Military Police Journal

November, 1961 35 cents

The MPs In Italy



INSIDE . . .

Mavericks

Hot Pursuit

Traffic

Features

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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

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Journaletters

I read with intense interest Captain Huskerson's article on "Raising the Prestige of MPNCO's" in the October issue of the *Journal*. The problem he discusses—the need for more job-related training for military police noncommissioned officers—is an ever present one within the Corps, and one with which commanders at all echelons are familiar.

However, I must disagree with him when he states that the military police noncom is "on his own" after completing MP basic training. We have just such a course, which began 27 September here at The Provost Marshal General's School. The course is designed to teach NCO's and potential NCO's, grade E-4 and above, how to become better soldiers, military policemen, and NCO's. Its specific purpose is to train them in the duties of a military police squad, platoon, or detachment noncommissioned officer, to include providing a working knowledge of the duties and functions of a military police desk sergeant, patrol sergeant, and operations sergeant. They also learn how the principles of leadership and supervision are applied directly to their military police work. We in the MPNCO Committee call this "Job-Related Leadership Training." Reporting date for the next class is 26 February 1962.

Details outlining this course are being included in an article being submitted to the *Journal*.

JOHN de TAR
Captain, MPC
Chief, MPNCO Committee

The comment is welcome. The JOURNAL will anticipate your article and try to assure early publication.—Ed.

* * *

I'm only a Junior 1st Lieutenant and maybe I don't have enough experience or enough of the inside poop to really know what I'm talking about, but I see a problem that I feel is slowly strangling the Military Police Corps.

It's just this—why can't we give a new man the chance to get higher than Sp4? I see dedicated, intelligent and hard working Military Policemen who have been E-4s for 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. I see individuals in other branches of the service, who have half the brains and guts of these people, make E-5 in as little as three (3) years or even less. I see these seven-year E-4s holding down and performing jobs that other branches of the Service would actually require an officer to do.

Every hour of the day an MP is faced with problems that call for great amounts of thought, tact and often physical courage, and every hour of the day most MPs exercize the qualities in the considerable amounts required. The job gets done, and well too.

I don't know—maybe that's it. Maybe someone in the right (or wrong) spot doesn't think the Corps has a job to do. I have heard officers of other branches come right out with the opinion that MPs would not be necessary if every officer and NCO did his job. Well, maybe so—but not every officer and NCO feels his job is to stop the reckless driver, apprehend the thief, or prevent Pvt Jones from beating up Pvt Smith—and even if they did, where would the time to run the Infantry Companies and Artillery Batteries come from if their respective commanders were out on a speed check? And who would patrol the streets and safeguard life and property at 0300 hours—when the conscientious and willing "to do their jobs" officers and NCOs are asleep?

The policeman is as necessary to the military community as he is to the civilian community. The preservation of the peace and the protection of life and property are not tasks that anyone can or will do. These are great and complex responsibilities, and we must have people capable of meeting them.

As things are now, though, we are giving these people very little incentive for remaining in the Corps. Ability and energy deserve recognition and reward. How does a man support a wife and a few children on an Sp4's pay? I have seen good men transfer from the MPs and I have heard more talking about it.

Where is it all going to lead?

Eventually, I feel that if the Corps starts rotting from the bottom up, the Officers' quality will also begin to deteriorate. After all, who will be encouraged to become a leader of men he can't reward or of men that don't deserve reward?

Maybe I'm taking an overly gloomy view of the situation, but it's awfully hard to see something you believe in get kicked around.

David G. Epstein
1st Lt, MPC
Fort Devens, Massachusetts

See TPMG comment (page 14) for improving promotion picture.—Ed.

It is that time again that it's a pleasure to put $4.00 to renew my membership in the Military Police Association.

As a Reserve Criminal Investigation Officer, I have had the opportunity to lecture military police units in this area on the CID operations and also just recently I had the pleasure of addressing the midwestern seminar of the International Police Womens Assn at the University of Illinois and again I told them of our organization and for them to make a special effort to obtain copies of the wonderful MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL.

In civilian life, I am a Resident Claims Manager for the above insurance company and our monthly bulletins, the police magazine, Law and Order, the FBI Bulletin, and the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL all sit in the open for all to see when visiting my office. It's amazing the comments I get from veterans when they look thru our JOURNAL.

Howard P. Garnier
CWO (Res)
P.O. Box 311
Springfield, Ill.

Thanks. All good we hope.—Ed.

* * *

The donation is for producing such a wonderful magazine.

Please do not post me a receipt because I respect and trust "The Finest type of Men you can meet."

Pvt Fred Lewis
88 Brook St.
Coogee, N.S.W.
Australia

Thank you for your devoted interest in the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, and the generous contribution to the Association. Please feel assured that your contribution will be used for a very worthwhile cause. That is, to enhance the professionalism of members of the Military Police Corps and other law enforcement personnel.

Your explicit trust in the staff members of the Association is indeed a fine tribute. We shall do our utmost to uphold your esteem.

CLARENCE S. WEBB
Captain, MPC
Secretary-Treasurer



COVER STORY . . .

The beauty that is Italy—Vicenza's Piazza Signori in this case—provides a colorful and splendid backdrop for Sp4 James F. Leone and his patrol companion, Carabiniere Agostino Mastrocola during a routine patrol. This month's feature article in The JOURNAL, "MPs in Italy," begins on Page 5.

W74R7L-7195-0003 (1987)
DEACCESSIONED

MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

Be on the alert for the recently released "MP Story" on the television Big Picture series. Check your local schedule for time and channel.

* * * * * *

Installation PHYSICAL SECURITY is receiving increased command interest. To conduct surveys in this important field, you must understand physical security standards and requirements. An excellent resident course, Physical Security (19-I-F2), is available at Fort Gordon four times each fiscal year covering such subjects as security hazards, perimeter barriers, protective lighting, alarms, and communications, lock security, surveys, and vulnerability tests. Industrial defense and law subjects are also included in the course. The following classes are scheduled in FY 62:

3 - 15 December 1961

25 February - 9 March 1962

1 - 3 April 1962

See your commanding officer about enrollment.

For those who are unable to attend resident classes, Special Extension Course—Physical Security is available by writing to The Provost Marshal General's School, ATTN: Department of Non Resident Instruction, U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

* * * * * *

More Strategic Army Corps training operations will soon follow SWIFT STRIKE which took place last August in the Fort Bragg, Fort Campbell, and Fort Jackson areas. GREAT BEAR will take place in Alaska next January. March will host BRISTLE CONE at Fort Irwin, Cal. and BANYAN TREE III in the Panama Canal Zone. Exercise TRACK DOWN will involve troops at Fort Hood, Tex. during April. Come May, there will be MESA DRIVE at the Yakima, Wash., Firing Center and SENECA SPEAR at Camp Drum, N. Y.

The exercises will be of reinforced battle group size and are conducted to improve operational readiness and to serve as culmination of an intensive training period.

* * * * * *

It is estimated that the current type field army, operating under conditions of nuclear warfare, will require between 11,000 and 12,000 tons of supplies daily in order to maintain operations . . . as opposed to an average of 7,800 tons a day for a comparable force in World War II.

* * * * * *

MP station desks, wherever possible, should affect uniformity. There are available at TPMGC, Fort Gordon, Ga., drawings and specifications for standardized desks in MP stations. PMs may obtain the same by written request to the Center.

The Judge Advocate General has furnished the following opinion as to incidents within Continental U.S. involving foreign military personnel:

As a general rule, the authority of military police to arrest and detain foreign military personnel is limited to situations in which a citizen's arrest is authorized or the situation is such that action of this nature is necessary to prevent an individual from causing harm to himself or others. Offenses committed by foreign military personnel are subject to the jurisdiction of either State or Federal Courts, and the return of foreign military personnel who have committed offenses in the U.S. to their country without informing the State or Federal authorities thereof, is a derogation from State or Federal jurisdiction.

* * * * * *

Qualified officers can be sent to an accredited college or university to study for a graduate degree at no expense to the officer. The officer draws full pay and allowances, is entitled to family travel and shipment of household goods, and the Army pays his tuition.

If you are a college graduate, are either RA or Voluntary Indefinite, have at least six years of service remaining prior to retirement or separation, and are genuinely interested in acquiring a masters degree, send a transcript of your undergraduate work to the Office of The Provost Marshal General, ATTN: Training Branch. Don't worry about your age; if you are the man we need, we will waive the age requirement.

If you are within one academic year of getting your bachelors degree from an accredited college or university, you are urged to make application for schooling.

* * * * * *

A new Army training center went into operation last September at Fort Carson, Colo. This will relieve three training divisions for use as combat divisions ready for deployment on short notice. These units are the First Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kans.; the Second Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga. and the Second Armored Division, Fort Hood, Tex.

Fort Carson will be capable of training a total of approximately 16,000 soldiers at one time. The reception station at Fort Riley was moved to Fort Carson.

* * * * * *

Seventy students of the 4154th ARSU, USAR Schools of Little Rock, Ark. became members of the MPA while attending their annual active duty for training at Fort Gordon, Ga. . . . also thirty-eight new memberships were received from the 260th MP Group, District of Columbia NG. This outstanding support of the MPA is appreciated as evidence of sincere interest in the MP Corps and the aims of the MPA.

END

MPs IN ITALY

By Lt Col Milton J. Weber
PM, SETAF
and
CWO Clarence B. Watts
CO, 12th MP Det (CI)



Carabiniere Marco Magnago and MP John E. Hodge check their route during a highway patrol while engaged in field training exercises.

ALONG roads first engineered for Roman legions, ponderous United States Army missile launchers thread their way through medieval village streets so narrow that a jeep would have difficulty in turning around. Alpine passes whose defenses once included stone catapults are now denied to a potential aggressor by Honest John, Corporal, and other advanced weapons. Beside tough Alpine troops, adept at skiing and skilled in scaling mountains, are Sky-Cav paradrop teams, transported by helicopters and light planes. Teamed with Carabinieri, whose colorful dress uniform has not changed in 150 years, are American military policemen in Army green. Such is the environment of Southern European Task Force, a combination of the old and the new.

The SETAF—a major command of USAREUR—as the name indicates is a force in being charged with bolstering the defenses of our NATO allies in southern Europe. The 1st USA Missile Command and 3rd Italian Missile Brigade, with devastating firepower, are the "Sunday Punch," while the 8th Logistical Command furnishes the necessary support for sustained action. The controlling headquarters, streamlined for mobility and flexibility, is equipped with a bewildering array of modern communications and transportation facilities, it is bi-national in composition, including among the staff several senior officers of the Italian army.



Resplendent in full dress uniform is Carabiniere Vincenzo Resta, standing guard with PFC Steven Firley, also in dress uniform, at an official function at the Vicenza Officers Club.

SETAF, and its major subordinate commands, as all other commands everywhere, faces problems that call for military police support and services. Routine garrison duties, such as gate control, town patrol, traffic control, accident investigation and prevention, criminal investigation, allotment validation, confinement, and so on, are no different in principle than those found in any sizable command. The primary tactical mission of high priority in the event of hostilities is the supervision of evacuation of United States noncombatants —wives and children who have accompanied their military sponsors to this land of legend, art and history. Missing among the usual combat missions are those of handling prisoners of war and refugee control. These tasks are reserved to itself by our host nation, Italy.

STATUS OF FORCES

The US Army in Italy operates under a Status of Forces Agreement, which (among other conditions) reserves to Italy primary jurisdiction over all Americans—military, civilian employees, and dependents—for civil and criminal offenses committed outside the boundaries of United States installations. Under the SOF agreement, a US military policeman has

Continued



PFC George White logs out a military vehicle while Carabiniere Vincenzo Bisaia checks the pass and credentials of an Italian national entering post. A close watch is kept at the gates at all times to prevent illegal entry into the Vicenza military post.

no power to apprehend another U.S. serviceman off-post for any offense whatsoever. At first glance, this would seem to be an impossible situation from the standpoint of effective law enforcement. Actually, quite the contrary is true. Each military policeman on off-post patrol is accompanied by a Carabiniere, his counterpart in the Italian Army. These soldier-policemen are highly trained career men, respected by the civilian populace and the municipal, provincial and national police authorities. Carabinieri, in addition to their military status, have certain civil law enforcement and magisterial powers. In fact, in many of the small isolated villages and hamlets, the local Carabinieri represent the sum total of law enforcement and justice known to the local inhabitants. While technically a delinquent U.S. soldier would be within his rights to resist apprehension by an American military policeman, the somewhat dubious benefit of being apprehended and prosecuted by the Italian authorities has never failed to convince the errant soldier that his best chances are to be found in the more familiar environment of his military post.

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

PRACTICALLY every country on earth has its traffic problems, and Italy is no exception. Statistics show that only Japan and Egypt have higher fatality rates per motor vehicle than Italy. First, everyone seems to be on the go at all times—on foot, bicycle, scooter, auto, truck, or bus. There is a splendid national network of highways, some of them straight as an arrow for 20 and 30 mile stretches, well-paved and lined with stately trees that are uncommonly sturdy—and stationary, as many a surviving motorist can attest. The major highway faults are a lack of width and many blind intersections. Another factor is that since 1954 the number of drivers has doubled every two years. In addition to crowding the roads, a very large proportion of drivers are relatively inexperienced. To compensate for the high cost of gasoline and the road tax based on horsepower, most Italian cars are very small, extremely light and low-powered. The German Volkswagen is considered a medium sized car by Italian standards. To make up for the car's lack of power and speed, the Italian driver will go out at every opportunity. It is not uncommon to see three Fiat 600's running abreast, flat out, 65 to 70 miles per hour down a two-lane highway. Additional hazards in the form of horse-drawn gypsy caravans; teams of oxen; giant tandem truck-trailers, so heavily laden they can barely crawl up the slightest grade; bicyclists with heads tightly bound with heavy woolen mufflers—even carrying open umbrellas in front of their faces in rainy weather—are encountered at all hours of the day and night. To cope with this plethora of accident exposure, rigid standards of driver testing, vehicle registration and inspection, compulsory insurance, etc., have been set and are vigorously enforced by SETAF. Since the Italian Road Code establishes no maximum speed limit outside of built-up areas, SETAF has established for drivers licensed by the command a prima facie limit of 50 miles per hour (60 on toll roads). A motorist observed exceeding this limit has the burden of proving that he was driving safely and in full control of his car. Failure to do so could result in the loss of driving privileges.

Perhaps the single most important function of military police in Italy is to expedite and control the movement of military vehicles in frequent tactical exercises, realistically planned to approximate the actual anticipated actions. Italian law requires escort for all convoy movements, and since under the SOF agreement U.S. military police cannot direct or disrupt Italian traffic, all escort service is provided by Carabinieri or Stradale police mounted on motorcycles. TCP's are manned jointly by military police and Carabinieri. Helicopters are used by military police, from time to time, for route reconnaissance, with the aircraft tied into the same radio net as the road patrols and TCP's. The prevalence of railroad grade crossings, crossroads, and the manmade defiles of villages greatly increases the necessity for and the value of aerial road reconnaissance when accompanied by direct voice communication with traffic control personnel on the ground.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Another problem of military police interest is the political situation. In Italy, the Communist Party (PCI) is fully cloaked with legality. In all elections, from village aldermen to

national senator, Communist candidates campaign vigorously for votes and office. Although Italy is predominately Catholic, the Communists consistently poll almost 25 per cent of the total vote. In certain communities including some cities of considerable size and importance, the Communists are strong enough to carry the election, or at least divide the opposition so that the Communists hold the balance of power. Since the PCI enjoys legal status, it seems that they are reasonably careful not to jeopardize their standing by overt hostile acts against the United States or other NATO forces. This is not to say that a certain amount of tension does not exist. The Communist press is quite quick to seize upon and exaggerate any incident that can be colored to make Americans look bad. One of the potential dangers lies in the fact that at election times billboards and walls are plastered with Communist campaign posters, all bearing the prominent Red trademark of the hammer and sickle. Some of these banners are of tremendous size, stretching completely across streets. Since under Italian law not only are such posters and banners legal (being taxed, they are a source of revenue), but it is also a criminal offense to deface, destroy, or tear down any political sign. As a precaution all provost marshals, working closely with military intelligence personnel, keep close tabs on political rallies and meetings and warn all U.S. personnel to stay clear of such gatherings. A continuing program of orientation and education is aimed at both soldiers and dependents to impress upon them that thoughtless and immature acts are a potential source of serious trouble at the international level.

