MILITARY POLICE Journal

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DEACCESSIONED



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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—mpa—

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. The fee is $3.00 per year in the USA or to APOs, payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the *Military Police Journal*. Single copies, 25¢. Second-class postage paid at Augusta, Ga., and at Clinton, S. C.

—mpa—

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MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION INC.

The Military Police Association is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science and art of police administration and crime prevention and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel and other persons interested in military police work.

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Journaletters

As commanding officer, U.S. Army Support Center, Chicago, I have received numerous inquiries from various parts of the world inquiring about this installation, its function and mission.

I am enclosing a mission statement in hopes that it might be of help to you in the event you receive similar inquiries.

The U.S. Army Support Center, Chicago, is a Class I Installation which provides command supervision, administration, training, logistical support, and local security for Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army and satellited activities; provides the supply and maintenance program; is responsible for the reception and accommodation of visitors; operates the billiting office; conducts the Army emergency relief program; supervises the officers' open mess, the NCO open mess and the post exchange, and provides all engineering services necessary to operate and maintain the buildings, land structures and utilities of the installation and off-post activities; is responsible for the dental health of the military personnel; assumes staff responsibility for all provost marshal and military police activities to include industrial defense survey activities within the area of jurisdiction assigned by the Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army protective services program; provides commercial transportation for active Army activities in the states of Illinois and Iowa that do not have an assigned transportation officer, and is responsible for the shipment of household goods, the handling and transportation of soldier dead, and the monitoring of troop trains; provides civilian personnel services for Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army and satellited activities; computes pay and allowances for military and civilian personnel; provided for survivors' assistance to next of kin residing in the Chicago Metropolitan area and disposition of remains for all Army personnel in the northern half of the state of Illinois, excluding Lake and Cook Counties.

Col Arthur L. Selby, MPC
U.S. Army Support Center
Chicago 15, Ill.

MPA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ELECTED



Newly elected members of the Military Police Association Executive Council are (left to right) MSgt Ralph W. Molinari, Capt Gordon D. Rowe, Col Harley L. Moore, Jr., Lt Col Merlin W. Nelson, and Lt Col Renwick N. Riley. MSgt Jack L. Dotson could not be present when the picture was taken as his unit was in the field on maneuvers.

Results of the worldwide balloting by members of the Military Police Association during August resulted in the election of Colonel Harley L. Moore, Jr., Assistant Commandant of the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga., as vice president.

Others elected were Lieutenant Colonel Merlin W. Nelson, Major Renwick N. Riley, Master Sergeant Ralph W. Molinari and Master Sergeant Jack L. Dotson. All are to be members of the executive council. Captain Gordon D. Rowe was elected secretary-treasurer.

Members of the excutive council and officers of the Military Police Association are nominated from personnel serving on duty at the Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC) or School (PMGS), "Home of the Military Police Corps" and headquarters of the Military Police Association.

This election marked the beginning of the Association's eighth year as a corporation whose membership has grown to 10,372 scattered throughout 45 friendly countries in the world.

COLONEL HARLEY L. MOORE, JR., assumed the duties of assistant commandant, PMGS, July 1, 1959. He served as assistant provost marshal, Third U.S. Army, Europe, during World War II; as deputy provost marshal, Eighth U.S. Army, Pacific; provost marshal, Japan Logistical Command; chief of operations, Office of the Provost Marshal General; and deputy provost marshal, U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR).

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MERLIN W. NELSON, Military Police Board, served with Headquarters 9th Service Command, Continental Army (CONUS), and was provost marshal, Fort Douglas, Utah, during World War II. In Korea he was S-3 and later commanding officer of the 519th Military Police Battalion. Following his return to the U.S. he served as chief, Prisoner of War Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal General. His last overseas tour was with USAREUR as chief, Organization and Planning Branch, Provost Marshal Section. He was assigned to the Military Police Board at Fort Gordon, Ga., in November 1958.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL RENWICK N. RILEY was commanding officer of the 88th Military Police Company during the Korean War. His unit served through the Chorwan and Hungnam actions. He also served as assistant provost marshal, 10th Corps, and is now chief, Investigations Branch, Military Police Department, PMGS. During World War II, Colonel Riley was with the Chemical Warfare Service, but became a military policeman when he was made provost marshal of the Chemical Corps.

CAPTAIN GORDON D. ROWE, Plans and Training and Security Intelligence Officer, S-3 Division, PMGC, served with the Infantry during World War II and through the Inchon landing operations in Korea. He was first assigned to PMGC as an instructor in 1952. Captain Rowe was assistant professor of military science and tactics at St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York. He was later commanding officer of the 287th Military Police Company, Berlin, Germany, until his assignment to PMGS as a member of the Officer Advanced Course No. 12 in 1958.

MASTER SERGEANT RALPH W. MOLINARI, Sergeant Major, PMGS Troop Command, has fourteen years duty in the Military Police Corps and twenty years of total service. He is the third senior noncommissioned officer to be appointed E-8 at PMGC. He served as instructor with PMGS and as first sergeant, Troop Command, PMGS, prior to his appointment as sergeant major in December 1958.

MASTER SERGEANT JACK L. DOTSON, First Sergeant, Headquarters Detachment, 504th Military Police Battalion, joined the Military Police Corps following World War II. He served in the Infantry in both the European and Pacific theaters of operation, winning the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with one Oak Leaf Cluster (valor) and the Purple Heart. Master Sergeant Dotson was assigned to PMGC as an instructor in 1957. He transferred to the 504th Military Police Battalion in 1959 to serve as sergeant major of the battalion.

THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II of England, was greeted on her arrival in Chicago, Ill., by an Armed Forces Honor Guard composed of Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel. Captain John P. Meyers, MPC U.S. Army, and commander of troops, is shown with Queen Elizabeth II as she inspects the honor guard. The picture was furnished the *Journal* by Colonel Robert E. Sullivan, Provost Marshal, Fifth U.S. Army. (See story and picture on page 24 of "Roundup").

MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

Military Police Corps personnel are encouraged to check their picture collections for good photographs of MPs on duty with combat units during World War II and the Korean War. Please forward negatives or pictures to Editor, *Military Police Journal*, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Ga. We will reproduce them and return them in a short time.

* * *

A poll conducted recently by the Department of Defense shows that 24,000 officers under fifty years of age from the Army, Navy and Air Force, and who will retire in the months and years ahead, are interested in teaching as a new career. According to the American Council on Education, there is considerable demand from colleges and universities for retired officers to fill positions as teachers, researchers and administrators.

* * *

A new lightweight *Army Green*, shade 44, fabric has been approved as optional material for winter uniforms of male officers and warrant officers. It is not yet available, but will weigh 10.5 ounces per yard—one-third to one-half less than present fabrics.

* * *

The Military Police Board has released a new Army Technical Bulletin for distribution. TB-PMG-26 *Intrusion Detection Devices*, explains in non-technical terms the major categories of intrusion detection devices which military police are apt to come into contact with, their basic principals of operation and their installation and use. The TB emphasizes that while these devices are intended to reduce the size of guard forces and improve their efficiency, they are not capable of replacing a guard force.

* * *

The Veterans Administration has warned that World War II veterans have until July 25, 1960 to apply for a GI loan. However, continues the Veterans Administration, the law allows an additional year for processing the loan. Korean veterans have until January 31, 1965 to make loan applications.

* * *

The Army has announced plans for a new surface-to-air, shoulder-fired guided missile system, called REDEYE. It is designed to provide combat troops with the capability to destroy low-flying strafing or bombing aircraft. It resembles the "Bazooka" and weighs twenty pounds.

"If you have something to say, say it — if not, don't say it." This is the meat of a directive to our tactical forces designed to lighten the burden of paper work and cut "red tape." "Do not require negative reports except when they are absolutely necessary. If the negative must be emphasized, don't write — telephone."

* * *

A new template for making scale diagrams of accidents and other layouts of cars and trucks on roads has been produced by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. It is for use by police traffic personnel, accident investigators for insurance companies, traffic engineers, safety officials and others. Price—$2.00. Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

* * *

Asking "What is a modern Army?" the August issue of *Army* says, "A modern army is much more than an army adequately armed with the latest and best weapons. A modern army is an accurate index of a high order of national determination. It is the army of a nation that puts security before budget-balancing, sweeps aside complacency and takes a stand, confident of its ability to meet all challenges successfully."

* * *

Graphic Training Aids 19-2, *Point Control of Traffic* and GTA 19-3, *Personal Encounters-Basic Come-Alongs, Throws and Defenses*, have been distributed to training aid subcenters throughout the Army, after being prepared by the Military Police Board in furtherance of the military police training program.

* * *

Army Reserve (READY) officers *not on active duty* can apply for attendance at this year's course at the Command and General Staff School. A Department of the Army spokesman said this week that Zone Interior (ZI) armies will be required to submit nominations for the course by November 15, 1959. Reserves should apply through normal channels without delay.

* * *

In nuclear warfare the combat commanders will have to rely more on his provost marshal and MPs than in conventional war for prompt, effective control. The increased requirements for dispersal of highly mobile forces, the greater depth and frontage of the battlefield, the use of multiple routes and greater emphasis on frequent and quick movements will magnify the need for rapid, precisely timed and reliable traffic control.





THE AIRBORNE DIVISION

LEAN TOUGH READY

By CAPTAIN EDWARD G. LUCE

Instructor in Tactics, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.

IN June, 1940, the U. S. Army took its first active step in organizing an airborne unit. Starting with the famous provisional parachute test platoon, the Army during World War II proceeded to organize, train, and employ a total of five complete airborne divisions and a number of separate parachute regiments and battalions.

Originally, these airborne divisions were organized very lightly in both personnel and equipment. The division table of organization authorized a total strength of approximately 8000 men. The theory of employing these forces was to commit them on specialized missions behind the enemy lines, quickly link-up with them, withdraw and prepare for another operation of the same nature. However, this theory failed to develop during World War II as the airborne forces invariably were called on to stay in place and take part in the sustained operations which followed the initial assault. This necessitated "beefing-up" the division so it had the same capability as the standard infantry division.

Postwar reorganization of the airborne division reflected the wartime requirement for the capability of sustained ground action. Therefore, the airborne division after World War II was almost the same as the standard infantry division,



The light-weight carrier is easily transportable, can carry almost anything, and is simple to maintain.

except that it had the additional capability of airborne operations with its assault elements. The division tables of organization authorized a total strength of approximately 17,100 men.

By 1955 Department of the Army had recognized the need for specialized airborne forces which were matched with the available Air Force medium troop carrier aircraft. From this was developed ROTAD (Reorganization of the Airborne Division), a completely new organization.

This division depicts a partial return to the original World War II concept of the smaller, highly mobile, specialized force. The ROTAD organization culminated in the activation in September 1956, and the subsequent training and testing of the 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Ky. The lessons learned as a result of troop tests have been incorporated into the 101st and the 82nd Airborne Divisions. These are the divisions about which this article is written.

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE AIRBORNE DIVISION

THERE is a considerable difference between the airborne in comparison with armored and infantry divisions. The major subordinate elements of the division are the command and control battalion, the signal battalion, the five airborne battle groups, the division artillery, the engineer battalion and the support group.

Two of these units, the command and control battalion and the support group, are newcomers found only in the airborne division. The other units are not new but are different in many ways from their counterparts in the infantry division.

The command and control battalion has four organic companies. Headquarters and headquarters company contains the personnel which comprise three headquarters — division headquarters, the command and control battalion headquarters and the company headquarters. Division headquarters consists of the division command element and the general staff sections. Battalion headquarters does not really have operational control over the companies, but serves as a housekeeping organization and provides the administrative support for the four companies. Headquarters company includes the military police detachment (about which a separate article appears in this issue of the *Journal*), the security platoon and band, a radiological center and other supporting sections.

The administration company is primarily concerned with providing personnel administrative services to the division, including replacement support, when augmented with a replacement detachment. The company consists of those divisional special staff sections which normally remain with the division rear echelon. During airborne assault operations, unit personnel sections of the subordinate elements of the division which are participating in the assault will join the administration company, forming the division administration center under the supervision of the division adjutant general.

The aviation company is a very complex organization which operates under the general staff supervision of the division G-3. It has 52 aircraft—both fixed and rotary wing. These aircraft consist of ten L-19s which primarily support the division artillery by locating targets and adjusting fire.

THE cavalry troop operates under general staff supervision of division G-2. Using its organic personnel, ground vehicles (machine gun mounted jeeps), aircraft, photographic equipment and radar from the aviation company, it performs reconnaissance and surveillance over wide fronts and extended distances beyond the battle group security forces, particularly screening major avenues of approach to the division airhead to provide the earliest warning possible. In addition to a pathfinder capability, the cavalry troop is capable of limited reconnoitering of targets for nuclear weapons employment and damage assessment of nuclear strikes.

The signal battalion provides signal communications for the division. It is organized into a headquarters and headquarters detachment, a command operations company and a forward communications company. The command operations company handles communications facilities for the division command post and the support group headquarters while the forward communication company operates five area communication centers, one in support of each of the five battle groups. This area system of communication is so flexible that it can operate even when one of its major installations is destroyed.

The next major subordinate element of the airborne division consists of the five battle groups which are the basic maneuver elements of the division and capable of operating



The Honest John rocket launcher and rocket may replace some existing airborne artillery and give it greater firepower.

independently or as part of the division. This group is trained and equipped to make assault landings by parachute or assault aircraft. It may be reinforced with such combat and service support units as a battery of 105mm howitzers, a platoon of engineers, an area communications center platoon, a combat support section from the aviation company, a support platoon from the emergency repair company of support group for maintenance, an evacuation section from the medical company, necessary military police and a forward air controller (USAF).

The battle group can also control directly all of its five rifle companies or can form subordinate task forces of two or more companies as the situation and mission may require. The rifle companies, reinforced, are capable of semi-independent action.

Headquarters and headquarters company of the battle group provides command, staff planning, administration, reconnaissance, communications, supply, transportation, terminal guidance for aircraft, medical service and assault gun and antitank support for the battle group. Of particular interest is the assault gun platoon which contains six M-56 Scorpions.

THE airborne division artillery is rather light compared to its infantry and armored division counterparts, but it nevertheless packs a potent punch. Division artillery is organized into a headquarters and headquarters battery, a missile (Honest John) battery, and five separate 105mm howitzer batteries. There are no battalion headquarters in division artillery.

Headquarters and headquarters battery provides facilities for the control of division artillery and attached units to include division artillery headquarters (a colonel commands division artillery), and components of intelligence, observation, survey, meterological, and communication systems.

Each 105mm howitzer battery has five 105mm howitzers. The battery may provide either general artillery support for the division or reinforce the fires of the mortar batteries of battle groups. In the assault a howitzer battery may be initially attached to a battle group. However, central control of all division artillery units is regained at the earliest practicable time after the establishment of the airhead. After assault objectives have been seized, artillery units may displace to previously selected positions well forward near the airhead line to more effectively support the reconnaissance and security forces of the battle groups.



A 105mm howitzer is shown being fired during a maneuver.



Above is pictured the 90mm self-propelled gun which gives firepower without being too heavy for transport.

All personnel and equipment of the division artillery except the missile battery can be transported tactically by medium transport aircraft or medium assault transport aircraft. All personnel and equipment can be transported strategically by heavy transport aircraft.

To overcome the lack of organic nuclear support during the initial phase of an airborne operation, a new air-transportable Honest John lightweight rocket delivery system is being field tested. It is anticipated that this new system will replace the Honest John referred to above. The new system will provide an organic nuclear delivery means which may be delivered into the airhead or objective area during the assault phase by either parachute or air-landing. Additionally, it can be moved within the airhead by helicopter.

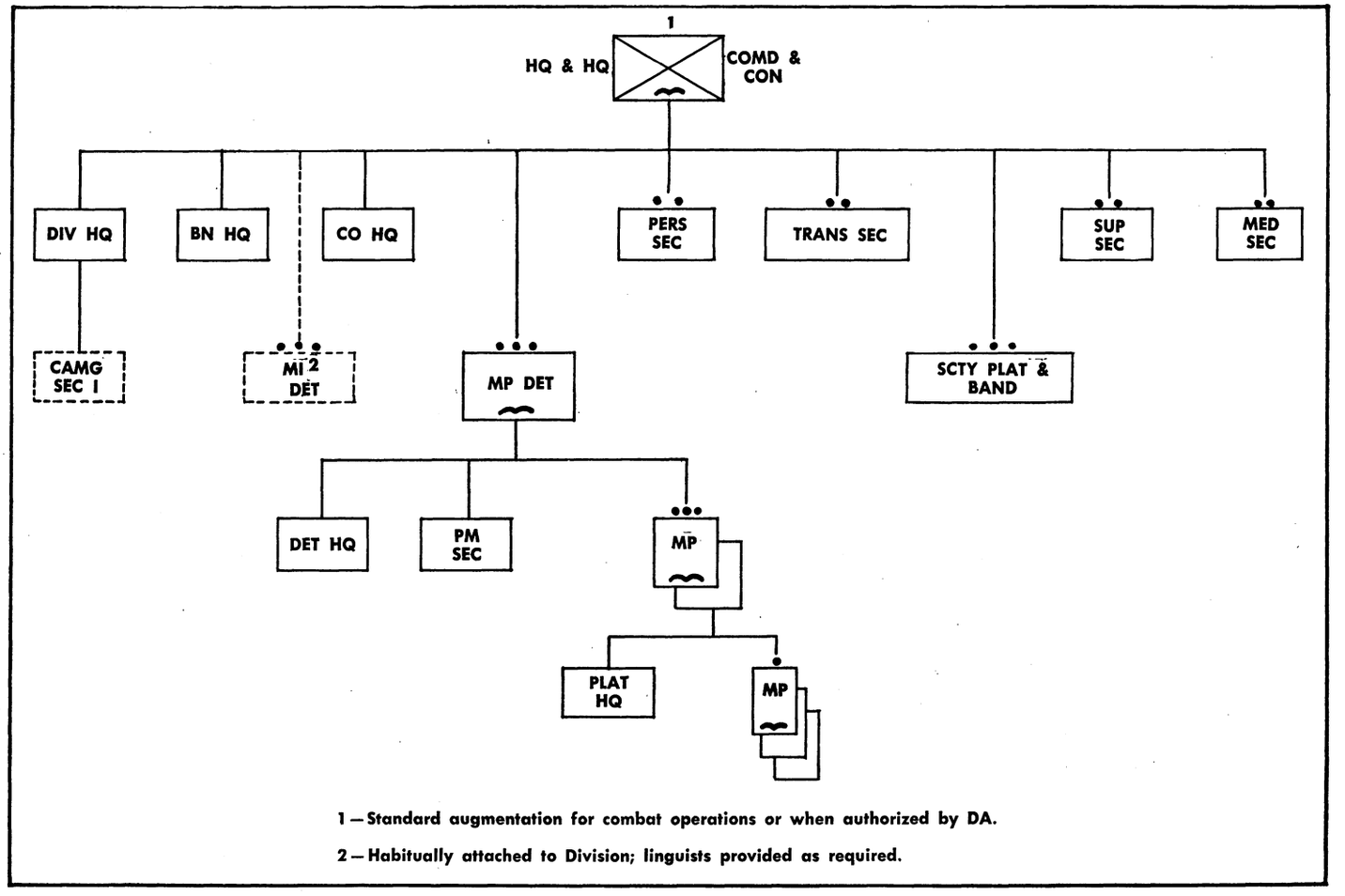
THE next major subordinate element of the division is the engineer battalion which is organized into a headquarters and headquarters company and two engineer companies of four platoons each.

