MILITARY POLICE Journal

JUNE, 1960

U. S. Army's 185th Birthday



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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Journaletters

I wish to take this opportunity to express in a small way my sincere thanks for the benefits gained as a result of having served in the Military Police Corps, U.S. Army.

My military service was recently terminated. During my tour of active duty, I was on military leave from the New York City Police Department. After basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, I was sent to the Provost Marshal General's School and then was assigned to the Armed Forces Police Detachment, New York City.

I am confident that I am returning to the police department much the wiser for having experienced some of the problems faced daily by the military police in a large metropolis like New York City. The strict military discipline and closeness under which an MP must live, served to teach me both self discipline and patience which is important in police work.

Patrolman Michael A. McDonnell
66th Precinct
Police Department, New York City, N.Y.

* * *

Once more we come to you with a request. Could we have an extra copy of the March, 1960 *Journal* and permission to reprint Captain T. H. Schofield's article on the *MPs of Free China?* We appreciate so much all the *Journal* has done for us and hope this is not asking too much.

Hiram M. Smith, Jr.,
Editor, *The Virginia Trooper*
Department of State Police
Richmond 10, Virginia

* * *

I like to read the *MP Journal* because it has interesting articles and helps me keep up with fellows in the Military Police Corps with whom I have served. I must say though that there is very seldom any news about the MPs in Puerto Rico published in your magazine. But nevertheless it is a good magazine.

James Bosh
Fort Brooks, PR
APO 857, N.Y.

The MP JOURNAL *will publish news from Puerto Rico if and when it is received. How about taking care of this for us?—Ed.*

* * *

It is with great pride and pleasure that I renew my membership for the third straight year in the Military Police Association. I have greatly enjoyed the *MP Journal* during this period and look forward to many more interesting and educational issues. I wish you continued success.

John C. Roth, Jr.
S/Sgt USAR-MPC
Bank of America, San Francisco, California

* * *

I am extremely well pleased with the new *MP Journal* which I have been receiving regularly. We enjoy reading it each month.

We have inaugurated something in Heidelberg Post which other post provost marshals might well follow. Instead of having a disinterested warrant officer (personnel officer, assistant adjutant) administer the reenlistment oath, the provost marshal personally administers the reenlistment oath to all military police personnel assigned or attached to the Heidelberg Post.

Lt Colonel S. Howard, MPC
Provost Marshal, Heidelberg Post
APO 333, New York, N. Y.

* * *

I recently read the reprinted article, *Post Mortem Printing Under Difficult Conditions,* by Major Joseph J. Corr, Jr., in the February 1960 issue, *Finger Print and Identification Magazine.* Through this article, I learned of the *MP Journal.* I feel that this publication would be of interest to me, therefore, I would like to subscribe to your magazine.

SSgt Paul C. Stansbury
3084th AP Squadron
Stony Brook AF Station
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

* * *

I was very much interested in the *Historical Note of the Month* in the *MP Journal,* March issue. It reminded me of a book I have in my library, *The Tiger of Malaya,* by Lieutenant Colonel Aubrey S. Kenworthy, MPC (Ret.), who was the Provost Marshal, International Military Tribunal, Far East, Tokyo, Japan, 1946-48. This book should be of interest to personnel of the MP Corps. Another book that I find of interest is, *The Corps of Royal Military Police,* by Major S. F. Crozier, M.B.E.

Colonel Ralph E. Pearson
19 Dyer Street,
Fort Bragg, N. C.

* * *

Here enclosed is a ten shilling note for some back copies of your very interesting *MP Journal.* No improvement is necessary in your magazine. The photographs and features contained should result in an increase of the subscription rate.

Fred Lewis
433 Riley Street,
N.S.W. Surry Hills
Australia

* * *

I learned about the Military Police Association and the *MP Journal* from the Office of the Provost Marshal General. I am a retired U.S. Navy officer and also a retired homicide squad commander, San Diego Police Department. I would like to look over a copy of the *Journal* and be informed of your subscription rates. I have published several articles in various armed forces magazines and police publications in the United States and England and am the author of a book on homicide investigation.

Edward A. Dieckmann, Sr.,
U.S. Navy (Ret)
3920 Milan Street
San Diego 7, California

How about an article for publication in the MP JOURNAL?*—Ed.*

* * *

I have just started my own private investigation agency in Indianapolis, Indiana, after seventeen years of service with the FBI and am interested in getting someone qualified in the operation of a "lie detector" in order to add this service to my business.

As the result of my conversation with MP personnel at Fort Benjamin Harrison, it was suggested that I write to you and request this information be placed in the *MP Journal,* indicating my desire to contact someone recently retired who has had training and experience along this line.

Gene S. Norris
308 Bankers Trust Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

* * *

On my last state-side tour of duty, I became the chauffeur to the commanding general, a duty that I held for two years and three months. I had to change my MP-MOS in order to get my promotion to E-7 and then because a major general is only authorized an E-6 as a chauffeur I was transferred. Now I can't get my 951 MOS back because it is frozen; nor can I get a 952 MOS. What gets me though, is that I am now filling a 951 slot here on MAAG duty as the only military police advisor to the military police corps of this country. I hope something breaks loose in the 951 field soon, after having served in this MOS for the past thirteen years.

I am not writing to tell you my troubles. I imagine you have a few of your own there at Fort Gordon. My purpose in writing is to ask for some assistance, or guidance.

Being the only MP advisor here poses a lot of problems for me. All the instruction material on hand is outdated, and I am trying to start several new courses at the MP school. I am wondering if you could send me the field manuals, lesson plans and plans of instruction for the basic NCO, the MPCI, the officers' AA and the officers' basic courses from the Provost Marshal General's School? This material would help me a great deal and you'll never know how much I would appreciate you doing this for me.

Name withheld on request.

Instruction material requested is now on the way to you. We too hope something breaks loose in the 951 field—a lot of people are being hurt by the freeze.—Ed.

THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

185th Birthday, U.S. Army

The honor guard, 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Pictured from left to right: Sergeant John J. Reardon, Company B; Sergeant First Class Robert E. Murray, Company A; Sergeant Robert V. Walters, Company B; and Corporal Donald W. Gress, Company B. The photograph was made by Master Sergeant Roger K. Mullis, Photograph Laboratory, Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

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MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

All provost marshals should familiarize themselves with AR 690-3, recently published, which authorizes civilian employees of the U.S. Army to carry firearms when engaged in certain type duties and prescribes requirements for control and authorization of the weapons.

* * * * *

The Eastern Territory, Sears-Roebuck and Company, has advised the *MP Journal* that it needs applicants for positions in the company's security department. MPA personnel interested may apply by writing to Mr. Gordon Smith, Security Manager, Department 766E, Sears-Roebuck and Company, P.O. Box 6742, Philadelphia 32, Pa.

* * * * *

"In the past our main effort and our main concern have been for the requirements of general atomic war. That concept is no longer sufficient in the day of the atomic standoff which exists between ourselves and the Communist block. We must have modernized, mobile, ground forces, capable along with our allies of offsetting the Red Army and its associated forces. It is the Red Army which is the principal political tool of the Soviets." General Maxwell D. Taylor, (Ret), Army Chief of Staff.

* * * * *

"Throughout the entire *Free World*, the presence of American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines in Allied countries has been of great benefit in progress toward our common objectives. Obviously, it has helped our Allies to develop their own capabilities to defend themselves against attack. In addition, it has provided them with clear evidence of our determination to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with them against the common danger." General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, U.S. Army Chief of Staff.

* * * * *

Did you know? Nearly all instructors at the U.S. Army Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va., are enlisted men. Only a few of the teachers are officers or civilians.

* * * * *

"We believe that nuclear weapons and the means of their long-range delivery have not invalidated the historic concept of man as the ultimate weapon. All history, including that from eighteen military conflicts since World War II, has demonstrated the correctness of this belief." Lt. Gen Arthur G. Trudeau.

An influx of thousands of junior officers, "One Army" contribution from ROTC graduate ranks, for active duty periods ranging from six months to three years is slated for the Army during fiscal year 1961. About 7500 will come on active duty as two year, three year and distinguished military graduate appointments while nearly 5000 will be called up for six months active duty training in some fifteen branches of Army service.

* * * * *

"The country needs and, unless I mistake its temper, the country demands bold, persistent experimentation. It is common sense to take a method and try it; if it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something." Franklin D. Roosevelt.

* * * * *

Twenty years ago Army posts and neighboring civilian communities were almost completely separate in aims and interest. Today there's hardly a post which does not have its civilian advisory committee whose aim is closer and better relations between the two communities.

* * * * *

During the month of March more than 8000 enlisted Army promotions were made with the lion's share going to the grade E-4. A total of 5056 made E-4; 1846 to E-5; 274 to E-6; 235 to E-7; 535 to E-8 and 199 to the top enlisted grade. Freezes are still on in many MOSs with no promotion to E-7 in 32 specialties; 36 MOSs were out for E-6 and no boost to E-5 in 36 skills.

* * * * *

On March 13, 1942, dogs were first officially inducted into the U.S. Army when an application of the Quartermaster General was approved by the Under-secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson. The new branch was known as the K-9 Corps. Today, eighteen years later, suitable dogs are needed for use in guarding the Modern Army's missile sites.

* * * * *

The Army is making an all-out effort to recruit warrant officers in fourteen different occupational categories that are critically short at present. Especially desired are enlisted personnel now on active Army duty, commissioned officers and enlisted personnel of the National Guard and Army Reserve, and former commissioned officers of the Army.



WILBER M. BRUCKER
Secretary of the Army

JUNE 14th



LYMAN L. LEMNITZER
Commander in Chief

185th BIRTHDAY - U. S. ARMY

ON the 185th birthday of the U.S. Army a large portion of the military strength of the nation is deployed for action at home and overseas. Together with the forces of our allies, this deployed strength constitutes the *Free World's* first line of defense. In several critical areas these forces, almost literally eyeball-to-eyeball with Communist forces, are serving notice of our determination to oppose aggression.

This face-to-face deployment requires adequate strength at likely points of local aggression. It also requires forces capable of promptly reinforcing the first line of defense and ready to cope with aggression of any magnitude including all-out nuclear attack.

The following article will summarize the role of the U.S. Army's deployed forces. It will emphasize the Army's unique ability to apply widely varying degrees of force in situations ranging from localized harrassment and manufactured incidents to the outbreak of general war. It also discusses the contributions of our allies to free world defensive strength and the Army's participation in the military assistance program.

THE general purposes of the Army and the other elements of our Armed Forces are to provide for the defense of the United States, its territories and possessions and of any areas occupied by the United States; support national policies; implement programs in support of national security objectives; combat and repel acts of aggression against the peace and security of the United States.

The Army's principal tasks in discharging these responsibilities are to maintain forces overseas capable of deterring or defeating aggression; to maintain highly mobile, combat-ready, strategic forces, and to assist allied and other free-world forces; to provide forces for defending the United States against air attack; and to maintain strong combat-ready reserves and related facilities for rapid mobilization.

The following U.S. Army forces are deployed overseas: In western Germany—three infantry divisions; two armored divisions; three armored cavalry regiments; two battle groups (West Berlin) and combat, logistic, and administrative support units. In Italy—one medium missile command. In Panama —one battle group. In Alaska—two battle groups. Hawaii—one infantry division (less certain elements). And in Korea—two infantry divisions; one air transportable missile command, and combat, logistic, and administrative support units.

ANOTHER segment of the Army's contribution to strategic military deterrence is represented by Army air defense units. These combat-ready forces are deployed in the continental United States and at key locations throughout the *Free World* to defend Army combat forces, U.S. Air Force bases, population centers, industrial complexes and other vital installations against aerial attack. Possessing nuclear as well as conventional weapon capabilities, these Army air defense units stand ready around the clock to deter enemy attack, or if the deterrent fails, to destroy hostile attackers and preserve U.S. retaliatory capacity in armed conflict of any magnitude, local or general.

The primary mission of our deployed forces is to discourage aggression. These forces provide continuing tangible evidence that the United States is sharing the perils and costs of defending the *Free World*. Their presence serves notice that aggression, local or general, will not be tolerated. With the forces of our allies they help to secure several critical areas where Communist aggression is most likely to occur.

Deployed Army forces also serve as mobile forward area reserves available for rapid movement to suddenly erupting trouble spots outside their normal areas of deployment. This capability was vividly demonstrated during the Lebanese crisis

Continued

in the summer of 1958 when airborne troops were flown from Germany to the scene of trouble in a few hours.

THE continued presence of armed men on the ground at the scene of potential trouble has a stabilizing and deterrent effect that can be attained no other way. A striking example is provided by the calmness and high morale of the people of West Berlin during the long period of suspense that has marked the current crisis in that area. In the opinion of many, including Berliners themselves, their quiet confidence springs in great part from the visible presence of American and other Western ground forces in their Communist-surrounded city. Collective security depends largely upon tangible demonstration by the United States that it can and will fulfill its commitments. Deployed Army forces provide particularly convincing evidence to this effect, to ally and enemy alike.

Although a large portion of the Army's strength is deployed overseas, the numbers are too small for deployment in all friendly areas where the possibility of Communist aggression exists or might suddenly develop. This fact increases the importance of strategic forces at home capable of rapidly reinforcing our own forward deployed forces and of assisting allied or other free world nations faced with potential or actual aggression.

To provide this capability, the Army has developed its strategic reserve or Strategic Army Force (STRAF), built around a ready striking element called the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC). The mission of STRAF is to provide the vital training base, logistical support structure, personnel reinforcement facilities, resources, and combat-ready units for the support of our deployed forces. The trained, ready-to-go units are assigned to STRAC. The mission of STRAC is to maintain readiness "around-the-clock" for deployment to any part of the world fully prepared for combat. STRAC consists of the headquarters of the XVIII Airborne Corps and three airborne divisions. (See the *Journal's* article on STRAC, Parts I and II, in the May and June issues, 1960). STRAC also contains combat and service support units, including units with atomic capability. Thus it can put division forces into the field, not just the divisions themselves. This means that a STRAC force can be *tailored to fit* the particular combat situation and sustain itself in extended ground operations.

IT must be remembered, however, that the importance of STRAC cannot be judged by looking only at its own special capabilities. The other essential factor is the close relation of its mission to that of our deployed forces overseas. The oversea forces know that STRAC is ready to reinforce their deployed strength whenever and wherever necessary. They know also that STRAC can move rapidly into areas where United States forces are not now deployed. If STRAC did not exist, its prime characteristic—immediate readiness for strategic deployment—would have to be more intensely developed as a primary capability of our oversea forces; this undoubtedly would call for basing a much greater proportion of the Army's strength nearer to the many critical areas around the world.

The Army is vigorously continuing its efforts to increase the combat readiness and strategic mobility of its deployed and strategic reserve elements. The aim is to maintain and improve the Army's organization, training and equipment in order to guarantee its readiness for any mission given to it.

More than 4500 U.S. Army personnel are assigned to military assistance advisory groups and military missions. These MAAGs and missions are the on-the-scene operators of the United States Military Assistance Program in more than forty countries. Through their efforts our allies receive material, training and technical advice to improve the organization, equipment and readiness of their armies.

ALTHOUGH the tasks of a MAAG or mission depend on the particular needs of the country concerned, the following are typical: determine deficiencies in military equipment; effect the transfer of title of United States equipment and advise and assist in its receipt, identification, care, storage and utilization; advise and assist in the development of military training programs; encourage the expansion of training establishments to enable the country to train its forces without United States support; advise and assist in the reorganization of the allied country's forces.

The forces of our allies amount to about 200 divisions and are now helping us defend the security of the *Free World.* Benjamin Franklin's famous warning to his fellow patriots that "we must all hang together or we most certainly will be hanged separately" is as timely as it was two centuries ago. Then it applied to the unity of our thirteen colonies; now it applies to the common goal of many free nations, including our own.

In terms of their location, organization, and morale, the forces of the *Free World* are prepared to meet any emergency. The forces of the United States are indispensable factors of readiness as outlined above—but there are some factors about which considerable improvement is urgently necessary. All of these factors fall under the general heading of modernization.

THE adoption of a pentomic organization for the Army's combat forces several years ago was an important first step in a long range modernization program. Now the leading requirement is to furnish our pentomic and supporting forces with weapons and equipment suited to the kind of warfare they must be ready to wage. Our research and development effort has been for the most part running ahead of production and procurement in the modernization program. That is, in nearly all the main categories of weapons and equipment, effective prototypes have been developed and tested. Thus the main problem now is to produce these items in sufficient quality to re-equip the using forces.

This by no means implies that the research and development job has been completed. Modernization is never completed once and for all, for in modern military forces this year's startling innovation often becomes next year's conventional equipment.

The Army's modernization program emphasizes the important areas of firepower, mobility and communications. The aim is to provide our deployed forces abroad and at home with the best weapons, vehicles and electronic equipment that can be developed. This requires the combined effort of the research and development team—sound military guidance, imaginative and effective scientific research, and the dynamism of American industry. The best weapon or device ever conceived will not strengthen the fighting ability of our forces until it passes from blueprint through development and testing to the production line and finally into the hands of the Army's troops.

THE U.S. Army stands ready around the world on its 185th birthday to meet the enemy and throw back aggression. The continued readiness of these deployed forces will depend in large measure on their being "kept up with the times" in the form of adequate kinds and quantities of modern tools to do this vital job in protection of the *Free World.* END



THE FIRST OF TWO PARTS

THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE

By CAPTAIN J. L. WEIKERT

504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Gordon, Georgia

IT is of utmost importance that those interested in the organizations which have consistently wielded more power than any other group in the Soviet Union realize their special nature. The Soviet secret police cloak their activities, almost without exception, in a veil of deception which is not easily penetrated. Because it is more difficult normally to combat unknown or mysterious dangers, the efficiency of the secret police has been enhanced by its clandestine *modus operandi.* The nebulous generalities which are espoused by the Communist Party when stating the justification for the existence of the secret police have a basis in necessity but do not aid in comprehending the actual operations of these many-faceted bodies.

No formal legislation was ever published for the first organization of the secret police which came into existence almost simultaneously with the Soviet regime. A document was published in 1924 which has been regarded by some students as a founding decree. The definition of the functions of the secret police at that time were as follows: (1) to hunt out and liquidate all counterrevolutionary (and) sabotage attempts and actions throughout Russia no matter what their origin; (2) to hand over all saboteurs and counterrevolutionaries to the Revolutionary Tribunal and prepare measures for combating them; and (3) the commission was to carry out preliminary investigations only to the extent necessary for suppression. The organizations became clear, however, only in the course of time and practice. The secret police were constituted as the main investigative and punitive force of the government and were subservient only to the party.