MP PERSONNEL

THE total number of United States military police officers, warrant officers and enlisted men assigned to SETAF is small. If you take a map of Italy and draw on it a large arrow, having the point of the head at Tarvisio, where the borders of Austria, Yugoslavia and Italy meet, with the nock at Leghorn (or Livorno, its Italian name), the shaft would be about 250 airline miles in length, and would roughly coincide with SETAF's zone of action and line of communication. If every military policeman of every rank, with no allowance for administration, maintenance, sickness or leave, were posted along this imaginary line, no two would be within a mile of each other. With such limited forces over such distances, how does the commander obtain military police support around-the-clock at all critical points? The answer to this is selective enforcement and planned utilization.

With more than three-fifths of Italy's 60 million people living north of the Arno river (Florence-Pisa-Livorno), there is no shortage of manpower in northern Italy. From this reservoir, local provost marshals have recruited and trained more than 90 citizens who are employed as civilian guards. Since practically all these men have served in their own armed forces, they understand and respect military authority. Their extraordinary love of home and family, plus the fact that their pay scale compares very favorably with civilian employment, makes them reliable, dependable and loyal. Absenteeism and resignations are at an extremely low level.

Another source of "stretch" for the military police arm is the Carabinieri Command, 340 strong, which is part and parcel of SETAF. These versatile and colorful military police are commanded by a field grade officer whose headquarters is immediately adjacent to the SETAF Provost Marshal's office. Each area provost marshal is assisted by a nucleo (detachment) of Carabinieri, commanded by a lieutenant or captain who is always in close proximity to the provost marshal office. Since the Carabinieri on a national scale have stations at practically every inhabited place in Italy, including all border crossings and ports of entry, their communications network is excellent.

In addition to these, there are numerous police agencies—national, provincial and municipal—none of which are neglected in any sense. Particular use is made of the Polizia Stradale di Finanza (Finance Police, comparable to our Treasury Department agents) in cases of blackmarketing, customs violations and fraud against the United States Government. Since cheating contractors rarely pay taxes on their illegal gains, they are doubly vulnerable. Finally, but very important, is the assistance and cooperation of the local Questura police for strictly local disorders, etc. So valuable is this assistance, that once each year, usually in November, the Commanding General and SETAF Provost Marshal are hosts to a gathering of law enforcement officials in northern Italy. Invariably these conferences are well attended by top echelon officials and highly publicized through the media of the Italian press, radio and TV. Current problems of mutual concern are thoroughly discussed.

ENFORCEMENT AREAS

SINCE quite a few U.S. servicemen have dependent relatives in Italy, another mission of the U.S. Military Police of

Continued



In Venice, Carabinieri assist criminal investigator with a patrol craft on that city's Grand Canal. When requested, the Carabinieri provide fast maneuverable power boats manned by personnel familiar with the city and skilled in boatmanship.



Carabinieri and MPs jointly escort a SETAF corporal missile erector through suburbs of Vicenza. Movement of such heavy equipment over narrow mountain roads can be a test of skill and ingenuity.

MPs IN ITALY *Continued*

USASETAF is the validation of Class Q allotments in all of Italy. It is here that the geography of Italy has its greatest impact. One investigator may be sweltering in the heat and dust of Sicily while another may be tramping through deep snow high up in the Alps, and a third gliding through a canal in Venice, all in quest of the same information, only on different cases. The man in Sicily may find it necessary to perform some of his TDY travel astride a donkey, while the man in the Alps may find a cable chair lift the only means of scaling a slope. Because of the distances involved, the cost for each case is quite high. Budgetary limitation necessitate central control of case assignment and wherever possible two or more cases are scheduled for a single swing or circuit. The communication system of the Carabinieri is frequently used to make appointments, so that the interviewee will be at home when the investigator arrives.

Because of nearly full employment and unprecedented prosperity in this part of Europe, blackmarket activity is negligible. The Italian lire is freely convertible to the dollar. The ready availability of all types of consumer goods at prices usually comparable to U.S. merchandise apparently makes an organized blackmarket unattractive.

Despite the fact that Italy is a major crossroads in the international traffic of heroin, only one narcotic case has arisen in which a member of SETAF was involved. This case, surprisingly enough, concerned a small amount of marijuana which had its origin in the United States.

Prostitution in Italy was declared illegal more than three years ago, and a double-barrelled program of rehabilitation and strict enforcement has a salutary effect on the age-old problem. Here again current prosperity has undoubtedly had much to do with the situation.

From the above, it is apparent that SETAF investigators are seldom involved in the more sensational types of investigations. Economic conditions and strict law enforcement are not the only reasons, however, for this fortunate situation. A factor not to be ignored is the caliber of SETAF personnel. Since a large proportion of our soldiers are highly trained career men with technical specialties, we feel that our personnel exhibit on the average more maturity for their age than is normally found. The great majority of our married personnel live on the economy; this has fostered harmonious relationships with the friendly Italian people. The policy of 100 per cent concurrent travel of dependents also has contributed to the generally frustration-free atmosphere. And last, but very important, constant vigilance is exercised to detect trouble at its very inception and prevent it from developing into a possible incident.

OPPORTUNITIES

The military policeman—officer, warrant officer or enlisted—will find a tour of duty in Italy both a challenge and a reward. Despit the relatively modest size of the command, there is a wide variety of specific duty assignments in such fields as confinement, town patrol, command units, security, traffic accident prevention, and criminal investigation. The likelihood of holding two or more different primary assignments during one's overseas tour is high. In Italy, the military policeman will find innumerable opportunities to apply the skills he already possesses, plus opportunities to learn new and different approaches to the maintenance of military law and order.

END



Military Police and Italian Highway Police work together to eliminate traffic bottlenecks during training exercises.

COOPERATION BETWEEN MPs AND CIVIL POLICE AUTHORITIES

By CAPTAIN MICHAEL PANON (Retired) MPC

Atlanta, Georgia

WORLD War II had been declared, mobilization of the Armed Forces had begun, and the city of Atlanta found itself greatly outnumbered by men in uniform. In numerous training camps within a 200 mile radius of metropolitan Atlanta, more than a million troops were stationed. The largest Georgia city had a natural attraction for the young adventurous troops who converged upon Atlanta in tremendous numbers, crowding the streets, restaurants, theaters, clubs, hotels, and transportation terminals. Men in uniform were everywhere. As is usually the case under such conditions, many problems began to arise. Of paramount nature were those faced by retail businesses who were hard pressed to accommodate this tremendous increase in population.

In the beginning the civilian populace accepted this military "invasion" with good grace. There was "a war going on" and these young spirited troops were their defenders and champions. Even civilian police authorities were inclined to be more lenient toward military offenders, no doubt many servicemen took undue advantage of this friendly attitude.

However, with the increasing flow of troops into the city came increased offenders. More and more strain was placed on businesses to supply both military and civilians, and the friendly attitude that once prevailed began to diminish. Incidents occurred with greater frequency; feelings often ran high and troops were exploited on more numerous occasions. It became evident that the Armed Forces needed to institute plans for the control and protection of service personnel, and do so with the greatest possible speed.

One of the more serious problems was the handling of military offenders, especially since there was a lack of understanding between the MPs and the civil police departments as to the extent of their respective responsibilities. Each looked to the other for a working solution. It was realized that, if harmonious feeling and understanding were to prevail, both agencies must work in close cooperation. It was most important to establish a policy of procedure which would insure proper disciplinary action against the offenders.

AS a member of the Atlanta Police Department I had a "front seat" to the performance that integrated these two forces. Impetus to the mutualization was added by the fact that over 100 civilian police officers answered the call to the colors. Realizing the tremendous task facing his depleted forces, the late chief, M. A. Hornsby, requested the assignment of military police to assist in the policing of service personnel throughout the city. From the outset, a clear understanding of policy, responsibility and operational procedures was established between the departments.

Of utmost importance was to set-up adequate detention facilities for military offenders. Since a separate booking station was not immediately available, the city police department vacated the fourth floor of the city jail which was turned over to the military police for the incarceration of military personnel. By agreement this operation was supervised by the MPs.

Next came the collaboration of military and civilian police in making arrests. One military policeman was assigned to accompany a civilian policeman on heavily-traveled walking beats, and one military policeman was assigned to designated civil patrol vehicles. These methods increased the over-all efficiency of both enforcement agencies. Also when service personnel became aware the military police were working "shoulder to shoulder" with civilian police authorities and that a close spirit of cooperation existed, offenses committed by the military were sharply reduced.

Other changes and additions were made from time to time as the war progressed. One notable addition was an MP Noncommissioned Officer to the police station force. This space expedited the release of MPs from lengthy processing responsibilities and enabled them to return to their assignments without undue delay. The Liaison NCO remained on duty at the city police station and processed every service man brought in by all police agencies. If the offense was of a minor nature, he made necessary arrangements to bring about the offenders release and return him to military control. If the offense was of a serious nature and civil prosecution was indicated, he attended court and learned the exact disposition of the case and action taken against the service man. In addition he made necessary reports for blotter entries relating to the offense and disposition. This information was brought to the attention of the Provost Marshal and MP Duty Officer.

A SHORT time later, the necessity for information was recognized. Accordingly Military Police were stationed in booths at the air, bus and train terminals. At these booths, military and civilian police worked closely together rendering assistance and information to members of the Armed Forces. All law enforcement agencies, cab drivers, and business men were acquainted with these established information points and guided service men to these information booths.

The fine cooperation and liaison between these two agencies begun during World War II prevailed throughout the Korean "Police Action" and during the past 19 years this warm, friendly association is stronger than ever before. The present chief of police, Herbert Jenkins of Atlanta, maintains a friendly and close relationship with the military to this date, and there is a source of deep pride enjoyed by both these agencies from working together.

That the cessation of hostilities did not diminish the important role played by the military policeman is fully recognized by the sister services, civil law enforcement agencies, and business men. Today military police are schooled in the theory that to be a good policeman he must possess certain qualities. He must be clean, neat, a model soldier and have the ability to be flexible in dealing with the public in general as well as civil law enforcement authorities. The MP is in a sense a public relations man for the Armed Forces, and at no time should he ever forget the important role entrusted to him. Furthermore, this trend must continue to exist if the MP Corp is to retain the confidence, and respect that has built up through these many years.

END



Munich Traffic Problem

By CAPTAIN RAYMOND L. COOK

Faculty, USAREUR MP School

THE city of Munich, Germany, is faced with an ever-increasing traffic problem. An increase in population, combined with a proportionate rise in the number of vehicles, has caused this city of over one million population to join other large cities of the world in the problem of traffic congestion and control. The administration of the city has taken progressive steps forward to combat the problem. These steps include the use of the latest and most modern equipment and the organization of an extremely efficient police force. The results of the measures which have been taken in controlling traffic have been recently apparent in such instances as the world-wide Eucharistic Congress and the recent crash of an Air Force plane in downtown Munich. In both of these cases, the control of traffic was greatly facilitated by some of the equipment illustrated in this article.

In the city of Munich there are 175 traffic signals, 150 of which may be controlled through one central control console (above). The operator of the unit faces a city map which has the traffic signals coded thereon. Each traffic signal is represented by three lights on the traffic signal board. A yellow light indicates that the traffic signal is functioning properly. A red light means that one of the signal lamps is not burning. A green light shows the length of the traffic phase. The operator of the console may intercept the operation of any traffic signal routed through his unit. He may also change the timing of the signals from 52 to 70 or 90 seconds by simply pressing the appropriate button. For some of the intersections of the city he may instantly see a volume count for that intersection. The operator has a direct telephone connection to the communication center of the police presidium. He also has radio contact with ten patrol cars which may be dispatched to a scene in the event of signal failure or traffic congestion.

Adjacent to the traffic signal unit control is a TV room. The operator may observe intersections which have the greatest congestion problem. Television cameras have been mounted in weatherproof housings with a panoramic view of 270 degrees. They are equipped with Zoomar lens and are remotely controlled by the operator in the traffic central. The operator can fix his view on an individual vehicle or broaden his coverage to include the entire intersection. He is within sight and hearing of the operator of the traffic signal net control console. There is also radio communication between the TV room and ten patrol cars.

COMMUNICATIONS

The police presidium in the center of Munich has a very modern communication center. It is divided into two parts, one of which receives incoming telephone calls requiring action by police, fire department or ambulance, and the other containing the radio facility for dispatching police vehicles. As a message is received by telephone, it is written on a message form beneath the television camera on the right. The image is transmitted to the radio room which is separated from the telephone switchboard by a glass panel. Upon completion of the necessary action, the written message forms are filed for future reference. The radio operator reads a message directly on the TV monitor from the telephone switchboard. This reduces misunderstanding in receipt and transmission of information. He then makes the appropriate dispatch of a police patrol. The lights on the panel indicate which patrols are in service. If the light is red, it shows that the car is busy, but a green light reflects that a patrol car is available for dispatch. This system keeps conversational noise to a minimum.

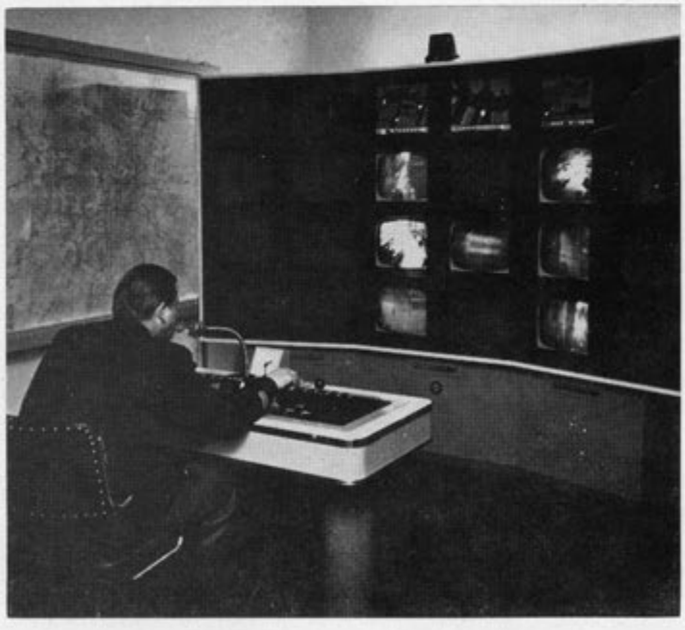


Radio operator reads message directly from TV monitor in order to make appropriate dispatch of a police patrol.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

The accident investigation teams consist of 60 well-equipped, specially trained personnel. This unit, known as the "Unfallkommando," investigates the more serious accidents. It has one section which specializes in hit-and-run investigations. Minor accidents are investigated by the local precincts.

Continued



TV room where operator observes the intersections in Munich that have the greatest traffic congestion problems.



Communication center with glass panel dividing radio facility for dispatching police vehicles (left) and area for receiving incoming telephone calls (right).



The picture at left is a rear view of the Unfallkommando with its standard equipment on display.

MUNICH TRAFFIC PROBLEM ***Continued***

The Unfallkommando travels to the scene in vehicles which are especially equipped for accident investigation. The equipment consists of daylight warning devices, night warning lights and flares, measuring wheels, a chalking device for marking skid marks, and first aid equipment. Inside the vehicle is a working desk where the investigator prepares sketches and takes statements. In its administrative headquarters, the accident investigation section maintains current statistics on traffic accidents within the city. They also have their own photographic facility. Each of the intersections in the city is reduced to a scale drawing.

When it is necessary to prepare a diagram of an accident scene, the scale drawing of the location is removed from the files and reproduced.

