MILITARY POLICE Journal

April, 1961 35 cents

The MPs In Japan



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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FEATURE ARTICLES

IGD Is For Fun, Prizes and Charity 5
MPs In Japan 6
Part II, Criminal Investigative Sketching 8
The Keys To Success 10
Offender or Witness? 14
New Army Developments 15
Realism In MP Training 16
An Annual ATT 17
Logistics No MP Problem In A Division 20
7th Army MPs Ready For Winter Shield II 21
Ike Says Farewell To The Army 23

REGULAR FEATURES

Journaletters 3
MPC Bulletin Board 4
The Reading Table 22
In My Opinion 24
Round Up Special 25
MPA Round UP 26
Sports Hi-Lites 37
Your Move 38
Historical Note 39
The One Army Concept 40

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Journaletters

Your statistical data on traffic fatalities in the USA, published in the December issue of the MP Journal is positively "frightening." In fact, if what you printed is true, I am going to submit my request for extension of tour. Its just too dangerous for an "old man" like myself, troubled with slowing reflex action, to subject himself to such hazardous conditions.

Our records over here on traffic fatalities in the USA are at great variance with yours. Would you please advise us if we are just not in the "know?"

Some of my compatriots here would like to offer some constructive criticism of the *Journal*.

Why not honor an officer's request for renewal of subscription without a check or money order? Why not exercise extreme care in preparing membership rosters for commanders to insure that they are complete? Why not have the proof readers check for correct spelling more closely — in the December issue, 1960, three senior officers' names were misspelled?

Lt Col Robert L. Huffaker, MPC
Provost Marshal Division
USAREUR, APO 403
New York, N.Y.

The answers — one at a time — are as follows: Statistical data on traffic fatalities in the USA were taken from a reliable source. The MPA Executive Council has ordered that MPA dues be paid at the time of application for membership. Membership rosters are correct, to the best of our ability, when they are mailed out to commanders. The proof-reader has ordered bifocal spectacles and will try to do a better job in the future.—Ed.

* * *

Could you send me some application blanks for membership in the MPA. We have here at the Soldiers Home our own police force made up of Home members — most of them are retired Army men. I want to increase MPA membership here. Also — I was wondering—if maybe you could run an article in the *Journal* about the Home Police Force?

SFC Thomas A. Whitty
U.S. Army, Ret.
U.S. Soldiers Home
Washington 25, D.C.

Thanks to you Sergeant Whitty for helping us with the article and the new members. We will publish your article soon.—Ed.

* * *

In the story of *This Month's Cover* . . . January issue of the *MP Journal*, you have published some incorrect information regarding the Antilles Command's shoulder patch. I wore it from 1946 to 1948 at Borequin — now called Ramey Air Force Base. The emblem is not Fort Morro but one of the gun towers, or *garitas*, along Fort Morro's wall. It is red on a field of gold and not black. We used to refer to it as the "flaming latrine."

John J. Burkette, Sr.
P.O. Box 230-A
Benson, Arizona

Thanks — correction is correct — it is red.—Ed.

I continue to enjoy our *Journal* and take pride in observing the progress made in recent years to make it an outstanding publication. Keep up the good work!

Col Joseph L. Salonick, MPC
OQMG, Washington, D.C.

* * *

I don't think we MPs can find a better bargain anywhere than the *MP Journal*. Yes — even at $4.00 per year for dues. I just mailed in my renewal for the International Association of Chiefs of Police and it cost me $20.00 this year — an increase of $5.00 during the past year. So — I repeat, our *Journal* at $4.00 is a steal. I hope in the near future to talk up more members in MPA, as I think it a MUST on every MP's reading list.

Lt Col Joseph Santimays, MPC
Provost Marshal
32nd Infantry Division, Wisconsin ARNG
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

* * *

I joined MPA for five years in 1958 during my first year of training at Fort Gordon. I have been integrated into the RA and transferred to Infantry. In order that the most benefit be derived from the subscription to the *Journal*, I wish the remainder of the copies be sent to the Department of Police Science and Administration, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington. Thank you for the wonderful reading and pictures during the past two years.

1st Lt Paul G. Heald, Inf
Det 21, 2nd Student Batallion
Fort Benning, Georgia

* * *

I appreciate you extending my membership for the time I was "lost" and also for endeavoring to find me throughout the country. It is quite possible that my delay in submitting a change of address card caused unnecessary trouble and expense to MPA. I want to express my appreciation again and will be eagerly looking forward to receiving the *MP Journal*, as I missed reading it regularly. Extra copies are hard to find.

2nd Lt John C. Burnham, MPC
APO 407
New York, N.Y.

* * *

Congratulations on the January, 1961 issue of the *Journal*. Now we are arriving at a real professional type magazine. I think this issue was the best published to date. However, I had to read the news in another MP's *Journal* as my copy did not arrive. Please change my address. Have you noticed the increase in membership in our command? We are now getting close to 100% and will have it soon.

Maj Robert A. Strain, MPC
Provost Marshal
U.S. Army Port Area Command
APO 21, New York, N. Y.

* * *

We recently reviewed our membership status in MPA and are enclosing a list of new members and renewals which again establishes the Fort Greely MP Detachment at 100%. Also, enclosed is a renewal for our local Alaska State Policeman at Delta Junction.

The MPs here at Alaska's northernmost post are proud of their membership record in MPA and each takes special pride in being associated with the people in our profession. I would like to take this opportunity to comment on the fine quality and format of the *MP Journal*. It is evident that members of the staff are loyal toward their responsibilities of service to the reader. Keep up the good work!

1st Lt William B. Adcock, MPC
Provost Marshal
Fort Greely, Alaska

* * *

Hey fellers — I'm a new member of MPA, and I've just arrived in Berlin, Germany. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you folks back in Georgia *(my old stomping grounds — even though I hail from Alabama)* on a downright good magazine for the MPs. Yes sir, I'm just plumb tickled pink to be able to rear back and read about my comrades all over the cotton picking world!

Pvt Billy R. Brown, MPC
287th MP Company
APO 742
New York, N. Y.

* * *

My son is in the MP Detachment, Fort Greely, Alaska. He first joined MPA and sent the *Journal* home so we could get an idea of the type of work he is doing. We so enjoyed the magazine that now I am renewing the subscription so that we may continue to follow the work of the MPs all over the world — plus our own great country. Thanks for a good magazine.

Mrs. Anna Varga
Crosswicks Hamilton Square Road
R.D. Yardville 20, N. J.



Shown above is the *Ceramic MP Trophy*. It is presented each year to the *MP of the Year* by the 26th Division MP Detachment, Massachusetts National Guard. The trophy is a foot high and is complete in every detail, including the Yankee Division's patch and an MP brassard.

Read *Operation Security* in the May, 1961 issue of the *MP Journal* by former commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, New York Police Department, and member of the Advisory Board of the Military Police Association.

MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

MPA membership as of the close of business on February 15, 1961 was 9884. Gains for the previous week were 246 and expected losses on February 28 will be 349. Total membership as of this date is as follows: Officers, 2631; EM, 6392; Civilians, 711; Organizations, etc., 150. Let's push our MPA membership on up to the 12,500 mark and keep it there!

* * * * * * *

The MPA-IGD Committee has mailed 28,000 tickets, 28,000 brochures and 5800 posters to the command provost marshals throughout the free-world. We all expect a big increase in ticket sales this year. It would be wonderful if all tickets were sold—beating last year's total by some 10,000 players. All play must be completed by April 6, 1961.

* * * * * * *

Think about this—including reenlistment bonus, basic pay, proficiency pay, and allowances, it is possible for a soldier to quadruple his starting pay when he signs up for a second "hitch."

* * * * * * *

The fate of a unit, perhaps even of our nation, may depend on how well an individual soldier can perform his duties when the "chips are down." Training pays off when the job has to be done under combat conditions.

* * * * * * *

"An examination of the Civil War provides us with the realization of the magnitude of the tragedy it represented. And yet we must realize that out of this tragedy emerged a new nation unified, with a new degree of national self-consciousness. The stage was set for a further expansion of human rights." Dwight D. Eisenhower.

* * * * * * *

"I am sure it will come as no news break when I label the NIKE ZEUS a highly promising candidate for the anti-missile role. It is the only anti-missile system—at least on this side of the Iron Curtain—with components actually in the prototype hardware stage. It would be reassuring to know that it is the only anti-missile system in the world which has advanced so far. It takes little imagination to picture our predicament if the Soviets were to develop an effective anti-missile defense before we do." General George H. Decker, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

* * * * * * *

The development of a compact diagnostic field X-ray unit which can be carried in a medium-sized suitcase was announced recently by Department of the Army. Up to now medical units in the field had to use an X-ray unit weighing 1000 pounds to achieve the results obtained with the new eighty-five pound unit.

* * * * * * *

Approximately 7500 individual members of the Army Ready Reserve are now assigned as mobilization designees, ready to fill key positions in case of an emergency.

The Selective Service System provided the Army with 6000 men during February, 1961. This call was the same as for January and was based on attainment of approved strength after allowances had been made for enlistments and re-enlistments.

* * * * * * *

"Since my appointment as The Provost Marshal General, I have given considerable thought to the question of using the terms MPCI vs CID. I have decided that we should again adopt the term CID because it is more closely related and identifiable with the CI program. The following definition of CID has been recommended for inclusion in the next revision of the *Dictionary of U.S. Army Terms:* 'The criminal investigation division of a major command provost marshal's office, or a local command military police criminal investigation detachment.'

"The return of the CID terminology will not, in any way, be construed to imply that a change in the concept of decentralized control, the separation of the CID from the MP Corps, or that a reorganization of units is contemplated. Neither is this change intended to resurrect the term 'agent' (to our vocabulary). Both warrant officer and enlisted personnel accredited in this (CID) program will be known as *INVESTIGATORS.*" Major General Ralph J. Butchers, The Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army.

* * * * * * *

The attention of all MP personnel is again directed to AR 611-82, dated 11 February 1960. This AR encourages all officers and enlisted men to become proficient in at least one foreign language. Paragraph 10 is specifically directed toward career officers. MPs should have a "working knowledge" of at least one foreign language.

"Public relations encompasses a much wider range than just meeting people in places and under conditions where enforcement measures are necessary. It encompasses "personalized" association with the leaders of our communities, our staff associates, our fraternal counterparts, civic groups, and our brethren in law enforcement. I can't emphasize too strongly my feelings for close, personal, eyeball-to-eyeball contact with our federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and our allied and indigenous civil and military authorities. It goes without saying that our greatest public relations responsibility is THE SOLDIER." Major General Ralph J. Butchers, The Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army. (Read General Butchers' article, "The Keys to Success" in this issue of the *MP Journal.—Ed.)*

* * * * * * *

The *Chicago Daily Tribune* has again offered several hundred gift-subscriptions to members of the Armed Forces. These subscriptions are for six months and are sent to those who would like to receive the *Daily Tribune.* Write to Mr. Thomas A. Dixon, Assistant Circulation Manager, *Chicago Tribune,* Chicago 11, Ill., giving full service address.



Brig Gen H. M. Hobson (left), President of the Military Police Association and Commanding General, Fort Gordon, Ga., and the Provost Marshal General Center, congratulates Arnold Palmer for winning the Masters Tournament and thanks him for supporting IGD—12,203 tickets were sold last year.



Mrs. Fran Rosen (right) and Mrs. Michelle Russell (center), representatives of the Fort Gordon IGD Coordinator, sell a ticket on International Golf Day 1960 to Mrs. Libby Jackson at the Aiken Country Club, Aiken, S. C. PFC Billy J. Harner, 504th MP Battalion, Fort Gordon, Ga., stands in the background.

Remember - IGD Is For Fun And Prizes, Good Will And Charity!

THE defending champion of the Masters Tournament, Arnold Palmer, will pit his first round score in the 1961 Masters against all comers in the Military Police Association's annual charity handicap golf tournament on International Golf Day.

Golfers—civilian and military, foreign and American—throughout the free-world are invited to join members of the Military Police Association in promoting local charity and international good-will by entering the 1961 IGD tournament on their local golf courses. The dates of play are being scheduled locally by IGD coordinators appointed at United States military installations. All play must be completed by April 6, 1961.

All golfers are invited to enter, and anyone may win! Since this is a handicap tournament, the novice has just as good a chance to beat Arnold Palmer as the club-ace. For the past two years, nearly a third of the contestants have taken advantage of their handicaps to beat Jackie Burke (in 1957) and Doug Ford (in 1958) who turned in 74's each in the first round of their title defenses—and Art Wall did the same in 1959 as well as Arnold Palmer in 1960—yet there were lots of winners each year. *This year the prize is a cigarette lighter!*

The tournament may be played on the golfer's "home" course, using USGA and local course rules. Players must decide before playing whether they will use their established club handicap or the Callaway System.

AS an added attraction for the lady golfers, they may add seven strokes to their established club handicaps before subtracting from their gross score for the 1961 IGD tournament. This does not apply, however, if the ladies choose to use the Callaway System.

You may play to "Beat Arnold Palmer" any day up to and including April 6, 1961. *(The Masters is played in Augusta this year on April 6, 7, 8 and 9).*

Any 18-hole course, or two consecutive rounds over a 9-hole course, may be used. Play as many times as you like provided you submit an entrance-fee each time you play. Each ticket will cost $1.00 and on most courses you will find the local MPA International Golf Day coordinator or his representative with plenty of tickets for sale. Simply pay him your dollar (75c for local charity and 25c for the fee)—this does not cover your greens fees—if any. When you finish, turn your score card in to the local IGD coordinator or his representative. The score card must be witnessed.

Advance tickets, combined with the official score cards, may be purchased at any time from your local IGD coordinator. He may be located by contacting the provost marshal of the nearest U. S. Army installation. END



By two-way radio, patrol supervisor, Corporal Peter F. Pfeiffer, receives instructions from the MP desk sergeant at Camp Zama which enable him to supervise a fleet of patrol cars.

MPs In Japan

By PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE,

U. S. ARMY, JAPAN

THE U.S. Army's MPs and Japanese Security Guard at Camp Zama, some 35 miles southwest of Tokyo, keep an around-the-clock watch on Army facilities from Kyushu to Hokkaido.

A military police patrol unit at Camp Zama works on successive eight-hour shifts, traveling about 1200 miles daily in surveillance of Camp Zama, Sagami, Fuchionobe, Sagamjhera and Minemi-Rinkan housing areas, highways from Camp Zama to Haramachida and from Hashimoto to Yokohama.

Working chiefly for the deterrence of crime and traffic violations, MP patrolmen methodically patrol the highways to discourage would-be offenders.

Continuous training of military policemen includes the use of weapons, formations to control riots, traffic control, administering emergency first aid, use of fire-fighting equipment and classes in military courtesy.

Japanese security guards, averaging ten years of service with the U.S. Army, stand sentry duty at forty-five installations all over Japan. These unobtrusive guards are posted in such widely scattered areas as Sasebo on Kyushu and Chitose on Hokkaido, as well as at Camp Zama, Sagami, Kure, the hydroponic farm at Chofu, the Sanno Hotel and Hardy Barracks in Tokyo.

JAPANESE security guards are supervised in the performance of their duties at these installations by senior non-commissioned officers of the Physical Security Section, U.S. Army, Japan, Provost Marshal Office.

Lt Colonel Edwin R. Cooley, the provost marshal, pointed out, "One of the unique features of the Army Physical Secur-

With flashlight in hand, MP patrolman, Specialist Charles L. Apel, tests the door to Camp Zama American High School in a nightly security check. All doors and windows of the school are examined to insure security.



ity Program in Japan is the use of senior non-commissioned officers as supervisors at each installation, a position formerly held by commissioned officers of field grade."

In contrast to the minor installations, major activities have groups of military policemen permanently assigned to them. These activities are the U.S. Army Japan Depot Complex, Sagami, and similar groups assigned to Camp Drake, Yokohama, and a number of other installations in southern Japan.

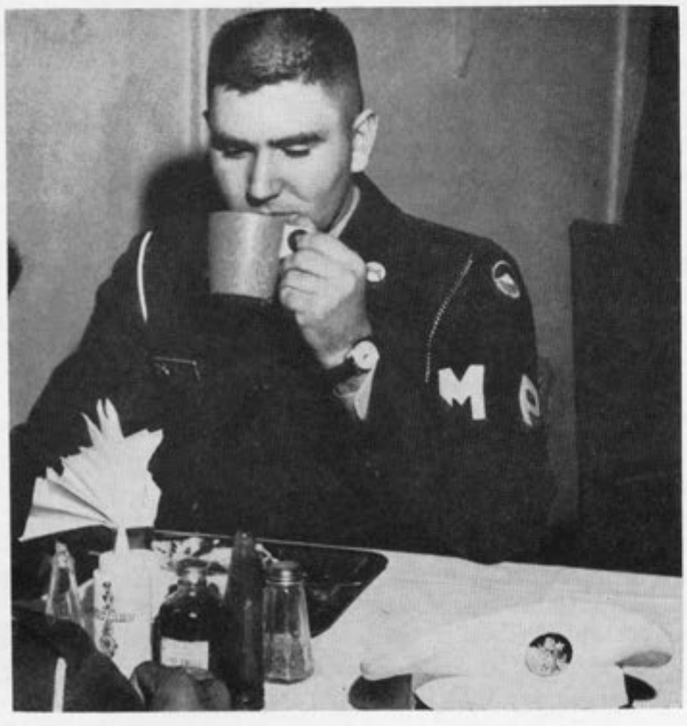
Sentry dogs are used by the military police unit at the U.S. Army Logistical Depot, Japan, at Tokorozawa, to guard the seven-mile perimeter fence. The Tokorozawa K-9 Section, headed by Sergeant Jesse C. Smith, Atlanta, Georgia, puts twelve sentry dogs with their handlers on guard posts each evening at 5:10 PM and they keep an all-night watch for prowlers. The section has twenty-seven German shepherd dogs and forty-one dog-handlers for sentry duty.