The mission of the battalion is to increase the combat effectiveness of the division by providing combat support and general engineer work, particularly constructing airlanding facilities capable of accommodating assault aircraft, army helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.

The battalion is also capable of preparing and executing demolitions, including the employment of prepositioned nuclear weapons. New lightweight engineer equipment has been provided the battalion in order that it might be parachuted into the airhead during assault operations.

The last major subordinate element of the division is the support group. It is a completely new concept of division logistical support found only in the airborne division. Its organization is based on functional lines rather than technical service lines. In other words, maintenance is maintenance, whether it be maintenance of a radio or maintenance of a 105mm howitzer. There is one officer in the division responsible for maintenance, regardless of the item to be maintained or the technical service to which it belongs. He is the commander of the maintenance battalion.

IN addition to the maintenance battalion, the support group contains a headquarters detachment, a medical detachment,



1 — Standard augmentation for combat operations or when authorized by DA.

2 — Habitually attached to Division; linguists provided as required.

a supply and transport company and a parachute supply company. Elements of the maintenance battalion and the medical company will normally be attached to each of the battle groups in the assault.

The supply and transport company supports the division by providing all classes of supply regardless of the technical service, excepting repair parts and secondary items, medical supplies, maps, water and quartermaster air-type equipment and aircraft parts and supplies. In addition, it provides and operates transportation for the division, consisting of thirty 2½-ton trucks and ten ¾-ton trucks from its transportation platoon.

The medical company is responsible for evacuating casualties from unit medical installations and operating division medical facilities of a short-term nature. The company also coordinates aeromedical evacuation which, in a parachute assault, may be initially delayed until air-landing facilities are provided. The company also handles division medical supplies.

An important feature of the support group is the DLOC (Division Logistical Operations Center) which is, in effect, a logistical staff composed of a maintenance expert from the maintenance battalion, the division supply officer from the supply and transport company, the surgeon, a parachute supply officer, and the deputy commander of the support group who supervises this staff. The DLOC will enter the airhead on D-Day and keep abreast of the logistical situation, coordinate emergency logistical problems and maintain contact with the departure area for necessary resupply problems not anticipated or provided for in the original planning for the operation.

CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

NOW that we have had a brief look at each of the major subordinate elements of the division, it is appropriate to consider the division's capabilities and limitations.

First, the limitations. Strong enemy armored attacks remain a major threat to the airborne division. It has no tanks although it is provided with a potent, though unarmored antitank weapon, the M56 Scorpion. Recent developments in antitank weapons together with proper use of terrain is expected to greatly reduce this limitation of the division.

Adverse weather conditions can impair airborne parachute assault missions. Enroute to the objective area, bad weather can cause troop carrier aircraft to get lost or wander off course. Over the objective area, bad weather can restrict visibility which is needed to locate multiple drop and landing zones; high winds can cause excessive casualties and damage equipment in parachute operations. On the other hand, there are circumstances where bad weather can enhance airborne operations, particularly when it has an adverse effect on the enemy just prior to the assault.

We have mentioned that the division has no tanks. It also has light engineer equipment and is light in maintenance units. It has no 155mm or 8-inch howitzers or armored carriers. It has about 25% of the 2½-ton trucks authorized the infantry division. In comparison with the infantry division, it has one more platoon of riflemen in each of its rifle companies than in the infantry division rifle company and two more Honest John rocket launchers in its division artillery.

The airborne division's lack of nuclear firepower, relative shortage of transportation and service support, and lack of

armor, limit its capability for sustained combat over prolonged periods of time when compared with the infantry and armored divisions. However, it must be remembered that the division was deliberately designed in this manner in order to be airlifted in medium troop carriers to perform airborne assault operations.

Considering the airborne division's capabilities, the division has air mobility. It can cross major terrain barriers, and conduct decisive military operations. It is equally familiar with air-landed and parachute operations. With the added capability of conducting delivery by parachute, more rapid delivery can be made of assault forces in the objective area than by air-landing especially where terrain is unacceptable for air-landing operations.

CONCLUSION

THE airborne division is not equipped to fight as the infantry and armored division, but if given the heavy equipment needed for sustained operations such as tanks, more artillery, and greater maintenance and logistical support, it is capable of conducting the infantry division type mission.

Airborne operations are categorized as "short duration operations" or "long duration operations." Short operations are those which the division or elements are capable of conducting without reinforcement, whereas long operations are those which necessitate providing non-divisional reinforcement. Since the airborne division, unless substantially reenforced, usually engages in short operations and participates in long operations only as a part of a larger force, only missions appropriate to the short operations should be considered as typical of the division.

An airborne force may attack in one of two ways. It may be employed in its entirety in one general area, or reenforced battle groups or task forces may be employed in widely separated areas on missions independent of, or only partially dependent upon the remainder of the division.

The 101st Airborne Division recently developed what is known as the "Eagle-Web" tactical formation—a new concept in employment of the division. This concept uses the technique of employing reenforced battle groups in a circle pattern. They are widely separated and maintain contact between the various battle groups by the use of extensive, aggressive patrolling — thereby closing the web and destroying or capturing objectives within and on the fringe of the overall circle.

AN article on the airborne division would be incomplete without some reference to the "Ready Alert Force" of the 101st Airborne Division which shows how the speed and mobility of an airborne division "clicks."

When the call goes out, the sequence of events fall into place — just like they have been practiced so many times by the paratroopers of the Strategic Army Corps. An example of the rapidity with which this alert force can be dispatched anywhere in the world is cited below:

At 1355 hours, May 13, 1958, the 101st Airborne Division was ordered to prepare a force to move to Puerto Rico to protect Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon who were on a goodwill mission to Venezuela. The division immediately went into a three phase alert, referred to as Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie.

During *Alpha*, passes and leaves were cancelled, and all personnel were recalled to their units. Equipment was checked, and shortages were replaced.

Personal affairs were taken care of during *Bravo*. Equipment was packed for overseas movement, and all combat gear was assembled.

The paratroopers moved to their departure airfield and loaded into pre-designated aircraft during the *Charlie* phase which ended with the take-off.

At 1645 hours, May 13, 1958, not quite THREE HOURS after the alert, the force had departed its home station and was winging its way south to Puerto Rico. END

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance given by Captain Robert W. Hooker, Assistant Division Provost Marshal, 101st Airborne Division, in providing facts and photographs for use in this article.



Two light-weight carriers are shown moving to the rear to pick up more material during a recent maneuver.



The 90mm anti-tank, self-propelled gun is pictured moving into position.

SUPPORT ON THE AIRHEAD

MP DETACHMENT, AIRBORNE DIVISION

By CAPTAIN ROBERT W. HOOKER

Assistant Provost Marshal, 101st Airborne Division

THE military police detachment of an airborne division is a compact unit of six officers and 86 enlisted men. A minimum of this number is authorized for overhead functions. Like the division of which it is a part, the unit is lean, flexible, mobile and decisive in action.

The mission of the military police detachment, a part of headquarters company, command and control battalion, is like any other military police detachment, "providing MP service, including the enforcement of military law, traffic control, and the handling of prisoners of war" to the division. This terse description of the mission hardly begins to describe the myriad of tasks and functions assigned to the detachment.

The "beef" of the unit is in two identically organized platoons, each with three twelve man squads. The unit is administered by a detachment headquarters, consisting of two officers and seven enlisted men and is under the operational control of the division provost marshal.

Every officer and enlisted man in the detachment is a qualified parachutist. Except for two clerk typists, every man is a military policeman. This unit, divested of all but the minimum of administrative functions, is completely dependent on headquarters company for support including supply, administration and messing.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

THE provost marshal's section has one ¼-ton vehicle equipped with an AN/VRQ-3 radio. This authorization is normally supplemented by one ¾-ton truck from detachment headquarters, also radio-equipped. These two radio-equipped vehicles enable the provost marshal to keep in constant control of the airhead.

Three ¾-ton trucks supply transportation to the detachment headquarters. Normal distribution of these trucks is one to the provost marshal section, one to the prisoner of war collecting point and one to detachment headquarters. All are equipped with AN/VRC-10 radio.

The military police platoons are adequately equipped with transportation, having a total of seven ¼-ton trucks to each platoon and all equipped with AN/VRC-10 radio. They are distributed as follows: one to each platoon headquarters and two to each squad. The detachment has a total of eighteen radio equipped vehicles. Prior to the arrival of air dropped or air landed vehicles, the detachment is authorized eight radio sets, AN/PRC-6, hand-talkies.

EMPLOYMENT

THE special feature of the airborne division, namely the method of entry into combat, poses several limiting features which affect military police operations in the same way tactical operations are affected.

All equipment needed in the airhead must be either parachuted or air landed. Supplies and equipment immediately needed must be parachuted. Planning for an airborne operation, including military police support, must be detailed with full consideration given to the priority of mission accomplishment.

Typically, the division will enter combat by parachuting assault elements onto one or more centrally located drop zones. These assault elements will expand from the drop zones and

develop the airhead. Reserve and support echelons are phased into the operation in carefully ordered sequence to insure the full and timely consolidation of the airhead.

Another method of employment developed and tested by the 101st Airborne Division is the "eagle-web" concept which involves the simultaneous deployment of the assault echelon onto widely separated drop zones with eventual link-up between battle groups deployed to form a solid airhead. This latter method will minimize the effect of possible enemy nuclear counter-measures.

Military police support of the airborne division in the assault follows well-ordered lines and can be tailored to meet the requirements of the tactical situation.

AN operation order has been issued. H-hour is 0600. At this precise moment, assault elements drop onto carefully reconnoitered drop zones near the objectives. These assault elements from one or more of five battle groups will secure their drop zones and move steadily outward toward mission accomplishment.

Shortly after the elements have landed, the first military policemen are in the airhead providing personal security for the commanding general.

At H+1 hour the advance command group will arrive on one of the drop zones. With this element will be two military police officers and twelve enlisted men. The provost marshal or his assistant will drop with the element, as well as one additional military police officer from the detachment.

The function of this element is to provide minimum control from the drop zone to the command post area for vehicles and personnel. Minimum transportation is included in this portion of the assault. On arrival in the command post area these same military policemen will establish a dismount point and provide security for the G-3 and G-2 sections.

At about H+4 the main body of the command post organization will arrive and by then the entire military police detachment will have been committed. Now there is sufficient strength to man key intersections with traffic control posts. By H+6, for planning purposes, the military police detachment will be fully operational and committed on every aspect of its assigned mission.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

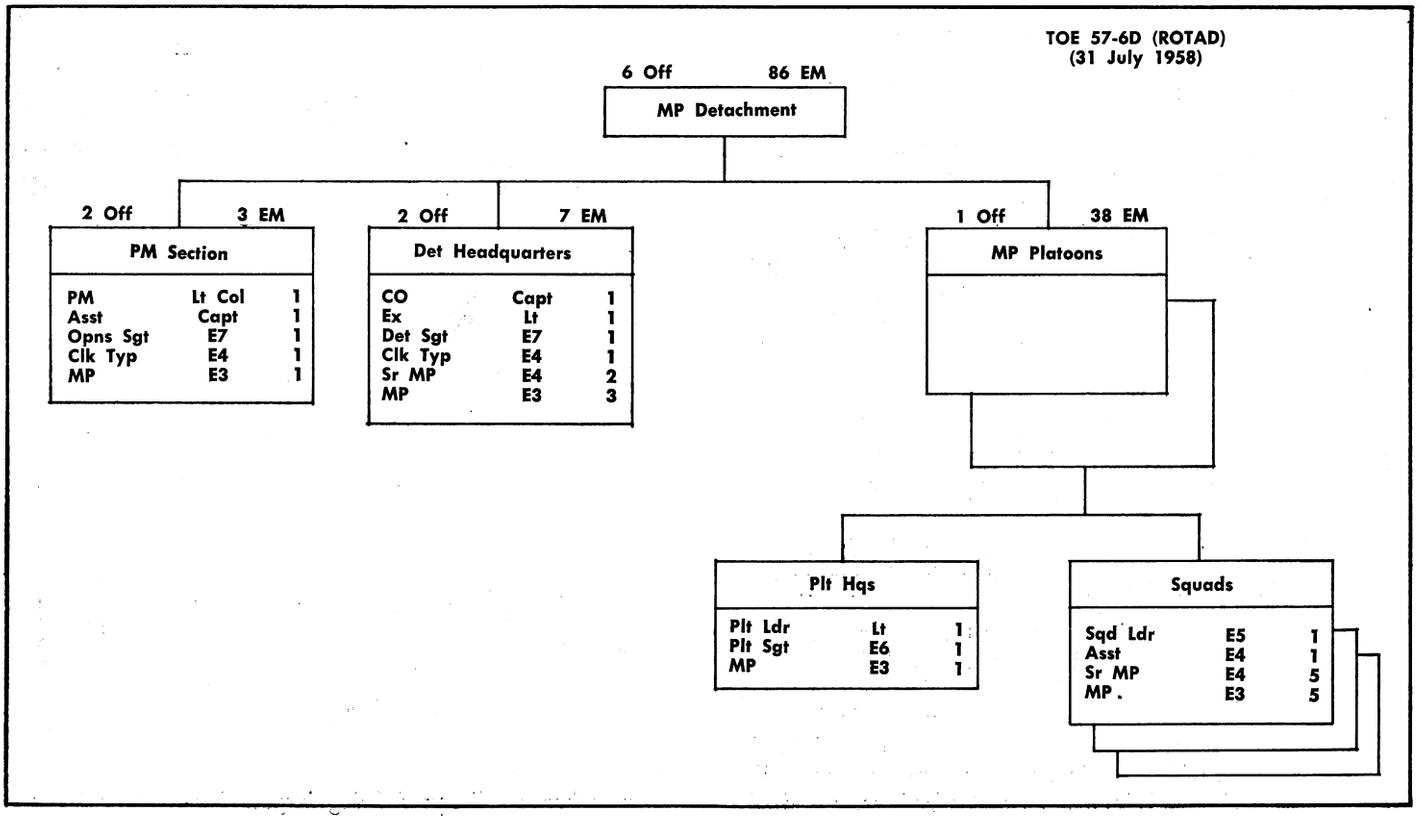
INITIALLY, traffic control will be the principal concern of the military police detachment. In this respect it is well to point out that traffic control posts in the airhead must be comprised by at least four heavily armed military policemen. Guerrilla activity and infiltration will be commonplace, particularly in the "eagle-web" concept. Traffic control posts are vulnerable to this form of enemy action since they are not normally incorporated in the perimeter of combat units for security.

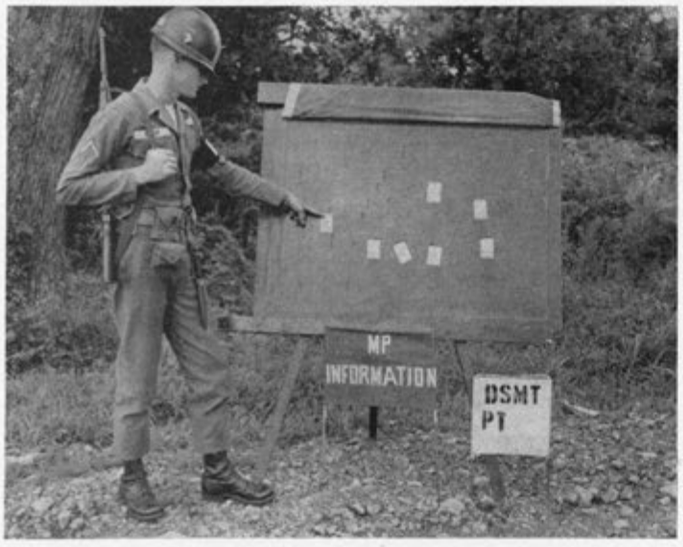
It is especially important that traffic control posts be completely mobile and in constant radio contact with the provost marshal. Their location must be constantly evaluated in the light of the changing tactical situation. Maximum use must be made of their intelligence gathering potential. During sustained operations every consideration should be given to the rotation of men performing this duty.

In the highly fluid condition existing in the airhead, traffic control posts must be especially well informed on the location of major units and logistical installations. The best method for the dissemination of such information is through personal contact between leaders and men, thus preventing the compromise of unit locations by radio transmission.