These measures have achieved notable results. As the traffic problem grows, the means to combat the problem progress. The officials are constantly planning and estimating future needs. Their equipment provides their traffic personnel with the latest tools. Their personnel are well-trained and organized to meet the traffic needs of a growing, progressive city. Students of the Military Police School, USAREUR, visit these facilities during each Traffic Accident Prevention Course. These visits do much toward increasing the respect for and understanding of the German Police.

END



The Unfallkommando which is sent to investigate the more serious accidents. It is especially equipped for investigation and includes a working desk.

WHERE ARE THE MAVERICKS?

By MAJOR R. R. BAUGHMAN Hq. & Hq. Co., PMGC Fort Gordon, Georgia

IN these times of "organization men," small cogs in a giant machine, it is rather easy to overlook the real significance of the "I". For undoubtedly, what helped our great nation to reach its contemporary position in this world was the individual "Maverick" in our midst. Men like Hill, Carnegie, Edison, Ford, and a host of anonymous individuals that carved a great empire out of a wilderness. But, one is tempted to say, "There are no frontiers left." Nothing could be farther from the truth. We look at our gadgets, our glitter, and our secure day to day comfort and are content to overlook the fact that man has just about approached that point of realizing he has traveled only a very little way. But, actually ahead of us the trackless wastes span the vast reaches to infinity. We must map those trackless wastes . . . .

One of the MP Corps' primary problems seems to be that it doesn't share quite the zest or spirit of enthusiasm for basic research that it might. To paraphrase a comment in *Fortune* Magazine's book, *The Mighty Force of Research,* research in defense today is a fat boy. Therefore it can be reasonably suggested that we are plagued by a symptom which can best be described as malnutrition. It is not something that can easily be dismissed by a shrug. We cannot safely take the position that due to the relatively small size of the Corps we do not possess the requisite resources for such research. In fact, if one attempts to embrace the philosophy that we do not have funds to carry forward a more adequate research program he is merely highlighting the idea that our fiscal program is not in balance with technological advances. Put bluntly, we have no choice. Other branches of the Army are forcing the issue. We either adapt ourselves to compensate for ever accelerating changes or these other branches will build into their own systems, procedures and equipment which will actually start putting us out of business. The most feasible method of insuring that MPC remains a virile and necessary facet of the US Army is to keep pace with changes by means of a strong and effective R & D program. We can ill afford the luxury of riding on the R & D shirttails of the other arms and services.

The MP Corps does have the personnel and the facilities for a basic research program. Our main difficulty will be to find the Mavericks to staff such an undertaking, and to create an environment in which their intellects can effectively and efficiently function. For our greatest immediate need is to provide for *contemplative* research — brains, pencils, and scratchpads—from which a steady flow of *ideas* will be generated. It doesn't matter one iota if 99 percent of all such ideas are of no use right off the bat vis-a-vis one percent being of immediate consequence. We can only bridge the gap from the present to the future—chart the trackless wastes—by such means. Those who claim allegiance to the "I'm from Missouri" philosophy will do well to ponder the unimpeachable validity of this need. Yes, it is critically urgent that we isolate and organize the thinkers in our midst and give them their chance to help arrange our rendezvous with destiny. They do not want or need, and must not be exposed to the hustle and bustle of everyday office normality. All they require is a library, a small office, a gross of pencils and a like amount of scratchpads. Then they need to be left alone to think their lonely ways across the wilderness.

Dr. Vannevar Bush put it this way in his 1953 Carnegie Report: "The failure (to endow basic research) may be a reflection of our cultural immaturity. As we proceed, there may be men among us, highly successful in affairs, anxious to serve humanity, who will wish to look at the stars, or delve into the earth, or probe for the secret of life, not because it will add to the comforts or reduce the hazards of existence, but because it may render us a more dignified and understanding race with greater satisfaction in living. If so, there will be more and greater institutions devoted to the search for knowledge for its own sake."

Basic research program constitutes the organized base point from which ideas will begin their growth into concepts which, in turn, will form the bases for objectively vectored *applied* research. In the initial phase of such a program it is probable that our monetary appropriations would require little alteration. Certainly we would not have to expend millions of dollars on crash programs.

Of course there is an element present here which might alarm some of the status quo boys. Admittedly, thinkers are Mavericks. They can be normally expected to rarely agree with the majority, or, for that matter, even among themselves. But each is motivated by that same indescribable force—a demonic thing—deep inside his being. This force or drive is insatiable. It will cause such men to spend months, years, or even life-times in search of answers to the innumerable questions that plague them, and at the end—win, lose, or draw—they will say simply, "It was fun!" And, strangely, they will invariably tackle the most difficult (and the most urgent) problems in their fields.

Let's take an example. One of the pressing requirements right now is a new and more accurate vision, or visions, of the military police operational role in future warfare, and the means to facilitate the efficient execution of such roles that we can assure solution of the dilemmas of the atomic era. Thus we are beset by a sense of uncertainty because we feel ourselves across the threshold of this new age, to which previous experience can afford no sure guide. Still, the reader must not be misled. The broad guide lines around which national strategy is fleshed out are ultimately found to be largely based in history. And if there is one important reason for our strategy to be regarded as suspect in some quarters it can be traced directly to the fact that a suitable working Theory of History has *yet* to be conceived.

We have attempted to depict a desperate problem which concerns us each and every one. Let us phrase it another way. Specifically:

1. Our national strategy must be based in a workable theory of history.

2. United States Army strategy is derived from that of our nation.

3. Military Police doctrine is ultimately rooted in Army strategy.

It is that simple, and it is that difficult. For better or worse, each of the three facets enumerated above is inextricably analogous to the others.

Now this writer is not about to continue at this point by setting down all of the answers. He doesn't have them. This article is an attempt to portray an elementary appraisal of what our aggregate problem really may consist of and suggest that *basic* research should be a valid approach to solutions.

Our Mavericks are our best hope. Where are they?

END

General Butchers' European Tour



General Butchers (right) salutes colors during ceremonies held in his honor upon arrival at Headquarters, Seventh Army. With him (from left) are General Howze and 1st Lt R. G. Bromelmeier, Honor Guard Commander.



General Butchers addresses the 385th MP Bn in Stuttgart.

Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers, The Provost Marshal General, recently completed an inspection tour of Europe which gave him an opportunity to view firsthand the appearance of military policemen stationed there and to comment on the important role assumed by the Corps in Europe.

Following an itinerary which took him to important duty stations on the continent, the Provost Marshal General attended the INTERPOL Conference held this year in Copenhagen, Denmark, before returning to the United States.

General Butchers arrived at Rhein-Main Air Terminal in Heidelberg, starting off his jaunt with a tour of Headquarters, US Army, Europe, where he was greeted by Brig Gen Edward Penaat, USAREUR PM. Besides reviewing troops and colors, the General also conferred with civilian law enforcement officials throughout Western Europe.

In Stuttgart, General Butchers was the honored guest at a parade of the 385th Military Police Battalion. He was presented a battalion crest and a tobacco pouch following an introduction by Lt Col Melford M. Wheatley, commanding officer of the 385th.

While in Munich, the Provost Marshal General called for greater interest in the MPC as a career, emphasizing that the Corps was bending every effort toward increasing the attractions of building such careers within its framework.

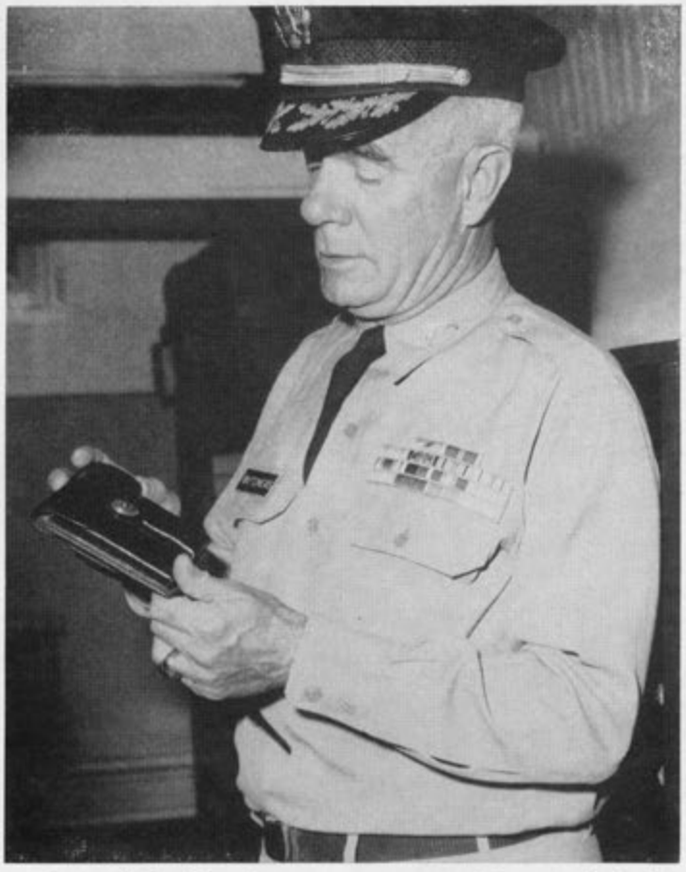
"Promotions within E-5 and E-6 slots for MOS 951 should open up sometime this fall," he told assembled PM personnel of SACom Headquarters. He pointed out that already a number of vacancies within the warrant officer grades exist within the Corps, and urged all officers to carefully screen their top non-commissioned officer personnel for possible application. This, he said, in turn would open promotional opportunities within the non-commissioned ranks. He added:

"We must establish a broad base, for only the thoroughly educated, flexible minds can compete in today's modern technical Army and give the Corps the esprit and efficiency we must have."

General Butchers, who was accompanied to Munich by General Penaat and Lt Col Gerald C. Mack, 24th Infantry Division PM, was welcomed by Lt Col Raymond E. Jessen, acting SACom PM. A military police honor guard composed



After landing in Munich, Crew Chief, Sp4 Robert Warner (center) and General Butchers talk over the flight with Col Jessen. In the background is the H-34 Helicopter used for the flight.



General Butchers inspects an ammunition pouch in the 529th MP Company's (the USAREUR Honor Guard) Supply Room.

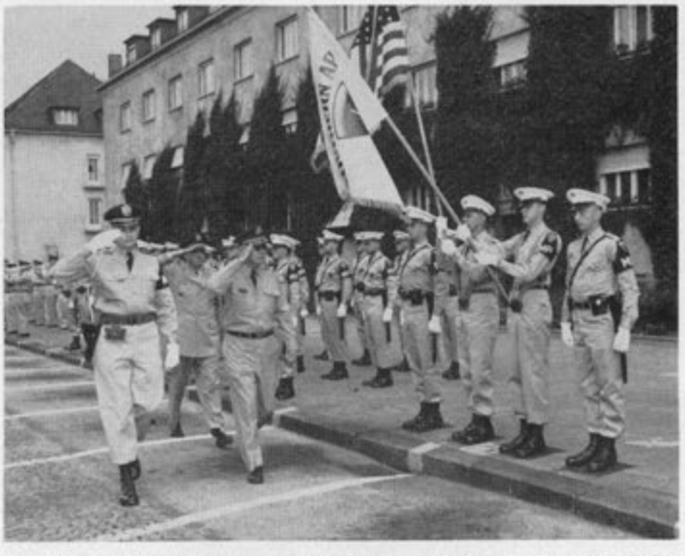
of personnel from the 508th MP Bn, 793rd MP Bn and the 142nd MP Company stood attentively as the 30th Army band rendered fanfares and flourishes during the ceremony in Munich.

Again, at Headquarters, Seventh Army, the General received honors due him after being greeted by Maj Gen R. L. Howze, Chief of Staff, Seventh Army Headquarters.

Other stations the General visited were Headquarters, Northern Area Command; the US Army MP Crime Laboratory, Frankfurt; the 709th MP Bn; the Frankfurt Central MP Station; the 529th MP Company; the USAREUR Stockade; and the Provost Marshal Section, Heidelberg. **END**



General Butchers looks at photographs of the Honor Guard ceremonies during his stay in Munich.



Honor Guard Commandant, Capt John A. Brooks (left); SACom Commander, Col Thomas J. Badger (second rank) and General Butchers pass the colors during Honor Guard Ceremonies at SACom Headquarters, Munich.



HOT PURSUIT

By Captain B. C. Young, Student, Michigan State University
(Formerly with Law Committee, PMGS)

THE post, Fort Bravo, an exclusive Federal jurisdiction area; the state, any state USA; the situation, robbery! "All units, this is three bravo echo four—ten one. Stop and identify the driver of 1961 light blue Chevrolet convertible. License number unknown but plates have black numerals on white back ground. No post registration observed. Driver robbed, at gun point, manager of the post civilian cleaners. Over."

"This is unit three two—roger, over."

"This is unit three nine—roger, over."

"This is unit four seven—have observed and am in pursuit of blue convertible being driven by unidentified person in civilian clothes. Driver is leaving post by Gate 1. Request instructions on pursuit—over."

The problem: **Do military police have authority to pursue this person now that he has left the post? Assuming that pursuit is undertaken, what force may be used to stop the vehicle, and what right does the patrol have to violate state traffic laws during the pursuit?**

As you noted, our suspect is unidentified. If he had clearly been identified as military, such as being in uniform, there would be no legal problem as far as the right to pursue. The same question would still remain concerning use of force and the right to violate state traffic laws.

Since the MPs have no authority to apprehend non-military persons in time of peace other than under a martial law situation, the only basis for action is the right of any citizen to apprehend another citizen under the statutory authority of the state. The authority of arrest is derived from state law and not from any Federal source. This means that a member of the military making an apprehension under this authority must act in accordance with the law of the state in which the apprehension is effected. The law pertaining to citizen's arrest for any given state may be determined by a request to your local staff judg advocate. Since a military installation may consist of areas acquired at different times and under varying jurisdiction conditions, citizen's arrest authority may vary within the installation.

AR 600-320, par 5, with C 1, dated 15 March 1955, provides the following guidance in dealing with civilian violators on a military installation:

> **"Persons not subject to military law—Persons not subject to military law may be apprehended or restrained by members of the Army Establishment, as follows:**
>
> **a. General—All members of the Army Establishment have the ordinary right and duty of civilians to assist in the maintenance of the peace. Where, therefore, a felony or a misdemeanor amounting to a breach of the peace is being committed on a military reservation, it is the right and duty of every member of the military service, as of every civilian, to apprehend the perpetrator no matter what his status. For prosecution of petty offenses committed on military reservations, see AR 490-5."**

The regulation further describes the authority to restrain such persons and as such is an important source of information for military police.

AN additional source of guidance on this subject is found in the 1st Indorsement form OPMG, Dept of the Army, PMGS-DI, Subject: Citizen's Arrest, dated 24 September 1958. The text of this letter states:

> **1. Reference paragraph 2, the following comments are forwarded:**
>
> **a. It is not the intent of cited references to prohibit military police from exercising the authority of "Citizen's Arrest."**

No Army regulation, instruction or other directive, to include the MCM contains any reference to authority over civilians other than those pertaining to civilians accompanying the Army, civilians on reservation and civilians under martial law. The Army has no citizen's arrest jurisdiction. It must be remembered that the authority for a private person is enjoyed by all military personnel and is not exclusive with the Military Police Corps.

b. When martial law has been declared, the military has jurisdiction over civilians. This condition has no relation to "citizen's arrest".

c. During civil emergency and in disaster areas, unless martial law has been declared, the military exercises no additional authority over civilians. It may be that MP troops will be utilized only to protect Government property and maintain law and order among military personnel in disaster areas.

2. It is the view of this office that the civil authority for a "citizen's arrest" as applied to MPs should not be emphasized, on the basis that this authority is enjoyed by every private citizen. Training overemphasis on this subject might well result in overzealous use of force by off-post patrols resulting in civil liability, adverse publicity and loss of MP Corp prestige.

3. Teaching doctrine will reflect the above.

IN our situation we appear to have a felony and reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be apprehended committed the crime. Let us assume that this would justify citizen's arrest in our state.

