MILITARY POLICE
Journal
AUGUST, 1960

The MPs of Pakistan



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

Major George E. Allen
Editor

SP5 John J. Munzel
Associate Editor

SP5 Ashmore L. L. Mitchell, Jr.
Associate Editor

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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. The fee is $3.00 per year in the USA or to APOs, payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the *Military Police Journal*. Single copies, 25¢. Second-class postage paid at Augusta, Ga., and at Clinton, S. C. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia.

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Journaletters

I have in my possession a swagger stick which I am told was made especially for, and carried by, Herr Adolph Hitler. I cannot verify this fact. However, I personally picked up the stick at Berchtesgaden when my organization, the 3rd Infantry Division, took Hitler's *Eagle's Nest* during the last days of World War II. I have no use for the stick and would be pleased to forward it to you for display in the MP Corps Museum. I saw in the *Army Information Digest* that you could use items of this type.

Sergeant F. Portmann, Jr.
U.S. Army Recruiting Service
Los Angeles, California

Thanks for the promise of a donation to the MP Corps Museum.—Ed.

* * *

The enclosed short article, entitled "Are We Professional?" is submitted for possible publication in the *MP Journal* with the thought in mind that it perhaps could be helpful not only as a reminder, but also as a "recruiter" for the Military Police Association. I further believe that if it were given publicity it would tend to re-emphasize the goals of our Association. I have recently assumed command of the 43rd MP Detachment and will make every effort to attain maximum membership in the MPA.

The professional does not require close supervision or direction; does not work by the hour; takes full responsibility for the results of his efforts and actions; continually seeks self-improvement; contributes to the skill and knowledge of his profession; respects the confidence of others; is loyal to his fellow workers; avoids rumors and heresay; adjusts his grievances through proper channels; meets his professional obligations; is sensitive to the problems of his fellow workers; does not advance himself at the expense of others; is proud of his profession and his chief desire is to render service to the command. As professionals we should support the MPA and its various programs.

Captain George M. Schneider, MPC
43rd MP Detachment (CI)
Fort Hood, Texas

* * *

Military prisons have been pictured in many instances as benighted places that are dedicated to punishing and harassing inmates in order to "reform" them. An article by Hankoff in the december 1959 issue of the *Armed Forces Medical Journal* entitled *Interaction Patterns Among Military Prison Personnel* gives a particularly dismal account of our efforts to rehabilitate military offenders. Actually the Armed Forces are very advanced in their efforts at rehabilitation and the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, in spite of its forbidding external appearance, is one of the most progressive penal institutions in this country.

The enclosed article describes one aspect of the rehabilitation program in effect at the USDB, the psychiatric services that are currently offered. In this article, I point up the fact that every effort is made to understand the emotional problems of the military offender, his treatment needs, and his potential for continued military service. I believe the article to be of general interest to your readers, many of whom will someday be assigned to work in the corrections field.

Captain Richard A. Cook, Ph.D.
Chief Clinical Psychologist, USDB
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The article is timely and very interesting. We will publish it in the MP Journal at an early date. Thanks for sending the material. —Ed.

* * *

I am writing to you on behalf of Lt Col Anthony J. Scotti, Commandant, The Canadian Provost Corps School, who visited your PMG School in March to continue our present very pleasant and successful liaison relationship.

We are shipping to you by rail express a pair of horns from a Northern Elk (Wapiti) which was shot by one of our Corps officers while he was stationed at Edmonton, Alberta.

Please accept this testimonial as an indication of our best wishes and hope for continued close friendship and cooperation, from The Canadian Provost Corps to the Provost Marshal General Center.

It was hoped that the horns could be shipped to arrive in conjunction with the visit of Lt Col Scotti in order that formal presentation could be made. Unfortunately, due to rail and packaging complications, this could not be affected.

Captain D. S. Paterson, CD
Acting Adjutant
The Canadian Provost Corps School
Camp Shilo, Manitoba, Canada

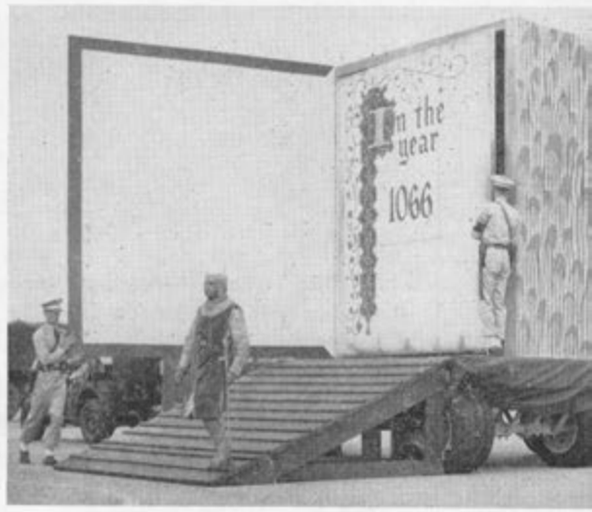
Thanks for the fine pair of Wapiti horns from the Canadian Provost Corps. The trophy makes a wonderful display in our Corps Museum.—Ed.

* * *

I am a member of the Military Police Association, and have been an investigator with the U.S. Marine Corps Military Police for the past eleven years. I believe there is a need for a book concerning the military police and the criminal investigation branches of the Armed Forces. I have taken the initiative and plan to conduct research concerning material which could be contained in such a book. Such research is still in the early stages and there is much to be done.

I request that any person who is in possession of information or photographs, regardless of the Armed Service, which might be of value to me in this project to please forward it to me. Thanks.

SSgt James B. Benson, Jr., USMC
MPCI Section
U.S. Marine Corps Base
29 Palms, California



JUST A REMINDER

September 26, 1960, will be the 19th Anniversary of the Military Police Corps. Let's celebrate *BIG* this year, marking our Corps' function as an important member of the *ONE ARMY TEAM* in peace and in war.

The above picture was taken on the 10th Anniversary of the Corps, Fort Gordon, Ga., September 1951, when Brigadier General F. E. Howard commanded the Provost Marshal General Center. The anniversary theme that year was: *MPs Through The Years.*

* * *

I have just finished reading the May issue of the *MP Journal* and have found your pictures and story on Korea very interesting. I was there from October 1951 to January 1953 and I found the people, their customs and their country, very interesting. I was very much amazed at the great loads the Korean porters were able to carry on their "A" frames. Thanks to them and the "A" frame, our duty in the front lines' rifle companies was much more endurable.

Thank you very much for the back-logged issues of the *Journal* published in 1959 and the very interesting reading contained in them.

Cpl. J. A. Wilson
Whitehorse Provost Detachment
Camp Takhini, Whitehorse, Y.T. Canada

* * *

Enclosed is my check for the renewal of my son's subscription to the *MP Journal*. Brian was amazed at how much I had read about his activities in the 504th MP Battalion while he was stationed at Fort Gordon.

It may be of interest to his friends in communications to know that Brian Bundy is on the *Pathfinder*, the largest of the Coast Guard's Geodetic Survey Boats. He signed on at Seattle. He is now putting his Army training to good use as a civilian radio technician. He will spend the next six months off the coast of Alaska.

Mrs. Lee Bundy
1716 South 223d Street
Des Moines, Washington

This is quite a change from last summer at Fort Gordon.—Ed.

This month's cover pictures one of the motorcyclists of the Pakistan Military Police. It symbolizes the high standards of performance and training of the Pakistan MP Corps. Motorcycles are deemed essential equipment for effective military police duty in Pakistan.

MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

The Military Police Corps, U.S. Army, will celebrate its 19th Anniversary September 26, 1960.

The annual Provost Marshal's Trophy Pistol Match will be held on October 1 - 10, 1960. Packets containing match rules booklets, score cards, targets, etc., were mailed to all active duty MPC companies and detachments on July 15 via second class mail. Please let the PMG Trophy Match Director know if your unit does not receive the packet in a reasonable time. Address: P.O. Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Ga.

* * * * * *

Pining for the "Good Old Days?" Just 20 years ago, in 1940, the base pay of an Army private was $21.00 per month. Today the recruit draws $78.00 and is upped to $83.00 after four months service.

* * * * * *

The MPC Officers Roster will be published by the MPA on August 15, 1960. Officers who want to purchase new rosters are urged to consolidate orders within their organization in order to simplify mailing and handling and send a check or money order to the Business Manager, MPA, P.O. Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Ga. Price 25¢.

* * * * * *

A number of choice overseas assignments are open to NCOs and specialists in grades E-4 through E-7 and in a variety of MOSs. Requirements include a clearance of at least *Interim Secret* and several require local language proficiency, or attendance at the Army Language School prior to assignment. Detailed information and MOS requirements are contained in DA Circular 614-1, dated January 21, 1960 and Change 1, dated May 2, 1960.

* * * * * *

"There's been a sensational improvement in the conduct of the American soldier," said Major General Haydon L. Boatner, Army Provost Marshal General, during a visit to U.S. Army, Europe. General Boatner said the improvement, noticeable overseas and in the United States over the past two years, is due principally to higher Army enrollment standards.

* * * * * *

"The more I examine the problem of maintaining readiness in the face of reductions of personnel and funds, the more I am convinced that the traditional concept of the Army Reserve, National Guard and Active Army as "ONE ARMY" must be vigorously implemented." — General Bruce C. Clarke.

DA has issued a mandatory quota for MP Corps officers to attend the Army Language School. It must be filled by volunteers or nonvolunteers. In the event that insufficient volunteers are found, OPMG will select officers for nonvoluntary attendance. All officers desiring this training should submit their applications in accordance with AR 611-82 without delay.

MPC quota, language and starting date of classes are as follows: German, two, November 4, 1960, and March 24, 1961; Japanese, one, January 6, 1961; Korean, one, January 6, 1961; Russian, one, November 4, 1960, and Spanish, two, May 26, 1961.

* * * * * *

Proficiency tests for E-4s to E-8s in more than 150 MOSs and skill levels are slated to come up in August. All eligible personnel with primary MOSs concerned, including those already receiving proficiency pay, will be tested, the Army said. Information is contained in Circular 611-5.

* * * * * *

A total of 15,755 promotions, Army-wide, were made in the enlisted ranks under the June quota, according to figures released by DA. The majority went to PFCs who jumped to E-4 in 13,909 slots. Also, there were 1,049 promotions to E-5. An even 100 E-6s were made and 150 EM made E-7. In the top two grades 232 E-7s were moved up to E-8 and 215 promotions were made to E-9.

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Wanted: Physically fit young men with high ambitions for airborne assignments. See DA Circular 614-11 for more than 1100 MOS vacancies in grades E-3 to E-7.

