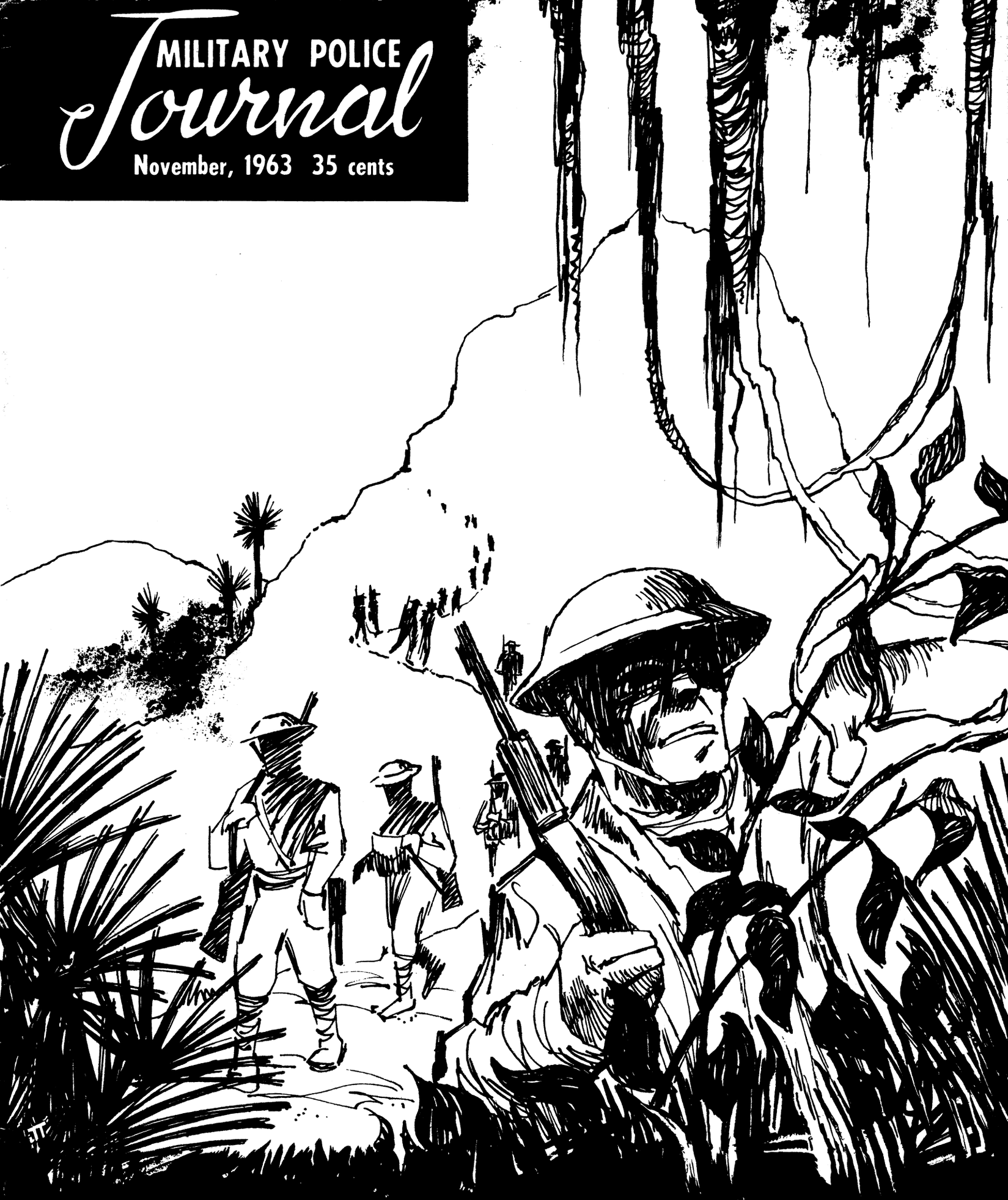
MILITARY POLICE Journal

November, 1963 35 cents



The First Engaged . . . Page 5

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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Associate Editor

VOLUME XIII **November, 1963** **NUMBER 4**

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

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Journaletters

Enclosed are my membership dues for two years. Would it be possible to publish pictures of some of the more noteworthy items on display in the Military Police museum?

Claus J. Skupin
Capt, MPC
6941 LSC, PMO
APO 742, N. Y., N. Y.

A photo feature on the museum is being planned.—Ed.

* * *

It is with pleasure that I forward to you 15 applications for membership in the Military Police Association.

These applications come from all of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the unit who were not actively enrolled as members. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 8830th MPRTC now have 100% membership in the Association and we are proud to show our interest and support of MPA in this way.

Philip H. Thomas
Colonel, MPC, USAR
Hqs, 8830th ARDU MPRTC
6200 North Capitol Street
Washington, D. C.

Membership certificate is on the way and congratulations on continuing the fine record of the 8830th.—Ed.

PFC John W. Price, Jr. is now at 601 Chestnut Street, Carnegie, Pa. We would like to have an additional subscription sent to John W. Price, Sr.

John W. Price, Sr.
R. D. 2, Box 532-A
Altoona, Pa.

In this case it's like son, like father. Are there any more parents who would like to keep up with their sons' activities?—Ed.

* * *

I really enjoy reading the JOURNAL and I hope some day I will find something about my son, Robert. He is in Company A, 728th MP Battalion in Taegu, Korea.

Mrs. Louis Kocholek
R. D. #1
Transfer, Pennsylvania

The JOURNAL has an article on the 728th MP Battalion in the works; it should be printed soon.—Ed.

* * *

I think the MP JOURNAL is fine. Enclosed is a check for my 63/64 subscription. If any of my former buddies would like to contact me, I can be reached at the address below.

Willis M. McIntire
MSgt, USA (Ret)
14 Summit Street
Danbury, Conn.

★ ★ ★

COVER STORY

This month's cover and lead story take us back 22 years to the Japanese invasion of the Philippine Islands and the fall of the American forces in Bataan. The article, prepared as a company history, describes the first military police unit engaged in ground combat in World War II. A notation by the author indicates that minor discrepancies in times or dates may exist since it was written strictly from memory and under the trying conditions of a prisoner of war enclosure. The article itself was discovered by members of the 6th Ranger Battalion when the Cabanatuan Prison Camp was liberated in January, 1945. Through the fine cooperation of Major Richard M. Gordon (Ret) of East Northport, New York, the JOURNAL was able to obtain the lone remaining copy of the history and reproduce it for our readers.

★ ★ ★

NEW MPA VICE-PRESIDENT, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS NAMED



Col Lionel E. Scott (left) of the Department of Non-Resident Instruction, US Army MP School was recently elected Vice-President of the Military Police Association Executive Council. He replaces Col William C. Curry. These are the new members of the council: Chief Warrant Officer Thomas J. McGreevy (2d from left) of the Department of Specialized Instruction, USAMPS. He replaces 1st Sgt Robert E. Middleton. MSgt Pete R. Shiro (3d from left), First Sergeant of Headquarters Company, USAMPS, replaces 1st Sgt John F. Mokler. Sgt Maj Jack L. Dotson (right) was re-elected to the Executive Council.

W74R7L-7195-0003 (1987)
DEACCESSIONED

BULLETIN BOARD

ADVANCE INDUSTRIAL SECURITY of Florida is seeking retired personnel with good security backgrounds to become security guards. The company provides uniformed security guard service for industry and business throughout the southeastern United States. Those interested may contact General Manager Edward J. Japhe, Advance Industrial Security, 1102 Ponce De Leon Blvd., Coral Gables 34, Florida.

* * * * * *

The JOURNAL wishes to congratulate the following recipients of the Outstanding Graduate Award of the MPA for their fine job as trainees in the 4th Training Regiment (MP), Fort Gordon, Ga.: Pvt Robert Farmer, Company B; Pvt Ora W. Pike, Company E; and Pvt William P. Slattery, Company K.

* * * * * *

Pistol Teams have completed sending in their scores for the new Provost Marshal General's Pistol Trophy Match sponsored by the Military Police Association. The Association will acknowledge receipt of the scores for each individual team and verify the scores as soon as possible. Team results and the awards will be announced in the January 1964 JOURNAL. It is expected that the match bulletins will be sent to participants the latter part of November.

* * * * * *

The US Army MP School Worldwide Reading Program was recently revamped to allow participation by reserve MP officers and non-commissioned officers. Previously, only active duty officers could take part in the program.

Through the program, a list of 450 books on many subjects is suggested which will stimulate interest in continuous education and afford an opportunity to earn military credit through a Certificate of Reading. The certificate is issued and becomes part of a man's 201 file upon the reading and reporting on four books contained in the list. The list, books and book report forms may be obtained through the USAMPS Library. The program is under the direction of the Secretary of USAMPS, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

The MPA's Favorite Tales Contest results will be announced in the December JOURNAL. Stories which have been submitted by military police personnel throughout the world are now being judged. The first place winner will receive a $100 US Savings Bond; second place, a $50 US Savings Bond; and third place, a $25 Savings Bond.

* * * * * *

A career-worth of practical guidance is contained in a new volume prepared by Gen Bruce C. Clarke (Ret). The book, "Guidelines for the Leader and the Commander," is published by the Stackpole Company of Harrisburg, Pa.

* * * * * *

The Department of Police and Science and Administration, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, offers a program leading to the degree of Master of Arts. Course work covers police organization and administration, the crime laboratory, the polygraph, and document analysis. Each student must take supporting studies in an allied field, such as sociology, political science, or psychology, and must write a thesis. A candidate must present a total of 30 semester hours of approved graduate credit. Advanced study is greatly facilitated by an extensive collection of literature on police science in the University library.

The prospective student should have fulfilled the basic requirement for an undergraduate degree in police science and administration, including the study of the fundamentals of the social sciences. In addition, he should have become well informed in a discipline closely related to a particular facet of police science; that is, he might have studied chemistry, physics, or biology as preparation for the pursuit of studies in the crime laboratory or he might have studied political science or public administration in order to be prepared for graduate classes in police administration.

* * * * * *

Department of Army Circular 670-1 dated 15 July, announces that the new "baseball" cap (Cap, Utility, OG 106) will be issued to new inductees commencing on 1 November. All pertinent instructions, including laundering procedures, are contained in the circular. The phased change-over from the old soft cap and the blocked fatigue cap will be completed by 1 January 1965.



The First Engaged

By 1st Lt Henry G. Lee, Infantry

The author of this article was initially assigned to the Philippine Division in June, 1941 and remained with it until the fall of Bataan. Lieutenant Lee was first interned in Japanese Prison Camp #1, Cabanatuan, P. I. and while a prisoner there, wrote this history. In December, 1944, he survived a ship sinking while being evacuated to Japan. In January, 1945, the author was again shipped off the island and was killed in action when the prison ship was sunk in Takao Bay, Formosa. This article and other papers of his were discovered when the Cabanatuan camp was liberated.

Headquarters and Military Police Company of the Philippine Division, United States Army, was organized early in December, 1941, from the Philippine Scouts of the old Headquarters Company, Philippine Division. and the American Platoon of the 12th MP Company, Philippine Division. Both parent organizations had been stationed at Fort William McKinley, P. I., for some years prior to the reorganization which took place at that post. The change was due to the reorganization of the entire Philippine Division from a square to a triangular concept. Due to the war the reorganization was never fully completed.

Continued

Certain NCO grades which were to have been transferred out of the new company remained with it throughout the war. For this reason — there being an excess of NCOs in the company — there were very few wartime promotions for any of the personnel. An example of this is the fact that the company had two 1st Sgts, a Scout and an American — although the table of organization naturally called for only one.

The officers of the company were: Maj James Ivy from the 45th Inf PS (Philippine Scout), Headquarters Commandant; Capt Orville E. Hutchings, Commander of MP Platoon; 1st Lt Henry G. Lee, Commander Orderly Platoon, Mess and Supply Officer; and 1st Lt Orville Olson, Transportation Officer. The last three named had composed the officer personnel of the old Headquarters Company, Philippine Division.

DIVISION ORGANIZATION

Before proceeding to the history it might be well to review the duties of a Division Hqs & MP Company. The MP platoon supervises the movement of a division, controls its traffic on the march, establishes straggler lines, guards ration dumps, and in general acts as the division's police force. In addition, its motorcycle elements act as division headquarters messengers. The orderly platoon takes care of the needs of the division headquarters staff officers, acts as their personal orderlies, runs their mess, and in addition sets up and maintains the actual division headquarters establishments, such as the operating base of the "Gs" and the headquarters of the commanding general.

The division headquarters enlisted personnel are also messed by the Hqs & MP Company and administered by its commanding officer. The division headquarters commandant, all the division headquarters equipment and the enlisted personnel are carried in Hqs & MP company organization. Transportation and the sedans of the division staff officers are maintained in the company's motor pool. With the above in mind, it is obvious that a history of the Hqs & MP company is necessarily also a history of the division headquarters and that when the division command post is mentioned the term also includes the Hqs & MP company bivouac.

It might be also well to mention before proceeding with the history that the Philippine Division of the US Army was composed at the onset of the war of the 31st US Infantry, the 45th US Infantry PS, the 57th US Infantry PS, the 23rd US Field Artillery PS, the 12th US Signal Corps PS, the 4th Separate Chemical Company, the 12th US Quartermaster Bn PS, the Division Hqs & MP Company, and a few other special troops. The Philippine Division, however, never operated as a unit under its own commanding general and staff. Because it was composed of the only trained regular units of the Bataan Defense Force, its line elements were usually under the command of corps or USAFFE and were employed as mobile shock troops and reserves. The only times during the seige of Bataan that the majority of the division's units were under the CG's command were during the last days of the battle of Abucay and the last days of the Japanese break-through on the Orion line when the division's elements, having been committed to action piecemeal by higher command, were turned over to their own commanding general's control when actually in contact with the enemy. However, throughout the seige, the division staff operated as a unit, usually commanding a sector of defensive line held by several divisions of Philippine Army troops. The senior officer personnel of the division staff were as follows: Brigadier General Lough, Commanding; Colonel Brown, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Colonel (later Colonel) Penrose, G-2; Colonel Quessenberry, G-4; and Lieutenant Colonel Garver, G-1.

WAR ALERT

December 8, 1941, found the company working on paper reorganization. News of the bombing of Pearl Harbor reached us early in the morning and at 1100 we received orders to move into the field behind the division headquarters building at Fort McKinley. This was done and the remainder of the afternoon spent in camouflaging equipment and transportation, setting up field messes and digging individual foxholes. From that time on the company never again ate or slept under a roof.

At 0305, 9 December, nearby Nichols Field and Nielson Airport were bombed by high flying Japanese bombers, and the company witnessed a spectacular display of fireworks when every machine gun in the area opened up firing tracers. No bombs fell near the company bivouac.

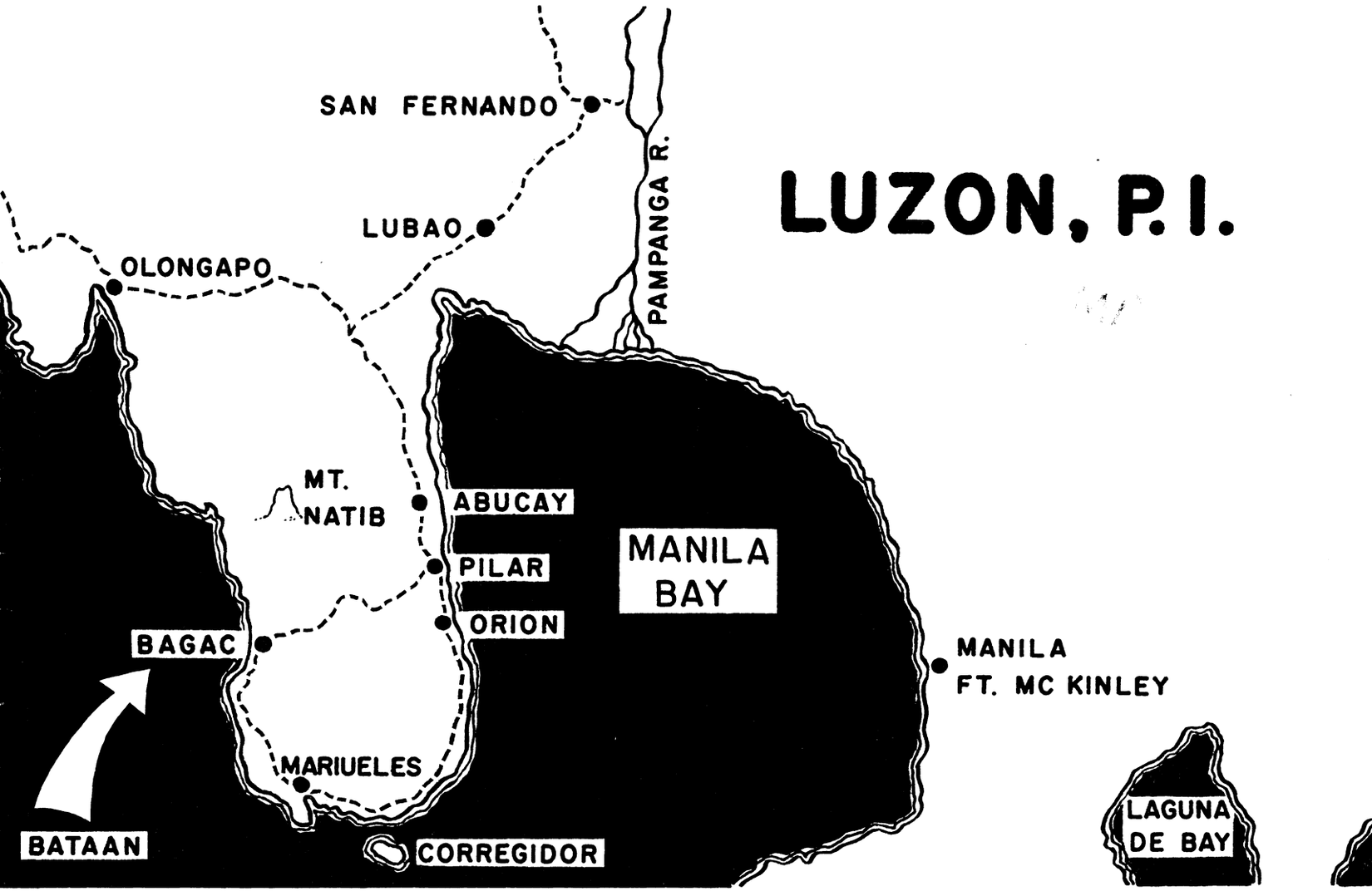
The day of 9 December was spent in a physical reorganization of the company's supplies, transportation and personnel which continued into the morning of the 10th. The afternoon of the 10th saw the issue of US Army rifles M-1903 to the American MPs and the Scout NCOs who had formerly been armed with pistols only. The cosmoline was being cleaned from these pieces when the air raid alarm sounded, and the Nipponese again attacked Nichols Field and Nielson Airport with both high heavy bombers and dive bombers. The sky was full of dog-fighting planes, the ground shook to the concussion of heavy bombs and the air was uncomfortably full of machine gun bullets, falling AAA fragments and one pounder shells. From the little we were able to see from our foxholes our air force seemed to be taking the worst of the battle. Toward the end of the raid we witnessed the shooting down of one of our own 0-52 planes by our ground fire. Luckily, as we heard later, both pilot and observer escaped with superficial wounds.