We now must consider the question of *pursuit* by a citizen making a citizen's arrest. Once again we must look to the law of the state. This will probably not be of any help since there is a remarkable lack of reference material concerning this problem.

A related area of consideration is close pursuit by police officers. This authority is based upon the common law concept that an officer may pursue out of his jurisdiction but that he may only arrest as a citizen in the jurisdiction concerned. A growing number of states, New York for example, are adopting the Uniform Close Pursuit Act. This act gives the pursuing police officer the same powers as an officer of the state concerned as if the offense had occurred within the state where the apprehension is effected.

Since civilian and military police have the right to pursue an offender who is within their jurisdiction it would carry with it the right to pursue. On the other hand, there are some obvious difficulties in pursuit by a citizen, for example, how can the pursuer be distinguished from the offender? Police cars are marked and have warning devices which assist in alerting the public and in reducing the possibility of accident. Police wear uniforms which can be recognized. In these respects some of the objections to pursuit by military police are offset.

THE policy of at least one state police organization is to attempt, through radio contact, to turn the pursuit over to police of the adjoining state at the earliest possible time after the state line is crossed. Such action tends to eliminate the practical and legal problems involved. Such a procedure has considerable merit from a military standpoint, but, because of the short period of time available for contact, would in many cases be ineffective.

The policy of the Army with reference to obeying state traffic laws is found in AR 385-56, dated 18 September 1956, which is quoted in part.

"General. a. Commanding officers will impress upon members of their commands the importance of careful and safe operation of motor vehicles and obedience to traffic laws. This is equally applicable to the operation of motor vehicles both on and off military installations."

"2b. In those instances in which military authority has directed movement of official vehicles in a manner which would result in violation of civil traffic laws, necessary prior coordination will be effected with civil law enforcement authorities to secure a temporary waiver of the traffic laws."

There is a presumption that agents of the Federal government may carry out their necessary duties even if a state law may be violated. This would appear to have no real application to our problem since the military does not have a requirement for apprehending civilian violators off-post and in a facet is restrained from doing so as part of its functions by the *Posse Comitatus Act*, 18 U.S.C. SS 1385 (1959).

THE authority for emergency vehicles to operate without obeying the general traffic regulations on post is a matter for the commander to decide based upon the recommendations of his staff officers. Safety as well as speed are prime considerations in this area.

The force which may be used to apprehend a fleeing felon is that force which is reasonable and necessary. Each situation requires the exercise of sound judgment on whether the possible injury to innocent persons justifies the actions taken. For a detailed discussion of this area of law see ST 19-170, The Military Policeman and the Law I, 1 August 1960.

Arguments against off-post pursuit of non-military personnel include claims against the government, adverse publicity in an area where there is no clear legal or moral requirement to act, and the possibility of suit against the individual MP and/or his superiors must be considered.

Arguments in favor of off-post pursuit of non-military personnel include the arrest of an escaping felon and favorable reaction if the pursuit is successful. Failure to act when we are the only organized, available police force may cause unfavorable publicity. Knowledge of the intent to pursue off-post could also act as a deterrent to would-be violators.

Since there are no Federal or State statutes, Army Regulations, or other published policy concerning the question of pursuit, it would seem that the decision concerning the authority of MPs to pursue a non-military felon beyond the limits of the post is a matter of local command policy. Such policy should clearly define the limitations placed upon the MP to include use of force and traffic restrictions. To be useful the policy should be simple enough for all operating personnel to apply when faced with an emergency situation. Probably of greatest importance the policy should be coordinated prior to implementation with all interested State and Federal agencies in order to insure unified action and understanding. The plan should be staffed through interested general and special staff officers, especially the Staff Judge Advocate.

Since this is an area of uncertainty, a firm command policy must be established *before* an incident occurs and specific plans must be made and coordination effected to implement the established policy.

END

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: ITS CAUSE AND CURE

By Sergeant Eugene D. Finneran, MPC

Eighth U.S. Army, Korea

SINCE the end of the second World War, there has been an ever increasing awareness of the problems confronting the nation due to juvenile delinquency. Many people seem to have the idea that the problem of juveniles getting into trouble is brand new. There is no detracting from the fact that it is a problem, a serious problem. But in arriving at a plan of action to eliminate the problem we have to face it realistically. Realizing that it is not really a new problem but one that has been brought more to the attention of the public by police work coupled with more publicity. Another reason it is more widely discussed and considered a bigger problem today, is that people cannot find a convenient situation on which to blame this condition. People are funny in this respect. If they feel they know the reason for a situation or if there is a convenient "goat," as it were, on which to place the blame, they don't worry much about it. For instance, if a boy during the years of the depression, stole or had gotten into trouble in any way it was promptly blamed on the depression and its resulting hunger, lack of work, and poor living conditions. No one worried about delinquency then, because they felt that they couldn't control the depression.

During the war years when youngsters got into trouble it was due to the war and its resulting well-fed feeling, plentiful jobs, high living and good living conditions plus the added factor that there was a prevailing feeling of live it up now for tomorrow we may be dead. Since the war was the blame no one worried because, after all, who could control a war. After the war although there was an increasing awareness of the problem most of the public still shrugged it off with "it's just a product of the war years." Then came the Korean police action. This gave us another scapegoat.

The Korean conflict has been past history for more than six years. Some people still try to place the blame by citing the cold war and world tensions. Most of the public now are willing to face the problem. It has been a long uphill fight for people like J. Edgar Hoover, dedicated police officers, journalists, teachers and serious thinking civil leaders.

Many reasons have been given for the existence of the problem. Adults who have no teenage children themselves usually will say that the parents are at fault. They should exercise more discipline and control over their children. The parents in turn blame the teachers. After all they send their children to school to learn to live in a society as well as to learn the three R's. The teachers say they cannot mold the character of children in the short time they have them, particularly with the crowded conditions of our schools.

BEFORE we can hope to effect a cure, we must first find the cause and, if necessary, the blame. Realizing that each case is different we can only try to determine what the major contributing factor is in the majority of cases.

It may help us to go back to our own teens in looking for the cause. Many of us certainly were not angels. We ran in gangs and had neighborhood free-for-alls, complete with knives and brass knuckles. We drank when we could get it; we stole; lied and cheated. Looking back and asking ourselves why we did these things, we find that being objectively honest while reviewing our past faults is anything but easy. Being as honest as we humans are capable of, the reasons seem to be predominantly too much energy and too little to expend it on. Certainly many of us worked after school and during the summers. Mainly because it was necessary if we were to have anything but the bare necessities. For some it was necessary to work in order to survive. Still there was spare time, time in which all we knew to do that was honest, was also boring.

What happened to our generations? Did we all turn into hoodlums and gangsters? Fortunately for many of us we went into some branch of the Armed Forces or went to work in war plants. In short, the majority of us had to grow up in a hurry. We were expected and called upon to do the work of adults, we were treated like adults and lo and behold!, before we realized it we became adults.

It would be foolish to think that the solution to the problem is to put our teenagers to work or ship them all into the Armed Forces. There are many answers that certainly merit and that would improve the situation. But just as the causes are varied so are the cures.

BASICALLY, we have to fill a void in the lives of our teenagers. Their problem is even greater than we faced because parents always want to give their children everything that they missed in their own childhood. Due to this the youngsters of today have more money, less work and far less to occupy their time. Our nation is blessed with many wonderful youth organizations that do everything in their power to help educate our youngsters. These boys and girls are individuals. Very important individuals since they are the future of this great nation. When we get up in years and want to retire and take life easy it will be up to these same youngsters to run our country and theirs for us.

The Salvation Army has a slogan that goes "teach a boy to blow a horn and he will never blow a safe". This I think broadly typifies what we must do in order to effect a total cure. Giving money for needed equipment will certainly help ease the problem. It is only half the answer, however. This whole situation boils down to one thing. The blame, if it could be placed would have to be shared by every adult man and woman. The cure if it is to be effective will have to be shared by every adult in the country. It will require the giving of something much more valuable to us than money. We will have to give our time and skills to help these youngsters.

Since they are individuals, their problems and interests are individual. It does not matter if you are a cabinet maker, mason, policeman, nurse, cook, office worker or farmer. No matter what your skill, there is a teenager who will be interested enough to want to learn from you. It need not be your occupation but a hobby or something you enjoyed doing when you were young. There are many people already who give one night a week to youth work. There is still a crying need for more volunteer workers.

It is awfully hard to give up even one night a week. It seems we never have the time. Although I'm not a betting man I wouldn't be afraid to lay odds that if you tried it, not only would our teenagers benefit and enjoy it, but that you too would enjoy it. I've always believed in Father Flanagan's favorite expression that there is no such thing as a bad boy.

END

SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION



Gov. J. Howard Edmondson signed a bill designating the Center as the official police academy of the state for basic training. Sponsors and co-authors of the measure looked on. From left were Robert Bailey, Senate; Mike McGrew, president, Oklahoma Sheriff and Peace Officer's Assn.; and Ken Poyner and Leland Wolf, House of Representatives.

Norman, Okla.—Big and exciting things in the field of law and order are happening here at the University of Oklahoma's Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education.

With the completion of a new $4 million Center for Continuing Education, opportunities for basic and advanced education to military and civilian personnel have been increased. The Center—a complex of buildings unlike anything else in the country—was begun with a Kellogg Foundation grant which was matched by funds by the Oklahoma Legislature.

The University's Extension Division instituted the law enforcement courses which included a series of seminars first held in 1954. Since then, more than 3,000 students—including more than 200 military personnel—have attended one or more of the specialized in-service seminars.

The completion of the Center probably will enhance the seminar since it will mean more space to accommodate more students; an increase in the number and variety of courses; a beginning of a series of basic police education courses for municipal, county and military personnel; and quality courses for attendants.

The new center is air conditioned throughout. But the significant feature is that it is not "just another building" converted into classroom use. It is a complex of buildings designed specifically for adults who want to learn.

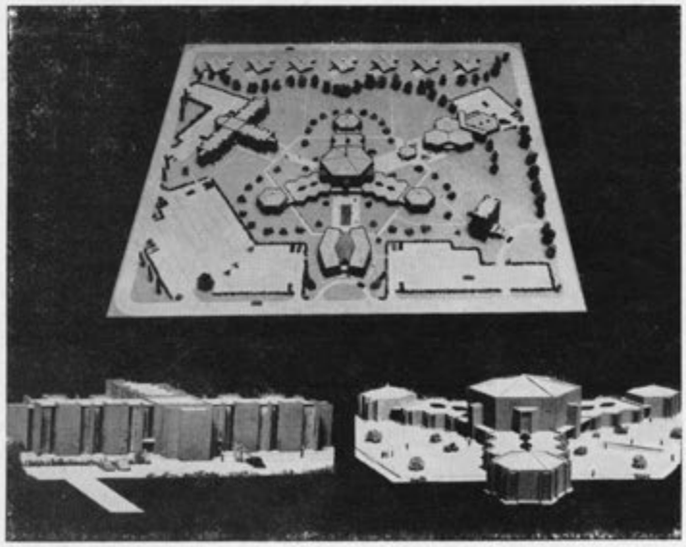
The classroom—or "forum" building contains three auditoriums for large groups and 18 smaller conference rooms. All auditoriums and conference rooms are arranged in a semicircle with cushioned seats and desks for students to use for notes. Seats are arranged so students can "swing around" and face each other and the instructor during discussions following lectures, films, and demonstrations.

Because of its outstanding success with internationally-attended seminars (made possible to a great extent by military personnel throughout the nation) the current state legislature recently designated it as the official "police academy" of the state with an obligation to start a series of basic programs for "cadets", "rookies" and "on-the-job" police who have had no formal training.

An Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education was formed and this group has already met twice to make plans for expansion of the seminar programs, start the first basic program, and study laws in other states relating to certification requirements and a state training fund to assist the smaller cities that are "broke."

Members of this State Council include representatives of the Air Force, Army, F.B.I., Federal Bureau of Prisons, Secret Service, Postal Department, and a dozen other local, county, and state organizations and agencies—including one citizen's group—interested in the "professionalization" of law enforcement in Oklahoma.

END



Courses are held in one wing of the forum building (center, top picture; and bottom right picture). Each wing or "finger" contains an auditorium and 18 smaller conference rooms, all with semi-circular seat arrangements for discussions and seminars.

CHARACTER GUIDANCE: COMMANDER'S LEADERSHIP

By CAPTAIN OVID E. ROBERTS III

U.S. Army MP Detachment (2128)

Fort Knox, Kentucky

MAO Tse-tung in his book *ON PROTRACTED WAR*, has told us his concept of operations: "Enemy advances, we retreat; enemy halts, we harass; enemy tires, we attack; enemy retreats, we pursue." The message that we must not overlook in this philosophy is that he is counting on us to fail to progress and be satisfied with the status quo and that, in the meantime, we will falter and the tide of communism will sweep over us because of our lack of firm belief and determination to insure that the enemy once weakened is licked.

Regardless of the constant shift in the conflict incited all over the world and the effort of the Communists to keep the situation in a state of unrest, the aim and the philosophy of our opponent cannot be forgotten. Trust in man, belief in God, faith in moral acts winning out, are all teachings of spiritual virtues that are strong only if they are applied. Mao is counting on the "free world" becoming more passive and trusting that all will turn out well in the end. Any military leader knows that an attack can best be beaten by counterattack. How is it possible to aggressively meet an ideology such as communism that is so well directed with an equal or greater force? The answer in the Army is through the strengthening of the beliefs we already have, i.e., the value of the individual and the basic freedoms, the concept of justice as portrayed by the teachings of the Old Testament, and the belief in God as the power that controls the conscience of man and the dignity of the human race. The spirit of Americanism and the cultural heritage with which we were endowed must be kept alive in the minds of American soldiers if we are to be effective against an enemy who has little regard for human life.

The Code of Conduct takes on true meaning when it is viewed from the perspective of American and religious principles. It is not the job of the chaplain to utilize the Character Guidance Hour in the units throughout the Army as a religious period of indoctrination. Perhaps there is a need for stronger leadership on the part of our unit commanders to emphasize the moral and spiritual factors of our country that have made it a world power. The defection of American soldiers (soldiers only because they wore uniforms) during the Korean War clearly brought out that they were not well informed in these matters.

The point has often been raised that this preaching and educating should be done by the chaplain and the school teachers. The fact is our men are dependent upon our leaders for these very things. Education never stops and religious or moral growth does not merely begin and end. There is an old Chinese proverb that states: "He who knows not and knows he knows not—he is a fool, shun him; He who knows and knows not he knows—he is asleep, wake him; He who knows and knows he knows—he is wise, follow him!" The feeling of "let George do it" is the very thing that the Communists are counting on. Ask a Communist what he believes and he will answer with the old party line.

THE question now might be asked, "Where do you begin with this preaching and educating?" There are many and varied ways of beginning and the means to the end are not important since they will vary with the unit and the personality of the unit commander, but a suggestion along these lines is here in the offing. Many years ago there was an "American's Creed" written by William Tyler Page. It is a starting point and one that can readily permit an introduction to or renew interest in the contributions of American patriots. The Code of Conduct will take on a richer meaning with American history used to introduce or explain it.

A great deal of time is spent by the American officer explaining "why" to his men in explanation of orders and directives. If men know the reasons behind decisions and orders, they will carry them out more willingly, consequently, more effectively. There is little opportunity during combat to develop understanding of American heritage and spiritual and cultural values of America. This must be a part of military as well as civilian education. The spirit of the American soldier is exemplified in men who have portrayed this understanding.

There are many historical examples of forces that are greatly outnumbered by the enemy winning battles because against great odds they had great spirit and strong belief in what they were fighting for. Though few in number compared with the Communists, we must be great in spirit.

It is not to believe or assume that all Americans are well informed on American cultural heritage. To do this would be the same as assuming that discipline is created only through orders of superiors.