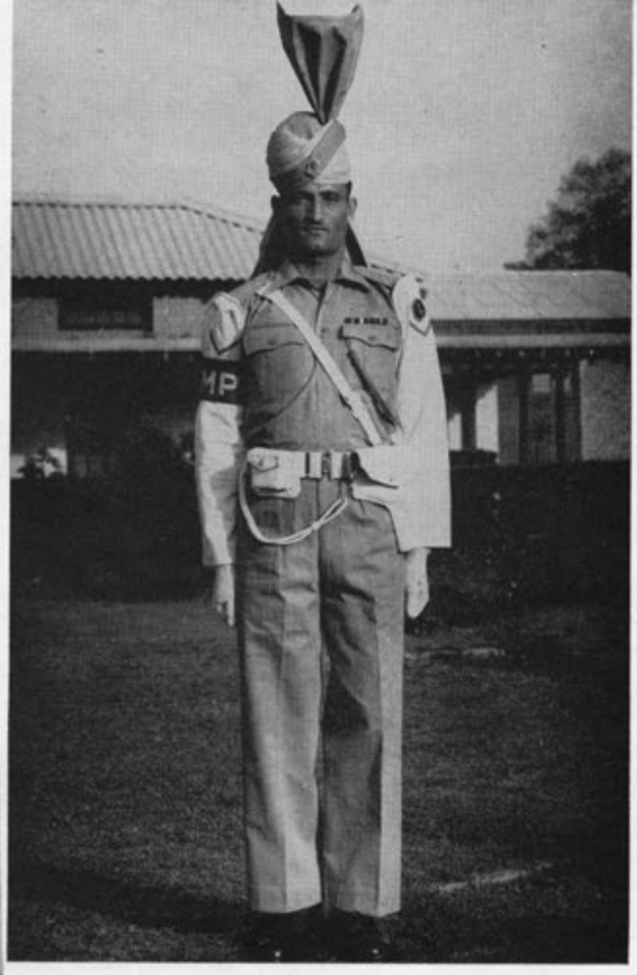
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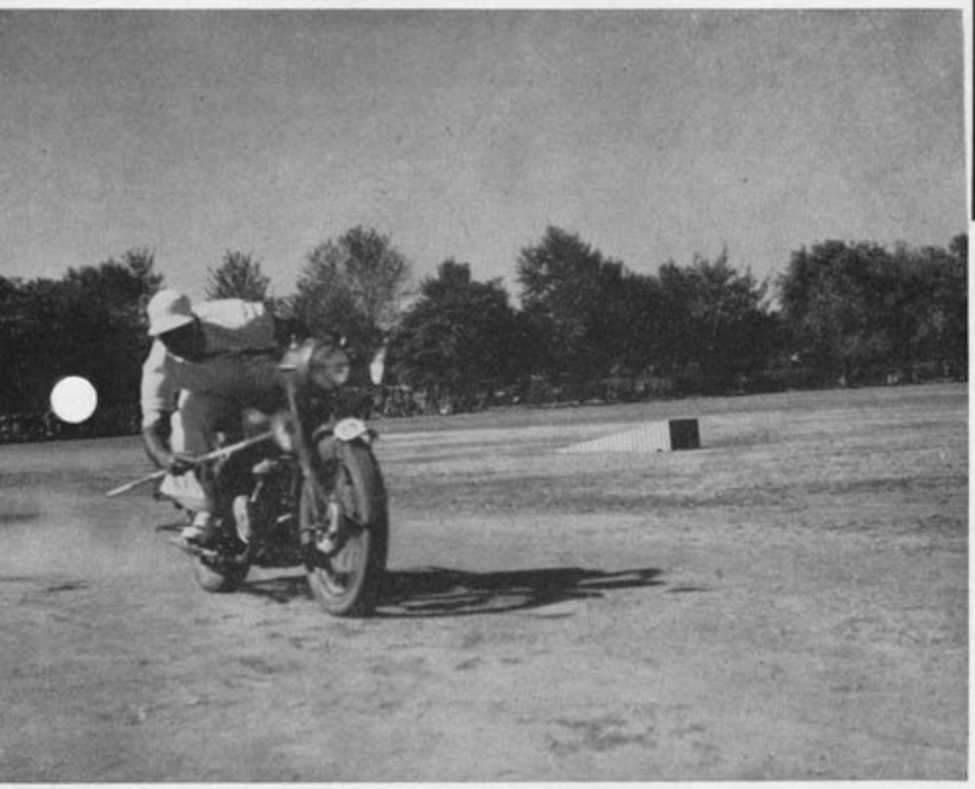
The air-mail postage rate for the *MP Journal* in the United States and to APOs will be changed from $2.50 to $3.36 per year effective August 1, 1960. Personnel who want their *MP Journal* mailed via air-mail should include this additional amount with their membership dues.

* * * * * *

"There is something special," President Eisenhower has said, "about dedicating your lives to the United States of America that lives with you and, what is more important, in my opinion, with your children as long as they shall live."

THE MILITARY POLICE OF PAKISTAN





By MAJOR
M. IRSHAD CHAUDHRY

General Headquarters, Adjutant General Branch, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

ALTHOUGH a very young nation, Pakistan has an Army with old traditions; some of its regiments have a continuous history of 200 years. Among these the Corps of Military Police is a new-comer; yet its excellent record of service has given it a place of pride in the Pakistan Army.

Like most other units of the Pakistan Army, the Corps of Military Police had its origin in the pre-independence British Indian Army only as recently as 1943. The Indian Army of those days was not fully motorized. The Corps of Indian Military Police as it was then called performed a few of the basic police duties.

After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, events developed quickly. The Pakistan Army was called upon to rescue and escort millions of people seeking refuge in Pakistan. Soon after, the Army had to defend Pakistan's borders. The Corps of Military Police played a full role in those operations. From those trials the Corps ripened into a seasoned force.

Under their charter of duty, the military police are trained to maintain general and traffic discipline among the troops, and to strictly enforce bound and vice policies. Among their duties are apprehension and custody of absentees, deserters and offenders of all types. The military police also retain their traditional role of escorting VIPs. In more recent years

Continued

PAKISTANI MPs Continued

the investigation of crimes among service personnel has also become one of its important activities.

SYSTEM OF RECRUITMENT

RECRUITMENT to the Corps of Pakistan Military Police is done by selection from other arms and services. Men have to volunteer for permanent transfer to the Corps. If they fulfill the standards of physical fitness, educational qualifications, adequate military knowledge and background, high degree of personal discipline and clean conduct, they are eligible for selection. They must undergo a preliminary test to judge their suitability for attending a conversion course at the School of Military Police. After they have qualified at the school, they are posted to military police units and become permanent members of the Corps. Noncommissioned officers and junior commissioned officers are promoted from among these men. The procedure adopted in meeting the requirements of officers in the Corps is rather different. The Corps does not possess a permanent cadre of officers because it does not at present provide a reasonably good rank structure for a permanent cadre. Officers are selected from other branches of the Army and transferred to military police units and the Special Investigation Branch for a period of two to four years after which they revert to their old arms and services. Prior to their transfer these officers attend a course at the School of Military Police.

THE SCHOOL OF MILITARY POLICE

ITS task is to give basic military police training to the new and refresher training to junior commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers. The probationers are trained to attain a high degree of physical fitness and endurance, and to perform practical duties in traffic control and police role. They must acquire satisfactory knowledge of military and criminal law. They are trained as detectives and must be able to handle simple cases of investigation before they graduate. They are also trained to conduct preliminary investigations in more complicated cases which may later be entrusted to specialized agencies like the Special Investigation Branch. These personnel are given intensive training in wireless, driving and maintenance.

The probationers are also given basic training in handling scientific aids for investigation. Noncommissioned officers and junior commissioned officers of the Corps are given advance training in the performance and supervision of police and traffic control duties. They are also trained as potential instructors for the school itself. As noncommissioned officers and junior commissioned officers are often employed on independent missions away from their headquarters, they receive special training in leadership, command, administration and management. Training in criminal investigation is aimed at making them capable of handling emergency cases independently.

Officers are trained in all military police roles, leadership and administration to enable them to command military police units efficiently both in peace and war and to conduct investigations of all criminal cases.

MILITARY POLICE UNITS

THE military police units form the Corps of Pakistan Military Police within the Army. The Corps has its own Directorate at the General Headquarters and a Record Office and Training Centre. Military police are a fighting arm of the service inasmuchas they are armed and trained to use their weapons both offensively and defensively. Their primary task however is the performance of military police duties, and as such they are an administrative service. The members of the military police derive their legal authority directly from the Provost Marshal whose representatives they are.

Each corps or division, whether infantry or armored, has its own military police unit. A corps or divisional military police unit is an integral part of the corps or divisional troops. It keeps itself fully informed of the disciplinary and operational situation in the corps/division. It gains early information about all moves and orders, makes its own provost plans and ensures their effective implementation. Military police units take part in all corps, division and brigade training exercises.

Military police units are highly mobile, self-contained and self-sufficient in all respects. They possess a speedy and effi-





(Left) Pakistani MP officers and men receive intensive training in classrooms before moving out for field practice. (Above) Pakistani MPs check documents of vehicle. Notice the "pugree" headdress on the MP on the extreme left.

cient communication system. For transport they have jeeps, motorcycles and trucks. The patrol vehicles are fitted with wireless sets. The military police are equipped with adequate traffic control aids. They are also armed with light automatic weapons for their defense and are capable of operating efficiently in all types of operations and terrain.

For crimes investigation work the military police are equipped with common scientific aids and implements. They are fully trained in prevention, detection and investigation of crimes and keep close liaison with civil police and other investigating agencies.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH

FOR the more specialized work of investigating serious crimes, a Special Investigation Branch was raised in March 1952 as a part of the Corps of Military Police. The Special Investigation Branch functions as a general headquarters unit and is controlled directly by the Provost Marshal. The unit, commanded by a lieutenant colonel, consists of a headquarters and two teams. During the short period of its existence, the Special Investigation Branch has proved its usefulness; without its efforts, many important cases might have gone undetected. The Special Investigation Branch has been provided with the latest types of equipment to facilitate its work.

FOREIGN COURSES

SINCE 1956 officers of the Corps of Military Police have been attending associate military police company officers courses, criminal investigation courses, and lie detector courses at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga. In addition to these courses certain officers also attend the provost course, the senior detective course and advance special investigation branch course at the Depot and Training Establishment, Royal Military Police, Woking, England.

EXERCISES AND SPORTS

BESIDES tactical exercises in the corps or division in which they take part, the Corps of Military Police holds its own exercises, competitions and sports to maintain and improve the efficiency of the Corps. Among major events held annually are the Provost Marshal's Exercise, the Provost Marshal's Shooting Competition and the Cross Country Motorcycle Race.

The Provost Marshal's Exercise is held annually to study provost problems and to test all military police officers in planning and executing traffic control. The exercise, which lasts three days, is also attended by representatives of all arms and services at General Headquarters and from all formations. Training films and demonstrations are also added, and the exercise is rounded off by a conference which the provost marshal holds with commanding officers of military police units. Provost problems and matters concerning the Corps are discussed at this conference.