THE vast and ever-changing administrative network, the changes in names, designations, responsibilities and personnel (which are almost never fully reported) add to the overt and covert normal means of maintaining secrecy. For illustration, some of these normal means are no publication of actual inner organization; no release concerning arrests, convictions or imprisonments; the use of lies and cover stories to distort or conceal actual happenings; concealed and changing identities and constant movement of agents; secrecy concerning training methods; and propaganda designed to mislead, confuse and influence other groups and the masses of the people. Exceptions to these policies did occur when lists were published of those arrested and executed or imprisoned during a particular purge or when high officials are involved. These releases of otherwise secret information are occasioned only by the need for explanation of the fate of erstwhile leaders or as added control methods for the general public.

FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION: ORGANIZATIONS, LEADERS AND DATES

ON December 20, 1917 (new-style calendar), six weeks after the October Revolution took place, the Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage (CHEKA) was established by the Council of People's Commissars. Feliks Dzerzhinski was picked to control the new secret police commission because of his active part in the uprisings and his reputation as a veteran Bolshevik. Dzerzhinski had been head of the Military Revolutionary Committee which was named originally to combat counterrevolutionary cases. The CHEKA in this early period started the development of its own armed forces, assumed responsibility for guarding the Soviet borders (1921), and established the "Secret Sections" in the Red Army.

The CHEKA, in name, was done away with February 6, 1922 and a new organization, the State Political Administration (GPU) under the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) was formed. Immediately following its formation, the GPU was given responsibility for the protec-

Continued

tion of railroads and waterways; this in addition to the duties already enumerated for the old CHEKA. Also at this time, the GPU was granted virtually unlimited powers of arrest.

WHEN the USSR was formed in 1923, the previous nominal control of the GPU by the NKVD ended. The GPU was renamed the Unified State Political Administration (OGPU) and was made a commissariat under the Council of People's Commissars. Dzerzhinski remained at the head of the secret police throughout these changes. It should be remembered that no matter what the name, the secret police were subordinate only to the party hierarchy.

Dzerzhinski died in 1926 of natural causes, and V. R. Menzhinski was named as his successor. The actual control of the secret police organization, however, rested with a man named Yagoda who had been Dzerzhinski's deputy. The secret police always held a number of their own prisoners in confinement, but in 1930 a new trend appeared which in time became a major development in OGPU history. This innovation was the establishment of forced labor camps. Yagoda himself took over the newly formed Main Administration of Corrective Labor Camps (GULAG) and built a huge force of slave labor which was used on many construction projects including parts of the Five Year Plans. Two other events contributed to the growing power and pervasiveness of the OGPU during this period. In 1932 the control of the regular police, the militia, was given to the OGPU, and a powerful new means of control of the people, the internal passport system, was then given to these regular police.

MENZHINSKI died in May 1934, and in July 1934 the OGPU was abolished and the All-Union NKVD was formed. The erstwhile deputy, Yagoda, was made head of this expanded commissariat. The old OGPU reappeared within this consolidation as the Main Administration of State Security (GUGB), losing none of its secret police functions or power. The new All-Union NKVD is the organization which took such an indispensable and ruthless part in the great purges of 1935, 1936 and 1937. It is of interest here to note that Yagoda, probably in 1928, allied himself with the right opposition of Bukharin and Rykov and that although Stalin knew of this development, he did not want to oust Yagoda at that time. In September 1936 however, Yagoda was removed as the head of the NKVD and Yezhov took his place. Yagoda, Bukharin, Rykov and others were tried, and Yagoda at least was shot. Under Yagoda's successor, Yezhov, the greatest excesses of the "great purge" took place.

A veteran CHEKA man, one of the few left after the great purge, Lavrenti P. Beriya, was named deputy to Yezhov on July 1938 and subsequently in December 1938 was made chief of the NKVD. Yezhov was eased out of the NKVD during this six month period and disappeared mysteriously and completely. Beginning in late 1938 and early 1939 the blatant excesses of the great purge were curbed, but no changes were made in the policies and operations of the secret police. In February 1941 a separate commissariat was again formulated for the secret police. The Commissariat of State Security (NKGB) was formed from the old GUGB, and V. N. Merkulov was named commissar. Beriya was elevated to General Commissar of State Security and now headed the NKVD and controlled through Merkulov the NKGB. When Germany attacked Russia in June of 1941 this plan was temporarily scrapped, the two commissariats were united under Beriya and not until 1943 were they again separated. During World War II the Special Sections of the secret police in the Army were greatly expanded and given the name SMERSH ("Death to Spies!"). Also during the war the NKVD gained the following additional tasks: the organization and control of Soviet partisan movement behind German lines, the control of blocking battalions and penal companies, the securing of rear areas with NKVD troops, control of prisoners of war and even active parts in tactical military operations.

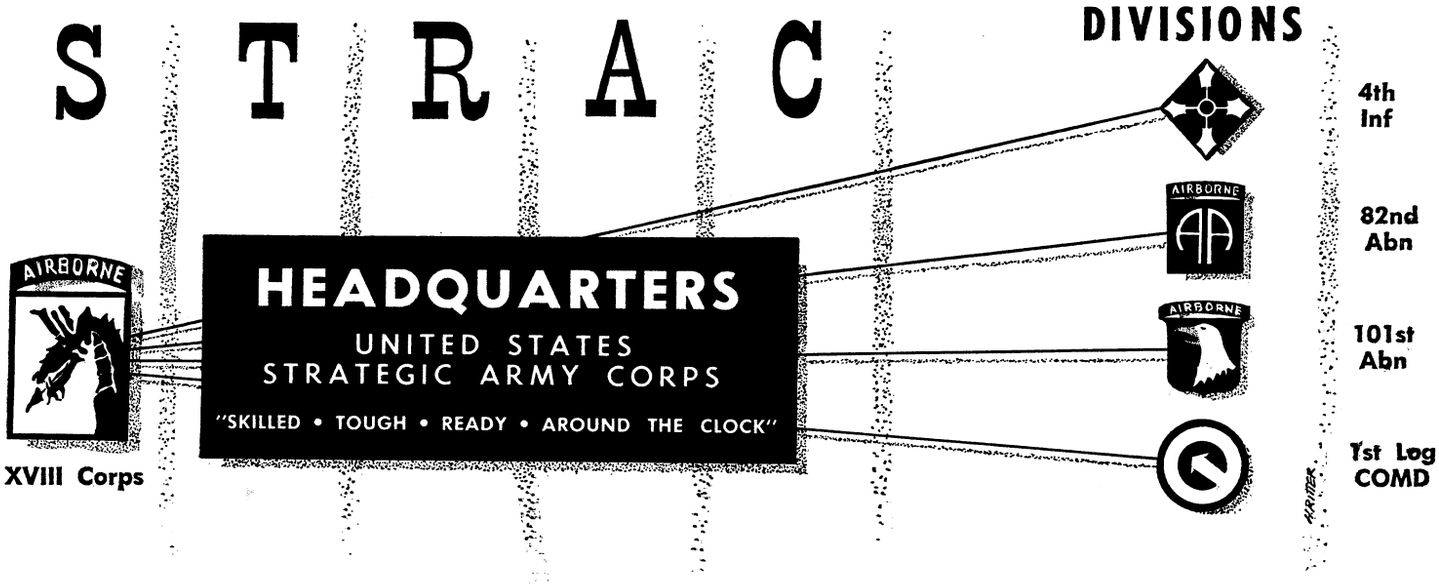
IT is interesting to trace the ascendancy of Beriya's star during the war. He was promoted to deputy premier in February 1944 and decorated with five Orders of Lenin; the Order of Suvorov, First Class; two Orders of the Red Banner of Georgia; Azerbaidzhan and Armenia. He was later made a member of the State Defense Committee, a Hero of Socialist Labor and named a marshal of the Soviet Union. In the party he had been a member of the Central Committee since 1934, and in 1939 and 1946 respectively became a candidate member of the Politburo and then a full-fledged member.

After the war the Soviet secret police organized, trained and kept subordinate to themselves the secret police of the satellite countries, excepting of course China and Yugoslavia. It is important to realize that the majority of these police organizations are controlled by the Soviet secret police and not by the Communist Party of the satellite country. During and since the Second World War the secret police have also supervised religion in the USSR, dominated international sports preparations and directed espionage concerning and establishing control of the Soviet atomic energy program. Even after the death of Stalin and the fall of Beriya, the Ministry of Medium Machine Construction (actually the Soviet Atomic Energy Industry) operated under a secret police general officer.

THE commissariats were renamed ministries in March 1946; the NKVD became MVD and the NKGB became the MGB. There were no changes in substance. After Stalin's death on March 6, 1953, changes were recorded quickly and furiously in the secret police. Immediately came mergers of many ministries, including MVD and MGB, with Beriya posted as minister of the new all-exclusive MVD and as a first deputy chairman. Beriya however was arrested in June of 1953 following his unsuccessful bid for top power, and he was executed in December of that year. S. N. Kruglov became minister, and I. A. Serov, deputy minister of the MVD. The "state security" was again separated from the MVD in March 1954 and redesignated KGB (Committee for State Security). Its new head, Serov, became a minister in 1955 when the KGB was raised to the status of a separate ministry. Although the MVD, which once included the KGB among its many subordinate agencies, was disbanded on a national level in January 1960, the KGB still exists and functions as the controlling factor of the party in Russia. In February 1956, Kruglov (MVD) was replaced by N. P. Dudorov. (Although this paper covers events only until 1957, it is of timely interest to know that Serov was disposed in early 1958 and replaced as head of the KGB by Alexandr Shelepin, an outstanding "party" man.)

Three general policies probably engendered all these changes: (1) curbing extra-judicial police powers, (2) forcing resubordination of the secret police to the party and (3) rationalizing the great economic functions of the MVD by transferring some activities to other ministries. There no doubt has been some slight loss of secret police power since Stalin's death, but extreme caution must be used in suggesting or evaluating this possible trend. The power of the party indispensably rests on the power of the Soviet secret police, and neither will diminish significantly as long as the Communist system endures.

Part II of the *Soviet Secret Police* will appear in the next issue.



THE STRAC ORGANIZATION

SECOND OF TWO PARTS

INTER-ALLIED PROBLEMS

By LT COL ALLEN C. SHULLER, JR.

XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N. C.

THE DIVISION GROUP CONCEPT

IN Part I of this article, the discussion of STRAC military police support was concerned primarily with the organization, employment and command relationships of U.S. military police units. However in any treatment of STRAC military police support matters, serious consideration must be given to the problem areas which must be resolved relative to the organization for and the conduct of inter-allied operations. The very nature of the STRAC mission, to be prepared to conduct combat operations anywhere in the world in a combined effort with any of our numerous allies, dictates that every effort be expanded to anticipate and intelligently resolve, insofar as is possible, the problems of inter-allied military police operations prior to commitment in a given area. Admittedly, prior solutions to these problems can only be worked out in broad, general terms. Plans must be sufficiently flexible to permit ready adjustment to varying local conditions encountered in the objective area.

But aside from those problems which may be peculiar to any given area or situation, there are certain broad problem areas that will inevitably develop and which are susceptible to advanced planning. If misunderstandings, embarrassments, confusion and misdirection of effort and loss of combat efficiency are to be avoided, prior planning and orientation must be accomplished.

Both the Korean War and the Lebanon action posed to a degree many of the problems which can be expected to arise in the conduct of inter-allied or combined military police operations. Consequently many military police officers and enlisted men, having lived with these or similar problems, are familiar with the complexities inherent in (1) jurisdictional matters involving the powers of arrest, search and seizure, conduct of investigations, and trial and confinement vis-a-vis existing Status of Forces Agreements; (2) Evacuation processing, internment and ultimate disposition of prisoners of war vis-a-vis the provisions of the Geneva Convention; (3) combined military police patrol operations including circulation and refugee control; (4) language, mores, culture, religion, customs of indigenous population and personality traits

Continued





A command post goes into action upon landing while other units move out to their objectives as quickly as possible.

STRAC ORGANIZATION Continued

of local governmental and political figures; and (5) relationships with Civil Affairs and State Department (POLAD) agencies.

AS regards to this problem it seems reasonable to assume again during the play of Exercise DRAGON HEAD which was conducted in the Carolinas and Virginia between October 29 and November 11, 1959. This command post-field exercise included for the first time player representatives of all STRAC units. The concept of the exercise required that Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps (augmented), constitute Headquarters, Strategic Army Command, and conduct independent-type operations in a hypothetical country of the Middle-East. In this situation as in the prior discussion of the three division force, the commanding general of STRAC was required to discharge the responsibilities and functions of both a field army and theater army commander in a limited war situation. The exercise served to reemphasize and bring into sharper focus these recognized inter-allied military police matters. In addition, a new problem area was generated with the implementation of the division group concept.

JURISDICTION

AS regards to this problem it seems reasonable to assume that any existing Status of Forces Agreement that may exist between the U.S. and a host country will of necessity be either suspended or sufficiently modified to preclude interference with the conduct of combat operations. However, the host country can also reasonably be expected to insist on the maximum retention of its sovereign rights in areas outside the combat zone or those areas deemed non-essential to the conduct of combat operations.

During Exercise DRAGON HEAD this problem was resolved by the consummation of a Civil Affairs Agreement between the U.S. and Tarheel governments. Based on the provision of this agreement the STRAC provost marshal issued the following instructions relative to conduct of criminal investigations:

"a. Criminal investigations will be conducted by only U.S. military personnel:

(1) in all areas specifically designated 'military areas' by COMLANFOR (STRAC commander) irrespective of the status of personnel involved.

(2) In all instances wherein all persons involved are U.S. military personnel.

b. Criminal investigations will be conducted concurrently with Tarheelian civil authorities:

(1) When the status of the individuals involved has not been initially determined.

(2) When a crime has been jointly committed by U.S. military and civilian personnel.

(3) When an offense has been committed against U.S. personnel and/or property and offender(s) is (are) not under military jurisdiction.

c. Technical criminal investigation assistance may be provided Tarheelian civil authorities only after specific approval by (STRAC) headquarters.

(4) The provisions of this message are not, repeat not, intended in any manner to preclude the establishment of normal liaison and cooperation between U.S. military and Tarheelian law enforcement agencies."

The Civil Affairs Agreement further provided that the STRAC commander would exercise exclusive criminal jurisdiction over all members of U.S. forces in Tarheel. Members of Tarheel forces and local civilians serving with such forces under the operational control of the STRAC commander remained under the jurisdiction of local courts through U.S. military police were authorized to apprehend and detain such persons until they could be turned over to Tarheelian authorities. Likewise Tarheelian authorities were authorized to apprehend and detain U.S. personnel until they could be turned over to U.S. military authorities.

PRISONERS OF WAR

THE prisoner of war problem was never adequately solved during Exercise DRAGON HEAD. There were no player units available on the STRAC troop list with which to constitute a prisoner of war command. As a consequence this mission was of necessity assigned to the logistical command.

Paper-wise, POW camps were constructed in the logistical command area, and some 6000 POWs were successfully evacuated from division collecting points (including the Tarheel divisions), processed and interned. All of this was accomplished by a single under-strength military police battalion

which was neither organized, equipped or trained to perform such a mission.

Despite the fact that the STRAC provost marshal constantly raised the problem, no guidance was ever received concerning plans for the ultimate disposition of the POWs.

This entire problem area clearly delineated the grave consequences that can be expected to accrue in the handling of POWs where there are insufficiently military police units available, and no central direction and control is provided to cope with this highly sensitive problem. It is considered that this problem would have been completely obviated had a POW command structure been made available from the exercise play. As mentioned in Part I of this article, this deficiency also adversely affect the intelligence effort as there were not enough military police available to support the STRAC POW interrogation center concept.

COMBINED MILITARY POLICE PATROLS

THROUGHOUT the play of Exercise DRAGON HEAD the utilization of combined military police was standing operating procedure for all units operating in areas in the rear of the battle groups. The shortage of U.S. military police virtually dictated their employment wherever feasible. The primary obstacle encountered was a familiar one, the language barrier. Tarheelian military police with even a rudimentary knowledge of English were habitually paired with a U.S. military policeman. Where they were available, civilian interpreters were employed to accompany the combined patrols. In the logistical command area of responsibility, Tarheelian civil police agencies were obtained to relieve U.S. military police in all situations where they could be utilized effectively, particularly in circulation control, refugee control and non-sensitive security duties. Additionally, liaison personnel were extensively used at all military police operational levels. Only through maximum utilization of both allied military police and civilian police agencies could the military police requirement have been satisfied.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

FAILURE to recognize the importance of such intangibles as mores, religion, culture and customs as factors which have a direct impact on military police operations in any allied country will assuredly lead to difficulties at all levels of command. For example, the problem of the military police patrol in the city in "X-Land," when confronted with a situation where a U.S. soldier laughs at a native who has stopped to pray publically in the street at 1400 hours, can be far more critical than merely the on-the-spot correction by the military policeman.

Such incidents happen because the offending soldiers do not understand local mores, customs and religious beliefs.

It is of vital importance that commanders and particularly military police commanders, orient their men to the extent that they not only understand but respect beliefs entirely different from those to which they are accustomed. Consider the quandry of the military policeman in such an instance. While on one hand he has been taught to maintain order, he is on the other hand properly sympathetic toward his fellow soldier. Consequently, military police leaders must fully educate their men relative to local customs, religious beliefs and mores of the population in the areas of operations. Such basically simple incidents can ultimately lead to strained relationships at the highest governmental levels based on official governmental complaints and demands for apologies or retributions.

EXERCISE DRAGON HEAD presented a synthetic religious sect which underscored the serious impact such a condition can have on tactical operations. As a case in point, during Exercise DRAGON HEAD, of the 13,000,000 inhabitants of this mythical Middle-Eastern country, 11,000,000 were "Limsaks" who practiced their religion openly. They prayed five times daily, observing the ritual of cleansing themselves before each session of prayer. They were forbidden to eat pork. Prayer to the "Limsak" represented adoration rather than petition, and religion represented a most significant aspect of the Tarheelian's daily life. A significant factor in the "Limsak" religion was the required annual October pilgrimage to the "Temple of the Sun." This city was not only a large population center, but was the center of military operations on October 30 and 31, the prescribed pilgrimage dates.

THE problem posed by the "Limsaks" for military police was far-reaching. Diets for prisoners of war were dictated not only by the terms of the Geneva Convention and the local availability of foodstuffs, but also by their religion. Additional water had to be procured for religious practices (a good portion of Tarheel was arid and water was at a premium) which created a considerable logistical problem. Huge masses of the population, observing the annual pilgrimage, clogged the roads and impeded troop movements. Minority religious groups prodded by aggressor propaganda also incited mass riots during the religious observance.