THE far-flung operations of the provost marshal office in Japan has a nerve center located at Camp Zama where the provost marshal, the administrative, operations, MPCI section, and physical security operations are centered. Here, policies are formulated and instructions given for other activities located up and down the Island of Japan.

Particularly important functions of the operations division are those which concern motor vehicles. Vehicle registrations, safety programs for drivers, and traffic control sections are all included in the functions of this division. The operations division also handles the training program for military policemen.

The investigative division has the task of apprehending violators of the law in the best detective tradition. One reason for the efficiency of the MPCI in Japan is the work of the U.S. Army's Branch Military Police Crime Laboratory, Far East. Staffed by capable technicians, the laboratory brings science to the aid of Army investigators. Blood testing, chemical analysis, identification of firearms and administering lie detection tests are all performed by the laboratory. Courses to improve the ability of investigators are conducted constantly.

Midnight-chow at Camp Zama messhall is eaten by MP patrolman, Specialist Charles C. Apel before beginning his eight hours of duty at midnight. Other tours of duty begin at 0800 and 1600 hrs. on a 24 hour schedule.





"Car 10, this is Foxhound, over . . ." Sergeant Salvatore Pinto, desk sergeant, radios instructions to the patrol supervisor. MP patrols cover 1200 miles daily in serveillance of Camp Zama and its surrounding area.

CRIME detection techniques employed by Army MP specialists help to arrest the activities of the criminal. This work not only protects American citizens but also benefits the people of Japan, the host nation. Army personnel and their families in Japan can expect ready assistance from the MPs, who are working on duty constantly to prevent crime and accidents.

"One of the major duties of the MPs in Japan is working for the prevention of traffic accidents," according to Lt Colonel Edwin R. Cooley, provost marshal, who pointed out, "Driver education in the rules of the road must be backed up by constant vigilance on the part of our MPs. We find that a timely warning to potential violators is one of the most effective ways to cut down on traffic accidents."

Japanese law enforcement agencies and the military police have a working agreement that makes for a smooth operation and excellent cooperation from the individual patrolman up to the policy-making officials of the Japanese Government. The MP force in Japan has a liaison program that covers not only Japanese law enforcement agencies, but also such organizations as the Japan Customs Office and the Japan Monopoly Corporation, whose assistance is necessary in accomplishing the law enforcement mission.

Cooperation with the civilian authorities is very important in Japan, where the provost marshal and his MPs are responsible to see that U.S. Forces personnel behave themselves where ever they are stationed in Japan as well as when they are on leave.

The MPs on duty in Japan, besides carrying out their assigned duties, also serve as soldiers and stand ready to fight side-by-side with the infantryman. END

PART II

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SKETCHING

By CWO-4, GEORGE W. LISKE, MPC

22nd Military Police Detachment (CI), APO 69, New York, N. Y.

TITLE BLOCK

ALTHOUGH the title block is one of the essential elements of a sketch, the title block has its own subdivisions which may need some clarification.

The case number is assigned by the office controlling the investigation. In MP criminal investigations the case number is the one assigned in accordance with *Army Regulation 195-20*. It is recognized that a case number may not be assigned until after the preliminary investigation is conducted. When the preliminary investigation indicates that the incident is within the scope of the average MP's jurisdiction, the sketch may be numbered to correspond with the complaint number or as otherwise designated by the local provost marshal.

The type of incident should correspond with that listed on the report of investigation. Where an over-all investigation discloses that more than one offense has been committed, the sketch may be identified with the major offense or with the lesser offense with which the sketch is directly concerned. In either event the same case number will apply. For example, following the commission of a housebreaking incident at a post warehouse, the culprit fled the scene in a vehicle and subsequently became involved in a traffic fatality. The several sketches could be properly titled as manslaughter and as housebreaking, depending on which location was sketched. In either situation the same case number applies since there is only one investigation dealing with multiple offenses.

THE scene which has been sketched should be identified and the victim named. For example, "Mess Hall, Bldg. No. 38712" is in reality the "victim" in a housebreaking incident. The name of the individual (victim) may be used instead of identifying the scene which is sketched. This is preferred where crimes of violence are committed against persons. In as much as the investigation is based upon a complaint involving the victim, the name of the victim (whether a person or installation) should be listed rather than the name of the subject or perpetrator. The subject's name may not be readily ascertained and in some instances the subject's name may remain unknown.

The geographic location of the scene portrayed or of the victim is recorded. The time and date when the sketch was started is noted. The scene is sketched as it is observed at the time the sketch is started.

The name of the investigator who made the rough sketch should appear on the sketch. If the finished drawing is completed by anyone other than the original sketcher, that person's name may be added with a subtitle, "Drawn by ————————." In such instances it is advisable to have another subtitle, "Verified by: ————————." Normally the verification is made by the original sketcher who must verify that all pertinent data and dimensions have been shown correctly in the finished drawing. The following are examples of title block data *(Also See Figure 5)*:

Subject: LARCENY—Case Nr. 3-(a)-60-44; *Scene*: Bedroom, Qtrs. 1614-A; *Place*: 4th Ave. and 17th St., Fort Zulu, Ga.; *Time and Date*: 0830 hrs., April 28, 1960; *Sketched by*: CWO George W. Love; *Drawn by*: John E. Jones; *Verified by*: CWO George W. Love.

Subject: HOMICIDE—Case Nr. 3-(a)-60-45; *Victim*: Pfc Amos A. Alfa, US 12345678; *Place*: Range Nr. 4, Fort Zulu, Ga.; *Time and Date*: 0730 hrs., April 30, 1960; *Drawn by*: CWO George M. Love.

TYPES OF SKETCHES

THE type of sketch to be made will be governed by the kind of investigation and the investigator's evaluation of the situation.

The *sketch of locality* encompasses the broad aspects of a scene and the surrounding area or environs to include but not limited to neighboring buildings, roads, streams, fields and so forth. A topographic may be of assistance in making a sketch of the locality.

The *sketch of grounds* covers a smaller area and normally includes a scene with nearest physical surroundings such as

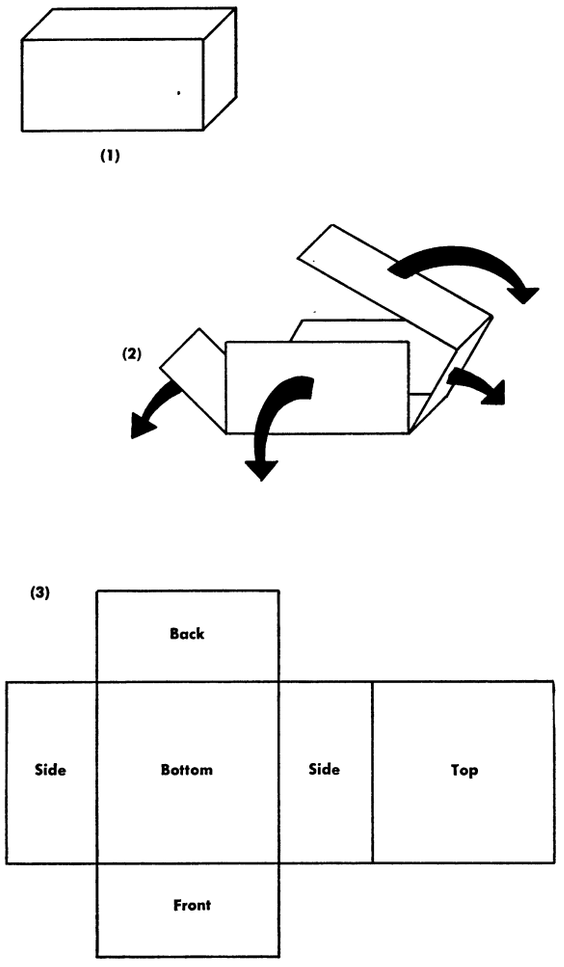


Figure 4. Cross-Projection Layout

a house with a garden or a sketch of an entire floor plan.

The *sketch of details* is the most common and familiar, and is concerned with the immediate scene only. It usually portrays the essential features within a defined area such as a room or a portion thereof. An enlargement of a specific area within a sketch of locality or grounds is considered to be a sketch of details.

The average *flat-projection sketch* is a bird's eye view of a scene reduced to a flat surface; only two dimensions are shown—length and width, height and width, or length and height. There is no dimension to indicate depth.

A *cross-projection sketch* may be likened to a box with the sides and top flattened. Each side, top and base is then sketched separately as a flat-projection sketch but joined at the lines of the "hinge." For example, a cross-projection sketch of a room would depict the floor, all walls and ceiling as a single sketch. *(See Figure 4).*

OCCASIONALLY it may be desired to give the impression of depth or distance to a sketch; this may be done with a *perspective sketch* wherein a third dimension is added. The third dimension lines are slanted somewhat and seem to converge at some distant focal point. A perspective sketch is the most difficult kind to prepare properly.

The investigator is not limited as to the number or types of sketches to be made. An investigation may conceivably include a sketch of locality, grounds and details drawn as a flat projection, cross projection and a perspective sketch. An example of a sketch of details, drawn as a flat projection sketch, is shown in *Figure 5.*

PURPOSE AND USES OF SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS

THE prime purpose of sketches and drawings is to help preserve a crime scene and to assist in recalling an incident, situation or circumstance at a future date. The use of sketches may be varied by the investigator.

Sketches and drawings support the investigator's notes and complement the photographs taken at the crime scene. A sketch also enables the investigator to study, analyze and evaluate the scene without the need of revisiting it.

During interviews and interrogations reference may be made to a sketch or drawing to resolve any points of conflict, refresh memories and present a clearer picture of the situation or incident. The need for lengthy and detailed description of the scene is therefore not necessary in written form.

Sketches and drawings are included as exhibits to a report of investigation. They are also used to assist a court in visualizing the crime scene, thereby reducing verbosity on the witness stand. The court may not need to visit the scene to comprehend the situation. In court presentation, the rough sketch and the finished drawing may be acceptable. The rough sketch should not be redone for court presentation as the original sketch, like the negative of a contact photograph or of a photographic enlargement, supports the finished drawing.

Sketches are considered to be a part of the over-all investigation. Sketches and drawings are not personal property and should not be retained or discarded by the investigator or anyone else. All sketches and drawings pertaining to the investigation should be filed with the completed written report of investigation.

In the military service the investigator is the keystone to any investigation involving armed forces personnel. The conscientious investigator, aware of the responsibilities of his work, will learn the mechanics necessary to prepare proper sketches thereby insuring that his investigation is unbiased, factual and complete—to the last detail. The investigator is then able to submit an intelligently written report and if necessary be a creditable witness in the courtroom.

END

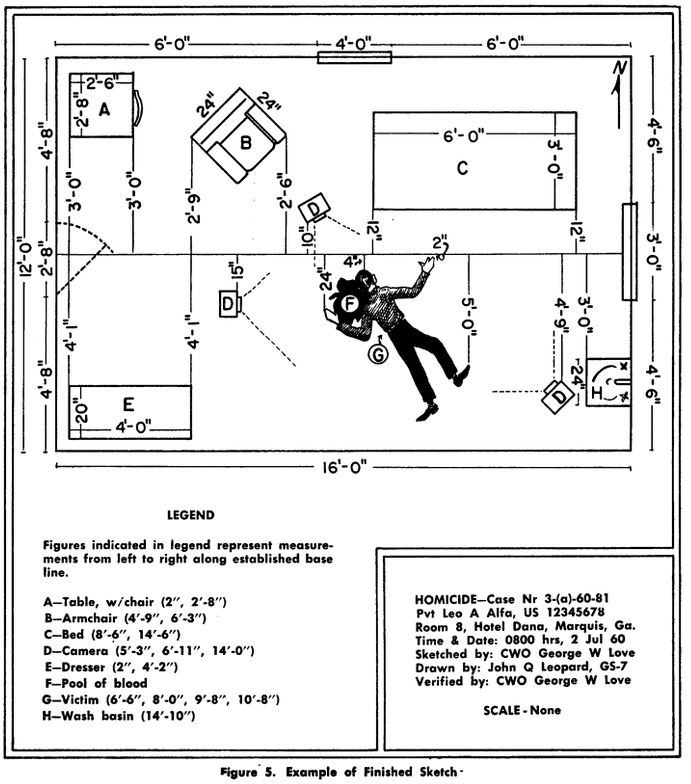
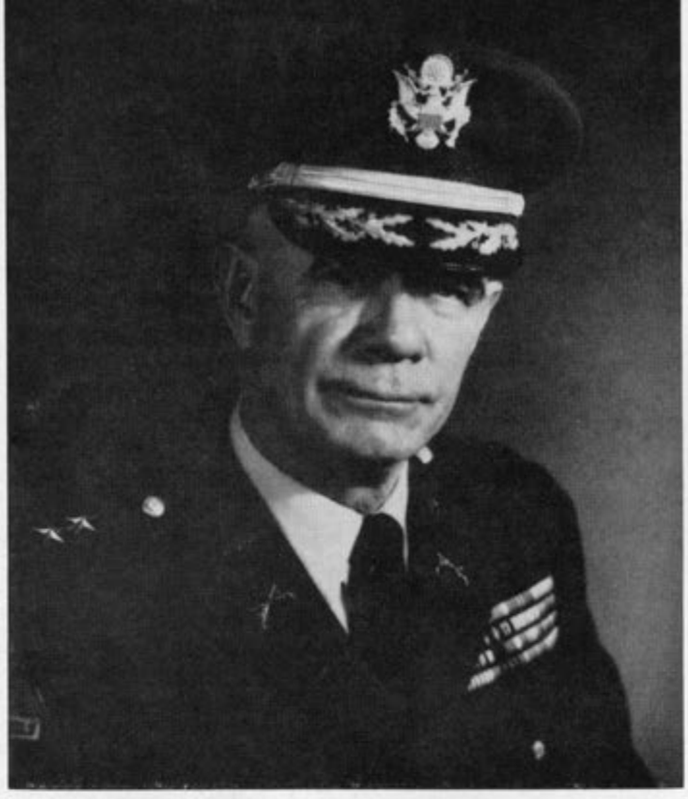


Figure 5. Example of Finished Sketch



Major General Ralph J. Butchers, USA

The Keys To Success

By MAJOR GENERAL RALPH J. BUTCHERS

The Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army, Washington, D. C.

TO THE OFFICERS

MY purposes in visiting Fort Gordon are to see the "Heart of the Corps" in operation and to personally meet as many of you as is possible. My purpose is not to announce sweeping policy changes. I have already advised my staff that present policies will continue in effect. Perhaps with a changing emphasis or pitch—but no changes. However, even my own announced policy does not preclude me from discussing "expectations" and the future.

Today, I wish to discuss with you *expectations*. Specifically expectations concerning: our combat future; our continuing mission; public relations, and personnel. First, I wish to give you some of my thoughts concerning the future in the hope that they will assist all of us. I know that you have the ingenuity to adapt them to specific situations.

In this era of military change and growing complexity, tomorrow belongs to soldiers who refuse to be awed or confused by it and who resolutely rise to meet its challenge. Much of today's complexity and confusion has been generated in the striking accomplishments of the technology of our age. By their very nature these accomplishments sometimes tend to cloud some of the basic problems of our national defense, particularly those relating to combat on the earth's surface, the area of primary interest and responsibility of the Army, the ultimate control of which rests upon us—the soldiers. This truth has been effectively expressed by General Omar Bradley who observed that, "no victory has been assured until the man on the ground takes possession by his physical presence on the enemy's soil."

From this fact may be readily derived the over-all objective of the Army in this or any other period. This is, to contribute to the security of the nation as a member of our tri-service team by providing adequate forces for prompt and sustained land combat in any type of war.

My *first expectation*: To conscientiously and effectively support the roles and missions of the Army.

From this line of departure, let us move to a consideration of the Army's future roles, with emphasis on the functions of the combat soldier and the military police. From this consideration we can visualize the requirements for the Army, the combat soldier, and our Corps, to meet the future successfully.

At the outset I would like to say that the potentiality of nuclear weapons tend to cast a shadow over the value of historical analogy for the analysis of future warfare. However, regardless of this factor, in my judgment certain military fundamentals will continue to hold true. Firepower, mobility, communications, and well-trained men, employed in the proper combination at the decisive point of combat, remain the keys to success in battle. Further, these ingredients of victory must always be combined in proper proportion by professional judgment and with imaginative foresight.

MY *second expectation:* to be futuristic in thought, keeping always foremost in our minds the support of the combat soldier.

Two facts are salient in any consideration of tomorrow's challenges. First, the Sino-Soviet bloc confronts us with a political and military system whose standards and announced objectives are violently opposed to our ideals and principles and to those of the free-world. Second, they

will use all tactics and all weapons which favor the attainment of their ends. Thus, in the event of war we must prepare for the use of nuclear weapons to offset Communist numbers, as well as to defend ourselves against nuclear attack.

My *third expectation*: Full exploitation of roles and missions in the event of a nuclear attack on the United States.

The Soviets, like us, have equipped themselves with nuclear weapons, and both sides appear to have the capability of destroying each other in the event these weapons are used without restraint. Although sober conclusion suggests that neither side should deliberately initiate general nuclear war. It does not impose restraint upon the lesser use of aggression, as an instrument of Communist policy. Rather, it appears that the Communist block will continue to wield this instrument of limited aggression with increasing truculence under the cloak of fear imposed by mutual deterrence. We have seen ample evidence of this trend in the series of Middle East and Far East crises, reminding us that in an age of nuclear plenty the Soviets intend to throw their military weight around the world for the achievement of their ends.

Under these circumstances, the Red Army and the ground forces of the satellites become potent agents in periods of tension and potential participants in actual military conflicts of any dimension. These forces are combat-ready, equipped with the latest types of equipment, trained in mobile tactical concepts, and supported by large tactical air armies. Throughout the world, these enemy forces are readily understood as a symbol of Communist strength. To people of underdeveloped areas, in particular, these forces give impressive proof of the capability of the Communist system to produce and equip their modern army as an element of national power. As an instrument of a system designed to erode the free-world position, these enemy forces are a conclusive argument for our improved tactical concepts and tactical support.