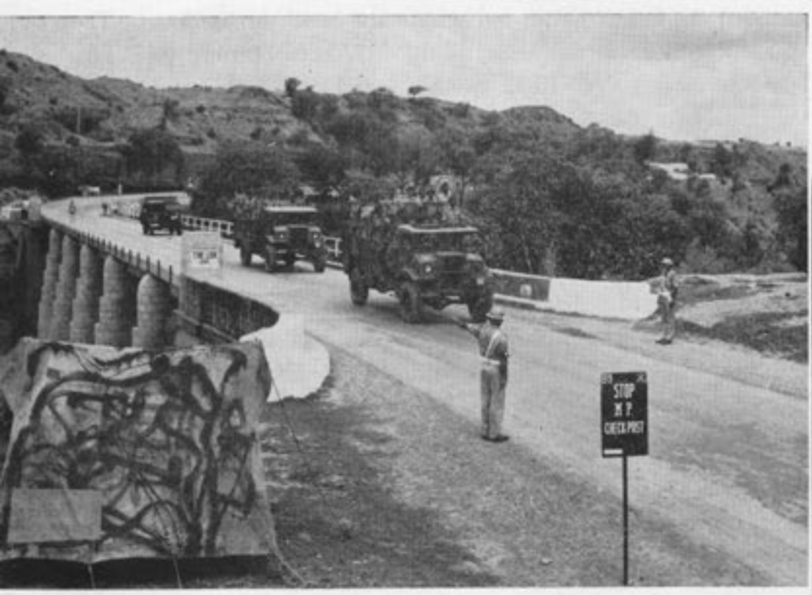
The Provost Marshal's Shooting Competition for pistol and sten gun is held annually on an inter-unit basis to judge the standard of shooting in the Corps. The best sten gun and pistol shots are awarded the Provost Marshal's Shooting Trophies. Teams of sten gunners and pistol shots are selected during these competition to represent the Corps in the Pakistan Army Rifle Association Meeting.

Motor-Cycle Cross Country Race Competition has proved to be very popular. A team of four motorcycle riders from each unit competes in a treasure hunt which includes firing from a motorcycle. The distance covered is one hundred miles across country in difficult terrain. The object is to test initiative judgement, map reading, physical endurance, mechanical ability and riding and revolver shooting standards.

Tournaments on an inter-unit basis are also held in hockey and basketball. The winners and runners-up are awarded trophies which are very keenly contested.

A MILITARY POLICEMAN

TALL, well-built and tough, a military policeman is conspicuous in any crowd. His distinctive mark is his red beret and white belt. On ceremonial occasions the traditional "pugree" (turban) replaces his beret. He can be stern and impersonal as an officer of the law. He can be kind and helpful when the occasion warrants. He has to combine in himself to varying degrees the capabilities of a disciplinarian, a detective, law graduate, doctor, wireless operator and a driver. Above all, he must be an embodiment of firmness, courtesy and helpfulness. END





(Above) a check post manned by Pakistani MPs. At left side of picture is a camouflaged tent of the checkpoint. (Right) Pakistani MP officer sights in on target with sten gun.

ORTHO-CHLOROBENZYLIDENEMALONONITRILE

By CAPTAIN STANLEY W. WISNIOSKI, JR., MPC

26th Military Police Detachment, 26th Infantry Division (NG), Boston, Mass.

A DEMONSTRATION of the Army's new type chemical agent, CS tear gas, was recently held at Fort Devens, Mass., and conducted and supervised by Major Huxford, chemical training officer for the First Army and Major Wendell Eggerman, post chemical officer, Fort Devens. The demonstration consisted of an orientation, a short refresher on how to properly use the gas mask, before everyone went through the gas chamber with regular CN tear gas being used.

When the new CS tear gas was used, the men went through the normal procedures of giving name, rank and serial numbers after removing their masks. I remained in the chamber with my mask on for ten minutes during each test to observe the effects on the men as they removed their masks. The effects of the new CS tear gas is far superior in all respects to that of the present CN gas.

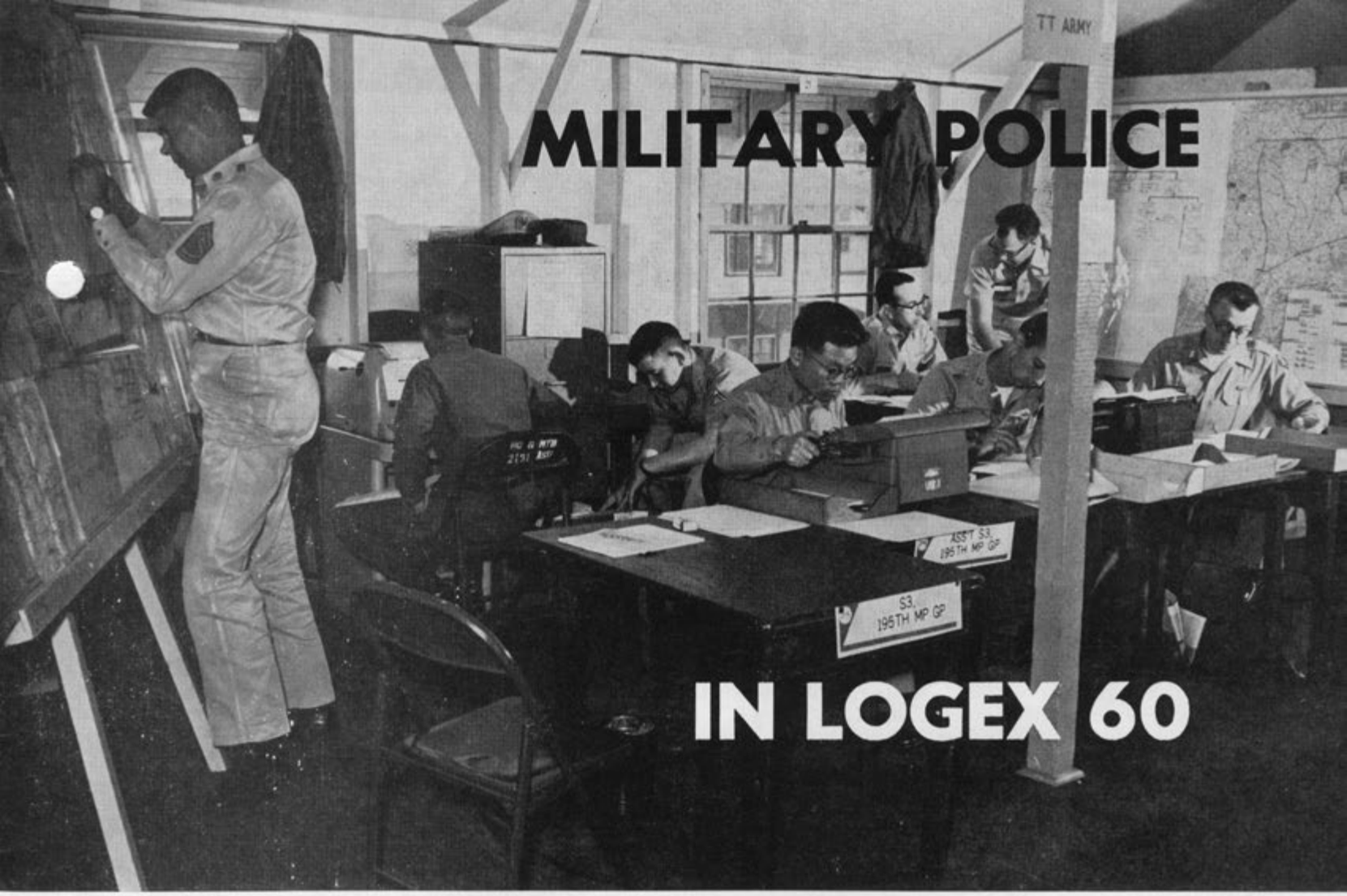
With regular CN, despite the flow of tears, a person is able to move about, carry weapons, kill a hostage if one is being held, pick up and throw back a burning type grenade or even fashion a mask using water and some type of cloth. With the new type CS gas a person is instantly immobilized; he cannot open his eyes, and although not physically paralyzed, he is incapable of movement. There is an *extreme* burning of the eyes accompanied by a cough, severe tightness in the chest, nasal drip and usually a very nauseous feeling. The effects are only temporary, lasting five to ten minutes, and a person recovers completely and rapidly when exposed to fresh air.

Ortho-chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile (CS) was developed by the British for use in the recent rioting at Cypress. It is a white crystalline solid having a pungent pepper odor. When discharged it gives off a white cloud initially but disappears almost immediately.

When issued to the troops on active duty it will appear in the forms characteristic to present CN containers. The present M25A1 "baseball" grenade now has a counterpart, the CS M25A2, which differs from the A1 in the weight of the filling and the method of release of the firing mechanism. The soldier can tell the difference by visual inspection, for the CS has an interrupted ½ inch red band around the circumference and the letters CS in red within the break in the band. The new CSE22 is the same as the M7A1CN burning type can. It disperses over 15-35 seconds, contains a minimum of 275 grams or 9.7 ounces of filling and has four agent dissemination holes in the top and one in the bottom.

ITS suggested uses are in training to create realism as it gives fast action without risk of permanent damage and for use against riotous mobs, particularly when hostages are held and in danger of being harmed. The recent incident in Pennsylvania of a beserk mountaineer, who had killed four people and wounded five others before barricading himself in his home and keeping at bay all police efforts to dislodge him for over nine hours, is the ideal situation for CS. As it was, the state policemen fired twelve CN munitions into the house, followed up with regular armor-infantry tactics by using an M-41 National Guard tank as protection and finally overpowering the mountaineer. Had CS been available the mountaineer would probably have been neutralized at the first whiff of CS.

For more technical information regarding CS, consult *Change 1 to FM 19-15* dated 25 Feb 1960, and *TB CML58* dated 25 Feb 1960. END



MILITARY POLICE IN LOGEX 60

By MAJOR DONALD J. WEBER, MPC

Combat Developments Branch, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.

"SIR, we have troubles." The gravity in tone and manner of the young military police captain, a student of the Officers Advanced Class Number 13 of the Provost Marshal General's School, was in keeping with the position title, "Plans and Operations Officer, Provost Marshal Section, Tenth Army," printed on a white, plastic-covered card beneath his name tag. There was no hint of make-believe as he continued the grim operational report to the Tenth Army Provost Marshal, played by a military police major, a student of the Associate Officers Advanced Class Number 2.

"RASC (Rear Area Security Controller) reports that the nuclear strike at Mainz got our 195th MP Group Headquarters, also the Headquarters and Company A of the 600th MP Battalion. All our people in the strike area, about 40% of TE authorization, are of no further use to us. The MSR and rail lines in the Mainz area are heavily damaged. Casualties are heavy among the civil population. They are leaving in panic, have tied up military traffic around Mainz and blocked relief and rescue operations. The civil police cannot handle them. RASC wants us to furnish an Incident Officer. We have no communications with our people in the immediate area, but I'm setting up a conference teletype call to the Commanding Officers of the 601st and 602nd MP Battalions. Also, I've got the CO of Company B of the 600th standing by on the phone."