PRISONERS, REFUGEES AND STRAGGLERS

PRISONERS of war control and processing will not be a major problem. Tactical action will be fierce and the attainment of objectives will be paramount. However, a collecting point will be established by H+6 and manned by two or three squads of military policemen under the supervision





Dismount point, division command post.

of one officer. Evacuation of prisoners from the airhead will not occur until air landing facilities have been constructed. Priority will be given to the evacuation of our wounded personnel.

Refugee control may be an important problem, particularly if the operation is in a friendly country, and our government is sensitive regarding the handling of refugees. Indeed, without immediate and tactful control of the displaced civilian population, they may disrupt the tactical mission more than deliberate enemy counter-measures. It is very likely that reserve tactical units will be employed to supplement military police control of refugees.

Straggler control will not be a major problem during the attack phase on the airhead. However, traffic control posts will collect stragglers found, refugees and prisoners of war, holding them temporarily until they can be evacuated to a battle group or the division collecting point for processing.

OTHER COMMITMENTS

AT the command post military police will secure the G-2 and G-3 sections, man the dismount point, provide traffic control immediately around the command post and furnish security to the commanding general.

In addition, military police may be required to provide control at the division heliport. Commanders and key staff personnel will use helicopters frequently during the operation. Hence, the military police must provide contact and control between the helicopter park and the dismount area at the division command post.

CONCLUSION

BASICALLY there are two methods of employing the military police of an airborne division during tactical operations.

With *decentralized control*, the strength of the detachment is distributed by attaching a squad to each of four or five battle groups during the assault phase of the operation. When the airhead is consolidated these squads are returned to *centralized control* of the division provost marshal.

This manner of employment is uneconomical and does not result in effective use of manpower or support to the division. One squad of military policemen with all or several battle groups does not provide sufficient men to cope with any military police function efficiently. *Decentralized control* dissipates detachment strength without providing adequate support anywhere in the airhead.

In *centralized control*, the military policemen remain under the control of the provost marshal and the detachment retains complete integrity from its arrival onto the airhead until mission accomplishment.

When task forces are formed which require sustained independent operation away from the division, the attachment of military policemen is made to fit the mission, and is justified because the force is operating many miles away from division control. Attachment in a situation such as this frequently consists of a platoon, the assistant provost marshal and the operations sergeant of the provost marshal section.

IN either method of employment the airborne division military police detachment is almost too lean and spare. Field operations have proved some minor defects in the organization of this basically sound organization.

However, there are some generally agreed additions to the table of organization which would improve military police operations and support to the division:

a. The addition of two criminal investigators would help in accomplishing the mission. The detachment has none at present. This addition is desirable because of probable commitment of the airborne division to "brush-fire" or "limited-war." The immediate investigation of crimes involving division personnel and foreign nationals is important in order to prevent incidents which might be advantageous to the enemy for propaganda purposes.

b. The addition of three specialists to detachment headquarters would assist in the performance of basic supervision, maintenance, and repair tasks of the unit and should include a motor specialist, a communications specialist and a general supply clerk.

c. The addition of two twelve-man squads, one for each platoon, is needed to provide greater flexibility of operation without materially affecting the airlift requirement of the detachment.

d. Each platoon headquarters needs an assistant platoon sergeant for supervision and control, especially if another squad is added which would increase the number of men to 48.

These basic changes, together with several important grade and equipment adjustments, will greatly assist the provost marshal in providing the military police support required by the airborne division. END



An airborne MP squad being inspected prior to a jump.

THE NEW CIRCUIT RIDER

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL JESSE M. CHARLTON, JAGC

Legal Section, Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga.

THE traveling judge, with his law books in his saddlebags, making his rounds to try cases in different localities is a part of American judicial tradition. This tradition has been drawn on in the establishment of the new Army Field Judiciary Division.

In January, 1958, a testing program of a new law officer program was begun in Europe and the Sixth U.S. Army area. Certain senior officers were selected by the Judge Advocate General to be the only officers eligible to sit as law officers in trials by general courts-martial in those areas. These officers would travel from post to post or unit to unit within their respective judicial circuits to try cases as they arose. They would not be responsible to commanders who convened the courts, and their efficiency reports would be prepared only by their seniors in the Field Judiciary Division. The sole duties of these circuit riders would be the trial of cases.

BY way of comparison, prior to this time a large group of officers had been certified by Department of the Army General Orders as eligible to sit as law officers. A post or unit staff judge advocate, having one or more of these certified officers, could have him appointed by the commander to sit as law officer on a particular case. The efficiency reports of these law officers were prepared by their supervisors in the post or unit. These law officers were also assigned other primary duties in the staff judge advocate's officer and "doubled in brass" as law officers. Allegations that the law officers' decisions were subject to improper influence by the Staff Judge Advocate were made, and in some cases were substantiated. The use of law officers for other duties made it difficult, and in some cases impossible, for them to keep abreast of the latest decisions and trends in military justice.

After receiving field reports on the test and comments from major commanders, the Secretary of the Army, on October 25, 1958, authorized the use of the new concept throughout the Army. The Field Judiciary Division was activated as a Class II organization in the Office of the Judge Advocate General and under his supervision. The world was divided into judicial areas, and these were subdivided into judicial circuits. One or more judge advocate general officers in the Field Judiciary Divisions were given the responsibility of providing exclusive law officer services for a judicial circuit. These officers would be stationed at a post within their circuits, but would be under the command of the Judge Advocate General. The sole duty of law officers in the circuits would be sitting as law officer in the trial of general courts-martial.

AS an example, the Third U.S. Army Judicial District will have three circuits. A law officer will be stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., one at Fort Gordon, Ga., and one at Fort McPherson, Ga., each to try cases within his circuit. The law officer at Fort Gordon will also try cases arising at Fort Jackson, S. C., and Fort Stewart, Ga. These three posts will be his circuit.

The senior law officer at Fort Bragg will coordinate and supervise the law officer in his district who will be subject to his sole control in their legal duties. In turn, he will be subject to the sole control of the Field Judiciary Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, in the conduct of his legal duties. Fort Gordon will furnish office facilities and other facilities to its law officer common to officers stationed at the post, but will have no control over his legal duties. Fort Gordon, Fort Jackson and Fort Stewart will inform him when there are cases to try, and he will arrange to try them expeditiously, coordinating the date of the trial with the Staff Judge Advocate of the post concerned. Trial and defense counsel, court reporters and court members are furnished by the post in which the case arose. If the case load is unduly heavy in this circuit, other circuits can assist in providing the necessary law officers to avoid undue delay in trying cases. A law officer has already been assigned to Fort Gordon.

IT is expected that the Field Judiciary system will result in the selection of a smaller group of more highly qualified officers for judicial duties, the elimination of any basis for suspicion of improper influence by local commanders and their Staff Judge Advocates, and increased opportunity for the selected law officers to keep abreast of new rulings and developments in military justice. The end result will be an improved administration of general courts-martial and a consequent improvement in discipline and morale of the commands. It is not only important that our system of military justice be fair and equitable, but it is equally important that the soldiers subject to it believe that it is fair and equitable. The new officer program is evidence that our military lawyers are aware of both objectives in our administration of military justice and are active in their efforts for improvement. END



7th Division MPs guide a tank during Exercise SNOW DRAGON.

7th DIVISION MPs IN KOREA

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLARENCE R. MELTESEN

Provost Marshal, 7th Infantry Division

EXPERIENCE in support of training exercises indicates that traffic control is the most important military police job in the division. All support problems of the military police detachment generate from the necessity of the division maintaining maximum ground mobility at all times.

The 7th Military Police Company (Provisional) is basically a division military police detachment capable of performing limited, general police services and supporting tactical operations of the division. The authorized strength of the company is 103 enlisted men, five officers and one warrant officer with a current augmentation of four criminal investigators from the 19th Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment. The division augmentation to the basic T/O provides essential company overhead and a small number of additional military police non-commissioned officers, thus enabling the unit to better perform both garrison operations and combat service support operations. The organization of the company consists of a headquarters platoon and two traffic platoons. Military police detachments operate at Camp Beavers and Camp Kaiser while the division is in garrison, and are component parts of the traffic platoons.

The unit is authorized forty patrol vehicles, 28 VRC/10 radios and sufficient weapons for self protection. Current allowances are adequate providing maintenance problems are solved. The T/A vehicle allowances are most important as they determine the ability to support changing tactical situations.

The basic deployment of the company is in accordance

with a post-type military police operation controlled by the division provost marshal. Detachments at Camp Beavers and Camp Kaiser provide minimum police services to division units located at these camps. The remainder of the company is based at Camp Casey-Hovey. The daily operational commitments of the company include two military police stations, five motor patrols, two traffic control posts and area criminal investigation service.

During field training exercises it is essential to give maximum support to elements in the field while maintaining minimum police services at the various camps. Experience shows that fifty percent of the company is required to support the average command post exercise; naturally, more military police are needed for field exercises. Post services must be cut to the bone to assure adequate support.

THE division training exercises which required military police support were MOBEX — June, January and May; FTX—January; CPX—August, October and December; and COMEX—December and April.

In addition, during both operations KEYSTONE (air transported) and SEA TURTLE (amphibious), an officer and a small detachment of military police were used to service a battle group on an independent mission, primarily to determine if such operations require organic military police service. In my opinion, such task forces require, as a minimum, enough military police to establish liaison and coordination with local area provost marshals and military police units. This arrangement relieves the battle group staff of technical details and assures provision of adequate police in the exercise area.

COMBAT ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION for combat is based on the principles that the provost marshal continues operational control, and that the company continues administrative support during operations. Training experience indicates that current company organization is effective. I believe that operational control of the military police detachment of a division should be decentralized, using mission-type orders and standard operating procedures. The provost marshal's office should plan and direct operations. Desk sergeants and attached band personnel handle prisoners of war. The first traffic platoon is deployed in the forward area to support tactical maneuvers and handle stragglers. The second traffic platoon is deployed from division main to division rear to support logistical movement and provide essential command security. Either platoon is expected to be ready to escort personnel or materiel within their area of operation.

The 7th Infantry Division is a corps reserve. The division has trained in areas from the Chorwon Valley to the Kimpo Peninsula and as far south as Inchon and Suwon to develop the procedures and teamwork required to perform its assigned missions. I expect every officer and platoon sergeant to be completely familiar with the training area; road junctions, urban areas, defiles and bridges are of the utmost interest.

OFFENSIVE TECHNIQUES

A BASIC offensive operation is movement to contact. Support is planned for movements of brigade or larger forces moving from assembly areas. In this situation, speed is essential to forward assembly areas; support operations are designed to rigidly enforce road priorities and guarantee no interference from refugees or movements of other units. At the same time, consideration is given to emergency rerouting, particularly of the follow and support elements. Two procedures are used: the first is based upon command direction using command radio channels with the military police deploying to support the change in routes; the second procedure is generated by the military police due to bridges being out, guerrilla interference or other contingency. Control of refugees under such conditions would, in essence, simply consist of forcing them to clear the roads.

Another offensive operation is the passage of lines. Within the passing through area, there is a basic need for early joining of established traffic control posts. This is particularly important when there is a language barrier. At the same time, prisoner of war facilities of the front line division should be used jointly until such time as the attack has progressed to where a separate division facility is required. Such a joint prisoner of war operation would still require, as a minimum, a small liaison detachment from the passing unit.

The third type of offensive operation which requires considerable study before adequate support can be given is the exploitation starting with either a passage of lines or the commitment of the division. Task forces tailored for such exploitation require traffic control to facilitate their movement from assembly or holding areas. There is also the probability that personnel carriers or motorized elements must be joined with minimum delay and escorted to a line of departure. Such an operation was conducted in field training exercise SNOW DRAGON based on the assumption that a battle group had been knocked out of action. Within three hours another battle group was motorized, moved fifteen miles under military police escort, detrucked and was committed to seize the division objective. In this case, well over an hour of tactical time was saved by effective military police support; the time was used by the new battle group to seize a critical objective.

DEFENSIVE TECHNIQUES

SUPPORT of defensive operations is based on division counterattacks to restore the battle position. Within such a context, the problem is to determine when, where and how counterattack forces will move, whether artillery will deploy to support such attacks, when resupply movements of Class III and V items will become critical, and how many prisoners may be captured as a result of the operation.

Once the attack is initiated, it is vital to man defiles so that follow and support troops can continue to move forward



MPs of the 7th Division direct a truck convoy through a Korean town.

while rearward movement of relieved troops and empty supply vehicles is expedited.

There are several features of delaying actions which create a need for military police support. Movements normally start as foot movements and later join with wheel or tracked vehicles. Since movement is from front to rear, batons are more effective than flashlights on traffic control posts. Rigid enforcement of road priorities and light discipline in the vicinity of assembly areas is essential. Close coordination with G-3 and various S-3's is required to keep abreast of the phased withdrawals. The timing for pulling back military police support has to be played "by ear." Early evacuation of prisoners of war is another feature of these operations which always requires extensive coordination to obtain sufficient escort personnel and transportation.

WEATHER AND MP OPERATIONS

WEATHER frequently is a major consideration in tactical situations. The limitations because of rain, snow and cold weather must be taken into account. Extensive rain limits ground mobility. The first inch of rain seems to have little effect, but two or three inches in 24 to 48 hours generally softens any stretch of road lacking stone fill. Conversely, a short duration rain with heavy fall on partially frozen ground in late winter quickly destroys the shoulders of roads, particularly at culverts and bridge abutments, and creates serious traffic hazards. Movement of 2½-ton trucks and tracked vehicles over rain softened roads quickly destroys the road surface and increases the number of accidents when vehicles slip into ditches. With chains on all wheels, combat vehicles can continue to operate. However, extensive engineer maintenance is required, and joint ordnance and military police patrol teams seem to be an essential feature in keeping priority traffic moving.

The effect of rain on stream levels is a serious consideration. An inch of rain generally raises local streams about six inches. Fords quickly become unusable and dry stream crossings require fording. Delineation of the crossing site at a ford is essential since water seems to scour the bed above the riffles selected as a ford site. A vehicle off course frequently bogs down and creates a major evacuation problem. Crossing traffic is halted. With close cooperation between engineer and military police, division fording operations have crossed sixty to one hundred vehicles per hour. Light vehicles should cross before the river rises appreciably. Early evacuation of command posts or assembly areas is desirable whenever there is a possibility of flooding streams. Fording streams create additional hazards since breaks may ice and lock unless immediately dried by a free run.

EXPERIENCE with snow has been limited this year. A problem encountered after a light snowfall was whether or not to use chains. In the interest of safety, convoy movements were made with chains during MOBEX in January. On some routes chains were useful; on many they were unnecessary. However, they were essential when off principle roads and shaded bivouac areas.

The most severe weather factor affecting military police operation was zero temperature and wind chill. Experience led to shortening static tours to one hour with a plus ten degree temperature and a ten to fifteen knot wind. To provide a warming facility, ¼-ton trucks with heaters were deployed on traffic control points, and general purpose tents were issued to each platoon.

CONCLUSIONS

ORGANIZATION for traffic control is flexible so that vital functions, such as straggler control, enforcement, and investigation activities, are also performed. But primarily the entire resources of the unit are trained and husbanded to give effective support to movements of the division. Experience also indicates that if the military police are to be able to support changes in the division mission, they must not be committed to non-essential tasks which can be handled during slack periods. In practice, this means holding military police in reserve for maximum tactical support.

Escort of the commanding general and important persons, classified materiel, task forces and critical supply movements is a factor which works in opposition to normal operations. These movements may be required when every man and vehicle has been committed. The withholding of escort teams on a "be prepared mission" is a solution which requires further study as more experience on escort requirements is gained.

Traffic control and escort requirements raise the problem of continuous reconnaissance and familiarity with multiple routes. Military police supervisors and senior patrolmen must know their assigned and adjacent areas. There is also a continuing requirement for motor patrols to report on current road conditions, bridges and fords, and to be on the lookout for movements of guerrillas, infiltrators, and refugees.

ESTABLISHMENT of requirements for support of tactical operations can be obtained by visits to various staff sections. The development of an operations center facilitates the exchange of information. Staff actions, such as promoting the scheduled movement of convoys, recommending routes and traffic control measures, and anticipating the effect of road and stream obstacles, are subject to coordination.

Direct coordination with battle groups and division artillery has paid off in gaining compliance with overall traffic regulation and circulation plans. In the tactical maneuver described earlier, an artillery battalion march column was side-tracked, and other artillery was held in assembly areas while the priority battle group was escorted through a three mile defile. Such cooperation is possible, and one motor patrol was able to keep the defile clear for two hours until the escorted march units had passed. The fire support coordination center is a valuable contact point for determining when and where artillery elements will displace. This information, balanced against known tactical and logistical movements, provides an adequate means for isolating the problem of where traffic may conflict.

Cooperation and coordination with adjacent units, allied units, Korean National Police and Civil Affairs units is most difficult to establish and maintain. There is little opportunity for coordination during movement phases due to the lack of wire communications. The language barrier creates a problem which requires serious consideration and extensive liaison procedures.

Planning, coordination and teamwork by division, corps and army military police results in successful support of tactical operations. Our doctrine includes the techniques and procedures required to do the job. The translation of a support requirement into an effective military police operation that facilitates tactical maneuver can be done and is an essential feature of modern military operations. END

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE



Pvt Kahan Singh, of India, peers through his binoculars from his observation post along the Demarcation Line.

The World's Most Important Police Force

By Sp5 JOHN J. MUNZEL

THE United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was created as the police force of the world to uphold regulations and agreements made in the United Nations. The Charter of the UN provides for an emergency force to be supplied and used by the member nations whenever needed.

This provision was thought necessary by the founding nations as a result of the bitter lesson learned from the League of Nations. When imperial Japan attacked Manchuria in 1931, the League was helpless beyond asking the Japanese to halt their aggression. This was a test case for the League; when it failed to prove itself a strong force, other nations began aggressions feeling sure they would have no positive interference from the helpless League. The Spanish Civil War broke out, and the League was unable to stop it; it could not halt Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia; and it could not stop Hitler's aggressions in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The League had collapsed, and World War II began.