While it would be naive simplicity to attempt to offer solutions for preventing problems based on mores, religion, customs and other nationalistic traits, the importance of prior consideration of such problems would be difficult to overstate as they may affect military police operations. Above all, the individual military policeman must be made knowledgeable concerning these matters. The provost marshal simply cannot afford to have any bumbling Americans in his unit.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH CIVIL AFFAIRS AND POLAD

IT is considered that this area requires little discussion here. The mutual concern of the provost marshal and civil affairs officer in all matters involving the civil government and populace makes obvious the need for an intimate, continuing staff relationship between the provost marshal and civil affairs officer at all levels of command. To paraphrase an old quotation, the two "must hang together or they will assuredly hang separately." One area in which the civil affairs officer can render invaluable assistance to the provost marshal is in obtaining interpreters. This can become an acute problem, particularly where operations are conducted in host countries having a low literacy rate.

The presence of a State Department representative, the political advisor (POLAD) to the STRAC commander, furnishes an invaluable assist to the provost marshal, especially in matters involving the interpretation of national policy. This is particularly true regarding Civil Affairs Agreements and relations with the host government. Provost marshals assigned at a policy-making level would do well to practice the habit of consulting the POLAD on all jurisdictional problems as well as those problems involving the handling of POWs where an interpretation of national policy is concerned.

THE DIVISION GROUP CONCEPT

THE mythical allied country in Exercise DRAGON HEAD, Tarheel, had an army composed basically of six divisions organized similarly to the U.S. division. In accordance with prior agreements the Tarheel divisions were initially placed under the operation control of the STRAC commander who was immediately confronted with a serious command and control problem. Not only was he saddled with the administrative and logistical support problems of a field army and theater

Continued



An operations center operates after initial drop.



Men of the 504th MP Bn practice boarding plane.

army commander, but was required to direct the combat operations of six divisions with their supporting arms. To further compound the problem, both sides possessed and were employing nuclear weapons. It became immediately apparent that some command arrangement had to be effected which would decrease the STRAC commander's span of control. As a consequence the division group concept of conducting combat operations was implemented.

Stated in its simplest terms, the division group concept provides for the coupling of one or more allied divisions with a U.S. division for the conduct of tactical operations. All administrative and logistical matters are handled through each of the division's normal command channels. In all instances during the exercise, the U.S. division commander exercised operational control over the allied forces with each division group.

While the formulation of the division group headquarters was not actually accomplished during Exercise DRAGON HEAD as Tarheelian division had no player representation, such a headquarters would of course be organized and manned to perform the functions of planning and coordinating tactical operations in actual combat.



STRAC MPs are briefed on their assignments prior to jumping off.

AMONG existing U.S. Army headquarters organizations, the one most analogous to a division group headquarters appears to be a reduced strength U.S. corps headquarters. However even at reduced strength, this headquarters slightly exceeds 200 individuals. It is not conceivable that personnel resources within the STRAC organization would ever be available to satisfy such a requirement.

Therefore the division group headquarters which is concerned only with tactical operations must be organized on the most austere bases.

Under conditions where personnel are not available from other sources to staff the group headquarters, the U.S. division commander and staff would very probably be required to wear two "hats" — i.e. the U.S. division provost marshal would also function as the division group provost marshal. In addition to U.S. division personnel, the allied division(s) would be directed to provide a proportionate share. Allied representation on the group staff would be highly desirable if not mandatory within all group staff sections, not only because of the high professional ability of our allies, but also because representation of their views and advice on all matters pertaining to the tactical employment of their forces is militarily essential.

THIS austere group headquarters organizational arrangement would obviously limit its capabilities to those of planning tactical operations and coordinating their execution and could only be effective for a strictly limited time-frame.

A major problem area that developed during the play of Exercise DRAGON HEAD was the relatively vast area responsibility which the tactical situation imposed upon U.S. division commanders. At times the depth of division zones approximated 75 to 100 miles with many sizeable urban areas and communications centers located within their respective zones. It is difficult to conceive how a U.S. division commander could effectively direct and control the combat operations of a division group and simultaneously discharge his responsibilities for a geographical area of this magnitude. This "grey area" between a normal division rear boundary and the "tactical support rear boundary" became a matter of considerable

concern to all military police personnel as the exercise play progressed.

One workable solution to this problem conceivably could be provided by the establishment of division rear boundaries delimiting the division military police area responsibilty at roughly a 25 mile depth with the division group provost marshal assuming responsibility for the remainder of the area back to the "tactical support rear boundary." The division supporting military police unit in concert with allied military police resources could be employed to furnish required military police support under the aegis of the division group provost marshal. Under this concept the group provost marshal would necessarily become an "operator" as well as a staff officer.

The division group provost marshal's functions and responsibilities under this division group concept can be at least fairly accurately forecast in that they will closely parallel to those of a normal corps provost marshal. He will be required to (1) advise the division group commander and staff on all matters pertaining to the maintenance of good order and discipline and the enforcement of law, order and regulations; (2) exercise technical supervision over and coordinate military police activities within the division group; (3) coordinate liaison activities within the divisions comprising the division group and between these divisions and STRAC headquarters.

ON the other hand the exact composition of the division group provost marshal section becomes largely speculative in that the division group concept has never been thoroughly field tested. The organization of the section must necessarily be co-alligned with the division group mission.

Exclusive of normal liaison personnel it is considered that the division group provost marshal section could effectively operate on the most austere and non-sustained basis with a strength composed of a division group provost marshal (U.S. division provost marshal), an operations officer from each division (both U.S. and allied), a chief clerk (U.S.) and a clerk-typist and interpreter from each division (both U.S. and allied). In this connection it is emphasized that this organization is considered minimal. Certainly the section strength would have to be significantly increased to handle abnormally large geographical areas, a large-size divisional group or an independent task force type mission where administrative and logistical support of a typical field army nature would have to be provided.

SUMMARY

EXERCISE DRAGON HEAD, while providing no conclusive answers to all the problems inherent in providing adequate military police support for STRAC forces, did provide invaluable experience for the players and more clearly delineated military police problem areas that demand continued study and field testing.

At the XVIII Airborne Corps provost marshal section level, it became readily apparent that a serious troop list deficiency existed regarding the handling of prisoners of war. As previously pointed out the establishment of a prisoner of war command at the STRAC level would obviate this problem.

ANOTHER major problem area concerned the command-staff relationship between the military police group commander and the logistical command provost marshal. Unless the group commander is given maximum latitude of action relative to military police operations, particularly in respect to providing support for the divisions in contact, the responsiveness necessary to satisfy the urgent, ever-changing tactical support requirements will not be achieved. The division military police detachments are recognizedly wholly inadequate strength-wise to cope with the tactical demands. Therefore prior plans must provide for the prompt provision of added support from military police resources outside the division, i.e. the Army-type battalions assigned to the logistical command. XVIII Airborne Corps command post and field exercises have clearly validated this requirement.

In conclusion it is emphasized that the content of this article is not intended in any manner to present conclusive, doctrinal solutions to the several military police support problems treated herein. The viewpoint presented primarily reflects the author's views, primarily predicated on the play of a continuing series of XVIII Airborne Corps command post and field exercises. However, the military police problems discussed are considered of fundamental importance in determining the future role of the Military Police Corps in the conduct of combat operations. Certainly they warrant continued field testing and refinement and serious consideration and study on the part of all Military Police Corps personnel.

END



Troops hurry from helicopter in a fanning formation to take objectives quickly and with minimum casualties.

"YOU CAN'T ARREST ME!"

By COLONEL JOHN K. DALY, MPC

Commanding Officer, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

THE man who said, "You can't arrest me, I'm a civilian," was later heard to say, "But Commissioner, I didn't know I couldn't leave my car unattended with the engine running." This was the plaintive plea of an offender that had been cited by a military policeman at Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Similar scenes are repeated monthly at Fort Hamilton in the court convened by the United States Commissioner to hear cases of civilians cited for violation of post safety, traffic or security regulations. Established in 1957 to reduce violations of safety rules and regulations by civilians, the court has been instrumental in decreasing the number of violations and increasing the awareness of law enforcement by persons on the post for business or pleasure.

Criteria for the establishment of a Commissioner's Court is contained in Army Regulation 632-380, *Standards of Conduct.* Commanders, through their provost marshals, can coordinate with the United States Attorney's Office of the Department of Justice and arrange for the establishment of a United States Commissioner's Court. Once established, the adjudication of defendants charged with minor offenses who are not subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice is promptly disposed of with fairness to all concerned. Though a legally constituted tribunal, the commissioner informs each defendant that he is not bound to the jurisdiction of the court. He further tells him that if he, the defendant, prefers, the case will be referred to the United States District Court for trial by a Federal Judge.

FAILURE to report to the Commissioner's Court after due notification by the provost marshal also serves to transfer hearing of the case to the district court. At Fort Hamilton this notification is by registered mail, and those who fail to appear are served warrants by United States marshals.

In addition to the hearings of offenses committed on the post proper, the court handles cases involving personnel living in, or visiting, the adjacent Wherry Housing Development, consisting of 685 apartments, as well as offenses committed on an old wharf located at "The Narrows." Although these structures are outside the present fence line, they are on Federal property and subject to Federal jurisdiction.

Currently Fort Hamilton has a threefold mission. Primarily it is an important processing station for military personnel and their dependents traveling to or from overseas assignments, and secondly it serves as a marketing and medical facility for active duty and retired Armed Forces personnel residing in the Brooklyn area. The third mission of the fort is to support the reserve armory on the post where reservists in large numbers are trained four nights a week and frequently on weekends. The resulting traffic problem is thus complicated by the vast number of civilian visitors and commercial vehicles crowded within the bounds of a small post.

Citations for traffic violations by any of these persons are made on DA Form 1995 (*Notice of Traffic Violation*) by military policemen. Not only are the pertinent military violations cited, but also the applicable city and state ordinances. Both references are entered at the time of citation issuance.

NORMALLY the court is concerned with the prosecution of persons cited for traffic violations, but it is occasionally enlivened by the appearance of an individual cited for some other misdemeanor such as disturbing the peace, trespassing or illegal entry.

During the summer months fishermen become a problem since many angle from the old wharf. As the wharf which is no longer in use is in unsafe condition, it is posted as "off limits" to all. Ignoring the sign, some still consider it a fine spot from which to launch a lure. This eventually leads to a citation and subsequent court appearance.

PRESIDED over by United States Commissioner Max Schiffman, Eastern District of New York, the court convenes one evening a month. Major Paul M. Bruno, Post Provost Marshal, is the complainant, and Private First Class Wyman Battise is the administrative assistant. Military policemen who witnessed incidents or signed complaints are present as witnesses. All sessions are conducted in "open court" with the public invited to attend.

During the conduct of the hearings all regular procedures are followed. Defendants are notified of their right to be represented by counsel, and that they do not have to appear before this court but may elect other Federal jurisdiction. The commissioner accepts individual pleas of innocence or guilt and hears evidence in each matter before passing sentence. When found guilty of a traffic offense, the offender is usually given a small fine and in some cases a notation is added to his operator's permit. Other offenses may result in heavier fines or confinement in corrective institutions.

DURING 1959, of the 698 cases scheduled for the court, three were referred to a Federal judge for disposition, four defendants received sentences to civilian corrective institutions, and approximately $2400 in fines were assessed. Side benefits of the court are gained through word of mouth publicity by spectators, and our military police are hearing less frequently the expression, "You can't arrest me, I'm a civilian."

Since 1957 other commanders in the First U.S. Army area have explored the potential of this court. Thus from the original two courts in 1957, there are now five in operation—Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; and Stewart Air Force Base, N. Y.

Anyone desiring further information on the establishment or operation of the court may write to the Provost Marshal, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn 9, N. Y. END

THE LIE



DETECTOR Aids Crime Surveys

By SP6 FELIX B. GARRETT

1st Cavalry Division Military Police Detachment (CI), Korea

THE aim of a crime prevention survey, is to minimize the opportunity for individuals to divert money or property to their own use as well as to minimize forced entry or other larceny. The best physical security measures still depend on the basic honesty of the individuals who implement these measures. In addition, the best effort on the part of a perfectly honest supervisor, is not always sufficient to prevent theft or pilferage of money or goods. Personnel working around storage and retail outlets or other government property, are always tempted to divert such goods to their own use. They rationalize the taking of such property with the idea that such diversion is not larceny and justify their act by believing that the government can afford the loss — after all, they pay taxes.

Through the years employers, supervisors and investigators have found many systems devised by employees to defeat the best method of stock control, the use of cash registers and accounting systems. It has been said that to anything that can be devised by one man, a countermeasure can be devised by another man to circumvent the system. This does not apply to man's basic knowledge of the difference between right and wrong. Regardless of the individual's method of defeating the system and his realization of his act, the act itself can be detected by the use of the *Detection of Deception Technique*, commonly called the lie detector examination.

For a number of years these examinations have been used by business firms in screening employees prior to their employment and periodic checks of honesty are then made after they have been on the job. The technique has proven so successful that in fact many businesses have hired their own examiners, and have set up elaborate security systems. The value does not lie entirely in catching personnel in dishonest acts, but in assisting them to resist the temptation to commit a dishonest act. This technique has not been used extensively in the U.S. Army in connection with crime prevention surveys.

SINCE the examination of a person with the lie detector itself is by nature a voluntary examination and since no person likes to be suspected of dishonesty without a good and sufficient cause, it is difficult to induce a person to enter into an examination voluntarily and in the proper frame of mind when the examination is only a general screening. This is especially true if the person feels that the results of the examination might be damaging to his reputation or his job. No

Continued

LIE DETECTOR Continued

one would want this program to be associated with the police-state techniques. However, at the same time it is important that crime prevention surveys be conducted in order to obtain maximum effect.

To insure the proper and effective use of this procedure, all personnel of the activity to be surveyed should be carefully advised that the survey is being conducted and that the purpose of the survey is not to prosecute the employees, but to insure the security of government property. Care should be taken to explain the use and the purpose of the lie detector in order that the employees understand that its use in crime surveys is purely to strengthen their resistance to the temptation of a dishonest act.

A special statement of consent should be prepared, reflecting that the person being examined realizes that the examination is being conducted for statistical purposes; that the results will only be used for such purposes; and that the results can not be used to jeopardize employment, reputation, or chance for promotion. Charts should be marked with a code for the exclusive use of the examiner. The examiner's report should merely reflect the number of instances of pilferage, short change acts, or other incidents found during the screening. It should also describe any particular method being utilized to defeat accounting procedures in use by the organization.

PERSONNEL employed in the activity being surveyed should be informed that the crime survey is a recurring procedure and that continued indications of dishonesty in the activity would be grounds for opening an official investigation.

For example, the procedure for the survey of a commissary would be substantially as follows:

1. A physical survey would be conducted of the buildings, the control of keys, money, property, etc., as required by the circumstances and the desires of the commanding officer.

2. A group briefing would be held for all employees to include, but not necessarily limited to, the purpose and the scope of the survey. It should cover the fact that the lie detector examinations are for statistical purposes and not because of any suspicion or allegation. It is important that this briefing be a group briefing; otherwise some employees may feel that their supervisors or fellow employees have questioned their honesty.

3. Examinations would be conducted first of the accounting personnel, then the cashiers, supervisors and other employees.

4. The following are some examples of the pertinent questions that might be used in such a survey: Do you know of anything done here in this activity to defeat the accounting procedures? Have you done anything to prevent accurate inventory of the property? Have you done anything to defeat the accounting procedures? Do you know of anything done here to prevent an accurate inventory of property? Do the cashiers keep a kitty? Have you made any unauthorized purchases? Have you knowingly permitted unauthorized purchases? Have you taken supplier's samples for your personal use? Have you accepted any gifts from salesmen? Have you eaten commissary items for your lunch? Have you taken commissary items home with you? Have you used an overage in one section to cover a shortage in another? Have you ever been entertained by salesmen?

5. The following is an example of the type report that might be written following such a survey:

The examination of eighteen employees of the commissary at such and such an installation revealed that employees have practiced the following procedures which are contrary to good crime prevention practices:

Cashiers maintain a kitty to make up shortages and to absorb their overages. Employees sometimes use supplier's samples. Employees sometimes mix or improperly place items in the warehouse to confuse the inventory. Cashiers sometimes ring up items on the cash register from an overage section to cover shortages in another section. Cashiers sometime place a small item on or near the counter and charge all customers with this item in order to make up a shortage. Employees sometimes consume small commissary items during their lunch period. Employees occasionally pilfer small items from the store. Employees do not always exercise proper care in receipting for goods from salesmen.

Six of these employees should be examined again at a later date. End of the examiner's report.

ONCE such a system is installed and used in any large organization; pilferage, deliberate confusion of inventories and such, and customers being charged with goods they actually did not purchase, drops to a bare minimum. The organization runs more smoothly—employees soon learn that they cannot beat the lie detector, and if they are discovered with discrepancies in their work, they are usually grateful that no legal action is taken against them. END

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IGD REPORT

OPENING DAY MASTERS'

By SP5 JOHN J. MUNZEL

ARNOLD PALMER scored a surprising five under par 67 on the opening day of the Masters' Tournament. Art Wall, Jr. was unable to play in the Masters' this year due to illness. However, the International Golf Day (IGD) Committee, Military Police Association, talked with Arnold Palmer about ten days before the match, and he agreed, as 1958 champion, to let his opening day score stand for IGD. This arrangement was satisfactory with Art Wall, Jr. For those who competed in IGD here is a shot-by-shot rundown of Arnold Palmer's opening day play.

The opening day of the Masters' was warm with strong, varying winds. Palmer teed off about 250 yards, reaching the crest of the dip in the fairway. His playing partner, the popular amateur Billy Joe Patton, placed his drive a little to the right and just behind. With a seven iron Palmer reached the green and came within three feet of the pin. He putted out for a birdie (one under par) three. The second hole was a repeat of the first. Palmer had a good drive, his second shot landed next to the trap on the left of the green, and he chipped up to within two feet of the pin, putting out for a birdie four.

ON the 355 yard third hole, Arnold Palmer's drive started out into the rough but hooked back into the fairway. His second shot put him on the green about thirty feet below the pin. His putt over the gently rolling green missed the cup by inches, and he finished with a par four. On the fourth hole, a short 220 yard par three, Billy Joe Patton's drive bounced hard on the green, and the ball hit a woman in the gallery who accidentally caught the ball trying to duck out of the way. She, being a golfer, turned around and dropped the ball over her shoulder onto the green. Billy Joe was appropriately thankful for this stroke of luck. Palmer's ball landed about forty feet left of the pin. The rolling green had a number of breaks both ways, and Palmer seemed upset. His putt was about six feet short of the cup, but he sank the next putt for a par three.