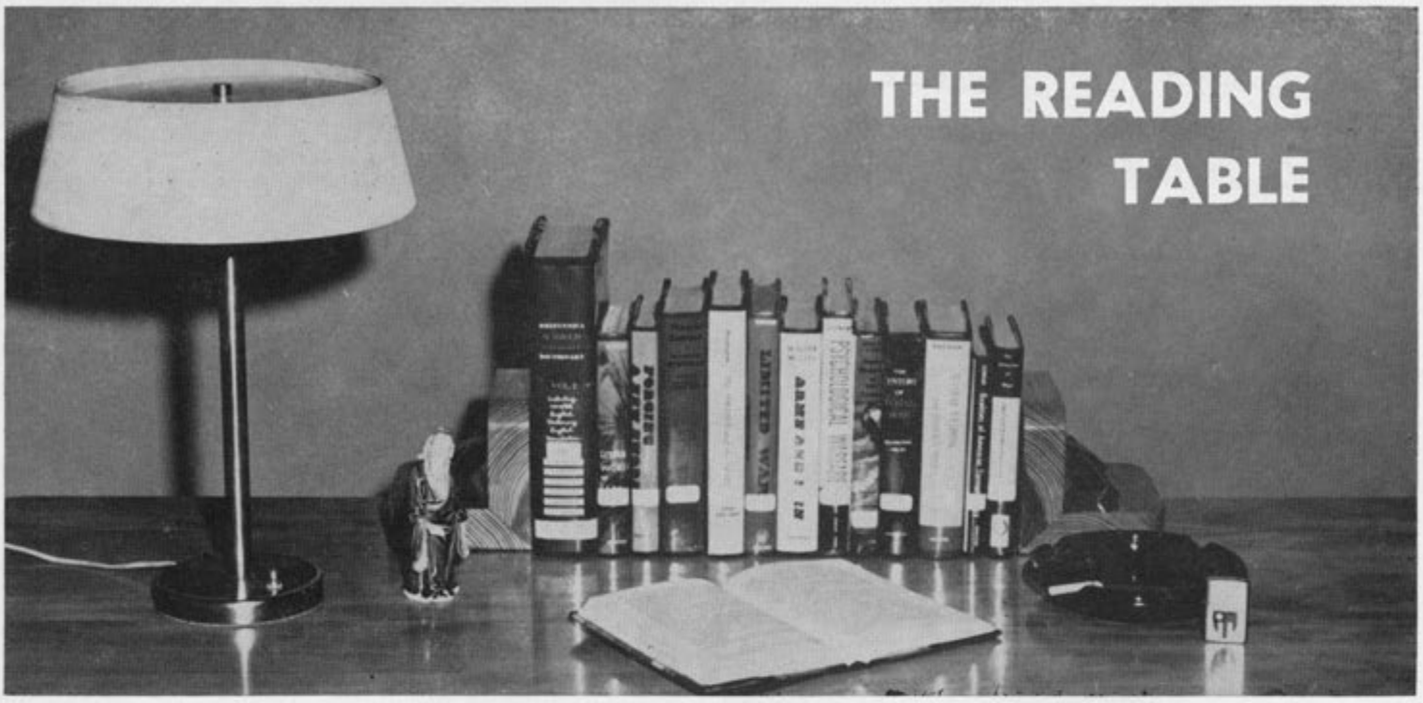
The war that is being waged now is not a figment of the imagination. It is as real as any other war. It is a war of minds to conquer and enslave men to the will of a few who call themselves "the State." Should they resort to a shooting war, there will not be the time that has been on America's side in permitting her to prepare mentally for the crisis. The crisis is now! It is not the time to say "let George do it" and hope that George prepares. Leadership is needed by those who "know they know." During the Korean War there were men who did not know what they were fighting for! Obviously, the educational system did not teach as it should have in preparing those men for combat or for citizenship. George failed to follow through. Probably the best example that comes to mind to express the needed zest and determination that must be instilled in the American fighting man is found in the words of Thomas Jefferson:

"I swear, before the altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the minds of man."

TYRANNY over the minds of Americans cannot be obtained if those minds are steeped in the traditions of Americanism, love of country, with freedom and justice under God.

The rest of the free world looks upon us for leadership and it is imperative that we be among the most ardent followers. To insure this, the unit commander's Character Guidance hour as well as the unit commander's information hour should be devoted largely to the exercise of leadership through education in Americanism. Weapons aren't effective sitting in the arms rack—issue them!

END



A NATION OF SHEEP

By WILLIAM J. LEDERER

W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, $3.75; 194 pages.

". . . THE television screens may be bright and our comfortable homes may be warm; but outside it is beginning to grow dark and cold."

In his new book—*A Nation of Sheep*—the co-author of the best-seller, *The Ugly American*, scolds, pleads with, and attempts to stir his readers, the government and the press to assume a responsible involvement with the world in which they exist. His final sentence (above) calls for action, beseeches Americans to shuck their lethargic, wooly raiments, and to respond vigorously to the challenge of forming a new leadership.

William J. Lederer, who with Eugene Burdick, penned the now classic collection of incidents in the mythical kingdom of Sarkham, pinpoints the shortcomings in American foreign policy and tells where the responsibilities for the faults lie. In one respect, it is a sequel to *The Ugly American*. The authors received more than 8,000 responses from readers asking what they can do to improve the U.S. image overseas after *The Ugly American* was published. Lederer answers them now with suggestions, some old and some new. His wholehearted belief that governmental action is reflective of public interest, that apathy on the part of the public will be mirrored by official apathy, convinces him that improvement of the American image rests at grass-root level.

If the future rests with the ordinary citizens, as Lederer insists it does, the public must be given facts and necessary information upon which to base responsible conclusions and judgments. This is a necessity of proper action by a concerned public if it is to bring pressure upon its governmental representatives and officials. Lederer bemoans the fact, however, that an uninformed or misinformed public is one of the major national ills.

"Our great national failing is our lack of information. Our officials—including the President, the State Department, the Department of Defense, and Congress, frequently have made decisions from ignorance and misinformation. The public has been operating on even less—often on hearsay and propaganda, double-muddied by officials and by the press . . ." The veil of secrecy has hindered the flow of factual material and Americans are flailed about in a sea of misinformation and conjecture which provides tenuous stuff for judgments.

The press does not miss Lederer's attention or scrutiny. His vigorous salvoes, although old and oft-repeated ones and those with which the newspaper business itself has been aware of and wrestled with, are buttressed by actual incidents of irresponsibility: the search for the sensational, the disclosed irresponsibility. He does credit several newspapers for their outstanding coverage of world news.

Again, as in *The Ugly American*, the author delves into the problem of dilettantes in key state department positions and offers "a possible method for making our amateur officials into effective professionals." He suggests an academic curriculum akin to that of the Navy officer-procurement program for the development of a Foreign Specialist Corps which could produce a new breed of diplomats; envoys; ambassadors; a Strategic Service Corps, made up mainly of those refused by the draft for medical reasons, for lower-echelon overseas work such as that now being done by natives—chauffeurs, telephone operators, truck drivers, PX clerks; and an encompassing foreign student program without restrictive clauses pertaining to knowledge of English Language and social position.

All this adds up to engrossing reading. Lederer, except possibly for his suggestions, has not really uncovered any new ideas or facts, but has woven expertly the strands and threads of seemingly unrelated incidents which have occurred through the years to give the reading public a comprehensive view of U.S. activity in the foreign-relations business.

END

MPA Pistol Match Champs

Entries Dwindle To 3 Eligibles

"Whoa hoppen" to the shooters? In 1959, 28 teams entered the MPA Trophy Pistol Team Match. In 1960, participation jumped to 58 teams. But this year only 15 units fired, and of this total only three teams met the qualifications clearly stated in the official rules and information booklet. The twelve "ineligibles" failed to observe Para 5c(2) of the rules guide; to quote: "All team members must be bona fide members of the Military Police Association and their names registered with the Association as of the date the team entry is received by the MPA."

Of the three units qualifying, the 503d MP Company, Frankfurt, Germany, last year's champs, were again winners with a score of 2789 x 70 of a possible 3000. The MP Detachment, 2d Infantry Division, Ft Benning, was runner-up with a team score of 2621 x 44. The 61st MP Company, APO 122, N. Y., N. Y., fired a team score of 2492 x 43 for third place honors. No team, including the "ineligibles" bettered the 503d first place score.

S/Sgt Patrick R. Cullen, 120th MP Company, HARNG, fired a 293 x 14 to lead the individual winners. Second was Maj Jode R. Wilson, 31st MP Detachment (CI), with 292 x 16. PFC Roger Willis, 503d MP Company, earned the thirt spot with a 291 x 18.

Fourth position went to Sgt Leonard L. Foster, 503d, with a 291 x 8 score. The 503d MP Company firers accounted for a total of five of the first ten positions to dominate the match. In fifth place was M/Sgt Matilda Paz, 120th MP Company, with a 290 x 10; and Sp4 Carmelo F. Fallace, 503d MP Company, won the sixth slot with a 287 x 9. Other winners are shown in box report.

Individual shooters were considered without regard to team eligibility if the shooter was himself a member of MPA. First Sharpshooter Team, Second, Sharpshooter Team and First Marksmen Team awards went "a beggin' " for lack of eligible team entries. The meager field of three eligible teams, contrasted with last year's 58 entries, suggests that interest be "re-fired" in this area so vital to professional military police.



MPA PISTOL TEAM TROHY

TEAM RESULTS OF 1961 MPA TROPHY MATCH

Place	Team–Location	Score
1.	503d MP Co, 3d Armd Div, APO 39, N. Y.	2789 x 70
2.	MP Det, 2d Inf Div, Ft Benning, Ga.	2621 x 44
3.	61st MP Co, APO 122, N. Y.	2492 x 43

TOP TEN INDIVIDUAL WINNERS

Place	Name-Team	Score
1.	S/Sgt Patrick R. Cullen, 120th MP Co	293 x 14
2.	Maj Jode R. Wilson, 31st MP Det (CI)	292 x 16
3.	PFC Roger Willis, 503d MP Co	291 x 18
4.	Sgt Leonard L. Foster, 503d MP Co	291 x 8
5.	M/Sgt Matilda Paz, 120th MP Co	290 x 10
6.	Sp4 Carmelo F. Fallace, 503d MP Co	287 x 9
7.	SFC William V. Moseley, MP Det, 2d Inf Div	287 x 7
8.	Capt Richard J. McCarthy, 503d MP Co	287 x 2
9.	Sgt Harold D. Cunningham, MP Det, 1st Inf Div	286 x 11
10.	Sp4 Edward J. Gibbons, 503d MP Co	285 x 12

ROUND UP SPECIAL

504th MP BATTALION IN EXERCISE SWIFT STRIKE

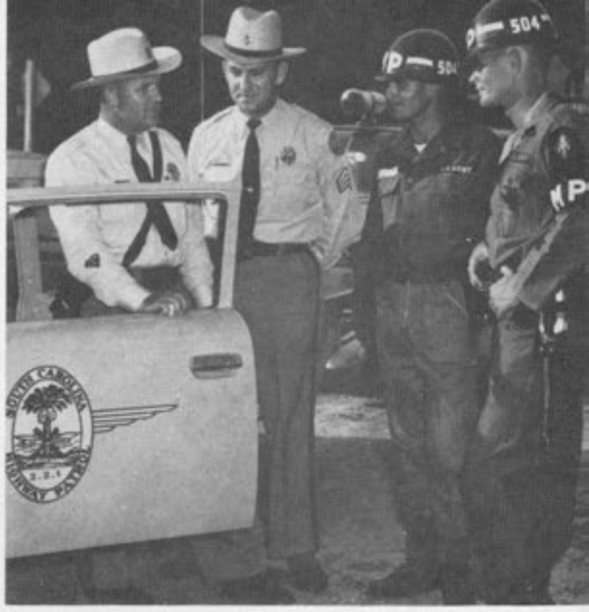
Exercise Swift Strike, largest Air Force and Army joint maneuver to be conducted outside the limits of a military installation since the Carolina maneuvers of 1941 was a war of movement. A major factor in the successful movement of thousands of troops was the 504th MP Bn.

Assigned to numerous specialized duties of a field Army type MP battalion, the 504th was scattered throughout the border country between North and South Carolina. The "Red Wyvern" (Dragon) insignia of the Army's most decorated MP unit ranged from the Wateree River near Sumter, through the swamps of the Pee Dee River and into the Carolina mountain country at Greenville's Donaldson AF Base.

Patrols manned information posts, traffic control posts, performed town patrol, and operated jointly with troopers of the S. C. State Highway Patrol to keep military convoys rolling with minimum delay to civilian traffic. Both motor and foot patrols toured the patrol area, providing information for convoys, giving directions to lost drivers, safeguarding trucks and motor vehicles that had broken down along the way, and maintaining a first class community relations program as well.

Through country that had plagued a British Colonel, Lord Tarleton, nearly two hundred years earlier, patrols of the 504th escorted long columns of trucks, some towing water trailers, tankers of gasoline, or extra equipment, and the more than 30,000 men participating in Swift Strike.

Red and black bereted troops of Special Forces units—some with the Aggressor, some with friendly (US) troops played the games of a maneuver war. Harass, fight guerrilla fashion, demoralize the enemy, withdraw and strike again—they were admirable latterday counterparts of another famous American soldier, Swamp Fox Marion. The 504th MP Bn, too, got an opportunity to play the game from both sides of the fence, with units assigned to friendly forces (82nd Airborne Division) as well as to the 101st Airborne (Aggressor Forces). The 504th supplemented divisional MP units of the two famed Airborne organizations.



During a lull in traffic (left to right) S. C. Patrolman J. B. Hatchel; Sgt D. Y. Fisher, S. C. State Patrol; and PFC James H. Angel and Glen E. Beckham of the 504th MP Bn discuss new convoy movements.

Lt Col John A. Orlando, commander of the 504th MP Bn, and his staff kept tabs on all MP operations of the battalion's companies, shifted units as the play of the maneuver changed, kept supplies, food and equipment flowing to their men, operated a motor pool to keep the more than 100 trucks, jeeps and other vehicles in running condition for the better than 150 thousand miles they ran up during Exercise Swift Strike, a distance equivalent to three trips around the earth.

Exercise Swift Strike was more than just another maneuver for the 504th MP Bn. It was also their annual Army Training Test—the yardstick by which the Army measures the state of training and tactical readines of its units.

Judging by the looks of mutual respect accorded the 504th MPs by passing units of Artillery, Infantry, Quartermaster, Engineers, Ordnance and Special Forces, to mention only a few—Exercise Swift Strike was a smashing success in the One Army concept and Joint Operations. They salute each other as first class fighting men, skilled, trained and proud. **END**



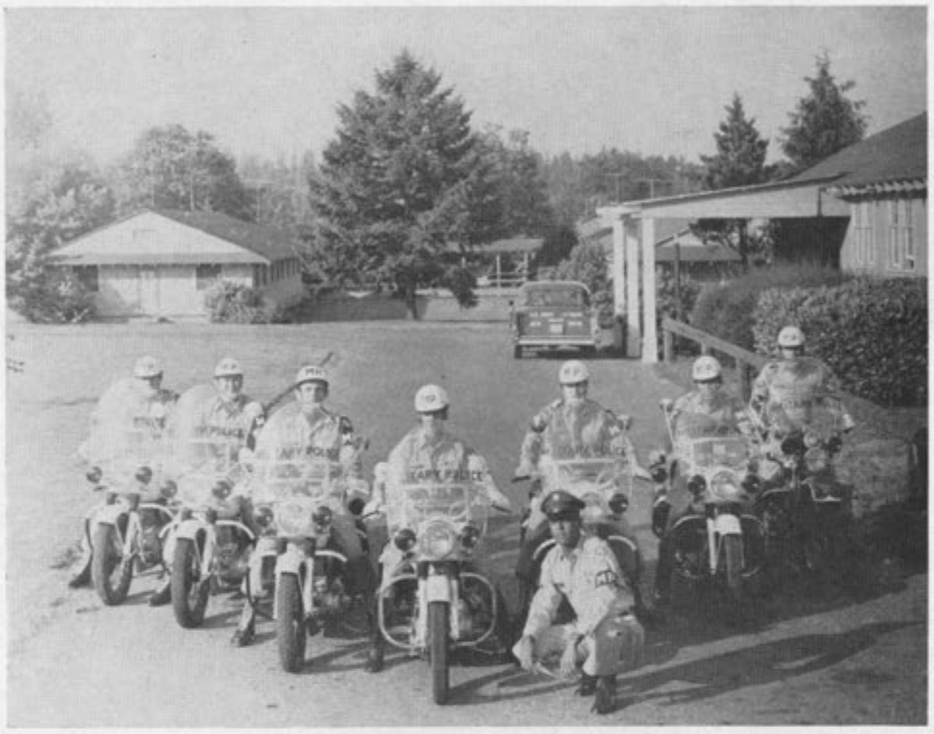
PFC Merritt E. Mueller (right), of the 504th MP Bn, and his AP partner, A/2C George R. Scott, discuss a traffic accident investigation with A/1C Howard Haynes (left), Desk Sergeant at Shaw Field, S. C.