Late the same afternoon orders to stand by were issued. The company spent the remaining hours of daylight packing up. The actual order to move was received about 2230 but the company and staff did not clear Fort McKinley's Eagle Gate until about 0130 of the 11th. As we had only enough organic transportation for supplies and equipment, the company personnel rode in civilian busses. The busses remained with the company throughout the war and the drivers were treated as soldiers although they never actually were inducted. Without exception they behaved splendidly.

Daylight, 11 December found us between San Fernando and Lubao caught in a stream of two deep, bumper to bumper traffic. We strained our eyes watching for the air raid which never came, and which at that time could have decimated the entire division, jammed as it was on a single road. During the hours of darkness in complete blackout we lost one one-half ton weapons carrier which went into a ditch and was abandoned.

We finally bivouacked about 1100 in the town of Hermosa in Bataan where the CP was set up.

The next few days were spent in routine duties. The company officers made reconnaissances as far north as Angeles as it was thought at that time that the division would be used in North Luzon. The MP platoon was active directing traffic from San Fernando to Pilar. Throughout the war but par-



ticularly during the withdrawal into Bataan, due to a shortage of trained MPs, individuals were often assigned to crossroads and traffic duties where they remained for several days and nights at a time without relief foraging for their own food and seemingly forgotten by their organization. The MP platoon is to be highly commended for its efficiency, resourcefulness and devotion to duty during these trying times.

SOUTH TO BATAAN

On December 15, the company and CP moved south to Abucay where they established themselves in the barrio west of the Abucay church. News of the Japanese landings in north and south Luzon reached us here. Numerous flights of high flying Japanese bombers passed over our route to Manila and Corregidor.

By December 24, the withdrawal of the entire island force into Bataan had begun and MPs were working constantly day and night. There were also many manifestations of fifth-column activity, flares and so forth, and a fifth-column squad was formed to hunt these down whenever possible; however, its efforts were uniformly unsuccessful.

December 24 was spent in making preparation for Christmas dinner, buying native food, vegetables, etc. However, a little before noon on Christmas Day we received orders to withdraw further into Bataan and the half-cooked meal was eaten on the fly while we loaded for the move.

A new CP at KP (Kilometer Post) 137½ on the Pilar Bagac Road had been set up by dark on Christmas Day. Vehicles were dispatched at 10-minute intervals during this move due to the presence of Japanese dive bombers. Several vehicles were strafed but no casualties resulted.

The interval between Christmas and New Years saw the completion of the withdrawal of our forces into Bataan and the week after New Years saw the occupation of Manila by the Japanese.

On the morning of December 31, a tragedy occurred in camp when a nervous headquarters Scout enlisted man shot and killed a visiting 45th Infantry lieutenant. The details of the shooting were obscure and the soldier was later released without trial after full investigation.

During the last week of December and the first half of January, a total of nine American MPs were commissioned and detailed to various PA units as line officers.

The afternoon of December 31, the company experienced its first bombing raid in which they were the target. These dive bombers dropped their projectiles in the company motor

Continued

pool. Very little damage was done, however. The Pilar Bagac Road was a favorite target for the Nipponese dive bombers. From this time on one air raid followed another. Nipponese planes — high flying bombers, observation planes and dive bombers — were in the air almost constantly while our own planes were conspicuous in their absence.

On January 5, 1942, the division CP was moved to the Damalog Trail farther south. Again it was necessary to move vehicles at 10-minute intervals due to air activity and again several vehicles were strafed without much injury to the command.



RATIONS DIMINISH

On the Damalog Trail, Capt Edward Hill, former CO of the 12th MP American Platoon and late of the Fort McKinley Service Command, was assigned to the company. Also it was in this CP that the company first went on two meals a day; however, food was still plentiful and of good quality. Rice became a staple of our diet but it was well disguised by sauces, gravy, etc. Such delicacies as eggs, bacon, butter, fresh fruit and meat disappeared.

The company remained on the Damalog until 15 January when development of the battle of Abucay made it necessary for General Lough to move forward to a point nearer his front-line troops. The company and division headquarters was, therefore, split into a Forward CP and a Rear CP. The Forward CP consisted of the division G-2 and G-3 personnel, the general and his chief of staff. The headquarters commandant and the CO of the orderly platoon of Hqs & MP Company and a few Scout orderlies and MPs moved to a point on the Tidwar River two kilometers north of the Pilar Bagac Road. The Rear CP, the G-1 and the G-4 remained on the Damalog until the last of January when the company moved to a point on the East Road near KP 148. Here it remained until the final break-through of Japanese forces in April forced it back to Signal Hill. While in this camp, a Scout corporal who had won several thousand pesos was murdered and robbed, probably by another member of the command. The murderer was never found.

The position of the Rear CP so near a main highway made it especially vulnerable to bombing attacks and scarcely a day passed without a raid somewhere in the vicinity. Toward the end of the seige of Bataan, Japanese batteries mounted on barges shelled the road almost every night and heavy bombers bombed the road with 500 and 1,000 pounders. On April 5 this fire had become so deadly that the Rear CP moved to KP 164 on the East Road.

The final withdrawal of the Rear CP from KP 164 to Signal Hill was made under constant enemy 75 and 105 shelling on roads choked with transportation. The last elements did not leave the old area until the Japanese foot troops and tanks were within 250 yards of the CP. In spite of the difficulties of the move, the Rear CP arrived on April 8 at Signal Hill with all of its personnel and most of its transportation still intact.

As the split of the company was expected to be only temporary, no mess facilities were sent forward with the Forward CP when they moved to the Tidwar River. Rations were cooked at the Rear CP and sent forward twice daily by one-half ton weapons carriers. The mess attendants, both Scout and American, and the drivers who made these trips deserve a great deal of credit. The trip was made under the constant threat of enemy aircraft and there were several points on the Pilar Bagac Road that were at that time being interdicted by Nipponese batteries almost constantly. However, the food always arrived on time.

ANOTHER LINE

The stand made by the division's 57th and 31st combat teams stopped the Japanese drive at Abucay and following their usual custom the enemy then began working toward the flanks. By January 20, they had occupied Mt. Natib and routed the 51st Division of PA Infantry. Broken elements of this division plus several Scout QM post outfits began to filter through the CP together with civilians, all with stories of heavy Japanese attacks to our front. The official reports received by division headquarters to some extent seconded these stories. All available men were used as outposts around the CP. Sporadic rifle fire was heard every night to the north.

On the night of January 23, one company of the Air Corps Regiment was guided into the area by our MPs and the next morning they were placed by Hqs & MP Company officers in outpost positions around the CP.

The following night the remainder of the regiment arrived and went into position as a covering shell to fill the gap left by the 51st PA Division. On the same day, January 24, we received orders for the withdrawal of the entire Abucay line which was to take place on January 29. A new defensive position had been reconnoitered on the Orion-Pilar Bagac Road line.

The afternoon of January 28 was spent in moving the Forward CP to KP 139 on the Pilar Bagac Road. The CP was established in a mango grove 100 yards north of the road. Foxholes already prepared by our engineers for use of the

units which later occupied the Orion-Pilar Bagac road line were used by the CP.

The next day was one of continual air raids as enemy dive bombers concentrated on our withdrawing troops on the road. Many bombs fell in our CP area. One Scout was killed and two wounded and the road was lined with dead PA soldiers. Our transportation was peppered with machine gun and bomb fragment holes, and our last two motorcycles were completely destroyed. All members of the Forward CP group deserved credit for their actions on that day. The American MPs, Gordon and Laneave, who were on duty at the entrance to the CP showed outstanding courage and devotion to duty.

Sector D of the Orion line had been placed under General Lough's command as the division's combat teams were to revert to corps and Bataan force reserve at the completion of the withdrawal. The headquarters commandant and the division signal officer spent the 29th reconnoitering the wild jungle area directly behind Mt. Sumat for a CP area. They finally settled on a point near where Trail No. 4 crossed a small tributary of the Pilar River, five kilometers by trail from the nearest auto road.

The morning of January 30 was a repetition of the day before. Air attacks were almost continuous. Elements of the 21st Division PA began to assemble near our CP prior to going into position on the line. We began our movement to the new CP area at approximately 1600. After the usual air alarms enroute we reached the end of the auto road at dusk. Enough civilian carriers were secured to carry our luggage from an engineering group working in the vicinity. After a terrible, fatiguing hike over rough trails during which we became lost several times in the darkness, we finally arrived at our destination a little before dawn. The entire command was exhausted. Class C rations were issued and eaten cold. One officer and an MP driver were sent back to get food, mess personnel and mess equipment from the Rear CP. The above finally arrived in camp in time for a late supper.

The Forward CP remained in the Mt. Sumat Camp until April 5, performing routine duties. Occasionally enemy planes bombed the area. By February 10, Trails 4 and 4a were completed, allowing motor transportation to reach our CP and our vehicles were moved into the area on a wild, rainy night under enemy artillery fire. The drivers, American and Scout, who took part in this move are to be especially commended.

In the period from January 31 until April 5 our engineers were active and by the latter date, what had been virgin jungle was traversed by a network of surprisingly good auto roads. However, the gasoline shortage which began to evidence itself early in March precluded any extensive use of motor vehicles. This same shortage of gasoline made it necessary for two MPs to be constantly on the road between our CP and the Forward CP of corps 10 kilometers to our rear. These men who made the trip once daily on foot are to be commended. The job was not only dangerous but literally exhausting.

FILIPINO DIET

Up until moving into the Sumat CP our food supply had been adequate although steadily decreasing in quality. However, in our new area, we began to really feel the pinch of seige. Our diet was by this time more Filipino than American, rice having replaced bread and potatoes and canned fish taking the place of meat. A typical daily ration per man during February, March and April was as follows: rice 12 oz.; meat (canned fish, Australian potted meat, fresh caribao, horse or mule), 2 oz.; sugar, 1.4 ob.; canned milk, 2 oz.; and salt, 5 oz. Occasionally we received so-called extra issues of canned fruit (one gallon for 60 men), mango beans, flour, baking powder, condiments and relishes, but these decreased as time went on. Foraging and hunting parties were sent into the jungle to obtain wild foods and our diet was augmented by monkey meat, iguano, wild chicken, wild pig, papaya, edible roots, edible leaves and bread fruit. However, even with these additions hunger was with us constantly and the men began to lose weight and strength.

Sickness — from which we had been comparatively free heretofore — began to appear in the form of malaria and such dietary illnesses as beri-beri, scurvy and diarrhea. No. medicines were available and so ill men who could have been treated in camp were sent to the hospitals for treatment. Hi-



jacking and pilfering of rations became such a menace that it was necessary to send an MP with every supply truck. Even then our meager issue shrunk appreciably on its journey from QM dump to us.

The month of March was spent in preparing a new CP area a few hundred yards from the old, but further from the stream because of the approaching rainy season. It was an ambitious undertaking contemplating a system of self-draining dugouts and nipa and bamboo shacks. Construction work was slow because of the men's weakened condition.

Toward the middle of March Major Ivy was transferred to I Corps and Captain Hutchings became company commander. Lieutenant Lee took over the duties of commandant of the Forward CP.

Continued

JAPANESE ACTIVITY INCREASES

During the last weeks of March, it became increasingly evident that the Japanese were preparing their long expected drive. Their artillery batteries ranged in all along the front and much truck activity and troop movements were reported behind their lines by our observation posts on Mt. Sumat. We were constantly rained with enemy propaganda leaflets.

The month of April came in with increased air activity and an ominous silence along the front. It was no surprise to anyone when on April 3 a huge artillery barrage began concentrating on Sector D's battered front line. The enemy batteries fired as fast as they could reload for seven hours. The night of the 2nd was a sleepless one. Japanese batteries fired almost constantly intercepting road junctions and known concentration points behind Sumat and our area received its share of projectiles.

April 3 was much the same as the 2nd except that small arms, particularly mortar, could be heard mixed with artillery fire on our front line troops. Between the increased dive bombing activities and the artillery fire we were forced to live like ground squirrels never more than a few steps from our holes. The night of the 4th saw the attack on the enemy foot troops to our front and the almost complete disintegration of our front line PA units. The half-starved, sleepless, sick soldiers began to straggle through our CP the following morning walking like zombies, completely shell-shocked. Very few of them had rifles or any other equipment other than what little food they had been able to salvage.

Late on the morning of April 7th we received news that enemy forces were rounding the shoulder of Mt. Sumat less than two kilometers from our CP. We loaded our equipment and stood by for orders to move. The expected order came about 1600 and not having enough transportation for personnel as well as equipment, the men began to hike to our new CP which had been selected as a precautionary measure sometime before on Trail 8 near the junction with Trail 6. The move constituted a distance of about 10 kilometers. At dusk our transportation was dispatched toward the new area. General Lough, his aide, Captain Soule, and his orderly and driver remained with a sedan and jeep in the old CP until the following morning when Japanese patrols were within 150 yards of them. They then joined us at the new CP.

The night of the 5th and the morning of the 6th were a nightmare of blocked transportation and troop-choked roads. Individuals and vehicles became lost easily in the general confusion. One one and a half-ton truck, our CP baggage carrier, was turned over in a ditch and abandoned. In attempting to right it, our other truck, the one-half ton weapons carrier, broke a steering gear and was also abandoned. This left the CP two command cars and the staff sedans. One command car was shuttled back and forth most of the night carrying baggage from the abandoned trucks to our new CP. Finally a little after dawn all personnel and equipment was in and the company set out establishing the CP with their usual efficiency. Foxholes were dug, kitchens set up, meals served, staff tents erected and camouflaged, and by noon of the 6th the headquarters was operating as usual. Naturally all personnel were exhausted.

In the late afternoon one of the company's remaining command cars was sent by the general to carry an artillery major to the 31st Infantry which was then engaged with the enemy on Trail 4 near our old CP. Neither command car nor the driver ever returned to the Forward CP. The vehicle was captured and the American MP driver finally worked his way back to the Rear CP in time to retire with it to Signal Hill. This left us with one command car and three sedans as our total transportation.

Continual bombing raids marked the 5th and the 6th. The Japanese used not only dive bombers but heavy two-motored planes which dropped 500 and 1,000 pound bombs.

THE END APPROACHES

The night of the 6th was comparatively quiet. At 2000 we received an issue of Class C rations which were distributed to the men. Early on the morning of the 7th we received news that the 31st Infantry had withdrawn after sustaining heavy losses and that the Japanese ground troops to our front were within a kilometer of the CP. One battalion of the 57th Infantry PS was sent to hold the junction of Trails 6 and 8 by corps headquarters. By noon rifle and machine gun fire punctuated by occasional mortar fire told us that this battalion was heavily engaged. At 1530 the battalion commander notified us that he must retire before he became surrounded.