Palmer had trouble on the fifth hole. He had a good drive, but his second shot went some sixty yards over the green. He flubbed his chip shot and needed a fourth stroke to chip within inches of the pin. He sank an easy putt for a bogie (one over par) five.

ON the sixth hole, a short 190 yard par three, Palmer landed twenty feet left of the pin, leaving himself an uphill slanting putt. He putted within two inches of the cup and sank the ball for a par three. On the seventh hole, Palmer had another of his good drives, but his partner hit into the woods. After looking over the situation carefully, Billy Joe blasted out beautifully but left himself with an extra stroke. Palmer's second shot with a nine iron landed about twelve feet past the pin. He had a difficult downhill-uphill putt which he missed, leaving himself a three footer. He sank that however for another par four.



Arnold Palmer tees off on the opening day of the Masters' Tournament. His play was characterized by exceptional driving.

The eighth hole was one of the greats of the tournament. Palmer's drive was long and in the middle of the fairway about 200 yards from the green. He belted a three wood and landed in the trap to the left of the green. His lie was poor, the ball was slightly buried, and there was a five foot ridge to get over. Palmer blasted, the ball rose over the ridge, bounced a few times on the green and rolled into the cup for a fantastic eagle (two under par) on the par five hole.

Coming in on the ninth hole, a par four 420 yard downhill-uphill hole, Palmer made it past the dogleg (bend in the fairway) and almost to the bottom of the hill. From a downhill lie he blasted just over the green onto the apron (the grass on the edge of the green) about 36 feet from the hole. He missed his chip shot by one foot over a downhill role and sank the next for a par four.

For the first nine holes, Palmer came in with an amazing three under par 33. His totals ran one eagle, two birdies, five pars and one bogie.

GOING out on the more difficult back nine, Palmer drove beautifully down the long downhill fairway of the tenth hole. His second shot with a five iron put him sixty feet to

IGD REPORT Continued

the right of the pin in a shallow trap. With a pitching wedge he rolled to five feet short of the pin and sank his putt for a par four.

The eleventh hole, the toughest hole of the course because of traps around the green and a stream behind, saw Palmer's second bogie of the day. His drive on the long downhill 445 yard par four hole was about 160 yards short of the green on the left of the fairway. His second shot put him on the edge of the green about seventy feet from the pin. He misjudged the level putt and was short about six feet. On his fourth stroke the ball hung on the lip of the cup, refusing to drop in and making him take another stroke for a bogie five.

THE twelfth hole, although short, lies over a stream with a trap directly in front of the green. Palmer's tee shot buried the ball in the thick grass on the top of the trap. After a brief conference with officials, Palmer dropped the ball over his shoulder three times, but each time it insisted on dropping into the trap. The officials placed the ball on top of the thick grass, and Palmer chipped a few feet long of the hole. He sank an easy putt for a par three.

On the 475 yard par five thirteenth hole Palmer's drive carried him to the dogleg in the center of the fairway. With a three iron he carried the stream running in front of the green, and the ball rested about sixty feet from the pin. Over a fairly level putt with a slight uphill grade, the ball stopped about three feet short. He sank the next putt for a birdie four. On the fourteenth hole, Palmer's drive landed about 125 yards short of the green. His second shot rested on the apron behind the pin about thirty feet. His chip went past the pin, leaving him another three foot putt which he sank for a par four.

THE fifteenth hole was to be another of those never-to-be-forgotten holes. It is a 520 yard par five. Palmer drove in the center of the fairway about 220 yards short of the green. Billy Joe Patton landed on the left of the fairway about 230 yards from the hole. Palmer decided to try and carry the stream in front of the green. His shot carried onto the green and died about forty feet past the pin and to the right. The crowd cheered his fine shot. Billy Joe had to go around some tall trees which blocked his way. He sliced the ball around the trees, and the packed gallery around the green started moving back as it became apparent the ball was going to drop in among them. As the ball reached the peak of its climb it hooked back and landed on the green a little past Palmer's ball. The crowd cheered wildly and cheered again as both men stepped on the green. Two magnificent shots in a row are not often seen. Palmer did not account for the slight break to the left, and his putt was off about two feet. He sank the next for another birdie four.

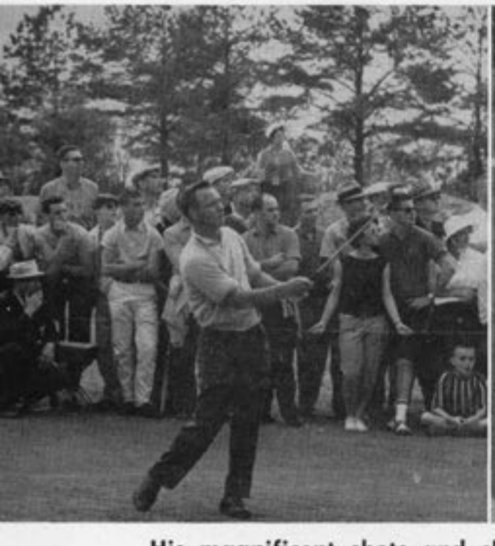
THE sixteenth hole is a short 190 par three. From the tee to the green is all pond. Both Palmer and Patton dropped their tee shots left of the pin about eighteen and nineteen feet respectively. Palmer missed on a slight break to the left by six inches and finished the hole with a par three.

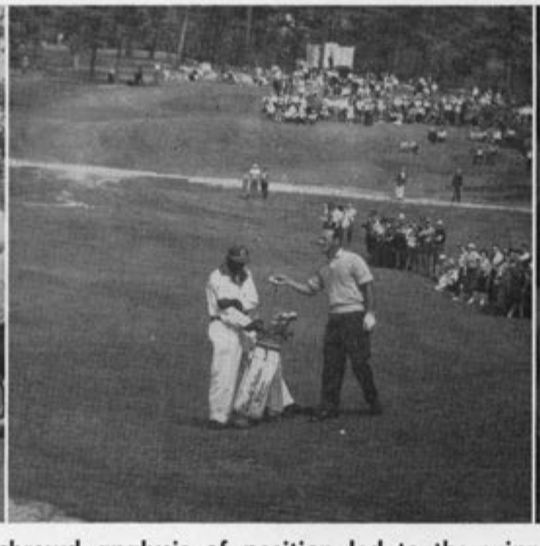
On the seventeenth, a par four 400 yard hole, Palmer drove about 130 yards short of the hole on the left of the fairway. His second shot landed off the green in back of the pin about 33 feet away. He chipped up with a nine iron to within four feet and sank his putt for a par four. On the eighteenth, a par four 420 yard hole, Palmer's drive was again about 130 yards short of the pin. He landed on the green about 24 feet left of the pin on his second shot and sank a level putt for another birdie three.

PALMER'S record for the back nine was three birdies, five pars and one bogie for a total of 34, two under par 36. His total for an amazing opening day's play was a five under par 67, putting him in the leader's slot. He never gave up that position, and he is the first man in the history of the tournament to remain in the lead all the way through and win.

On the second day Palmer came in with a one over par 73, and scored a par 72 on the third round. On the final day Palmer, one stroke behind Ken Venturi coming in on the back nine, needed a birdie to tie the match. He got his birdie on the seventeenth by sinking an "impossible" 37 foot putt. On the eighteenth he had a good drive, and with a six iron landed hole high and left of the pin. He made the putt to score a birdie and won the match by one stroke. His total score was 282, netting him championship of the 1960 Masters' Tournament and $17,500.

A world-wide roundup of IGD with pictures will be seen in the August issue of the *Military Police Journal*, and next year IGD players will again face Arnold Palmer's opening day score in the 1961 Masters' Tournament. Better start practicing — he may be even better next year. END







His magnificent shots and shrewd analysis of position led to the winner's circle (right) where Palmer (left) received congratulations from Bobby Jones (sitting). In right foreground is Mr. Clifford Roberts, chairman, Masters' Tournament Committee, Winnie Palmer, Arnold's wife (center of Palmer and Jones), looks on during congratulations. Shortly after this ceremony Brig General H. M. Hobson, CG of Fort Gordon and PMGS, presented Arnold Palmer with a gold replica of the IGD award.



1 ARMY MISSION MP CORPS

By COLONEL EARL O. CULLUM, MPC, USAR

Indianapolis, Indiana

THE United States Government has three branches — the executive, legislative, and judicial — but there is only one United States Government. Our Armed Forces are in the three departments — Army, Navy, and Air Force — but there is only one Department of Defense. The United States Army has three components — Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve—but there is only one United States Army.

This is also true of the Military Police Corps. We have our National Guard and Army Reserves. Thus it is clear that unity — ONENESS — is the basic idea of any organization. The larger and more complex the organization, the more important it is that all its members understand and live by that fundamental idea. In today's world, national survival is at issue even when we are not at war. There are no "quiet times" as in the old days. All our Armed Forces must be ready. As a vital element of those forces, the Military Police Corps can perform its mission only if all its members — whatever their component — think and work together as one Military Police Corps of the *One Army Team*.

MANY of us recall the "new" military police units formed in 1941 when the world's greatest war was already blazing full-scale over much of the world. We received men and some obsolete equipment, but nothing in the way of knowledge about how to do the job ahead of us. The War Department's military police field manual was, as best I recall, 32 pages thick and based entirely on the experiences of World War I. The active army and the national guard had a few small military police units, but their training provided little of the knowledge necessary for military policemen during World War II.

Military police pioneers used home-made training schedules and aids, and through the extensive field maneuvers of 1941, many capable MP units were developed. Then in 1941 the Provost Marshal General's School was activated, and "experts" in the various fields of police duty pooled their knowledge to provide training for the officers and key enlisted men who would become the framework of the world-wide

Continued

ONE ARMY Continued

Military Police Corps of World War II. With no combat experience available, these so-called "experts" combined civilian experience with the results of Army maneuvers to provide the early instruction and training programs used by the Corps.

MANY who were "charter members" of the Corps of Military Police in 1941 now gaze with awe at the vast amount of military police knowledge available, and at the highly trained and skilled MP personnel, both officer and enlisted, and the excellent MP units in being. We would like to feel that with all this, the Military Police Corps will have no further need for us, and that we can sit back and relax in civilian life.

But we know this is not possible. If World War III comes, the military policeman will play a far more vital part than ever before, and the Military Police Corps will be expanded many times over its present strength. Regular Army personnel will be insufficient to provide the framework for such an expansion, and again the reserves and national guard units will be called to duty. The U.S. Army has never fought a war without its civilian components and the Military Police Corps cannot go into a major war without its reserve and national guard support. Fortunately the reserve component military police officers and men are keeping themselves fully abreast of Military Police Corps developments and will be ready to act when needed with but a minimum of preparation.

THE last sentence above bothers me. If it is true, then my mind can be at ease. But I have received the distinct impression that reserve component military police personnel are not, on the whole, doing all they can, or could, to prepare themselves for the day they will be needed in a national emergency. If I am wrong, I am anxious to be corrected. If I am right, let's see what can be done about it.

As a regular reader of the *MP Journal*, I have been concerned for some time over the lack of news of reserve component military police units and personnel in the *Journal*, and the lack of articles written by reservists and guardsmen. So—I checked back and found exactly one recent article by a reservist, and practically no reserve component news. The *Journal* thus appears to be strictly a Regular Army MP publication.

I was assured by Major George E. Allen, the editor, that he is willing and anxious to publish articles by, and news of, reserve component military policemen. This *ONE ARMY* concept was borne out by Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, President of the Military Police Association, and by Major General H. L. Boatner, the Provost Marshal General, regarding the Military Police Corps. So — the fly in the ointment appears to be the reservist and guardsman himself. As the editor points out, he cannot invent news and cannot print what he does not receive.

I STRONGLY suspect that reserve component membership in the Military Police Association is quite low. This can be blamed in part on a lack of reserve component news in the *Journal*, which can in turn be blamed on low membership and interest among reserve component personnel; and thus we keep going back and forth and getting exactly nowhere. But if a few good reservists and guardsmen will submit news and articles of interest, this will lead to more interest and membership and thus to more articles and news; and here we go!

Certainly anyone in the Military Police Corps in any capacity can afford the price of membership in the Military Police Association, ($3.00 a year with 12 copies of the *MP Journal* for free). Probably most reserve component military policemen would be eager to join if someone would just ask them. I do not believe any reserve or national guard military police unit commander has carried out his moral duty to his men until he has made the Military Police Association and the *MP Journal* known to every one of them.

Why do I consider membership in the MPA and the *Journal* to be important in preparing for MP Corps duty in a national emergency? Let's glance at just one copy of the *Journal* — "The Army's New Correctional Program"; an article on the "MPs of Free China," one of our allies; a full page of announcements of general interest to all components, "Bulletin Board"; "Make Your Radio Net Pay"; a book review, "Civilians Under Arms"; personal views of MPA members from "In My Opinion"; "The Helmet Radio"; news of units and individuals, address changes, promotions and transfers, extension course completions, and of great interest to the entire MP Corps, "Historical Note of the Month."

THIS is a fair sample of each month's offering in the *MP Journal.* Technical matters, new developments, new equipment, the MPs of our allies, news, personalities, opinions and history all are included for our members. Can we "keep abreast" without the *MP Journal?* A unit training schedule leads to a well-trained unit, but it should be augmented by reading and by healthy discussion of new ideas and thoughts. Just as we could not get by in World War II with World War I equipment and doctrine, we cannot stand still today with more and more new concepts being born.

The *MP Journal* is not primarily aimed at the officer reader, and it is not primarily an outlet for writing from Fort Gordon. I find that about a third of the feature articles are written by enlisted personnel and less than half originates at the Provost Marshal General Center. The editor accepts any article worth publishing and from any source.

The reserve component military policeman is primarily a civilian, and military interests are naturally secondary with him. He does not want to be Regular Army, but he is proud to be a reservist or a guardsman and wants to be fully prepared in the event of war. In many cases he is in civilian law enforcement and may be highly skilled in some phase of work encompassed in the military police training program. Where possible he may want to share his specialized knowledge with other members of the MPC, or his unit may develop something of general interest to the Military Police Corps.

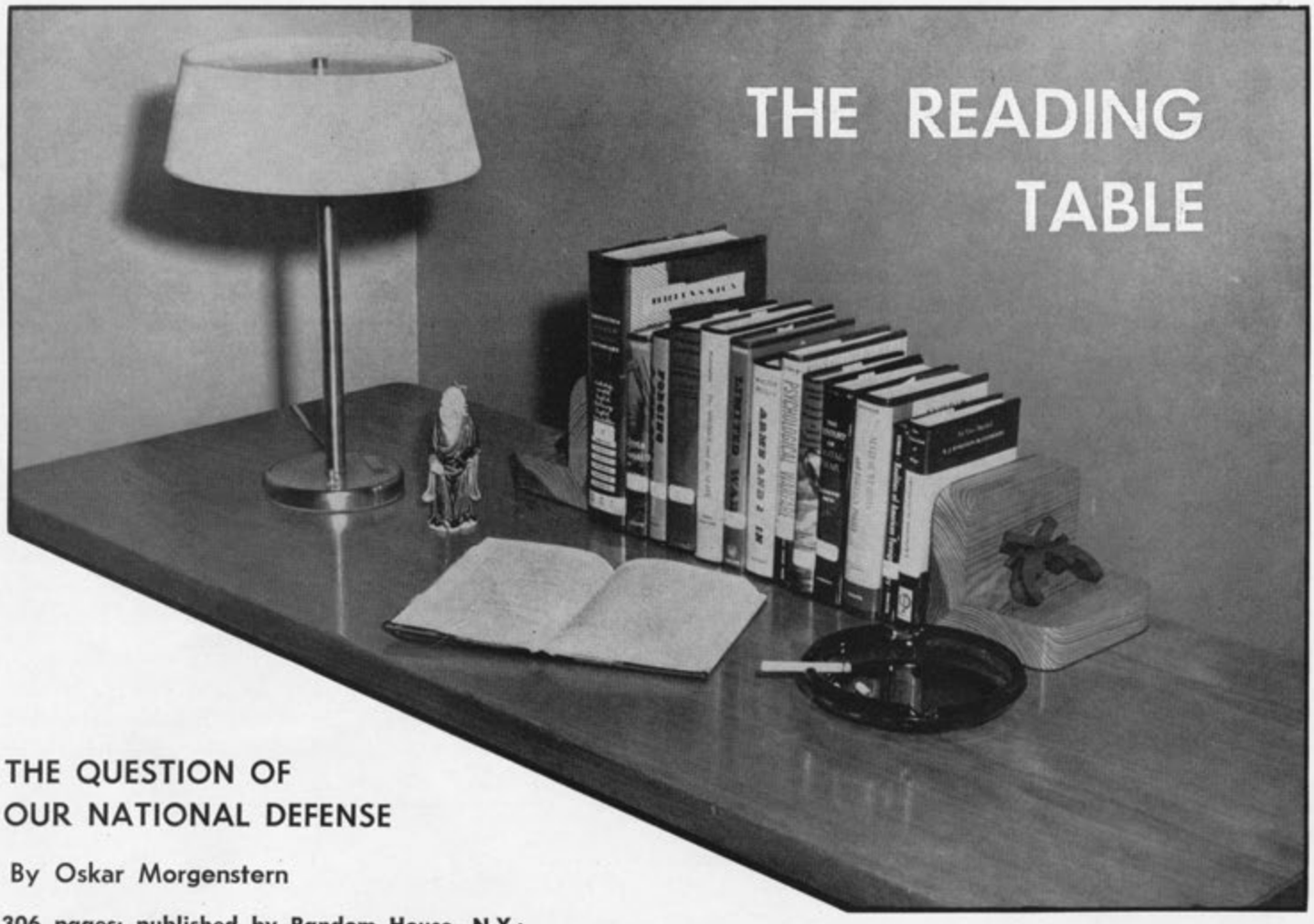
He should not be deterred by lack of formal writing ability. If he prepares his information in accurate and understandable form, rewrite personnel can "polish it up" before publication. And unit and personal news items require no writing ability; just "state the facts" and include a photograph.

THIS may read as if I were plugging for the *MP Journal.* Be assured that I have but one interest in the *Journal*—what it can do toward a better ONE ARMY Military Police Corps.

Certainly the Military Police Association and the *MP Journal* will continue to serve primarily the Regular Army military policeman, and leadership will continue to be centered at Fort Gordon, the home of the Military Police Corps. That is the way it should be, and the way we all want it. But I would like to be able to pick up a copy of the *MP Journal* and see that the reservist and the guardsman MP was also a part of the Military Police Association.

Perhaps the day will come when the National Guard and the Army Reserve Military Police Corps units will form two strong "legs" of the Military Police Association, and the MPA will have a vice president, U.S. Army Reserve, just as other associations have vice presidents from their major components.