TWO TYPES OF EMERGENCY FORCES

THERE are two distinct types of emergency forces presently available to the UN. The difference between the two is that in one the nations control their own armies in the name of the UN, and in the other, the nations contribute their forces to the UN for a specific job.

Korea was an example of the first type of emergency force. When the North Korean People's Republic attack the Republic of Korea in June of 1950, President Truman and leaders of other nations saw that the power of the UN was being tested, and the UN might fail just as the League had done little over a decade before. The North Korean aggression would be complete and successful by the time the UN decided on specific forces to be sent to Korea. Therefore, they immediately sent armies from their own nations in the name of the UN. This quick action served both to halt the North Korean aggression, and gave the General Assembly and the Security Council time to act.

In this case, each country bore the expenses of its forces in Korea and the supplies needed by these forces. The men and supplies were too great a financial burden for the UN which depends upon levied contributions from the member nations.

Each nation also maintained control of its forces within the framework of the United Nations Command. The commanding general of all the armies was appointed by the United States at the request of the UN and he had direct command over the movements of all units. However, if a nation

wished to pull its troops out of Korea, it could do so without the consent of the commanding general. Also, some countries sent only specific units, such as the Indian medical units; the United States generally made up any differences because it was most able to do so at the time. Here the various nations fought under the *name* of the UN.

THE emergency force now in the Gaza area came into being as a result of the Suez crisis. When President Nassar of Egypt suddenly took control of the Suez Canal, soldiers of Great Britain, France and Israel invaded to regain control of the canal by force.

The UN immediately moved to obtain a cessation of hostilities, halt movements of troops and supplies into Egypt and re-open the canal as soon as possible. A neutral force was needed to accomplish these aims so that both sides could withdraw without fear of giving land to the enemy without a fight.

The first elements of this neutral force arrived and were followed by advance units three days later. These units were immediately stationed in the no-man's-land between the Anglo-French and Egyptian troops in the Suez Canal area. The emergency force then followed the progressive withdrawals of the Israeli troops through the Sinai Peninsula towards the Armistice Demarcation Line which lies between the Gaza Strip and Israel. Thus the UN successfully prevented what had threatened to be a major "small scale" war.

OPERATION OF UNEF

THE UN decided that no troops would be used in the emergency force from nations who had any interests in the area. Forces from any such nation would only cause distrust among the countries involved in the dispute. Permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States) were also excluded from the force as these nations have world-wide interests.

A TOTAL of 24 nations offered troops to make up the Force, and three other governments offered assistance in other forms, such as transportation and supplies. Most of these offers consisted of infantry units. At peak strength, the Force consisted of about six thousand officers and men from Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Experience with UNEF, however, soon demonstrated the necessity of limiting the number



Egyptian and Canadian MPs are being briefed at Abu Suweir Airport, Egypt.



Official emblem of the United Nations.

of participating nations due to the difficulties of coordinating and controlling a number of relatively small units having different arms and equipment, requiring varying diets and speaking different languages.

The wide area to be covered by UNEF called for highly mobile reconnaissance. This need was met by Yugoslavia which provided a complete reconnaissance battalion, and Canada later provided a fully equipped light armored squadron.

Supporting units were obtained and assigned with the same urgency as those engaged in patrolling. The Indian troops were given the responsibility for the supply depot and the service institute; Canada and India both provided units for transport, provost marshal and signal duties; Norway and Canada covered the medical needs; and the Canadian con-



Above, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, UN Secretary-General, visits (right foreground) inspects the Guard of Honor. (At left) is Lt second row) is Lt Gen E.L.M. B



The baret badge worn by the men of UNEF in Egypt.

tingent was also responsible for the ordnance depot, the workshop, the base post office, engineering, the dental unit, movement control and air support.

THE chain of command in UNEF is basically parallel to that familiar to American soldiers. The command chain from private to commander-in-chief is the same as in any army. However, the commander holds his position through appointment by the General Assembly, and he operates under the instructions and guidance of the Secretary-General. This is necessary as the job of UNEF also crosses into the political field as well as the purely military. The Secretary-General must report periodically to the General-Assembly about the actions of UNEF.

The commander has a headquarters staff comprised of three sections; personnel, operations and logistics. A special staff is also at the commander's disposal for advice in specialized fields.



visits the Brazilian Battalion of UNEF. Mr. Hammarskjold is Lt Col J. C. Ruy, Commander of the battalion and (center L.M. Burns, UNEF Commander.

PRESENT DUTIES OF UNEF

THE Mid-East is, at present, a touchy spot with war threatening to erupt almost any time. Egypt (now the United Arab Republic) and Israel are in a state of war, and UNEF soldiers stationed on the Gaza Strip are responsible for keeping Israeli and Egyptian forces apart as much as possible.

To accomplish this mission, there are 76 UNEF observation posts on the Gaza side of the Demarcation Line. These posts are usually within sight of each other, and direct radio contact is maintained along the line. During the night foot patrols operate between fixed positions as infiltrators from both sides often attempt to cross.

Reconnaissance troops in scout cars and jeeps patrol the uninhabited areas. Patrols are carried at all times, and several observation posts and a number of platoons are encamped on strategic hills and at important railroad junctions. Continuous radio contact is maintained between patrols, battalion headquarters and with UNEF reconnaissance planes overhead.

As the United Nations Emergency Force entered its third year of operations, incidents along the Demarcation Line continued despite the close surveillance of UNEF troops. However, the number of incidents has decreased steadily and is now at a relatively low level. Lieutenant General E.L.M. Burns of Canada, Commander of UNEF, said recently, "Generally the reason nothing happens is because the sentry is there."

UNEF is a *preventive* army, and it must act accordingly. Men engaged in the operation may never take the initiative in the use of armed force, but are entitled to respond to an attack with force. UNEF exists only to prevent war, and is on the territory of any nation because that nation has given its sanction to UNEF.

UNEF, however, has the job of keeping infiltrators from both sides out of the disputed territory. When an infiltrator is spotted, he is apprehended much the same way a criminal is apprehended by a military policeman; force is used only as a last resort. It is a touchy job in a touchy spot, but it is, at present, the most effective means of insuring peace in the Mid-East. END



Camels are used by the Swedish contingent to transport supplies. The caravan leader is shown passing the UN flag at the UNEF Swedish camp near Rafah.

Pictures courtesy of UN



A 504th MP Bn jeep is shown being pulled from the muck which plagued the battalion during its test.

MUCK AND RAINS COMPLICATE 504TH MP BATTALION TEST

By MASTER SERGEANT JAMES M. MASSEY

Operations Sergeant, 504th Military Police Battalion

HEAVY rains, adverse road conditions, chiggers, ticks poison ivy and poison oak were ever-present harassers during the 504th Military Police Battalion's recent Army Training Test at Fort Bragg, N. C. The fatiguing 48-hour problem demanded stamina and ingenuity from men situated in marshy terrain and hampered by wet, clinging clothes due to the frequent torrential rains. There were foxholes to be dug, vehicles to be winched from the muck, problems to be solved and always a perimeter to be defended.

The purpose of the training test was to determine the operational readiness of the battalion for the fulfillment of its mission in supporting a field army, to determine the effectiveness of the training program and to assess the physical condition of battalion personnel.

THE test itself was divided into ten major activities, commencing with the daylight motor march and terminating with a night attack on a guerrilla stronghold before dawn two days later. The battalion received both considerable praise and some criticism. There were no major deficiencies, but there were some areas which the umpires felt should be emphasized in the battalion's future training.

In the field of chemical, biological and radiological warfare, individuals reacted quickly to warning systems. Battalion monitoring teams, although properly organized and equipped, were found to be in need of more training in the use of radiac equipment. The need for digging deeper foxholes and for providing an overhead cover was also stressed. Although traffic control points were "alert, courteous and presented a good appearance," it was noted that some men were familiar with trivialities but not sure of pertinent information. The night movement was complicated by a communications failure between headquarters and Company C, causing the company to miss the unit's scheduled move and



Two communications men of the 504th string wire (left). (Right) is pictured the communications truck from which battalion messages were sent.

delaying the arrival of Company C at the new area.

Battalion communications received high praise for their outstanding performance during the test period. Companies were spread as much as 25 miles apart, electrical storms were frequent, terrain was hilly, and battalion command posts were not well located for radio communications. Despite all these communications hazards, the 504th maintained contact with its companies throughout the entire exercise, with the one exception already cited. Captain Robert H. Jackson, communications umpire, stated that the battalion's communications system was "one of the best (he had) observed in a tactical unit in (his) eighteen years service." Lieutenant Colonel James C. Shoultz, Jr., Office of the Provost Marshal General, stated that communications was outstanding, and in several instances "superhuman."

ONE of the highlights of the test situations was a riot control problem in which men of the battalion had to walk through a wall of flames to face rioters. As the riot control formation approached the rioters, gasoline which had been spread on the road was lighted. The formation did not break, and the men marched through the flames in good order. According to the umpires, "The composure, mental attitude and demeanor of the troops were commendable in spite of the harassing actions of the rioters."

In another problem, guerrilla forces of company size held a strategic hill near the 504th area. A portion of the battalion moved out, surrounded the hill, and took command of the position.

The men of the testing team were impressed by the superior physical condition of the troops, their aggressive spirit and high morale. There was "sincerity, enthusiasm, and willing obedience" evident throughout the test.

A spokesman for the 77th Special Forces which supplied the aggressor force found the battalion extremely alert when efforts were made to probe the perimeter, and also found captured individuals well versed in the Code of Conduct. A hope was expressed that if funds were available, the 77th might meet the 504th on its home territory for a problem of longer duration.

IN general, each man knew what was expected of him and performed his duties despite rain, discomfort and fatigue. Lieutenant Colonel Winston E. Wallace, Commanding Officer of the 504th, had high praise for the men of the battalion. "Without the wholehearted cooperation of every member of the battalion, we would never have been able to achieve our superior rating. Officers, non-commissioned officers, specialists and privates not only did what was expected of them, but went far beyond normal duty requirements. It will be some time before the persistent recollections of the Army training test begin to fade in the minds of the men responsible for the outstanding performance of the battalion during the year's test."

END



Pictured (left) is a check point. (Right) two men of the 504th move out while under a CBR attack.

VISUAL AIDS FOR THE MP

A Current Listing from The U.S. Army Military Police Board

Frequently, those who are most concerned with the training of military policemen are not aware of the visual aids that are available to assist them in their training programs. Even less is known of the projects that are in production or that are contemplated for production. To fill you in on what is already available and what is to come, here is a comprehensive listing of films, films and graphic training aids in production, and planned for production in the near future. Keep the list handy as a ready reference.

MILITARY POLICE CORPS FILMS

Nr.		*Release Date*	*IFR Date*
TF 19-1482	Absence Without Leave and Desertion	1948	1957
TF 19-1485	Wearing of the Uniform	1948	1949
TF 19-1552	Military Police on Trains	1949	1958
TF 19-1563	Collection and Preservation of Evidence	1949	1954
TF 19-1579	Traffic Patrols and Escorts	1949	1949
TF 19-1608	Rehabilitation of Military Prisoners	1949	1958
TF 19-1610	Prevention of Pilferage: Part I—On Depots and Warehouses	1952	1957
TF 19-1634	Personal Encounter (Judo): Parts I through X	1951	1957
TF 19-1661	Prevention of Pilferage: Part II—On Ships and Wharves	1951	1958
TF 19-1701	Support in Emergencies—Riot Control	1951	1957
TF 19-1740	Guarding Against Sabotage	1952	1953
TF 19-1748	The Airborne Military Policeman	1952	1957
TF 19-1794	Military Police Headquarters	1952	1958
TF 19-1795	Military Police Services	1952	1957
TF 19-1796	Military Police Approach—Individuals	1952	1957
TF 19-1797	Military Police Approach—Vehicles	1953	1958
TF 19-1799	Booking of Military Offenders	1952	1958
TF 19-1800	Military Police Duties at Traffic Accidents	1953	1957
TF 19-1806	Military Police Support in Amphibious Operations	1953	1954
TF 19-1807	Straggler Control	1953	1957
TF 19-1809	Geneva Conventions—Handling Prisoners of War	1953	1958
TF 19-1847	Industrial Plant Protection	1953	1958
TF 19-2111	Military Police Town Patrol: Part I—Foot Patrols	1956	1956
TF 19-2112	Military Police Town Patrol: Part II—Motor Patrols	1955	1955
TF 19-2137	Point Control of Traffic	1955	1958
TF 19-2271	The Traffic Accident Spot Map	1956	1956
TF 19-2272	The Collision Diagram	1956	1956
TF 19-2273	The Search	1959	1959
TF 19-2275	Setting Up Mirror Boxes for Motor Vehicle Spot Speed Studies	1956	1956
TF 19-2287	Apprehension and Search of Persons	1956	1956
TF 19-2442	Suspects and Witnesses: Part I—Basic Interviews	1957	1957
TF 19-2443	Suspects and Witnesses: Part II—Complainants and Hostile Witnesses	1957	1957
TF 19-2444	Suspects and Witnesses: Part III—Interrogating Suspects	1957	1957
TF 19-2540	Investigation of Narcotic Offenses	1957	1958
TF 19-2751	Military Prisoners: Part I—Duties of Guards Within a Confinement Facility	1959	1959
TF 19-2752	Military Prisoners: Part II—Duties of Guards Outside a Confinement Facility	1959	1959
TF 19-2753	Military Prisoners: Part III—Movement of Military Prisoners	1959	1959
TF 19-2772	Civilian Guard Services	1959	1959
MF 19-7546	Your Army in Disaster Relief	1949	1957
MF 19-8027	Security Control—You Never Can Tell	1952	1957
MF 19-8415	Provost in a Divisional Move	1954	1955
MF 19-8509	The Traffic Officer in Court	1955	1957
MF 19-8510	Hit and Run Investigation	1955	1957
MF 19-8511	Detecting and Recording Skidmarks	1955	1957
MF 19-8699	Prisoners of War	1956	1957
MF 19-8796	The Darmstadt Case	1957	1957
MF 19-8843	It's Your Decision	1958	1958
GF 19-30	Riot Control Formations: Part I—Squad Formations	1956	1957
GF 19-31	Riot Control Formations: Part II—Platoon and Company Formations	1957	1957
GF 19-32	Riot Control Formations: Part III—Vehicle and Foot Troops	1957	1958
FB 19-152	Combat Firing with Hand Guns	1944	1955
FB 19-167	Traffic Control in the Normandy Invasion	1945	1957
FB 19-193	Evacuation of Civilians	1945	1954
FB 19-202	Traffic Control in the CBI	1945	1953
FB 19-212	The Baseball Grenade (CN Riot Grenade, M25)	1945	1958
FB 19-239	Oriental Prisoners of War	1951	1951
FB 19-246	Hasty Sign Making	1952	1954
FB 19-256	MP Highway Patrol in Germany	1953	1953
FB 19-287	The Military Police Story	1954	1954
FS 19-2	Police Riot Club	1943	1945
FS 19-9	Fingerprint and Fingerprint Examination	1953	1953
FS 19-10	Fingerprint Lifting	1954	1954
FS 19-21	Submachine Gun Firing	1955	1955
SFS 19-11	Glass Fractures	1955	1956
SFC 19-12	Casts and Molds	1955	1956
SFS 19-13	Mechanical Aids to Security: Part I—Perimeter Barriers, Personnel Identification and Control	1955	1956
SFS 19-16	Mechanical Aids to Security: Part II—Protective Lighting, Communications and Alarm Systems	1955	1956
SFS 19-14	Packaging of Evidence for Transmittal to Criminal Investigation Laboratories	1956	1956

MILITARY POLICE CORPS FILMS IN PROGRESS AS OF 9 JULY 1959

	Nr.	*Title*
sr	TF 19-	Processing of Evidence: Part I—Protecting, Searching, and Collecting
sr	TF 19-	Processing of Evidence: Part II—Handling, Evaluating, and Identifying
s	TF 19-	Military Prisoners: Part IV—Stockade Admission Procedures
s	TF 19-	Military Prisoners: Part V—Correctional Treatment Program
s	GF 19-	Observation and Description of Persons, Places, Objects, and Events

(NOTE: s indicates script is being written.
sr indicates script has been written and the Military Police Board has reviewed script.)

MILITARY POLICE CORPS GRAPHIC TRAINING AIDS IN PROGRESS

Nr.	*Title*	
GTA 19-	Point Control of Traffic	At AGO Printing Office
GTA 19-	Personal Encounters—Basic Come-Alongs, Throws, and Defenses	At AGO Printing Office
GTA 19-	Manual of Arms—Shotgun	Being Developed at MP Board

"IN MY OPINION . . ."

(PERSONAL VIEWS OF ASSOCIATION MEMBERS)

The *"In My Opinion . . ."* section of the *Journal* was instituted to give Military Police Association members a chance to express their opinions on any subject regarding the military police mission, organization, duty, or training, etc.

Remember, there are 35,000 readers of the *Journal.* Share with them your views on the role of the military police in the atomic age. Write your opinions in about 500 words and send them to the Editor, *Military Police Journal,* Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia.

THE .45 IS THE BEST

FOR ten years I have been closely associated with the U.S. Army .45 caliber pistol; five years as a military policeman in the field, two years in the weapons pool of the Provost Marshal General's Center where I was able to judge the weapon's mechanical aspects and studiness, and the last three years instructing weapons, including the .45, in Training Company A, Provost Marshal General's School.

From these experiences I believe I am able to judge the .45 from all standpoints. I've heard many conflicting statements concerning the weapon.

The biggest gripe seems to stem from persons who have never learned to fire the weapon effectively. Consequently they swear that you can't hit the broad side of a barn with it. I have heard officers and NCOs remark that it would be better to throw the weapon than try to hit anyone by firing it.