By 1630 Nipponese patrols had begun to work their way up Trail 8 toward our CP. Orders to move again were issued and the staff left immediately in their sedans. Essential division headquarters equipment and food were loaded in the command car. The company personnel, which had been formed in a skirmish line around the CP, gathered their personal packs and whatever equipment they could carry, formed on the road and began the hike west on Trail 8. A squad of MPs acted as rear guard for the move.

Dusk of the 7th found us a little west of Trail 29 on Trail 8. The copper wire was tapped and a temporary CP was established on a hillside. The command car was sent back with four MPs (Laneave, Smith, Gordon and Tyler) to pack up what food and cooking equipment they could salvage from our abandoned camp. Miraculously they made the trip and returned without mishap. This trip back into the Japanese held territory was one of the most outstanding acts of personal bravery performed by any member of the organization during the war.

The night of the 7th was a sleepless one — all men being dispersed as guards around the CP. All night long the calls of Japanese patrols working through the jungle could be heard. However, the 45th Infantry PS which had been engaged on Trail 29 and had made a desperate night attempt to break through to the 57th on Trail 6 began to fall back through us at dawn and we felt more secure. The 45th had been ambushed on the road at midnight near our last CP and were rather badly cut up. From them we obtained enough Class C to feed our men.

At 1000 the morning of the 8th we again moved west on Trail 8. During the day of the 8th a terrible hike was made in and out of the Pantigan Valley. At about 1700 we set up our last functioning CP on the west rim of the valley. Luckily the area chosen was an old engineer camp and had adequate foxhole facilities. The men were again circled around the CP for protection and slept in their foxholes. All was quiet and we all got a much needed rest.

EVACUATION MISSED

The day of the 9th was spent hungrily waiting for transportation which was to take us to Mariveles. Although we did not know it at the time, the remainder of the Philippine Di-

vision was supposed to be taken to Corregidor before the surrender of Bataan. However, our busses did not arrive until 0100 the following morning and we were too late to go to the Rock. We were shuttled off the road up Signal Hill at dawn of the 9th and joined our Rear CP which was camped in the 57th Infantry's old recuperation camp. Here we ate the first time since the morning of the 7th and first heard the news of the surrender.

Luckily our Rear CP had plenty of food and all their transportation and equipment with them. We slept, ate, bathed, put on clean clothes and waited for the end.

No direct orders or news could be obtained. Our last order received by General Lough from the CG, 2nd Corps was "to set up a defensive position and fire on the Japanese only if attacked." An MP guard was placed at the junction of the Signal Hill road with the E-W Road.

The 10th saw Japanese infantry units on the E-W Road. They did not, however, bother our guards who were functioning unarmed.

At 1600 of the 10th, a Japanese colonel stopped and asked to speak to General Lough. We were given orders to pile our arms, load our vehicles and move out with all American personnel toward Mariveles.

Just at dusk on April 10 our column moved out down the Signal Hill Road which was crowded with our silent Scout comrades whom we were now forced to leave behind. Many of these had already gone into the brush refusing to surrender.

At the foot of the Signal Hill Road columns were stopped and thoroughly looted by a body of Japanese Infantry. Finally, we were allowed to proceed to KP 181 where we were again stopped, unloaded, searched and herded into a prisoner of war enclosure. We were never again together as a unit, nor has any of the Scout soldiers been seen by the American members of the company.

The following day, April 11, 1942, we began the horrible march out of Bataan, but this is not company history.

We were no longer a company, only individuals among the great suffering columns of American captives.

December 20, 1942

(Signed) Henry G. Lee
1st Lt., Inf.
Hq & MP Co
Philippine Division

END



Communist Mob Tactics . . .

By PFC James Munn, 503rd MP Battalion

A dramatic demonstration in which a surging mob, tear gas, barbed wire, and armed military police were used, emphatically portrayed the role of the 503rd Military Police Battalion in a riot control class presented on the Combat-In-Cities range, for students of the Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

The 503rd MP Bn was requested to present the class as a supplement to the course, "Control of a Civilian Population," administered by the Special Warfare Center.

The class conducted by Captain Joseph V. Rafferty, Company A commander, consisted of a formal, one-hour lecture, and a one-hour live demonstration.

The lecture familiarized students with basic principles and techniques employed against communist-led, or communist-inspired, riots and demonstrations. It also acquainted them with equipment and formations used by the United States Army for these purposes.

Throughout the lecture, known communist mob tactics were presented, with emphasis placed on counteracting these tactics with the appropriate application of conventional riot control principles.

Outlining the objectives of the lecture to be presented, Captain Rafferty explained the basic principles of crowd and mob control. The prevention of crowd formation, the rapid dispersion of crowds and subsequent mobs, the apprehension of leaders, the maintenance of a neutral attitude among the troops, and the employment of only necessary force, were all discussed adequately.

Other areas, such as advanced intelligence planning and strong lines of communication were stressed.

"Psychological operations should be utilized at an early stage in an attempt to gain the population's support, thus destroying the basis for their discontent. Advanced intelligence planning and timely execution can uncover communist intrigue and manipulation, thereby dissuading the populace from participating in actions which could erupt into violence and destruction.

"In dealing with communist manipulated mobs, the recognized priorities of force generally employed become more flexible. Such mobs are not quick to retreat or disperse with the initial arrival of troops. The immediate shock created by the appearance of troops soon wears off. Why? Because within the mob are communist-trained personnel who inspire mob action.

"The use of shock guards is a recognized communist tactic. At critical periods during the mob-troop encounter, when it is apparent that the mob's aggressiveness is diminishing, these individuals will rush to the front to inspire confidence. Aware of the riot control methods used by the US Army, these shock guards challenge troop formations, often succeeding in rekindling mob spirit and aggressiveness. Another function of the shock guard is to detain the advance of troops, thus allowing the mob to reorganize.

"A tactic frequently employed by communists is the placement of women and children in the front line of the mob. This is designed to create a difficult or impossible situation for advancing troops. By confronting troops with women and children, the communists hope for time to either bring about a compromise of position or to create additional havoc.

"Troop vigilance and speed of action are essential. The military unit must encounter the mob quickly, and according to a prearranged plan, when feasible. Troops must separate the leaders from the masses, splitting the main body of rioters into small groups. Leaderless, the mob will disperse more readily.

"To the well trained, experienced military unit, the use of chemical agents is the most effective method of achieving this end. Concentrated, heavy barrages of irritant agents will do more to disperse a mob than any other single action. It will cause confusion and discomfort. It will halt the mob's direction and spread its individual members out over a wider area, thus preventing effective leadership to continue within the mob. The use of irritant agents is often called for as a means to initiate the desired evacuation.

"Once the mob has been scattered, or has evacuated according to military plan, internal leaders can often be apprehended.

"The M7 Al tear gas hand grenade (with or without the M1

Communist agitators, portrayed by members of the 503d, hang Molingaard police chief in effigy at outset of mob demonstration.



. . . Effectively Countered

adaptor and grenade launcher), the M3 portable irritant gas disperser, and the baseball grenade, are proven, essential items. However, if these are not enough, more positive agents may be employed.

"When communist manipulation is suspected, or known, order does not necessarily arrive with the dispersion of the mob. Small groups of highly trained persons might make bold attempts to revive the atmosphere from which the mob grew. They could do this by attempting to destroy or disable critical facilities, such as power and transportation systems. A community whose public facilities have been disabled will become restless and discontented. Communists are expected to stir community tension with a steady flow of highly effective propaganda.

"Following the dispersion of the mob, an immediate patrolling system must be established. Troops should be detailed to the guarding of critical areas and facilities. Restrictions can be placed on the population until final order has been restored. In addition, a small alert force should be maintained in the event of any sudden uprising."

Completing the first hour's lecture, Captain Rafferty proceeded to present students of the Special Warfare Center with background information concerning the live demonstration to follow. He explained that a student leader in a city called Molingaard had been killed in a prior mob action in which police were accused of harsh and unnecessary brutality.

As Captain Rafferty completed his summary of the events which had created an atmosphere of tension and threatening violence, a crowd began to gather at the far end of the street. As students concentrated on the summary, they were suddenly aware that the live demonstration was on. It was an effective, subtle introduction.

As the crowd began to gather in greater numbers, a speaker appeared and began delivering a fiery speech denouncing local police officials. It was not long before the crowd began rising to the emotional fervor of the speaker. Signs of protest, passed to individuals among the crowd by communist agitators, appeared. Cheering began. Soon the crowd began participating, shouting slogans, moving restlessly about the speaker.

At this time it was pointed out that the demonstration had all the characteristics of a communist-influenced activity. It lacked the elements of a spontaneous communal outburst.

Two leaders were observed, an internal and an external leader. The external leader directed the demonstration from the roof top of a near-by building. Surrounding the internal leader were bravadoes, his protectors. A man on a bicycle was noted riding to and from several people. Innocent in appearance, he actually was a messenger, the line of communication between the leaders. To the rear of the crowd, seemingly unconcerned, were the communist shock guards.

Students, observing the demonstration from the bleachers, were soon aware that this was a well-planned operation and, that before long, the populace of Molingaard would play directly into the riotous hands of the communists.

It was pointed out, as an interesting side comment, that in many communist-led demonstrations, key agitators can be found near conspicuous banners.

The turning point in the demonstration came with the distribution of professionally prepared leaflets, a frequent tool of the communists, which charged that unmistakable evidence had been uncovered proving that the young student leader's death was planned and precipitated by the police — all under the guise of quelling a disturbance.

Dramatically the demonstration erupted into a violent, seething mob which began moving slowly down the street, breaking into homes, setting fire to a building and an automobile.

Because of advanced intelligence planning, military troops were quick to arrive, setting up roadblocks, according to a prearranged plan, and detrucking in an area which insured surprise, allowing an effective show of force to be accomplished.

What followed was an illustration of the principles and techniques presented during the first hour's lecture. However, it seems noteworthy to mention that upon completion of the live demonstration, students of the Special Warfare Center gave Captain Rafferty and the military police who participated a standing ovation. It was a fine tribute paid to the battalion by the officer-students, many of whom are from allied armies.

In summary, the 503rd Military Police Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Raymond E. LeVan, acknowledged as an expert unit in the field of riot control, brought to light the relation between such knowledge and successful counterinsurgency operations, when involving the control of a civilian population.

For those students who previously had little knowledge of the problems and methods of population control, the lecture-demonstration illustrated how a well trained, experienced troop unit copes with crowds which have been manipulated, by expert agitators, into highly emotional mobs.

END

Elements of the 503d MP Bn enter Molingaard streets in line formation with lateral support prior to engaging the main body of the mob. (US ARMY PHOTOS)



Are You CID Material?

By CWO Thomas J. McGreevy & CWO Clarence H. A. Romig

Instructors, CI Committee, DSI, USAMPS

In AR 195-11, The Provost Marshal General has established certain prerequisites for military policemen seeking accreditation as CID investigators. Those who meet the selection criteria, and whose character investigations are favorably completed, are sent to the Criminal Investigators' Course at The Military Police School. Following graduation, applicants are awarded an investigator's MOS, assigned to CID units, and are issued the badges and credentials which identify them as individuals whose potential is limited only by their own energies and talents.

It's unfortunate, but true, that some applicants who meet the AR qualifications are unable to complete the CI course, and it's equally true that not every man who graduates from the CI course becomes an effective and capable criminal investigator in a CID field unit. Perhaps this can be explained by noting that AR 195-11 doesn't list all of the prerequisites for the military policeman who aspires to be a top-quality CID enlisted or warrant officer investigator. There are certain attributes that successful investigators invariably possess, but which are difficult to identify and measure quantitatively in applicants for accreditation; that's why you won't find them set forth in AR 195-11, except by implication.

Among these unlisted attributes are two particularly important ones: (1) a personal code of ethics or standards for behavior, combined with a professional attitude towards law enforcement and sincere concern for the welfare of others; and (2) a well-developed ability to communicate effectively with a wide variety of other individuals in an even wider variety of communications situations. If applicants have the first of these attributes, they will be the type of individuals we need so badly in the investigative field; if they have the second, they will be productive workers in our exceptionally rewarding and challenging career field. For the applicant without both of these attributes, assignment to CID work is almost certainly a prelude to a disastrous personal and professional experience.

If you are a young military policeman thinking seriously about continuing your law enforcement work in the military criminal investigations career field, perhaps with your eye on a warrant officer appointment in the future, here are 30 questions for you, each to be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." Read them carefully, and take enough time to answer them frankly and thoughtfully. They are designed to tell you something about yourself, your sense of "rightness," and your talent for interpersonal communication.

1. Do you read a news magazine like "Newsweek" or "Time" every week?
2. Does Article 31 handicap military police interrogators?
3. Are sexual deviates repulsive persons as far as you are concerned?
4. Can you write the letter for your provost marshal when he wants to send information to a higher headquarters?
5. Could you persuade a regimental commander to go out of his way to help you, if you were wearing corporal stripes?
6. Could you discuss the intimate details of her personal life with an Army nurse you've never met before?
7. When you meet people casually for the first time, do you deliberately try to create the impression that you are a warm and pleasant person?
8. Is it wrong to scrounge meat at the MP mess hall for a PMO picnic?
9. Do salespeople in stores go out of their way to help you after you tell them what you want in general terms?
10. Do you identify a homosexual by his appearance and mannerisms?
11. Does the way a stranger looks and acts influence the way you behave towards him?
12. Have you been doing anything about completing as much college work as you can while in the Army?
13. Have you applied for college training under any of the Army programs for continuing education?
14. Is checking doors at night a challenging police task for you?
15. Is getting practical police experience more valuable than taking college courses for a military policeman just starting his law enforcement career?
16. Are you a convincing liar?
17. Are you at a loss for things to think about when doing jobs not requiring much conscious thought?

18. Does the CID investigator do more important police work than the MP patrolman?

19. Can you write as well as "Readers Digest" authors?

20. Do people with speech or language difficulties irritate you?

21. Do you resent working nights when your supervisors go home at 5 o'clock?

22. Have you taken the college-level GED test and passed all four parts with better-than-average scores?

23. Is maintaining regular hours for eating and sleeping essential for job efficiency?

24. Can you participate easily in conversation with persons who don't care about the Army or your personal experiences and opinions?

25. Do you show the same consideration for women of low reputation that you feel for your female relatives?

26. Would you stop on your way home from the movies if you saw a car in the PX parking lot at midnight?

27. Do you mind having the entire responsibility for making difficult decisions thrust onto your shoulders?

28. Is it your habit to be at least a few minutes early for all of your appointments?

29. Would you stop to help a strange motorist stranded on a lonely road?

30. If a thief was truly sorry for his behavior after you caught him, would you advise his lawyer that you'd be happy to tell the court about it?

Now that you've answered each of the 30 questions with a "yes" or a "no," turn to Page 34 to check your answers. There are no "right" or "wrong" answers, but if 20 or more of your answers match the ones we have provided (and you meet the requirements of AR 195-11), see your provost marshal or personnel officer right away! The Provost Marshal General and your law enforcement colleagues in CID units around the world need your help; and here at the Military Police School we're reserving a seat for you in one of the four training courses for criminal investigators being conducted during FY 64! **END**

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS — 1963

NEW AWARDS

73rd MP Det (CI), Omaha, Nebraska
Headquarters & Headquarters Det, 8830th ARDU-MPRTC, Washington, D. C.

MP Co, Yukon Command, APO 731, Seattle, Washington
Company B (Trainees), 4th Trng Regt (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia

PREVIOUS AWARDS

US Army MP Det, Omaha, Nebraska
Companies A, C, G, E (Trainees), 4th Trng Regt (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia



Maj Gen Walter A. Jensen, CG, XI Corps receives briefing from Maj Gordon G. Fitzsimmons, commander of the 327th.

Chicago MP Battalion Completes Summer Tour At Camp McCoy

The 327th Military Police Battalion recently completed its two week encampment at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. The battalion, commanded by Major Gordon G. Fitzsimmons, Instructor Chicago Police Academy, is manned by several members of the Chicago and suburban police department.