This was midday of D + 63, the fourth day of LOGEX 60, this year's version of the Army's huge annual logistical exercise conducted at Fort Lee, Virginia, May 8 through May

Continued

LOGEX 60 Continued

14, with over 5,000 Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel participating. The setting — one of the many small cubicles partitioned off with map boards, in one of the many World War II barracks serve as office space for commanders and general and special staff officers involved in the logistical support of a United States field army on the offensive. The Tenth United States Army was one of three NATO field armies joined in combat with an invading aggressor to eject him from Western Europe. The situation at D + 60, the beginning day of LOGEX 60, was predicated on the ability of the United States and its allies to absorb and beat off a devastating strategic nuclear attack, retaliate in kind, then take to the field and wage successful ground warfare against a powerful enemy. The Tenth United States Army, with a United Nations Army on its North and a French Army on its South was doggedly pushing across France into Western Germany on D + 63, delivering and receiving massive blows of nuclear and conventional tactical weapons.

THE situation faced by a comparatively junior military police major, USAR, was in the role of a Colonel, Field Army Provost Marshal, operationally controlling a military police group of four augmented battalions, engaged in a large scale nuclear war, faced at once with a multitude of aggravated military police problems, and having lost a sizable portion of his operating capability plus two of his key directing headquarters, was not unusual to LOGEX 60. Nor was it unrealistic — despite the facts that no army has ever fought a nuclear war, no provost marshal has directly controlled so many military police troops in combat, no organization of military police units into groups has ever been battle tested, and no support elements have ever before been subjected to such sudden and devastating losses by enemy action. *LOGEX is designed to provide practice in the techniques of logistically supporting a modern army on a nuclear battlefield.*

LOGEX TRAINS COMMANDERS AND STAFFS

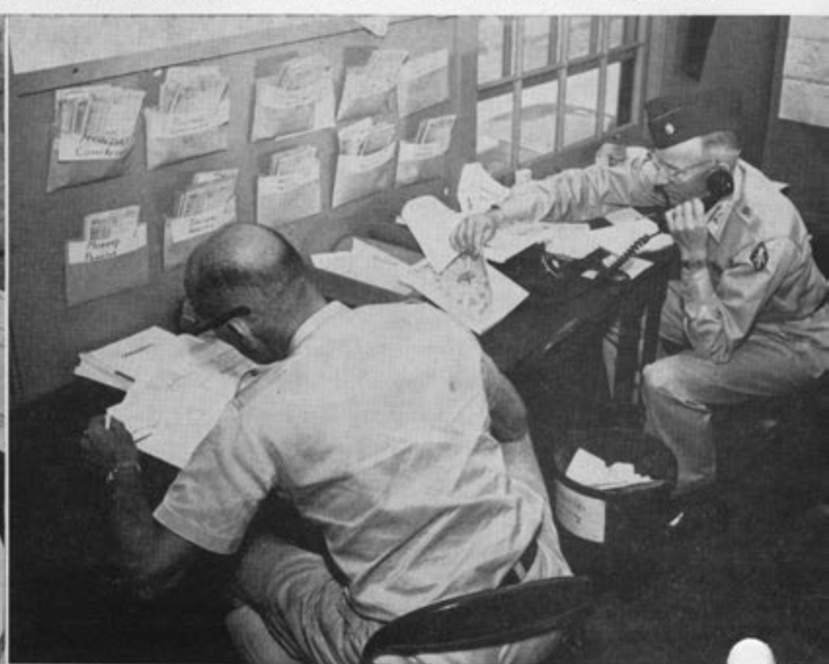
THE student players, filling command and staff positions two and three grades above their current ranks, were participating in a training experience consistent with traditional Army training and educational policy. *LOGEX is a training exercise.* The value of such training was immediately apparent to the observer as the Tenth Army Provost Marshal, fully utilizing his player staff, purposefully went about the business of evaluating the situation confronting him, adjusting his losses, regrouping his forces, and systematically assigning military police tasks to be accomplished. Authority, like a well-cut jacket, molds itself to the figure after a few days wear.

LOGEX TESTS DOCTRINE

THE adjusting of support operations to conditions of nuclear warfare is vital to the success of modern armies. Realistically, we must assume that logistical support activities may present even more profitable nuclear targets than combat forces themselves to an enemy bent on destroying our fighting capability. The many enemy nuclear strikes on targets within the Army Service Area and Communications Zone were on a scale of employment to be expected in a future general war. Previous wars provide no experience factors in nuclear defense. *LOGEX permits us to apply logistical support doctrine under conditions to be expected in the next war.*

The increased number of military police units and personnel under the control of the field army provost marshal was dictated by an increased requirement for military police support inherent in nuclear war. Those things which the military police have traditionally done to further combat operations, such as — expediting the movement of men and supplies, enforcing discipline, handling prisoners of war, and controlling stragglers, in the next war must be done more expeditiously, over a wider area, and upon a grander scale than ever before. Additionally, doctrine requires that the provost marshal at field army level can provide augmentation units to corps and division military police upon commitment or otherwise as circumstances require. This increase in units to be controlled plus a greatly expanded planning requirement imposed upon the field army provost marshal necessitate organizing a military police group to administer and opera assigned military police units. The group organization is not new to the Army. The technical services have found it necessary to so organize for the same compelling reasons faced by the military police. The problems of military police organi-





Picture on left shows Col Louis Mark (right) briefing Col Karl W. Gustafson, PM USCONARC, on military police play in LOGEX 60. Pictured at right are Maj Harold M. Schwiebert (left) and Maj Laurence E. Rader, ADLOG PM controllers, as they check player action on a staff coordination problem.

zation and operation in the communications zone are similar in scope and nature to those of the field army. Consequently, in LOGEX 60 in Advance Logistical Command (ADLOG) and Base Logistical Command (BALOG) the respective provost marshals each had under his operational control a military police group in accordance with Army doctrine. *It is the purpose of LOGEX to put into practice approved doctrine, not to test new concepts.*

REAR AREA SECURITY AND AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

THE staggering losses inflicted upon military police units by enemy action together with extremely heavy requirements for Rear Area Security and Area Damage Control support in LOGEX 60 demanded greater resilience and versatility of military police than that experienced in pervious LOGEX play. The losses of military police headquarters elements and operational units were to be expected, because the services of military police are most needed precisely in those areas where the enemy can most profitably expend his nuclear power, that is — around our vital logistical support installations and communications centers. Dispersion, as a protective means against nuclear attacks, proves in practice to be a mixed blessing, increasing tremendously the problems of control and direction and vulnerability to attack by infiltrators, guerrillas, and airborne troops. Under our current concept of rear area security, the Rear Area Security Controller (RASC) must draw heavily upon the support troops in the area to perform rear area security tasks as a secondary mission. The organization, equipment, and training of military police units mark them as best suited for this type mission by all troop units found in the Army Service Area and Communications Zone. It is a foregone conclusion that each military police group commander will find himself wearing another hat as Sub-Area Controller. LOGEX 60 also demonstrated unequivocally that he can expect a continuing commitment of his key military police officers as Incident Officers for nuclear strikes. For fine work a good craftsman selects his sharpest tools. RASC personnel were quick to note that military police officer players were knowledgeable in nuclear considerations, systematic in analyzing problems, and imaginative and positive in finding solutions. By the same token, because of their mobility and communications capability, we can expect continuing heavy demands for military police support of radiation monitoring and reporting activities. *LOGEX discovers strengths and weaknesses.*

PRISONERS OF WAR

HANDLING masses of prisoners of war was a vital military police activity in LOGEX 60. Historically, we have seen the prisoner of war evolve from the status of a valuable prize of war, to be ransomed, sold or exchanged, to that of an offensive weapon of war to be manipulated against the captor — to dissipate his combat strength in prisoner security, to eat up his food, to choke up his supply lines with prisoners, to clog his hospitals and medical evacuation channels with wounded prisoners, and to create unrest in his camps in the rear areas. A *Military Police Prisoner of War Command,* TOE 19-256D, assigned directly to the policy-making headquarters, Theater Army Logistical Command (TAGLOG) provided the centralized control needed to direct the evacuation, processing, custody and employment of the masses of prisoners handled in the exercise. *LOGEX focuses attention on the indispensable support rendered by military police.*

TRAFFIC CONTROL

AN army which cannot move cannot live on the modern battlefield. Movement is the key to security, to tactical effectiveness, and to resupply of the army. Again, it was demonstrated that an adequate number of thoroughly trained, well



Capt Alvin O. Hall charts information at rear area security control center as it is received from nuclear incident officers.

equipped, and highly mobile military police is synonymous with freedom of movement. Noteworthy in LOGEX 60 play was the coordination between military police unit operations officers and military police liaison officers stationed at highway regulating units in rerouting interrupted traffic. Such rerouting could be accomplished by telephone in minutes by mutual reference to identical overlays bearing numbered check points representing intersections and cross roads. *LOGEX permits us to refine our own routine operational procedures.*

MILITARY POLICE PARTICIPATION

APPROXIMATELY 160 military police officers and men took part in LOGEX 60. The player positions in the exercise were manned by students from the Officers Advanced and Associated Advanced classes, augmented by 13 individual reserve officers and 5 officers from the 322d Logistical Command (Res). The players were supported by 30 staff and faculty controllers and 32 enlisted assistants from PMGS. The 322d Logistical Command (Res) from Chicago, Illinois, participated as a unit and manned player positions in Headquarters, ADLOG.

LOGEX 60, from the standpoint of the military police, was a success. It provided valuable practical training for a large group of future MPC commanders and staff officers. It enabled us to perfect military police operating techniques in conjunction with other administrative and technical services. Above all, it again demonstrated to the rest of the Army that the Military Police Corps is a "can do" member of the team.

END

COMPLETED STAFF WORK

Study of a problem and presentation of its solution in such form that only approval or disapproval of the completed action is required

1. **WORK OUT ALL DETAILS COMPLETELY.**
2. **CONSULT OTHER STAFF OFFICERS.**
3. **STUDY, WRITE, RESTUDY, REWRITE.**
4. **ADVISE THE CHIEF WHAT TO DO. DON'T ASK HIM.**
5. **PRESENT A SINGLE COORDINATED PROPOSED ACTION: DO NOT EQUIVOCATE.**
6. **DO NOT PRESENT LONG EXPLANATIONS OR MEMORANDA: CORRECT SOLUTIONS ARE USUALLY RECOGNIZABLE.**

If you were the chief, would you sign the paper you have prepared and thus stake your professional reputation on its being right? If not, take it back and work it over. It is not yet completed staff work.

"COMPLETED Staff Work" is the study of a problem and the presentation of a solution by a staff officer in such form that all that remains to be done on the part of the head of the staff division or the commander is to indicate his approval or disapproval of the completed action. The words "completed action" are emphasized because the more difficult the problem is the more the tendency is to present the problem to the chief in a piecemeal fashion.