Other complaints, such as the difficulty in drawing it from the holster and getting it into operation, seem to concern the holster rather than the weapon. Captain Prehle's article on this subject in the July issue (*Give It Back to the Cavalry*) and his recommendations for a new holster is the best solution I've seen.

MANY times I have heard and read that the .45 should be replaced with the military and police .38 caliber revolver. Although the .38 is undoubtedly a good weapon, it is no more accurate than the .45. It also lacks the striking power, and as Captain Prehle pointed out in his article, the cost of changing would be much too high, not to mention the cost of training all personnel in mechanical training which would necessitate money for new training aids, films and so forth. In addition, the .38 lacks the sturdiness and mechanical simplicity of the .45.

All the controversies seems to boil down to one point—Is the weapon accurate or inaccurate? My answer is that when the correct principles of marksmanship are taught, learned and put to use, the .45 is as accurate as any hand weapon in the world.

The biggest problem we encounter in teaching the correct methods of firing is the mental attitude of the students, whether they are career or trainee. I have met men who have used the .45 from two to twenty years, and they still have a difficult time qualifying. Perhaps they were taught improperly and have adopted the attitude that the weapon is inaccurate; so why should they even try to master it? Here at the Provost Marshal General's School I have seen many changing their tune when, by putting the correct methods to use, they qualified as high expert, without the use of the popular .45 caliber pencil.

THE problem with trainees has been twofold; many have either heard from their older brothers and friends who have been in service that the weapon is inaccurate, or they are afraid of the tremendous striking power. They believe that the weapon must have a great recoil because of the striking power.

We continually stress the weapon's accuracy and that any individual can master it with a little effort. The results, I believe, speak for themselves. Several years ago, if a unit qualified fifty or sixty percent of the men, they were more than satisfied with the results. Using our last cycle for comparison, we qualified 91%, firing 193 men. Of these, 41 qualified as expert, 64 as sharpshooter, 72 as marksman, and only sixteen failed to qualify. Of these I would say that at least ten more could have qualified had we had more time to work with them. These figures are the rule, not the exception.

TO sum up, I believe that the .45 is the best side arm a military policeman could carry. If I were to recommend any changes, they would be to second Captain Prehle's suggestions for a new holster. I would also recommend that the course fired by military policemen be changed to eliminate the L-type target. We should adopt a course like that of the F.B.I. which uses man-size targets and different firing positions. This would better qualify the military policeman to use his weapon in the line of duty.

Sergeant Eugene D. Finneran
Training Company A, PMGS
Fort Gordon, Ga.

ESPRIT AND PRIDE FOR THE CORPS

ESPRIT and loyalty, being abstractions, tend to attach themselves to more tangible items. Crests, flags and patches are all venerated in varying degrees according to the morale of a particular unit. An effective unit makes the man want a tangible symbol to which he can point and boast of his unit. In turn, a good symbol goes a long way in making a soldier aware of his unit as a distinctive and individual entity. The Air Force wears its wings and distinctive blue; the airborne attaches itself to a symbolic parachute and bloused boots; and there are arguments for distinctive headgear for the various services, just as scarves of service colors are items of morale and esprit. The military policeman has several items of equipment that are most distinctive.

The Sam Browne could be utilized as a morale and esprit factor for the Military Police Corps in two ways. First, a man upon becoming a military policeman could be issued a set of leather as personal property to stay with him throughout his military police career. The ceremonies of awarding a new set of leather to a trainee upon completion of the military police course could be most effective in giving him the right pschological start.

SECONDLY, the belt was once a part of the uniform and still could be for the service using it. It had no place with the Eisenhower Jacket, but with the present green blouse, it is neat and trim. The military policeman could boast of his service, even when not on duty, by wearing the duty belt minus the shoulder strap.

A disgraced military policeman or trainee would lose the privilege of wearing the belt. Every military policeman feels at least a slight sense of pride when he gets into "harness," so why not give it to him to prize even more?

1st Lt Robert L. Owens
Training Company D, PMGS
Fort Gordon, Ga.

MPA ROUND UP

FT BENNING MP ROBBED— CAPTURES ASSAILANT



Shown above is Pvt Gilbert Dailey (right), as he receives a Letter of Commendation from Capt John W. Larsen, CO of the 2nd Div MP Det, Fort Benning, Ga.

Ft Benning, Ga.—While off-duty and proceeding to a post theater at Fort Benning, Ga., Private Gilbert Dailey of the Military Police Detachment, 2nd Infantry Division, was attacked by three unknown persons. Although he was thrown to the ground, beaten, and robbed, Private Dailey chased the attackers, apprehended one and drove off the other two. Private Dailey's alertness and quick action led toward the apprehension of the other two assailants a few hours later.

In recognition of his outstanding performance, Private Dailey was presented a Letter of Commendation by Captain John W. Larsen, Commanding Officer of the 2nd Infantry Division Military Police Detachment. The commendation was presented to Private Dailey at a formation held by the Military Police Detachment.

546TH MP CO INSTALLS NEW EQUIPMENT ON VEHICLES

Ft Sill, Okla.—The sedans of the 546th Military Police Company of Fort Sill, Okla., have recently been re-equipped with special flashing red and blue warning lights and siren-speaker units on the fender which function both as siren and public address system.

The new warning lights were installed because of the large number of foreign personnel at Fort Sill who are unaccustomed to red as a signal of warning. It was felt that alternating red and blue warning lights would eliminate the resulting confusion.

The siren-speaker unit can be used as a radio receiver and has a working radius of 25 miles. Radio transmissions can be heard by the military policeman on duty even when he is outside the vehicle. One of the most important functions of the system is its use as a public address system to control crowds and direct traffic over a powerful speaker unit.

The purchase of the special equipment was allowed by a special authorization granted from post headquarters, and the money was from the alloted funds for quarterly expenditure. Such funds were available because of an economy plan in effect for the improvement of military police equipment and facilities at Fort Sill.

DACHAU EM PRESENT CO "CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT"



Shown above is Sgt Joseph H. Deloney (left), stockade provost sergeant, as he presented Capt Vernon D. Johnson (center), confinement officer, SACom Stockade, a "Certificate of Appreciation." Maj Donald Riley, Munich Post PM, looks on.

Dachau, Germany — The enlisted men on the staff of the Southern Area Command Stockade, Dachau, Germany, recently expressed their regard for their departing confinement officer, Captain Vernon D. Johnson, with a "Certificate of Appreciation."

The hand-made parchment scroll was signed by the 57 men of the administrative section. The inscription read, "We, the men of the SACom Stockade, Dachau, wish to express our appreciation for the opportunity of serving under such an outstanding officer and gentleman. Your courage and leadership has set the ultimate goal which we shall strive to attain."

"OH HELL, I'VE HAD IT."



Above is pictured CWO Andrew J. Blum and his newly acquired Mercedes 180 which was recently involved in an unusual apprehension in Kaiserslautern, Germany.

Kaiserslautern, Germany — Chief Warrant Officer Andrew J. Blum, formerly of the 480th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation), recently bought a new 180 black Mercedes. This is the same model car used by most German cab companies in Kaiserslautern, Germany.

While off duty one afternoon, Mr. Blum and Chief Warrant Officer Bernard Stalcup, also of the 480th, were driving in Kaiserslautern when they saw an American soldier being chased on foot by a military policeman. They circled the street and came up behind the running soldier. Just as Mr. Stalcup was about to grab the fleeing soldier, he jerked open the door and forced his way into the front seat.

The soldier, thinking he had jumped into a German cab, shouted, "Schnell! Kanner Kasern. Schnell!" The two criminal investigators told him that they were military police officers and that he was under apprehension. The soldier slumped back in his seat and moaned, "Oh hell, I've had it." When he had been brought to the military police station, he remarked, "That is the last time I will ever get into a taxi cab."

QUEEN ELIZABETH HONORED BY THE 294TH MP CO IN CHICAGO



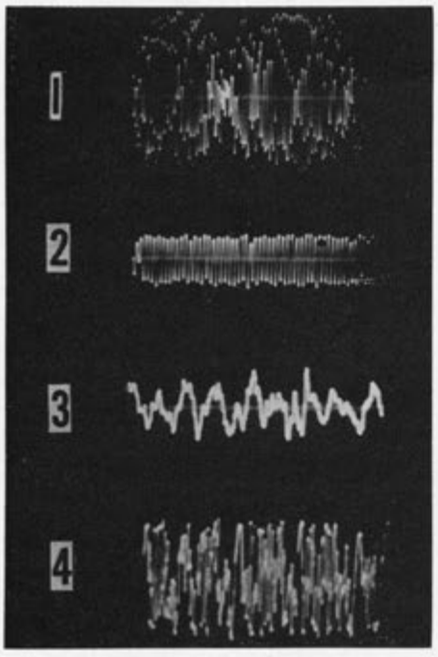
Chicago MPs salute the Queen of England and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Chicago, Ill. — Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, were recently honored on their official visit to Chicago, Ill. Captain John P. Meyers was Commander of Troops for the Armed Forces at the arrival and departure ceremonies for the royal couple. The 294th Military Police Company furnished the troops that represented the U.S. Army in the Joint Services Honor Guard, the Joint Color Guard, and the Commonwealth Color Guard.

It was the first time in history that a reigning British monarch had set foot in Chicago, and as was reported in all the newspapers throughout the world, the city gave the Queen the most tumultuous reception ever seen outside the United Kingdom.

Their Chicago visit was a conclusion of their cruise on the royal yacht Brittania through the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, and President Eisenhower had officially opened the seaway a few days earlier.

ULTRA-SENSITIVE RADAR ADOPTED BY THE ARMY



Shown above are target images received by the new radar, recently adapted by the Army. Target images are:

1) a train
2) an automobile
3) a walking man
4) a walking woman

The Army now has a radar set which can report on movement ten miles away, and through audio means can distinguish between a crawling man and a moving vehicle at 10,000 yards. The set is so sensitive that it can differentiate between a man and woman a mile away. While this indicates its ultra-sensitivity, the basic purpose of the radar is to detect ground movement in combat areas at great distances, in heavy weather and in darkness.

The new radar is a high powered, long range, combat surveillance set, extremely accurate at distances up to 10,000 yards for personal and 20,000 yards for vehicles. It is part of an overall program of the U.S. Army Combat Surveillance Agency. The sounds heard through the set's loudspeaker reveal the nature of the target. The steady whinning of a moving vehicle is noticeably different from the sound produced by a moving man.

BICYCLE SAFETY SCHOOL HELD AT FT BENNING

Ft Benning, Ga.—Approximately 250 children from schools at Fort Benning, Ga., participated in the annual Bicycle Safety School sponsored by the U.S. Army Infantry Center, Provost Marshal's Section, Fort Benning, Ga. The two children judged the best drivers were Jean Cooper, thirteen, and Larry Brumley, ten, who were awarded new bicycles for their skills.

Project officer for the event was Second Lieutenant William Brett, and assisting him was Specialist Fourth Class Edward Smith. Captain Walter Bieda, operations officer, Provost Marshal's Section, spoke to the children on bicycle safety, and the men of the Fort Benning Traffic Platoon and Third Platoon, Military Police Company, Infantry Center, assisted in supervising the children.

VALLEY FORGE MP WINS SOLDIER OF THE YEAR

Phoenixville, Pa.—Specialist Fourth Class Thomas J. Mokrzycki, Military Police Detachment, Valley Forge Army Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa., was recently honored as Soldier of the Year.

Specialist Mokrzycki was chosen from other Soldiers of the Month by a board of officers for his appearance, knowledge, attitude and performance of duty. He was presented the award by Colonel Paul V. Kiehl, acting Hospital Commander.

520TH MP CO CITED

Louveyrennes, France—Captain Stanley J. Lobodinski was recently presented a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant in recognition of his outstanding service as company commander of the 520th Military Police Company (Service), SHAPE. The award was made by Colonel William A. Dodds, Headquarters Commandant, SHAPE.

FT GORDON MSP HONORED FOR SUGGESTION AWARD

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Master Specialist Alexander H. Von Plinsky, Provost Marshal General Center, recently received the top post-level prize for his suggestion on a revised system of keeping cost performance records. It is estimated that approximately $23,000 will be saved annually. Lieutenant Colonel Richard I. Newcomb, Executive Officer of the Provost Marshal General Center, presented the award.

LT HUDSON LAUDED



Alameda, Cal.—Col Jack L. Williams (left), CO, Alameda Admin Center, Alameda, Cal., is shown presenting a Certificate of Achievement to Lt Archie B. Hudson (center). Maj Paul Reed, PM, looks on.

504TH MP BN SGT MAJ PROMOTED TO E-9

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Master Sergeant St. Clair Little, Sergeant Major of the 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Gordon, Ga., was recently promoted to the grade of E-9. The presentation was made at Center Headquarters by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General of the Provost Marshal General Center. Master Sergeant Little is the first non-commissioned officer in the battalion to receive the Army's highest enlisted rank.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEET AT FT RUCKER



Shown above are six law enforcement officers representing three counties in the Fort Rucker, Ala., area, prior to their helicopter tour of the Post. (Left to right) are Col William Watkins, Fort Rucker PM; Chief Gerald Newton of Newton; Chief Grady Kilpatrick of Geneva; Sheriff D. T. Braxton of Geneva County; Chief Herbert Deal, Jr., and Sheriff A. D. Davis, Jr., both of Dothan. The officers were at Fort Rucker to discuss mutual problems.

Ft Rucker, Ala.—Brigadier General Ernest F. Esterbrook, Post Commander of Fort Rucker, Ala., called a regular meeting of local law enforcement officers with Colonel William Watkins, Post Provost Marshal. During the meeting Colonel Watkins itemized the number of arrests involving military personnel and pinpointed the arrests by town. It was noted that most of these were traffic violations.

The meeting was climaxed by an aerial tour of the post by helicopter. Chief Warrant Officers George R. Collinge and Richard A. Sparks were the pilots in charge.

CAPT RUSSELL IS CITED



Paris, France—Shown above is Col William A. Dodds (left), Hq Commandant, SHAPE, presenting Capt Donald N. Russell of the PMO, SHAPE, a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant. The presentation was made in the presence of French, British, and U.S. MPs for outstanding service rendered during his three years as operations officer for the PM at the international headquarters.

COL BLACKLEDGE CITED BY SETAF AND ITALY

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lieutenant Colonel Houston L. Blackledge, U.S. Army Military Police Board, Fort Gordon, Ga., recently received a Letter of Appreciation from the Government of Italy and a Certificate of Achievement from the Southern European Task Force (SETAF).

Colonel Blackledge was presented the parchment scrolls for his technical proficiency and ability in integrating units of the Italian Carabinieri and military police for operational efficiency. Colonel Shaffer F. Jarrell U.S. Army Military Police Board, presented the awards in behalf of Major General John P. Daly, Commanding General, SETAF.

793RD MP AWARDED SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Nurnberg, Germany — Specialist Fourth Class John J. Cherba, 793rd Military Police Battalion, was presented the Nurnberg Post Soldier of the Month award by Colonel Homer B. Chandler, Nurnberg Post Commander.

Specialist Cherba was selected by a board of officers for his military appearance, knowledge of military, U.S. and world affairs and his ability to express himself before the members of the board.

CAPT JOHANSEN CITED AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS



Schofield Barracks, Hawaii—Col William Campbell (right), U.S. Army Hawaii PM, is shown presenting a Certificate of Achievement to Capt Willard Johansen of the 25th Infantry Div PM Office. Capt Johansen was cited for meritorious service in the PM office for the past two years.

PMGC MSGT AWARDED SUPER-GRADE

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Master Sergeant R. E. Bowers, First Sergeant of Company A, Provost Marshal General's School, recently received a promotion to the grade of E-8. He was congratulated by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General of the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga. Sergeant Bowers was the initial first sergeant in the Provost Marshal General Center to win the honored super-grade.

TWO 502ND MPs PRAISED

Ft Hood, Tex.—Two members of the 502nd Military Police Company, Second Armored Division, were chosen as the division's Outstanding Soldiers. Sergeant First Class Louis A. Digrugilliers and Specialist Fourth Class George W. Bowman won the award based on knowledge of their jobs, weapons, current events, and the Army in general.

MSGT BORROR NEW E-8



Frankfurt, Germany — MSgt Raymond A. Borror (above), Hq and Hq Det, 709th MP Bn, Frankfurt, Germany, has recently been promoted to the grade of E-8.

MPA HONORS JAPANESE CIVILIANS



Shown above is the presentation ceremony by members of the MPA to the widows of two Japanese police officers and the father of another, which took place in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department. They are (left to right), Mr. Komakichi Sato; Mrs. Edako Motooka; Mrs. Ko Kono; and Mr. Ken Ogura, Superintendent of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department. In the back row (left to right), are 2nd Lt Hilary B. Doran, CO of Det 16, 421st Air Police Sqdn; Maj Harold Zimmerman, PM of Johnson Air Base; and Maj C. W. Roush (hidden), PM of the 6000th Spt Wing. (Shown at the right), are Lt Col Stephen Pawlosky (with back to camera), USMC PM, Atsugi Naval Air Station; Lt Col Edward R. Cooley, PM, U.S. Army Japan; and Lt Col Ray Abrams, PM, Fifth AF, and president of the Tokyo Chapter of the Military Police Association.

Tokyo, Japan — Lieutenant Colonel Ray Abrams, Provost Marshal of the Fifth Air Force and president of the Tokyo Chapter of the Military Police Association, recently presented four checks to the relatives of four Japanese police officers who were killed in the line of duty. The recipients were Mrs. Ko Kono; Mrs. Edako Motooka; Mr. Komakichi Sato; and Mrs. Sei Yamaghashi.

The money for the gifts was raised by the International Golf Day. This annual event is held in the spring, and sponsored by the Military Police Association. Last year the Association presented checks to three widows of Japanese policemen that were killed in the line of duty.

Also present at the ceremonies were officials from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, plus a gallery of newspaper and television cameramen.