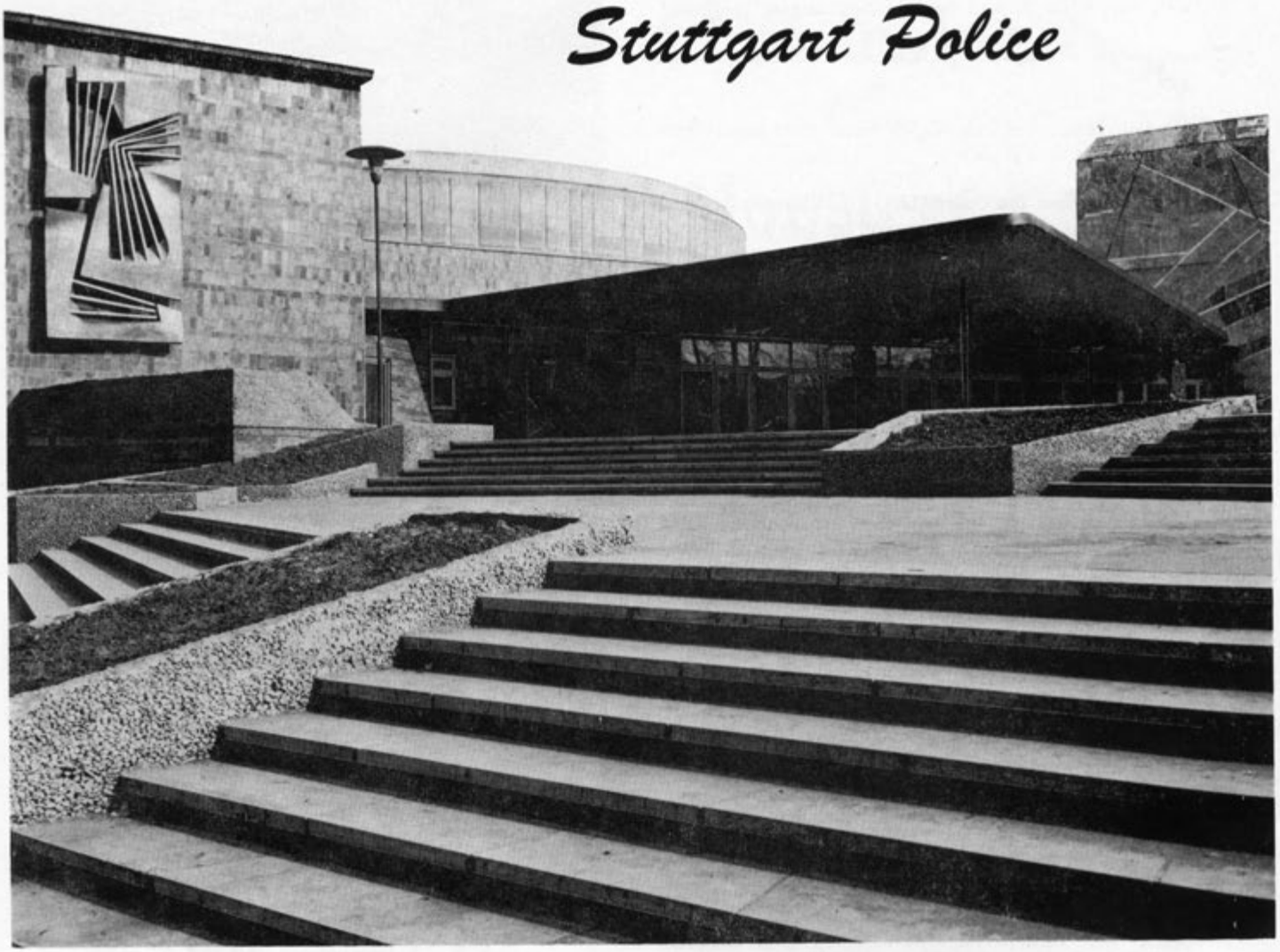
The two week encampment entailed full field training to determine the unit's proficiency in tactical and military police operational situations. Training in procedures employed in chemical, bacteriological and radiological warfare were stressed. Counterinsurgency was integrated into all phases of training where possible.

The highlight of the encampment was a visit by Maj Gen Walter A. Jensen, Commanding General, XI United States Army Corps, St. Louis, Missouri, to observe firing for qualification with the M-1 rifle.

Major Fitzsimmons reports "This year's training at Camp McCoy has been of great value in preparing the men of the 327th Military Police Battalion for increased readiness to perform its mission."

The Battalion has initiated an extensive recruiting program entitled "Operation Opportunity." Individuals in the Chicago area interested in meeting their reserve obligation by serving with an outstanding reserve unit are invited to contact US Army Reserve Center, 6540 Mannheim Road, Chicago, Illinois. **END**

Stuttgart Police



This article was prepared by Lt Col Clifford B. Hill, former Provost Marshal, Stuttgart Post, in cooperation with Polizei-praesident Paul Rau, who heads the Stuttgart Police Department.

Integrated into the valley of the Neckar River and the surrounding foothills of the Schwaebische Alb lies Stuttgart, the capitol of the South German State of Baden-Wuerttemberg. This friendly city of 630,000 inhabitants is nestled among the densely vegetated hills, creating the feeling that the entire city is comforted by a blanket of greenery.

From a tiny village plagued by many devastations in the early 15th century, Stuttgart has become one of the leading industrial and manufacturing centers in Western Germany. Two famous pioneers of the early industrialization whose names will forever be connected with the city are Gottlieb Daimler and Robert Bosch. Daimler's gasoline combustion engine and Bosch's spark plug, permitted the growth of the motor car industry which changed living conditions throughout the world.

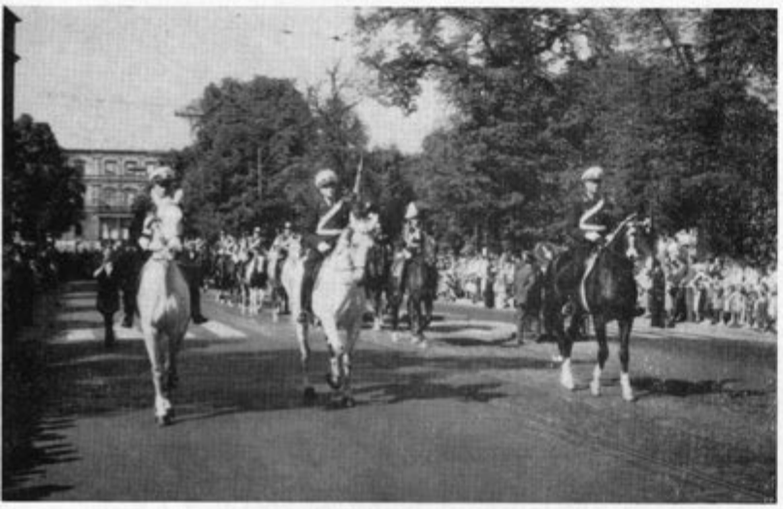
Stuttgart is the center of a vast communications net with traffic lines leading to Paris, Vienna, the Near East, Rome, Milano, Switzerland, Northern Germany and Scandinavia. It is also one of the principal cultural centers of Germany. Art treasures, music and poetry originating in or near the city have found their way to all parts of the world. The city's principal concert hall, the Liederhalle, pictured above, is reputed to be the most accoustically perfect concert hall in the world.

Twenty-five percent of the city's land area consists of forests, fifty percent orchards and vineyards with the remaining quarter being occupied with buildings and structures. Another distinguishing feature is the mineral water output of eighteen million liters per day, supplying water for Europe's most prominent curative pools. The natural beauty of the city is enhanced by its location. When darkness falls and night creeps in, the valley is transformed into an ocean of lights, seemingly reflecting the starry skies. Natives and visitors who have seen this spectacle never forget its magnificence.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Like other city police departments in Germany, Stuttgart has two main divisions, the Criminal Police and the Uniformed Police. The police force is headed by a Police President, appointed by the city administration. Since 1956 this responsible position has been held by Police President Paul Rau. Born in 1915 and a native of Stuttgart, President Rau has long been associated with public service. After finishing his law studies at the University of Hamburg in 1949, he began preparatory work in the Ministry of Justice. In 1953 he completed his final law examination. From 1954 to 1956 he served as Chief of the Police School and Legal Section at Police headquarters. With many other German police authorities he was invited to visit the United States, and in 1961 he studied traffic conditions in many major American cities.

Today in Stuttgart as in most large cities, the greatest police problem is the control of traffic. Since 1951 the traffic accident rate has doubled. Last year the traffic accident section investigated over 15,000 accidents. Many downtown intersections have a traffic flow in excess of 60,000 vehicles for a 24 hour period. To combat this ever increasing problem, Stuttgart plans to spend over a billion marks for improvement and reconstruction of the traffic pattern.



A mounted police section is one of the latest additions to the Stuttgart police force. Here, mounted patrolmen lead a Volksfest parade through the city streets.

The uniformed police section operates 17 police stations, 9 of them in the main section of town and the others in the suburban areas. In recent years these stations have been augmented by two special sections which operate from police headquarters. These sections are the police dog section and the mounted police.

The Criminal Police Branch is centrally organized with five special sections. Identification and Laboratory, Search and Wanted Squad, Female Criminal Police, Vice Section and the Juvenile Protection Section.

In 1945, Stuttgart established its own police school. The scope of its instruction runs from the most basic police fundamentals to the specialized and advanced methods of crime detection and prevention and traffic control.

COOPERATION WITH US MPs

Stuttgart and its surrounding area is the home of a large number of US Army units. The police problems arising from such a troop concentration have been approached with mutual understanding by both the German police and military police.

Working within the provost marshal operations section of Stuttgart Post are representatives of both the criminal and uniformed police of Stuttgart. The criminal police representative teams with a member of the local military police criminal investigation detachment on any criminal investigation involving members of the forces and German personnel. This same working condition exists between the uniformed police and the military police. Another German police representative, assigned directly from police headquarters, works around the clock with the military police desk sergeant.

PAUL RAU



Polizeipraesident—Stuttgart

Military police patrols working out of German police stations accompany German police to the scene of incidents involving members of the forces. Cooperation between the military police and the German police is extremely effective in producing the best police service for both German and American citizens.

This then is the compatibility so highly desired to provide a police team capable of maintaining law and order in the densely populated Stuttgart area. To acknowledge this good relationship, the City Police has bestowed the Honorary Membership of the City Police of Stuttgart on several representatives of the US Forces. **END**

"In My Opinion . . ."

Class E Allotment Savings Clause - - Convenience or Fraud?

It has recently come to my attention that American finance companies and in some cases, banks, are granting loans to enlisted men of the lower grades for the purchase of foreign-made automobiles. Sizeable loans are being extended to personnel who would not normally be eligible to receive credit in such amounts.

Being acutely aware of the balance of international payments deficit facing our country, I became interested in discovering why these individuals were considered good risks at this time for the repayment of loans averaging $1,700. In most cases the figure is larger than the annual take home pay of the soldiers and much larger than the average annual disposable income.

In talking to some of the EM who have purchased new foreign-made automobiles, I found that the following procedure was set up to insure repayment of the loan. Upon contracting for the automobile, the EM is furnished with the forms necessary to initiate a Class E allotment to a savings account in the US. He is provided with the name of the particular institution to which the allotment is to be sent. He is also furnished with the necessary forms to provide for power of attorney to be given to the holder of the lien enabling that individual to draw out the amount of the note each month. This system has several modifications, but it is always basically the same. If the soldier does not desire to make out an allotment he does not receive the credit. His promise to pay, oral or written, is not enough.

I see this as a great wrong — if not legally, at least morally — for two basic reasons:

1. The US treasury is forced to expend funds on the maintenance of the allotment and the cost of preparation and mailing of the checks.

2. The sales of these cars, which would not be made were it not for the circumventing of the regulation governing Class E allotment, constitutes a drain of US currency in the average amount of $1,300 per unit.

We as Americans certainly do not wish to dictate to the individual soldier how he will spend his money. On the other hand, we do wish to save the US treasury from incurring expenses not considered necessary to the best interests of the military services and the US taxpayer.

The regulation governing the savings portion of the Class E allotment states that once the allotment has been deposited to the account of the alloter, it can be used for any purpose desired by the alloter. If the only thing involved in this issue were the alloter's own funds, I would readily admit that this was a just and reasonable portion of the regulation. However, since defense funds are also involved, I feel that this clause is not only unjustified, but that it is detrimental both to the taxpayer and to the economic stability of our country.

In discussing this problem with experienced Finance Corps personnel, I find that the abuse of the savings system is not limited to this area connected to the sale of automobiles and the gold drain. It seems that this allotment system is also used by many servicemen to pay debts regularly without the expense of a checking account. Creditors are allowed access to the accounts through the use of powers of attorney as mentioned before or through bank drafts. It has been estimated that at least 75% of the "savings" allotments are used for this purpose.

In taking steps to correct what I believe to be a misuse or abuse of a privilege extended to service personnel to induce them to save, I would recommend the following action:

Conduct a check of a sampling of these savings allotments by checking the amount of the monthly allotment and the length it has been in force against the balance in the savings account. If this check reveals an abuse of the system, then I believe a review of the entire system would be called for. If the estimates I have received are proven valid then I would definitely recommend the elimination of the savings portion of the Class E allotment.

If the abuse is great enough to call for this elimination, then few people are actually using the allotment for its intended purpose. Those who are, I am sure, would much prefer the inconvenience of having to send a check or money order to their savings account than bear the expense of supporting an abused system as taxpayers. At any rate, the Army provides the enlisted soldier with two very fine savings programs in the Soldiers Deposits and payroll savings bond programs. Both of these are instrumental in helping build a strong national economy, rather than contributing to tearing down the economic stability of our country.

If the abuses of this system are as widespread as I have been given reason to believe, then the system is a cleverly legal means of defrauding the government of funds for which I believe the Department of the Army could find much better use.

Eugene D. Finneran
28th MP Det (CI)
APO 288, New York, N. Y.

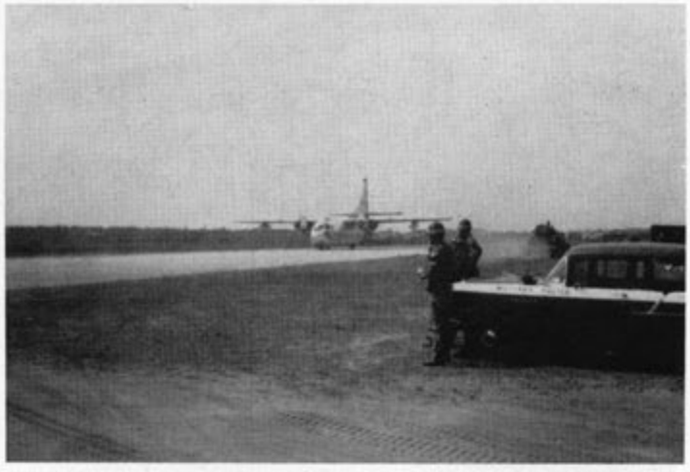
END

Mission Change Sends 317th MPs To Carolina Woods

By Capt Allan E. Meyer

S-3 317th MP Bn

Jacksonville, Florida



A 317th airfield security patrol stands by as a Blue C-130 taxis in from a landing.

"Forget everything you have been told about your next two weeks training, you are on Swift Strike III, here is your mission." Those were the words the advance party of the 317th MP Bn heard as they were briefed by their host unit, the 503d MP Bn in Ft Bragg, N. C.

After a short pause, the STRAC representative began again. "Camp Blue will be an assembly and marshalling area. You will seal off the battle groups, patrol the surrounding area and guard their supply depots. Blue Air Field will also be an assembly and marshalling area, seal off those battle groups also. Patrol that surrounding area and guard their supply depots." There was silence except for the scratching of paper and rustling of maps.

At this point, STRAC had committed three-fourths of our unit. "Blue Army has a POW camp which needs your help," STRAC continued. "The guards and processing station are being pulled out to the objective area, and you will take over the camp operation. You will also assist in escorting the prisoners, and patrol the range roads to Southern Blue, besides handling the entrance security and checking personnel at Log Command headquarters.

For us on the advance party, this was quite a jolt, for we had previously been ordered to take over the post and town MP commitments. Immediately the initial planning began. Logistical requirements were developed by the S-4, while the S-3 began obtaining more detailed information on the commitments.

The next morning, STRAC tied together more thoroughly the information he gave us. That afternoon, the Big Picture was presented to us and all of the MP units concerned, by the XVIII Corps PM. After the briefing, STRAC and the battalion S-3 made a reconnaissance of Camp Blue and firmed up their commitments at that location. During their time at Camp Blue, coordination was made with the US Air Force Security Officer and the CO of sub ASAC who was in charge of operations at this camp.

Through military police contacts, the S-3 was able to obtain a flight to Blue Air Field, for a full ground and air reconnaissance. The air police were already in full control of the flight line security, and welcomed our assistance for the remaining security problem. Besides these commitments at Blue Air Field, coordination was also made with the town police due to the fact the public would be able to watch all this activity.

"D" day, 0100 brought the first convoy of paratroopers. By 0300 these men were loaded and by 0400 over 200 planes started their armada to the objective area. Every minute of "D" day accentuated the importance of our mission. Convoys had to make their loading ramps on time and all other traffic had to be rerouted.

The reflectorized traffic safety apparel shown bright during the night as truck after truck obeyed the MP's directions. The roar of the airplane engines and convoys echoed throughout Ft Bragg and the surrounding area. Twenty-four, 36, 48 hours passed, and still the roar continued.

At this point the MPs were working 12 on - 6 off, 12 on - 6 off. Finally after the critical 48-hour period passed, fresh MPs were rushed from another commitment to reinforce the now fatigued Co C. For the remaining days at Fort Bragg, continuous convoys brought logistical support to the air fields which flew them out immediately upon their arrival.

Guerrilla action in the rear area continued, with our motorized patrols reporting parachute landings in lakes and open fields. All this information was relayed to the PM of Blue Army Base Command, who in turn disseminated this information to the proper divisions for action. Once the invasion was in full swing, the Red Army slacked up on their guerrilla activity in the area. In the final days of Swift Strike III, we were able to bring some of our units in so they could prepare for their convoy move to their home station.