One thing is sure. We will not get anywhere if we all sit around and wait for someone else to do something. END



THE QUESTION OF OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE

By Oskar Morgenstern

306 pages; published by Random House, N.Y.; $3.95

AT present the nation is in the midst of a "great debate" as to the adequacy or inadequacy of our national defense. Our people are confused after hearing leaders in the field tell conflicting stories about this issue which is fast becoming a political football in an election year.

In this book the author uses a well-known device in scientific study. He divides the difficulties—breaking the problem into all its parts—and then discusses each in a clear logical manner.

In the preface the author states, "It requires a certain audacity to write on the question of national defense in view of the complexity and confusion of the situation. But the justification is that with some effort it is possible to look through the haze and to arrive at a clear formulation on essentials. Once some clarity has been brought into the picture and some basic thoughts have been formulated, the reader may feel that my conclusions are obvious. It is not my intention to try to be original; rather, I endeavor to find the truth. If this is obvious once it has been stated properly, so much the better.

"Besides estimating the position and strength of this Nation it is necessary to judge the state and development of the enemy, Russia. Here I have been guided by the fact that if the enemy's strength is overrated we are merely wasting treasure and effort, but if we underestimate him, we are forsaking our lives and the life of our nation."

THE author deals with the following subjects: the threat; the shield; deterrent and retaliatory forces; the oceanic system; the invulnerable force; attrition, shelters and recovery; limitations of war; technology and strategy; the war of the laboratories; economic power and burden; the security process; information, intelligence and secrecy; negotiations and diplomacy in nuclear parity, and concludes his discussion with an epilogue.

Mr. Morgenstern ends his discussion by pointing out that the impossibility of war has to be of a technological character. He says that moral and religious considerations have failed to stop war. "Indeed," he says, "the greatest cruelties have been committed in the name of lofty or religious ideas. It will take too long for fresh moral or religious ideas to develop. It will take too long for fresh moral values to develop which would make war impossible. It would take even more time for these new ideas to become effective enough to check the new destructive powers. As it is, the probability of a large thermonuclear war occurring appears to be significantly larger than the probability of it not occurring."

Mr. Morgenstern is one of our leading military and political analyst and argues that our present defense is inadequate. But he says that even though the price of an effective defense compared to our present expenditures is immense, the price of defeat is greater. The process of political defeat is subtle but decisive. For a nation whose military preparations are as inadequate as ours soon promise to be, it is also inevitable that we will be defeated.

THE book is well written and should be of interest to every loyal American and of special interest to personnel of the Armed Forces. The reader will look at the world in a different manner when he has finished reading this very timely book. END

"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.

NEEDED — NEW TO&E

PLEASE excuse the method used in presenting the following questions to the U.S. Army Military Police Board, but time is of the essence.

I request the considered opinion of the MP Board, either for the record or off the record, regarding a workable TO&E for a separate MP company in the current infantry division with a reduced strength of ninety men, excluding the mess section.

I am sure the MP Board recognizes the poor set-up which presently exists under TO&E 7-2D in the MP detachment of the current infantry division. I do not know how the regular establishment feels about it, but speaking for most of the officers and men of the 21 National Guard MP Detachments throughout the nation, it is a very poorly organized operating unit as it presently exists.

WE sent questionnaires to the 20 other National Guard MP Detachments and are now compiling the results. However, it is quite evident from the returns already received that 98% of the units are very much opposed to the working conditions under which the detachment is supposed to support the division. Our two week encampment last summer was a nightmare—men either sleeping or working, and not one man allowed on pass for the entire two week period.

The Commanding General, 26th (YANKEE) Infantry Division, has asked me what I thought of a separate MP company with everything except a mess section. Figuring that we would mess with headquarters and headquarters company, except when in the field when the men on TCP's would mess with the unit nearest them, I naturally said, "Yes, by all means," to his question. Now, I must come up with some answers for a new TO&E. Perhaps if this change should come about in the 26th Infantry Division, it would be a "foot in the door" for the Military Police Corps.

Fortunately I am personally acquainted with the commanding general, having served as his aide for four years both in the National Guard and in the Department of Public Safety, State of Massachusetts, when he was Commissioner and Chief, Massachusetts State Police, for six years. He has had numerous occasions to observe the MP detachment on duty at camp, in the field and on post duties when the luggage was under our eyes. As a result, all of these aforementioned items have made him MP conscious. I know the general has discussed the present TO&E with CONARC's Commanding General, Bruce C. Clarke, and has solicited other commanders' opinions on his recent trip as an observer to OPERATION WINTERSHIELD in Germany.

THE above may sound like the ravings of a jibbering idiot but please believe me when I say that this problem is a matter of real, vital concern to all of us in the National Guard MP Detachments even though we are a small portion of a great Corps. May we ask for a speedy reply; we must strike while the iron is hot.

Captain Stanley W. Wisnioski Jr., MPC
Commanding Officer, 26th MP Detachment
925 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

CAPTAIN Wisnioski's letter was referred to the MP Board by the Editor, *MP Journal,* for an answer to the problems of the MP Detachment, National Guard Infantry Division, as pertains to a shortage of personnel. The answer is as follows:

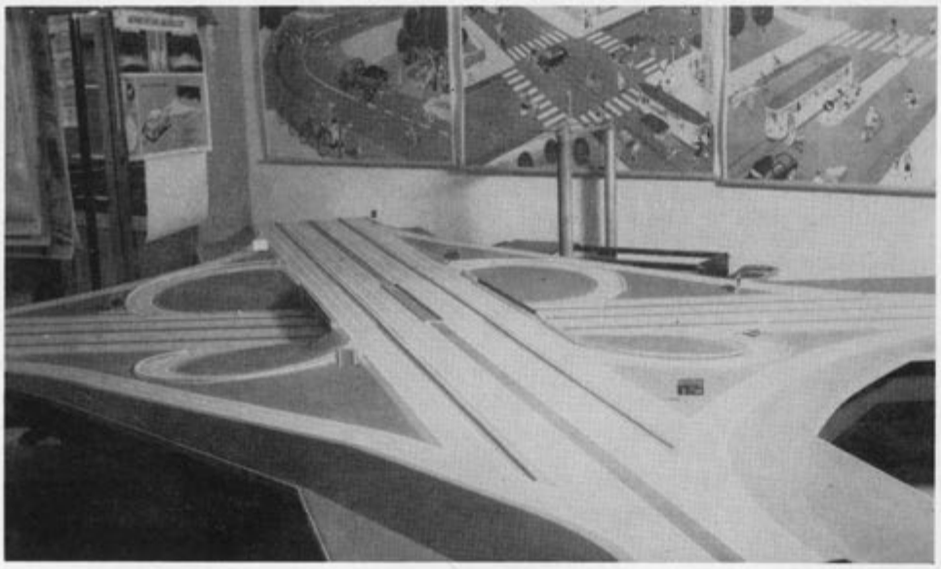
"The problems set forth in your letter have been recognized by the MP Board, as well as the Provost Marshal General, since the inception of ROCID. However, it is one of those situations that, to date, the Provost Marshal General has not been able to change due to the distribution of the manpower of an infantry division as approved by the Chief of Staff of the Army. In other words, the division has a certain strength; of this number so many are infantrymen, signal personnel, etc. Under the present policy of the Department or the Army, the only way that the number of military policemen can be increased is for some of the other services to give up spaces in the division, but no one wants to 'give.'"

"As National Guard Divisions are on a reduced strength basis during peacetime, it is understandable why the problems exist that you describe. We hope that medium range planning now in progress will tend to correct this situation. We are sorry we can be of no help to the National Guard on this matter, but as stated, it is a matter beyond our control. While we are unable to give you any assistance on this problem, please do not let this deter you from contacting us in the future if we can be of any assistance."

U.S. Army, MP Board
Fort Gordon, Ga.

ROUND UP SPECIAL

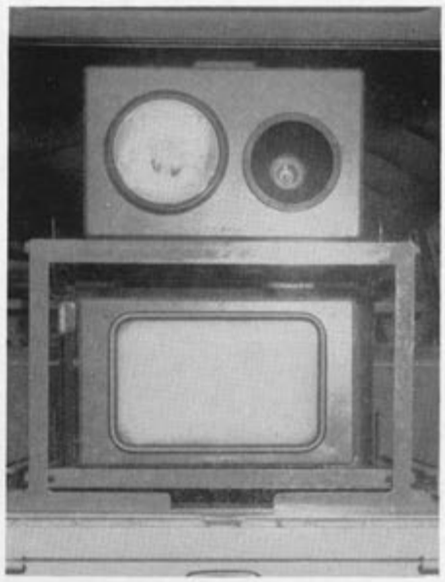
German Land Hesse Police School Offers Second Class in Traffipax Operation



Above is a mock-up of the Frankfurter Cross, a danger spot on the Heidelberg-Frankfurt Autobahn, used for traffic studies.

Heidelberg, Germany — A second class in Traffipax (robot camera) operation for the U.S. Army Military Police began recently at the Land Hesse Police School.

The school can be compared to a small midwestern college campus, complete with a football field (European soccer), and a field house. In the surrounding area are classroom buildings, dormitories, dining halls, and administrative buildings. These structures are modern, being up-to-date with the latest type of equipment. The staff and faculty are all specialist in their particular fields. The basic courses offered are: basic police—one year; refresher police—six months; criminal police — ten weeks; desk operation — ten weeks; criminal photography — two weeks; radar—three weeks; and traffipax—two and one-half weeks. Although the courses are set up for a certain period of time, this period may be shortened or lengthened to fit the class's need. The manner of instruction varies with each course but the primary aim is to have personal instruction for each student. To accomplish this, committee type classes are used, being no larger than ten or twelve men with three or more instructors assigned to the class.



The radar police camera is mounted in the rear of police trucks or vehicles. The upper section is the flash unit and camera, and the lower part is the radar antenna.

The classes start at eight o'clock in the morning, with the entire course being taught in German. They end at noon and begin again at two in the afternoon, lasting until five o'clock or later, depending upon the completion of the day's work; many times the work continues late into the night.

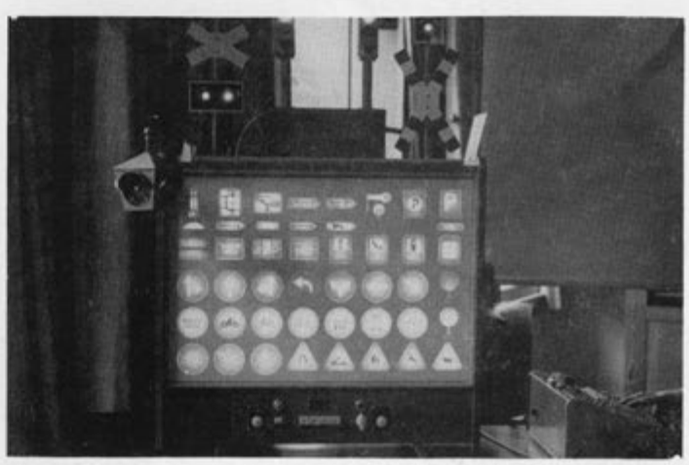
Very little of the course is spent in classroom work. Most of the time, the students are driving a German Police traffipax vehicle around the Wiesbaden area taking photographs of traffic violations. One student recently took over fifty pictures in one hour, each one being a violation, either speeding, parking, or a simple traffic violation.

Whenever the flash is used, it is interesting to note that almost half of the German subjects would stop and flag down the police car offering to pay a Gebuhrenpflichtige Verwarnung, an on-the-spot fine by the policeman.

After several hours of taking pictures, the students return to the school and develop and print the pictures. They then prepare them for mailing to the person who owns the vehicle, along with a court fine and a bill for the picture. These fines are never sent out but are used for critique purposes by the instructors of students' work.



Shown above is the Administration Building and clock tower of the German Land Hesse Police School.



The police school's road sign testing device is pictured above. The sign can be turned on for testing reaction and can also be used to test the general knowledge of the signs.

MPA ROUND UP

NYC POLICE DEPARTMENT NAMES M. J. MURPHY CHIEF INSPECTOR



Chief Michael J. Murphy

N.Y.C., N.Y.—Chief Michael J. Murphy has been promoted to the Office of Chief Inspector, New York City Police Department. This is the top uniformed job within New York's huge 25,000 man police force. At the age of 46, Chief Murphy is one of the youngest men to hold this high position. He succeeded Chief Thomas A. Nielson who has retired after forty years of dedicated police service.

Appointed to the New York City Police Department on June 5, 1940, Chief Inspector Murphy was promoted to sergeant in 1945; to lieutenant in 1949 and to captain in 1953. He was made the Commandant, New York Police Academy in 1954. In November 1954, he was promoted to the rank of inspector and in 1955 was granted leave from the police department to take the post of Executive Director, Waterfront Commission, New York Harbor. On March 2, 1959, he returned to the police department and became chief of staff which he held until his promotion to chief inspector.

FOUR SINGING MPs APPEAR WITH AUGUSTA CHORAL SOCIETY

Augusta, Ga.—Four enlisted men from the Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC) appeared recently with the Augusta Choral Society in the presentation of the Verdi *Requiem*.

The four Military Policemen were Specialist Fifth Class Donald Klien, Privates First Class Fred Cerequas and Charles Solms, all of Headquarters Company, PMGC, and Private First Class Robert Mazzorella of Headquarters Detachment, 504th Military Police Battalion.

THREE HAWAIIAN ARMED SERVICE POLICEMEN CITED FOR IDEAS

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii — Three members of the Hawaiian Armed Services Police Detachment (HASP), combined their ideas for a contribution to the Enlisted Personnel Suggestion Contest and shared a cash award.

Army Specialist Fifth Class and Private James G. McFall and Navy Yeoman Third Class John F. Wilson successfully tested and implimented changes in HASP reporting, filing, typing, and records procedures that provided an annual estimated saving of approximately $8,000 for the Army.

These military policemen were the first in the command to receive cash awards for adopted suggestions submitted by enlisted personnel in a quarterly contest.

EXERCISE *WINTER SHIELD* ILLUSTRATES MANY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GERMAN AND AMERICAN MPs





Grafenwoehr, Germany—The German Feldjaeger walked to his jeep with a loaf of black bread, ½ pound of butter, beer, wurst, sauerkraut, and salami. He and his assistant driver, an American military policeman, climbed into their small military vehicle and scooted off down the road, continuing their patrol of the 30th Panzer Brigade's sector during the field training exercise WINTER SHIELD.

As time neared for lunch, the two military policemen pulled off the road and set up a small cook stove. The German portioned out part of his rations intended to last him two days. The American soldier, the member of a small detachment attached to the brigade during the winter maneuver, took out some C-rations to help supplement his small meal. The two day ration plan is just one of the many differences between the German soldier and his American counterpart.

Another innovation the German MP has is a small battery-powered lamp, found on the left front of his vehicle, which acts as a portable traffic light. It can be turned to red or green with the flick of a switch.

Sergeant Harry P. Kina, Company B, 385th Military Police Battalion, was in charge of the small, but efficient group of American military policemen, attached to the 30th Brigade during the exercise. He said that he had noticed many differences between the two armies, especially in the law enforcement division. He also commented on the prowess of the German jeep, a little smaller than the American vehicle of the same name.

To illustrate, Sergeant Kina related how three U.S. jeeps, with trailers attached, were stuck and could not be moved even with soldiers giving muscular aid. However, a German jeep backed up to the entrenched American vehicles and proceeded to pull them out of the snow, one by one.

Another major difference in the operation of the German military police during simulated or real war is that they do not believe in sending out a routine patrol unit to scout near the front lines because they regard the threat of capture too great.

The German and American Armies are alike, however, in the biggest aspect of all—working together for a free and peaceful world.

FIRST EDITOR OF *MP JOURNAL* RETIRES FROM ARMY SERVICE



Pictured above is Col Ralph E. Pearson (left), PM, 1st Log Command, Fort Bragg, N. C., as he receives the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant from Brig Gen Kenneth A. McCrimmon, at ceremonies marking Col Pearson's retirement.

Colonel Ralph E. Pearson, Provost Marshal, 1st Logistical Command, Fort Bragg, N. C., before his retirement was awarded the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for meritorious service during the period December 13, 1955 to February 29, 1960 at ceremonies marking his retirement from the Army after twenty years of service.

An honorary member of Sigma Delta Chi, a national journalism society, Colonel Pearson was the "guiding-light" in the formation of the Military Police Association in 1951 and the first editor of the *MP Journal*. In 1959, he published a five-volume history of the 318th Regimental Combat Team, 80th Infantry Division, entitled *Enroute to the Redoubt.*

CAMP ZAMA OFFERS SERVICEMEN A LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT

Camp Zama, Japan—The U.S. Army Japan (USARJ), Headquarters at Camp Zama, Japan, is one of the few places where servicemen are offered the service of lost and found department. Operations Sergeant, Sergeant First Class Thaddeus Walczak, in addition to his other duties, rides herd on a room-full of lost articles ranging from bicycles to skindiver's masks.

Periodic notices in the USARJ Daily Bulletin urge persons who have lost anything in the Zama area to contact the lost and found department. SFC Walczak screens the gear for markings or identification but these are often lacking.

If a claimant does not appear in three months, the article goes to the Quartermaster Property Disposal Sales and Operations at the USARJ Depot Complex. After a year, various dispositions are made of unclaimed items. Clothing may be given to the chaplain for donation to needy persons. Other items are rehabilitated and sold; worthless articles are destroyed.

BERLIN COMMAND PM HONORED

Berlin, Germany—Brigadier General Charles S. D'Orsa recently presented the Berlin Command's "Sentinel Award" to Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Salisbury, Berlin Command Provost Marshal at a ceremony in which General D'Orsa praised the military police for their fine work in the divided City of Berlin. The "Sentinel" is presented to those who have made outstanding contributions to the preservation of liberty in the outpost city.

26TH MP DETACHMENT (NG) MSGT PROMOTED TO WARRANT OFFICER



Shown above is Lt Col Walter T. Anzoni (left), 26th MP Det PM, and Capt Stanley W. Wisnioski (right), Det CO, as they pin the warrant officer insignia on MSgt Arthur G. Fralin.

Boston, Mass.—Master Sergeant Arthur G. Fralin, 26th Military Police Detachment (National Guard) criminal investigator, was recently promoted to the grade of warrant officer. He has been a member of the Massachusetts State Police for over twelve years and presently holds the rank of technical sergeant in the traffic bureau. Mr. Fralin is a graduate of Northwestern University's Traffic Institute, and a frequently sought lecturer on highway safety. He is an instructor at the State Police Academy at Northwestern, and is looking forward to attending the next criminal investigator course at the Provost Marshal General's School.