From these considerations there arise two significant operational functions for the Army to perform. These are: the maintenance of overseas forces for the deterrence of aggression, or the prompt resistance to aggression if deterrence fails; and the maintenance of a mobile combat-ready strategic force, based in the United States, for the rapid reinforcement of deployed forces, or for the timely suppression of limited war, or situations short of general war.

MY *fourth expectation:* That we will have the flexibility of mind to visualize our combat support roles and be trained, equipped, and prepared to implement them.

Immediately following the Korean War, the Army recognized the changing nature of the military threat and set about to meet it. Following a period of self-evaluation there ensued an evolution in organization, concepts, and doctrines—so compressed in time as to border on the revolutionary. This readjustment has been made on a deliberate basis of calculated risk, with full recognition that much of the modern materiel and supporting means necessary to support our new modern concepts are not yet available in sufficient quantities. I know that our Provost Marshal General's School here at Fort Gordon is teaching tactics based on weapons systems which are not yet in being. Further, the need for change in concepts had to be balanced against the requirement for keeping up our guard during a period of serious world tension. However, the decision to act was taken because the lead-time for the understanding and acceptance of new ideas can often be a far greater problem than that for the production of the required complex new hardware. The late General Billy Mitchell's experience might well demonstrate an example of this. Fundamental to this need for change was the early attainment of that optimum combination of firepower, mobility and communication, to which I earlier referred, as the products of our expanding technology become available to us. If the past can tell us anything, it is that history is studded with the gravestones of those nations whose armies failed to achieve that proper combination of these vital ingredients of victory necessary to achieve superiority over the enemy.

As a result of the Army's efforts to remodel itself at an accelerated rate, much discussion has arisen at all levels regarding its future functions and roles. Our modernization program has emphasized greatly improved firepower and communications, enhanced strategic mobility, new forms of battlefield mobility, and the protection from nuclear effects. From this emphasis, some critics have drawn the inference that the future of the Army may be limited. I would like to say that, in my opinion, nothing could be further from the truth, if the essential nature of the Army's funcion is kept closely in mind. This function for the future, as well as today, remains to "close with the enemy and to destroy or capture him." It shares with no other service the ultimate mission of sustained close combat with the enemy.

THE leadership of our Corps must keep this basic truth as a guiding principle, for it will serve to illuminate and clarify many issues relative to the role of the Army and the Military Police Corps as our organization, concepts and weapons continue to evolve. In the final analysis, all our efforts toward improvement seek one primary end—a superior differential of sustained, mobile, combat power capable of delivery at the decisive point in time and space, under any and all conditions of combat.

My *fifth expectation*: That we will use the mobility of our minds to enhance mobility on the battlefield.

By now you have probably noticed that I have placed considerable emphasis on mobility. Why? Every principle of war is in some way related to mobility. All great military captains have gained success through it. One of our principal missions in the Military Police Corps is the control of traffic. Nothing could be closer related to mobility.

These considerations of the mobility essential to the combat soldier resolve themselves into four distinct but related components; the mobility of the individual, the mobility of the vehicles in which he is transported into combat; the mobility of the organization containing man and vehicle; and finally the over-all mobility of those major elements of the Army which must be responsive to the needs of strategic and tactical operations. We fit directly into three of these and have foreseeable missions in the other. What are we going to do about getting new missions?

My *sixth expectation*: We are aggressive. We are too small to be defensive minded. We must move forward, and vigorously, in pursuit of new missions. *An order—No one will give away any duties, responsibilities or missions of the Military Police Corps or Provost Marshal General without my personal approval.* I want our doctrine and teaching to foster at all times this attitude, the "Can Do"—the acceptance of mission, and aggressively holding on to those we now have.

From the foregoing, I hope that versatility will become one of our watchwords. Moreover, in considering how greater versatility is to be achieved, I trust that we will apply ourselves to the problem of overcoming obstacles to its attainment and of discarding methods and procedures which are no longer useful. We cannot hesitate to reject concepts

Continued

which may have been valid in the past but which are no longer suitable on the modern battlefield—locating a straggler line behind the light artillery might be an example of this.

In addition to these keys to success, which I have described, there is always the intangible quality of leadership which transcends all material considerations, notwithstanding the advances in equipment or tactics. The recognition of the primacy of leadership has a two-fold aspect. First, the successful implementation of the Army's concepts is as much a condition of mobility of mind and versatility of imagination of commanders, staffs, supervisors, and instructors as it is of weapons. Therefore, cultivation of these qualities in our leadership training is a task of overriding importance; without these attributes of mind all else will be sterile effort. Second, there is the necessity for meeting the greatly increased demands for character, responsibility, and initiative which the future battlefield will impose on leaders at all echelons, from top card to the individual.

MY *seventh expectation:* For all officers assigned to the Provost Marshal General Center to set the pace in the development of these vital leadership qualities.

As you will recall, during my introduction I said I was going to discuss four general areas. The above concludes my discussion of the first—our combat future. I assure you that the remaining three will not be quite so lengthy. By this time you have probably received the impression that I am combat oriented. Well, I am,—and I think all of us must be so oriented. After all, this is why we are in being; however, I am equally aware of our continuing missions and their importance to our day-to-day operations in peacetime.

During my Army service I have been most favorably impressed with the accomplishments of the Military Police Corps and especially in the field of public relations. It is an undeniable fact that the military police are the diplomats and ambassadors for the Army, both in the United States and overseas areas where our soldiers are stationed. As such—our conduct must be above reproach, and we must each take a close personal interest in troop leading our subordinates in abiding by this concept.

My *eighth expectation*: That we will live by the rules we enforce.

Public relations encompasses a much wider range than just meeting in places and under conditions where enforcement is necessary. It entails "personalized" association with the leaders of our communities, our associates, our fraternal counterparts, civic groups and our brethren in enforcement. I can not emphasize too strongly my feelings for close, eyeball-to-eyeball contact with our federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Last week, for instance, I visited the head of all federal law enforcement agencies in Washington, D. C. I am making no attempt to drop names—only expressing my feelings in regard to this subject.

THERE is one other great body of personnel with whom our liaison be "personalized." This, of course, is the soldier. Even though I emphasized the combat soldier, you must place my remarks in their proper perspective—at that time I was speaking of our role in support of the combat soldier. Now I am addressing my remarks to all soldiers. Our motto — "Of The Troops And For The Troops"—must be a real and practical concept and not just another motto. We must at all times, in all places, and under all conditions, strive to support all soldiers. This must be our goal whether the soldier be in the United States at a training center or at the forward edge of the battle area.

Nothing that I have said here today should be construed to imply that I am unaware of our continuing missions and great responsibilities in criminal investigation, traffic control, corrections, physical security, laboratories, crime prevention, enforcement and other responsibilities. These missions are just as vital to our future welfare as our combat missions; however, I have not given too much time to them because I think we have made greater progress in these areas than in some of our other missions.

My *ninth expectation*: All our efforts will be primarily directed to "service to the soldier."

My final remarks concern personnel. I know that you are all very much interested in personnel policies because they affect each of you daily. With a strength of 1824 officers *(about 60% of this total is USAR on active duty and the remainder is RA)*, and 433 warrant officers, it is possible to give personalized attention to each of you as an individual and not as a number. The Personnel and Training Division, OPMG, has briefed me concerning personnel policies and although I have not had an opportunity to digest all that was presented, they appear to me to be in your best interests, as well as the Army's. I am sure that all of you are aware of these policies, especially those that encourage personal visits to OPMG, as well as correspondence expressing your desires. However, the basic personnel policy of the Military Police Corps, or any other branch of the Army, must be always to meet the needs of the service first and the individual second—no Army can function effectively unless this rule is followed. There are several personnel areas I will touch upon briefly.

I regard the mission of the Provost Marshal General Center as a vital one, deserving of personnel of the highest type. The fact that you are assigned here is indicative that your record met the desired standards. There will be no let up on this policy. The future of the MP Corps will be determined in a large measure by the quality of the MP officers and men trained at the PMG Center.

THE Military Police Corps as a branch of the Army has the obligation of not only furnishing officers for provost marshal and military police duties, but must also contribute to the operation of the Army in branch material positions. I am interested in having our officers assigned to general staff duties at all levels of command. Since all of the requisitions are not for general staff duties, we must be prepared to give our best performance regardless of the job to which assigned. When you are placed on orders to one of these jobs, you may rest assured that your record indicated that you met the challenge and were selected in accordance with the policy of *the best man for the job* without favoritism.

I know all of you are anxious to hear details on how the restriction on dependent travel overseas will be implemented. Department of the Army is working on the problem with policies which will cause the least hardship to all concerned. For the time being, I advise you to adopt a *wait and see* attitude. If you are now on orders and have not received any answer to your concurrent travel request, keep your fingers crossed and hope for the best. If a negative reply is forthcoming, then be prepared to accept it in good grace and make the best of the situation.

In conclusion, I trust that all of us will push the expectations I have mentioned. They might well be called the NINE KEYS TO SUCCESS.

TO THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

NEEDLESS to say, I am very honored to have been named The Provost Marshal General of The United States Army. During my past thirty-two years in the Infantry and Armor, I have had many opportunities to observe the work of the Military Police Corps. I am looking forward to the next years, during which time, I will have the opportunity to help you make the MP Corps second to none.

The first eighteen years of my career was in Infantry. During that time I was impressed by the MP's ability to help commanders maintain discipline and keep soldiers out of trouble. Your contribution to the combat role of the Army was reemphasized during my years with Armor since 1936. Your roles in discipline, traffic, and your ability to fight have increased in importance with the advent of the nuclear battlefield. We must all strive now to be equal to the increased tasks before us. How can you, the senior MP non-commissioned officers, prepare yourselves for the increased responsibilities that could result from our country becoming embroiled in an all-out nuclear war? There are several ways to do this. The individual in the cold-war-army finds that his time is devoted to teaching or receiving instruction. The soldier with a unit is just as much in this process as is the student or instructor in a school. The soldier or non-commissioned officer with a unit has the advantage of more opportunity to develop his leadership capability. There are two ways to prepare yourselves for increased responsibility; *the first* is to strive and increase your leadership capability—*the second* is to increase your individual potential through learning. This learning can be acquired through Army schools and through the worldwide opportunities afforded you to secure more civilian education.

Being an NCO in the Military Police Corps demands a high grade of leadership ability. An examination of the traits that make a military leader reveals that they are similar to the traits that make a civilian leader. You have observed excellent NCO's who can always *GET THE JOB DONE* in a superior manner. How are they always able to secure these results? A closer look will reveal that they have the *KNACK OF LEADERSHIP.* Maybe it is better to express it as the science of leadership. What makes up this so-called science of leadership? The answer is this—*IT IS THE RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE TRUE LEADER AND HIS MEN.*

Men have the right to expect the following traits from their leaders:

Honest, just and fair treatment.

Consideration due them as individuals.

Personal interest taken in them; in example, know your men and their problems.

Loyalty—this works both ways—the leader must be loyal to his superiors before he can expect his men to be loyal to him.

Shielding from harrassment.

The true leader is a developer of true leaders. He should take calculated risks to develop the leadership capabilities of his men. In other words, he should have *GUTS* enough to expect and accept occasional honest mistakes if they tend toward developing his men.

The best in management.

The true leader, by developing other leaders to carry on the every day tasks, can spend time anticipating and planning for the next project.

Anticipate the needs of men and provide for them.

Provide all the comforts and privileges practicable.

To be kept oriented and told the reason why.

A well-thought-out program of training, work and recreation.

Clear-cut and positive decisions and orders, which are not constantly changing.

Demands on them equal to their capabilities—not too small and not too great.

That their good work be recognized and publicized where appropriate.

GENERAL Bruce Clarke, the present U.S. Army Commander in Europe, has used very successfully the following basic premise: *Most men want to do what is expected of them. When they do not do so, it is usually because they have not been properly instructed.*

I have one final thought on leadership. To the military leader, men are tools. The leader is successful to the extent that he can get men to work for him. Ordinarily, and on their own initiative, people only run at thirty-five per cent of their capacity. The success of a leader is measured by the extent to which he can "top" the other sixty-five per cent. The above mentioned traits will help you apply the science of leadership to your job.

I mentioned earlier the second way to increase your potential was through learning. You are the member of a team. It is necessary that you maintain an open mind. There is no mind so good that it sees solutions to all the complex problems of modern war. Mental flexibility is especially needed in the period of transition we are passing through today in the Army. The main way to attain mental flexibility is through education. Take advantage of all the opportunities to attend Army schools. Also, take advantage of the world-wide opportunities to further your formal education. Many of our senior U.S. Army officers were non-commissioned officers prior to World War II. These NCOs had enough fight to continue their formal education during off-duty hours. They prepared themselves for increased responsibility. It is essential for you and the U.S. Army that you do likewise. As a matter of fact, I consider self-improvement so important that seldom will I approve promotion of men who do not meet formal education requirements which have been laid down in current directives, unless they are actively working toward these goals by taking correspondence courses, or by formal study during off-duty hours.

As new weapons, machines, and tactics are invented, tested, and accepted by the Army—you will have to master new techniques. Your previous education is only the jumping-off point.

World War II and the Korean War were both started by unannounced attacks on Sunday morning. I believe these experiences are adequate to impress upon us, the members of the Military Police Corps, that our responsibilities hold seven days a week and twenty-four hours each day. We must do everything in our power—*NOW*—to prepare ourselves and our Corps for the added responsibilities that may be thrust upon us at some time in the future. *You MP non-commissioned officers can do your part by increasing your ability to apply the science of leadership—and by increasing your individual potential through learning.*

END

This article was presented as two addresses by General Butchers before the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga., in December, 1960.

OFFENDER OR WITNESS?

By LT COLONEL JESSE M. CHARLTON, JR., JAGC

Chief, Law Committee, Department of Specialized Instruction, TPMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.

THE *Uniform Code of Military Justice* provides that an aider and abettor of a criminal in the commission of an offense is equally guilty with the criminal of the offense committed *(Article 77, UCMJ)*. In fact, he "may be charged as though he himself had committed the acts which constituted the offense" *(Appendix 6a9, MCM)*. While *Article 77* broadens the area of criminal responsibility, its coverage is not nearly as broad as most students at the Provost Marshal General's School seem to think prior to their instruction in this area. It is the purpose of the author of this article to indicate some of the limitations which appear the subject of misunderstanding by members of the Military Police Corps. They may then be more able to distinguish between criminals and bystanders when offenses occur.

First, to establish a suspect as an aider or abettor, he must be shown to "share the criminal intent or purpose of the perpetrator" *(Paragraph 156, MCM)*. To do this, some particular participation or show of encouragement in the commission of the offense is necessary to permit the inference of such a state of mind as "mere mental assent to or acquiescence in the commission of a crime" is not enough evidence to establish guilt as a principal. Also, the participation or encouragement must be before the crime is complete or the suspect cannot be a principal although he may be an accessory after the fact *(Article 78, UCMJ)*.

SECOND, once guilt as principal is established, a principal is liable not only for the offense which he agreed expressly or impliedly to commit but he also is guilty for any offense which any principal commits which is a natural and probable consequence of the original intended offense.

Merely witnessing a crime without intervening to prevent the crime, or to apprehend the criminal, or to report the crime does not constitute an offense in military law. However, the *MCM, Paragraph 156,* states that if the witness has a duty to interfere and his noninterference was designed to be, and was, an encouragement or protection to the perpetrator, the witness is a principal. It goes on to say that a sentinel would be guilty of larceny if he failed to intervene when known thieves were taking government property, under his guard, from his post.

The Court of Military Appeals has been reluctant to give a wide scope to the elements of proof of guilt as a principal. For example, a private in a jeep which he and another private misappropriated was held *not* guilty as a principal to a manslaughter and fleeing the scene of an accident charges when he did not operate the jeep but was a passenger in it after it was misappropriated. *(Waluski, 6 USCMA 724, 21 CMR 46, 1956)*. This case and that of *Picket, CM 389049, 22 CMR 338, 1956,* partially reversed as *Petree, 8 USCMA 9, 23 CMR 233, 1957,* creates some doubt as to the liability of a senior passenger in a military motor vehicle as a principal to offenses committed by the operator despite military orders and traditions making such a passenger responsible for the lawful operation of the vehicle.

IN *Johnson, 6 USCMA 20, 19 CMR 146, 1955,* the accused was a member of a group. Another member of the group struck a person walking down a street and robbed him. The accused fled the scene. It was held that presence at the scene and flight therefrom did not make the accused a principal to the robbery.

In Self, CM 363087, 13 CMR 227, 1953, Corporal Self, Sergeant Best and Sergeant First Class Leffew misappropriated a jeep and loaded it with weapons, ammunition, gasoline, whiskey and wine. After departure, with Corporal Self in the rear seat, the jeep was stopped at a check-point, Sergeant Best dismounted, pointed his weapon at the guards on duty and fired several shots into the United States Army guard shack. Sergeant First Class Leffew then dismounted and held the guards at gunpoint. Sergeant Best then entered an adjacent Korean guard shack and fired, destroying telephone communications. He returned with two carbines which he handed to Corporal Self in the rear seat of the jeep. Sergeant Best then reassembled the guards and stated he would kill one of them. He called one guard forward and shot him in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. Sergeant Best returned to the jeep and with Sergeant First Class Leffew and Corporal Self departed. Sergeant First Class Leffew and Corporal Self voluntarily returned to their units two days later. Corporal Self testified that he had been drinking, decided to go with Sergeant Best in search of female companionship and was unaware of the fact that anyone had been shot when he left the check-point.