FIRST ARMY MSGT CITED



Pictured above is Col Thomas F. Lancer (second from left), First U.S. Army PM, as he presents an Eighth U.S. Army Certificate of Achievement to MSgt (E-8), John E. Harvey (center).

Also shown in the photo are (left to right), Lt Col W. J. Powers, chief of the investigation div; Col Lancer; Lt Col R. W. Gram, chief of the reserve forces branch; MSgt Harvey; Lt Col C. E. Dykes, Deputy First Army PM; CWO N. A. Audet, administration officer, reserve branch; and Maj C. A. Hecq, chief of the apprehension branch.

Governors Island, N. Y.—Master Sergeant John E. Harvey was recently cited at First Army Headquarters for his work in Korea as operations sergeant in the Eighth U.S. Army Provost Marshal Section. He was presented a Certificate of Achievement by Colonel Thomas F. Lancer, First U.S. Army Provost Marshal. Sergeant Harvey is assigned to the First Army area where he is non-commissioned officer in charge of administration.

FT SILL MP SGT PRAISED



Ft Sill, Okla.—Col Isaac F. Bonifay (right), PM, Fort Sill, Okla., is shown presenting a Certificate of Achievement to Sgt Arthur J. Curry, 546th MP Co, Fort Sill. Sgt Curry was cited for establishing a close and workable liaison with the MPCI Program of the Republic of Korea Army while performing his duties as operations sergeant, CI Sec, PMO, U.S. Army Ascom Area Command. Sgt Curry is presently desk sergeant, 546th MP Co at Fort Sill.

BERLIN SPECIALIST SELECTED SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Berlin, Germany—Specialist Fourth Class Jerry Davis, 287th Military Police Company, was recently honored by Lieutenant Colonel Howard G. Salisbury, Provost Marshal and Commanding Officer of the Special Troops in Berlin, for being selected as the Special Troops Soldier of the Month. Specialist Davis was chosen for the award for exhibiting outstanding performance, appearance, and knowledge of current Army affairs.

FT LEE SPECIALIST IS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Ft Lee, Va.—Maj Gen Roy T. Evans (left), Deputy QM, Fort Lee, Va., is shown presenting the Soldier of the Month statuette to Sp4 Adolph Zetelski of the 515 MP Co, Fort Lee. Sp4 Zetelski is a native of Cernowitz, Romania, and has only been in this country since 1952. He has just recently received his citizenship papers.

GENERAL BOATNER VISITS ALASKA

Ft Richardson, Alaska — Major General Haydon L. Boatner, U.S. Army Provost Marshal General, recently toured the U.S. Army, Alaska (USARAL), installations.

General Boatner was briefed on military police operations in Alaska by Lieutenant Colonel Richard E. Wade, USARAL Provost Marshal, and then toured Fort Richardson.

General Boatner also visited Fort Greely, Fort Yukon, and Ladd Air Force Base. At these posts he was briefed on installation activities and their facilities.

ORLEANS MP MSGT PRAISED

Orleans, France—Master Sergeant Joseph M. Denton recently was awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Palm. The presentation was made for Sergeant Denton's outstanding service as military police operations sergeant with the Military Police Service Division, U.S. Army Garrison, Orleans, France.

DECATUR LAWMEN DISCUSS MUTUAL PROBLEMS



Shown above are members of the Decatur, Ill., law enforcement agencies who are (left to right), Carl J. Meacham, intelligence officer; Capt Carl J. Rabb, Decatur Sig Depot PM; Ray Berneking, of the F.B.I.; Otto Roewer, of the PMO; WO Franklin K. Anderson, Depot Deputy PM; Decatur Police Capt Otto Salefski; and Macon County Sheriff, Emory Thornell.

Decatur, Ill.—Representatives of local law enforcing agencies were guests at an informal luncheon in the Decatur Signal Depot's cafeteria in order to discuss mutual problems.

Captain Carl J. Rabb, the depot's Provost Marshal, arranged the meeting and introduced Warrant Officer Franklin K. Anderson to the group. Warrant Officer Anderson has recently been appointed as Deputy Provost Marshal to the depot.

MPC RESERVE UNITS COMPLETE SUMMER TRAINING

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Military Police Corps reserve units completed their summer active duty training recently. During their stay at Fort Gordon, Ga., they covered a broad cross-section of military police operations and training.

The 400th Military Police Prisoner of War Camp Headquarters, commanded by Colonel William A. Miller (Reserve), underwent intensive field training in the practical problems of prisoner of war stockade operation, procedure, security systems and prisoner of war interrogation methods. In addition, they took standard military police training in riot control formations and other required military subjects.

The 401st Military Police Prisoner of War Headquarters, commanded by Colonel Ford M. McNeill, underwent Army tests to gauge the status of technical and military proficiency and combat readiness of all military organizations. Included in the training were firing the .45 caliber pistol and the submachine gun. Motor marches, squad tactics, and alert force duties were also practiced.

The 160th Military Police Battalion (Rehabilitation), commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James C. Gwynn, included in its training anti-guerrilla measures, riot control, hand-to-hand combat, and individual combat training.

The 379th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation), commanded by Major Albert W. Somerford, completed on-the-job technical training with the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory at Fort Gordon, Ga. The reservists were trained in chemistry, investigative photography, ballistics, firearms identification and many other fields of advanced criminology.

FT RICHARDSON MPs FIND MISSING HUNTER

Ft Richardson, Alaska—Recently a missing report on Mr. Edwin DuBose was filed with the military police desk sergeant at Fort Richardson, Alaska, by his fishing companion, Mr. Ahira B. Sorells.

It was reported to the military police that the two hunters had been flown into the hunting area and were to be picked up by the same aircraft two days later. Weather delayed the arrival of the plane on schedule. The two hunters had run out of food, and Mr. Sorells had hurt his leg. Mr. DuBose said that he would hike over the mountains for help, but the following afternoon the plane landed at the camp site and returned the injured man to Anchorage. At this point, Mr. DuBose was still making his trek across the mountains.

Mr. Sorells said that he waited for his companion at their meeting place as long as he thought necessary before calling the military police. Within ten minutes after the call for assistance, two military police vehicles were patrolling the area. Within an hour, preparations for an Army ground and air search mission were completed.

The military police decided to wait until early evening to put into effect the overall search plan in order to give the missing man sufficient time to reach his destination if he were going to make it at all.

Several minutes before the mission was to begin, Specialist Fourth Class Jesus Targuacta and Private William Byers spotted Mr. DuBose on a road about a mile from the Army post's main gate.

The uninjured man commented that he was never lost, but was tired, cold, and hungry.

HAWAIIAN CI CWO LAUDED

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii—Colonel William Campbell, U.S. Army Hawaii, 25th Infantry Division Provost Marshal, presented Chief Warrant Officer Michael P. Cummings, chief investigator, a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant. The presentation was made in the office of the provost marshal.

RESERVE MAJOR MAKES FULL USE OF EXTENSION COURSES

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Major Shelby K. Jett, XII Corps 3086 Control Group (Reserve), Atlanta, Ga., recently graduated from two courses at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga. Major Jett completed a special course for reserve officers and an advanced extension course.

Major Jett has completed 481 credit hours at the Provost Marshal General's School to date, and in addition to his courses with the military police, he is also taking an extension course in anti-aircraft and guided missiles through the Anti-Aircraft School at Fort Sill, Okla.

In addition to all these studies, Major Jett participates in the Third U.S. Army Weapons School at Fort Benning, Ga., each year.

FRANKFURT PM GIVEN SCROLL



Frankfurt, Germany—Police Director Max Berger (right) is shown presenting a scroll to Col Eugene D. Manary, departing Post PM, NACom. The scroll read, "In appreciation of your excellent cooperation in your position as Provost Marshal in the City of Frankfurt, 1956-1959."

Col Manary also received a portrait book of the City of Frankfurt as a memento of his tour of duty here. It was signed by the Lord Mayor of Frankfurt, Werner Bockelmann.

CAPTAIN CARSON AWARDED UN CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Capt Eugene T Carson (right), is shown receiving the United Nations Certificate of Achievement from Col Eugene J. Carson, Commander of Troops, PMGS and Trp Cmd.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Captain Eugene T. Carson, Commanding Officer of Training Company I, Provost Marshal General's School, recently received the United Nations Certificate of Achievement for outstanding performance of duty as chief of the Language Section, Armistice Affairs Division. The award was presented by Colonel Eugene J. Carson, Commander of Troops, Provost Marshal General School Troop Command, on behalf of Lieutenant General Robert M. Lee, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff, United Nations Command.

Captain Carson worked with North Korean and Chinese Communist People's Army representatives in clarifying and correlating minutes of commission meetings. He was particularly cited for his tact, diplomacy, and professional competence in pursuing a difficult and exacting task.

515TH MP CO WINS MINUTEMAN AWARD



Ft Lee, Va.—Col Vernon W. Huller (second from right), CO, Special Troops, Fort Lee, Va., is shown presenting the Minuteman Award for U. S. Savings Bond purchasing to Capt Bruce F. Tewmey, CO, 515th MP Co., Fort Lee. The Minuteman Award is presented to units and organizations with strength of 100 or more when a minimum of 65 percent of the organizations participate by purchasing Savings Bonds. Looking on are Lt Col Harold F. Buerschinger, PM, Fort Lee (extreme left), and Sgt Jay L. Duncan, acting first sergeant, 515th MP Co, Fort Lee.

205TH MP CO HOST TO CIVILIAN LAW



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Civilian law enforcement officials were guests of the 205th MP Co at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at the Unit Day observance of the 205th. (Left to right) Capt John K. Garrett, CO, 205th MP Co; Maj Gen Lionel C. McGarr, CG, Fort Leavenworth and Commandant of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College; Maj Alfred J. Baysek, Asst PM; William Lee, Chief of Police, City of Leavenworth; Robert Woodson, Sheriff of Leavenworth County; and Capt David T. Stewart, XO, 205th MP Co.

GEN PENAAT VISITS BERLIN COMMAND



Berlin, Germany—Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat (left), USAREUR PM, is shown being briefed by Operations Sergeant John W. Spivey on the use of patrol kits in MP vehicles during his recent visit to the Berlin Command PM.

Gen Penaat also visited the 297th MP Co, the Berlin Command Stockade, and the auotbahn checkpoints.

Others shown above are (left to right), PFC Jerrett Matthews and PFC Ronald Stadler, and Hauptwachtmeister Burger, of the German Police.

RESERVE OFFICERS VISIT CI LAB



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Shown above are reserve officers attending a summer training session at the U.S. Army CI Lab, Fort Gordon, Ga. Sp5 Charles L. Wiley (right), explains some of the tests applied to a piece of parachute fabric to determine its place in legal evidence. The reserve officers, all members of the Judge Advocate General's Corps, represent the First, Second, and Third U.S. Army areas. The CI Lab visit was a part of their summer training activities in Army legal procedures and law enforcement practices.

175TH MP DET MSGT CITED FOR SERVICE



Paris, France — SFC Richard H. Wood (right), recently was awarded the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant. SFC Wood, first sergeant of the 175th MP Det and operations sergeant of the Seine Area Command PM Div, Paris, France, received the award from Col Donald A. Phelan (center), CO of the command, Lt Col Robert A. Satterfield, Seine Area Command PM, looks on.

PM CHIEF CLERK PRAISED



Ft Meade, Md.—Col Harry L. Sievers (left), Post Commander, congratulates MSgt Ralph E. Stickland, Chief Clerk in the Fort Meade PMO, who was awarded the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant. MSgt Stickland was cited for efficient supervision and administration within the PM Office, his general interest in the welfare of both superiors and subordinates.

LADIES VISIT CI LAB

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Twenty-nine members of the Fairways Chapter of the National Association of Secretaries, recently visited the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory at the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Specialist Seventh Class Brewster C. Bush, first sergeant of the laboratory, and Specialist Seventh Class Gilbert N. Scott, chief of the photography section, explained the operations of the laboratory. The ladies were shown the photography section, the document and fingerprint section and the firearms section.

The ladies also made a tour of Maxville City, a model city used as a training device to teach military police officers civil defense, riot control, and disaster control.

CAMP LEROY JOHNSON MSGT PROMOTED TO GRADE OF E-8



Camp Leroy Johnson, La.—MSgt William H. Edkins, operations sergeant of the PM Office, Camp Leroy Johnson, La., was recently promoted to the grade of E-8.

SANDIA BASE SSGT CHOSEN SERVICEMAN OF THE QUARTER



Sandia Base, N. M.—SSgt Robert Egolf (second from left), MP Co A, Sandia Base, N. M., is seen receiving congratulations from New Mexico's Governor John Burroughs (far left), on the former's selection as Serviceman of the Quarter at Sandia Base. Also shown in the photo are Col F. J. Loomis (second from right), and Lt Col Lionel E. Scott, respective commanders of the base and the MP command.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE CITED AT FORT KNOX



Ft Knox, Ky.—Col Franklin E. Winnie (right), PM, Fort Knox, Ky., is shown presenting a Sustained Superior Performance Award to Mrs. Ida K. Howard, an employee in the Fort Knox PMO. Mrs. Howard was cited for superior performance of duty.

FT GORDON COs RECEIVE SAFETY AWARDS



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Fort Gordon Safety Awards for company and detachment size units with outstanding safety records during the fiscal year 1959, were presented to the unit commanders at PMGC Hqs recently. Brig Gen Howard M. Hobson presented the awards to (left to right), Capt Frank D. Turner, CO, Co H, PMGS; Capt J. T. Alexander, CO of the Off & Enl Stu Co, PMGS; Capt A. F. Robinson, CO of the Hq Det, 504th MP Bn; and Lt F. L. Brokaw, CO, Co G, PMGS.

COL HUFFAKER HONORED



Grafenwohr, Germany—Maj Gen James B. Quill (left), CG of the 4th Armored Div, is shown awarding the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant to Lt Col Robert L. Huffaker, Div PM. Col Huffaker was presented the award for his service as PM at Fort Rucker, Ala. He was especially cited for his outstanding accomplishments in organizing and coordinating police activities at the Aviation Center, Fort Rucker, Ala., as well as his initiative as president of the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board in southeastern United States.

FT BENNING CORPORAL LAUDED

Ft Benning, Ga.—Corporal Luis Z. Casarez, 2nd Infantry Division Military Police Detachment, Fort Benning, Ga., was recently commended by the division provost marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Edwin W. Vail, for his outstanding performance of duty while assigned to the most critical traffic control post in the 2nd Division area.

Colonel Vail issued a Letter of Appreciation after a personal visit by Captain Andrew H. Anderson, 7th Cavalry, 2nd Infantry Division. Captain Anderson stated that during Corporal Casarez's tour of duty, that his superiors were continually impressed by the efficiency, military appearance, and courteous manner in which he carried out his mission.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS MEET AT FT RICHARDSON

Ft Richardson, Alaska—Top military and civilian law enforcement officials from southern Alaska gathered at Fort Richardson recently for a special law enforcement luncheon.

A briefing for Fort Richardson's new Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Vail, was held, and programs, policies and problems facing the joint Army-Air Force-Civilian policies agencies in Alaska were discussed during the luncheon-meeting.

Guests at the Army post included Anchorage Chief of Police John C. Flanigan; assistant superintendent of state police Captain W. I. Gilman; U.S. Attorney Raymond Plummer; Fred Hallford, FBI special agent for Alaska; Fred Williamson, U.S. Marshal; representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service; and officials from Elmendorf Air Force Base and Alaskan Air Command Air Police.

COL HILL HONORED AT FT MONROE



Ft Monroe, Va.—Shown above is Gen Bruce C. Clarke (left), CG, USCONARC, as he presents Col George P. Hill, Jr., PM, USCONARC, with a Certificate of Achievement prior to Col Hill's departure.

Col Hill was lauded for his outstanding performance of duty as PM of the command, and also for his contributions in the expansion and improvement of the Fort Monroe Dependent School and local youth activities.

TWO FIRST ARMY MPs WIN SOLDIER OF THE MONTH HONORS

Governors Island, N. Y.—Major General J. F. R. Seitz, Chief of Staff, First U.S. Army, greeted Specialist Fourth Class James W. O'Conner, Sodier of the Month for Fort Banks, Mass., and Private William J. Johnston, Soldier of the Month for Fort Hancock, N. J. General Seitz reviewed the parade in their honor.

Private Johnston has the further distinction of being Fort Hancock's Soldier of the Year.

CI LAB WINS BEST DET AWARD AT FT GORDON

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The Criminal Investigations Laboratory was selected as the best unit of detachment size at Fort Gordon, Ga.

Major Joseph J. Corr, Commanding Officer of the detachment, received a plaque on behalf of the unit from Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General, the Provost Marshal General Center. The unit will retain the plaque for six months.

SOLDIER OF THE FUTURE



Newly equipped soldier of tomorrow.

The Army's Combat Development Experimentation Center, Fort Ord, Cal., has produced a soldier which is representative of the soldier of tomorrow.

As part of his personal uniform, he will wear a lightweight fully transistorized helmet radio receiver with which he can keep in touch with other elements of his unit. He will wear infra-red binoculars which, in conjunction with infra-red headlights or searchlights on a vehicle, will facilitate movement on the battlefield area at night.

To protect himself against the enemy's infra-red detecting devices, he will carry an image metascope which, due to its size and weight, will be worn much like today's soldier wears his binoculars.

To afford maximum physical protection, he is equipped with a face mask and gloves of molded plastic to guard against the thermal effects of a nuclear attack. His protection from flying objects, shrapnel and small arms is provided by a layered nylon vest and layered groin armor. Further protection is provided by explosive fox-hole diggers which he carries slung across his back. In the event of impending nuclear attack, and provided he is warned in advance, he need only to implant his explosive fox-hole digger, ignite the fuse and wait for the blast. The resulting hole in the ground will give him below ground-level protection. Completing his personal uniform are lightweight "welded" combat boots which will protect his feet from seepage of radio active dust and water.