BRIGADIER GENERAL H. M. HOBSON NAMED COMMANDING GENERAL OF FORT GORDON, GA.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson became the Commanding General, Fort Gordon, Ga., April 1, 1960. General Hobson will continue to direct the activities of the Provost Marshal General Center which he has commanded since December, 1958. A dual command responsibility for *Class II* installation commanders is normal at Third Army installations.

General Hobson's appointment as commanding general was the initial step in streamlining the command structure at Fort Gordon and was announced by Third Army Commander, Lieutenant General Herbert B. Powell, who visited the post the last week of March.

Prior to coming to Fort Gordon, General Hobson served as Provost Marshal, Eighth U.S. Army in Japan and Korea from 1957 until 1959. In recognition of his wide experience in military police activities, he was appointed as the Joint Provost Marshal, United Nations and U.S. Forces, Korea. His efforts in combating crime and property losses through effective cooperation with the Korean National Police and the Republic of Korea Army, resulted in the Korean Government awarding him the Order of Military Merit with Gold Star which is Korea's second highest military decoration.

General Hobson was commissioned a second lieutenant, infantry reserve, from the ROTC program in 1929 on graduation from Oregon State College. He entered active service in 1933 with the Civilian Conservation Corps. In April 1941, he served briefly with the 7th Infantry Division at Fort Ord, California, and in June, joined the newly activated 524th Military Police Battalion at Boulder City, Nevada. He was assigned to the Military Police RTC, Fort Riley, Kansas, upon its activation in April 1942 and continued in MP training at that station and later at Fort Custer, Michigan, until his departure for the Pacific Theater, December 1944. During this period General Hobson commanded the 2nd Regiment, MP Unit Training Center and supervised the training and overseas movement of many military police battalions, prisoner of war escort guard companies and prisoner of war processing units for both the European and Pacific Theaters.



Brig Gen Howard M. Hobson

Following the recapture of Manila in the Philippines, he served with the MP Command as assistant chief of staff, G-3, until his return to the United States in December 1945. In May 1946 he returned to the Far East and was the senior MP advisor to the Chinese Army. In 1948, upon his return from China, he was assigned to the MP School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, as assistant commandant. After two years with the MP School, he attended the Army War College, 1950-51, and then became the Provost Marshal, Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

In September 1953, General Hobson went to Germany and served as Deputy Provost Marshal, United States Army Europe, until August 1954, when he was recalled to the United States to be Deputy Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army. He continued in this assignment until May 1956 when he was again assigned to U.S. Army Europe, as provost marshal. After a brief tour of eight months, General Hobson was sent to Japan on an inter-theater transfer and became Provost Marshal, Eighth U.S. Army in March 1957. Following reorganization of the Pacific Theater, the Eighth Army moved to Korea in September 1957 and General Hobson remained in Korea until December 1958.

504TH MP BN PARTICIPATES IN OPERATION *BIG SLAM*



Above is PFC Carlton Waters (right), receiving his rifle and bayonet from Sp4 James Somers, Armorer, Co B, 504th MP Bn, just prior to his departure on Operation BIG SLAM.

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Company Bravo of the 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Gordon, Ga., recently participated in the exercise Operation BIG SLAM in Puerto Pine, Puerto Rico. One hundred and ninety-eight men with full military police operational equipment including vehicles, moved to Donaldson Air Force Base and began operations in what has been described as "the biggest military airlift exercise ever held in peacetime."

Bravo Company was logistically supported by Air Force units during their stay at Donaldson and while at Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico. The latter served as a staging area for the MP unit. Segments of the company stayed in Puerto Rico for a week while other units operated with the XVIII Airborne Corps staying there only two days.

The XVIII Airborne Corps said that the maneuver was based on four main objectives. It afforded the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) and the Military Air Transport System an opportunity to test loading procedures and also moving troops and cargo in large groups; STRAC units received training in air loading and transportability operations; support procedures applied by STRAC support unit were tried; and the last objective was a test of staff planning in airborne assault, air-loading, and follow-up air-loading of support troops which follow the initial wave into the objective area.

The Air Force employed 370 strategic aircraft to make more than 925 trips required during the exercise.

515TH MPs PRESENTED SAFE DRIVING AWARDS

Ft Lee, Va.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert A. McKenna, Fort Lee, Va., PM, recently presented safe driving awards to nine military policemen of the 515th Military Police Company.

Men receiving the awards were Sergeants First Class Horace Dunn, Charles Vann; Sergeant John Chisar; Specialists Fourth Class Lloyd Johnson, Robert Grabowski, John Yowler, John Forrest, and David Spik; and Private First Class George Rogers.

The awards represented various lengths of safe driving periods, ranging from two to eight years. Each man received a billfold size card signed by Lieutenant Colonel McKenna.

COL WILLIAMS PRESENTS BOOKS TO PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY



Pictured above (center) is Brig Gen Isagani V. Campo, Chief, Philippine Constabulary, accepting 250 professional police books from Colonel Lewis C. Williams, Jr., MPC, as Lt Colonel Steve W. Mulkey, Jr., Inf., Chief, Training Branch, G-3, Army Section, JUSMAG, looks at the library donation.

Camp Crame, Quezon City, Philippine Islands—Colonel Lewis C. Williams, Jr., MPC, the JUSMAG Philippine Constabulary Advisor, presented over 250 copies of professional type books recently to the Constabulary on behalf of the U.S. Government. The books were obtained for a specific purpose—to replace similar books destroyed in September 1958 when the main building at Headquarters, Philippine Constabulary, was destroyed by fire.

FT RILEY ANNOUNCES MP OF THE MONTH

Ft Riley, Kans. — Specialist Fourth Class A. G. Herber, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First MP Detachment, First Infantry Division, was selected as the MP Soldier of the Month. Selection is based upon performance of duty, personal appearance, and knowledge of MP subjects. Specialist Herber was chosen in competition with all other MPs stationed at Fort Riley. A board of non-commissioned officers made the selection.

CANADIAN PROVOST COMMANDER VISITS PMGC



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Maj John P. Prosnak (left), secretary of the PMGS, conducts Lt Col Anthony J. Scotti, Commandant of the Canadian Army's Provost Corps School, through the MPC Museum, explaining the history of the many trophies and service mementoes.

Lieutenant Colonel Anthony J. Scotti, Commandant of the Canadian Provost Corps School at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, Canada, ended a four day visit and orientation tour of the Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC) and School, Fort Gordon, Ga.

After an official welcome by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commander of the PMGC, and Colonel Paul T. Snowden, Fort Gordon Post Commander, Colonel Scotti was conducted on a tour of the Military Police *Journal*, the MP Museum and various departments of the PMGS. He visited field training areas and witnessed realistic nuclear weapons problem demonstrations.

Colonel Scotti also visited the Civil Affairs School and the Signal Training Center during his stay. A dinner was held in his honor at the Fort Gordon Officers Club.

FT LEE MP NAMED SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



PFC Richard P. Stelling (right), a member of the 515th MP Co at Ft Lee, Va., is shown receiving a statuette in honor of his being named Ft Lee's Soldier of the Month from Quartermaster General, Major General Andrew T. McNamara.

Ft Lee, Va.—Private First Class Richard P. Stelling was recently named Fort Lee's Soldier of the Month. Private Stelling, assigned to the 515th Military Police Company, was chosen for the award from 6000 enlisted men for his outstanding military appearance, attitude, conduct and military proficiency.

NYC DRIVER CHALLENGES THE USE OF RADAR AS EVIDENCE

New York City, N. Y.—A business man whose summons for speeding was dismissed after he had established "reasonable doubt" of his guilt said recently that he believed he had demonstrated the fallability of police radar evidence.

Charles A. Weil of New York City had brought a consulting electronics engineer and a lawyer to Flushing Traffic Court when he answered "not guilty" to a charge of driving 54 miles an hour in a forty-mile zone of the Long Island Expressway.

The engineer, J. Kelly Johnson, testified that the police department radar equipment could err as to which car in a lane was speeding, and that the readings might be incorrect because of vibrations or interference from a police car's radio equipment.

Mr. Weil's lawyer, Mr. Morton Povman, asserted that the dismissal challenged a 1957 Court of Appeals ruling that radar-obtained evidence was valid in proving speeding cases.

Magistrate Thomas Fitzpatrick, who dismissed the summons, said that it was not the first case of reasonable doubt that had been established before him.

The police legal bureau maintained that there was no question of the accuracy of the department's radar equipment.

.... Credit The New York Times

102ND INF DIV PM AWARDS CERTIFICATES OF ACHIEVEMENT

St. Louis, Mo. — Certificates of Achievement were awarded to Warrant Officer Walter V. Havey, chief chemical investigator, and Master Sergeant Robert J. Hutcheson, Provost Marshal Section Operations Sergeant, by Lieutenant Colonel Michael Roth, Division Provost Marshal. Both certificates cited the men for loyal and faithful service. This is the first time any such awards were presented to members of a unit in this division.

GEN SCHORR AND GEN RAMSEY HONORED AT CAMP ZAMA, JAPAN



Camp Zama, Japan—The above photograph was taken during a reception held by members of the Camp Zama PM Office in honor of Brig Gen David P. Schorr and Brig Gen R. R. Ramsey. These two generals met in Japan prior to reporting to their new assignments. Gen Ramsey was en route to Korea for assignment as Eighth Army PM, and Gen Schorr was returning to the U.S. for his new assignment as Deputy Post CO, at Fort Dix, N. J.

FT EUSTIS CHOOSES SECURITY GUARD OF THE MONTH

Ft Eustis, Va.—Patrolman John J. White, Jr., a retired Army veteran, has been named Security Guard of the Month at the U.S. Army Transportation Training Command. Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth W. Platson, Provost Marshal, presented him with a Letter of Commendation, his second such award. Patrolman White was chosen for his appearance, efficiency, alertness and attitude towards his work. Security guards at Fort Eustis assist the Provost Marshal in traffic control, security of government property and administering emergency first aid.

FIRST ARMY PM SEC OFFICER CITED AT RETIREMENT

Governors Island, N. Y.—Lieutenant Colonel Ralph L. Gram was recently awarded the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant by Lieutenant General B. M. Bryan, former Commanding General, Headquarters First U.S. Army, at the former's retirement.

Colonel Gram was cited for meritorious service performed in the First U.S. Army's Provost Marshal Section over the past five years. The colonel was the chief of the plans and operations division. Prior to this he was chief of First Army's Reserve Forces Branch, and chief of the enforcement branch.

MP OFFICERS' WIVES ORIENTATED BY MRS. HOBSON AT FT GORDON



Ft Gordon, Ga. — Shown above is Mrs. Howard M. Hobson (standing), as she orientates the wives of the MPOB Course #5 at Fort Gordon, Ga. The coffee was held at the home of General and Mrs. Hobson with approximately sixteen wives attending. Seated (left to right), are Mrs. Robert Kamm, Mrs. Robert Sigman, and Mrs. Richard Silberman, all from Madison, Wisconsin.

FT WORTH CIVILIAN GUARD FORCE CITED FOR SAFETY



Ft Worth, Tex.—Above (from L to R), Patrolman Albert McIver; Homer Tisdale; Maj Earl J. Martin, PM; guard chief C. C. Simpson; Col R. J. Connolly, QG PM; and guard supervisor Guy W. Gregory. Col Connolly made an inspection of the Fort Worth General Depot, and while there presented the civilian guard force with a plaque in recognition of its outstanding safety record. The guard force did not have a lost time accident for a period of five years.

CHINESE MPs CITE TAIWAN BASE COMMAND SFC



Taiwan, China—Above is SFC Donald F. Skoglund (right), PM Office, Taiwan Base Command, Nationalist China, as he receives an award from Maj Tsu Sheh-Teh, Foreign Affairs Section, Chinese MPs, for his excellent cooperation and constant fellowship. The presentation was made on behalf of General Yin Chun, CG, Chinese MP Command. Sgt Skoglund has received many awards and compliments for his outstanding services as Operations Sergeant in the PM Office.

26TH MP DET (NG) SELECTS MP OF THE YEAR



Boston, Mass. — Being presented the top award as MP of the year 1959 is PFC Richard March (center), 26th MP Det, Hq & Hq Co, 26th Yankee Inf Div, Massachusetts Army NG. Making the presentation is Capt S. W. Wisnioski (left), Det CO, and 1st Lt John Meagher, XO. PFC March received a trophy and a war bond. He was selected by a board of non-commissioned officers on the basis of his appearance, proficiency, bearing, and attendance.

SACOM HONORS CHOICE FOR SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Augsburg, Germany—Sergeant First Class Jerome A. Lillo was selected as Soldier of the Month for the Southern Area Command in Germany. Sergeant Lillo is assigned to the Provost Marshal's Office in Augsburg as operations sergeant.

Major General Paul A. Gavan, Commanding General, Southern Area Command, personally congratulated Sergeant Lillo and presented him with a citation and a three day pass.

CAMP ZAMA, JAPAN, MAJOR CITED FOR RECOVERY OF VEHICLES

Camp Zama, Japan — Major George Fedor was recently commended by Colonel Tomosaburu Goto, Japan Ground Self-Defense Forces, for helping recover three heavy construction vehicles which plunged over a cliff in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Colonel Goto said in a letter of appreciation that Major Fedor, operations officer, U.S. Army Japan Provost Marshal Office, demonstrated clearly the spirit for vital furtherance of good relations between Japan and the United States.

55TH MP CO RECEIVES BEST MESS PLAQUE



I Corps, Korea—Brig Gen H. L. Sanders, (left), Chief of Staff, I Corps, Korea, recently presented the 55th MP Co, commanded by Capt C. H. Brown (right), with the Best Mess Plaque. The mess hall surpassed all I Corps mess halls in an inspection conducted by the Corps Quarter master Section. In capturing the plaque, the unit was cited for the fifth time since the award was initiated in May 1959. Receiving the honor, on behalf of his unit, was mess steward MSgt J. J. Gulczeski.

LT COL DILLON AWARDED CERTIFICATE BY FIFTH ARMY



Ft Sheridan, Ill.—Lt Col Wilbur S. Dillon (left), PM Section, Hqs, Fifth U.S. Army, is shown receiving the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant. Brig Gen John E. Leary made the presentation while Col Dillon's wife and daughter look on.

2ND MP DET CI LAUDS SP7 FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Pusan, Korea — Specialist Seventh Class Leonard D. Lewis, a military police criminal investigator assigned with Detachment E, 2nd Military Police Detachment (Criminal investigation), was recently presented a Certificate of Achievement. He was cited for services rendered as a military police criminal investigator while assigned to the 510th Military Police Detachment, Fort Campbell, Ky. The certificate was presented by Lieutenant Colonel Winston E. Wallace, Provost Marshal, Pusan Command.

82ND ABN MP LAUDED



Ft Bragg, N. C. — Capt Arlye D. Adams (left), Det CO, 82nd Abn MPs, is shown receiving a Certificate of Achievement from Lt Col Vern E. Johnson, PM, 82nd Abn Div. The certificate cited Capt Adams for his outstanding performance of duty as Security Officer, U.S. Engineer District Eastern Ocean.

SENATOR J. STROM THURMOND VISITS USDB AT FT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—U.S. Senator J. Strom Thurmond (right center foreground), (D-S.C.), Brig Gen (USAR), recently visited the USDB, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. He is shown above discussing disciplinary barracks operations with Maj Gen William P. Ennis (left center foreground), Commandant, USAWC, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Looking on are Maj Gen Frank S. Bowen (left), CG, XII USAAC (Res) Ga., and Col Weldon W. Cox (second from right), Commandant of the USDB. This group of officers, including three brigadier generals and three major generals were attending the Senior Officers Nuclear Weapons Course at the U.S. Army Command & General Staff College, and spent an afternoon visiting the USDB.

FORT CARSON SELECTS MP OF THE MONTH

Ft Carson, Colo.—Specialist Fourth Class John A. Matthies of the 19th Military Police Company was selected as MP of the month at Fort Carson, Colo. Lieutenant Colonel James S. Killough presented the award. Present at the time was Captain Thomas W. Adair, Operations Officer at Fort Carson.

MP OFFICER RESERVISTS OFFERED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Effective with the 1960-61 school year, it will be possible for military police officer reservists to complete U.S. Army Reserve school courses without actually attending the regular bi-weekly instructional meetings. The Provost Marshal General School (PMGS) recently made this announcement upon receipt of approval from U.S. Continental Army Command to initiate an integrated program of instruction for category 2 USAR school students.

The school will offer the USAR school associate military police officer advanced course and the USAR school associate military police company officer course.

The new course is designed to accommodate MP officers of the Army Reserve or Army National Guard, who, because of their civilian occupation or location, are unable to attend the regular meetings at a USAR school as a category 1 student, but who desire to complete courses appropriate for branch qualification or promotion eligibility.

The category 2 student pursues a course of instruction during the reserve duty training portion of the school year by means of U.S. Army extension courses administered by his branch school. He joins other students of the USAR school to which he is assigned for the annual active duty training duty during the summer. Either the advanced or company officer course may be completed in a period of three years in this manner.

Adjustments have been made in the circular of the PMGS Army extension course program to assure that category 2 students will study the same material during each phase of the courses as will their category 1 contemporaries. Thus, changes in status from one category to another may be made without loss of time by the student, and those of both categories will find themselves on a scholastically even footing when they gather for the annual summer active duty period.

The Provost Marshal General's School advises that individuals who wish further information on this new opportunity for military educational development may communicate with the school, with their nearest USAR school, or with appropriate U.S. Army Corps Headquarters pending revision of Annex AL to the USCONARC training directive wherein details of this program are expected to be set forth.

FT EUSTIS PATROLMAN NAMED SECURITY GUARD OF THE MONTH



Ft Eustis, Va.—Patrolman George Norris (center), of the Fort Eustis, Va., Secty Guard, is shown flanked by his supervisors after being named Secty Guard of the Month at the U.S. Army Transportation Training Cmd, Fort Eustis, Va. Lt T. W. Mills (left), immediate supervisor of Patrolman Norris, and Lt Col Kenneth F. Platson, Post PM, are also shown. Col Platson presented Patrolman Norris with a Letter of Commendation.

524TH MP's 1ST SGT FORMS "BARONS OF BASIN STREET" IN HAWAII



Above (from L to R) are, MSgt John E. Jensen, banjo, and leader of the "Barons of Basin Street"; Richard Dunbar, drums; Richard McCrary, trombone; Susie Liwanag, piano; William Butler, clarinet; and John Norris, cornet. The tuba player, Edward Moon, is not pictured above.

Ft Shafter, Hawaii—Because there was a dearth of Dixieland music in the Pacific area, John E. Jensen, First Sergeant of the 524th Military Police Company, Fort Shafter, Hawaii, organized a group he called "The Barons of Basin Street" in order to sate the appetites of the music "starved" Dixieland lovers on the island of Oahu. The fame of the band has spread and it is now in demand by most military clubs on an inter-service basis.