The overall effect of Swift Strike III on our units was:

1. **Increased interest by the men in MP operation.**
2. **Valuable on-the-job training.**
3. **Retention of our men in the reserve program, due to the type of training received, and the interest developed by actually being an important part of Swift Strike III.**

The only drawback to our operation was COMMUNICATIONS. At no time did we have any radios to assist us. This was especially bad since some of our motorized patrols had to cover a radius up to 50 miles, and had to use Ranger station phones for reporting. Communication in an MP battalion is a necessity and should be furnished at all costs so as to insure proper protection and control. This battalion was not as effective as it could have been, due to the fact that radio communication was not furnished them. We are in hopes that action will be taken immediately to take care of this situation.

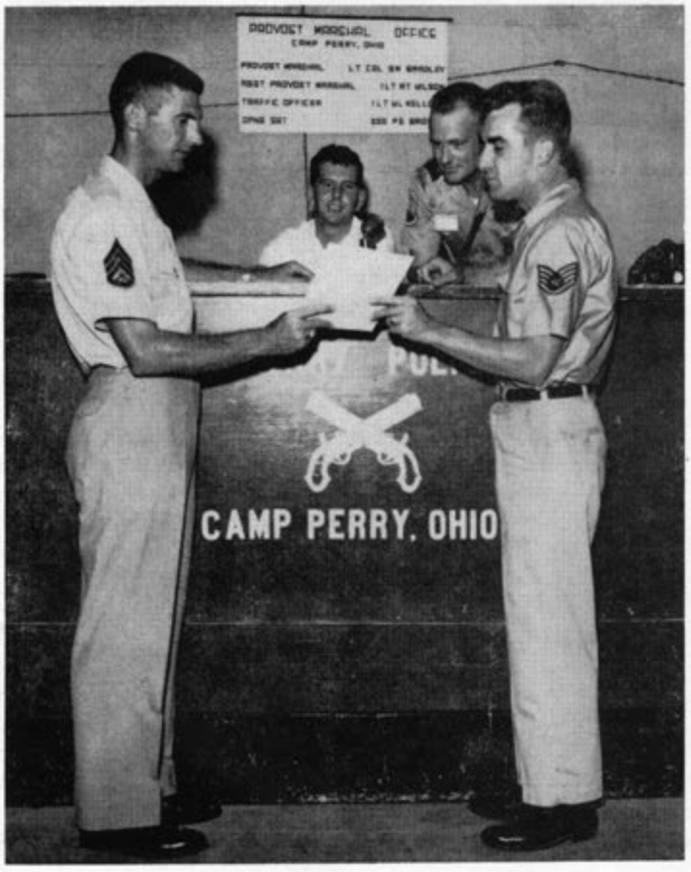
If all reserve units could obtain training comparable to this which the 317th MP Bn received this year at ACDUTRA, then truly it could be said that the department of defense does have an outstanding program for the reserves, and our nation can rely on them in case of an emergency.

END



Army Marines Perry

(Above) Marine PFC Larry Fleming, Jr., left, and Army PFC Alton Jackson pause to talk to Floyd Fickin and Steven Windusky while walking their patrol on the Camp Perry Beach. The camp is located on the southern shore of Lake Erie. (Below) Close inter-service action was the theme of effective enforcement. Here, left to right, Marine SSgt John Adams discusses a report with PN 5 Tim Williams of the navy, Army SSgt Charles A. Jones, Jr., and Air Force SSgt Francis W. Jester.



It was 75 armed services policemen and 7,000 shooters when the 1963 National Matches range flag went up August 2d at Camp Perry, Ohio, to start a month long "World Series" of shooting on the sandy shores of Lake Erie. The corps of policemen represented the four services.

They were not worried about the shooters on the range, for when the shooting begins the range is a safe place. Their concern was the traffic flow of the 7,000 participants and 15,000 spectators who were totally unfamiliar with the small post and with range safety procedures.

During the shooting events, three officers and 72 men from four services had the situation well in hand. They posted signs necessary for the uniform flow of traffic. As traffic increased, the six military police traffic control points went into operation. A standby police unit was formed to clear the range each time before "commence firing" was given. The patrol rode the entire length of the mile-long range to assure the range officer that no one had wandered behind the butts, fallen into one of the ditches, or strolled along the shores of Lake Erie just behind the four ranges.

One of the highlights of their service and interest to civilians attending from throughout the country, is their handling of the reveille and retreat ceremonies. A unified Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force flag detail raised and lowered the National Flag with the 75th US Army Band of Ft Belvoir, Va., providing the anthems. Adding to the difficulty was the uncertain retreat time, the flag being lowered only after the last shot was fired on the range. Sometimes, the detail stood ready for 15 minutes.

At Camp Perry, the provost marshal Lt Col Glenn M. Bradley, of Ft Leavenworth Kansas, emphasized crime prevention with the use of signs such as "lock your car" and "protect your valuables." The signs were placed in parking lots, barracks, and hutment areas.

Navy

Police

Air Force



(Above) Lt Col Glenn M. Bradley, right, Administrative Director of the USDB and National Match Support Command provost marshal, briefs traffic officer, 1st Lt William Kellogg and assistant provost marshal, 1st Lt Ralph T. Wilson. Lieutenant Kellogg is assigned to the 1st MP Company, 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas, while Lieutenant Wilson's regular duty station is with the 207th MP Detachment at Fort Riley. (Below) With 22,000 people massed on the post Camp Perry resembled a tourist center. Here Army Pvt Dennis Gallow and Marine PFC Charles K. Goodbar check traffic at one of the entrance gates. (ALL US ARMY PHOTOS)

"Lost and Found" was as big an operation. The array of items that shooters lose are never seen on most posts where military policemen serve. Campaign hats, shooter stools, shooter's mitts, and scopes, some of which are items of much value, are just some of the items. Of the 115 items turned in or picked up at the MP desk, 86 were returned to their owners.

The unit also coordinated and carried out a smooth liaison with the Ohio State Police and law enforcement agencies of nearby Port Clinton and Sandusky, where many of the competitors and national match support personnel went for shopping, visiting or entertainment.

The provost marshal coordinated certain functions with the Erie Ordnance Depot provost marshal, located in a camp adjacent to Perry.

Besides the traffic, the MP unit kept back the spectators from the firing line and other potentially dangerous areas on the range, so competitors would not be crowded, an important consideration if the firer is not to be unduly distracted. Parking lot traffic in overcrowded conditions was a constant problem handled also well by the MPs.

The organization of the multi-service unit was mostly Army: 39 MPs, and 15 each from the Marine Corps and the Air Force, and three clerks from the Navy. The clerks doubled as part of the flag detail and firing in the parade or sunset cannon. The Marines were from the 2d Marine Div, Camp Lejeune, N. C., the Army from Ft Riley, Kansas, and the Air Force from various stations.

Their department was praised by Colonel Bradley, "The military police at Camp Perry," he said, "formed an all-service police force which dealt in an exemplary manner with members from all branches of the services and civilian competitors from all walks of life."

END



Operational Control - Servant or Monster?

By

Col Milton J. Weber

Chief, Plans Division, OPMG

Repeatedly I am surprised at the recurrence of situations where provost marshals of larger commands, for one reason or another, are operators, and at the number of field grade MP officers who act like highly paid platoon leaders or company commanders.

I expect to be challenged on this statement, but first, let me state my case.

The basic reason for this situation, I feel, is the innocent little phrase, "operational control." If applied as intended, operational control can be a helpful servant; if used improperly, it can become a monster in disguise.

The Dictionary of US Army Terms defines operational control as "those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, the assignment of tasks, the designation of objectives and the authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control should be exercised by the use of the assigned normal organizational units through their responsible commanders or through the commanders of subordinate forces established by the commander exercising operational control. It does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization, and unit training, except when a subordinate commander requests assistance."

This sounds clear enough — but is it? Let's show by a few examples how we can unwittingly create a Frankenstein.

Take the well-known situation of a battalion consisting of five companies. Here the battalion commander is a true operator and has full command control over the subordinate companies. He habitually assigns missions and tasks to the companies, and designates company objectives. Throughout his career he has been taught, and sometimes learned through bitter experience, not to bypass the company commander and deal directly with platoon leaders or parts of the subordinate units.

For specific operations he may change the composition of his forces by directing a company to attach one or more platoons or elements to another company, or to support another company with firepower or transportation. In unusual situations a platoon or detachment from a company may be directed to accomplish a mission too far distant from its parent unit to be controlled by the unit commander; in this case the element may report direct to battalion for the duration of the mission. But the principle remains that the battalion commander deals with and through his *companies*, not with subordinate elements of the companies.

Now let's place an additional company under the operational control of this battalion commander. Would the battalion commander's procedures, as outlined above, change? In almost every case I'm sure the answer would be NO. From a practical standpoint alone, the battalion commander's span of control is pretty well stretched, and he simply wouldn't have time or inclination to act like the company commander of this new unit.

Now let's substitute for this battalion commander the provost marshal of a large or major command who has been given operational control over a number of units. Such a situation existed a decade ago in Korea, for example, when the Eighth Army provost marshal had several battalions and a fistful of companies and separate detachments under his operational control. Would the situation change in this case? I seriously doubt it, since, for no other reason, this provost marshal and his limited staff would simply be too busy to get involved in the inner workings of these units.

But in this situation lurks the embryo of one type of monster. In theory, the major command provost marshal is given operational control because there is no command echelon between the military police unit or detachment commander, and a three or four-star general who obviously must concentrate his attention on the "big picture" and the activities of his major subordinate commands. In practice, however, a senior staff officer must, in this situation, both advise and operate. His energies and those of his limited staff are dissipated and both jobs can be expected to suffer as a result.

In fairness to our senior provost marshals, these situations are often not of their own choice or desire. Under the guise of personnel economy, manpower survey teams and management specialists have convinced some commanders that by placing two "hats" on their provost marshal, the spaces needed for a separate military police headquarters organization can be used for other purposes. Some senior commanders, recalling their experiences as post or division commanders, insist that their staff provost marshals be operators. In other instances, a prior provost marshal established an operating system pleasing to the commander or chief of staff; succeeding provost marshals have great difficulty in changing the system. I am well aware that commanders and chiefs of staff of some large organizations like to become involved in the day-to-day investigative and police activities of lower echelons. But there are a certain number of our senior provost marshals who thoroughly enjoy "wheeling and dealing," and who find that, as operators, they obtain to some degree the satisfaction experienced by commanders.

Fortunately, it appears that one facet of this problem is being solved. In the field army organization being developed, military police operations will be handled by a military police brigade commander, operating through groups, battalions and separate companies or detachments under his command. The army provost marshal will be the staff officer; the brigade commander the operator. However, we will still, for an indefinite time to come, have a number of other provost marshals of large commands who will be faced with this problem. Let us hope they can persuade their respective commanders that a senior staff officer can best serve as a staff officer and advisor if he is not at the same time an operator.

This problem, however, does not directly affect very many of our military police officers at any one time — there just aren't that many large or major commands in the peacetime Army. A problem affecting more of our field grade officers is that of the provost marshal—typically, a division or installation provost marshal — who has one company or detachment under his operational control. Here, if we look around, we can often find a somewhat different monster. Here is where the provost marshal frequently finds an increasing and exhilarating satisfaction in REALLY operating — and, if he is not careful, he may in effect supplant the company commander and even the platoon leader.

To understand this problem better, let us return to the earlier examples of the battalion commander and senior provost marshal. In both cases — command or operational control — we find two clearly defined echelons. The higher echelon seldom falls into the trap of supplanting the subordinate commander when there are a number of subordinate units. But when there is only one subordinate unit, such action can be rationalized without much difficulty from the definition of "operational control."

Under the heading "composition of subordinate forces," what seems more natural than for the provost marshal to modify the composition of the platoons and squads? In "assignment of tasks," how often have we found the provost marshal or his staff telling the platoons and squads what to do, when, with how many people, and for how long? Likewise with "designation of objectives" and "authoritative direction." The latter phrase can, and often does, cover a multitude of directives and detailed instructions! I ask — what has happened to the company or detachment commander?

This situation occurs, I feel, because the provost marshal forgets the separate functions of the two echelons. I claim that the provost marshal in this case should exercise no more and no less operational control over one company or detachment than if he had five or ten units under his operational control. Since there is only one unit, the provost marshal should not be directly concerned with composition of subordinate forces (note the plural). Assignment of task, designation of objectives, and authoritative direction should be given to the *company*, not to its subordinate elements. You will recall that the second sentence of our definition states, "Operational control should be exercised . . . through (the) responsible commanders . . ." In other words, use the company commander as a company commander, not merely as a housekeeper or provider of personnel.

I've heard many arguments attempting to justify the provost marshal assuming the operational functions of the unit commander — physical separation, lack of company headquarters staff, the time element, emergency situations, inexperience of the company officers, and so on *ad infinitum*. I still maintain that these arguments merely attempt to rationalize an undesirable situation.

Granted that the commanding general will call the provost marshal on the carpet if the MP company does not properly accomplish its tasks — A battalion commander would be similarly "chewed" if one of his companies were found deficient. Granted that in a bona fide emergency situation, established military channels must be temporarily bypassed — doctrine provides for such contingencies. Granted that some unit commanders are weak or inexperienced — this means training, guidance, or replacement — not the senior officer taking over their duties. None of these arguments justify the provost marshal turning himself into a highly paid junior officer or NCO.

The situation I have described can have several unfortunate long-term results. First, our captains and lieutenants will not get the opportunity they deserve to develop their initiative, judgment and leadership abilities. Second, poor procedures. if condoned and followed long enough, tend to be accepted as proper procedures. And third, our company officers of today will, before long, be field grade officers and provost marshals, believing that they should continue the practices they themselves experienced. Thus, the monster we have created could grow, fatten, become even more vicious and, in time, devour us.

These are our two monsters. How can we slay them?

First, our major command provost marshals might follow a routine of repeating five times daily, "I am a staff officer, not an operator,"—and actively seek to follow this precept. Secondly, our other provost marshals, in dealing with units under their operational control, should never forget the proven doctrine of assigning *missions*, but not prescribing *how* these missions are to be accomplished.

Let's make the concept of operational control a useful servant, not a devouring monster.

END

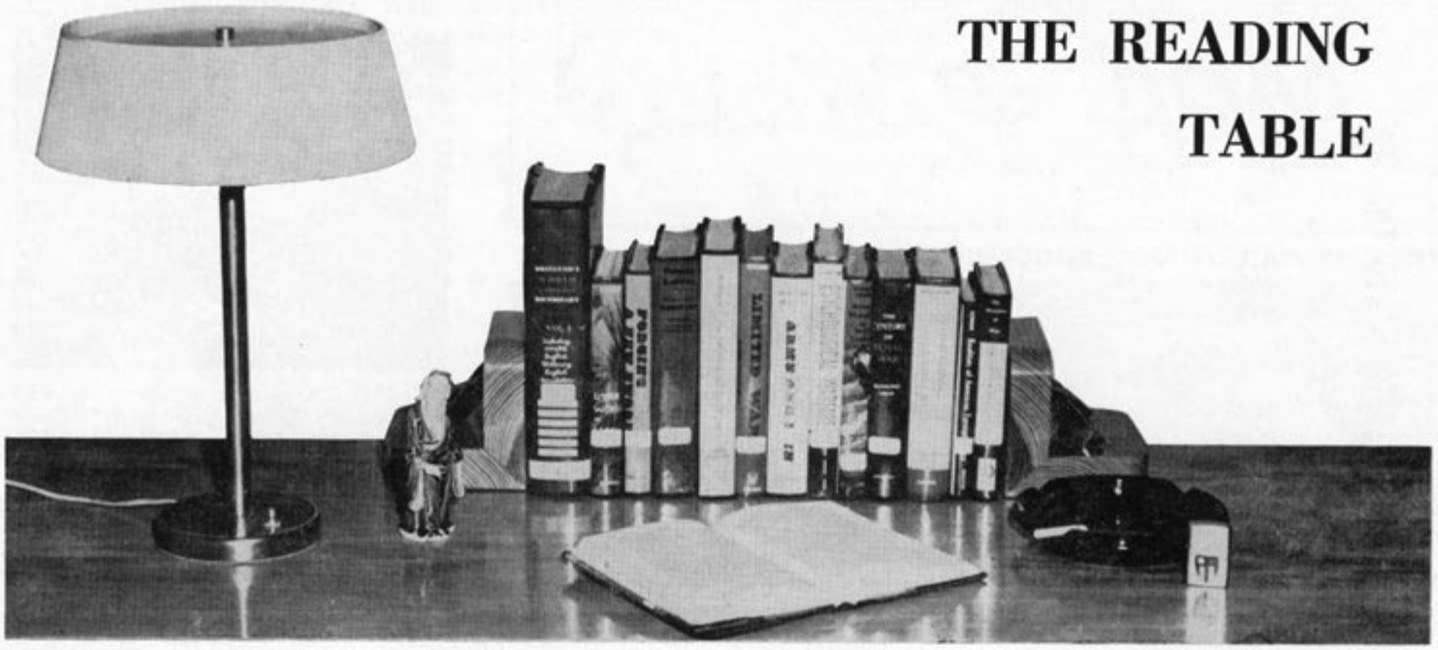
Top NCO's - - MP Corps

IN SEPTEMBER, 1962, THE *JOURNAL* RECOGNIZED 39 MILITARY POLICEMEN WHO HAD ACHIEVED THE TOP NON-COMMISSIONED GRADE OF SERGEANT MAJOR. THIS YEAR WE EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ELITE GROUP, NOW 45 IN NUMBER.*