Problem solving involves recognizing and defining the problem, collecting the necessary data and evaluating it, interpreting and organizing the data, and formulating conclusions and making recommendations.

Commanders' directives vary widely in their detail and the amount of guidance given. However the officer charged with the staff study has the responsibility of demonstrating initiative and imagination in recognizing and defining the problem. He should construct a tentative outline indicating the various subsections of the problem which must be attacked and solved. In its original draft this outline should be put in the form of questions. This will help in locating gaps in information and the data needed, and may suggest methods of attacking the problem.

Data should be collected to answer the questions which were prepared in the first phase. On almost all problems it is necessary to check operational reports, statistical material, books, periodicals, news items, maps, visual charts and pictures, field and laboratory studies as well as personal observation. Department chiefs and section chiefs must be particularly careful to check the soundness of the sources they consult. Competent researchers cross-check their data with experts in each staff agency or department concerned. A staff study on logistics may have implications in operations or personnel which appear only upon expert analysis. Conferences with other staff officers help the officer making the staff study avoid gaps, be concise and clear and work toward realistic conclusions and recommendations.

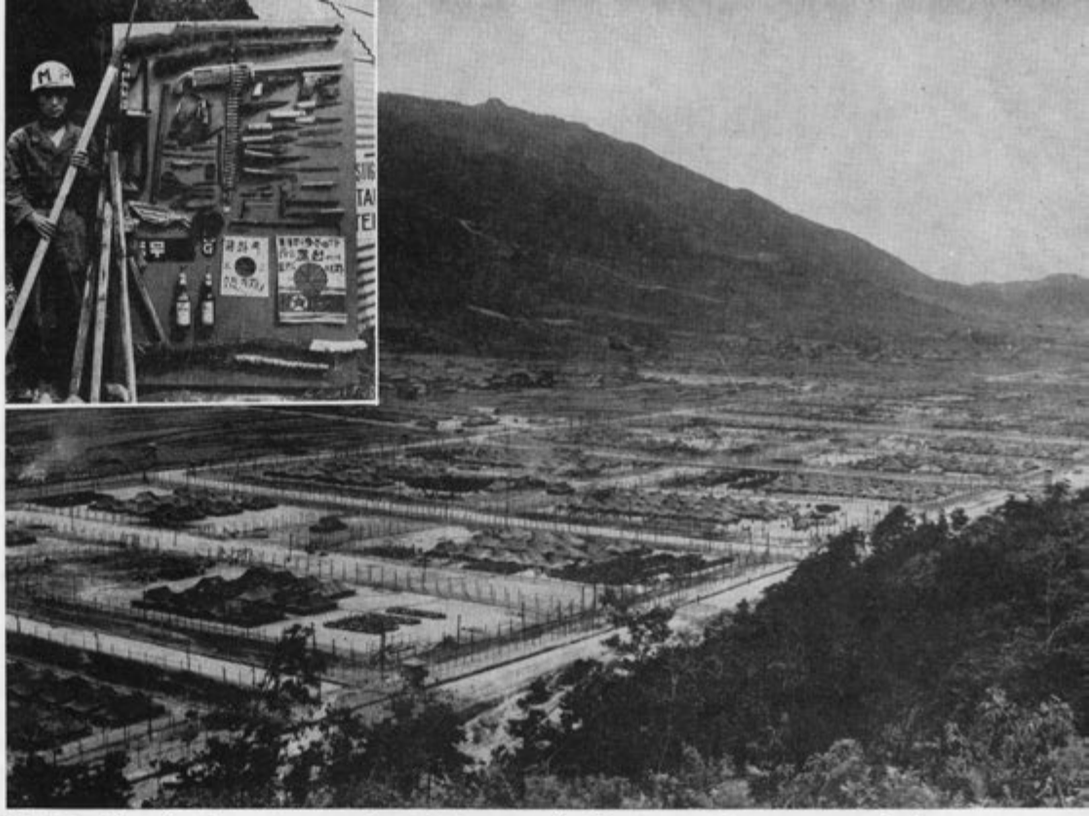
FACTS should be evaluated and related to the problem. They should be organized so as to answer the questions in the original outline. Now you can begin writing the preliminary draft. Review some good models of a staff study. It should contain the following sections: problem, assumptions, facts bearing on the problem, discussion, conclusions and action recommended.

The preliminary draft should present an analysis of the problem in which statements are backed up by proof or reference to sources of information. This is called documentation. In the final copy the documentation is placed in appropriate annexes. Before writing the final draft the preliminary draft should be reread carefully to see if it is logical in its presentation, accurately documented and if all sources of information have been properly credited.

The last stop in problem solving involves formulating the conclusions and recommendations. Insofar as the data permits, the solution is a "yes" or "no" answer to the original problem with reservations if necessary. END

POWs on KOJE-DO 1952-53

By CAPTAIN
BYONG MAN CHO, MPC
Republic of Korea Army



Koje-Do Island where Communist POWs were held. Insert shows some of the weapons made by prisoners to resist guards.

DURING the Korean War there were two elements among the communist prisoners of war (POWs), one was anti-communist and the other pro-communist. They formed their own groups and movements and participated in different activities. There resulted many aggravating incidents among them as there were about 70,000 pro-communist POWs in Koje-Do, the United Nations Prisoner of War Camps. They demonstrated, rioted, refused to obey orders, held kangaroo courts, kidnapped and murdered. Many of these incidents were of a nature or of such a scale as to require suppression by force with resultant death and injuries. These the communists everywhere assiduously propagandized. By no means accidental is the connection between the incidents and their exploitation by the communists.

The communist high command regarded the prisoners in United Nations POW camps as combatants and used them in planned military operations. POWs inside the camps were controlled by the same system of political commissions as were soldiers in the Red Armies. The communist high command also maintained effective communication with communist leaders in the POW camps to the extent that specific instructions were received by the prisoners from the North Korea Communist Army.

The prisoners were ordered to take various actions without regard to casualties, embarrass the United Nations Command in the eyes of the world, strengthen the position of the communists negotiating the armistice at Panmunjom, (the small village where truce negotiations took place) and to force the UN Command to siphon off combat infantrymen from the front lines to guard the POWs effectively.

The very men who negotiated the armistice at Panmunjom formulated and directed the plans for prisoner mutinies and similar operations so that incidents were timed to help their negotiations during crucial periods of the armistice talks.

As mentioned before, the communist high command controlled POWs who were in United Nations POW camps so communist POWs could embarrass the United Nations Command both militarily and politically by demonstrations, riots, refusals to obey lawful orders and other aggravating acts. How then did the communist high command maintain communications between prisoners and themselves?

The communist high command controlled the Guerrilla Guidance Bureau and the Espionage Department. These two agencies directed the communist spy net and intelligence teams in South Korea and also served to channel messages from the POWs in United Nations Camps to their high command.

Much of the work of transmitting messages from the POWs to the high command was entrusted to the Espionage Department's covert intelligence teams who operated the main communist spy net in South Korea. United Nations security authorities confiscated many messages from prisoners inside the compounds. The methods of passing messages in and out of the compound were so simple as to be elementary. There were many civilians on Koje Island where the United Nations POW camps were located. Communist agents lived in the villages, mingled with the people and worked as employees of the POW camps. For example, as a driver, laundry worker, tailor or mess hall assistant in the hospital or somewhere else, agents dropped notes where a prisoners' detail member could find them, or they gave notes to prisoners directly. Members of the work details smuggled the notes out of the compounds and into the communist communication network by the same methods, dropping notes where agents could pick them up or giving them directly to contacts.

There was a tight political and military cell organization among the communists in the compound. It was the political organization which developed a section to establish contact with communist agents outside the compound so that the note-drop grapevine could be established, and POWs were educated and trained continually through the communist cell organization in the compounds.

The communist POWs made many weapons such as hand grenades, arrows, knives and axes. These weapons were hidden under the ground in the compound. The United Nations camp authorities confiscated both hidden weapons and communist training materials from underground hiding places within the compound.

The morale of the communist prisoners was very high.

Continued

They celebrated their victories by singing communist songs, loud talking, general disorderliness and continuously demonstrating against good order. They kidnapped the camp's commanding officer and resisted regulation during outside work.

United Nations authorities were not inactive in employing countermeasures. They developed informants who in many cases supplied them with valuable information which led to the prevention of many planned disorders. In April of 1952 the leaders of the communist groups instructed the men to seize any American or Korean guards who entered the compounds. In the event of entry by United Nations troops, 1500 communist prisoners were to spearhead an attack led by the compound commandant and vice-commandant. The first line was to be backed by another 3500 and other prisoners were to remain in their quarters and not join in the attack. The first plan was to attack the UN troops from the flanks, capturing weapons and troops, preferably officers. The weapons to be utilized in the attack were spears made from tent poles, flails and clubs. This amazing situation in which the POWs were to control their compounds actually took place. The plans however were not completely successful. The leaders in some camps tried to put their military plans into effect, but they failed due to preventive action by UN troops.

We knew by this time that the communist POWs were active combatants and had to be dealt with as soldiers and not as prisoners in the traditional sense. The first objective was to reduce the density of the POW population in the Koje Do compound and move the prisoners into smaller compounds which could be more easily managed. Major General Haydon L. Boatner, the new commanding officer of the United Nations POW camps, began to reduce the density of the POWs, beginning with the toughest of the compounds.

One morning in June 1952, messages were broadcast over public address loud speakers informing the prisoners that they were to be moved to new areas that day, and they would not be harmed if they cooperated. They reacted badly, shouting and chanting their defiance as their leaders obviously tried to whip them to a fighting pitch. The prisoners pointedly ignored United Nations authorities' orders to form into groups for the movement and instead openly armed themselves with sharpened tent poles of spear length, knives and other weapons.

After notification had been given the UN troops moved into the compound with a show of force. Their objective was to segregate and then move the prisoners. The UN troops fired tear gas grenades into the ranks of the POWs and advanced to the middle of the compound. Most of the POWs permitted themselves to be evacuated without difficulty, but the last 1500 of the 6000 POWs in the compound formed ranks in a mob-like group in one corner. They resisted with stubborn fanaticism as the UN soldiers tried to break them up into smaller groups.

Every attempt was made to keep casualties to a minimum as the communist high command was certain to use the incident as propaganda. Only tear gas and concussion grenades were used. Finally they brought the mob under control without firing a single shot, but there were casualties. When the fight was over and the prisoners were under control, one U.S. enlisted man was dead and fourteen others were wounded. Among the POWs 31 were killed and 139 wounded.

It was significant that in the heat of the action, prisoners were seen fighting among themselves as the communist leaders inside the compound fought not only to hold off the UN troops but to prevent defection of POWs who wanted to surrender.

Search and examination of the compound after it was cleared of POWs revealed shocking conditions. The prisoners had fashioned about 3000 spears from tent poles, 1000 gasoline grenades, 4000 knives and an uncounted number of clubs, hatchets, hammers and barbed wire flails. A tunnel was also under construction from one compound to another.