The band itself consists of a piano, drums, banjo, trumpet, trombone, clarinet, and tuba. The banjo player doubles on the guitar, and the clarinet player doubles on the saxaphone. Although it is primarily a Dixieland band, it has a diversified repertoire featuring polkas, waltzes, fox trots, Latin and Hawaiian music, and whatever else might be desired. The members of the band make a constant study of contemporary musical fads in order to present music that will be accepted and understood.

Sergeant Jensen is proud of his band and feels that it is a good thing for both the troops as well as the players.

533RD MP SGT LAUDED



Ft Campbell, Ky.—Sgt William E. Kerr (left), patrol supervisor, 533rd MP Co, Fort Campbell, Ky., is shown receiving an Army Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for meritorious service as pltn sergeant with the 385th MP Bn in Kornwesthein, Germany. (L to R), are Sgt Kerr; Col Ben T. Amons, CO, Spec Trps; Capt James K. May, CO, 533rd MP Co; and First Sergeant Robert J. Varner.

ROMULUS, N.Y., SP4 HONORED

Romulus, New York—At a ceremony held in the office of Lieutenant Colonel Ned R. Dickson, Commanding Officer, North Depot Activity, Romulus, N. Y., Specialist Fourth Class Richard J. Gualano was awarded Soldier of the Month. Specialist Gualano received a monetary award from Colonel Dickson and a three day pass from his company commander, Captain Dean A. Lewis.

SACOM MP CITED

Munich, Germany—Specialist Fourth Class Wayne C. Weigland was recently named as the Southern Area Command's Soldier of the Month. Specialist Weigland is a draftsman for the operations section of the 508th Military Police Battalion. He was presented a Certificate of Achievement, and a three day pass by Major General Paul A. Gavan, Southern Area Command's Commanding General.

FIFTH ARMY PM PRAISED



Ft Sheridan, Ill.—Col Anthony E. Papa (left), Fifth U.S. Army PM, recently received the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant. Lt Gen William H. Arnold made the presentation. Col Papa was cited for outstanding service with the U.S. Army, Pacific.

HAWAIIAN ARMED SERVICES POLICE CAPT HONORED



Ft Shafter, Hawaii—Capt Athel W. Crocker (right), is shown being presented the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for his outstanding performance as CO, Hawaiian Armed Services Police (HASP), for the past three years. Making the presentation is Col William M. Campbell (center foreground), PM, U.S. Army Hawaii. Looking on is Lt Col T. H. Stratton, CO, HASP.

SP6 HONORED WITH CERTIFICATE BY 2ND MP DETACHMENT (CI)

Pusan, Korea—Specialist Sixth Class Martin F. Yager, Investigation Section, Office of the Provost Marshal, 2nd Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation), recently was presented a Certificate of Achievement. He was cited for outstanding performance of duty as criminal investigator while assigned to the 205th Military Police Company, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

FT HOOD SFC HONORED FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Ft Hood, Tex.—Sergeant First Class Walter Shipley, 720th Military Police Company, Fort Hood, Tex., recently received a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant from Colonel Ward B. Waits, Commanding Officer of the 720th. Sergeant Shipley received the medal for outstanding service as battalion supply sergeant, Headquarters Company, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in Germany.

VOLGEWEH AREA MPs ERECT TRAFFIC SIGN TO WARN DRIVERS



Kaiserslautern, Germany — Above is pictured Sgt Weldon V. Howell (left), and 1st Lt Ronald M. Lucas, both of the traffic division, PM Office, Kaiserslautern, Germany. They are standing beside a sign recently erected at the Volgeweh shopping center designating the number of traffic deaths and injuries in the surrounding area.

55TH MP CO AWARDED PERMANENT BEST MESS OF THE MONTH PLAQUE



First Lt Charles J. Tuel, mess officer (center), 55th MP Co, takes permanent possession of I Corps Group Best Mess Award from Col Edwin A. Machen, Jr. (right). MSgt John J. Gulczewski, mess steward, holds a similar plaque won by the company.

Uijongbu, Korea—For the second time the 55th Military Police Company mess gained permanent possession of a Best Mess Plaque. According to command policy, the monthly Best Mess Award is given permanently to the company that wins it three times.

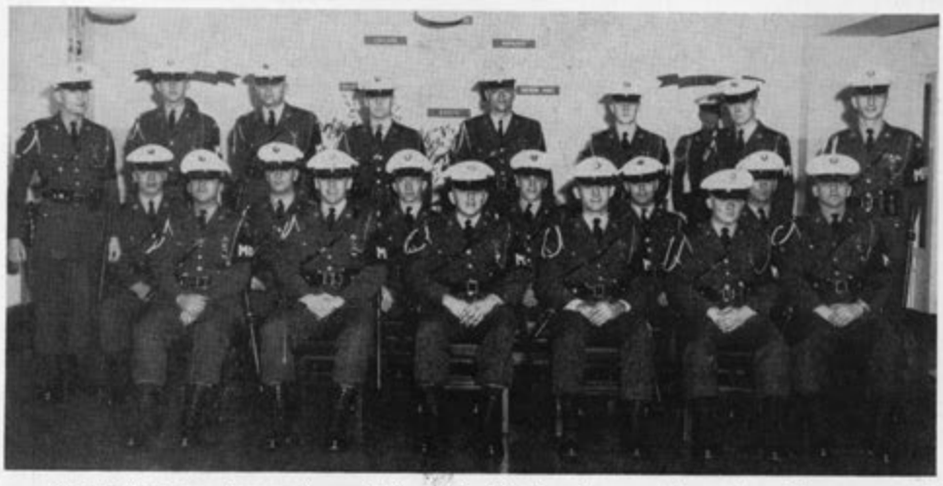
Winner of the plaque is determined by food service representatives who inspect mess operations in the I Corps Group area. Food preparation, sanitation, operational records and the over-all appearance of the mess are considered in determining award winner.

PMGS EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANT RECEIVES PERFORMANCE AWARD

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Dr. Neal B. Andregg, educational consultant and a member of the staff and faculty of the Provost Marshal General's School (PMGS), recently received his third Outstanding Performance Award. The presentation was made by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General, Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC) and Commandant of the PMGS. Dr. Andregg has also been the recipient of two Sustained Superior Ratings since being assigned to his present position.

Dr. Andregg came to the PMGS in 1952 and has since been actively engaged in the fields of instructor training and guidance. He is well known for his contributions to the military educational program through his surveys and research work. Some of his reports and surveys have resulted from a concentrated effort and study over a long period of time, with emphasis on specific groups or particular courses of study. He has presented papers at conferences and educational group meetings and his services are in constant demand for advice in technical study and analysis of educational data.

TWENTY BERLIN COMMAND MPs GRADUATE FROM REFRESHER COURSE



Shown above are the members of the 287th MP Co who recently graduated from a special one-week refresher course in military police subjects. Instructors for the classes were officers and non-commissioned officers of the PM Div and the 287th MP Co, commanded by Capt A. E. Schult. The graduates include Sp4 Luis Cisneros, Sp4 Charles H. Gibbs, PFC Beverly U. Babcock, PFC Bruce L. Billerback, PFC Edward L. Blakely, PFC Anthony J. Bommorito, PFC James E. Daulton, PFC Ronald P. Dibble, PFC Kenneth E. Gabbert, PFC Brendan P. Kelly, PFC Patrick T. Lovejoy, PFC Dennis E. Mitchell, PFC Gary L. Reilly, PFC Jerry Johnson, Pvt Russell E. Bird, Pvt Eugene Scobel, Pvt Lee J. Skinner, Pvt James P. Sims, Pvt Charles Sattler, Pvt Barry T. Woodfill.

Berlin, Germany — A one week refresher military police course was recently offered to some of the newer members of the 287th Military Police Company. The course was designed as an orientation instrument for the military police arriving into the command.

The subjects stressed were military police operations that are peculiar to the Berlin area. Included in the curriculum were classes on law, handling of incidents, records and reports, traffic safety, and public relations. The newly-arrived men were also treated to a tour of Berlin, including the Soviet Sector. They were also lectured on the historical background of the four-power city.

TWO CIVILIAN PMO EMPLOYEES PRESENTED PERFORMANCE AWARDS

Leghorn, Italy—Lt John W. Sallee, 68th Military Police Company Platoon leader and Assistant Provost Marshal for the U.S. Army Logistical Command, SETAF, recently presented certificates for outstanding performance ratings to Pietro Cunarini administration clerk, and Luigi Pittaluga, vehicle registration clerk. The two provost marshal employees are Italian citizens.

MILITARY POLICE SPORTS HI-LITES

FT GORDON MSGT CITED AS PMGC GRAND AGGREGATE WINNER



Ft Gordon, Ga.—MSgt Billy R. Chaney, Hq & Hq PMGS, is shown above accepting the PMGC CO's Trophy from Capt D. E. Teft, Operations Officer, School Troop Command, PMGS. Other members of the PMGS Gold Team were SFC Tim Garner, Sgt Sam Hooper, Sp5 Pedro Rosa-Roman, Sgt L. E. Radford, Sp5 Flor Aponte, and Sgt Manuel Lopez. MSgt Chaney, captain of the team, was also Grand Aggregate Winner of the PMGC Rifle and Pistol Matches with a 229-11V.

61ST MP CO WINS USAREUR MP PISTOL COMPETITION

Vitry le Francois, France—The U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) Military Police Pistol Competition (Company Level) was won by the 61st Military Police Company.

The first place team composed of CWO G. P. Kenesey, Specialist Seventh Class R. A. Young, Specialist Fourth Class J. L. Kelty, Specialist Fourth Class Kenneth Edwards, and Specialist Fourth Class M. W. Morell, were commended by Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, Provost Marshal USAREUR, who awarded the unit and each team member a certificate for their achievement.

FT RICHARDSON PISTOL EXPERT FINALLY RECEIVES PMG MEDAL

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Sergeant Joseph Whitehead recently received a Certificate of Achievement for excellence in marksmanship during the Provost Marshal General's Pistol Team Trophy Match from Lt J. P. Ragen, Commanding Officer, Training Company C, Provost Marshal General's School. Sergeant Whitehead fired for the record-breaking Fort Richardson, Alaska, pistol team, posting a perfect 350 score. However, he transferred assignments soon after completion of the meet and came to Fort Gordon, and was not present when the awarding of medals took place. His medal had to be sent back to Fort Gordon and it was not until recently that he was cited for his outstanding performance in the pistol match.

549TH MP CO IS WINNER OF PANAMA AREA PISTOL MATCHES



Ft Amador, C.Z.—Shown above is the winning team of the Panama Area Pistol Matches, the 549th MP Co (Svc), Fort Gulick, C.Z. They are receiving congratulations from Col Walter A. Downing Jr. (left), Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Caribbean. Team members are (from L to R), Cpl William Elliott (team capt), Sp4 J. J. Fagan, Cpl F. A. Blank, and Sp4 J. E. Barnes.

CAMP ZAMA MP IS OUTSTANDING MARKSMAN WITH .45 PISTOL



SFC Herman E. Hall is pictured firing a practice shot with the .45 caliber pistol. He was recently honored for his proficiency with this weapon as displayed during matches in Japan and Korea.

Camp Zama, Japan—Sergeant First Class Herman E. Hall, non-commissioned officer in charge of training activities for the U.S. Army Japan (USARJ) Military Police Detachment, Camp Zama, recently won the grand aggregate pistol matches at USARJ, and then went on to become a gold, silver, and bronze medalist in higher level pistol competition at the Eighth U.S. Army Matches in Korea.

SFC Hall won the Japan shoot with a 785 total, won in timed fire at the 25 yard distance with a 186 out of a possible 200, and in rapid fire at 25 yards, scoring a 184 out of a possible 200.

In Korea competition, SFC Hall fired 280 in the .22 caliber National Match Course and was awarded a gold medal. A 181 score in the .22 caliber slow fire competition brought him a silver medal. In addition SFC Hall won a bronze medal for scoring 280 with the .45 caliber pistol in a slow fire match at 50 yards.

FT JACKSON MP CO VOLLEYBALL TEAM HONORED



Ft Jackson, S. C.—Above is shown the Fort Jackson MP Co volleyball team as they receive the winners' trophy from Lt Col John Baskin (right foreground), Special Troops CO. Lt John Blair (left foreground), team captain, accepts the trophy on behalf of the team shown in the background (L to R), PFC J. H. Kirsch, Sgt Willard Thacker, PFC J. P. Fogarty, Lt U. N. Bowman, and Sgt S. T. Rivas. In the six-team playoff for the post championship, the MP Co finished second.

HAWAIIAN GOLF PRO PARTICIPATES IN IGD



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Shown above is PFC Winfred Cartwright (left), and PFC Jimmie R. Williams (second from right), Post MPs, Fort Gordon, Ga., as they sell IGD tickets to Hawaii's famed professional woman golfer Jackie Pung. Also shown is Eileen Stulb (center), Augusta's best known woman golfer. Capt Sidney Graw, Assistant PM, explains how they can win a ball marker trophy engraved with "I beat Art Wall."

MPA TROPHY PISTOL TEAM MATCH, AUG. 1-15, 1960



Pictured above are the gold, silver and bronze medals which will be presented to members of the winning team and to individuals placing first through tenth place.

The Military Police Association Trophy Pistol Team Match will be held again this year during the period, August 1-15, and units are urged to organize their teams now and practice. Packets containing the rules book, X-ring targets, and score cards have been mailed to over 300 Armed Forces units. Commanders who have not received their packet are urged to write the MPA, requesting that they be mailed immediately.

Match records established in 1958-59 are as follows: *TEAM RECORD*, set in 1959 by the Military Police Company, Fort Richardson, Alaska, is 3427 X 115. *INDIVIDUAL RECORD*, set in 1958 by Sergeant Henry E. Irving, 533d Military Police Company, Kaiserslautern, Germany, 350 X 24.

Prior to 1960, the Military Police Association Trophy was a rotating trophy. However, in March 1960 the Executive Council, MPA, approved the permanent display of the trophy in the MP Corps Museum, Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga. A replica of the trophy will be presented each year to the winning team.

CO A 720TH MP BN WINS RIFLE COMPETITION



Ft Hood, Tex.—Shown above is Capt Roy K. Williams (center), CO, Co A, 720th MP Bn, as he received the 720th's MP Bn rifle trophy for company competition. Col Ward B. Waits (second from left), CO, 720th MP Bn, made the presentation as SFC Nerberyo Hernandez (left), Sgt L. C. Ulery (second from right), and Sp4 H. G. Shouse, all members of the winning company's rifle team, look on.

ITALIAN CARBINIERI HOLD TENTH ANNUAL SKI MEET IN TRENTO

Verona, Italy—The Italian Carbinieri held their tenth annual ski meet recently at Vigo de Fassa in Trento, Italy. Colonel Asa Black, Assistant SETAF Chief of Staff, G-1, represented Major General John P. Daley, Commanding General SETAF, in awarding one of the top winners with a SETAF trophy.

Colonel Black awarded the trophy to Antonio Vuerich of the Bolzano Carbinieri for placing among the top in the competition. The teams competing were from Leghorn, Udine, Bolzano, Florence, Padova, Brescia, Parma, Trento, Naples, Torino, Rome, and Bolonga.

In the SETAF command there are more than 300 Carbinieri who work side by side with the U.S. Army Military Police. This is another example of the close cooperation between the Americans and Italians in honoring top athletes.

385TH MP BN COMPETES IN 7TH ARMY PISTOL & RIFLE MATCHES

Wertheim, Germany — During the recent Seventh United States Army Support Command pistol and rifle matches, the 385th Military Police Battalion brought home five trophies. Competing with stiff competition, the Pistol team placed fourth with a score of 1010. Private First Class Henry G. Marlowe, who received four trophies for his outstanding shooting, scored 277 in the national match course. Private Marlowe is scheduled to compete in the USAREUR matches.

The rifle team fired an aggregate of 1836 to place eleventh out of 18 teams. Master Sergeant Robert E. Wolfe, Bn Sgt/Major, placed third in the 300 yard sustained fire.

MP CO A NAMED SANDIA BASE BASKETBALL CHAMPS



Sandia Base, N. M.—Pictured (L to R), first row, Sp4 Lionel Jenkins; Cpl Norman Nickerson; Capt Lonnie Dowell, CO, Co A; Lt Col Lional Scott, Sandia Base PM; PFC Charles Freynick; and PFC Robert Little. Second row (L to R), PFC Richard Berkanstock; Sp4 Palmer Muench; PFC Monroe Southern; PFC Luther George; Sp4 Donald Padgett; and coach 2nd Lt Leon Matassarin. The company won the post Intramural Basketball Championship at Sandia Base with 22 victories against two losses. PFC Little received the most valuable player award based on a selection by his fellow teammates.

FT BENNING ADVANCED MARKSMANSHIP UNIT CITED



Ft Benning, Ga.—Lt Col Lloyd C. Hummert (right), poses with Lt Col Robin G. Montgomery, CO, U.S. Army Advanced Marksmanship Unit at Fort Benning, Georgia, behind the trophies won by the U.S. Army Pistol Team in Inter-Service Championships recently. Col Hummert is in charge of the Army Pistol squad. Under his tutelage, Army shooters swept all of the four-man team matches in the Inter-Service Championships at Lackland AFB recently.

You Are Here

One of the purposes of this column 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 we may pass on to your friends your new location.