Akers, Willard L.	793d MP Bn, APO 696, N. Y., N. Y.
Bandeen, Wilbur	Hq, I Corps (Group) APO 358, S. F., Calif.
Bartow, Elvie W.	XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N. C.
Blackburn, Robert D.	Hq, USARJ, APO 343, S. F., Calif.
Bowers, Rhudar E.	Hq, V Corps, APO 79, N. Y., N. Y.
Cagle, Howard B.	USATC, Fort Gordon, Ga.
Campbell, Carl E.	USDB, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Cavanagh, James E.	A Btry, Hq Bn, Fort Bliss, Tex.
Clabaugh, Harris T.	USAG, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Clime, Lawrence P.	USAG, Fort George G. Meade, Md.
Crimmel, George M.	USAG, Fort Gordon, Ga.
Dotson, Jack L.	USATC, Fort Gordon, Ga.
Enrico, Eti O. R.	USAG, APO 757, N. Y., N. Y.
Foster, Clifford	385th MP Bn, APO 154, N. Y., N. Y.
Gentry, Causie	Hq, MDW, Fort McNair, Washington, D. C.
Graham, Lee W.	Hq, USARAL, APO 949, Seattle, Wash.
Gross, Lonnie B.	USAG, Fort Jackson, S. C.
Hall, Richard L.	503d MP Bn, Fort Bragg, N. C.
Harris, Robert W.	USA Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.
Heimbuecher, Rale	USAG, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Helmle, Karl F.	728th MP Bn, APO 301, S. F., Calif.
Horak, Bernard J.	Hq, Fifth US Army, Chicago, Ill.
Jeffress, William	Hq, Second US Army, Fort George G. Meade, Md.
Jones, Jay B.	Patient Holding Det, USA Arty-Msl Cntr, Fort Sill, Okla.
Kramer, Foster C.	USAG, Fort Chaffee, Ark.
Lewin, John E.	Hq, Fourth US Army, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Little, St. Clair	504th MP Bn, Fort Lewis, Wash.
Lund, Einer M.	USDB, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Machis, Stanley	USAG, Fort Bragg, N. C.
Miller, Eston D.	USAG, Fort Lewis, Wash.
Mitchell, Robert	Patient Holding Det, Fort Gordon, Ga.
Morris, Murray F.	508th MP Bn, APO 407, N. Y., N. Y.
Muhlenforth, Lawr	Special Troops, Fort Hood, Tex.
Nash, Francis P.	Hq, First US Army, Governors Island, N. Y., N. Y.
Newman, Delwin R.	USAG, Fort Benning, Ga.
Nuutinen, Toivo A.	Hq, Seventh US Army, APO 46, N. Y., N. Y.
Perkins, Harry D.	USAG, Fort Devens, Mass.
Roland, Harold S.	USAG, Fort Dix, N. J.
Seva, Cristobal	508th MP Bn, APO 407, N. Y., N. Y.
Shearer, Merle E.	On orders to Third US Army
Shelton, James F.	382d MP Bn, APO 227, N. Y., N. Y.
Silvernail, Roy T.	Hq, Sixth US Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Stickland, Ralph E.	USA MP Group, APO 331, S. F., Calif.
Strine, George A.	716th MP Bn, Fort Dix, N. J.
Tolliver, Lester	720th MP Bn, Fort Hood, Tex.
Wolfe, Robert E.	USA Arty-Msl Cntr, Fort Sill, Okla.

*As of 15 August 1963.

THE READING TABLE



BATAAN—THE DEATH MARCH by Stanley L. Falk; W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; $3.95; 256 pages. In the spring of 1942, the Japanese Army overran Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines and captured 78,000 American and Filipino troops. This book attempts to tell the whole story of what happened after Bataan surrendered and to tell it from the Japanese side as well as from the viewpoint of the Americans and Filipinos. It is based on American and Japanese records, on interviews with survivors, on diaries and letters, and personal accounts, and on other hitherto untapped sources.

PEOPLE'S WAR, PEOPLE'S ARMY by Vo Nguyen Giap with foreword by Roger Hilsman and profile of Giap by Bernard B. Fall; Frederick A. Praeger, Publisher, New York, N. Y.; 217 pages. Vo Nguyen Giap, Southeast Asia's most successful Communist general, Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of North Vietnam's Army, maps out the means for effective insurgency operations. Giap's immediate target is the nations of Southeast Asia that have not yet fallen to Communists. In these regions, Mao's tracts of the 1930s on guerrilla warfare are well known. To Mao's classic stages of protracted warfare, Giap adds the concept of "the battle for the villages" which is the central concern of Roger Hilsman, Director of Intelligence and Research for the State Department. This battle is waged by a broad base of worker-peasant masses recruited under the slogan "The army and the people are of the same heart, they are like fish and waters." Giap urges consolidation of the peasants' interest in land reform with the Communist Party's aim of ridding the country of "imperialists."

A SHORT COURSE IN THE SECRET WAR by Christopher Felix; E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, N. Y.; $5.00; 314 pages. The Short Course is an authoritative report on the theory and technique of contemporary espionage. Christopher Felix is a pseudonym of a former agent of the US Government with extensive experience in American intelligence operations. Of particular interest is an extensive narrative of secret intelligence activities against the Russians in Hungary immediately following World War II.

CRIMINAL INTERROGATION AND CONFESSIONS by Fred E. Inbau and John E. Reid; Williams & Wilkins; $6.50; 214 pages. This book is a revision and enlargement of the second half of the authors' Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation. It deals with techniques, some devious and of the under-the-table variety, which may be used in criminal investigation procedures. The book also gives an up-to-date analysis of laws governing interrogation and confession admissability as prescribed by the courts and legislatures.

Participate in USAMPS Worldwide Reading Program

Open to Active and Reserve Officers and NCO's

Program Under Direction of MP School Secretary

MPA Roundup

820TH MP PLATOON (DOG) RELOCATED IN KOREA



SP4 Edward A. Schekkel and his dog demonstrate attack procedures with Pfc Errol D. Moruzzi in the attack suit. The dog of the German Shepherd type is one of nearly 500 dogs used by the Army in Korea.

Seoul, Korea—"You might say it's dog-gone hard to move 32 dogs by air," says SFC Eugene F. Foley.

This is especially true since the dogs involved are the German Shepherd sentry dogs of the 820th MP Platoon (Dog), for these highly-trained animals are not known for their kindly disposition towards mankind.

The platoon, which had been in Seoul since 1957, was released from its attachment to the 728th Military Police Battalion and moved kennel, muzzles and four-footed sentries to the US Army Storage Facility at Camp Carroll, near Waegwan, a few miles northwest of Taegu.

The dogs were transferred by helicopter.

The move from Seoul to Waegwan, where the platoon is assigned to the 7th Logistical command, was made because the area there offers more space for its kennels, training areas and housing.

The 820th MP Platoon is responsible for training all sentry dogs used by the US Army in Korea and their trainers. The unit has conducted a four week course each month, training about 40 men and dogs. About 70 percent of the man-dog teams attending these courses are there for retraining. The major forces used to motivate the dogs into unhesitantly following the commands of their human partners are affection and praise.

For all other persons, the dog is taught to retain an extreme dislike and suspicion.

NEW WARRANT AT ZAMA



Zama, Japan — WO, W-1 Frank J. Scott (center), criminal investigator with Office of the Provost Marshal, US Army Japan, receives his new insignia bar from his wife, Helen, after appointment to his present rank. Looking on during the ceremony is Lt Col Thomas A. Schintz (right), USARJ Provost Marshal. The former Specialist 6 has been a member of the Criminal Investigation Division for the past 11 years, having attended CID School at Fort Gordon, Georgia in 1952.

MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER GOES TO DEVENS PMO

Ft Devens, Mass. — MSgt Homer Wise, World War II Congressional Medal of Honor winner, is the new operations sergeant in the office of the Provost Marshal here. He recently returned from an overseas tour in France.

Sergeant Wise was awarded the Medal of Honor for knocking out a German mortar position and dislodging Germans who blocked the advance of his platoon during the Italian campaign in June 1944.

In addition to his Medal of Honor, Sergeant Wise wears the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Combat Infantryman's Badge and is a three-time recipient of the Purple Heart.

1963 OUTSTANDING INSTRUCTOR



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Maj Jervie P. Fox, Jr., receives Army Commendation Medal as Outstanding Instructor for 1963 from Col Robert E. Sullivan, Commandant, US Army MP School. The major is an instructor at the Department of Specialized Instruction. He has been recuperating from injuries incurred in an auto accident.

551ST LONG-EARED MASCOT



Ft Polk, La.—Newest member of the Fort Polk Military Police appears to try his nose at driving one of the patrol cars here. "Cyclone," three-year-old mixture of Shetland and Quarter horse, has been mascot of the 551st MP Company since May, when he was purchased by men of the unit. Looking on approvingly are (left to right), SP4 Lester Eggleston, SSgt Finnel Bonner and SP4 Ernest W. Davis. "Cyclone" is the one with the long ears.

DARBY SOLDIER OF YEAR



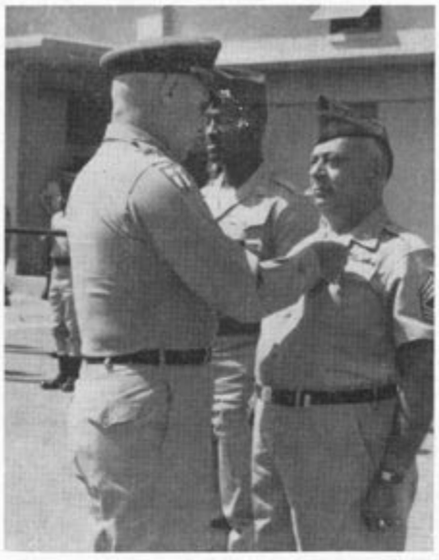
Cp Darby, Livorno, Italy—SP4 Jack Gill, a member of the 212th MP Company, receives a $25 Savings Bond, a $15 check and a plaque for being selected Camp Darby's Soldier of the Year, from Col John T. Poffenberger, Commanding Officer of the 8th Logistical Command (SETAF).

CUSTOMS OFFICER HONORED



Heidelberg, Germany—Capt Roy Thompson (left), Area Inspector, MP Customs Unit, Kaiserslautern Area, is presented with a Certificate of Achievement by Brig Gen Carl E. Turner, USAREUR PM. The captain was honored for his work at his former unit, the 94th MP Detachment (CI), US Army Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

HONORS GALORE IN RYUKYUAN COMMAND



Col Leslie A. Arnold pins the Army Commendation Medal on MSgt Daniel F. Carter, Assistant Operations Sergeant for the Ryukyuan USA MP Group. The sergeant was honored for work with his former unit at Fort Tilden, New York.

Ft Buckner, Okinawa—Col Leslie A. Arnold, USARYIS PM and CO of the USA MP Group, was a busy man recently as he presented awards to several members of his staff.

MSgt Daniel F. Carter was presented the Army Commendation Medal (see picture).

Another sergeant to be honored was SFC Ernest M. Coffman, Night Supervisor, Physical Security Division with the MP Group. He was presented a Certificate of Achievement for work as Operations Supervisor, MP Division, Office of the PM and Provost Sergeant, US Army Armor Center Stockade, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Colonel Arnold also presented six letters of appreciation for jobs well done. The recipients were 1st Lt Theodore Uyeda, USMC OIC of RASP Division, USA MP Group; SP5 Daniel R. Coyle, Photo Lab Supervisor for MP group; SP4 Harry E. Wikle, Chief Clerk in the Desk and Records Section, MP Group; SP4 Michael P. Kelly, Registration Clerk for the Group; SP4 John B. Brown, Company Clerk for the Group; and SP4 Billy G. Tzystuck, MP Clerk in the Desk and Records Section for the MP Group.

To top off the colonel's activities, he presented sergeant E-5 stripes to Keith B. Seits, Traffic Investigator for RASP Traffic Section, MP Group.

HONORARY HANAU CITIZEN

Hanau Post, Germany—Sgt Sidney Herbert, Company C, 709th MP Battalion, was recently honored at the office of the Commissioner of Hanau County, Wilheim Voller, by being made an honorary member of the Hanau County Police.

Commissioner Voller and Chief of the Hanau County Police Metzner both made short speeches praising Sergeant Herbert's cooperation. In a simple ceremony he was given a certificate of appreciation, an illustrated book on the city of Hanau, and a photo album. Sergeant Herbert was the liaison NCO between Hanau Post and the German Police.

59TH MP HONORED



Bremerhaven, Germany — MSgt David Collins, Operations Sergeant, 59th MP Company, watches as Capt Gary Sorensen, CO, 59th, pins on his Army Commendation Medal. He received the award for his outstanding work as NCO in charge of the Parole Program, and Prisoner Employment Supervisor of the US Army Armor Center's Stockade, Ft Knox, Kentucky, from April 1961 to June 1963.

BICYCLE SAFETY PROGRAM



Cocoli, Canal Zone—Jack W. de Vaughn, Jr., 8 (right), receives his certificate from Colonel Marshall Wallach, Post Commander of Fort Clayton, for his successful completion of the Bicycle Safety Class conducted by the 534th MP Company for children residing in the Cocoli area. The class was under the supervision of Sergeants Harold Wiley and Ed Stress, and was conducted over a three day period. Eighty bicycle riders and three tricycle riders were enrolled.

GULF GUARD OF THE MONTH

New Orleans, La.—Fletcher E. Gaylor, Department of Defense Policeman at the US Army Terminal Command, Gulf, was selected as a recent Guard of the Month. This is the second time in six months that Gaylor has achieved this distinction.

NEW XO AT JAPAN MP COMPANY

Zama, Japan—2d Lt Daniel R. Branda has assumed duties as executive officer, US Army Japan Military Police Company, Camp Zama, Japan.

NEW ROOM DEDICATED AT KOREAN ORPHANAGE



Seoul, Korea—A new dining room facility for the Sung Ae Won Orphanage was dedicated recently. Funds to help build the facility were provided by personnel of the US Army Engineer District, Far East. The fund drive was headed by Lt Col Albert R. Escola, PM of the District. Shown cutting the ribbon at the entrance to the dining facility are Mrs. Mary Lee, Chairwoman, Korean Social Welfare Council; Mr. Hyung Nam Son, Director, Sung Ae Won Orphanage; Col Wilmot R. McCutchen, District Engineer Far East District, and Maj John F. Fitzsimons, Provost Marshal, Far East Engineer District.

SERGEANT HONORED AT HOOD



Col George A. Bieri, Provost Marshal, Headquarters III Corps and Fort Hood, presents a Certificate of Achievement to Sergeant Charles E. Moore, 103d Military Police Detachment (Conf), Fort Hood, Texas for performance of outstanding service, while stationed at the Army Communications Zone, Europe, during the period 14 July 1960 to 30 May 1963.

SFC HOLMAN RETIRES



Ft George G. Meade, Md.—SFC Donald R. Holman receives a letter of appreciation on his retirement from Lt Col Francis C. Callahan, Second US Army Deputy PM.

TWO SERGEANTS HONORED AT FORT LEAVENWORTH



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—(Left photo) Sgt Clarence R. Thompson receives a Certificate of Achievement for work done by him while assigned to the PM Division, Berlin Brigade. Presenting the award is Col Weldon W. Cox, Commandant of the US Disciplinary Barracks. Sergeant Thompson is assigned here as confinement supervisor. (Right photo) SSgt John W. Krofcheck is given a Certificate of Achievement upon his recent discharge from active duty here. Colonel Cox is presenting the award. Assigned to the post since 1959, Sergeant Krofcheck has served as platoon sergeant and instructor with the Military Training Branch of the 1st Guard Company, USDB.

GUARD CITED FOR RESCUE



Granite City, Ill.—Capt Raymond F. Humphrey, Provost Marshal, Granite City Army Depot, presents a Letter of Commendation to Guard Joe Washington for rescuing a crane operator after his vehicle had toppled, pinning the driver inside the cab.

CAPTAIN HONORED AT MONROE



Hq, CONARC, Ft Monroe, Va.—Capt Edward F. Meskunas is awarded the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) and Certificate by Gen John K. Waters, Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command. The award was made for "exceptionally meritorious service as deputy provost marshal, provost marshal and commanding officer of the 559th Military Police Company, Fort Monroe, from April 15, 1960 to August 18, 1963." Attending the presentation was Mrs. Meskunas (center). Captain Meskunas has received orders to attend the career course of the Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

MP IS CANDIDATE FOR MILITARY ACADEMY

Nancy, France—Numerous attempts and $90 has resulted in Pfc Michael A. Shepherd, a military policeman with the 64th MP Company at the General Depot Complex here, being selected as a candidate for the US Military Academy Preparatory School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Shepherd, 20, a native of Burbank, California, attempted to enlist in the Army in early 1961, but was turned down when a heart murmur was discovered during his entry physical. The induction center was not equipped with facilities to perform heart X-Rays and electric cardiographs. Shepherd was required to get the tests conducted at a civilian hospital where it cost him $90 for the required information to enlist.