AN Army Board of Review decided that Sergeants Best and Leffew were guilty of an unlawful homicide but that Corporal Self was not so guilty, stating—"It is settled beyond argument that mere presence at the scene of the crime is not sufficient to establish one as an aider and abettor; * * * and mere mental assent to or acquiescence in the commission of a crime by one who did not procure or advise its perpetration, who takes no part therein, offers no counsel, gives no sign of encouragement to the perpetrator by either word or act, however wrong morally, is likewise an insufficient predicate for guilt."

The Army Board of Review also rejected an alternate theory of liability as a principal, that one who joins in a criminal purpose is guilty of all probable results of the intended criminal act. It stated—"Nor do we believe, * * * that the larceny of a government jeep to be utilized in search of female companionship was under the facts and circumstances of this case, so desperate a design that its execution might naturally or probably result in the taking of human life."

The development in military law of guilt as a principal based upon a duty to intervene to stop the offense and apprehend the offender has been similarly narrow in scope.

In *Schreiber, 5 USCMA 602, 18 CMR 226, 233, 1955,* the court noted that the failure of air policemen to act to prevent a homicide did not make them principals to the murder. In *Lyons, 11 USCMA 68, 28 CMR 292, 1960,* the court refused to

uphold a conviction of the accused as a principal to a larceny when he accepted a bribe "to see nothing" as a sentinel because he was not otherwise informed of the purpose of the bribe or that thefts were planned by those who paid him the money.

IN *McCarthy, 11 USCMA 758, 29 CMR 574, 1960,* the accused was an off-duty company commander who went to a night club and there joined his men in a drink. The lack of hubcaps on McCarthy's automobile was a company joke, and on departure from the club, two privates of his unit offered to get hubcaps from another automobile in the parking lot. The officer advised the men "not to do it" but did not make any "overt motion or physical act to stop them." The hubcaps were placed in the rear seat of McCarthy's car and he and the two men departed in the car. McCarthy was convicted as a principal to the larceny but the Court of Military Appeals reversed the conviction on the ground that there was no action on the part of the officer to encourage or assist the perpetrators and no showing of a common purpose to accomplish the crime. The court did state that the officer might be an accessory after the fact *(Article 78, MCMJ).*

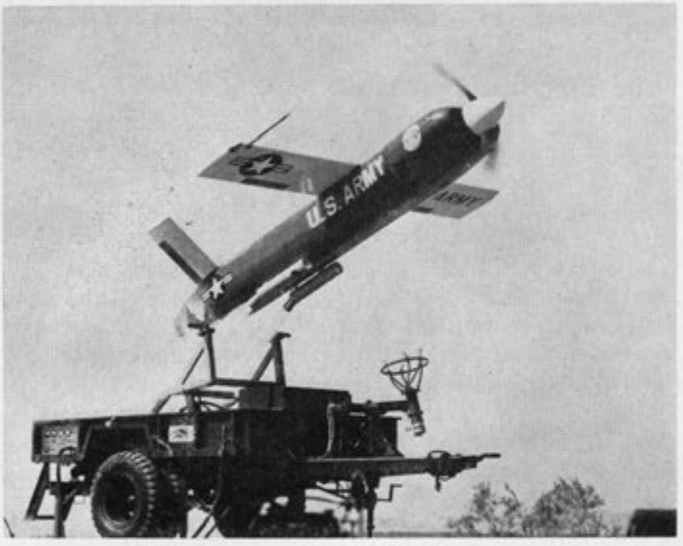
IN *Ford, 12 USCMA 3, 30 CMR 3, 1960,* the Court of Military Appeals had before it the conviction of a military policeman as the principal to a larceny of government typewriters. While on security patrol with Davis, another MP, he observed a broken warehouse door and failed to report it in violation of instructions. On return to the MP station for a coffee call, two other MPs were asked to look at the building. After inspecting it, Davis and one of the latter two MPs brought out two portable typewriters and the four drove to another area, where the accused stated he did not want a typewriter and the typewriters were given to the two MPs who brought them out of the building. The court upheld the conviction, stating that Ford was no mere witness to the larceny and that he actively encouraged its commission. Judge Ferguson dissented, stating that the rationale of the *McCarthy* hubcap-case was applicable and the evidence was insufficient to prove Ford guilty as a principal.

In the current state of the law of principals, we can only say that a guard who passively observes the larceny of property under his care might be charged with the larceny as a principal but it is by no means certain that a conviction as such would be upheld. Some evidence would have to be present to show that his inaction encouraged the commission of the crime and that he shared in the criminal intent to steal. Such cases should be discussed with the local staff judge advocate and it is quite possible that charges of dereliction of duty or failure to obey lawful orders would be more appropriate than charges of larceny. While we should be alert to the possibility of guilt of an offense as a principal, we should also be cognizant of the difficulty of discovery or proof of this guilt and direct our investigations accordingly. END

NEW ARMY DEVELOPMENTS



Davy Crockett is an atomic weapon system designed for tactical use by the infantry battle group. There are two versions of the Davy Crockett weapon system, a light version weighing about 200 pounds and a heavy system weighing about 400 pounds. Both are recoiless rifles which fire "spigot" projectiles—that is, projectiles that are larger in diameter than the gun tubes, and are therefore fastened to the ends of "spigots" or pistons which are inserted in the gun tubes. Both the light and heavy versions, with their ground mounts, can be disassembled and carried by the gun crews. Both will also be mounted on various tactical vehicles. Davy Crockett, with its low yield atomic warhead, will increase the firepower of the infantry battle group tremendously, and will enable it to combat the numerically superior enemy forces it may encounter on a future battlefield.



Successful flight tests of the U.S. Army's SD-2 Combat Surveillance Drone shows rocket-aided zero-length launching from modified Army trailer in the picture above. The Army's first pilotless aircraft especially designed for use in modern Army battlefield surveillance operations, it is being built under contract from the U.S. Army Signal Corps by the Aerojet-General Corporation, Downey, California. The drone can scout enemy positions using side-looking radar, infrared, photo transmission, high speed photography, and other electronic devices to send or bring back information, then land by parachute without an airstrip. It is controlled from remote ground positions. The push-button electronic scouting system will enable battlefield commanders for the first time to learn instantly—without risking a single soldier—what is going on in enemy territory.



MP students prepare to bring in a prisoner. Hand irons were applied when the prisoner resisted apprehension.

Realism In MP Training

By 1st LIEUTENANT ALAN JAY WACHTER, MPC

Information Division, Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga.

THE casual observer driving through the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga., on Wednesday or Thursday, will see what appears to be a concerted military police crackdown on violations of every type and description by motor vehicle drivers. On almost every street corner, stern faced MPs are questioning suspects and apprehending law breakers.

What they really see is a practical problem in military police methods and techniques being conducted by the MP Committee, PMGS Troop Command.

Faced with the problem of turning soldiers into competent MPs in eight short weeks, the committee has been able to break the time barrier by interspersing realistic training situations throughout the intensive cycle of training.

A model MP station, complete with operating desk, cell-block, interrogation room, patrol briefing room and communications center was designed for this purpose. This unusual training aid was built to resemble a typical MP station found anywhere in the world.

The MP desk was constructed by personnel of the Devices Section, Training Aids Department, PMGS. The cell-block, constructed through civilian contract, contains three steel detention cells and a larger cell or "bull-pen," and the interrogation room is equipped with modern detection devices, including a one-way glass for observation of the suspect.

Following a "staged robbery," MPs make their report to the instructor desk-sergeant.



SIXTY-FIVE MP students from one of the ten training companies of PMGS Troop Command participate in the problem at one time. Twenty NCO supervisors are used to monitor the four hour exercise and thirty students from another company act as offenders. Students are assigned on foot and motor patrol and given station duties as desk-clerk and radio operator. The eighty-one hours of instruction preceding the problem prepare them for any situation that might arise during the exercise.

Staged incidents include such occurrences as a sick soldier in need of assistance, soldiers and civilians creating a disturbance in a local bar room, robbery, a stolen government vehicle and impersonation of a non-commissioned officer. Fourteen different incidents are scheduled during each exercise.

When an incident occurs, a two man student patrol is called to handle the situation. Here the student's training and ability is put to the test. Many careless patrols have darted into buildings after a suspected felon only to emerge later minus its weapons and wearing its own hand-irons. One ambitious student stopped what he thought was a stolen vehicle and learned of his mistake in no uncertain terms from an irate master sergeant. Still others have had long walks back to the station when their prisoners drove off with the patrol's vehicle, leaving them stranded.

Each incident is critiqued by a qualified NCO who points out errors and makes recommendations. More than twenty-five hundred MPs have participated in these problems since the new training aids were built in May, 1960.

"It is impossible to produce experienced MPs in eight weeks," one of the instructors pointed out, "but this training gives the student a basic knowledge which is needed to assume MP duties in the field—whether it be Korea or in Berlin. After they are reassigned from PMGS to a unit, on-the-job training produces a polished MP in a little time."

END



The chief umpire gives an MP sergeant a rerouting problem during the annual Army Training Test in Germany.

An Annual ATT

By SFC GINO F. MORNELLI, MPC

Company "C", 382nd Military Police Battalion, Baumholder, Germany

"YOUR unit has passed its test." These were the words of the Chief Umpire, 7th U. S. Army, Europe, which echoed in the ears of members of Company "C", 382nd MP Battalion. What did it mean to the men of the battalion? It meant the unit would not have to return to the field for additional testing; that the unit would finally get a good night's rest and replace steel helmets with soft caps—disregard the rules of dispersion of men and material and tomorrow return to their home station at Baumholder, Germany. They were tired, muddy, wet and very glad that the *Army Training Test* (ATT) was over for this year.

Company "C", 382nd MP Battalion, assigned to Northern Area Command in Germany, took its annual ATT at the Seventh Army Training Area, Stuttgart during October, 1960. This test was similar to those given each year to all military police companies in Germany. It determines if MP personnel are sufficiently trained in their military occupational specialty (MOS) and if the unit has the capability of performing its assigned mission. The test was designed this year to require Company "C" to perform under simulated combat conditions those tasks necessary to the successful accomplishment of its assigned mission.

FOR the members of Company "C" this test began many months earlier when training and initial preparations were initiated by the commanding officer. On October 3, 1960, these plans were put into action when the advance party departed Baumholder. For three days the advance party, composed of segments of every platoon in the company, worked to prepare for the arrival of the main body three days later.

When the company arrived at the training area, weather conditions for the next few days were not promising. Troops were greeted by the mess sergeant with a warm noonday meal. After dinner they attended a briefing by the unit commander, unloaded vehicles and selected tent sites. Guard assignments were made and finally darkness came, and the cold of an October night in Germany made the troops appreciate their billets back at Baumholder. Air mattresses

Continued

First aid is given to an assimilated casualty from an aggressor contact.



MPs get a briefing and orders from the company commander prior to attack during an assimilated riot.





Radio communications is the "life-blood" of an MP company in the MODERN ARMY. The MP above is on TCP duty.

ATT Continued

were inflated, and troops bedded down for their first night in the field.

Ten days of intense training followed. As weather conditions got worse, with a dip in the mercury and the beginning of autumn rains, the troops attended conferences, practical exercises and training problems designed to acquaint them with situations to be faced in the ATT. Obstacles were numerous, and physical comforts were scanty, but the men of Company "C" met and overcame them with a minimum amount of effort.

FINALLY at 1000 hours, October 17, 1960, the umpires arrived at the bivouac area and after a short briefing the test began. At the beginning the company was established in a tactical bivouac. The chief umpire, acting as the unit's battalion commander, presented the unit commander with an operations order, alerting his unit for displacement of another MP company that had been given a new mission. Overlays indicating proposed routes and a tentative location of the new bivouac were received. Platoon leaders and key personnel were oriented, route reconnaissance was made and an advance party selected to reconnoiter and select a new bivouac area. Alternate main supply routes (MSRs) were also selected. Sporadic gun fire echoed through the bivouac area as the unit commander issued movement orders to the advance party. The aggressors intensified their fire and harrassment. Chemical, bacteriological and radiological, as well as atomic warfare, was introduced into the test. The rain, which had been falling steadily for the past four days, continued as though ordered by the 7th U.S. Army.

Proposed areas were plotted on the operational map in the command post as the reconnaissance party departed for the new area.

The chief umpire assigned the unit a heavy-escort mission during the first afternoon of the fourth-eight hour test. After plotting the course on the map, the escort departed to carry out the task. The escort went astray after making a wrong turn. However, it finally reached its destination with the equipment.

OTHER phases of the test included establishment of traffic control posts (TCPs) along the MSR. The company commander briefed TCP personnel and then dispatched them to their locations for duty.

Two hours before darkness (it gets dark in Germany), the unit received a movement order which instructed it to move from the bivouac area under blackout conditions to the initial point (IP). This motor march was about twenty miles in length. The company's mission was to establish a release point and move into a new bivouac area under blackout conditions. Key personnel were oriented; platoons loaded all gear into trailers, and latrines were closed as rapidly as possible before darkness blacked-out the area.

The communications section, which had been on the air, went into play at full speed. Relay stations, located at two points, carried their share of an outstanding communication effort. Silence and complete blackout enveloped the wooded area as Company "C" awaited the departure time.

All vehicles had been properly serviced by the motor sergeant so that when the time arrived an advance guard moved out slowly from the wooded area. Personnel, leading vehicles out, were cautious as were the flank guards. The IP time was met and the unit rolled to its destination following strip maps and road signs posted by the quartering party which had preceded the main body.

An aggressor soldier is held prisoner while an umpire gives him instructions to be delivered to his commanding officer.



An MP directs and reroutes an assimilated convoy over a new route to an assimilated atomic attack in the area.



ROUTINE tasks were accomplished: perimeter defense, listening posts, dispersal of vehicles, platoon locations. Throughout the night guerrilla forces continued to attack, ceasing only long enough to interject "phychological warfare" into the play. Man's best friend, the dogs, kept howling and baying throughout the night, keeping our troops on edge. Finally the long first night of ATT was ended and a soggy dawn greeted Company "C". Chow call was sounded. Troops hurried to the mess truck with a healthy appetite to prepare for the second day of ATT.

On the morning following the night movement, the company commander was given new situations and problems to test Company "C"—These included defile control, establishment of TCPs and escort missions. During the day a small group of guerrillas attacked a traffic control post, and a striking force was dispatched to the scene. The striking force quickly moved into position and captured the band of guerrillas. In the unit area, the perimeter defense needed constant adjustment, because guerrilla forces kept hammering away at the command post.

A riot control mission was assigned by the chief umpire. Two of Company "C's" sergeants were informed that rioters had gathered in a village and that it was necessary to disperse them. Our sergeants took a platoon of men to the village, and the mob was dispersed with riot control formations.



An MP "shakes down" an aggressor soldier captured at a traffic control post.

INFORMATION continued to flow into the command post by radio and message. The company commander worried about every detail. Personnel became edgy, as orders to "keep that helmet on" were heard throughout the area. Chemical attacks gave a man the chance to get some rest, because he hit the ground regardless of its being wet and muddy. Slowly, committed personnel returned to the unit area.

During the second night the company was presented with a warning-order and an overlay from battalion headquarters, alerting the company for movement. This was to be a day motor march problem. Shortly thereafter, the company commander received the operation-order directing that the company move to a new location the next day. So—the company was alerted for an early start.

The next morning (the third day) a quartering party left at the break of dawn. The main body departed a short time later, arriving at the IP on time and kept rolling along, keeping alert, watching speed and distance interval between vehicles, and always on guard for guerrilla attack. The word "CONGO" blared from the radios, signifying the advance guard had run into a guerrilla band. The company commander quickly told the drivers to speed through the attack area, with all troops returning enemy fire. Enemy machine guns stopped firing as the company moved through and away from the area.

The convoy moved on until it was halted by the chief umpire. He stated that a bridge had been blown and gave an order for us to reroute our vehicles. We continued to move through unfamiliar German towns and villages. As we approached the new area, guerrillas hit us more intensely than ever before. However, we captured many and placed them in the prisoner of war cage for processing.

Finally the test was finished. Company "C" was commended for obtaining a superior rating on the way it had processed and handled POWs, and the umpires also complimented it for having an excellent morale and esprit de corps. Our company was assembled for a critique, and its strength and weakness discussed. In spite of inclement weather, the company had worked very hard, and all umpires were unanimous in their opinion that it was capable of performing its assigned mission.

END

Aggressor forces attack a TCP held by Company "C", 382nd MP Battalion, during the company's ATT.



The MP company commander discusses tactics with his officers as they await further aggressor action in the area.



Logistics No MP Problem In A Division

By LT COLONEL HENRY W. GIBSON, MPC

Provost Marshal, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Ky.

I read with interest the excellent article *Pre-ROTAD vs ROTAD* which appeared in the January, 1961 issue of the *MP Journal.* I agree wholeheartedly with the author's ideas and comments. However, I take exception with his recommendation concerning the attachment of the MPs to the division's support group.

This view is fallacious and unfortunately represents a common parochial view of many military police officers who believe the primary mission of the MPs is to control traffic in and out of a supply point. In my opinion, logistic support in the division area is the least of our problems.

Secondly, the author implies that the support group represents a compact logistical package where all our supplies are neatly stacked and all the repair and maintenance crews are congregated and working busily to keep the division moving. *Nothing could be further from the truth!* Support group consists of a number of small detachments and teams which are "farmed out" to the battle groups and operate *within* the battle group areas. Supplies are air-delivered to the unit areas, whenever possible, to disperse them, reduce handling and to conserve time.

Similarly, military police support in the division is spread out as far as possible behind each battle group to provide direct combat support. We control tactical traffic, apprehend stragglers, evacuate POWs, provide assistance wherever necessary, investigate crimes and offenses, provide rear area security and damage control, and incidentally, if any supply vehicles are moving around, help them get to their destination.