PFC P. C. Lawrence, of the 504th MP Bn, mans a traffic control post at Shaw Field, directing vehicle convoys of the 101st Airborne Division north to Exercise Swift Strike maneuver area.

MPA ROUND UP

FORT LEWIS MP TRAFFIC SQUAD HAS JOB OF PATROLLING NORTHWEST



Fort Lewis, Wash.—The MP Traffic Squad here, members of the 296th MP Company and the 4th MP detachment, 4th Infantry Division, is responsible for traffic control and accident investigation throughout the states of Washingon and Oregon. Each MP averages more than 10,000 miles each year escorting convoys and controlling traffic. SFC Willie Birge (NCOIC) kneeled before the squad whose members, from left, are Sp4 Ronald Slater, PFC Wally Vastine, Jr., Sp4 Ulo Laik, Sgt Edward Rogers, PFC Evert Craft, Sp4 Phillip Cochran, and Sp4 Glen Johnston.

ACTING PM AT PRESIDIO PROMOTED TO MAJOR

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—Byron H. Russell, acting provost marshal here, recently was promoted to the rank of major.

Major Russell, who received his army commission through the ROTC program at San Jose State College in 1951, served his first tour of duty in combat in Korea as a company commander with the 224th Inf Reg, 40th Div. He also served with the 82nd Airborne MP Co of that Infantry division at Ft Bragg, N. C.

Major Russell is a former PM of the Intelligence, MP and Special Weapons School at Oberammergau, Germany. He has been awarded the Combat Infantry Badge, Parachute Badge, Bronze Star, Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and Korean Presidential Unit Citation. Besides an AB degree from San Jose State, Major Russell holds a master's degree from Ohio State University.

FT MONMOUTH MP COMMENDED



Ft Monmouth, N. J.—PFC William J. Slagel, of the MP Company here, was presented a letter of commendation recently for assisting in the apprehension of a hit-and-run driver who struck a soldier near the fort's east gate. Private Slagel's description of the fleeing vehicle alerted Rumson city police and led them to the owner. In the letter of commendation, Lt Col E. W. Cox, Jr., PM, told Slagel that his assistance paved the way to the apprehension of the violator thus concluding investigation in less than 12 hours.

MP CITED FOR AIDING IN CATCHING THIEVES



Sp4 James M. Middleton

Ft Wayne, Detroit, Mich.—An MP from this post recently was presented a Civilian Citation by the Detroit Police Department for his part in the apprehension of three young thieves during an incident which occurred last December.

Sp4 James M. Middleton, 21, an acting sergeant, was awarded the citation which was signed by Herbet W. Hart, Detroit police commissioner. He also received a letter of congratulations on his award from Col James J. Butler, post commander, and $25 from the insurance company which insured the gas station involved in the incident.

Specialist Middleton and SFC Roland Swanson, a fellow MP, were on duty at Ft Wayne's main gate when they noticed two suspicious men loitering near a gas station about 4 a.m. After watching them for a few minutes, the MPs called the police. Responding officers captured two men at the gas station in the process of removing the safe. A third accomplice was caught later. The three, all under 20, pleaded guilty to larceny.

Swanson, who recently retired, also received a citation from the city police.

In part, the citations read: "The keen judgment, alert action and civic responsibility displayed by these two resulted in the quick apprehension of three young criminals and the solution of a crime."

503RD MPs LAUNCH NEW AUTO ACCIDENT PATROL

Frankfurt, Germany—The 503rd MP Co recently set up a traffic accident investigation patrol as part of its program to assist military personnel. The patrol has been set up on a 24-hour basis and upon notification of an accident will proceed to accident scenes to render assistance in first aid, protection of property of injured persons, traffic control and in making out accident reports.

Clearing the scene of the accident and making necessary arrangements of disposition of government vehicles if involved will also be part of the team's job.

To carry out their assignments the team has been equipped with a one-quarter ton vehicle with a radio and a traffic investigator's kit composed of first aid equipment, safety lights, blankets, measuring tape, short handle broom, and traffic control sticks.

PMGC LADIES BRUNCH HAS INTERNATIONAL FLAVOR



Ft Gordon, Ga.—International flavor was captured by the brunch given by the PMGC ladies at the Fort Gordon Officers Club, as decorations depicted scenes from many lands. Three members of the decorations committe are (left to right), Mrs. Ralph D. Norris, Mrs. Charles W. Lundberg and Mrs. William T. Ellis.

TWO MPs LAUDED FOR RECEIVING DEGREES



Camp Irwin, Calif.—Two MPs, SFC George M. Harris and Sp7 Michael Pella, recently were presented letters of commendation by Captain Murphy, post PM, for being among the first graduating from Barstow Junior College nearby. Both received Associate in Arts Degree in Police Science.

SAFE DRIVING IS ENCOURAGED



Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Sgt George H. Loucks, of the Traffic Division of the PM Office, wields the hammer while Maj Robert A. O'Brien, chief of the PMO Operations Division, steadies one of five signs which have been erected along Fort Meade roads to encourage safe driving practices.

FT RILEY PM HOSTS IRAQI POLICE OFFICERS

Ft Riley, Kans.—Two members of the National Police of Iraq who recently made an extensive tour of law enforcement agencies throughout the United States were welcomed here by the fort provost marshal.

Maj Fadil Hameed AL-SAMARRAI and Lt Waleed Iahya AL-KHATEEB conferred with Lt Col Robert H. Lehman, PM, and visited the 207th MP Company, the stockade and the Criminal Investigation Division. Their tour was sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration of the U.S. Government and arranged by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

While here, the Iraqi officers toured the Eisenhower Museum, Library and Old Abilene nearby.

Major AL-SMARRAI, a National Police Agency officer for 16 years, supervises the mobile patrols in Bagdad. Lieutenant AL-KHATEEB commands 32 traffic officers and men, engaged in traffic law enforcement, vehicle and passenger transport control.

TWO MPs THANKED FOR COURTEOUS DEED

Bremerhaven, Germany — Sp4 Joseph A. DeSimone and PFC Robert E. Stitzer, 59th MP Co, were awarded letters of appreciation recently by their company commander, 1st Lt Eugene R. Cromartie.

The letters, signed by Thomas F. Dunn, Ship of Bremen, and forwarded to the Port Commander, cited the two patrolmen for their cooperative and courteous assistance rendered to him when he met with automotive difficulty while in Bremerhaven.

In addition to finding a safe parking area for the car, which would not function, the patrolmen transported Mr. Dunn and his fellow passengers to a destination whereby they were able to make arrangements to return to Bremen.

The letters concluded, "The conduct of these two men was all that could be expected in courtesy and cooperation, and you can be proud of them."

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Ft Hamilton, N. Y.—Maj Paul R. Elliot, the new PM at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, holds the TASCOM Certificate of Achievement he received for meritorious performance of duty while serving in Europe. Also shown (left to right) are Col Elmer M. Schaudt, CO of the U.S. Army General Depot, Saumur, France; Elliot's wife, Ella and son, Jay, 5.

THREE HONORED IN ORLEANS AWARDS CEREMONY



Orleans, France—Col John C. Cougill, Orleans Area Command Commander presented certificates at an awards ceremony here recently honoring Sp7 Joseph Brown, Commandant Julien Le Sanquer, and Maj Gilber Cattanach. Specialist Brown, 15th MP Det, received a commendation medal; Commandant Le Sanquer of the Compagnie Republicaine de Securite 51, a certificate of appreciation; and Major Cattanach, a certificate of appreciation for his services as OAC PM.

PROVOST MARSHAL CITED IN KOREA



Lt Col James I. Sikes (left), PM of Taegu Sub Area, is congratulated by Brig Gen Kyong Won Pak of the ROK Army and governor of Kyonsang Pukto Province for Sikes' assistance program to modernize the Korea National Police and aid to school children and orphans. In the background are Korean provincial ministers.

Taegu, Korea—Lt Col James I. Sikes, PM of the Taegu Sub Area of Pusan Area Command, recently received high honors from the Korean National Police and civic officials for his efforts in modernizing and improving that country's police and for his aid to Korean school students and orphans.

Colonel Sikes was presented 10 letters of appreciation in all. Among those at the ceremony were Brig Gen Kyong Won Pak of the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) and governor of Kyongsang Pukto Province; Byung Hwa Kim, chief prosecutor of the Taegu district; and Sa Hyun Chang, chief of the South Taegu Police Department.

Colonel Sikes, a native of Grandin, Fla., entered the Army in 1936. During World War II, he served on Guadalcanal, Bougainville and in The Philippines. He was commissioned April, 1942. He is presently stationed at Ft Gordon, Ga.

RADAR AT KNOX FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL



Cpl Carl E. Charles reads the radar meter in his MP sedan here, a tool recently adopted by Ft Knox MPs as a means to encourage safe driving at the Armor Center.

Ft Knox, Ky.—A step was taken recently to encourage safe driving at the Armor Center here when the MPs initiated use of radar as a means of traffic control.

The timer will be used on all roads on the reservation including range roads which have been the site of several serious accidents.

The radar timer can be installed inside a MP sedan, connected to the exterior of the car or utilized by the roadside. During the first two days in use, motorists caught speeding were warned. A transmitting tube sends out continuous radio waves which, in meeting the metal of an approaching vehicle, are reflected back to the timer which converts changes in frequency into miles per hour and gives the speed of cars either approaching or going away from an antenna attached to the instrument.

805TH MP RESERVES COMPLETE 20TH YEAR

Ft Bragg, N. C.—Rounding out 20 years of active and reserve duty, the 805th MP Co. recently completed two weeks of annual intensive training here to insure its readiness for active service.

The 805th, with 100 men and four officers, replaced personnel of the 503rd MP Bn of Ft Bragg while the latter participated in Exercise Swift Strike. The reservists were trained in all phases of military police work by performing duties usually assigned to Regular Army units.

The unit, which began its service in Newfoundland in 1941, was transplanted to the Third Army Area and located in Raleigh in 1946. Since then, it has been regarded as an outstanding unit of the XII Corps.

PFC SELECTED SOLDIER OF MONTH



Ft Riley, Kans.—PFC David M. Flowers of the MP detachment, Hq and Hq Co., First Infantry Division here, recently was chosen as the PM soldier of the month. Private Flowers, 20, was selected by a board of key non-commissioned officers who meet once a month to choose the outstanding policeman.

DEPARTING SACom PM HONORED



Col Earl L. Edwards, departing SACom Provost Marshal, was presented an Army Certificate of Achievement for outstanding service. Making the award was Col E. C. Orth, Jr., SACom Chief of Staff.

Munich, Germany—An Army Certificate of Achievement for outstanding service recently was presented to departing Southern Area Command (Germany) Provost Marshal Col Earl L. Edwards here. The award was made for the period from 28 June 1959 to 28 July 1961.

Colonel Edwards has returned to the United States to the Military District of Washington, D. C. He will serve as the senior advisor to the US Army National Guard.

MP SERGEANT COMMENDED



Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Sgt Harry L. Emmons, 526th MP Company, recently received a certificate of achievement from Lt Col James H. Keefe, fort PM. Sergeant Emmons was a traffic control supervisor for the National Security Agency here before reassignment overseas.

508TH MP COMMANDER ASSUMES DUTIES



Lt Col F. J. DeYeso

Munich, Germany — Lt Col Frederick J. DeYeso recently assumed command of the U.S. Army's 508th MP Battalion with headquarters in Munich. Other Battalion units are located in eight of Bavaria's most picturesque cities.

Bavaria, the largest state of the German Federal Republic, is a charming country of forests, mountains, and proud cities. Its 1500 year history is the oldest in Germany.

DeYeso's mother, Mrs. Evangeline DeYeso, lives at 300 Eustis St., Boston. His wife, Dorothy Hansen DeYeso, is a native of Hartford, Connecticut. The DeYesos have one son, Frederick, Jr., age 17.

Col DeYeso began his soldiering career in 1934 when he joined the Massachusetts National Guard in Boston. He came on active duty with that unit in Jauary, 1941.

During World War II DeYeso served in England, France and participated in the Northern European Campaign with the 709th MP Bn. He received the Bronze Star and the French Croix de Guerre.

DeYeso left the service in 1947, but was recalled again in May 1952 and assigned to the Pentagon as Inspector General.

His next appointment was as Contracting Officer in Korea. From 1956 to 1957 he held the position of Provost Marshal in Southern Japan, Kobe and Osaka. From 1957 to 1960 he was Director of Security and Intelligence at San Antonio, Texas, where he received the Army Commendation Medal.

Lt Col DeYeso is President of the Army Intelligence Association of Europe, Munich Chapter # 1, and also President of American Youth activities, Munich post.

WEST GERMAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS ORD

Ft Ord, Calif. — Members of this fort's 293rd and 298th MP companies formed the Honor Guard for Dr. Franz Josef Strauss, West German Minister of Defense during a recent visit to Fort Ord installation and the US Army Combat Development Experimentation Center. Dr. Strauss was welcomed by Maj Gen O. C. Troxell, Commanding General.

SAFE-DRIVING GROUP HAS CLEAN SLATE

Vitry-Le-Francois, France—The 25-50 Club, an honor society of American motorists pledged to safe driving, has come through the first month of its organization without a single accident.

The club was formed after an accident several months ago involving three women and their children. One of the mothers was killed and the others were injured seriously.

It was then that the Americans attached to the 77th Medical Depot as well as others on the base decided that some form of self-discipline in driving must be put into force.

Col Henry D. Roth, CO of the 77th, gave the movement quick support. Members pledged themselves to drive no more than 25 m.p.h. in cities or towns and not to exceed 50 m.p.h. on the highways.

Membership in the club is voluntary and 96 per cent of all the drivers on base joined. The other four per cent admitted they like to drive slightly more than the limits imposed but did promise to drive safely, according to Major William J. Prescott, Adjutant of the 77th.

Each member is given a sticker for his car, which reads "Dedicated to Safety—25-50—-77th MD, Vitry-Le-Francois."

So determined are the club members to keep down accidents through safe driving that a member seeing another violating the code reports him to the club board, which was selected by all the drivers.

The offending member is asked why he violated the code and if unable to provide a satisfactory explanation, is liable to expulsion from the club, Prescott said.

100 PER CENT IN SAVINGS



Bad Kreuznach, Germany—Company B of the 382nd MP Battalion here was presented a Northern Area Command Gold Savings Award for continued 100 per cent participation in the Army Savings Program. Receiving the award for the company was Capt Perry B. Elder, Jr. (left), company commander. Col Elmer J. Attaway, Bad Kreuznach Post Commander made the presentation.

PARAGUYANS VISIT GORDON

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Colonel Buenaventura Pappaseit Roa, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of Paraguayan Armed Forces, recently visited Fort Gordon as a guest of the Department of the Army and hosted by PMG Center.

With him was Lieutenant Colonel Cesar Machuca Vargas, Assistant G-2, Paraguay, the second highest intelligence officer in his country's Armed Forces.

They observed MP facilities and training while in the PMGC area. They also visited the U.S. Army Civil Affairs School and the Signal Training Center.