The individual weapon that the soldier of the future will carry is the M-14 rifle chambered for the 7.62 mm round. However, military-scientific teams will eventually produce a weapon extremely light in weight and high in velocity.

The military policeman of the future will look like this with the addition of a military police brassard.

385TH MSGT PROMOTED TO E-9

Stuttgart, Germany — It was recently announced that Master Sergeant Francis B. Stapleton was promoted from the grade of E-8 to E-9. Sergeant Stapleton is First Sergeant of Company C of the 385th Military Police Battalion, and his promotion to this grade is the first in the history of the 385th.

Sports Hi-Lites

SPECIAL JUDO COURSES OFFERED MPs AT FT McCLELLAN



Shown above is Sgt Benjamin Jackson (right), as he displays different techniques of falls in judo to a special class at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Ft McClellan, Ala.—The members of the Military Police Detachment, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort McClellan, Ala., recently took a three week special course in judo in addition to their regular training. Thirty men were enrolled in this class which covers basic judo falls, throws, and different holds.

The instructor, Sergeant Benjamin Jackson, is well qualified to teach this course as he holds the fifth degree in judo. Upon completion of these classes, Sergeant Jackson plans to form a twelve man judo team to put on shows and benefits.

FT MONMOUTH MPS ARE POST BOWLING CHAMPS



Ft Monmouth, N. J.—Pictured above is Lt Col T. P. Flynn AC of S, G-1, Fort Monmouth, N. J., as he presents the bowling trophies to the MP bowling team who were the post champions for 1959. Pictured (left to right), are Capt Francis J. Coyle, Cpl Gifford D. Coder, Sp4 Theodore Schmiel, Lt Col T. P. Flynn, 1st Lt William Barney, Maj Fred C. Hall, and Sp4 Charles Scott.

FT MONMOUTH MP CO WINS SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP



Shown above is Capt Francis J. Coyle, Jr. (center), MP CO, Fort Monmouth, N. J., with Lt Col Walter A. Luszki (left), and Lt William J. Barney, as they display the trophies that they received for being post champs in the intra-mural squash rackets tournament. Capt Coyle holds the company trophy while Col Luszki and Lt Barney hold the individual singles and doubles trophies.

SGT HENRY WINS CISM WORLD PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIPS

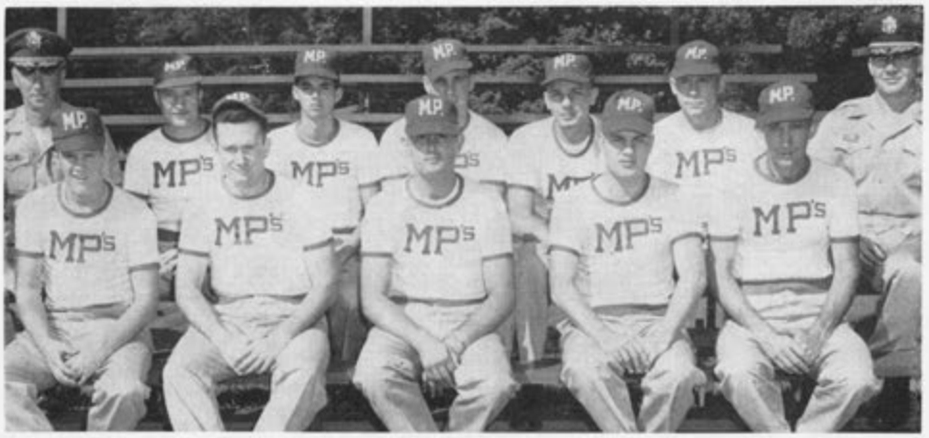


Above is shown Sgt Irving E. Henry as he poses with the two pistols which he used in winning the CISM Pistol Matches in Oslo, Norway. Also shown are the many trophies that Sgt Henry has won in the past three years.

Kaiserslautern, Germany—Sergeant Irving E. Henry of the 533rd Military Police Company, has won many championships in the past, but his most coveted award is his latest achievement. He placed first with the highest aggregate score in the Counceil International du Sport Militaire 1959 World Championships which were held in Oslo, Norway. His total score of 1128 for the three events tied the Olympic World Record which was set last year by Russia's Umarov.

In 1958 Sergeant Henry won the Military Police Association World Championships, firing a possible score of 350. It was this effort that won him the title of "the best pistol shot in the Military Police Corps."

526TH MP CO WINS FT MEADE SOFTBALL LEAGUE



Shown above are the members of the Fort Meade, Md., championship softball team. There are (L to R front row), Leonard Sincavage, center fied; Willis L. Weese, left field; Floyd L. Wilmouth, catcher; Vincent Apruzzese, 1st base; and Albert J. Wysock, right field. (L to R back row), Lt Col James H. Keefe, Post PM; Dominik Stabile, mgr; Dennis Flanner, short stop; James Schaffer, asst. coach; Charles Murray, left field; George Loucks, pitcher; and Maj George J. Lange 526th CO.

Ft George G. Meade, Md.—The 526th Military Police Company recently captured its second straight Fort Meade, Md., post softball championship. Coach Dominik Stabile's military police nine, paced by the two hit pitching of George Loucks, edged the Air Force's 6970th Support Squadron, six to four for the title.

The 526th were beaten only once in their ten games during the regular season. In the double elimination playoff tournament they won three straight victories, beating the 2nd Army Support Element, nine to three; the Army Security Agency Support Element, seven to two; and their championship game with the Air Force Support Squadron, six to four. George Loucks was credited with all nine victories compiled by the 526th during the season, and in the title game he gave up two hits while striking out nine.

You Are Here

One of the purposes of the Association is to keep "Old Buddies" in touch with one another. From our change of address files, we pass on to you new locations of your friends in the Corps.

When you are due to move, let us know so that *You Are Here* can tell the boys who know you and are anxious to keep in touch.

ABRAMS, Robert J., Sp4, 131 Floss Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
ALEXANDER, Spenser B., PFC, Osceola, Kans.
ALLEN, Jimmy L., Pvt, Co I, PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
ALLEN, Lonnie E., Pvt, USA MP Co B, Sandia Base, N. M.
AMICK, Robert L., Sgt, MP Co, APO 949, Seattle, Wash.
ASHE, Henry S., Jr., Cpl, c/o Miss Barbie Bennett, 1323
AUMAN, Donald L., Pvt, 82 Abn., MP Det, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
AUSTIN, Kenneth R., Pvt, c/o Commanding Officer, Special Processing Det., Ft. Knox, Ky.
BAILEY, James, PFC, 542 MP Co. (Svc), APO 851, N. Y.
BAKER, George W., SSgt, 4229 AB Sq (SAC), Blytheville AFB, Ark.
BALDWIN, Charles L., PFC, 385 MP Bn, APO 154, N. Y.
BARNETT, Elton B., MSgt, USA Arty & Msl Cen, Ft. Sill, Okla.
BARONOUSKY, John W., Sp4, 1295 N.E. 180 St., North Miami Beach, Fla.
BARRINGER, Fredrick L., Pvt, Rd #1, Richfield Springs, N. Y.
BARRY, Robert L., MSgt, Hq & Hq Co, 1st Inf Brg, Ft. Benning, Ga.
BERRIAN, James M., Pvt, 510 Ord Co. (SW&MSL) (GS), Sandia Base, N. M.
BETANCOURT, Victor D., SFC, 1404 Snow Rd., Arty Village, Ft. Sill, Okla.
BISHOP, Herman R., Sp4, Hq Co, USA Gar., Sandia Base, N. M.
BIXLER, James, PFC, 521 MP Co Svc., Ft. Belvoir, Va.
BOHLMANN, Robert C., Pvt, ASPD, 306 West 54th St, N. Y. 19, N. Y.
BOLTLA, Valentine R., Jr., PFC, RFD 1, Ligonier, Pa.
BONILLIA, Hernandez, Cpl, MP Det, USAG, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
BOWDOIN, Henry M., SSgt, CMR #1, Box 3841, Bolling AFB, Washington 25, D. C.
BOYLE, David L., Pvt, H/H 4 Div Atry, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
BRIDGES, Willis A, PFC, USA O/S Repl Str (6021), Ft. Lewis, Wash.
BRYANT, Albert S., Sgt, 553 MP Co., Ft. Campbell, Ky.
BUCKLEY, F. L., A/2c, Box 144, 405 Air Police Sq., APO 74, San Francisco, Cal.
BURES, Frederick J., Sgt, USAG (2141), Ft. Ritchie, Md.
BURNETT, Dale A., PFC, 75 Pulaski Ave., Cohoes, N. Y.
BUSHNELL, Richard B., Pvt, 160 Paseo De La Concho, Redondo Beach, Cal.
CARAWAY, Hiram F., A/1c, 325 FTR W9, McChord AFB, Tacoma, Wash.
CARLSON, Russell E., Pvt, Hq & Hq Co., 1st Inf Div, Ft. Riley, Kans.
CARNES, James, Pvt, 542 MP Co., (Svc), APO 851, N. Y.
CAROVAND, Sp4, 628 W. 151st St., New York 31, N. Y.
CARTWRIGHT, MSgt, Co C, 728 MP Bn, APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.
CASEY, Patrick J., Pvt, MP Co, APO 949, Seattle, Wash.
CIANTON, Thomas W., Sgt, Rt 1, Duck Hill, Miss.
CLARE, John T., Pvt, COR 89 Ord, Ft. Sill, Okla.
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DAYNARD, Harold N., Sp4, Church St., Hagaman, N. Y.
DECHERT, James E., Sp4, 8th USA PC, CMD, APO 135, San Francisco, Cal.
DESS, Walter V., Sp4, Box 370, Elliott St., Dravasburg, Pa.
DEYEAR, Walter R., MSgt, Co B, 503 MP Bn, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
DIBLASI, Joseph R., PFC, 428 Barbey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DILLARD, Percy E., MSgt, Hq & Hq Co, 2nd Btl Gp, 3rd Inf., APO 7, San Francisco, Cal.
DOBBS, Charles E., Pvt, Rt 1, Box 54, Oneonta, Ala.
DODD, William C., SFC, 502 MP Co., 2nd Armored Div., Ft. Hood, Tex.
DORN, Thomas D., PFC, USA Sec. Co., APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.
DUBIEL, Dennis J., Pvt, Hq & Hq Co., 4 Inf Div, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
FOLK, Larry W., Pvt, Camp McCoy, Wisc.
FOREMAN, Donald G., Sp4, 3214 Faronia St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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FRYER, Gerald E., PFC, Co D, 1st BG, 9th Inf, APO 731, Seattle, Wash.
GADD, Clifford, W., PFC, 6449 4th Ave., Lakoma Park, Md.
GALE, Albert, Pvt, 517 Eng Co., 3 AMC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
GAMBINO, Frank, Pvt, 1095 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GAULT, Philip R., Pvt, USA MP Hq & Co B, Sandia Base, N. M.
GAUTHIER, Norbert A., Pvt, Co A, 728 MP Bn, APO 59, San Francisco, Cal.
GELDHOF, John B., Pvt, E.M. Det., USAG, Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, Tex.
GENTRY, Jackie R., PFC, Rt 8, Gadsden, Ala.
GILCREST, Norman, Pvt, USA Sp & Unit Provisional, Camp Perry, Ohio.
GOLDEN, Roy, Sgt, PMGC, (86-9650), Ft. Gordon, Ga.
GOLDEN, William G., MSgt, Box 15, Cannon Falls, Minn.
GREGORY, William J., Sgt, TPMGC 9650, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
GREGORY, William J., Sgt, Co A, 504th MP Bn, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
GRIFFY, Ottis C., PFC, 2702 USA Garrison, Ft. Clayton, C.Z.
GUNZENLAUSER, Albert L. Pvt, USAG (5012), Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
HANCHECK, Ronald, Pvt, Co B, 504th MP Bn, Fort Gordon, Ga.
HARCUM, William P., Pvt, Hq & Hq 4th Div, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
HARMATOS, Laszlo B., PFC, 2702 USA Garrison, Ft. Clayton, C.Z.
HARTKOPF, Robert W., Pvt, 19 MP Co., Ft. Carson, Colo.
HAY, James L., PFC, 1840 W. Brown, Pasco, Wash.
HAZZARD, Franklin B., SFC, 96th Ord Co., (SW & MSL) (GS), Sandia Base, N. M.
HEARSEY, John J., Pvt, 135 E. Main St., Glouster, Mass.
HENRY, Hamilton M., Sgt, 26 Ord Co (SW), Ft. Bragg, N. C.
HIGGINS, Joe L., Pvt, 193 MP Co (Div), APO 189, N. Y.
HINTON, James A., Sgt, Sec Guard, MP Det., Ft. Ritchie, Md.
HOAR, Barnard F., Sp4, 31 Williams Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.
HOEBELING, Adolph F., Sp4, Rt. 1, Hubbard Lake, Mich.

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JONES, Jerry C., PFC, Windsor Manor, Rt 2, Hephzibah, Ga.
JONES, Thomas, Sgt, 108 Prospect Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.
JOWERS, Roy, Jr., Pvt, 193 MP Security (Dir), APO 189, N. Y.
KARCH, Lawrence F., 2040 West Grant St., Milwaukee 15, Wisc.
KENYON, James M., Sp4, USA MP Det, Yakima Firing Ctr., Yakima, Wash.
KIRBY, James H., Sgt, 526 MP Det, APO 215, New York, N. Y.
KLINK, Joseph A., Sp4, 2034 Faunce St., Phila. 15, Pa.
KOENIG, Kenneth A., PFC, 62 MP Plt, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
KOP, Francis, Sgt, Stu Co G, USASTR, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
KRATZ, William G., Jr., Sp4, 788 Camp Hollow Rd, Dravasburg, Pa.
KUNSMAN, John L., SFC, 28 Ord Co., APO 872, N. Y.
LALAS, Mitchell P., Sgt, USAG, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
LENDON, Ewell, Pvt, MP Det. (6003-07), Ft. Ord, Cal.
LINGO, Ralph, Sp4, 265 E. 182 St., Bronx 57, N. Y.
LIVO, Joseph F., Pvt, OCS, Ft Benning, Ga.
MANOS, Gus, Pvt, MP Det 11702, Ft. Devens, Mass.
MAYNARD, Kenneth A., Sgt, Box 582, Mobridge, S. D.
McCANN, Charles J., Pvt, USA MP Co A, Sandia Base, N. M.
McGHEE, Joseph, Sgt, 2414 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.
McMUNN, Donald D., Pvt, 162 Ord Co, (SW&MSL) (GS), Sandia Base, N. M.
MIDDLETON, James M., Jr., Pvt, Highmore, S. D.
MILES, Charles E., A/2c, 802 CDS, Box 289, Schilling AFB, Kans.
MILETICK, George, SFC, 526 MP Co., Ft. Meade, Md.
MILLER, Larry M., Sp4, 2435 Aubry St., New Orleans 15, La.
MILLER, Samuel W. III, Sgt, 5024 9th St. N.W., Washington 11, D. C.
MISKIN, Zane R., PFC, Monteview, Idaho.
MITCHELL, Leroy, Cpl, 52 Co (OC), 5 Stu. Bn TSB, Ft. Benning, Ga.
MOHR, Robert T., Pvt, 165 Sig Co., 2nd USAMC, (Med), Ft. Carson, Colo.
MORGAN, Virgil I, Sp4, U.S. Army Spt GP, JSA, APO 24, San Francisco, Cal.
MOSBY, Larry D., Sgt, Frd USA MP Co B, ASFWP, Sandia Base, N. M.
MOSIER, Allen B., Pvt, Hq & Hq Co., 1st Inf Div, MP Det, Ft. Riley, Kans.
MUHLENFORTH, Lawrence S., Sgt Maj, Hqs Co, 503 MP Bn, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
NICHOLSON, Frank A., Pvt, USA Element, Armed Forces Exper. Activity Camp Peary, Va.
NORKITIS, John A., Sp4, 47 W. Field St., Nanticoke, Pa.
NULL, William C., SFC, PM Sect. USAG SA STGT, 380705 Fld, 154, N. Y.
OWENS, Russell P., PFC, 5236 S. Lake Park, Chicago, Ill.
PARKER, Archie S., PFC, Lancaster, Pa.
PARKER, Robert L., Sgt, Rt 7, Box 38, Andalusia, Ala.
PATTERSON, Willie A., Pvt, 52 Ord Co., (SW&MSL) (DS), Ft. Campbell, Ky.
PEER, Ronald C., Pvt, 52 MP Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
PETTIFER, Ivan D., Pvt, 11888 E. Jefferson, Mishawaka, Ind.
POITER, Willie L., Pvt, 52 Ord Co., (SW&MSL) (DS), Ft. Campbell, Ky.
REED, Lon, Pvt, 4th Missile Bn, Ft. Richardson, APO 949, Seattle, Wash.
REED, William H., PFC, Co D, 508 MP Bn, APO 225, N. Y.
REITZ, Beryl D., PFC, 4507 Marble, Albuquerque, N. M.
REYNOLDS, Kevin, PFC, OS Repl Sta (6020), Oakland, Cal.
RIDGEWAY, Carl E., Sgt, PMO USA Ord Depot, APO 323, San Francisco, Cal.
ROGERS, Bobbie, PFC, 9 Admin Co., 9 Inf Div, Ft. Carson, Colo.
ROGERS, Francis, Pvt, 111 N. Central Ave, Bardstown, Ky.
ROHR, William F., Pvt, 73 Ord Bn, USAMC (M), Co B, Ft. Carson, Colo.
ROHRICHT, Neil H., Pvt, 542 MP Co., SVC, APO 851, N. Y.
RUPPEL, Roger D., Sp4, 1521 Superior Ave., Sheboygan, Wisc.
RUTHERFORD, Bobby, PFC, 291 MP Co., Redstone Arsenal, Ala.
RYMUT, Frank S., SFC, 750 Elm Ave, Seaside, Cal.
SALMIERI, Salvatore V., Pvt, MP Det USAG, Ft. Devens, Mass.
SANNICKS, Karl J., PFC, 591 MP Co., Ft. Bliss, Tex.
SEIBOLD, Steven K., Pvt, 61 MP Co., AUO 122, N. Y.
SELLERS, William H., MSgt, USA Elem Armed Forces Exp Tng Act, Camp Peary, Va.
SHARP, Edward D., Sp4, 201 N. 4th St., Marshalltown, Ia.
SHOAFF, Harvey C., Pvt, 89 Ord (R), Ft. Sill, Okla.
SIGMON, Don R., PFC, Co B., 2nd ARB, 52nd Inf, APO 39, New York, N. Y.
SKABEIKIS, Tony E., PFC, c/o Delores McCrystal, 4615 Edgemont St., Phila. 37, Pa.
SMART, William, Pvt, 291 MP Co., Redstone Arsenal, Ala.
SMITH, Henry R., Sr., SFC, Quarters 510D, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
SNOW, Billy C., Sp4, Rt 2, Box 91 B, Wilson, Okla.
SOMERS, Gerald H. PFC, 429 Morgan Ave., Pottsville, Pa.
SPEER, Robert M., Pvt, 5704 Angelina, Carmichael, Cal.
SPURGEON, Paul W., Pvt, Hq & Hq Co., Box 3158, Killeen Base, Texas.
STAGER, Richard V., PFC, 1367 Avalon Blvd, Wilmington, Cal.
STEWART, Joseph L., Sp4, USA Gar (5022), Ft. Carson, Colo.
STOEHR, Joseph B., MSgt, U.S. Army Recruiting Station, City

Never Before---

HAS IT BEEN AS IMPORTANT to keep yourself posted on new developments taking place in the field of police work in the armed forces. Never before has the competition been keener among individual service policemen preparing themselves for advancement in their field.