DIVISION military police patrols also provide monitoring information to the rear area damage control center, helping it locate radioactive danger areas. Logistics is not a military police problem in the division area. When supplies cannot be air-dropped in the battle group areas they are delivered by helicopter. What little supply traffic there is on the ground, usually consists of infiltrating ammunitions or ration trucks or ambulances carrying sick and wounded to the airstrip. They need no help, except direction when lost.

I would like to invite the reader's attention to certain unclassified concepts and comments which have been published by the Office of the Provost Marshal General during the last three or four years in reply to various studies and other official media, — I quote:

"The combat commander cannot relinquish command of military police units which are his key to battlefield mobility, control and success. Neither can he be assured of effective direction of military police if the provost marshal is removed from the operational staff. The commander's need for military police tactical support in the future is so essential that the assignment of the provost marshal and military police units to the staff and command of the director of administrative support (DAS) could well be fatal.

"The emphasis on the employment of military police in the proposed concept *(C&GSC Study)* is oriented primarily toward administrative support rather than tactical operations which are paramount to the success of the mission.

"We combat commanders are prone to underestimate the very vital tactical support provided by truly effective military police operations until things blow up in our faces.

"Military police are intimately concerned with tactical mobility—the ability of our forces to concentrate or shift striking power on the battlefield."

NEED I say more? It is high time that we, especially the Military Police Corps, recognize and support the correct role of the division military police—as that of *combat support.* Control of tactical traffic, POWs, stragglers and refugees, rear area defense and damage control are *NOT* in any sense, even remotely, connected with rations, drums of gasoline or ammunition. We are flexible enough in the division to shift our entire military police strength, if necessary, to support logistics when the division commander deems it necessary to carry out his mission.

Let us maintain our proper perspective. In the Army rear or logistical command areas, the proper role of the military police is logistical support because this constitutes the bulk of the traffic in these areas. Rear area defense and damage control, POWs, refugee and straggler control, assume secondary importance unless these problems get out of hand, and then they become primary. In the division area the situation is reversed.

Finally the author states that his recommendation "would reduce the number of vehicles and personnel located in the division command post and reduce the possibilities of casualties among military police supervisory personnel if the command post was hit by the enemy. To this I would like to add that we need not concern ourselves with this problem because ninety-six percent of our military police supervisors and MPs are located outside the command post, when on duty throughout the division airhead, where they are providing combat support to the battle groups.

I have the utmost respect for the author's views in the article *Pre-ROTAD vs ROTAD,* as well as his experience and motives, but I disagree with his conclusions.

END

7th Army MPs Ready For Winter Shield II



"Obey my signal, then drive defensively . . ." An MP takes on his job; in addition, he'll spearhead a new drive on traffic accidents during *WINTER SHIELD II*.

By INFORMATION SECTION, HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH ARMY, EUROPE

SEVENTH Army MPs and the *Bundeswehr Feldjaeger* (German MPs) will spearhead a new attack on traffic accidents during *WINTER SHIELD II*. The major contesting forces, the United States Army V and VII Corps, will each be assigned a platoon of *Feldjaeger* with US Army Europe supplying V Corps with the 537th MP Company and VII Corps with the 536th MP Company. A third *Feldjaeger* platoon will serve as a mobile reserve force, free-wheeling to traffic bottlenecks and trouble spots within the tactical area.

Under control of their respective corps, these MP units will plan traffic control measures prior to jump-offs. They will use pre-determined road points and patrol sectors to direct the moving columns during the flux of battle. The MP units will bolster the inherent MP strength of participating units within the tactical area. Since the units are player personnel in the exercise, they are subject to capture by opposing forces.

Two companies of the 385th MP Battalion will provide nonpartisan management of vehicle movement over such hotly contested objectives as Route 14, the vital traffic artery that slices through the battle zone. These two companies of the 385th, co-ordinated by the 385th Battalion Headquarters in Grafenwoehr, will also have jurisdiction over movements to the battle zone from railheads and along roadways that feed troops to the maneuver area from posts all over the command. These units are under the operational control of Southern Area Command during the exercise.

PARTICIPATING troops and German motorists will encounter these traffic regulators as patrols, or at stationary traffic control posts, located at dangerous trouble spots such as hazardous intersections and approaches to columns of slowly moving equipment.

Three hundred portable warning signs, in German and English, will stud German roadways, warning of specific traffic hazards ahead. These danger signs will be moved and kept up to date with current vehicle movement.

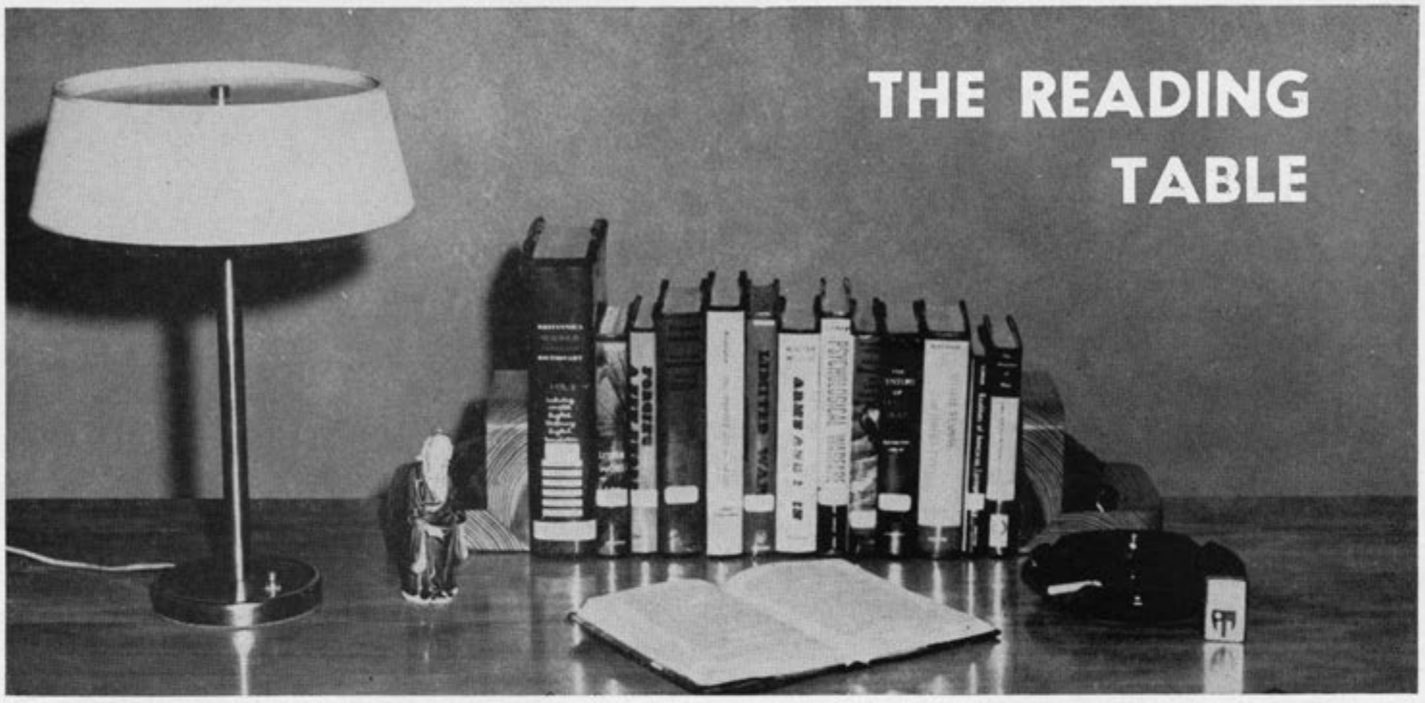
At a November, 1960 meeting of provost marshals from Southern Area Command, Seventh Army and posts with the command, along with *Feldjaeger* provost marshals, plans were worked out to intensify supervision of problem areas and to establish effective liaison with the *Landpolizei*, the German civilian police force. This coordination of effort will enable military traffic authorities to ask for *Landpolizei* assistance in dealing with civilian traffic problems in advance of troop moves.

Colonel P. H. Devine, Seventh Army Provost Marshal, is responsible for overall supervision of traffic safety during *WINTER SHIELD II*. "Months of thorough planning have gone into the accident prevention program for this operation," Colonel Devine stated. "Extensive preventive measures are being taken by unit commanders, and we will see that they are rigidly enforced. But the movement of 60,000 troops and 15,000 vehicles is a staggering operation. We can't be everywhere. Civilian and military motorists alike must adhere to the soundest safety principle of all, defensive driving, to win the war against traffic accidents during *WINTER SHIELD II*."

SEVENTH Army's Transportation Section is lending a hand to insure the timely arrival of the 15,000 vehicles at their proper maneuver locations. The exercise, unfolding along the German side of the Czechoslovakian border, is Seventh Army's major annual training exercise, involving NATO troops.

Armored, self-propelled artillery and other tracked equipment rumbled to the maneuver areas on railroad cars. Their combined length would exceed fifteen miles, if stretched straight as a string. Over one hundred and thirty trains were busy delivering the heavy equipment. Direct travel by civilian highway is hardly less of a problem. Each truck, bus, jeep and sedan that travels in convoy must be taken into account as a highway burden, and detailed planning is required to assure that roads are not bogged down with military traffic.

END



ASSIGNMENT OVERSEAS

By John Rosengrant and Others; Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, N.Y.; 153 pages; $3.50

THE *Ugly American*, a book about reputed American insensitivity overseas, has brought to our attention the fact that some Americans go abroad with blinders. Most people judge from the title of this book that all Americans overseas are "ugly" but remember it was the "ugly" American who was praised as being most constructive.

On the other hand, there are many who come to the United States and never see the inter-relationships in our culture. They see the obvious things such as skyscrapers, factories and fabulous resorts but fail to see the "invisible", or less tangible, sides of American life.

The most frequent complaint about Americans abroad points to their manners and morals. Omission in grace and displeasing personal behavior are more obvious to the eye and the ear than other aspects of poor performance by United States citizens assigned to work in foreign countries. The zest and self-confidence of life in the United States, coupled with an adoration of comforts, explains the tone of the American abroad. Such attributes hardly cement good international relations.

The best means to gain the confidence of our friends abroad is to show an interest in them. Any show of superiority will defeat the American. Different languages pose a barrier. However, there is no absolute necessity between foreign language facility. Indeed, the statement that every American going abroad must be trained in the language of the country to which he is going seems as misplaced as statements decrying the studying of foreign languages. There is little sense in asking a secretary, who is about to go to Addis Ababa, to spend a year learning the language when she is only going for two years or so and will probably not make much use of the language in her job. Much more important than language is the ability to get along with the native people and to be tolerant of their values and to show friendliness.

THE author points out that by giving a good example of of understanding and identification and by directly helping others to help themselves can we become a part of their life. Some efforts to cement good relationships fail but not all is failure. We are getting through to each other gradually and the sum total is extremely significant. As cultural barriers crumble around the world, we develop an awerness that no man lives unto himself—alone.

ONE of the unfortunate aspects of Americans overseas is that they are inefficient, weak and frail in dealing with Communists. Americans fail to meet in the conflict of thought and in the encounter of ideologies and religions. These points were shown in Eugene Kinkead's book *In Every War But One.*

This applies not merely to Americans who went into battle but to hundreds of thousands of non-military people working overseas and to the millions of Americans who visit abroad each year. Knowingly or not, the person who goes overseas is an ambassador for what he believes.

In sending Americans abroad, the government believes in representing every phase of American life. As an illustration, one artist sent abroad was Dong Kingman, a son of Chinese parents. He toured the world exhibiting his work, but his pleasant personality and generous friendship made him a valuable asset; Bob Mathias, winner of the decathlon at the 1948 and 1952 Olympic Games, visited sports groups all over the world where young athletes greeted him. Bob Mathias described that phase of American life to the young people.

Obviously, various groups want the government to represent their particular interests; and they criticize when their interests are not given top priority. However, increasing understanding is emerging between America and the rest of the world; but there are failures that should alert us to certain difficulties.



Ike Says Farewell To The Army

President Eisenhower looks out from reviewing stand at smartly dressed troops during Presidential Parade and Review. Others in the reviewing party are left to right, Brig Gen H. M. Hobson, CG, Fort Gordon; Lt Gen Paul D. Adams, CG, Third U.S. Army; Augusta Mayor Millard Backum and Brig Gen B. H. Pochyla, CG, Signal Training Center, Fort Gordon.

PRESIDENT Dwight D. Eisenhower bid farewell to the U.S. Army during a formal parade and review of troops on the parade field at Fort Gordon, Ga., on Saturday morning, January 7, 1961.

"This is the last review that I shall ever receive in my life," the Commander-In-Chief said solemnly as he spoke from the reviewing stand to soldiers representing all major commands of the post.

"I have been a part of many such ceremonies during this half century. None have been more meaningful than this one. It gives me a chance through you to say goodby to the Army, an army that has had, all these years, not only my admiration and affection but my deep feeling of confidence—that in such bodies as this, and in your sister services, the United States has a shield that no enemy dare attack or attempt to break down.

"So, this morning, as I say goodby to you, I hope that you will understand that my heart will always be filled with admiration for you, and there will be in my soul a certain nostalgia as I see a uniform, whether it be a single soldier on the streets, or when I see a unit marching past in parade.

"God bless you—and keep going. I have seen a command this morning that would thrill the heart of any soldier, and so I send with you my very best wishes for your future."

PRIOR to his speech, President Eisenhower mounted a jeep and rode up and down the long line of troops. He was accompanied by Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, Commanding General, Fort Gordon and the Provost Marshal General Center, and Colonel Thomas F. Guidera, Commander of Troops.

In the mass formation were troops from all Fort Gordon Commands, including the 504th MP Battalion and the Provost Marshall General's School Troop Command.

Following the parade, the President flew by Army helicopter to the Augusta National Golf Course for a weekend of golf and relaxation. This was the President's thirty-fourth visit to Augusta, Ga., while being Commander-In-Chief. In appreciation of his last Army review, President Eisenhower wrote the following to General Hobson: "I can't possibly tell you how much I appreciated—or the varying emotions that I expressed—on the occasion of my last Army review. Needless to say, my gratitude for all you did—on such short notice—to make the ceremony so memorable is great. At the same time I want to express once again the personal gratitude of Mrs. Eisenhower and myself for the kindness the personnel of Fort Gordon extended to us, and to the members of your staff, during our three score visits to Augusta these past eight years. It seemed particularly fitting, on that score alone, that my 'farewell' to the Army should take place there."

END

President Eisenhower shakes hands with Colonel Thomas F. Guidera, Commander of Troops, as General Hobson stands in the background.



General Hobson escorts President Eisenhower to the reviewing stand. The President said good-by to the Army after one half century of service.



"IN MY OPINION . . ."

I AM sending you the following article and hope it can be published even though the subject matter is controversial. I had our information services officer (PIO) review the material and he cleared it for publication because the ideas are my own and not those of the U.S. Marine Corps or of the command.

If you publish the material, perhaps it will break the ice for the Marine Corps MPs and they will send more material to the *Journal.* One of the reasons we do not have more MPA members in the Marine Corps MPs is because there is not enough news of the Marine Corps in the *Journal.*

THE UNIFORM VS CIVILIAN CLOTHES FOR INVESTIGATORS

THE subject of civilian clothes for investigators has been argued among Marine Corps leaders since the first criminal investigators were given their MOS many years ago. There are several arguments either for or against wearing civilian clothes while conducting an investigation. But, I believe the *MP Journal* the best medium for me to express my thoughts on the subject.

First of all, it is common knowledge that the peace and tranquility of our community can only be made possible by the protection and preventive measures exercised by our military law enforcement agencies. In any and all communities throughout the world, military included, one will find happiness, sorrow, sickness, health, birth, death, praise, malicious gossip and crime. Being in the military does not constitute immunity from any of these conditions. Where there are people there will be murderers, rapists, sex perverts, thieves, burglars, robbers, arsonists, etc.

It is a wonderful feeling to be afforded the privilege of residing in a community where one's family can sleep without fear, knowing that there are those dedicated few watching over them. There cannot be any privilege or consideration given that will compensate for their devotion to duty, long hours and hard work.

Investigators, in most cases, are married and have families. Their families live constantly in fear of not knowing whether an accused or suspect, when apprehended, will kill the investigator. In peace and war the investigator's life is always in danger. Most people fail to realize the difficulties encountered in law enforcement work. But on the other hand these same people are the ones who holler and scream when a policeman fails to do his duty.

THE privilege of wearing civilian clothes and carrying concealed weapons in the military service is a custom which is presently in use on many Marine Corps bases. To Marines in other fields of work the wearing of civilian clothes and the carrying of a weapon by an investigator impresses them as "hog-wash." You may hear them say, "You are a Marine —therefore dress like a Marine." To off-set that statement there is another. "You can take the Marine out of the uniform but you can't take the Marine out of the man." If the uniform, in itself, means so much to these people, then why do they break their necks changing into civilian clothes when they finish duty at the end of a day?

Civilian clothes is the working uniform of the investigator, as is the white uniform the working clothes of the cook, the church vestments of the priest, and the Army greens of the soldier. The fact that investigators do not wear the Marine uniform does not mean they are not Marines. The use of civilian clothing by investigators has resulted in many a suspect, especially witnesses and informants, being at ease —thus enabling the investigator to get the facts in a case. The investigator works twenty-four hours a day with bankers, doctors, lawyers, law enforcement people in civilian life, real estate brokers, business operators, judges and many other professions. The investigator is the key to maintaining good public relations with the civilian community.

A COMMON expression among the civilians of the community where I am presently stationed is this, "There are good and bad people in every community, but its a pleasure to see that the Marine Corps has men qualified to remove the bad-apples from the barrel." In a sense we Marine Corps Investigators are ambassadors of the Commandant and our Commanding General in the local community.

Carrying concealed weapons, of course, is another issue which is raised by those not on duty as investigators. I even noticed in the May issue of the *MP Journal* an Army author advocates that uniformed MPs be on duty without arms. This comes under the heading of professional jealousy. For an MP to be armed seems silly to some people. But yet, in the face of danger, they are the same people who call for the investigator to assist and protect them in their hour of need.