508TH MPs TREAT SCOTTISH BOY SCOUTS TO MESS HALL MEAL



Munich, Germany—Members of the 508th MPs here recently played host to youngsters from Scottish Boy Scout troops, treating the scouts to a meal in the Mess Hall. PFC Eugene F. Watts kneeled to adjust an MP pistol belt which Nicol Dalglish of the Scottish B. C. wore. The other MP was PFC Joe W. Renger. Around the table (from left), were David Knight, Martin Walker, Mechael Grant and Iain Morgan.

'TOP-DRAWER' SECURITY GUARD



John J. White, Jr. (second from right), received congratulations from his superiors after being presented a letter of commendation for being named Ft Eustis Security Guard of the month recently. From left were Maj Marvin Jaeger, assistant PM; Sgt Jack Bange, assistant supervisor; Lt Preston Price, guard supervisor; and Lt Col Hugh M. Rutledge, PM.

Fort Eustis, Va.—The Fort Eustis Security Guard of 1960 who twice has been named Guard of the Month this year, was honored again recently as top guard of the month. The guard, John J. White, Jr., was presented a letter of commendation by Lt Col Hugh M. Rutledge, Post PM, at Security Guard Headquarters.

"White, who was retired from the military for medical reasons after 15 years, served in World War II and was a machine gunner in Korea. He later received the Bronze Star for valor in action while with the 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, in the early days of conflict in 1950.

WATERMELONS GROW



M/Sgt James Christner, Operations Sergeant of PMGS, looks over his crop for a ripe one.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—M/Sgt Christner of PMGS received packages of grass seed from former students now in the Far East. He planted the seeds in the plaza at the MP School, adding a bit of Americana in the form of watermelons. "I never thought they'd grow," he said. "I just did it for a joke, but now I've got about twenty fine melons coming along."

ST LOUIS POLICE CANINE CORPS GETS MAN-DOG VAN

St Louis, Mo.—A small bus converted into a van which accommodates four policemen and four police dogs recently was put into service by the police canine corps here. A second van is scheduled for operation soon.

With the van, the 4 man-dog teams can be dispatched to specified areas in the city with ease. Operational procedure is to keep one team in the van while the other three teams patrol on foot. The team in the van remains on call and can be summoned by radio whenever the others require assistance.

One of the advantages of the new vehicle is economy since it releases a regular patrol car which can carry only two officers and two dogs, Curtis Bronstron, chief of police, said.

The van is equipped with four separate cages in the rear to house the dogs, and ample seating capacity for the officers.

GERMAN COURTS CAN TRY SERVICE ATTACHED PERSONS

Heidelberg, Germany—A military dependent or a civilian employee of the American Forces in Germany can be tried by a German court for offenses ranging from traffic violation to murder.

A USAREUR Judge Advocate spokesman pointed out that the US Supreme Court, in a series of decisions last year, ruled that civilian employees and dependents overseas in peacetime cannot be tried by courts-martial. This doesn't mean there is a loophole in criminal jurisdiction which excuses dependents and civilians from obeying the law, the spokesman pointed out.

The Bonn Convention—the agreement now in effect with Germany—provides that in cases when American courts are not competent to exercise criminal jurisdiction, Germany's courts may prosecute any offense under German law committed against German interest.

The spokesman explained that German interest includes any offense under German law except an offense against the Armed Forces or forces property, or against forces members or their property. Offenses which do not involve German interest may be tried in German courts with the consent of the local authorities if the Armed Forces want to prosecute such an offense.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPERMAN VISITS USAREUR PM



Heidelberg, Germany—Herbert E. Langendorff, Sr., Cable Editor for the Chicago Daily American, recently interviewed Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR PM, during a visit to USAREUR headquarters. Langendorff interviewed General Penaat on disciplinary and traffic conditions in USAREUR while the newsman's son, 1st Lt Herbert E. Langendorff, Jr., looked on.

German policemen are authorized to collect small fines on the spot for minor traffic offenses. When a civilian employee or dependent pays the fine to the policeman, this offense is not normally reported to USAREUR Hq.

When a civilian or dependent refuses to pay the fine on the spot, he is summoned to appear before a German court for trial.

While civilians and dependents are not subject to courts martial, they are still subject to administrative jurisdiction of military police, the spokesman said. This includes jurisdiction to enforce good order, safety and similar categories of law enforcement.

When a civilian or dependent is tried by a German court, a trial observer appointed by the USAREUR commander-in-chief attends the trial and reports the proceedings. These proceedings then are reviewed by American officials to make sure the rights under German law of the accused have been observed.

The spokesman pointed out that although German criminal court procedure differs from procedures used in the United States, trial observers have been impressed with the fairness of German trials.

So far most civilian employees and dependents tried by German courts have been charged with violating traffic laws, but a few have been tried for varying degrees of murder, larceny, housebreaking and sex offenses.

SUGGESTION PRAISED



Ft Eustis, Va.—Special Policeman Lt Terry W. Mills (right), recently received a suggestion award certificate and check from Lt Col Hugh M. Rutledge, post PM, for suggesting warning signs be posted near a research testing area on post. Lieutenant Mills has been a security guard here for six years.

NEW PM AT FORT MASON



Capt T. H. Schofield

Ft Mason, Calif.—Capt Theodore H. Schofield, former PM at Taichung, Formosa, recently was named PM of this post. The captain, a judo expert and holder of the Brown Belt, was Chief of Physical Training at TPMGS at Fort Gordon from 1952 to 1955.

Captain Schofield enlisted in his home town of Waltham, Mass., in 1942 and went to North Africa with the 88th Infantry Division. He is the only American ever to be made an honorary member of the London Irish Rifles, a unit to which he was assigned as liaison.

SGT GETS FREE MEAL FOR HIGH RE-UP RATE

Frankfurt, Germany—Sgt Monty C. Lutz, 503d MP Co, reenlistment NCO, recently dined out one evening at the expense of Sfc Earl Schnetzer, Div Trains career counselor.

The free meal was earned by Lutz when he registered the high number of reenlistments of any division unit in the Frankfurt area for one month recently.

The three men who helped out Lutz were Sgt Raymond F. Dione, Sp4 Paul Wanner and PFC James O. Cradle. Cradle signed for his own vacancy, while Wanner and Dione chose assignments to other USAREUR units.

MP SAVES 19 FROM APARTMENT FIRE

Ft Monroe, Va.—A Fort Monroe MP who took "an overwhelming premonition" seriously, then followed his nose to the scene of danger, was the unassuming hero recently in a pre-dawn drama in Hampton, Virginia.

Sp4 Joseph Syktich, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Syktich of Smithville, Pennsylvania, and a member of Fort Monroe's 559th MP Company, played a major role in the safe evacuation of 19 residents from a burning apartment house near Ft Monroe.

"I was visiting friends next door to the apartment house," he related, "when all at once I got this terrible feeling that something was about to happen. I couldn't shake it. I felt that I just had to go outside of the house."

The moment he stepped outside, said Syktich, "My nose told me I was right about that feeling. I smelled smoke. And I could tell it was coming from more than a little fire.

"I rushed back into my friend's house and I yelled that a fire alarm had to be turned in. Then I grabbed a flashlight and headed for the apartment house where it seemed to me that the smoke was coming from."

Closer investigation proved that the quick thinking MP was right. Thick smoke was billowing from the basement of the three story frame building.

"I ran into the building," he said, "and began yelling to everybody that there was a fire. It was hard to get them up, at first. They just didn't seem to believe me."

But the MP persisted, and after awhile, he said, "everybody was up." Because of Syktich's efforts, all 19 occupants were led to safety before fire trucks arrived on the scene.

Assured that all the occupants were safe, Syktich, who had gotten an extra share of training in emergency situations at the Army's MP School at Fort Gordon, Georgia, turned his attention to the basement of the building. There he secured fire extinguishers and sprayed their contents on two oil fired water heaters. Firemen reported later that the fire had been sparked by one of the heaters.

LT COL RECEIVES 5TH ARMY CITATION



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Lt Col Othon E. Wedbush (right), recently received the Fifth U.S. Army Certificate of Achievement here from Lt Col Leonard C. Kincaid, acting PM, Fifth U.S. Army. Colonel Wedbush was cited for exceptional competence in staff supervision while chief of the plans and training division and chief of the corrections and apprehensions division of the PM office, Fifth Army.

NEW CI SECTION CHIEF NAMED AT FT CARSON

Ft Carson, Colo.—CWO Alfonso De Andrea has been named the new chief of the Provost Marshal criminal investigation section here, replacing Capt Hazelett Smith who has been transferred to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

De Andrea, a native of New York City, was operations officer in his section for the past year. He is a veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict. He was graduated from the PMGS criminal investigation course at Ft Gordon, Ga., and has taken extension courses in related subjects through the University of Maryland and Army schools.

He is a holder of the Purple Heart, French Croix de Guerre and the Army Commendation Medal.

DEPUTY PM GETS ARMY, PARACHUTE AWARDS



Ft Bragg, N. C.—The deputy provost marshal, XVIII Abn Corps, here, recently received the Second Oak Leaf Cluster to his Army Commendation Medal and a Master Parachutist Badge before being transferred to attend the Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas. Capt Thomas D. Whitlock was awarded the oak leaf cluster by Col Lloyd L. McDaniel, PM.

NEW DUTY VEHICLES RECEIVED AT JOLIET



Joliet, Ill.—The Security Police Department here at the ordnance arsenal recently were presented with two new patrol vehicles for duty, replacing old cars which had more than 80,000 miles of wear. Handing the keys to Chief of Security Police Cecil Johnson was Wendell Nosker, motor officer. William Hahn, deputy PM, looked on.

LT COL PRESENTED 5-YEAR MPA MEMBERSHIP



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt Col Robert C. Cunningham, left, Assistant Director of the Little Rock USAR School, was congratulated by Col Moise B. Seligman, Commandant of the Little Rock unit at the Provost Marshal General's School here, upon receiving a five-year paid-up membership in the Military Police Association. The award, a gift of the Little Rock staff, was presented to Colonel Cunningham in recognition of his service to the unit and his forthcoming retirement from the Army in June 1962.

ARGENTINE OFFFICERS VISIT FT GORDON

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Two Argentine military officers recently visited the PMGS as guests of the Department of the Army. They also toured the U.S. Army Civil Affairs School and the Signal Training Center during their visit here.

They were Col Gustavo Julian Eppens, chief, Military Intelligence, and Lt Col Hamilton Alberto Diaz, chief, Internal Department, Argentine Army Intelligence Service.

LEAVENWORTH MP SOLDIER OF MONTH

Ft Leavenworth, Kan. — PFC Emile B. Thomas, Jr., recently was named soldier of the month here. Private Thomas, an MP on duty with the 205th MP Company, was recognized for his "foresight, initiative, energy and enthusiasm" and for demonstrating "mature judgment in his work." Thomas, 23, hails from Houston, Tex.

A FAMILY AFFAIR



Sp4 George T. Vickers, Jr. was Honor Graduate and Brig Gen H. M. Hobson's Aide for the Day.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Sp4 George T. Vickers followed in the footsteps of his brother, PFC Robert I. Vickers, who was also the Honor Graduate when he was at the PMG School. The title goes to the graduate MP who has been the outstanding soldier of his eight week training cycle. He is judged on a basis of military bearing, academic ability, character and leadership qualities.

Specialist Vickers attended Lamar Consolidated High School in Rosenberg, Texas and the University of Houston. He has been assigned as an MP at Fort Hood, Texas.

SERGEANTS COMMENDED FOR LOYALTY AND SERVICE

Bremerhaven, Germany — Certificates of Achievement from Gen Bruce C. Clarke, CG, USAREUR, were presented to two members of the Military Police Customs, Bremerhaven Unit.

The presentation was made by Lt Col Reginald R. Fansler, CO, US Army MP Customs Unit, following an inspection in rank of the local unit.

Recipients of the certificates were SFC Robert L. Lancaster, Jr., and Sgt Peter P. Eisner. The General's citation commended both men for their faithful and exemplary service of duty to the Army, their unit, and their community.

FORT KNOX SFC GETS ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



Ft Knox, Ky.—SFC George W. Pettice received a certificate of achievement recently from Lt Col James O. McAdams, left, commanding officer of Headquarters Group here. Sergeant Pettice, an MP here, has been reassigned to Europe.

BAUMHOLDER PM GIVES DRIVING AWARDS TO 35

Baumholder, Germany—The Provost Marshal's Office of Baumholder Post recently presented 35 eligible drivers of the US Army Garrison and Company C, 382d Military Police with Safe Driver's awards.

The awards were presented in the interest of safe driving and to cite those individuals who practice safe driving. Safe driver's decals, ranging from one to three years, were placed on each vehicle indicating the period of the individual's safe driving.

According to the regulation governing the awards, a driver must not have been involved in any traffic violations, including parking. in order to be considered for the award.

Baumholder Post has installed a "Safe Driver of the Month" program. The driver selected will be awarded a reserved parking space at the EES Main Store for a period of one month and a sticker will be affixed to the windshield of his car.

LT COL AWARDED ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Lt Col Harold K. Krohn, who recently retired from the Army as Deputy Provost Marshal of Second United States Army Headquarters here, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal from Brig Gen John B. Pugh, Second Army Chief of Staff. Colonel Krohn was cited for his judgment, background and initiative while reorganizing off-post military police activities in the Second Army area. He also holds the Legion of Merit and the Korean Medal of Ulchi.

OAKLAND OPERATIONS SGT PROMOTED



Oakland Army Terminal, Calif.—It's now M/Sgt (E-8) Manuel R. Moreno, also operations sergeant at the PM office here. His new chevrons, representing the Army's next-to-top NCO grade, were presented by Col John H. Bennick, left, Terminal CO, assisted by Maj Milton W. Sweat, PM. Sergeant Moreno recently received the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service in Japan from October, 1959, to May, 1961.

MILITARY POLICE SPORTS HI-LITES

NEW ENGLAND MP VOLLEYBALL TEAM TAKES LEAGUE TITLE



Boston, Mass.—Col Karl L. Scherer, Commanding Officer, Boston Army Base, presented the Champion Team trophy for the 1961 volleyball season to the members of the New England Detachment squad. Members of the team, from left, were Maj Joseph P. Fox, Sp4 Anthony Maevsky, Capt Robert T. Graffum, PFC Robert J. Dowd, Sp4 James W. Kelley, PFC Joseph R. Butach, and Cpl R. G. Horr.

JUNIOR INVITATIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The Armed Forces Golf Club recently hosted the first Fort Gordon Junior Invitational Golf Tournament. The tournament, which is expected to become an annual event, matched ten to sixteen year old sons of Third Army Post Golf Club members in competition for a team trophy and individual awards and prizes.

Awards went to the winning team and the runner-up; the first, second, and third place individual flight champions; and the low medalist for eighteen holes.

There was no entry fee. An awards banquet highlighted the completion of play.

The tournament project officer, Maj Carl R. Knowles of the PMGC S-3 Division commented," the tournament affords one of the opportunities we as parents and individuals have to instill the sportmanship, comradeship, team spirit and leadership into our youth of today for our leaders of tomorrow."

RIFLE CHAMPION



West Point, N. Y.—Sp4 Bert A. Rollins (left), member of the 57th MP Company, receives trophy awarded for winning post rifle championship from Lt Colonel Paul Murray, Jr., Commanding Officer, 1st Battle Group, 1st Infantry.

PISTOL CHAMPION



West Point, N. Y.—Major Robert J. Kriwanek (left), Provost Marshal, US Military Academy, receives trophy awarded for winning post pistol championship from Lt. Colonel Paul Murray, Jr., Commanding Officer, 1st Battle Group, 1st Infantry.

720TH MPs WIN BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP



Ft Hood, Tex.—The 720 MP Battalion basketball team won the Battalion Level Basketball Championship for 1960-1961. Pictured above are: (left to right, front row) Sp4 Robert Brewer, Sp4 William J. Swan and Eddie Ambrose, Jr.; (left to right, back row) Sp5 Matthew Cruise, Sgt John E. Cherry, Cpl Claude E. Callahan, Sp4 James F. Cochran, PFC William H. Clay and Lt Benjamin R. Caster (coach).