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Active	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )		
Reserve	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Police	( )
Guard-Militia	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Plant Scty.	( )
Retired	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	DOD Guard	( )
						Other	( )

Hall, Ridge Road, Lackawanna 18, N. Y.
STOELTJE, Charlie A., SFC, 1119 B-2 KIMBRO Loop, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
SUTHERLAND, Charles H., Pvt, 53 MP Co., Ft. Campbell, Ky.
TATUM, Robert L., Sgt, 294 MP Co., 5020 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
TEHAN, John F., PFC, PMGC (9602), Ft. Gordon, Ga.
THOMPSON, Brian A., Sp4, 7th Army MP Det., (Honor Guard) 7th Army Hq., APO 46, N. Y.
TRIPP, Norton M., Sgt, Hq Det., 94 MP Bn., APO 189, N. Y.
TYSKA, Floyd R., Pvt, 8th U.S. Army PC, CMD, APO 135, San Francisco, Cal.
VEKICM, John D., MSgt, U.S. Army MP Group, USAYIS IX Corps, APO 331, San Francisco, Cal.
WAGAR, Raymond W., PFC, 823 Ord Co., North Depot Act, Romulus, N. Y.
WALTEN, Bobbie D., Pvt, USA Sp & Unit Provisional, Camp Perry, Ohio.
WHITAKER, Donald E., SSgt, Rt. 1, Box 170, Elon College, N. C.
WILKERSON, Lamon, Pvt, U.S. Army Sec Guard Det, Ft. Sill, Okla.
WILLIAMS, Dale E., PFC, 420 Tromley, Inkster, Mich.
WILLIAMS, Donald R., Pvt, 12th USASA Fld STA, APO 181, Box 2187, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAMS, Thomas E., Pvt, USA MP Co A, Sandia Base, N. M.
WILLIAMS, Willie C., PFC, 64th Ord (SW&MSL) Depot Co, 508 MP Bn, Ft. Sill, Okla.
WILSON, Robert K., MSgt, USA AD W Spt Cm (3976), APO 189, N. Y.
Perry Ave., Augusta, Ga.
WINTHER, Frederick A., Pvt, A. G. Section, 9th Adm. Co., Ft. Carson, Colo.
ZACHARIAS, Clarence W., PFC, Ward 20, U.S. Naval Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

YOUR MOVE

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 149 to 165.

REASSIGNED

Lt Col Bruno J. Rolak from Los Angeles, Cal., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (157)
Lt Col Lloyd C. Hummert from Governors Island, N. Y., to Ft. Benning, Ga. (160)
Maj James J. Casey from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Germany. (149)
Maj Willis E. Cornell from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Hawaii. (149)
Maj Francis A. MacDonald from Arlington, Va., to Ft. Devens, Mass. (157).
Maj Oscar J. Weible from Seattle, Wash., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (159)
Capt Robert A. Paonessa from Utah Gen Depot to Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (152)
Capt John E. Dean from Ft. Meade, Md., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (159)
Capt Douglas A. Randall from Ft. Riley, Kans, to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (159).
2/Lt Felix L. Seldon from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to France. (149)
2/Lt Peter K. Strandes from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Germany. (150)
2/Lt Kenneth H. Kinney from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to France. (150)

The following named 2/Lts are relieved from Officers and Enlisted Student Co., Ft. Gordon, Ga., and are assigned to USAREUR. (155)

William P. Carroll
Carroll E. Denbow
Linwood C. Hardmon
Earl H. Johnson
Hartley B. Mackintosh
Charles D. Madden
Charles E. Moore
Douglas G. Spencer
Samuel G. Stone

The following named 2/Lts are relieved from Officers and Enlisted Student Co., Ft. Gordon, Ga., and are assigned to PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga. (164)

John R. Chaddock
Howard A. Davis
Robert L. Habush
Leo M. Hall
Robert E. Hatherill
William E. Kroll
Donald B. Lawrence
Allan B. Muchin
Roger L. Schelm
Roger W. Schmitt
Ronald H. Sperber
Melvin C. Swann, Jr.
William F. Trammell

The following named 2/Lts are relieved from Officers and Enlisted Student Co., Ft. Gordon, Ga., and are assigned as follows: (164)

Glenn F. Borland to Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
Samuel E. Curl to Ft. Hood, Tex.
Richard H. Eddy to Chicago, Ill.
Charles J. Heft to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
James A. Larpenteur to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
William E. MacHardy to Ft. Devens, Mass.
Charles J. MacManus to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Edward A. Markus to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Jimi Mitsunaga to Ft. Carson, Colo.
Gerald P. Schneider to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
George P. Sletteland to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Jerry Taslitz to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

The following named 2/Lts are relieved from Officers and Enlisted Student Co., Ft. Gordon, Ga., and are assigned to PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga. (165)

Donald R. Backstrom
Arthur J. Brigham
Charles R. Brown
Richard I. Bryant
John W. Carlson
John T. Cater
Daniel L. Crotty
Robert A. Grossenbach
Jon R. Hanson
Robert L. Kraus
Wyss Miller
Duane M. Thews
Jose R. Vargas

PROMOTIONS

Maj/Lt Col

John H. Dennin (153)
Harry C. Mohr (163)
Renwick N. Riley (163)

1/Lt/Capt

Ralph C. Meheiz (150)
Arthur E. Schult (157)
Raleigh N. Williams (159)
Lawrence J. Cipriani (161)
Wiley T. Higgins (161)
Peter Slusar (163)
James P. Duffy (165)

Relieved Duty AGS

Maj James H. Hyndman (158)

Relieved Duty INF

Capt Alvin O. Hall (165)
Capt Theodore H. Walker (165)

Ordered to Active Duty

1/Lt Richard W. Leister (154)
1/Lt Loren L. Bush (157)
2/Lt Donald B. Whitmarsh (154)
2/Lt Robert R. Haggard (160)

RETIRED

Col James W. Davis (150)
Lt Col Robert C. Lowe (147)
Maj Herbert P. Vallow (160)
Capt Mauree E. Dollar (164)
CWO Bee H. Brown (158)

WHERE ARE YOU?

The whereabouts of the following men are unknown due to a lack of forwarding addresses. If anyone knows the location of these members, please have them notify the Circulation Department, Military Police Association, so that we may once again send them their Journals.

Pfc Dean A. Arnold
Mr. Alton R. Amick
Pvt Jose-Figueroa Agosto
Pvt James R. Ackman
Pfc Irma L. Bass
Pvt Arthur D. Baker
Pvt Ronald Biack
Mr. Frank P. Bankenship
Mr. Talmadge R. Beach
Mr. Thaddeus F.Bolinger
Mr. Walter L. Brazelton
Mr. Curtis Bolden
Mr. Donald Brewer
Mr. Cecil E. Brooks
Mr. Ronald L. Campbell
Mr. Virgle Clifton
Mr. Robert Cochrun
Mr. James Cornwall
Pvt Lawrence E. Clingman
Pvt Almon T. Cruce, Jr.
Pvt Frank L. Clark
Pvt Howard L. Cole
Mr. Clarence W. Drescher
Mr. William R. Duvall
Pvt William B. Dunn
Mr. Maurice A. DeBaun
Pvt Thomas D. Dorn
Pvt Herman A. Duncan
Pvt Antonio Diaz
Mr. Otto L. Dombroski
Mr. Jerry N. Enix
Pvt James E. Edington

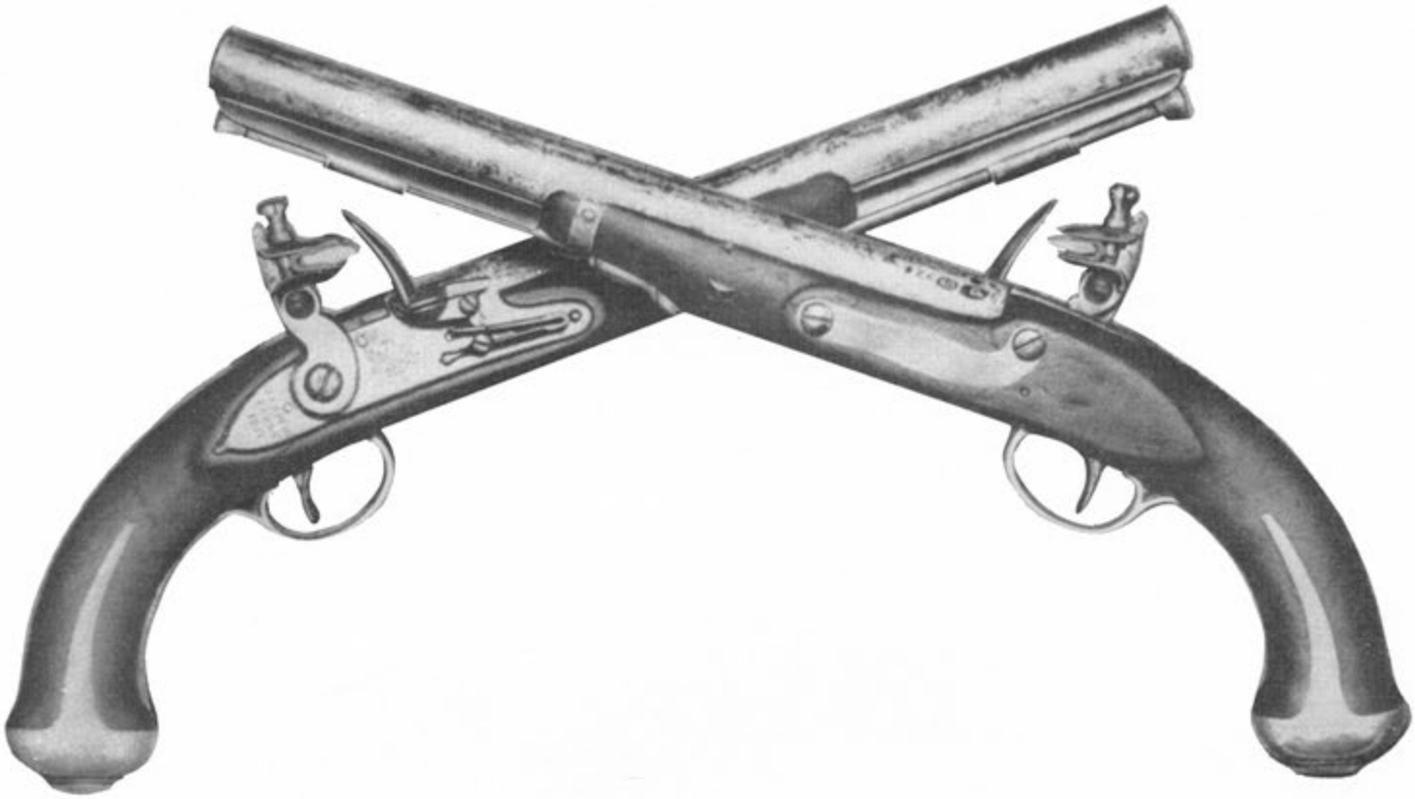
MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completions were issued during the month of July to 30 Extension Course students, The Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
Glenn A. Waser	Lt Col	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Rupert J. Weaver	1st Lt	NG	Company Extension Course
Robert E. Morris	1st Lt	USAR (Act)	Criminal Investigation
Donald V. Norton	2nd Lt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Gilbert Sylvia	MSgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Floyd L. Williamson	MSgt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Donald C. Lundblad	SSgt	USMC	Military Confinement
William T. Begley	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Bob M. Beach	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Raymond D. Burbank	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Reynold L. Gentzel	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Harrison H. Snelling	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
A. D. Tillery	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Thomas E. Jackson	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Hiram L. Ryan	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Albert L. Newman	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Vernon McLaughlin	SFC	RA	Company Extension Course
Albert S. Loyd	SP6	RA	Military Confinement
Richard R. Ream	SP5	RA	Military Confinement
Robert T. Hall	SP4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert T. Hall	SP4	RA	Criminal Investigation
Dale A. Heaton	SP4	RA	Criminal Investigation
Raymond E. Murray	SP4	RA	Military Confinement
Gregory Petrakis	SP4	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Antonio M. Pedro	SP4	NG	Criminal Investigation
Jakie W. Snapp	Cpl	RA	Criminal Investigation
Michael W. Tomlinson	PFC	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard W. Williams	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert N. Raacke	Pvt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Wilbert V. Taylor	Mr.	Civ	Military Police Fundamentals

Historical Note of the Month

IPC 2341



THE insignia of the Military Police Corps is not crossed dueling pistols as many members of the Corps believe. The device is a scale model of the Harpers Ferry Army Arsenal flint lock pistol, Model 1806, caliber .54. This model was the army officers' side arm and holster pistol of a century and a half ago, made in a pair and single shot. It was the first standardized, interchangeable parts, quantity production, military pistol.

The original pistols were in the collection of Major Jerome Clark, U.S. Army. The device and its development was the idea of Captain George M. Chandler, War Department General Staff, U.S. Army. The drawings for the insignia were made in 1922 by the Heraldic Section, Quartermaster General.

Heraldry is picture writing, and the best picture writing is the most easily read. The insignia of the several arms and services of the U.S. Army are very good examples of picture writing. Each tells its own story, and each was chosen in its own way. It is interesting how crossed pistols were chosen for the Military Police Corps insignia.

IN 1920, when the reorganization of the Army occurred, the original staff study assigned 5000 infantrymen to the military police mission. Chief of Infantry, Major General Farnsworth, protested this arrangement because it charged him with troops that he would never have under his control. He won his point with the general staff, and the War Department created another temporary arm of the service—the Corps of Military Police. A new corps insignia was needed, and a new collar mark had to be devised.

The infantryman carried a musket, the cavalryman wore a saber, and the military policeman carried a billy-club. The draftsman was instructed to draw crossed billy-clubs. The result was a failure. At saluting distance the MP could not be distinguished from the field artilleryman. The club insignia looked like crossed cannon.

Next the medieval military club, the mace, was tried. Beautiful drawings were made but looked like crossed potato mashers. The MP also was armed with the .45 caliber automatic pistol. This was tried as an insignia but looked like carpenter's squares. The .45 caliber pistol made an inartistic device.

Only a few months before a study had been made of the infantry collar insignia, and as a result, the Springfield Arsenal, Model 1795, a .69 caliber shoulder musket had been selected. The heraldic section was reminded that the Harpers Ferry Army Arsenal flint lock pistol would make a fine insignia for the Corps of Military Police. Everyone interested in the new insignia agreed, and the Chief of Staff, General Pershing, signed the drawings and later approved the metal collar mark which we now wear on our uniforms. This happened in 1923. END

HARPERS FERRY MODEL 1807, .54 caliber, U.S. Army Pistol. The original pistol is owned by Mr. A. Hovey-King, Falls Church, Va. Picture is property of Military Police Corps Museum, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Military Police Corps Museum



THE plaque pictured above was a gift to the Provost Marshal General Center from the Department of Police, Thailand, and is now on exhibit in the Military Police Corps museum. The shield signifies the authority of the police, the sword signifies the judge whose duty is to sentence those who violate the law and the small emblem at the top of the plaque is the coat-of-arms of the royal family of Thailand.

THIS item is typical of some 450 pieces which have been donated to the museum for safekeeping and display, including personal pictures, unit pictures, pictures of historical events, weapons of all kinds, unit histories, historical documents, flags, trophies, unit crests, unit standards, gifts from foreign military police organizations, personal souvenirs and paraphernalia.

THE true value of the museum is not being appreciated today nor will it be for some time to come. Those who realize that the reward of the museum is not immediate, but of great value to the Corps in future years, are helping make it a success today.

THE Military Police Corps museum was established in August 1957 under direction of the Military Police Board. In 1958, as more and more members of the Corps became conscious of the museum's role as a source of information and inspiration the number of donations began to swell. In spite of the fact that very little encouragement has been made for donations, support has been gratifying to such an extent that more exhibit space had to be secured. In November 1959 the museum will move to a permanent location in the north-wing of the Provost Marshal General's School library.

MEMBERS of the Corps who have items of interest stored away where no one sees them are urged to make donations to the museum. They will be permanently cared for and properly displayed. Credit will be given to the donor on each display card. Let the museum care for your collection of souvenirs, either permanently or on a loan basis. Address: Historical Section, *Military Police Journal*, Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia.

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