Our present laws afford protection to all persons suspected or accused of an offense. But even the Constitution of the United States does not deprive the law enforcer, military or civilian, of self protection against the anticipated reaction of people accused or suspected of an offense. To coin a phrase, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." An investigator's life was sacrificed before Congress authorized the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to carry concealed weapons. The penalty for that authorization was high indeed.

THERE is no law, international or otherwise, that gives a person suspected or accused of an offense the right to take an investigator's life without at least a fifty-fifty chance.

A person suspected or accused of a crime cares very little as to whether or not an investigator is a civilian or in the military service. Being a military investigator does not lower the dangers attached to law enforcement work, and furthermore, the investigator's uniform does not act as a coat of armor against the possibility of getting shot. To display a weapon on the outside of a uniform, while conducting an investigation, will only tend to create fear in the person being investigated.

Neat civilian clothing, like the cup of coffee, the cigarette, and words of kindness are just another tool of psychology used by the investigator to pursue an investigation to a successful conclusion.

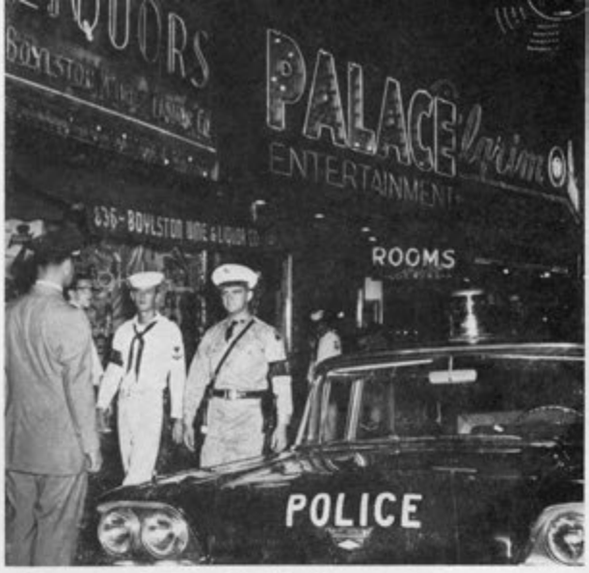
SSgt (E-6) James B. Benson, Jr., USMC
Criminal Investigation Section
Office of the Provost Marshal
Marine Corps Base
29 Palms, California

ROUND UP SPECIAL

Multi-Service Police Detachment Proves Successful

By SERGEANT SNAURICE F. REARDON

Information Office, Boston Army Base, Boston, Massachusetts



Capt W. C. Maglin (back to camera), Executive Officer, Armed Forces Police Detachment, checks one of the walking-patrols in downtown Boston's entertainment district.

The Armed Forces Police Detachment, Boston Army Base, Massachusetts is a unique service police organization. Composed of selected personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, armed forces police detachments are on duty in New York City, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Honolulu, Hawaii —and a sixth was recently organized at New Orleans, La.

The primary mission of an armed forces police detachment is to maintain high standards of discipline, appearance and conduct required by the Armed Forces. However, in addition to normal police duty, other services are rendered, such as help for servicemen in financial need, transportation in an emergency and cooperation with local and state law enforcement authorities.

The detachment operates on an around-the-clock basis in three 8-hour reliefs. Each relief is rigidly inspected prior to commencing a tour of duty. The men are assigned in pairs to either foot-patrol or motor-patrol. All patrols are linked by radio with detachment headquarters and periodically checked with walking-patrols.

Some idea of the varied composition of an armed forces police detachment can be seen by looking at the command structure of the Boston Detachment which is headed by Navy Lieutenant Commander Paul E. Abrahamson; Army Captain William C. Maglin, Executive Officer; and Air Force Captain Harry D. Ziegler, Operations Officer. The multi-service make-up is even more evident among the forty-nine enlisted men who form the foot and motor-patrols.

"We believe the Boston Armed Forces Police Detachment to be a truly fine example of interservice cooperation," said Lieutenant Commander Abrahamson, "when it comes to their duties, the men and officers consider themselves as members of the armed forces police detachment first, rather than of their individual services."

The armed forces police detachments are proud of the excellent working relationships they enjoy with local police departments. Testimony to the Boston Detachment's efficiency was recently shown when high ranking officials, representing Armed Forces components of the armed forces police detachment, inspected all phases of unit activities and awarded a rating of superior to the Boston Detachment. END

Capt Maglin, Armed Force Police Detachment Duty Officer, inspects one of the patrols prior to its going on duty.



PFC David Britton (right), Armed Forces Police Detachment, gives directions to a group of sailors.



MPA ROUND UP

FIRST U.S. ARMY AREA SENDS 12 NCOs TO INAUGURATION



Pictured above are twelve NCOs who were chosen as members of the Cordon of Honor at the inauguration of President-elect John F. Kennedy. Maj Gen J. F. R. Seitz, 1st Army Chief of Staff, congratulates the NCOs. Shown above are: (left to right, front row) Sgt Duane V. Morrow, Sgt Luis J. Perez, Sgt E. J. Dockery, Sgt William McDougall; (left to right, back row) M/Sgt Grady Evett, Sgt Merle T. Pearson, Sgt King W. Carter, Sgt Raymond A. Johnson, Sgt John Ferrell, Sgt Max R. Hombree, M/Sgt Harold S. Dresher, and Sgt H. L. Richardson.

Governors Island, N. Y. — Twelve NCOs were recently selected from the First U.S. Army area as members of the Cordon of Honor at the inauguration of President-elect John F. Kennedy. The Cordon of Honor was composed of 100 members of the Armed Forces whose ranks enclosed the inauguration stand.

Major General J. F. R. Seitz, First Army Chief of Staff, congratulated the NCOs upon being chosen for the honor.

USDB OFFICERS WIVES "ADOPT" FAMILY



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Shown above are club members of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks Officers Wives Club as they pack a box for a needy family. Packing the box are (left to right) Mrs. Raymond Gaffney, Mrs. William Myers, and Mrs. Daniel Quinn. The ladies also gave clothes and toys to a family of seven.

USAREUR PM SECTION PREPARES SAFETY BULLETIN

Heidelberg, Germany—Driving safety is an issue that cannot be overlooked, and a new information bulletin titled "Ice Follies of 1960-1961" tells USAREUR drivers how to winterize their driving. The bulletin stresses life-saving aids such as properly functioning equipment, good tires (with chains in winter) and the most important of all — good judgment.

Germany has one of the highest traffic fatality rates in Europe according to the bulletin. Driving problems may be covered in one advisory phrase — "Be careful and don't insist on the right of way."

DANISH MP OFFICER VISITS SACOM STOCKADE



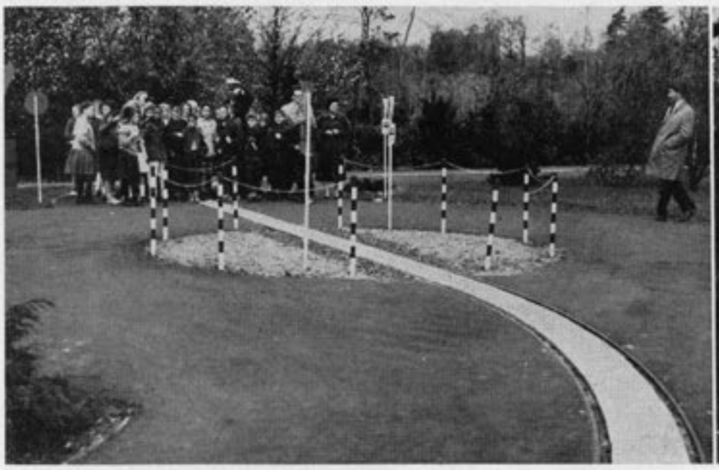
Heidelberg, Germany—Shown above is Capt Clemens Schmidr (center), CO, 6th MPC, Copenhagen, Denmark, as he recently toured the SACOM Stockade at Camp Dachau. Capt F. E. Winstead (left), Correctional Officer, shows the stockade layout. Looking on is Lt Robert Leakey, 404th MP Co, 4th Armored Div.

THE PMG SPEAKS TO 559TH MPs



Ft Monroe, Va.—Shown above is Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers (right), TPMG, U.S. Army, as he addresses the 559th MP Company. General Butchers recently visited the MPs as part of his initial inspection of the MP Corps.

FRANKFURT YOUTH PARK TEACHES SAFETY AT MINIATURE TRAFFIC CENTER



Shown above are visitors to the Frankfurt Youth Traffic Park as they watch other children drive through the miniature traffic center.



Pictured above are youngsters as they drive through the miniature traffic center. The children learn traffic safety and have fun at the same time.

Frankfurt, Germany — Thirty six children from the elementary schools recently visited the Frankfurt Youth Traffic Park where a miniature traffic training center was constructed by city officials and the Traffic Safety Council. Herr Heinz Schmidt, a member of the board of governors, said that the park was created to familiarize children at an early age with actual traffic situations in a large metropolitan city.

To learn through direct experience, the children first explain what the various traffic signs mean and what action should be taken when approaching the signs. Then, the children operate the miniature automobiles and street cars.

TWO FT GORDON EM REPRESENT COMMAND AT INAUGURATION



Pictured above is M/Sgt James M. Massey, PMGC, before he joined the military cordon to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Two Fort Gordon enlisted men recently represented the command at President Kennedy's inauguration. Master Sergeant James M. Massey, PMGC, and Master Sergeant Roy B. Reynolds, STC, were selected for outstanding decorations and soldierly qualities.

Sergeant Reynolds holds the Belgian Fourragere and the Bronze Star Medal for duty during World War II. Sergeant Reynolds has served in Iceland, Europe and the U.S.

Sergeant Massey holds the Silver Star for combat with the 11th Airborne Division in the Philippines during World War II. During the Korean War, Sergeant Massey was U.S. Army Advisor to the Republic of Korea's First Security Battalion.

The sergeants went to Fort Bragg, N. C., to join other members of the military cordon. The military cordon then went en masse to the inaugural ceremonies.

504TH MP BN REQUESTS WW II HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Ft Gordon, Ga. — The adjutant, 504th MP Battalion is currently revising the history of the battalion to provide a 20th anniversary edition for May 15, 1961. Anyone in possession of orders, photographs, reports, etc., pertaining to the unit during World War II, is requested to loan such material to the adjutant. Unusual stories, personal comments and experiences are welcome.

All material loaned to the 504th will be returned not later than May 1, 1961. Material should be properly identified and the return address furnished. Address all correspondence to:

Major L. H. Paul
Headquarters 504th MP Battalion
Fort Gordon, Georgia

TWO 793RD MPs CAPTURE ARMED STOCKADE ESCAPEES



Nurnberg, Germany — Shown above are two 793rd MPs who were recently lauded for capturing armed escapees from the SACOM stockade. MP Owen Johnson (left) and Stanley Karp (right) received Exemplary Performance Awards.

287TH MPs SPONSOR CHRISTMAS PARTY FOR REFUGEE ORPHANS



Berlin, Germany — Pictured above are refugee children from the Paul Gerhardt Stift Kinderheim, a Berlin orphanage, as they sit on the patrol car that brought Sp4s James A. Johns (left) and Richard B. Swift, both of the 287th MP Co, to the orphanage. The children were thrilled to attend a special Christmas party for them in the company messhall.

KBBI TARGET PLANE DISPLAYED



Ft Sam Houston, Tex. — Shown above is the KBBI target plane used by the U.S. Army on McGregor Range, New Mexico, during a recent firing of Army HAWK missiles. Pictured making a close study of the target plane are (left to right): Lt Col Ben W. Hedges, Assistant PM; Mr. Harold Vexler, president of Monterrey Iron and Metal Company; and Mr. Russell I. Oppenheim, an executive of Manpower, Inc.

FT GORDON HOSTS CONARC ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Maj Gen Harry W. Johnson (2nd from left), Assistant Chief of Staff, CONARC, recently visited Fort Gordon. The general toured the post and was briefed by the MP Board and Civil Affairs School on topics such as new concepts of organization, weapons, personnel utilization and plans supporting a field army in combat operations. Shown with General Johnson are: (left to right) Col Harley L. Moore, Jr., Assistant Commandant, PMGS; Col Tom H. Barratt, CO, Civil Affairs School; and Col Jay W. Wright, acting President of the MP Board.

U.S. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BOARD ADVISES MEDICAL SERVICES

Washington, D. C. — The Armed Forces Epidemiological Board recently celebrated its twentieth anniversary. The board, consisting of civilian medical scientists, was originally established in 1941 to advise the Army and other military medical services on preventive medicine problems.

The Armed Forces Epidemiological Board provides advice concerning research in infectious diseases and injuries. These include influenza, acute respiratory disease, streptococcal and staphylococcal disease and accidental trauma.

In peacetime the Epidemiological Board is more than an advisory group. Research conducted under its guidance aims at preventing future losses of military manpower from disease and injury. Presently, personnel of the board are investigating penicillin sensitization and various tropical diseases.

FT RILEY MP OFFICER AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Ft Riley, Kans. — Shown above is Capt Thomas G. Nicholson (right), 1st MP Det, as he receives a Certificate of Achievement from Lt Col Robert H. Lehman, PM. Capt Nicholson was cited for service from December, 1959 to April, 1960.

515TH MP HONORED AS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Ft Lee, Va. — PFC Charles E. Nay (right), 515th MP Co, is shown being congratulated by Maj Gen Alfred B. Denniston (left), CG. PFC Nay was recently selected Soldier of the Month. MP Nay is the company clerk for the 515th MP Company.

FT KNOX CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE RECEIVES "SUGGESTION AWARD"



Ft Knox, Ky. — Mrs. Ida K. Howard (left), civilian employee in the provost marshal's office, recently received an Army "Suggestion Award Certificate." Mrs. Howard suggested adding a paragraph on DA form 1049 for maintaining a suspense file. Col Kenneth Carson (right), PM, presented the award.

FT GORDON TRAINING COMPANY K AWARDED HONOR PLAQUE



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Shown above is Company K, PMGS Troop Command, after being cited as the honor company for two consecutive months. Lt G. R. Higgins, CO, accepted the award. The plaque is awarded for exemplary conduct of personnel, unit inspections, mess hall ratings and parade ratings.

FT EUSTIS MPs PARTICIPATE IN INTER-SERVICE TRAINING



Inter-service cooperation in training was recently shown when the 504th MP Co, Ft Eustis, Va., and the Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Va., trained together. The 504th MPs demonstrated techniques to control riots; the photo above shows the MPs using a wedge formation with bayonets fixed.

Ft Eustis, Va. — A project of inter-service training between the U.S. Army and the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve was recently completed. The 504th MP Company, Fort Eustis, Va., and the Coast Guard Reserve, Yorktown, Va., participated in the exercise.

During a three month period of training, courses in the handling of military explosives and dangerous cargo were conducted. The courses were designed to instruct trainees in competent supervision in handling military explosives and dangerous cargo. The instruction also stressed familiarization with Federal Regulations.

Most of the formal instruction was conducted by Coast Guard Reserve officers. Practical work was accomplished at the 3rd Transportation Terminal Training Group's port. A total of 280 trainees completed the course and received certificates of completion.

BOSTON AREA PFC WINS PRIZE IN "OPERATION SEARCHLIGHT"



Boston Army Base, Mass. — Shown above is PFC Richard L. Crosley (left), New England MP Det, as he recently received a prize in "Operation Searchlight" which is part of the U.S. Army Suggestion Award Program. Maj John L. Smith (right), PM, presented the award.

508TH MPs HOST ORPHANS



Pictured above is Santa Claus distributing candy and toys to the children of the Loehe Haus Orphanage.

Munich, Germany — The 508th MP Battalion recently hosted 165 children of the Loehe Haus Orphanage to a Christmas party. The party was the 15th consecutive one for the 508th to sponsor for the orphanage.

Lieutenant Colonel Warren H. Metzner, Battalion commander, was the master of ceremonies. Brownie Troop Unit 113 sang American carols.

Santa Claus arrived and handed out toys. The toys were contributed by Americans living in Munich.

382ND MP SERGEANT AWARDED LETTER OF COMMENDATION



Baumholder, Germany — Shown above is Sgt Ray F. Moore (left), 382nd MP Bn, as he receives a Letter of Commendation from Maj B. E. Haines, PM. Sgt Moore was cited for duty when he attempted to disarm and apprehend an armed man.

FIVE BOSTON MPs NAMED SOLDIER OF THE QUARTER



Boston Army Base, Mass. — Five members of the New England MP Det were recently selected as "Soldiers of the Quarter" during a period spanning the last half of 1960. Pictured above are: (left to right) M/Sgt Jose M. Aponte, Sgt Daniel G. Merlin, Jr., Sp4 Robert A. Rubino, Sgt George W. Miller and Sp4 Ramon M. Sedafeliberty. Maj John L. Smith, PM, congratulated the winners.

549TH MPs DONATE BLOOD FOR PANAMANIAN HOSPITAL



Ft Gulick, Canal Zone — Pictured above are 549th MPs who answered an urgent request for blood at a Canal Zone Hospital. The blood was donated to Panamanian charity cases. Shown above are (left to right) Sp4 Dewey E. Chelett, PFC James C. Wooten, Sp4 Joseph H. Hester, Sp4 Theodore F. Sirotko, Jr., and Martin J. Gutschenritter.

WIFE OF TPM GEN FETED AT COFFEE



Shown above is Mrs. Ralph Butchers (center), wife of The Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army, at a recent coffee given in her honor by Mrs. Homer Shields (right), wife of Col Shields, PMGC executive officer. Pouring is Mrs. Howard M. Hobson, wife of Brig Gen Hobson, Commander, PMGC and Fort Gordon.