HQ & HQ CO PMGC REPRESENT FORT GORDON



Ft Gordon, Ga.—The Hq & Hq Company softball team, champions of PMGC and runners-up in the post play-offs, represented the post in the Third Army Softball Tournament at Fort Jackson, S. C. Kneeling (left to right) are Sp5 Willie Mackey, Sp4 Tom Holderby, Pvt Dave Soto, PFC Roberto Alicea, PFC Jose deJesus and Sgt Orville Garrett. Standing (left to right) are team captain Lt R. R. Clark, Sgt Richard Rockwell, Sgt Joe Donaldson, Sgt Richard Smith, Pvt Norm Hall, and PFC Frank Hunt.

100 METER DASH



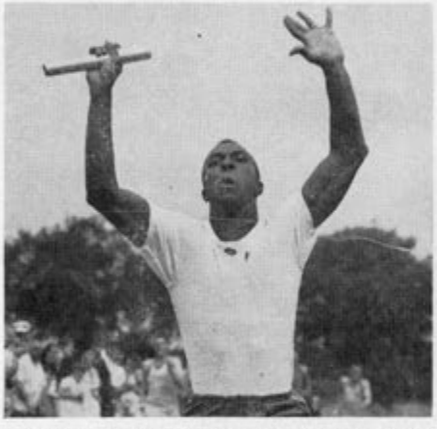
Sp4 Walter D. Franklin of the 520th MP Company, with arms raised high, wins the 100 meter dash. Finishing second is PFC Benjamin J. Watson (center), also of the 520th. Seaman Apprentice Bernhard Olthues of the German Element SHAPE (partially hidden by Franklin) took third place.

MPs TAKE HONORS AT 1961 NATIONAL MATCHES



Fifth U.S. Army marksmen are: (left to right, kneeling) Sp4 Richard A. Newhard, Sgt Dorris (Bill) N. Hane, and SFC Richard E. Kinder; (left to right, standing) Capt Thomas D. Gillmore, SFC Adam E. Osuchowski, Sp4 Andrew J. Stieb and Sp4 Joseph Patterson.

400 METER RELAY



Sp4 Walter D. Franklin, the last leg of the 520th MP Company 400 meter relay team adds another victory for the champions.

110 METER HIGH HURDLES



PFC Lowell W. Holt of the 520th MP Company receives his trophy for first place in the 110 meter high hurdles race from Lt Col J. D. Temple.

Camp Perry, Ohio — Military policemen may well be proud of seven of their fellow corpsmen who have completed shooting down top honors at the 1961 National Matches at Camp Perry as members of the Fifth U.S. Army Advanced Marksman Unit (AMU) Pistol Team. Demonstrating the MPs don't just carry those fancy patent leather holster rigs for looks, the MP members of the Fifth U.S. Army AMU shown in the photo have racked up score sheet after score sheet this year with top competitive marks.

520TH MPs TAKE FIRST PLACE

Paris, France—The 520th MP Company scored top team honors at the 1961 SHAPE Annual International Track and Field Meeting which was held near Paris at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, with a score of 33 points. Second place went to the German Element, SHAPE, with 27 points. Administrative Company, British Support Unit, SHAPE, was third with 24 points.

SECOND ARMY GOLF CHAMPIONS



Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Col E. L. Andrick (far right), PM, Second Army and Lt Col James H. Keefe (far left), Fort PM, here congratulate Sp4 Donald Stough (second from right), 2101-04 MP Detachment, winner of the Second U.S. Army Open Golf Championship and CWO E. P. Banks, 559 MP Company (CI Detachment), Fort Monroe, Virginia, winner of the Second U.S. Army Senior Division.

ATLANTIC AREA CHAMPIONS



Ft Amador, Canal Zone—Members of the 549th MP Company, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone, Army Atlantic Area Basketball Champions are: (kneeling, left to right) Sp4 Herbert S. Kado, PFC Robert W. Duncan, PFC James M. Queen and PFC Joseph J. Tyrdovsky; (standing, left to right) Capt Anthony Duarte—CO, Sp5 Ernest Shields, PFC Martin Gutschenritter, PFC Jerry T. Barnett, PFC Phillip J. Meek, Pvt Wilbert E. Jordan and 1st Lt Richard L. Moe—coach.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificate of Course Completion were issued during the month of July 1961 to 125 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, US Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
Vader H. VanSlyke	Lt Col	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
John W. Cagney	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
John T. Clingan	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Gordon G. Fitzsimmons	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Jack J. Laffey	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Daniel J. Murphy	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Theodore J. Sura	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Harry T. Town	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
John S. Bohn	Captain	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Russell L. Clayton	Captain	NG	Advanced Extension Course
Allen L. Conrad	Captain	NG	Provost Marshal
Bobby L. Harris	Captain	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Leonard F. Kody	Captain	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Walter R. Lenz	Captain	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Flynt L. Leverett	Captain	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Robert E. Myers	Captain	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Wilbur S. Trent	Captain	USAR	MPOCEC
Nicholas P. Valeriani	Captain	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Richard O. Walbrecq	Captain	AF	Criminal Investigation
Addison E. Weiland	Captain	AF	Criminal Investigation
Loren A. Brandt	1st Lt	Marine	Military Police Fundamentals
John M. Cleveland	1st Lt	NG	Company Officer Ext Course
Holly Clevinger	1st Lt	AF	Military Confinement
Darrel G. DeGraw	1st Lt	USAR	Provost Marshal
Roamin B. Dorman	1st Lt	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Leo F. McGoff, Jr.	1st Lt	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Theodore H. Ohmart	1st Lt	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Douglas O. Swearingen	1st Lt	NG	Company Officer Ext Course
Charles E. Bowman	WO	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Harold H. Lang	CWO	NG	Physical Security
Harold G. Koetje	MSgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
John J. Sumka	MSgt	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard Sussmeier	MSgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Vincent Taliani	MSgt	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Frank C. Weaver	MSgt	NG	Criminal Investigation
Perry P. Withers	MSgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert L. Fleck	SFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
Clark W. Hopper	SFC	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Marvin C. Leach	SFC	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
H. O. Medlin	SFC	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Francis Leon Pratt	SFC	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert W. Stephenson	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
William W. Wern	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Norris O. White	SFC	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Bobby F. Shaw	TSgt	AF	Physical Security
Chester W. Slater	TSgt	AF	Physical Security
Gerald E. Adolf	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Arvil Bailey	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Jacob J. Burkhard, Jr.	SSgt	AF	Physical Security
James M. Doyle	SSgt	Marine	Criminal Investigation
Harold L. Hinds	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Ronald L. Hunsinger	SSgt	AF	Physical Security
William J. Johnson	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Aldolph Mahoney	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Louis W. Race	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Floyd S. Rector	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
James H. Richardson	SSgt	AF	Physical Security
Darrell R. Tucker	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
James F. Webster	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
James S. Barnett	Sp6	RA	Criminal Investigation
Edward C. Bartlett	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Robert W. Carroll	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Clarence H. Dube	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Edward A. Eubank	Sgt	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Donald E. Hood	Sgt	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Everett E. Knott	Sgt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert A. Markevitch	Sgt	RA	Physical Security
Thomas O. McAlister	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Frank Thompson	Sgt	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Martin J. Yanosik	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Richard P. Maynard	Sp5	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Alex McKay	Sp5	RA	Military Confinement
Richard L. Crush	Cpl	RA	Criminal Investigation
Raymond L. Farrow	Cpl	NG	Criminal Investigation
Patrick F. Maher	Cpl	RA	Criminal Investigation
Randall K. Tickle	Cpl	Marine	Criminal Investigation
Anton S. Freed	Sp4	RA	Military Confinement
Jack N. Gurrath	Sp4	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Donald G. Lewis	Sp4	RA	Criminal Investigation
Charles E. Shomber	Sp4	RA	Criminal Investigation
Clarence E. Hoppert III	PFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
Wladimiro Pieniek	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert E. Adams	A/C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Lyle M. Baltrusch	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
William M. Bryson	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert G. Falls	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert M. Hamilton	A/1C	AF	Military Confinement
William E. Harkness	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
John W. Holley	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Gerald R. Hopkins	A/1C	AF	Physical Security
Bernard W. Johnson	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Charles R. Jones	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
William R. Jorgensen	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Jacob L. Kerberskey	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Charles C. Lininger	A/1C	AF	Physical Security
Thomas S. Long	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Phillip W. Mansfield	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Sherman J. Mason	A/1C	AF	Military Confinement
Lester J. Michaus	A/1C	AF	Physical Security
Deril T. Oliver	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Doyle W. Owens	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Eugene T. Rowland	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Fredrick D. Williams	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Raymond W. Williams	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Salvatore S. Argo	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Richard E. Bailey	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
William J. Benedict	A/2C	AF	Physical Security
Max J. Bizzak	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Willie C. Blackman	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Paul D. Brown	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Ronald F. Decker	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Grady E. Evatt	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Leon R. Howard	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Paul J. Kacmarczyk	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
James J. LeVangie, Jr.	A/2C	AF	Military Confinement
Roger R. Perreault	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Frank J. Sabatino, Jr.	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Richard H. Smith	A/2C	AF	Physical Security
Michael D. Straub	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Olen R. Sutton	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
William H. Ford	A/3C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Joe S. Carrillo	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Henry J. McCormick	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Jacques Milley	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Max T. Pawloswki	Civ		Physical Security

Your Move

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in DA Special Orders 193-210.

PROMOTIONS

Maj/Lt Col

Charles M. Foyle (204)
Robert Goggans (204)

Capt/Maj

John E. Dougherty (204)
Branton A. DePierre (201)
Hugh H. Harris (210)
Stephen H. Parry (208)
George M. Schneider (202)
Donald H. Smith (198)
Troy L. Snow (210)
George R. Thomas (199)
Frederick E. Winstead (202)
William W. Youngson (208)

1st Lt/Capt

Robert C. Barnum (210)
Edward C. Bigley (210)
Thomas E. Day (197)
Van E. Holladay (210)
Donald E. Kreue (210)
Robert J. Leakey (197)
Robert A. Liscensky (209)
James O. Richardson (209)
Simon L. Simons (209)
Robert F. Townsend (210)
Donald E. Vanderford (197)

2d Lt/1st Lt

Edward W. Emigh (196) P
Warren K. Rees (196) P
Maurice M. Haughand (196) P
James H. Shell (196) P
Fernando A. Bruno Berretiaga (207) P
George A. Moore (199) P
Donald M. Sutton (201) P

RETIREMENTS

Lt Col Roy M. McNeil (201)
Rodman E. Ludwig (202)
Maj John F. Carlson (195)
Maj Hugh M. Bryce (198)
Maj Walter S. DeVeaux (204)
Maj England L. Galloway (205)
Maj William J. Martin (197)
Maj Burt E. Maximini (208)
Capt John G. Finley, Sr. (199)
CWO W-4 Roy E. Britt, Jr. (205)
CWO W-2 Ray F. Phetteplace (196)
MSgt Raymond R. Rone (195)
MSgt Clyde W. Harvey (196)
MSgt Joseph A. Schneider (203)
MSgt Malcom E. Schoope (204)
SFC Vincent F. Brady (196)
SFC Horace L. Grayson (197)
SFC George R. McCleskey (202)
Sgt Paul P. Lovett (202)
Sgt Joseph E. Benefield (203)
Cpl Elmer C. Day (196)

REASSIGNED

The following 2nd Lts from Officer and Enlisted Students Co PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to TPMGC USA Ft Gordon, Ga. (202)

Floyd Beneker
Alison M. Bond
Spencer S. Boyd
Paul F. Brauer
Charles A. Cass
Marion R. Cerrato
Albert L. Flintom
Clifford W. Fouty
Marion R. Goodwin
Jon C. Gregg
Walter L. Griffith
Milton Kleg
James F. Meyer
Bruce D. Nagle
Sterling S. Neuman
Joe F. Olliff, Jr.
Timothy W. Ross
Robert B. Twaddell
William G. Tyler, III

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

Capt Arthur E. Collins from Somerville, Mass., to Ft McPherson, Ga. (196)
1st Lt William L. Dixon from USAG, Ft Gordon, Ga., to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga. (198)

CHANGE OF STATION

Maj Ferdinand Kelly from Ft Myer, Va. to Vientiane, Laos. (195)

Capt John G. Collins from Presidio of Monterey, Calif. to Ft Gordon, Ga. (209)

Capt Joseph E. Zaice from Ft Myer, Va. to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (195)

Capt Clyde R. Metts from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Fort Benning, Ga. (202)

1st Lt Jose Laguna-Cerame from Ft Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft Buchanan, San Juan. (195)

1st Lt Donald M. Sutton from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Louveciennes, France (202)

2d Lt Dennis E. Berberich from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Armed Forces Police Det, Brooklyn, N. Y. (202)

2d Lt Robert P. Bohn from Ft Gordon, Ga., to 294th MP Co, Chicago, Ill. (202)

2d Lt James W. Herrmann from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Sheridan, Ill. (202)

2d Lt Stephen E. Rubin from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Sheridan, Ill. (202)

2d Lt Ronald L. Strauss from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Jay, N. Y. (202)

MPA Membership Application

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

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ADDRESS_____

CITY, STATE_____

SIGNATURE_____

NEXT MONTH

SEE

CIVIL DEFENSE IN GERMANY DURING WORLD WAR II

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OPEN LETTER TO MPC RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Many articles and items have been published in the Journal and other military publications stressing the "One Army" concept. I regard our Military Police Corps Reserve and National Guard units, and those individuals comprising them, as professional soldiers in every respect. Their assistance in the country's hour of need is vital to the accomplishment of the roles and missions assigned the U. S. Army.

In the past few weeks we have observed the fruitation of many of our plans. National Guard and Reserve MP battalions, companies and detachments exemplifying the "One Army" are reporting to their respective mobilization stations to share our mutual burdens. This is being accomplished in the best traditions of the military service. I expect and know that you will give your best as professional soldiers during your active duty period.

One word of advice I wish to pass on to those of you now on active duty and to all other MP units not yet in this status. You are aware of our high standards as befitting the Military Police Corps. Personnel comprising Reserve and National Guard organizationshave continuously known of and sought to meet these standards. Coming on active duty you must make additional efforts to maintain and improve them. No opportunity should be lost to better our educational background, both in attendance at military and civil schools. Military Police Corps officer and enlisted personnel should be graduates of The Provost Marshal General's School or provision made to attend.

You are no doubt aware of my standards as to civil education. These policies are no more and no less than those spelled out in applicable regulations. As a reminder, our officer Corps should aim toward, or possess, a degree from a recognized college or university. Warrant officers must have a minimum of two years college or its equivalency, as spelled out in AR 621-5. Enlisted personnel in the CID field should be actively pursuing college level work.

OPMG will be glad to assist you in attaining your objectives. Commanders and individuals are encouraged to write to my office when we can be of help. School quotas will be made available.

Once again, a cordial welcome to those of you becoming a part of the active military establishment. To those of you not yet active, but who are all a part of our "One Army", I say, exert every possible effort to make yourselves ready in all respects for the eventuality.

Sincerely,

R. J. BUTCHERS
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General



A Thanksgiving Prayer

O Thou the Giver of the rights of Men, we thank Thee for Thy Guidance as Thou hast led us to perform our duties of maintaining these rights for all. May we O God learn from you the secret of viewing all men, small or great, as men of equal value. As we see in others the weakness of human nature, help us to remember that without Thy grace we would be the apprehended rather than the apprehending. For this we thank Thee. For Thy promise of bread, raiment, and shelter as certainly provided as the changing seasons of the year, we thank Thee. For Thy invitation to the weary and downhearted to come to Thee for peace in these times when the world so needs peace we thank Thee. We thank Thee most of all for Thy love to us that has not changed since Thou first made us. Amen.

Chaplain (1/Lt) WADE H. HOUSTON