In addition to the weapons and entrenchments found in the compound, our troops discovered a document detailing the complete plan of battle to be used by the pro-communists to break up UN operations. The well disciplined prisone followed the plan almost to the letter in their fight agains. UN troops. Also the bodies of sixteen POWs who had been murdered by order of the people's courts or Red compound bosses were found.

The resulting compounds were small and housed five hundred to six hundred prisoners instead of ten times that under the old situation. The civilians who lived near the POW compound area were moved away because communist agents had established communications networks in the village. This made contact between villagers and prisoners impossible. From that time forward the compound inspections by UN troops were made daily in every compound. There were regular searches for contraband to prevent any repetition of the astonishing arms buildup by the POWs.

The anti-communist POWs were moved to separated camps safe from the terror of the communist organization but not completely free, for Red agents posing as anti-communists went with them to most of the new camps. The POW population of Koje Island was reduced by more than half by moving thousands of pro-communists to new camps on other islands.

Intelligence systems were expanded to give more complete information about what was going on inside the compounds and especially to identify and segregate the pro-communist leaders. The hospital set-up was revised so that POWs would no longer have such a convenient message center for their communications network, and more effective steps were initiated to catch communist agents who permitted themselves to be captured so they could carry messages and directives in the prison command. The newly captured POWs were kept in new compounds apart from old POWs.

During truce negotiations the communists urged complete repatriation of all POWs. Force repatriation would have been a violation of Geneva Convention which was founded on respect for human rights and dignity.

CONCLUSION

IT IS certain that in any future war with a communist nation, similar and probably additional refined techniques will be utilized by communist POWs to harass the democratic powers. We must remember the above when considering the problems involved in dealing with communist POWs in future. In addition we must realize our responsibilities as stated in the Geneva Conventions.

First of all POWs should be classified as anti-communist and pro-communist and segregated into different compounds. The classification of POWs should be governed by rigorous interrogation.

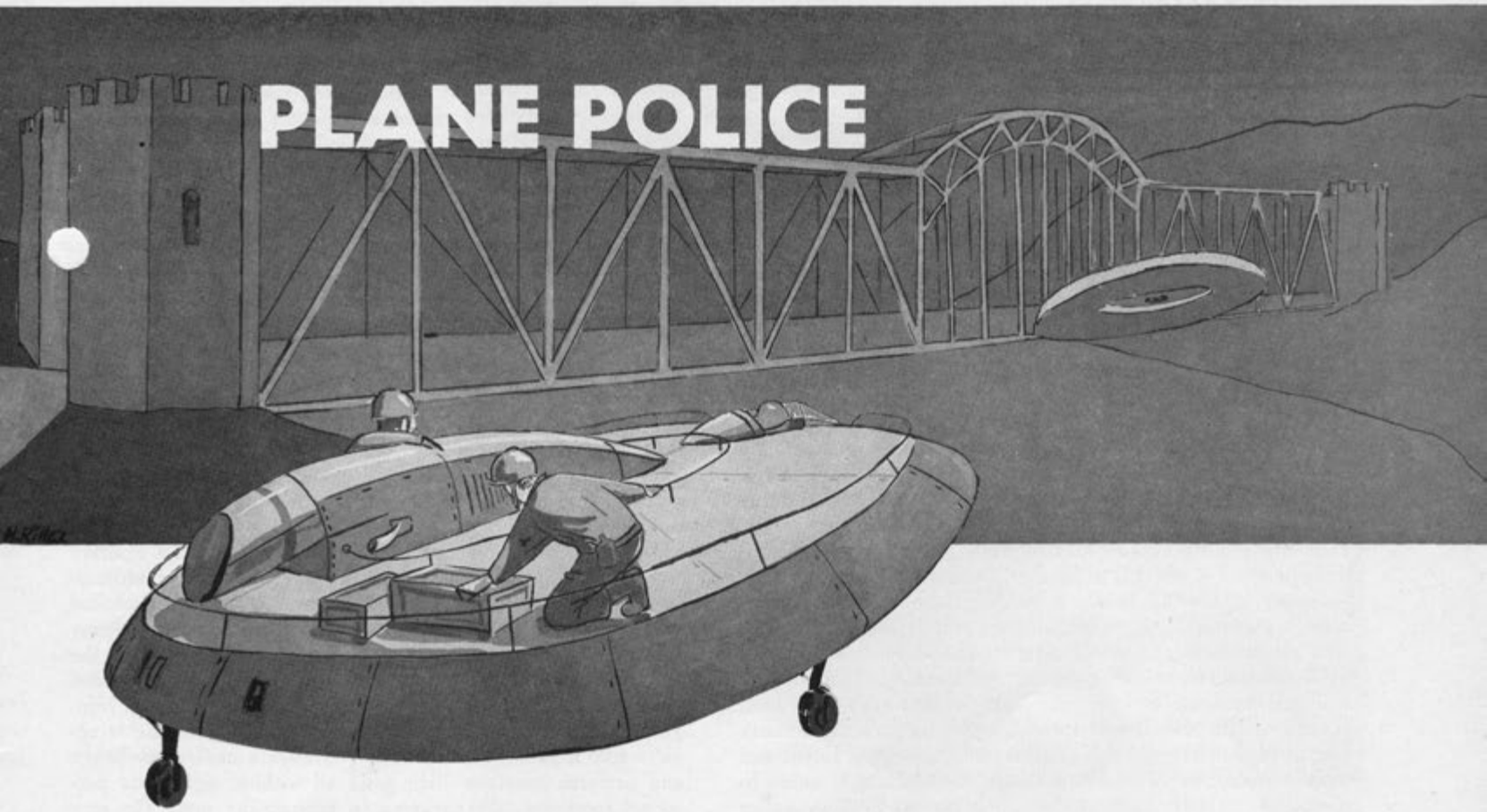
Secondly the civilians who live near the POW camps must be relocated because communist agents often attempt to establish communications networks between prisoners and themselves through local civilians.

Third, communist POWs should be confined in compounds of less than one hundred men because if they are housed in larger numbers they organize for military action and riot teams.

Fourth, the control of POWs must be stringent. Commu nist POWs will refuse to obey orders and destroy good orde in the compound.

Fifth, the POWs compound must be searched daily if contraband is to be located and seized. END

PLANE POLICE



By LT COL JACK W. HEMINGWAY, INFANTRY

U.S. Army Aviation School, Fort Rucker, Ala.

"SIR, the corps commander just passed our MP check point down by the river," reported the division G-3 as he replaced the Double "E" Eight hand set in its case. The division commander, knowing that this meant the arrival of the corps commander was imminent, climbed out of the wine cellar of the gasthaus in which his forward command post was located and proceeded to the inn's courtyard.

The day was overcast though the ceiling was not low enough to impair the marksmanship of the German artillery forward observers who were sniping at crossing operations with 88s from their vantage points in the hills east of Remagen. Except for sporadic firing and the distant hum of equipment operating at bridge construction and ferry sites, there was an air of quiet not unlike the calm before a storm.

The division commander was gravely concerned about the impending storm. His command, as others, had been ordered to the east side of the Rhine over the Ludendorf Bridge. Like many of the fortunes of war only time would tell if the unexpected seizure of a damaged railroad bridge was militarily a debit or a credit. The problem of support to infantry units east of the river over a damaged one way bridge was more than had been bargained for. True, infantry support rafts and all available heavier capacity crossing equipment were being used to supplement the bridge. The breadth of the river, the current and the uncannily accurate 88s paled the effectiveness of these efforts in light of requirements. It would be 48 or more hours before the special crossing equipment which had been positioned to the north to support planned crossing operations could be shifted and placed in position. Determining priorities for use of the limited crossing means available was indeed a tough task. Infantry forces and their combat support must be crossed in sufficient quantity to widen and secure the bridgehead against certain counterattacks; yet, adequate lift must be provided for logistical functions or the combat forces would be reduced to fighting with clubs and knives and living off the land as had the Huns when they crossed the Rhine Valley (attacking toward the west) almost fifteen centuries before. The dusty arrival of the lead military police escort vehicle signaled the approach of the corps commander. After the exchange of military and personal greetings the two commanders entered the wine cellar command post.

After the division commander had completed a resume of the situation for his guest, the corps commander redirected the conversation. "I've just come across the bridge. Traffic is bumper-to-bumper for miles on all roads leading from the west to our crossing. The need for an immediate response to the unexpected seizure of the bridge has resulted in the convergence at the bridge area of thousands of men in hundreds of vehicles. The forces available far exceed our ability

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to cross them. The unexpectedness of the situation naturally found us without detailed plans for such a crossing. The absence of a plan has been quickly remedied, but only time will provide the necessary reconnaissance to select holding areas and establish traffic patterns. The military police units which must be brought in from other areas for traffic control and the communications so necessary for effective traffic control operations. The spectre of a bad decision as to the proper balance to be maintained between combat and support forces is as mild as a temperance union's punch compared with the problem of untangling and controlling that traffic tangle so that those units assigned crossing priorities can reach the crossing site as they are needed. The control and flow of traffic can determine the success of this mission."

ALTHOUGH the above dialogue is fictional the background within which it is presented is factual. History of course has lifted the veil of suspense as to the outcome. American military flexibility, ingenuity and heroism ensured success. That the Military Police Corps played a significant role in this operation is attested to by the fact that the Military Police Company of the 9th Infantry Division was awarded the coveted Presidential Unit Citation for its part in the operation.