Prior to entering the Army, Shepherd had tried several times to qualify for the Preparatory School, but was turned down. After competing in mental and physical tests earlier this year he was selected to attend the school.

NATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION HONORS MARINE CORPS CI MAN



Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif.—SSgt James B. Benson, USMC, Military Police Advisor to the National Police Officers Association of America (right) is shown here presenting SSgt Charles W. Quail, USMC, the Associations Certificate of Merit upon his retirement. In addition to his National post Sergeant Benson is the Chief Investigator of this command. Sergeant Quail, also with the Criminal Investigation Section, will be retiring with over 20 years of active service, 15 of which were served in the Criminal Investigation program.

TROOP COMD UNIT OF QUARTER



Ft McPherson, Ga.—Capt Billy B. Creekmore and 1st Sgt Hubert E. Eason receive the Troop Command Unit of the Quarter award for the Military Police Company, Fort McPherson. The award is for the Quarter of April - June 1963.

508TH SOLDIER OF MONTH



Munich, Germany—Pfc Glenn R. McEndree (left) of Company A, was recently selected as Soldier of the Month in the 508th MP Battalion. At an award ceremony in the 508th Headquarters, McEndree was presented a $10 Check and the revolving Battalion Soldier-of-the-Month Trophy. His Company Commander, Captain William A. Caplick (right), also presented him with a $10 check from Company A.

COLONEL SMITH NAMED PM FOR ARMY SURGEON GENERAL

Washington, D. C.—Col William C. Smith has recently been assigned as Provost Marshal for the Army Surgeon General in Washington, D. C., succeeding Col Valentine M. Barnes, Jr., MPC (Ret). Previously, Colonel Smith was provost marshal of the Northern Area Command, US Army, Europe.

Born in Natick, Massachusetts, he attended North Carolina State University from 1932-36. He was commissioned in the Infantry Reserve from the ROTC Program there, and later in 1946 accepted a Regular Army commission.

After completing armored schooling at Fort Knox, the Colonel came on active Reserve duty with the 2d Armored Division at Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1941. During World War II, he was provost marshal with that division in North Africa, Sicily, and Northern Europe (1941-44), and in the Korean War, served as executive officer of the 720th MP Battalion located in Tokyo, Japan (1948-51).

A graduate of the Provost Marshal General's School and the Command and General Staff College, the colonel holds the Bronze Star Medal, three Meritorious Unit Citations, and the European - African - Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with seven campaign stars.

ABERDEEN PMO SERGEANT PROMOTED



Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.—MSgt George J. Anthony, Operations Sergeant for the Provost Marshal's Office is assisted with his oversize stripes by Lt Col Carl V. Clark, Provost Marshal (second from left), as Col Richard E. Hall, Troop Support Director, reads the promotion orders. Observing the ceremony is Capt James B. Taylor (left), Commanding Officer of the 523d MP Company. MSgt Anthony has completed 22 years active Army service.

MPs PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH FUND CAMPAIGN



Bremerhaven, Germany—Col H. C. Hatchell, Commanding Officer, USARPEB (left), talks with Consul General Leo M. Goodman, American Consul General, Bremen (center) and Bremerhaven's Lord Mayor Bodo Selge (right) in front of the Glenn Space capsule model, displayed at the 1963 USARPEB American Youth Activities (AYA) fund raising folkfest. Standing on guard next to the space capsule are Sgt Edward V. Servider (left) and SP4 Richard R. Banks (far right).

SGT MAJ DOUGLEWICZ RETIRES



Governors Island, New York, N. Y.—In a brief ceremony recently held at the Provost Marshal's Office, Headquarters, First US Army, MSgt Frank P. Nash, Operations Sergeant, read the Retirement Certificate to Sgt Maj Joseph T. Douglewicz. The Provost Marshal, Col George P. Miller, pictured in the center, lauded Sergeant Douglewicz for his outstanding service for over 26 years. Sergeant Douglewicz will make his home in Richmond, Virginia.

MILITARY SCIENCE TAUGHT BY MP OFFICER AT SCRANTON

University of Scranton, Pa.—Capt Richard A. Wilson has joined the Reserve Officers Training Corps staff at the University of Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania, as an assistant professor of military science according to an announcement by Lt Col George M. Lindsay, professor of military science.

Since Captain Wilson entered the service in June, 1958, he has served in Hawaii with the 525th Military Police Company and the military police detachment of the 25th Infantry Division.

OUTSTANDING AFPD MAN

Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.—Airman 1st Class Ronald J. Terry, Armed Forces Police Detachment, Oakland Division, has been chosen as an outstanding Armed Forces Policeman. Terry received a three day pass and a Letter of Achievement from the Commanding Officer of the AFPD.

WARRANT OFFICER CITED



Granite City, Ill.—Col John M. Ansley (right), CO, Granite City Army Depit, is shown awarding a Certificate of Achievement to CWO Homer C. Tank, prior to CWO Tank's departure for Paris, France.

NEW 1st SGT FOR 55TH MPs



Uijongbu, Korea—1st Sgt James L. Rose, the new first sergeant of the 55th MP Company here, accepts congratulations and the new chevrons from Capt James O. Richardson (left) as Col Herbert Michau, I Corps (Group) PM observes.

WEST POINT MPs PROMOTED TO SPECIALISTS



West Point, N. Y.—Proud to show off their new Specialist 4 chevrons, four 57th MP Company men pose with 1st Sgt George N. Tischler during a presentation ceremony. From left to right, 1st Sergeant Tischler, SP4 James Duffy, SP4 Herbert D. Palmer, SP4 Ronnie L. Johnson, and SP4 Lowell R. Bailey. Absent from the ceremony was new SP4 Jack V. Fullman.

MP OFFICER TEACHES ALASKAN CITY POLICE CLASS



Major Parker, Juneau, Aloska, welcomes Capt Gene F. Battuello to the city.

Juneau, Alaska—Liaison between military authorities and local civil authorities received a boost when Capt Gene F. Battuello, Office of the Provost Marshal, Headquarters USARAL, responded to a request for assistance from Chief of Police, P. L. Severson, Juneau, Alaska.

Captain Battuello spent five days in Juneau, during which time he participated as an instructor in a three week training program for Juneau City Police. Topics covered by Captain Battuello in his presentation were point control of traffic and security and confinement of prisoners. Representatives of other federal agencies presented courses of instruction on subjects of mutual interest.

Included in the traffic control course given by Captain Battuello were practical exercises at intersections, as well as classroom drill and instructions.

The principal subjects discussed in the presentation on security and confinement of prisoners were the proper methods of search, booking procedures and duties of correctional officers, and were presented in such a manner that they were applicable to both military and civilian confinement facilities.

CDCMPA RECEIVES FIRST E-4 PROMOTION QUOTA



Ft Gordon, Ga.—A year after the activation of the US Army Combat Developments Command MP Agency, the agency received its first quota to promote a man to E-4. Col John A. Alley, Jr., CO of the Agency, happily presents James R. Bartlett, a general draftsman, with a copy of the special orders and insignia making Bartlett a Specialist 4.

NEW COLONEL AT USDB

Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — Col Norman J. Kinley, Deputy Commandant of the US Disciplinary Barracks was recently promoted to his present rank. He has been here since January 1962 and before that he served with the Office of the Provost Marshal General. He has been in the Army since 1941.

SCOUT LEADER HONORED



Ft Monroe, Va.—SP4 Bobby D. Brayboy (center) receives a Fort Monroe Certificate of Achievement in recognition of his meritorious service with the 559th MP Company and as Scoutmaster of Post Boy Scout Troop 31, from Col Bruno L. Jakaitis, acting Fort Monroe Post Commander. Looking on is Jim Snee, Eagle Scout of Brayboy's Troop 31.

REGISTERS 20,000 SAFE MILES



Livorno, Italy — Capt Robert A. O'Brien, Provost Marshal at Camp Darby, receives a plaque on behalf of the Italian and American drivers of his office for registering over 20,000 accident free miles during the fourth quarter, FY 1963, from Col John T. Poffenberger, CO of the US Army's 8th Logistical Command (SETAF).

LEAVENWORTH SOLDIER OF MONTH



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Pfc John S. Powley of the 205th MP Company was a recent Soldier of the Month. He is shown receiving his Soldier of the Month Certificate from Col Robert C. Erlenbusch, Chief of Staff of the post. Powley also received a $25 US Savings Bond.

MP OFFICER CITED FOR WORK WITH 1ST ARMORED DIVISION



Saigon, Vietnam—Lt Col Arthur F. Driscoll (right), PM, US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, pins the Army Commendation Medal on 1st Lt Burley R. Polk. The lieutenant received the medal for his work as security platoon leader of the 501st MP Company, 1st Armored Division.

USARJ SOLDIER OF QUARTER



Zama, Japan—Pfc Fausto Gonzalez, Jr., of the US Army MP Detachment, Camp Drake, accepts a Certificate of Honor from Maj Gen Jean E. Engler, CG, USARJ, upon being chosen USARJ Soldier of the Quarter. He also won Soldier of the Month Award, and he received a three-day pass and a $100 check.

COLONEL CORR DEPARTS FIRST ARMY FOR IRAN



Governors Island, New York, N. Y.—Col George P. Miller (right), Provost Marshal, First US Army, presents a Certificate of Achievement to Lt Col Joseph J. Corr, Jr. for service as Chief of Investigations Division, Provost Marshal's Office, Headquarters, First US Army. Colonel Corr has been assigned to USAID, Iran.

YUKON MP OF THE MONTH



Ft Wainwright, Alaska — Pfc James J. Polak was a recent choice for MP of the Month in the Yukon. He is a member of the MP Company, Yukon Command, Fort Wainwright.

SGT MAJ NASH ASSIGNED FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Governors Island, New York, N. Y. — Sgt Maj Francis P. Nash is assigned as Chief Military Police Supervisor in the First Army PM Section.

Sergeant Nash enlisted in the Army in 1939 after serving in the New York National Guard for four years. He was in Hawaii when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor as a member of the 19th Infantry Regiment.

He served in the Southwest Pacific with the 19th, and then with the 52d Infantry in the Rhineland campaign. He wears the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart and the Army Commendation Medal with Cluster.

After recovering from wounds received during WWII, Sergeant Nash was assigned to the 382d MP Battalion during the Berlin airlift. He has since served in both Europe and in Korea.

WEDDING BELLS AT McNAIR



Ft Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D. C.— Military police honors were accorded SP4 Edward A. Couch, Fort McNair MP Detachment, and his bride WAC Pvt Dorothy Pearson in ceremonies in the post chapel. The bride is a clerk in the McNair Message Center.

COLONEL ADAMS RETIRES

Portland, Oregon — Lt Col William Adams, PM of the North Pacific Division, Army Corps of Engineers, retired from the Army after 28 years of active service.

Colonel Adams was PM of the Division, in charge of intelligence, criminal investigation, and physical security, since March 1962 when he returned from a 16 month tour in Korea. He had previously served as the Division's PM prior to the Korean assignment.

The colonel was once the Deputy Commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth. Beside many stateside assignments, the colonel had served in Panama, Japan, France, and Korea.

PROMOTION TO WARRANT



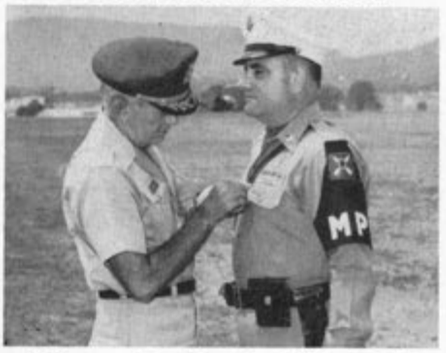
Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—In ceremonies held in the PMO here, SP6 Richard W. Whitesell (center) receives official notification of his promotion to the rank of warrant officer. Doing the honors of pinning on the WO bars is CWO, W-4 Gordon J. Bushie, Chief of CI Division here. Lt Col James F. McGowan has just finished reading the oath of office.

SPECIALIST RE-ENLISTS



Ft Stewart, Ga.—Maj Walter P. Kawalek (left), PM, US Army Armor and Artillery Firing Center, Fort Stewart, administers oath of enlistment to SP7 Max Nemeth, 93d MP Detachment (CI), who re-enlisted for a period of three years. Specialist Nemeth is assigned to the Miami, Florida, area.

FIRST AID ASSISTANCE EARNS ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL



Indiantown Gap, Pa.—Sgt William P. White of the MP Detachment here receives the Army Commendation Medal from Maj Gen Van H. Bond, Commanding General of the XXI US Army Corps and Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, during the final review, conducted by the 1st Battalion, 46th Infantry, 1st Armored Division of Fort Hood, Texas, on the post. The sergeant received the award in recognition of his expert rendering of first aid at the scene of an accident involving a member of the 1st Battalion.

SETAF SERGEANT HONORED



Livorno, Italy — MSgt Ralph W. Reed, of the 212th MP Company at Camp Darby, Italy, receives congratulations from Col John T. Poffenberger, commanding officer of the 8th Logistical Command (SETAF), on being awarded the Army Commendation Medal for outstanding performance of duty while serving as NCOIC, Parolee Barracks, US Army Armor Center Stockade, Fort Knox, Kentucky, from July 1954 to May 1963.

USAMPS OFFERS NEW RESERVE OFFICERS COURSE

Ft Gordon, Ga. — The US Army Military Police School is offering a new course for reserve officers, many of whom are finding it particularly useful in their civilian line of work.

Among the 24 students in Military Police Officer Career (Reserve Component) Class No. 1 were — to mention a few — a mayor, a captain on a police force, a high school principal, and two members of a Federal department of correction.

These men found that one of the finest experiences that can be offered a civic or police administrator in his field is to study MP organization and operations, and criminal investigation and supervision. They also have found highly valuable the visits to USAMPS facilities such as the lie detector section, crime scenes rooms and other lab sections.

The course is a CONARC-directed combination of extension and resident work for reservists and National Guardsmen, prototypes of which have been set up in other service schools.

Besides filling the two-week annual active duty obligation of a reserve officer and helping him become better trained in the duties of his branch, military police, the course provides the academic qualification that previously could only be won through long months of extension or resident work.

PROVOST SERGEANT IN CANAL ZONE PROMOTED



Ft Clayton, Canal Zone—MSgt George A. Kramer, Provost Sergeant of the USARSOUTHCOM Confinement Facility accepts his promotion to master sergeant E-8 from Col Joseph L. Salonick, USARSOUTHCOM Provost Marshal. From left to right are: Capt Grady E. Sockwell, CO 534th MP Company (Svc), Sergeant Kramer, Colonel Salonick, and Capt Oliver J. Rowell, Confinement Officer USARSOUTHCOM Confinement Facility.

BENNING MPs PATROL CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER



MP range guards SFC Ernest E. Hagerman (left) and MSgt James B. Carter patrol Chattahoochee River in new 17-foot cabin cruiser.

COLONEL MOORE COMMANDS 793D MP BATTALION



Lt Col Keith L. Monroe

Nurnberg, Germany—Lt Col Keith L. Monroe has assumed command of the 793d MP Battalion, and the Nurnberg Post Provost Marshal's Office. He arrives from Headquarters EUCOM, France, where he served as military intelligence officer.

The colonel entered the Army in May 1943 as an enlisted man, receiving basic training at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

After spending nine months in the enlisted ranks, Colonel Monroe entered OCS at Camp Davis, North Carolina, obtaining his commission in February 1944 in the artillery branch.

A veteran of WWII, the colonel saw action in the Italian campaign with the 473d Infantry Regiment from 1944 through 1945.

The Korean Conflict found Colonel Monroe serving with the Eighth US Army Provost Marshal's Division, and later as CO of the 55th MP Company.

His military education includes the Provost Marshal General's School (advanced), and the Command & General Staff College (regular course).

542D MP COMPANY CO NAMED

Ft Brooke, Puerto Rico — 1st Lt Bruce P. Nichols is the new commanding officer of the 542d MP Company (Svc), at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

SACOM COMMANDERS TROPHY

Nurnberg, Germany — An active sports program for the winter-spring (1962-63) seasons earned Company A of the 793d MP Battalion the SACOM Commander's Trophy. The award was presented to Company A CO Capt Warren P. Palzer by Nurnberg Post Commander Col S. A. Armogida.

The trophy is a semi-annual award, divided into winter-spring and summer-fall categories.

All units of Nurnberg Post compete for the memento by vying for a high point total in both individual and team competition at company, post and battalion levels.

COLONEL FEE NAMED PM EIGHTH ARMY SUPPORT COMD



Lt Col Henry J. Fee

Seoul, Korea — Lt Col Henry J. Fee has assumed duties as PM, Eighth US Army Support Command (EASCOM), replacing Lt Col Arthur M. Bliss.

Colonel Bliss has been reassigned as CO of the 504th MP Battalion, Fort Lewis, Washington.

Colonel Fee, who has more than 20 years experience as an MP officer, was last assigned as Professor of Military Science, ROTC, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

During WWII, he served in various MP assignments throughout the States. In 1946 he was assigned to the MP Section, Armed Forces Western Pacific, in the Philippines, after attending the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth.

