFC Norton Tripp as Maj (47)
SP7 Philip J. Bouthot (54)
SP7 Edward C. Pitchkolan (58)
SSgt Vernell Hutchings (42)
SSgt Glenn B. Neeley (45)
SP6 Charles E. Dunbar (53)
Sgt William J. Barber (64)
Sgt William Bell (44)
Sgt Mario J. Claroni (60)
Sgt Clayton Crutchfield (51)
Sgt Earl E. Fleegle (54)
Sgt James Guerrieri (54)
Sgt John H. Howard (45)
Sgt John A. Hrovat (52)
Sgt John B. Hughes (60)
Sgt Harold N. Jordan (50)
Sgt Leon Karpowsky (50)
Sgt William F. Matthew (39)
Sgt Carl Peal, Jr. (39)
Sgt George J. Ray, Jr. (46)
Sgt Marvin R. Sirman (44)
Sgt Edward R. Sullivan (40)
Sgt Heinze W. Weyer (54)
SP5 Sid Brendle (59)
SP5 James C. Flener (40)
SP4 Alfred Standridge (64)
Pfc Howard B. Faddis, Jr. (47)

OVERSEAS OFFICER RETURNEES

The following actual and projected changes in station have been reported for May 1964 by the Chief, Military Police Branch, OPD, Office of Personnel Operations, DA. Projected assignments are subject to change without notice.

Maj Omer E. Williams from France to Sandia Base, N. M.
Lt Col Vincent I. Olsen from Germany to Ft Meade, Md.
Capt John F. Boylan from Vietnam to Ft Ord, Calif.
2d Lt John G. Simson from Korea to Ft Monmouth, N. J.
CWO, W-4 Thomas R. Taylor from Germany to Sandia Base, N. M.
CWO, W-3 Charles Hendry from Germany to Ft Jay, N. Y.
CWO, W-3 Donell Newson from France to Brooklyn, N. Y.
WO, W-1 Rex Schulz from Korea to Dover, N. J.

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ACTIVE AND RESERVE FORCES

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