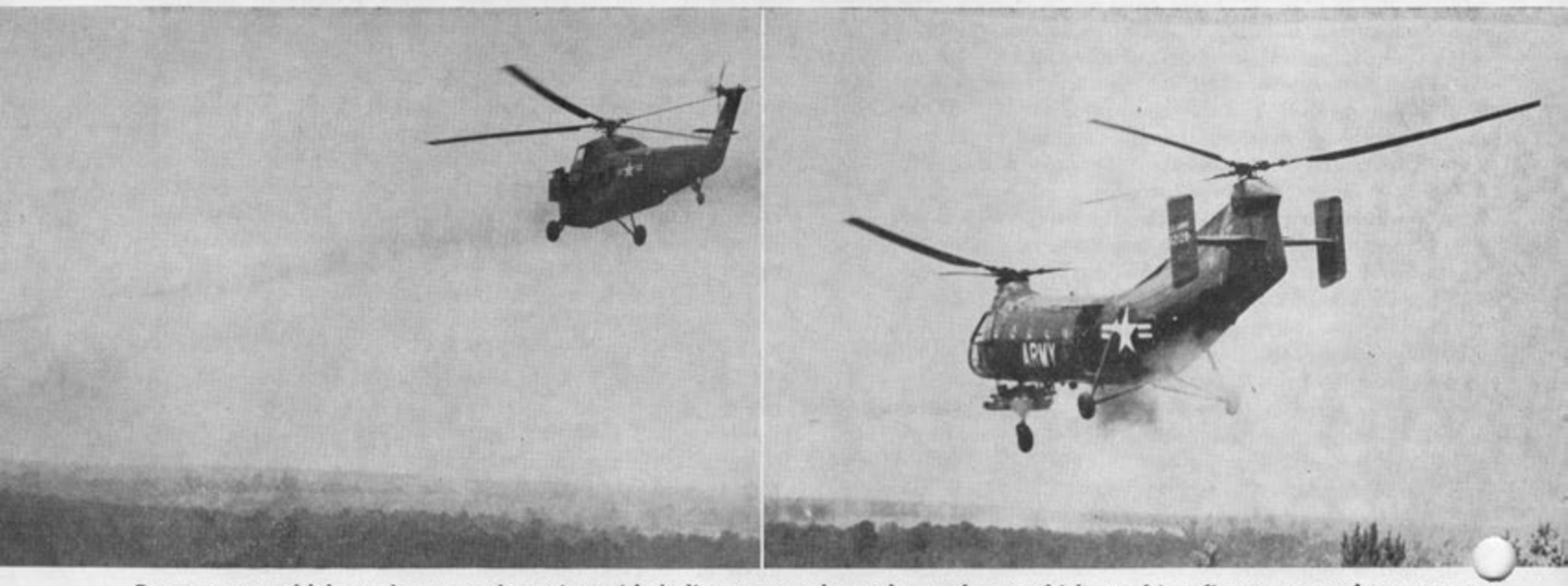
How much agony of uncertainty would have been saved the commanders at Remagen if the limitations of surface mobility had not existed, and today's helicopter had been available. Not only could these winged slippers of Mercury been used for movement of combat and supporting forces and supplies, but they would have been of incalculable value in controlling surface traffic. The much needed military police augmentation could have been airlifted into the corps area, and each man delivered by air to his post; the reconnoitering that was hampered by the congestion of vehicular traffic could have been rapidly and efficiently accomplished by helicopter, and the continuous supervision of the traffic control operation could have been most effectively accomplished by air-mobile military police officers.

At this point one may ask, "Why concern ourselves with might have been?" Though the mirror of history reflects the image of the past, it can serve the military planner as a kaleidoscope of the future if he will "update" the circumstances and his thinking.

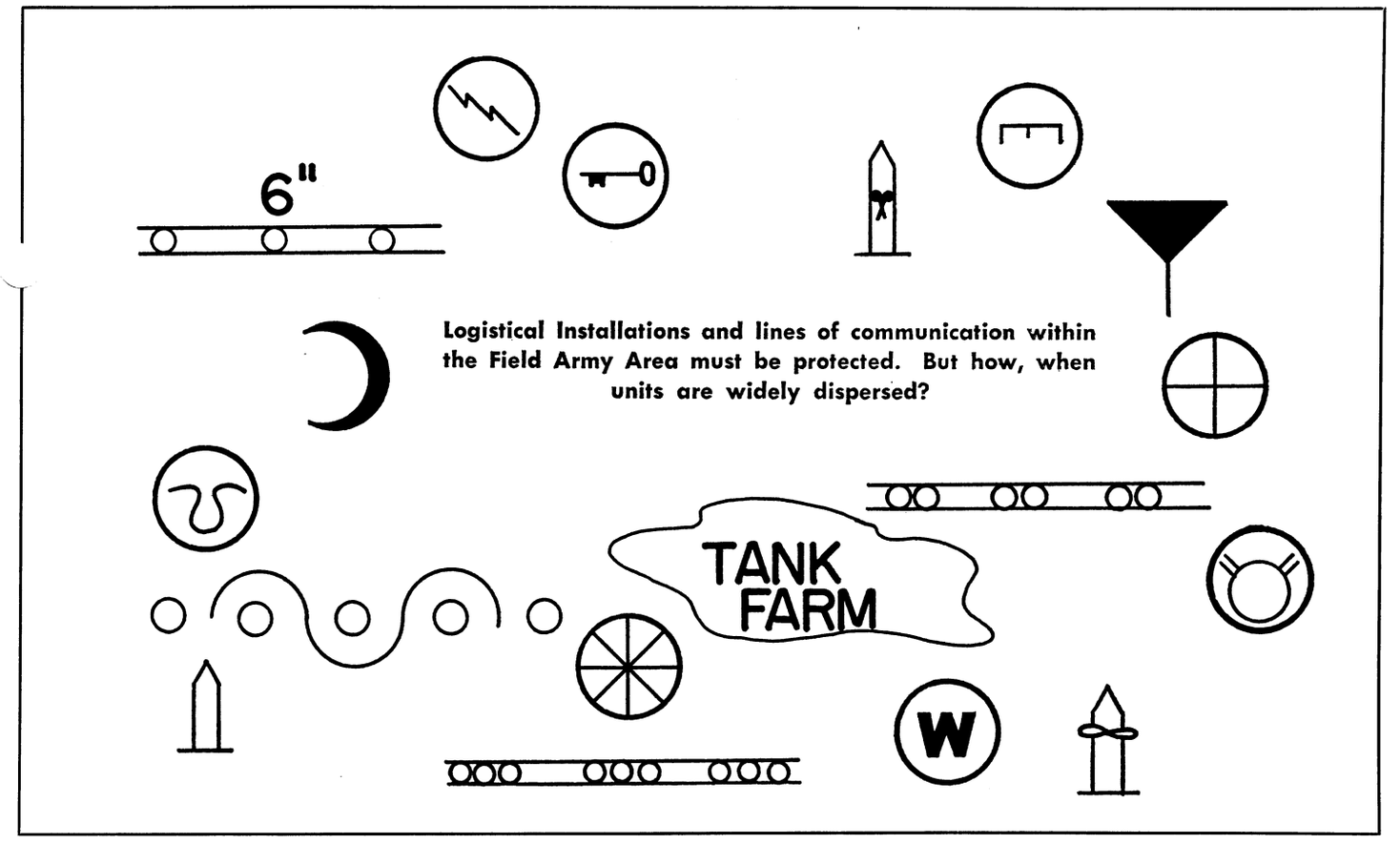
IN viewing the present and future role of the Military Police Corps in support of combat operations, it is necessary to consider the present and future mobility of the Army in general and the type of tactics which may prevail. Tactical nuclear weapons have placed a premium on dispersion. Yet, forces cannot remain dispersed indefinitely. They must be capable of concentrating, though not to the degree witnessed at Remagen, in order to achieve certain objectives. This concentration must be achieved rapidly and with order, and will be followed by an equally rapid dispersion of forces. Su demand for mobility requires that all practical means for achieving it be employed. Initially the relatively scarce and expensive air lift devices will be used to achieve surprise, to overcome obstacles, gain precious time and in other ways enhance the potential of lifted forces by providing them with greater mobility. Heavy reliance will continue to be placed on surface mobility. As advancing technology improves the performance, dependability and flexibility of Army aircraft and places their acquisition and employment costs on a competitive level with other means of transport; the balance of dependence will gradually shift from surface to air vehicles.

It is against this projection of things to come that military police doctrinal development must be paced. The multitudinous tasks of the Corps demand that every means be exploited to facilitate the accomplishment of assigned missions. Army aviation can provide the seven league boots necessary for the Corps to control a vastly larger road network in the expanded corps sector, control and evacuate countless numbers of refugees and prisoners of war, screen battle areas for the stragglers who may be lost or bewildered after a nuclear exchange and perform countless other tasks all without significant personnel increases. As advances in engineering make the zero ground pressure vehicles practical, they may well be controlled as part of surface traffic since it is visualized that they will operate only a few feet above the ground.

The requirement for imaginative military thought has never been greater. The Military Police Corps has been an will continue to be dependent in performing its role o mobility and communications. Army aviation offers broad capabilities at the present and almost an unlimited potential. No stone must be left unturned in ensuring that the Military Police Corps is and will be ready for all emergencies in the broad spectrum of conflict from a shot-free Lebanon type affair to a no-holds-barred nuclear holocaust. END



Remagen would have been much easier with helicopters such as these above which combine firepower and maneuverability for both carrying men and supplies and reconnoitering routes easily through dense terrain and over poor roads.



Logistical Installations and lines of communication within the Field Army Area must be protected. But how, when units are widely dispersed?

LIFE LINES OF SURVIVAL

By MAJOR DAVID D. FIELD, QMC

U.S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Va.

Republished from ARMY magazine, May 1960 issue.

AS General Sherman turned his back on Atlanta and headed for the sea, he was not concerned about supply bases or lines of communication. His logistical support lay in *front* of his 60,000, and he knew they would be able to live off the land. This was probably the last time that a large U.S. force fought successfully in a major war without the huge rear echelon which has become so essential to our field armies.

During both World Wars and the Korean Conflict, the mission of establishing and protecting our lines of communication became a major part of our war effort. It is doubtful that our armies could have succeeded as they did without the LOCs and the tons of supplies and equipment they carried. The final report of the Army Service Forces to the Secretary of War contains this significant statement: "The roles played by strategy and tactics, by military leadership, and by the man in combat are well known. Important and decisive as they were, they were completely dependent upon adequate logistical support." With an eye to the future, it added: "It is inescapable that logistics will play a predominant role in any future conflict. Provisions still must be made for the maintenance and comfort of the combat forces regardless of their mission, and regardless of how they are organized and deployed."

If our ground forces are to defeat the enemy, they must be properly supported. The wherewithal, placed in the logistical pipeline perhaps six or seven thousand miles away, must reach the eventual user. Field Marshal Montgomery has observed, "Today, when supply lines are cut by enemy action, armies cease to operate." Thus it becomes apparent that the most important segment of our lines of communications is that which extends from the rear boundary of the field army to the forward edge of the battle area. Once an article has reached the field army, it must complete the remainder of its journey in safety. This poses one of the many logistical problems facing us today: how can the LOCs within the field army be adequately protected?

DISPERSAL PRESENTS A PARADOX

TO military planners the arrival of nuclear weapons makes the question an urgent one. Much has been written on the subject, but it is doubtful that a complete solution has been

Continued

reached. Regardless of the type of war we may fight in the future, everything we do will be influenced by the fact that the enemy too has nuclear weapons. Because of this, current doctrine has been developed which is based on the premise that battle areas will be vastly extended in both width and depth.

In these battle areas highly mobile forces will fight from widely dispersed key positions. Even if our field army has not been hit by nuclear strikes, both tactical troops and supporting elements must be dispersed so long as the threat of such an attack exists. It is paradoxical that the dispersal we must adopt for survival offers the enemy an opportunity to disrupt or destroy our lines of communication without using costly nuclear weapons. Through the skillful use of infiltration he will attempt to inflict maximum damage on our depots, supply points, airstrips, vehicles, railroads, bridges, POL pipelines, signal communications, and other targets essential to the support of combat troops.