BARBER, Eldon D., Pvt, 285th MP Co, APO 164, N. Y.
BARNES, Kenneth W., Pvt, 404th MP Co, APO 326, N. Y.
BERRIAN, James M., 162 Ord Co, SW & Msl GS, APO 82, N. Y.
BERTELSON, Robert H., Pvt, 546th MP Co, Ft. Sill, Okla.
BOTTINO, Lawrence M., Sgt, ATCO 1611th GP, McGuire, AFB, N. J.
BRACELAND, Richard J., PFC, MP Det, USAG, APO 58, N. Y.
BYRNE, Frank K., Sgt, 190 26 Helron River Dr., New Boston, Michigan.
CAMPBELL, Curtis H., SFC, 3rd AG Co Adm, APO 36, N.Y.
CAVANAGH, James E., Sgt/Maj, Post Hq Camp Drum, Watertown, N. Y.
CLARE, John, Pvt, Cas Enl Sec Repl Sta, Oakland, Calif.
CLAYWORTH, Joseph F., Pvt, US A MP Det, Ft. Jay, Governors Island, N. Y. 4, N. Y.
COLLINS, Frank C., SFC, 564th MP Co, APO 189, N. Y.
COMRAS, Peter, Sp4, 101 Hollis Ave, North Quincy 71, Mass.
CONNELLY, Donald M., USA Trans Tng Comd, Ft. Eustis, Va.
CONNELLY, William J., Jr., PFC, Bridge St., Manchester, Mass.
COSNER, Charles, Sgt, Hq & Hq Co MP Det, 1 Cov Div, APO 326, N. Y.
DAVIS, Charles D., SFC, Rd. 5, Lebanon, Pa.
DOSS, Boyd F., SFC, 55th MP Co, APO 358, San Francisco, Calif.
DOUGLAS, William C., Rt. 2, Box 74, Clarksdale, Miss.
EAJERMAN, Melvin F., III, 61st MP Co, APO 133, N. Y.
ERDLY, Miler B., Sgt, 608 N. High St., Selingsgrove, Pa.
ESTEVES, Manuel, PFC, 93 Clearview Dr., Bridgeport, Conn.
EVANS, John, PFC, 53 Tappan St., Kearny, N. J.
FELTON, Francis J., PFC, 15th Arty Gr Air Det, Quincy, Mass.
FISHBACK, Amos F., M/Sgt, 3829 NW 32 St., Oklahoma City 12, Okla.
FORGUES, Peter E., Sp4, US Army Gar, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
FRYER, Gerald E., Sgt, Co D, 2nd BG, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
FULTON, Michael G., 1430 W. 3rd St., Boynton Beach, Fla.
GARDNER, Donald, Jr., Pvt, 421 MP Co (Service), Ft. Belvoir, Va.
GREENLEE, Gilbert L., 59th MP Co Patrol, APO 69, N. Y.
HABETLER, Robert L., A/2C, AF 38th Air Police Sqd, APO 130, N. Y.
HANNAH, Charles V., SFC, US Army MP Group, APO 331, San Francisco, Calif.
HAYNIE, Joseph R., Sgt, 3225 C Hanover Homes, Ft. Dix, N. J.
HILDABRAND, Joe R., PFC, Route 4, Russellville, Ky.
HOLLEY, Rochal H., M/Sgt, Hq Det, 716th MP Bn, Ft. Dix, N. J.
HUBBARD, Charles M., Sgt, 17th Arty A, Howitzer Bn, APO 358, San Francisco, Calif.
IHRIG, David D., Tonawanda Creek Rd., N. Tonawanda, N.Y.
JACOBS, Heinze E., Sherry Hotel Room 323, 1725 East 53rd St., Chicago 15, Ill.
JONES, Robert L., 3416 81st Ave. N. Forestville, Md., Washington 28, D. C.
KIP, Francis, Sgt, Stu Co K, USASTR, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
KLEBONAS, John A., Pvt, 96 Ord Co, SW & Msl Gen Spt, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
KREMNITZER, James, Hq & Hq Co, USAG, APO 949, Seattle, Wash.
LEITONBENGEN, Joseph J., Sgt, 133 Jefferson Ave., Magnolia, N. J.
LEWIS, Curtis S., SFC, 4304 Pole Road, Alexandria, Va.
LITTLE, David, Jr., M/Sgt, Armed Forces Police Det, Bld RD Navy
LOMAX, David N., Pvt, RSG Det (4052), Ft. Bliss, Tex.
LOVELADY, Harold, Sp5, Rec Co, PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
MALLARD, Joe P., 714 Jackson Ave., Falls Church, Va.
MANSON, Kenneth L., 797 E. Livingston Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.
MARTIN, Paul, PFC, 529th MP Co, APO 403, N. Y.
McGILL, James E., Box 53, Denver City, Texas.
McKELLAR, Homer, Jr., Sgt, USA Trans Term Unit, Det 33, Turkey.
McKINNEY, Jimmie D., Sp4, RR 5, Columbus, Ind.
McMANAWAY, Pat, PFC, Co B, 728th MP Bn, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif.
McMUNN, Donald D., 126 Ord Co, SW & Msl GS, APO 82, N. Y.
McRAE, William K., Pvt, MP Det, Carlisle Bks, Carlisle, Pa.
MILLER, Charles O., SFC, 2307 Dearborn St., Augusta, Ga.
MOORE, Gilmer W., Amelia, Va.
MUNN, James F., S/Maj, 2208 Lindsly Rd., Augusta, Ga.
MUSICK, James L., 1700 Electric Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
ORTIZ, Magdalens Bonilla, PFC, 32nd Inf, APO 7, San Francisco, Calif.
PASKET, Richard A., Sp4, 2200 Vega Ave., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
PERALA, Bryan R., Sp4, 218 E. Hording Ave., Ironwood, Mich.
POWELL, Ralph L., 119 South Campo St., Las Cruces, N. M.
RESENDEZ, Johnny, 720th MP Bn Co, Ft. Hood, Tex.
REVELLS, James R., Hq Co., OART, Oakland 14, Calif.
RICCADONNA, Girdo J., PFC, 348th QM Co, APO 358, San Francisco, Calif.
ROBINSON, Charles E., PFC, Hq & Hq Det, 508th MP Bn, APO 407, N. Y.
ROBINSON, Charlie, Sgt, USAG (1275), Ft. Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBINSON, Robert S., SFC, 989 Blvd East, Weehauken, N. J.
RODGERS, Russell W., Sgt, Trn Co H, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.
ROMZ, William J., M/Sgt, 2123 West 21st Place, Chicago 18, Ill.
SCHMID, Charles W., Jr., US Army Ele, US NH 13, Great Lakes, Ill.
SCOTT, Cooper B., M/Sgt, 4834 Apt 1, Capehart, Ft. Riley, Kans.
SEIBERLICH, Larry, 3900 Linden Ave., White Bear Lake 10, Minn.
SHAFFER, Harold G., PFC, 1432 Worth Street, Reynoldsville, Pa.
SHEARER, Merle L., Rec Co, USATC, Ft. Ord, Calif.
SIRINGER, Jasper, Sp4, 1320 Wallace St., Augusta, Ga.
SIMANOVICH, Louis R., 7838 Harold Rd., Baltimore 22, Md.
SMITH, Jarold C., Rt. 4, Box 340, Turlock, Calif.
SPARKS, Leo L., Jr., PFC, Co B, 51st Sig Bn, APO 358, San Francisco, Calif.
STAHL, Eugene, Sp5, 8th Md Co, AMB Sep, APO 164, N. Y.
STANKIEWICZ, Donald, Sp4, 653 2nd Ave., New Kensington, Pa.
STORY, Pervis, SFC, 1413 W. School St., Compton, Calif.
SWICEGOOD, Donald J., RR 1, Statesville, N. C.

YOUR MOVE

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the MPA and Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 45 to 61.

REASSIGNED

Lt/Col Charles C. Blossom, Jr. from Washington, D. C., to Korea. (46)
Lt/Col John Hodges from Washington, D. C., to Germany. (46)
Lt/Col Henry J. Lee from Chicago, Ill., to New Orleans, La. (55)
Lt/Col James L. Melloh from Ft.

MPA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

TO: MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION, INC.
Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia

( ) 1 year $3.00 ( ) 3 years $8.00 ( ) Amount enclosed
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Armed Services	Army	Navy	Air Force	USMC	USCG	Civilian	
Active	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Police	( )
Reserve	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Plant Scty.	( )
Guard-Militia	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	DOD Guard	( )
Retired	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Other	( )

Leavenworth, Kans., to Hawaii. (46)

Lt/Col Harry C. Mohr from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Korea. (46)

Lt/Col Clean H. Newton from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (54)

Lt/Col Harold K. Reynolds from West Point, N. Y., to Ft. Hood, Texas. (61)

Lt/Col Clifford L. Scott from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Korea. (47)

Lt/Col Siegfried H. Spillner from Washington, D. C., to Germany. (46)

Lt/Col Mario T. Villanti from Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to Korea. (46)

Lt/Col Anders O. Wiklund from Army Cml Cen, Md., to Chicago, Ill. (54)

Maj Richard W. Carltose from Louisville, Ky., to Germany. (47)

Maj Frederick J. Deyeso from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Germany. (46)

Maj John K. Garrett from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (48)

Maj Robert Goggans from Washington, D. C., to Germany. (47)

Maj Burzelous E. Haines from Pine Bluff, Ark., to Germany. (47)

Maj Philip R. Kelsey from Ft. Lawton, Washington to Germany. (47)

Maj Robert J. Kriwanek from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to West Point, N. Y. (48)

Maj O. A. Miller, Jr. from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (54)

Maj Ivan C. Nelson from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Dix, N. J. (48)

Maj William S. Norman from Orono, Maine, to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (61)

Maj Francis E. Payne from Chicago, Ill., to Hawaii. (46)

Maj Basil J. Sollitto from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Dix, N. J. (48)

Maj Albert W. Stitz from Ft. Lee, Va., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (38)

Maj Wallace K. Wittwer from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Korea. (46)

Capt Victor A. Le Blanc from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Germany. (46)

Capt Wilburn A. Clifton from Sandia Base, N. M., to Germany. (47)

Capt David J. Daly from Walthan, Mass., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (60)

Capt Walter J. Jenkins from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J. (52)

Capt Walter P. Kawalek from Chicago, Ill., to Korea. (46)

Capt Anthony A. Lentini from University Park, Pa., to Hawaii. (47)

Capt Samuel A. Lewis from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (48)

Capt William J. O'Connell from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Hawaii. (48)

Capt John L. Otenberger from Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to Germany. (46)

Capt Richard O. Rowland from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Korea. (46)

Capt Adair A. Smith from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Korea. (46)

CWO3 Albert S. Cole from Ft. Myer, Va., to Korea. (55)

PROMOTED

Lt Col/Col

Philippe P. Boas (51)

Charles A. Post (46)

Ward B. Waits (46)

Maj/Lt Col

Wilbur S. Dillon (56)

Capt/Maj

James H. Hyndman (51)

1 Lt/Capt

Paul M. Adams, Jr. (53)

Ronald O. Bailey (53)

Everett J. Maider (49)

James D. Smith (57)

Dwight S. Thompson (47)

Lonnie Z. Wetherington (61)

2 Lt/1 Lt

Peter B. Ashby (60)

William T. Barrett (46)

William J. Brett (51)

Paul E. Cothran (60)

Jack F. Crawford (54)

Edward D. Lockwood (46)

Ronald M. Lucas (54)

Mervin G. McConnell (46)

James F. Russell (46)

Merle L. Wade (60)

CWO3/CWO4

Walter L. Etheridge (45)

CWO2/CWO3

James O. Bailey (45)

Nick Bariski (46)

Gordon K. Thompson (55)

RETIRED

Col Julian C. Wood (45)

CWO4 Harlan M. Kane (45)

CWO2 James G. Wilkes (46)

CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY

WO, W-1

Ronald E. Decker to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (54)

Reis R. Kash to Germany (59)

Robert L. Spohn to Ft. Knox, Ky. (59)

Lewis C. Sumrell to San Francisco, Calif. (59)

MIDNIGHT OILERS

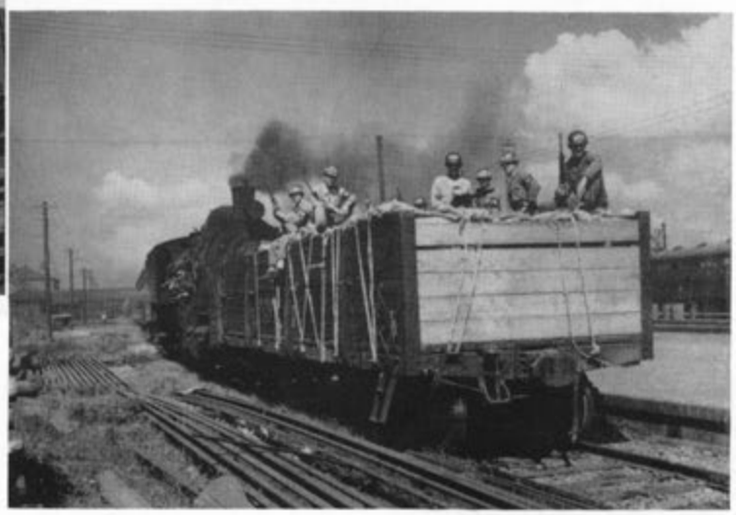
Certificates of Course Completions were issued during the month of March 1960 to 83 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
Marion L. Brown	Lt Col	USAR	Military Confinement
John H. Roush, Jr.	Maj	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Harry J. Marshall	Maj	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Walter R. Lenz	Capt	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Gerald A. Slavin	1st Lt	USAR (Act)	Military Confinement
Paul T. Hilf	1st Lt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Robert F. Frantz	1st Lt	NG	Company Officer Ext Course
Robert C. Kepple	1st Lt	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Willis J. Haas, Jr.	2nd Lt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
William D. Jones	CWO	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Murry P. Gandy	CWO	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Howard E. Grayson	WO	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
George E. Harris, Jr.	MSgt	RA	Military Confinement
John G. Powell, Jr.	MSgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Abraham Druly, Jr.	MSgt	USAR	Military Confinement
John J. Conley	TSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Thomas P. Pina	TSgt	AF	Military Confinement
Carl B. Long	TSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Donald Q. Crouthamel	TSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
David A. Leialoha	SFC	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Lionel Verrette	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Harold L. Baldwin	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Albert L. Newman	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
John L. Gorby	SFC	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Cipriano A. Zamora	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Edward D. Norman	SFC	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Joseph Koss	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Norman Land	SP6	RA	Military Confinement
Arthur T. Pappas	SP6	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Samuel W. Jackson	SP6	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
John R. Hart	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert S. Mullady	SSgt	AF	Military Confinement
Dallas Mercer	SSgt	AF	Military Confinement
Herbert W. Austin	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Joseph F. Uhlenkamp	SSgt	AF	Military Confinement
T. J. Young	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert G. Meyers	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Raymond L. Spiess	SP5	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles M. Yamashita	SP5	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Dale F. Just	SP5	RA	Criminal Investigation
Marshall W. Ritchey	Sgt	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Edward F. Smith	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Lewis J. Doctor	Sgt	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles A. Simpson	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Harold L. Lundsten	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Vincent M. Della Jacono	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
James L. Jones	Sgt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
John G. Gage	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Daniel H. Cross	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Frank Thompson	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard H. Kinsey	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Robert R. Evans	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Leonard J. Kiely	Sgt	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
William S. Stefankiewicz	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Frederick LaCroix	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Elmer McCullough	Sgt	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Kenneth E. Adams	SP4	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Roger R. Armstrong	SP4	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Neil C. Creswell	SP4	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard S. Stoyko	SP4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Eugene K. Dietz	SP4	RA	Military Confinement
James O. Lake	Cpl	RA	Criminal Investigation
Harold Dykeman	Cpl	RA	Military Confinement
William F. Thomas	Cpl	RA	Criminal Investigation
James W. Harton	Cpl	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Joseph A. Vacca	Pvt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Roy W. Fore	A/1C	AF	Military Confinement
Thomas J. Bartunek	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Omer S. Pincksten	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Steven W. Thimlar	A/B	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Thomas Costa, Jr.	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
John H. Duer, Jr.	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Kenneth D. Stanfill	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Wilfred R. Overberg	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles E. Cheek	A/3C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Frederick G. Mileham	Civ		Military Police Fundamentals
William E. Cox	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Lewis E. Bennett	Civ		Military Confinement
Oren G. Wachtel	Civ		Military Police Fundamentals
Harry G. Martin	Civ		Military Confinement
Glen S. Cherry	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Myron T. Perry	Civ		Criminal Investigation
William H. Richardson	Civ		Criminal Investigation

Historical Note of the Month



The alert armored railroad car on the right was used in the early days of the Korean War. Later, the MPs converted a box-car into a portable "pill-box" as seen on the left. The armored box-car provided maximum fire power and protection to MP personnel inside its steel plating.



KOREA JUNE 1950

ON June 25, 1950, just ten years ago in the early morning hours, the North Korean Communists launched their powerful offensive across the 38th parallel against the Republic of Korea, and the attention of the entire world was suddenly focused upon that little, mountainous Asiatic nation.

The attacking Communist divisions moved very quickly across the 38th parallel toward Seoul, fifty miles to the south, and by June 28, 1950, they had taken the South Korean capital. The United States promptly came to the aid of South Korea under authority of the Security Council of the United Nations.

No American combat troops were in Korea when the Communists began their invasion. The four infantry divisions of the Eighth U.S. Army, Japan, had been concerned chiefly with occupation duties. These forces in Japan were committed piecemeal to the fight in Korea since time was of the essence.

IMMEDIATE action had to be taken in Korea to protect lines of communication from Communist guerrillas and saboteurs. MPs were among the first troops to arrive in Korea from Japan. MP battalion commanders were directed by the Provost Marshal, Eighth U.S. Army, to protect all railroad trains hauling supplies to the front. Before this action the United Nations and South Korea had lost many tons of supplies and personnel as the result of guerrilla action on the railroads.

A favorite "trick" of the guerrillas was to place land-mines or other explosives on the railroad tracks at critical locations and set them off as the train passed over the explosives. During the resulting confusion caused by the train's derailment, these guerrilla bands would place automatic fire on the train crews and military personnel, injuring as many troops as possible. After this initial shock action, they would loot as many supplies as they could carry away, set fire to the train and vanish into the hills. Had this guerrilla action been permitted to continue it would have seriously crippled United Nations' efforts to provide supplies to the front lines troops.

Military police units solved the problem of sabotage to the railroads by using gondola cars in front and rear of each train as security cars. The gondolas were filled with sandbags to a depth of three feet as protection against the blast of mines or other explosives. The sides of the gondolas were lined with sandbags as protection for MPs against small arms and automatic fire from the guerrillas. Later adaptations included armor plated box cars which were in reality "movable fortresses."

Military police squads were given special training before being assigned as security guards for these portable "pill-boxes." Machine guns were emplaced within each gondola. In adition the MPs were armed with M1 rifles and M3 submachine guns. MP personnel assigned to this duty covered thousands of rail-miles during the Korean War in all kinds of weather and at all hours of the day and night.

With the advent of these defense measures, the guerrillas quickly learned that it was suicidal to attack the South Korean railroad trains. There is little doubt that the MP effort in securing United Nations supply trains contributed greatly to the success of operations against the Communists in 1950 through 1953.

There is no attempt made here to credit any specific military police unit, or person, for the ideas and effort mentioned above, but to give praise to all units and personnel that participated in this activity. Such ingenious ideas and devotion to duty on the part of all personnel concerned in anti-guerrilla activity in Korea during the Korean War reflects greatly on the Military Police Corps.

This month's historical note was contributed by Lt Colonel H. W. Blackledge, Operations and Services Section, U.S. Army Military Police Board, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Photographs are from the files of the *MP Journal*.

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