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Mrs. Ralph J. Butchers, wife of The Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army, was honored guest at a coffee recently given by Mrs. Homer E. Shields, wife of Colonel Shields, Executive Officer, PMGC. Cohostess was Mrs. George N. Calvert, wife of Colonel Calvert, Director of Instruction, PMGS. Major General and Mrs. Butchers were guests of the Provost Marshal General Center.

Attending the coffee were Mrs. Joseph N. Reeves, Mrs. Ralph C. Meheiz, Mrs. Charles S. Finch, Mrs. Jake Wells, Mrs. Robert Doeblin, Mrs. Walter Stone, Mrs. Harley L. Moore, Jr., Mrs. George C. Williams, Mrs. Louis Mark, Mrs. Thomas F. Guidera, Mrs. Jay W. Wright, Mrs. Myron Brewer, Mrs. Merlin N. Nelson, Mrs. George E. Allen, Mrs. Edward W. Corcoran, Mrs. William E. Body, Mrs. Christopher R. Haydon, Mrs. Wilbur Getz, Mrs. Francis E. Howard, Mrs. Franklin Reese and Mrs. Art Slattery.

BRITISH PM OBSERVES USAREUR MP OPERATIONS



Heidelberg, Germany — Col A. J. P. Ritchie, PM, British Army of the Rhine, recently visited USAREUR Headquarters for a look at U.S. Army MP activities. After a thorough briefing by Col C. H. Thurston, Chief of the Operations Branch, PM Div, Colonel Ritchie was taken on a tour of the headquarters.

IGD TOURNAMENT AIDS CHARITY



Shown above is $347 which was raised at the 1960 IGD Tournament. Pictured are: (left to right) Lt Col Emmett W. Cox, PM; Linda Blom and her father, campaign treasurer and former president of the Monmouth County Association for retarded children. Looking on is Sp4 Charles B. Winkler, MP Det.

Ft Monmouth, N. J. — The 1960 MP International Golf Day Tournament raised $347. The money was given to the Monmouth County Association for retarded children.

The MP International Golf Day is held all over the free world. A fee of one dollar is charged; seventy-five cents goes to local charity, and the other quarter pays expenses of the tournament.

SACOM PRESENTS MINUTE MAN AWARD

Munich, Germany — The 793rd MP Battalion and the 508th MP Battalion recently received the Minute Man Award. The award was presented by Major General Paul A. Gavan, Commanding General, Southern Area Command.

The award was presented for participation in the soldier savings bond program and was jointly received by Lt Col C. R. Merrill, 793rd MP Battalion and Lt Col Hobart W. Sharp, 508th MP Battalion.

728TH MP BN RAISES FUNDS FOR SIN AE ORPHANAGE



Pusan, Korea — The 728th MP Bn recently sponsored a raffle to raise funds for the Sin Ae Orphanage. One hundred and ten dollars was raised, and the money was used to purchase gifts, rice and coal. Shown above are: (1st row, left to right) PFCs Edward P. Coffman, William Washington, Jr., Jerry L. Blalock, Kermit L. Capps and Miss Lee Hyun Tun, Donald A. Welks, and Alton G. Stowell; (2nd row, left to right) PFC Kent A. Medford, Lt/Col Dalton W. Lain, Capt Frank W. Richnak, PFC Thomas L. Dotson, Jr., M/Sgt Charlie A. Kiesewetter, PFC Theodore L. Leider and Cpl James C. Lewis.

FTX FLASHBACK TESTS MPs IN EUROPE

Stuttgart, Germany — The 385th MP Battalion recently supported the Seventh Army in FTX Flashback, a field training exercise taking place throughout Europe. During the fifteen day field problem, the 385th MP Battalion simulated combat conditions in Western Germany. The battalion headquarters was monitored during the first four days by the Seventh Army Provost Marshal Training Section.

Many MP situations were encountered during the problem, such as traffic control, reporting and road and high-way reconaissance. Prisoner of war, straggler and refugee control situations were simulated to add realism.

The exercise was not entirely routine; a highlighting experience occurred on a mountain where a battalion radio relay was operating. The men were huddled around the stove when three women walked over to them and asked what they were doing. The men were surprised to hear English spoken with an Eastern accent. The ladies were tourists from New York City.

NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Shown above are delegates to the 1960 work conference on the latest lie detection developments. The National Training Center of Lie Detection held the conference. CWO Edward A. Spohn, Lie Detector Committee, PMGS, attended the conference.

MP IN JAPAN NAMED SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Camp Zama, Japan — Sp4 Philip Frazier (right), USAJ, PM office, was recently named Soldier of the Month. Specialist Frazier was lauded for his neatness and knowledge of MP duties. Lt Col Edwin R. Cooley (left), USARJ, PM, presented a certificate and check.

LT COL THEODORE G. ZUKOWSKI MP CORPS (RET.) DIES

Milwaukee, Wisc. — Lieutenant Colonel Theodore G. Zukowski, MPC (Ret.), recently died of a heart attack. Colonel Zukowski was commissioned in 1940 and spent 18 years in the MP Corps. He served tours in Japan, France, and Germany.

At the time of his death, Colonel Zukowski was employed as a parole and probation social worker in the division of correction of the Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare. Last year he was technical officer for the Milwaukee area census.

Burial was at Valhalla cemetery where military honors were conducted. Survivors include his wife, Winnifred; a daughter, Ellen; two sons, Paul and Gregory; his parents and six brothers.

549TH MP SGT RE-ENLISTS



Ft Gulick, Canal Zone — Shown above is 1/Sgt George M. Crimmel (right), 549th MP Co, as he takes the oath of enlistment from Capt Anthony Duarte, CO, 549th MP Co. Sgt Crimmel has completed 18 years in the MP Corps.

SHILOH ORPHANS HOSTED BY 504TH MPs



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Prospects of a big Thanksgiving dinner were evident on the faces of these children from Shiloh Orphanage. Enlisted men of Company A, 504 MP Bn hosted the children. Shown above is Capt W. D. Getz, CO, as he helps Charles Brown get settled at the table; Laverne Brown (left) and Carrie Louise Lamar (right) eagerly wait to begin eating.

Ft LAWTON PM LAUDS CHANGE OF STATION PERSONNEL



Ft Lawton, Wash. — Pictured above are PFC Charles L. Collier (center), MP Det, and his wife, PFC Merideth Collier, Medical Corps, as they receive a Certificate of Appreciation from Maj L. G. Schaner (left), PM. The certificate is Maj Schaner's award to change of station personnel who perform superior work. The Colliers are on orders for duty in Europe.

26TH ARTILLERY GROUP MPs PARTICIPATE IN GOOD NEIGHBOR FUND



Ft Lawson, Wash. — Pictured above are U.S. Army Garrison participants in "Operation Pick-Up" which is a 26th Artillery Group project to collect 1961 United Good Neighbor Funds by helicopter. The helicopter will pick up all funds in King County military installations. Shown are: (left to right) Lt Col V. J. Lewandowski, S-1; Mr. Mike Dunagan, civilian personnel; Sp4 Anthony C. Wise and Sp4 Robert C. Wilson, both of MP Det; Col John A. Elterich, Deputy CO; 1/Lt Frances M. Gardner, ANC, USAH; Mr. Robert Vance, Engineers; Lt Col W. E. Ford, Executive Officer, USAH; and Lt Col George W. Smoot, Executive Officer, USAG.

USDB IMPROVES RECREATIONAL FACILITIES



Shown above is Mr. Fred Coughlin (right), assistant general counsel to the under-secretary of the Army, as he examines the new basketball floor with Col Weldon W. Cox (left), Commandant, and Capt Robin A. Baker, special services officer.

Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — The rehabilitation program is an important one at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks; thus, major improvement has been done to the recreational and educational facilities. The gymnasium-auditorium needed recessed ceiling lights and acoustical tile and a regulation basketball floor. Other projects included lighting the outdoor sports area, renovation of living and recreational quarters at the farm colony, installation of ceramic tile in the showers and the addition of junior college level courses in the educational program.

Mr. Fred Coughlin, assistant general counsel to the under-secretary of the Army, visited the Disciplinary Barracks to inspect the renovation "These improvements, along with programs previously available, go a long way in rehabilitating the soldier who has made a mistake," said Mr. Coughlin. "The primary mission of the disciplinary barracks is to give the man an opportunity to improve himself to such an extent that he can either return to duty or go back home as a productive citizen in the community." Mr. Coughlin further stated that modern penology has progressed a long way from the strictly "punishment" philosophy, and the Army can be justifiably proud of its role in this program.

CAMP RED CLOUD SGT CITED



Camp Red Cloud, Korea — Shown above is SFC Thomas E. Kearnell (left), PM Section, as he receives the Army Commendation Medal. Col Harold M. Bowman, Jr., PM, presented the award. Sgt Kearnell was cited for improving operational procedures in the 55th MP Company.

YUMA TEST STATION MP CITED



Yuma, Ariz. — Pictured above is M/Sgt Kenneth E. Quart (left), Assistant Operations Sgt, MP Platoon, as he receives a Letter of Commendation for his supervision duties. Lt Col Anthony N. Cerasoli, PM, presented the award.

FT GORDON PMGC CI LAB GIVES ORIENTATION TOUR



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Pictured above is the polargraph, a machine used in identifying narcotics and poisons. Mr. J. E. Koles, Chief Chemist, CI Lab, explains the machine to (left to right) Lt Charles P. Crofford and M/Sgt Bernard S. Dunstan, both members of the 322nd Inf, Army Reserve. The reserve unit toured the crime lab recently as part of its weekly training program.

287TH MPs COMPLETE COURSE



Berlin, Germany — Pictured above is Capt Richard P. Gacomazzi, Instructor, as he congratulates thirty 287th MPs who have completed the MP Refresher Course. This is the third class to complete the course, which is designed to acquaint the MP with conditions and assignments peculiar to Berlin.

7TH ARMY NCO ACADEMY GRADUATE LAUDED & PROMOTED



Pictured above is SFC Thomas P. Tighe (right), Co D, 13th Cav, as he received the General Douglas MacArthur Distinguished Leadership Award at graduation exercises at the 7th Army NCO Academy. The award was presented by Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat (left), PM.

Bad Toelz, Germany — Sergeant Thomas P. Tighe, Company D, 13th Cavalry, was top graduate of the Seventh Army NCO Academy graduating class. Sergeant Tighe was also awarded the General Douglas MacArthur Distinguished Leadership Award for outstanding leadership qualities.

Sergeant Tighe was also promoted to staff sergeant during the ceremonies. Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, U.S. Army Europe Provost Marshal, was guest speaker.

285TH MP WINS "SHOOTING KING" TITLE



Pictured above is the "Shooting King" of the Karlsruhe marksmanship competition.

Karlsruhe, Germany. — First Lieutenant Frank C. White, 285th MP Co, became the first foreigner to reign as "Shooting King" at the Karlsruhe marksmanship competition. Lieutenant White won over 186 Germans and Americans competing in the contest.

The "Shooting King" shooting match originally started in Austria when marksmen tested their skill by firing at a wooden hawk fastened to a roof top. The marksman who succeeded in shooting the hawk from the roof was crowned "Shooting King." A total of 28 individual awards were given.

MILITARY BOOK CLUB SET-UP TO OFFER QUALITY BOOKS

Weehawken, N. J. — The Military Book Club was recently organized to offer the finest in military historical works. Books can be bought at a discount, and members of the club purchase only four books during the year from a selection of several hundred.

The books are divided into four categories: Air Force, Army, Navy and General. Each month The Military Book Club reviews a book. Among the club's first selections are *Hitler Confronts England* by Walter Ansel (Army and Navy); *Military History of America* by R. E. & T. N. Dupuy (General); *Nine Days of Dunkirk* by David Divine (Navy); *Air Force Blue Book* edited by Tom Compere (Air Force); *Compact History of the Army* by R. E. Dupuy (Army). For further information write to The Military Book Club, 54 King Avenue, Weehawken, N. J.

BOTH FATHER & SON ARE MPs



Frankfurt, Germany — For one Northern Area Command family, it is like father, like son. SFC Lee R. Young (right), MP Operations, 97th General Hospital, has another MP in the family: his son, Sp4 Philip (left), Security Platoon, NACOM Hq Co. Pictured above is Sp4 Philip Young doing his duty when he asks his father, "May I check your credentials, please?"

KILLEEN BASE MP BAGS LARGEST DEER OF 1960 SEASON



Killeen Base, Tex. — PFC Noah A. King, Jr., MP Co C, proudly displays this huge white-tailed buck that dressed out at 112 pounds and had a 17 point rack. PFC King killed his first deer, which was also the largest one bagged, on the Killeen Base Reservation during the 1960 season.

RETIRED FBI DIRECTOR JOINS IACP FIELD SERVICE

Washington, D. C. — Mr. Quinn Tamm, retired assistant director, FBI, recently assumed new duties as director of the Field Service Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). Director Tamm replaces Ray Ashworth who died suddenly last December.

Association President Robert V. Murray made the announcement and said, "Our association is very fortunate to have a man of Mr. Tamm's proven ability to take over this important position. The establishing of our field service division in 1959 was an event of the greatest importance in the police field. Under Mr. Tamm's leadership, the substantial progress it has made will continue."

PMGS HOSTS AUGUSTA BOYS CLUB TO TURKEY DINNER



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Enlisted men of Company A, PMGS Troop Command recently hosted the Boys Club of Augusta, Ga., to a turkey dinner. Shown above are a few of the boys: (left to right) Paul E. King, Tony Redd, Allen McCurry and David Raborn.

728TH MP BN OBSERVES NATIONAL SAFETY MONTH



Ascom, Korea — The traffic section, PM office, began observance of National Safety Month by giving instruction in safety at Bupyong Middle School. Students were shown traffic control techniques and given an opportunity to demonstrate what they had learned. Pictured above is Sgt Bruce D. Page (right), 728th MP Bn, with Lt Shin Yang Kyun (second from right), liaison officer, and Kang Bong Woon (left), Principal of Bupyong Middle School.

FT GORDON RFA HAS PREVIOUS TRAVEL IN THE ARMY



Pictured above is Private James S. Jackson, Hq Co, PMGC, as he relaxes in the PMGS library with an Atlas and globe to map future travels.

163RD MP CITED FOR APPREHENDING ASSAULTER



Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. — Sp4 Jewell W. Hicks (left), 163rd MP Co, recently received the Army Commendation Medal. Lt Col Robert K. Kemp (right), PM, congratulates the MP. Specialist Hicks earned his decoration for heroic and courageous action when apprehending a felon who made a murderous hammer assault on a young woman at Battery Sherwood on the Presidio.

FT KNOX MP LAUDED



Ft Knox, Ky. — Pictured above is M/Sgt Harry V. Enston (right), MP Det, as he receives the Army Commendation Medal from Col Kenneth A. Carson (left), PM. Sgt Enston is NCO officer in charge of the MP detachment.

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Travel and adventure may be the foremost aim of most young men entering the military service. However, Private James S. Jackson, Headquarters Company, PMGC, has already enjoyed a great deal of travel with the Army. Raised as an "Army brat", Private Jackson has visited France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Hawaii, Korea and Guam. Private Jackson's father was a lieutenant colonel prior to retiring.

Private Jackson has attended thirteen schools and two universities. The constant change has broadened his knowledge; he learned to adjust quickly to new situations and places. Private Jackson attended the overseas division of the University of Maryland at Munich, Germany for a semester. He graduated from high school in Jacksonville, Florida and graduated in June, 1960 from the University of Florida where he majored in advertising and public relations.

26TH MP DIVISION LAUDS MP OF THE YEAR



Boston, Mass. — Shown above is Cpl James T. Gavin (left), 26 MP Det, as he receives a ceramic MP trophy for being selected the MP of the Year. Maj Gen Otis M. Whitney (right), CG, 26th Inf Div, presented the award. Cpl Gavin was selected by a group NCOs for his appearance, drill attendance record and attention to duty.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE CHANGES SECURITY GUARD WEAPON



Scott Air Force Base, Ill. — The U.S. Army Air Defense Command recently changed part of its security plan. Security guards are now armed with riot-type shotguns instead of the .45 caliber pistol. Pictured above is the first graduating class after completing training in the firing and maintenance of the 12 gauge Winchester riot-type shotgun. The graduates are: (left to right) SFC Daniel M. Mecher, Sp4 Roger D. Nemeth, PFC Clifford A. Bailey, PFC Anthony P. Loholdt, PFC George V. Carey, Cpl Andrew L. Costa and Sp4 Cornelius J. Quinn.

7TH U.S. ARMY MARKS DECADE AS PROTECTOR OF EUROPE



U.S. Army MP Corps supports 7th U.S. Army in Europe in its mission as "protector for the Western World."

Stuttgart, Germany — The Seventh U.S. Army recently marked a decade in Europe. The primary mission has been to deter Communism in the Western World. In 1950 the Seventh Army grew out of the U.S. Constabulary Force in Germany.

Seventh Army effectiveness lies in its potential which is relentless readiness. For a decade Seventh U.S. Army has not relaxed. Many men spend half their time in training exercises. The result is a fast-moving, rock-hard Army that could swing into combat on a moment's notice.

EXERCISE SLED DOG PROVES ABILITY OF MPs IN ALASKA

Ft Richardson, Alaska — Exercise Sled Dog recently tested Alaskan command capabilities to react to the threat of attacking aggressor forces. Temperatures near 40 degrees and sleet slowed vehicle movement to a snail's pace. However, the MPs kept the traffic moving and lived up to their motto: "Of the Troops — For the Troops."

The MPs kept the roads sanded and cleared of snow. The roads were patrolled constantly to assist stalled vehicles.

523RD MP LAUDED FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE



Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. — First Sgt Edward Olyowski (center), 523rd MP Co, was recently awarded the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal. Brig Gen J. H. Weber (right), CG, made the presentation. Sgt Olyowski was cited for his professional competence. Mrs. Olyowski (left) attended the ceremony.