He was CO of an MP company on Okinawa from 1947 to 1949, and CO of the 540th MP Battalion in Germany during 1954-1955. He has also served with the OPMG in Washington, D. C. and the OPM at Fifth US Army Headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

Ft Benning, Ga.—Military police at Fort Benning recently began patrolling the Chattahoochee River, which borders on the military reservation, with two 17-foot cabin cruiser boats purchased by the Army.

The boats, each powered by two 35-horsepower Mercury motors, are equipped with red lights, sirens and a radio hookup with the MP desk sergeant on post, and will be manned by Provost Marshal Section range guards.

They will be used primarily for patrolling the river, but will be available for rescue work on any of the many lakes and streams on the reservation.

Although patrol work has been light, it will greatly increase as the water of the Chattahoochee reaches its peak backup behind the Walter F. George Dam and when the Fort Benning boat marina is completed about the first of the year.

The water patrol will have the same jurisdiction as any other MP patrol in the supervision of military personnel.

SPECIALIST HONORED AT DIX



Ft Dix, N. J.—SP7 Robert F. Melody of the 40th MP Detachment receives the Army Commendation Medal from Col Charles F. Helderman, Jr., Provost Marshal of Fort Dix. Specialist Melody was honored upon his departure for a new assignment in Europe.

THREE MPs ON MARKSMAN NATIONAL PISTOL TEAM



Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.—Three members of the 523d Military Police Company here were on the five-member marksman pistol team that brought National Championship honors in its class to the Proving Ground. The three MPs fired in the 13-day pistol events at the National Pistol Championships at Camp Perry, Ohio. The APG team competed with the .22, centerfire, and .45 weapons against entries from all services, active and reserve components, state civilian teams, and police teams from every state. Receiving their medals from Col Richard E. Hall, Troop Support Director, are Pfc John T. Donavan, Pfc Steven A. Ross, and Pfc Angelo M. Columbo. At right is the Provost Marshal for APG, Lt Col Carl V. Clark.

SECOND ARMY CG TROPHY CAPTURED BY 559TH MPs



Ft Monroe, Va.—SP4 Bobby D. Brayboy accepts the Second US Army Commanding General's Trophy for the 559th MP Company from Col Robert B. Pridgen, Fort Monroe Deputy Post Commander. The trophy, symbol of sports supremacy at Fort Monroe, was awarded recently during presentation rites held at the post YMCA. Eight units competed in 16 categories, including softball, touch football, basketball, golf, and bowling. The MPs led the post with a total of 2,725 points with runnerup Headquarters Company, US Continental Army Command with 2,175 points.

JOURNAL Seeks Missing Subscribers

The goal of the JOURNAL Circulation Department is to ensure that every member of the Association receives his/her copy each month. To accomplish this objective, the support of the membership is required.

When a JOURNAL is returned which could not be delivered to a member, a locator letter is immediately dispatched to obtain a correct address. If no address can be obtained, the member's mailing plate is held in a suspended file. Regretfully, members in this status will not receive the JOURNAL.

Presently, 102 mailing plates are in this suspended status. The names are listed below alphabetically by rank in section. If your name should appear, please notify the Circulation Department immediately (air mail overseas) of your correct address. Help a friend should his name be listed by bringing this article to his attention. Assist us to give you better service.

OFFICERS

Lt Col Edward O. Blumenthal
Capt Richard D. Miller
1st Lt James R. Crinan
1st Lt Vincent J. Farrell
1st Lt Leon Stallkamp

ENLISTED

MSgt Jim Shelby
SFC Douglas W. Hay
SP7 Same D. Branham
Sgt Daryl D. Burgess
Sgt John Hogeland
Sgt Daniel R. Lowrey
Sgt Philip K. Mershon
Sgt John R. Oswald
Sgt Joseph Simon
Sgt Joseph Trezise
SP5 Byron L. Bailey
SP5 Gary H. Roberts
SP4 John E. Chavers
SP4 Harold Hawkins
SP4 Thomas E. Palmer
SP4 Leroy Phelps
SP4 Robert Seavey
SP4 Billy G. Tzystuck
Pfc Harold Altman
Pfc Raymond O'Conner
Pfc Charles G. Haacker
Pfc Robin Simmons
Pfc Henry D. Urban, Jr.
Pvt Charles P. Abell
Pvt Rawlings M. Barrett
Pvt Eugene M. Bergenholz
Pvt James B. Berkheimer
Pvt Kenneth T. Birdsall
Pvt Michael J. Blickos
Pvt Larry D. Bowling
Pvt Eugene Brandstatter
Pvt William W. Brown
Pvt William H. Callahan
Pvt Roy H. Campbell
Pvt Nick P. Cascio
Pvt Raybon D. Chandler
Pvt Alex K. Christopher
Pvt Bobby L. Clayton
Pvt William D. Cody
Pvt Garfield M. Coleman
Pvt Robert A. Dee
Pvt Thomas L. Dolan
Pvt Loyd R. Dotson
Pvt Rex M. Edmonds
Pvt Norman C. Fish
Pvt Timothy T. Flynn
Pvt Gordon W. Foretich
Pvt David Freeman
Pvt Richard L. Gengenbach
Pvt Willie M. Gooch
Pvt Archie Goodwill
Pvt Roy B. Greene
Pvt Melvin D. Hall
Pvt Jackie D. Hicks
Pvt Frederick P. Howard
Pvt Gary D. Jackson
Pvt Willie Janney
Pvt Charles P. Jones
Pvt Charles D. King
Pvt Michael A. Kopp
Pvt Victor Kurpita
Pvt William B. Lee, Jr.
Pvt Edward O. Lyons
Pvt Thomas A. McClintock
Pvt William H. McCormack
Pvt Louis S. Maday
Pvt William A. Mitchell
Pvt Terry L. Moore
Pvt Frank J. Nolan
Pvt Gerald R. Osterholt
Pvt David L. Parrish
Pvt Jerry J. Poturica
Pvt John H. Rapps, Jr.
Pvt Edward E. Roberts
Pvt Paul A. Shorty
Pvt Paul A. Shunard
Pvt Thurman H. Smith
Pvt Forrest W. Snipes
Pvt Terrence O. Sparrow
Pvt Ronald L. Stratton
Pvt Van M. Tilley
Pvt Carl J. Tucker
Pvt Gregory D. Walker
Pvt Arthur D. Walton
Pvt Duane L. Wetering

CIVILIANS

Mr. Dolph Klinka
Mr. Roger L. Marietta
Miss Betty J. Taylor

Your Move

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 191 through 217.

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col

Herbert J. Michau (209)
Robert H. Slover (P) (206)
Howard B. Wells (210)

Maj/Lt Col

William C. Lightcap (197)
Roy P. McCrary (191)
Herbert W. Uhland (191)

Capt/Maj

Joseph R. Brinker (P) (217)
Truett D. Clifton (210)
John C. Ford (211)
Calvin C. Guffey (216)
Walter J. Hannigan (197)
Everett L. A. Hayes (209)
Paul D. Kaufman (201)

1st Lt/Capt

Benjamin J. Bonner, III (P) (202)
Rodger L. Hoff (P) (207)
Carlos Marxuach-Morales (216)
Harold L. Monzinga (216)
William L. North (203)
Thomas C. O'Hara (216)
Verner N. Pike (195)
James E. Reichel (P) (191)
Donald R. Richards (192)
John R. Scott (P) (194)
Robert C. Stiepock (196)
Marion F. Soder (194)
Ronald R. Tiffany (194)
Edward F. Zychowski (P) (216)

2d Lt/1st Lt

Herman L. Gardner, Jr. (210)
Charles B. Merryman, Jr. (204)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

2d Lt Charles H. Lyon, III (Dtl br Inf) (212)
2d Lt Edward R. W. Price (Dtl br Inf) (212)
WO, W-1 Richard L. Benton to USAREUR (Germany) w/TDY USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (204)

RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY

1st Lt James C. Holland (211)

CHANGE OF STATION

Lt Col Joseph A. Mitchell from Ft Benning, Ga. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (191)
Lt Col Cleon H. Newton from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif (217)

Maj Eugene T. Carson from Ft Dix, N. J. to UNC/USFK, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif, w/ TDY Park College, Parkville, Mo. (192)

Maj Paul D. Kaufman from Ft Hood, Tex. to USASGV, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (217)

Capt Stanley H. Johnson from Ft Ord, Calif. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (196)

Capt Donald E. Kreul from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USASGV, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (217)

Capt Edward B. McClaran from Ft Dix, N. J. to USASGV, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (217)

Capt Earl H. Moore, Jr. from Ft Sam Houston, Tex. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif (217)

Capt William G. Peters from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (217)

Capt Forrest P. Witter from Ft Lee, Va. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (217)

1st Lt Michael A. Sampeck from Ft Riley, Kans. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (217)

2d Lt James R. Booth from TDY USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. to 2d Armd Div, Ft Hood, Tex. (194)

CWO, W-3 Kenneth P. Spencer from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Off Stu Det HHC, DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. fpur study Spanish lang in ex of 20 wks. (192)

CWO, W-2 Russell M. Dunn from Ft Knox, Ky. to USASGV, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. (191)

WO, W-1 William D. Fariel from Ft Jay, N. Y. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (191)

WO, W-1 Robert E. Griffin from Chicago, Ill. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, Korea, APO 20, San Francisco, Calif. (191)

1st Sgt Eugenio Ramos from Ft Dix, N. J. to 164th MP Co, APO 227, New York, N. Y. (212)

MSgt Coy L. Palmer from Edgewood Arsenal, Md. to 68th MP Co, Verona, Italy, APO 168, New York, N. Y. (212)

MSgt Aureluis F. Pinto from Ft Hood, Tex. to USA Elm MAAG, Vietnam, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. w/TDY USASWS, Ft Bragg, N. C. (212)

MSgt Jack W. Ritchey from Ft Ord, Calif. to 7th MP Co, 7th Inf Div, APO 7, San Francisco, Calif. (217)

Sgt William M. Slane from Edgewood Arsenal, Md. to KMAG, Korea, APO 102, San Francisco, Calif. (191)

SP4 Roberto J. Huie from Ft Dix, N. J. to USARSOUTHCOM Sch, CZ, APO 837, New York, N. Y. (197)

REASSIGNED

1st Lt Ian D. W. Sutherland from USA Gar, Ft Myer, Va. to 1st BG, 3d Inf, Ft Myer, Va. (191)

TRANSFERRED

Capt John MacDonald from MPC to Inf. (192)

RETIREMENTS

Col Weldon W. Cox (203)
Lt Col Edward T. Devlin (203)
Capt Lowell Bruhns as Maj (209)
CWO, W-4 Lloyd A. Wilson as Maj (197)
1st Sgt Henry W. Ooton (192)
1st Sgt Joe V. Porras (212)
MSgt Scott G. Dixon (202)
MSgt James Farrow, Jr. (217)
MSgt Robert Fenster as 1st Lt (205)
MSgt George L. Jones (198)
MSgt Keith M. Ownby as Maj (204)
MSgt Robert R. Reynolds (203)
MSgt Daniel J. Simonelli (198)
SFC Louis Bienvenu (217)
SMC Roy Blackburn (209)
SFC Frank W. Cherasky (212)
SFC Melvin G. Collins (195)
SFC James D. Henson (208)
SFC John H. Miller (195)
SFC Edward J. Murray (198)
SFC Reinsford V. Oliver (203)
SFC Lorenzo L. Sexton (194)
SFC Bennie G. Smedley (204)
SFC Jimmie Taylor (211)
SP7 Charles C. Brew (195)
SP7 John H. Ott (195)
SSgt John E. Basso (195)
SSgt Cassey H. Geary (208)
SSgt Eugene D. Hornbeck (201)
Sgt James P. Campbell (192)
Sgt Glenn E. Solberg (204)
SP5 Willie Johnson (191)
SP4 Michael G. Resburg (205)
SP4 James R. Shumate (205)

OVERSEAS OFFICER RETURNEES

The following actual and projected changes in station have been reported for December, 1963, by the Chief, Military Police Branch, OPD, Office of Personnel Operations, DA. Projected assignments are subject to change without notice.

December

Maj William P. Haubner from Panama to Ft Myer, Va.
Maj William J. Larkin from Germany to Ft Totten, N. Y.
Maj George J. Ossorio from Korea to Ft Gordon, Ga.
Capt Donald B. Whitmarsh from Vietnam to Ft Sill, Okla.
1st Lt James Y. Anderson from Italy to Ft Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt Richard A. Blank, Jr. from Vietnam to Ft Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt Douglas W Johnson from Germany to Ft Carson, Colo.
1st Lt Rudolph A. Pitcher from Germany to Ft Wadsworth, N. Y.
1st Lt Paul K. Riley from Germany to Redstone Arsenal, Ala.
1st Lt Joseph M. Schilke from France to Ft Gordon, Ga.
2d Lt Eugene E. Bouley, Jr. from Korea to Ft Devens, Mass.
2d Lt Daniel R. Perry from Korea to White Sands Missile Range, N. M.

ANSWERS

ARE YOU CID MATERIAL?

1. Yes	16. Yes
2. No	17. No
3. No	18. No
4. Yes	19. Yes
5. Yes	20. No
6. Yes	21. No
7. Yes	22. Yes
8. Yes	23. No
9. Yes	24. Yes
10. No	25. Yes
11. No	26. Yes
12. Yes	27. No
13. Yes	28. Yes
14. No	29. Yes
15. No	30. Yes

RATINGS

0 - 10 Definitely not CID material without some major changes.

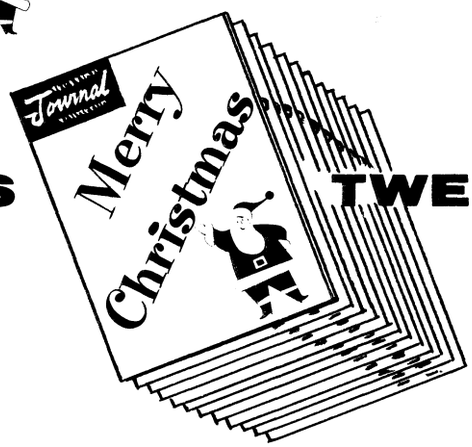
11 - 20 Showing potential; keep working on self projects.

21 - 30 Check the AR and get your papers together!

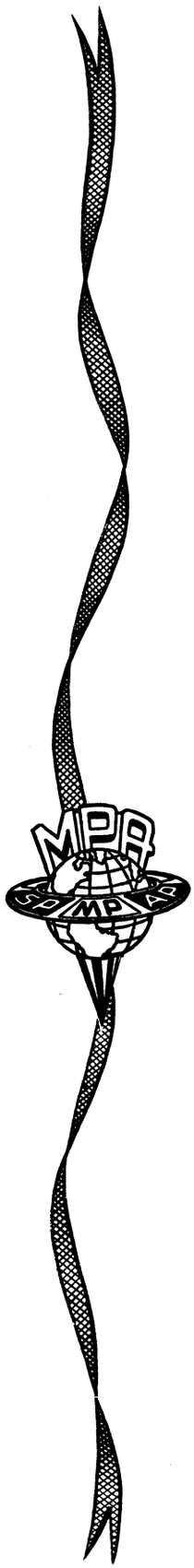


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The Editor of the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is the frequent recipient of letters from members of a serviceman's family who receive the JOURNAL as a result of a gift subscription. All of these individuals express their pleasure in reading of military police activities from around the world, and particularly so when they read of units or areas to which their son or husband is assigned.

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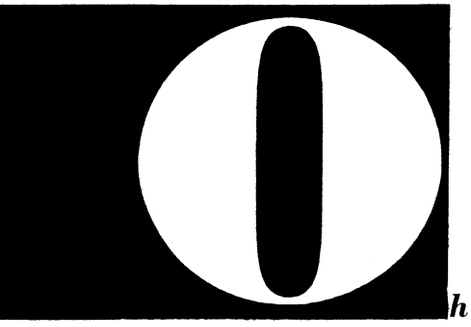
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STREET CITY ZONE STATE

Signature_____

Thanksgiving Day Prayer



h Eternal Father, on this National Day of Thanksgiving, we turn our minds and hearts to Thee. We count ourselves blessed for all the gifts which we have received from Thy goodness. We thank Thee for the blessings you have bestowed to make us the people we are, free, independent and religious. Your hands have shaped the mountains, plains and seas to make it possible to produce the necessities of life to feed and clothe ourselves and out of our abundance to help those less fortunate. You have endowed us with the gift of intelligence by making us to your own image and likeness in order to use these gifts for our own comfort and your honor and glory. You inspired our fore-fathers to give up their homeland and carve a new nation across perilous seas. Through your Divine providence leaders have come forth to guide us through the dangerous waters of wars and depressions. You have strengthened our Armies in the past to win the just wars which they have fought. Now we have a heritage that is unsurpassed in the annals of world history. Considering these and many more unknown gifts, we humbly give thanks for all we have received but are most grateful for the gift of Yourself.

Amen.

Chaplain (Major) Francis G. Ford