USAREUR MP OFFICER LAUDED

Heidelberg, Germany — Major B. T. Weiner, Plans and Administration Branch, U.S. Army Europe, Provost Marshal Division, was recently awarded a Certificate of Achievement. Major Weiner was cited for service while Operations and Intelligence officer of the 385th MP Battalion.

The citation read in part: "Through his untiring devotion to duty, intelligent planning ability and aggressive intiative — operations, training and security reached a new high in effectiveness." Brig Gen E. F. Penaat, PM, USAREUR, presented the award.

208TH MP HONOR-GRADUATE AT NCO ACADEMY



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. — Shown above is Sgt Francis W. Lawson, 208th MP Co, as he cuts the cake honoring his being top man in a class of 60 NCOs. The course of study included methods of instruction, leadership, physical training, maintenance, and personnel management.

163RD MP BN WINS UNIT HONOR STREAMER



Washington, D. C. — Shown above Lt Col A. L. Greene, CO, 163rd MP Bn, District of Columbia National Guard, affixes the unit honor streamer to the guidon. The 163rd won the streamer for outstanding service during the past year. Presentation was made at the unit's annual review and awards ceremony. Shown are: (left to right) 1/Lt Dennis T. Snyder, CO, Hq Det; Sp4 Donald Black, guidon bearer; SFC Lane M. Bonner; Cpl William E. Frazier; and Pvt Edward F. Schroen.

TWO FORT EUSTIS CIVILIAN GUARDS LAUDED



Ft Eustis, Va. — Two civilian guards recently received incentive awards; Lt Collis E. Keene (left) and Sgt George V. Geragi (right), both members of the Security Guard Branch, PM Div, are shown with Lt Col Kenneth F. Platson, PM, after receiving the certificates in recognition of their suggestions to improve safety. Cash awards were also presented.

FORT GORDON PMGC HOSTS CHILDREN TO THANKSGIVING DINNER



Thanksgiving guests at Company H, PMGS, watch Sp5 Francis R. Bennett (center), cook, Co H, as he begins carving. Pictured above are: (left to right) Col Thomas F. Guidera, CO, PMGS Troop Command; members of the Augusta Boys Club, H. B. Lord, C. B. Kitchens, Alvin Averette, Johnny Widner, Rocky Holland and Boys' Club Director, Mr. Paul H. Cooper.

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Sixty-eight Augusta, Ga., children ate Thanksgiving dinner at Fort Gordon. The children were from the Boys' Club of Augusta and Shiloh Orphanage. The PMGC Civic Activities Fund, an organization of enlisted men, sponsored the youngsters. Army busses picked the children up; they were greeted by commanders of Troop Command, 504th MP Battalion Companies and introduced to their sponsors.

The Boys' Club ate at the PMGS Troop Command Training Companies, with five boys being feted at each company messhall. The 504th MP Battalion hosted the Shiloh Orphanage boys and girls.

FORT RILEY LAUDS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Ft Riley, Kans. — Specialist Fourth Class Edward A. Williams, 207th MP Company, was recently chosen Provost Marshal Soldier of the Month. Specialist Williams previously received this distinction for the month of February, 1960. Presently, MP Williams is a custodial guard.

A board of NCOs made the selection which is based on performance of duty, personal appearance and knowledge of MP duties. Specialist Williams competed with all MPs stationed at Fort Riley.

FIRST ARMY HONORS TWO MPs AS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Ft Wadsworth, N. Y. — First U.S. Army recently honored soldiers of the month at the Gate of Cleve restaurant in New York City. Pictured above is Soldier of the Year for 1960, Sp4 Robert Rubino (left), Boston Army Base, Boston, Mass., as he congratulates the Soldier of the Month, PFC David J. Stark, MP Det, Ft Wadsworth, N. Y.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REVISES MEDICAL STANDARDS

Washington, D. C. — The Department of Defense recently approved revised medical fitness standards that are applicable to all the Armed Forces. The revised standards mark the first overhaul of medical fitness standards for new personnel since the end of World War II. The new standards reflect advances in medical science and examination techniques which are designed to minimize the number of individuals discharged for medical reasons during the early phase of their military service.

The new Army regulation updates all Army directives and regulations on medical fitness, including special standards for doctors and dentists, flying duty, military academy appointees, women and for retention in service.

Some of the changes applicable to enlistment and induction are listed below: simplified height-weight tables show that apparent underweight is not a valid cause for rejection; conditions which interfere with marching, running, jumping or weight bearing are causes for rejection; inability to distinguish between vivid red and green, inability to read newspaper print at 14 inches; individuals with a history of certain heart surgery without residual complications may be accepted; and predisposition to sunstroke, neuropsychiatric disorders and malignant diseases.

FT EUSTIS LAUDS SECURITY GUARD OF THE MONTH



Ft Eustis, Va. — Pictured above is Patrolman Seibert Akers (left) with Lt Col Kenneth F. Platson, PM, as he receives the Security Guard of the Month Award. Patrolman Akers, a retired veteran of the Air Force, has been a member of the Fort Eustis Security Guard since May, 1960.

FT LEAVENWORTH MPs SPONSOR SAFETY PROGRAM



Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — Pictured above are Chaplain Theodore V. Koepka (right) and Lt Col William Luk (left), PM, as they display recent safety program posters. The displays emphasized the moral obligation of the individual to drive safely.

520TH MPs CITED FOR SAFE DRIVING RECORD



Versailles, France — Pictured above is Capt Raleigh N. Williams (left), CO, 520th MP Company, as he presents Certificates of Achievements to (left to right) Sp4 Billy K. Bartram, Sp4 Dale Lehman and Sp4 Delbert Cogswell. The MPs were cited for accident free driving in the Paris area.

MILITARY POLICE SPORTS HI-LITES

SANDIA BASE MPs BOAST UNDEFEATED FOOTBALL SEASON



Sandia Base, N. M. — MP Company A recently ended the post football season undefeated and untied. The MPs were the smallest unit competing. Pictured above are: (left to right front row) Lt Col Clifford L. Scott, Capt Lonnie Dowell, PFC Ronald Henry, PFC Monroe Southern, PFC John Slagle, PFC Jack Vaughan and PFC Wendell McCormick; (left to right middle row) Sp4 Luther George, Sp4 Robert Little, Sp4 Grady Parham, Sp4 James Camp and PFC Larry Saint; (left to right back row) Lt Edward Scarborough, Lt Leon Matassarin and First Sgt Wallace Lawrence.

INTER-SERVICE COMPETITIONS SCHEDULED FOR 1961

Washington, D. C. — Inter-service small-arms competitions between all U.S. armed services, including the Coast Guard, Reserve forces, the National Guard, and ROTC units are scheduled to be conducted on an annual basis in the calendar year 1961. The program has been established as the result of a memorandum of understanding recently signed by the chiefs of the four armed services.

In support of the new service-wide competions, "Small-arms are the basic, personal weapons of every military man, and skill in their use increases his confidence, professional capability and versatility." The military chiefs further agreed that a "growing awareness of these facts has resulted in inter-service small-arms competitions which have aroused enthusiasm and a healthy inter-service rivalry.

"The importance of fostering continued interest in marksmanship training, thereby increasing the effectiveness of all segments of our Armed Forces, is evident and warrants the continuance of inter-service small-arms competitions." The agreement calls for the Air Force to conduct the inter-service pistol match; the Navy and Marine Corps to sponsor the rifle competition; and the Army to be responsible for international-type matches. The small-arms competitions will be conducted annually, if practicable, and will be open to members of regular and reserve components of the four military services, the Coast Guard, National Guard of the U.S. and ROTC units.

TRAINING COMPANY G PLAYS FOOTBALL FOR CHARITY



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Shown above are PFC Travis W. Follin (left), Lt William H. Dube (center) and Pvt James M. Queen, all of Co G, PMGS. These MPs played football for the Georgia All Stars against the Atlanta Rebels. Both teams are composed of college and semi-pro players from the Southeast Conference Area. Proceeds went to the school lunch program. PFC Travis has four years of college ball to his credit; Lt Dube is a college football veteran and baseball ace, signed with the Kansas City Athletics. Pvt Queen has played college and semi-pro ball and is signed with the Chicago Bears.

208TH MPs WIN COMMANDER'S TROPHY



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. — Shown above is Capt W. A. Alderman (left), CO, 208th MP Co, as he presents the rotating commander's trophy. The trophy was won by the 208th MPs in the 1960 Fifth U.S. Army MP pistol team matches. The trophy will remain in the possession of Col V. P. Hammond, PM, until September when it will be presented to the winning team again. Pictured above holding their trophies are (left to right) Capt Thomas D. Gillmore, M/Sgt V. C. Pierce, M/Sgt T. Thomas, SFC Adam E. Osuchowski and Sp4 Andrew J. Stieb.

Your Move

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 282 to 25.

CHANGE OF STATION

Col William F. Due from Washington, D. C. to Ft Sam Houston, Tex. (5)

Lt Col Carl E. Grimsley from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to Cincinnati, Ohio. (21)

Capt Darrell D. Kasson from Redstone Arsenal, Ala. to Japan. (4)

Capt Lyle J. Garritty, Jr., from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Devens, Mass. (21)

Capt John L. Tiffany from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to Asmara, Eritrea. (4)

1/Lt Vincent A. Apruzzese from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to Ft Benning, Ga. (5)

1/Lt Michael F. O'Bryan from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Ft Riley, Kans. (18)

2/Lt Wayne L. Kidwell from Ft Monmouth, N. J. to Korea. (298)

CWO,W-3 William D. Gunn from 45th MP Det, Philadelphia, Pa., to Lathrop, Calif. (18)

PROMOTIONS

Maj/Lt Col

Hans E. Boehm (297)
Robert W. Daves (15)
LeRoy P. Frank (21)
Townsend J. Kirthlink (287)
Julien H. LePage (15)
Gerald C. Mack (15)
John T. Merrill (290)
John A. Orlando (24)
Robert M. Wright (25)

Capt/Maj

George E. Ansloan (22)
Henry B. Arnwine (294)
Bernard E. Carr (25)
Ralph E. Dillard, Jr. (25)
Prosper A. Fagnant (25)
Richard C. Falkenstein (297)
Joseph P. Fox (299)
Earl M. Harris (23)
Richard O. Hubbell (298)
John F. Kallam (286)
Francis C. Miles (6)
Louis U. Oliver (300)
William J. Partridge (297)
Leland H. Paul (293)
Charles G. Payne, Jr. (4)
Francis H. Pell (5)
Harold I. Pitchford (15)
Howard F. Robinson (21)
Duris Speights (15)
Reed A. Spiers (23)
Richard R. Stevens (297)
John J. Templeton (287)
Omer E. Williams (299)
Jake Wells (288)

1 Lt/Capt

Thomas F. Bair (294)
Paul O. Chagnon (25)
James F. Haydon (294)
Theodore S. Kanamine (294)
Charles F. Kraak (294)
Douglas G. MacNair (8)
Darwin L. McAfee (292)
Leo F. McGoff, Jr. (284)



Cartoon furnished by Company "B", 382nd MP Battalion, Baumholder, Germany.

William B. Moore (24)
Lawrence Sisman (15)
John J. Rexford (12)
Douglas R. Rimbach (297)
Benjamin L. Waldron (21)

RETIRED

Lt Col Oscar J. Magee (23)
Lt Col William J. Penninga (9)
Lt Col Miguel J. Pomar (10)
Lt Col David G. Rees (18)
Lt Col Paul R. Tuttle (10)
Maj Edward J. Feeley, Jr. (293)
Maj Edward A. Healy (293)
Maj George J. Reuss (9)
Maj Jack W. Weeden (12)
Capt Lane A. Cooke (287)
Capt Howard A. Gagnon (3)
CWO,W-3 Otis C. Campbell (294)
CWO,W-3 Keith D. Roberts (286)
CWO,W-2 Fred G. Auld, Jr. (293)
CWO,W-2 William S. Creighton, Sr. (295)
CWO,W-2 Charlie W. McDougald (9)
CWO,W-2 Hansford A. Sumner (12)

REASSIGNED

1SGT Edward E. Cartwright from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga. to 504th MP Battalion, Ft Gordon, Ga.
MSGT Herbert D. Sosbee from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga. to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
MSGT Edward D. Kondracki from EUSAPC to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SFC Horace C. McRae from 504th MP Battalion, Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Transportation Command, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SFC Ernest D. Farino from EUSAPC to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SFC William R. Norris from EUSAPC to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SFC Harry M. Conn, Jr., from USA OGMS, Redstone Arsenal, Ala. to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SSGT Johnnie J. Clendenon from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga. to 503rd MP Company, 3rd Armored Division, Europe.
SFC Harold R. Neeley from PMGC to 82nd Airborne Division, MP Detachment, Ft Bragg, N. C.
FFC Robert R. Upson from PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga. to XII Corps, Atlanta, Ga.
SFC Jaime A. Ramirez from PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga. to MP Company, USA Garrison, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SFC Richard A. Napier from PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga. to 504th MP Battalion, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SFC Joseph A. Mize from Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SGT Victor B. LaPaquette from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga. to Company C, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SGT Samuel T. Hopper from Company C, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga. to 520th MP Company, Europe.
SGT Hershel F. Kolgore from IX Corps, Ryukyu Islands to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

MPA Membership Application

TO: MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION, INC.
BOX 3385 HILL STATION, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

$4.00 per year dues — Amount enclosed ($)
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Add $4.20 extra per year for Air Mail in USA or to an APO

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SIGNATURE_____

THIS MONTH'S HISTORICAL NOTE...

The MPA Is Ten Years Young This Month

By COLONEL R. E. PEARSON, MPC, US ARMY (Ret.)

First Editor of the *MP Journal*, 1951 to 1953

and presently Professor of Journalism, St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas



Brig. Gen. F. E. Howard, MPC, USA (Ret.)

AT 1044 hrs., April 26, 1951, General F. E. Howard, MPC, (now retired), the acting Provost Marshal General, and I visited the Officer Advanced Class No. 4 at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga. When we left the classroom the Military Police Association had been formed. Here is some background material on how it all started.

On May 9, 1949, General Howard (then a colonel) sent me a brief memorandum, "Subject: Monthly News Letter of The Provost Marshal General." The memorandum was addressed to key officers of the Military Police Corps. The first paragraph read, "By direction of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, Department of the Army, the publication and distribution of *The Provost Marshal General's Monthly News Letter*, addressed to key personnel of the Military Police Corps, has been discontinued upon recommendation of the Chief of Information, DA. It is contended that information so distributed can be provided by other means and particularly by the publication *Report to the Army*."

In the letter General Howard said, "This action is deeply regretted and it is hoped that with the formation, in the near future, of the Military Police Association some kind of a similar publication can be brought about."

IN early 1949, with the backing of General Howard, I had applied for graduate study in journalism at the University of Missouri. While there, after much argument with Dean F. L. Mott, I was permitted to write my thesis on *The Need for a Military Police Association and Publication*.

Many officers of the Military Police Corps cooperated with me by completing questionnaires on the problems of organizing an association and whether or not such an activity with its publication, the *MP Journal*, would be a successful undertaking for the MP Corps. The cooperation I received from these officers was in great part responsible for the success of my study of the problem.

In August, 1950, I was assigned to the US Army Military Police Board, Fort Gordon, Ga. Soon after the activation of the Provost Marshal General Center, I was transferred to the S-3 Section, PMGC, and published *The Training and News Letter* while on this assignment. It was during this period that General Howard and I visited the OA Class and organized the MPA. The date was April 26, 1951—just ten years ago this month.

The MPA Steering Committee, which acted until it became the MPA Executive Council, included the following officers: For one year in office, Lt Colonel R. A. Sandin, Major C. L. Scott, Major T. R. Smith, Lt Colonel A. C. Johansson. For two years; Lt Colonel K. K. Kolster, Lt Colonel S. H. Spillner, Major T. A. Hicks, Major J. F. Jubeck. For three years; Lt Colonel E. R. Cooley, Major C. C. Blossom, Lt Colonel R. H. Slover, and the late Major E. K. Marx.

THE first replacement was Lt Colonel R. E. Pearson vice Lt Colonel K. K. Kolster. Captain J. E. Cutshall later replaced Major T. R. Smith, and Chief V. A. Sooy, U.S. Coast Guard, was the third man to go on the committee, replacing Major E. K. Marx when he died.

At the first meeting Colonel F. E. Howard was elected president of the MPA for all services. Lt Colonel T. G. Bradlee was elected secretary-treasurer and Major J. F. Jubeck became his assistant.

Colonel E. F. Penaat was elected vice president and the following appointments by the chairman of the steering committee were confirmed: Lt Colonel A. C. Johansson, chairman; Lt Colonel R. H. Slover, chairman of a committee to draw up the constitution and by-laws; Captain H. H. Tufts and Major C. C. Blossom were already working on this committee.

Major C. L. Scott, chairman of the committee to work on a crest or insignia for the MPA, was assisted by Captain J. E. Cutshall and Private E. M. Schuss. Lt Colonel S. H. Siegfried was named chairman of the membership committee. He did a wonderful job and left a complete folder as a guide for his successor.

Thus, the Military Police Corps got the Military Police Association. This project had long been a dream of General Howard, and all the credit should go to him for bringing to reality the association we have and enjoy today.

The One Army Concept . . .

One Nation One Mission One Army



The United States Government has three branches—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. But there is only ONE United States Government.

Our Armed Forces are in the three Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force. But we have only ONE Department of Defense.

The United States Army has three components—Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. But there is only ONE United States Army.

Army members are assigned to various branches—Infantry, Armor, Artillery, Engineer, Signal, Chemical, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation, Adjutant General, Military Police, Finance, Medical and others. But they are all soldiers in the same Army.

Thus it is clear that unity—ONENESS—is the basic idea of any organization. The larger and more complex the organization, the more important it is that all members understand and live by that fundamental idea.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION IS A MARK OF PROFESSIONAL INTEREST