In addition to such efforts by his own troops, the enemy will encourage sabotage by unfriendly civilians against our logistical efforts in the area of our LOC. Thus we see that our LOCs will be a potential target not only for nuclear attack, but also for the same means of destruction which were used to some extent during WW II and Korea. What we call conventional weapons, such as long-range artillery, nuclear-free rockets and missiles, naval gunfire and high explosives from fighter and bomber aircraft will also be used against certain logistical targets.

PILFERAGE AND THE BLACK MARKET

THERE are other threats to our LOCs in the field army's area. They are not as large in scope as those we must expect from the enemy, but our defense plans must consider them. Among these are the actions by friendly civilians. In a war zone even honest people will pilfer. Criminal elements also will be active. Whether military supplies are stolen for personal use or for sale on the black market is not material here. The effect is the same. There is a leak in our supply system. A further threat, and an even more insidious one, is that some of our own troops may be involved. Finally, accidents will disrupt our lines of communication for various periods. POL pipelines will break. Aircraft will crash. The careless handling of ammunition and vehicles may result in damage of major proportions. Innumerable unforeseen incidents will occur which will further deplete our precious resources.

IN the face of all this, what can we do to assure the fighting man of maximum support? Current doctrine includes measures which should provide a high degree of protection from nuclear attack or convention weapons. For example, in the field army's area its stocks will not only be well dispersed; they will be relatively small. Multiple, identical, small, general-type depots and supply points will be established, with stocks balanced rather than specialized. Alternate routes and means of transportation (including cross-country vehicles) will be used. Delivery by air will be used to the limit. Mobility and night fighting will be stressed, and air-defense units will be available. The objective will be to maintain installations and routes which will not offer lucrative targets, particularly for nuclear weapons.

Many other ideas and concepts are being studied to increase our ability to survive logistically in future war. However, there are countless obstacles which limit our progress toward this goal. Further, we must remember that regardless of how much progress we make or how austere our supply system becomes, a tremendous number of articles measured in tons must each day enter the field army's area. One writer thus summarizes the situation: "The success of the support commander on the atomic battlefield will depend on his ability to calculate his risks, to reduce his risks to acceptable proportions, and to continue his administrative support mission after attack."

WHO'S GOING TO DEFEND THE REAR?

FROM all this we can see that the field army's lines of communication may not be so vulnerable to nuclear strikes as would at first be supposed. There will be more profitable targets in the administrative zone (the old ComZ) and in the zone of the interior. The greatest danger to our support of the field army probably lies in actions which the enemy can take because of the nature of the nuclear battlefield, rather than in the nuclear weapons he possesses. In our army we teach that guerrillas will be an important factor in any conflict. We also teach that the "guerrilla operations are conducted primarily against enemy lines of communication." Again a paradox.

Assuming that the enemy accepts the same doctrine, it may be that one of the primary missions of our field army will be to defend our LOCs against a form of warfare that has existed since earliest times. In spite of the fact that we might be reasonably successful in our defense against nuclear strikes, we may still lose large quantities of supplies and equipment through the action of small forces operating *on the ground*.

TWO basic proposals have been offered as to how to cope with this problem. General Carter B. Magruder, former Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, believes that while service units must be trained to defend their own installations, "a considerable commitment of combat troops to the protection of the lines of communication will be essential." On the other hand, Lieutenant General Paul D. Adams, CG of V Corps (Seventh Army), has said that combat troops cannot be spared for rear-area security except in an emergency.

If we accept the first premise, we will be reducing the number of troops facing the enemy. General Magruder feels this is necessary and is justified if we are to move forward the supplies so essential to our existence. If we accept the second, service troops will have to defend the areas of their own units and the LOCs. Theoretically, they might be able to do this, but remember that logistical support is their primary mission. Furthermore, they do not have the numbers required for this protection.

Perhaps a combination of both methods may be necessary. Reference material prepared by the Command and General Staff College says: "Service units must be prepared to fight in all directions. Overland convoys may have to fight their way to supported combat units. Combat troops may be required to provide protection against unconventional forces and enemy units that have penetrated into our rear areas and to hunt down and destroy these units." This same document admits that our current concepts do not meet the requirements of an effective system of rear-area security. From this we must conclude that we need a more definitive and workable system. Further, it seems inescapable that, regardless of which method we adopt, personnel will be required.

SEPARATE AND SPECIALIZED FORCES ARE NEEDED

I CONTEND that neither combat troops nor service units should be primarily responsible for this mission. That we must organize and train separate forces for the specific task

of protecting LOCs in the combat zone. No major change in our current organizational structure would be required. It seems logical to make these forces organic to the Military Police Corps. The missions of these units would be directly related to those already the responsibility of the MPC. Battalion size units of highly trained specialists could be incorporated into the MP structure currently planned for the type field army. These battalions would be controlled by the military police groups. The number required in any given area would depend on many factors including the area's extent and nature, what we know of the enemy situation, and the type of war being fought.

Such units would have the mission of protecting the lines of communication from army rear boundary to designated points within a division's area. These troops should be completely mobile, be provided army aviation support as required, possess adequate firepower to include some armor, have an effective signal communication system and, above all, be composed of the highest type of soldiers.

The unit visualized is comparable to the Constabulary which was so useful in Europe after World War II. It would fight on a 24-hour basis, and its very existence might help deter the enemy to some extent. Care would have to be taken to dispel the notion that these are merely guard or escort units. While they would have such duties, they would also patrol areas between installations, aid in detecting and eliminating black market activities, assist in screening refugees and other civilians, and perform other tasks as required by conditions. These soldiers should be so trained and motivated that they would take pride in being members of an aggressive and highly skilled force engaged in a vital task. Their existence would not relieve service troops from contributing their efforts to area defense as they have in the past.

THE FIGHTING SOLDIER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT

THE objection may be raised that the creation of such a force places a further drain on our already limited manpower. True, large numbers of soldiers would be required, but consider these factors:

- It is better to have trained specialists performing such a mission than to place the job in the hands of service troops whose other duties have priority.
- Combat units diverted to such duty would not be trained or motivated for this task. Combat units also should be used in their primary role.
- Above all, our lines of communication must be protected. We cannot afford to depend on makeshift, interim measures. The required number of trained troops must be available on a full-time basis or we won't be able to support tactical operations.

The late General of the Army George C. Marshall, one of our great soldiers, observed: "The requirements of logistics are seldom understood. The burdens they impose on the responsible military authorities are rarely appreciated." Because of the technological and tactical progress we have made since 1945, our logistical problems have become more complex than ever before. We must increase our efforts to relieve the burdens being borne by the combat commander. One major step would be to develop the type of organization proposed, and thus assure the battle leader that his troops will get everything they need to accomplish their mission. END

CHOOSE YOUR MILITARY READING

Following the success of the first U.S. Army Contemporary Military Reading Program, the second list is now released, and the books are available for loan through Army special service libraries. Military personnel are encouraged to read books of professional military interest, such as the books appearing on this list:

BOOKS — AUTHORS

Panzer Leader — *Guderian
Combat Actions in Korea — *Gugeler*
Atomic Weapons and Armies — *Miksche*
Military Heritage of America — *Dupuy*
Command Decisions — *Greenfield
West Point Atlas of American Wars — *Esposito*
Rockets, Missiles and Space Travel — *Ley*
Guided Missiles in War and Peace — *Parsons*
Developments in Military Technology . . . — *John Hopkins University*
Century of Total War — *Aron*
Arms and Men — *Millis
Psychological Warfare — *Linberger*
Principles of International Politics — *Lerche*
Civilians Under Arms — *Mitgang
The Longest Day — *Ryan
Military Policy and National Security — *Kaufman*
Strategy in the Missile Age — *Brodie*
Limited War — *Osgood*
NATO And American Security — *Knorr*
The Great Army Race — *Baldwin*
The Uncertain Trumpet — *Taylor*
Soldier and the State — *Huntington*
The Direction of War — *Kingston - McCloghny*
Arms and the State — *Millis*
Government and Science — *Price*
War and Peace in the Space Age — *Gavin*
War Potential of Nations — *Knorr*
An Introduction to Economic Reasoning — *Robinson*
America as a Civilization — *Lerner*
Forging a New Sword — *Kinter
How Russia Is Ruled — *Fainsod*
Soviet Strategy in the Nuclear Age — *Garthoff*
Inside Russia Today — *Gunther*
What We Must Know About Communism — *Overstreet*
Protracted Conflict — *Streuz-Hupe*
U.S. Foreign Policy in the USSR . . . — *Columbia University*
The U.S. and Africa — Goldschmidt
The Question of Our National Defense — *Morgenstern
The Middle East in World Affairs — *Lonczowski*
Image of America — *Bruckberger*
National Strategy in the Age of Revolution — *Huszer*
America at Mid-Century — *Rockefeller Brothers Fund*
Draper Committee Report — *Rockefeller Brothers Fund*

***Reviewed to date in the *MP Journal*.**

Dear George:

By COLONEL CARL C. TURNER, MPC

G-1, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N. C.

YOU'RE lucky. You get answers from this shop practically all the time. I mean Plans and Operations Division, Office of The Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army. Yes — by the time you read this I'll be gone to another assignment, the XVII Airborne Corps. But, for the past three years you've heard from me here at OPMG. No! I will not dignify your nasty remarks about my handwriting by an answer. You heard enough at the Provost Marshal Conference to demonstrate that we in the office here at OPMG genuinely want ideas from the field which will help all of us. You also received copies of some of our most recent actions on combat development studies in our effort to keep our "field" people completely informed. Now to the the questions about our policy on field manuals, training bulletins and on training literature in general.

Each year the "field" is solicited for suggestions. You'd be disappointed, I know, at the lack of response. We can only presume that what is available is satisfactory and is being used and everyone is happy with it. However, any Army Corps moves forward or slips backward. There is no standing still in the MODERN ARMY! Let's have a "brain storm" and come up with some new ideas — O.K.? The *MP Journal* actively solicits material from the "field" on new ways to do our job. The Military Police Board does the same thing and exists for this purpose alone. If you have an earth-shaking idea which you feel ought to be shared, put it down on paper, polish it, consult with others. Get some advice from seniors in the military police family, then rewrite it and send your masterpiece along to OPMG. That ought to cover the new idea.

If you find something in one of our published manuals or films that's bothering you, send your suggestion to the Military Police Board. Each publication is backed up by an erratum file. This file is kept open till revision becomes necessary, about every five years. Then your idea and those of many others goes into the new draft.

Army Regulations concerning the Military Police Corps are generally written in OPMG. Step by step coordination is easier this way. So — you guessed it. Make your suggestions to OPMG.

I have purposely left channels out of this epistle. Your experience in the Army should make such reminders unnecessary, but you can write direct too. The Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia and Army Provost Marshal Offices have top notch people and their advice, and more important, active support, can advance an idea or suggestion. Don't leave them out of your thinking just because you want personal credit for the "brain storm". They'll send your idea to OPMG if its at all workable.

Look over (thoroughly) what we've published. I'm sure you won't be surprised to find that complaints usually reflect inadequate examination of the material that's already published. Since you are in command, you have a unique opportunity to do this. Use the material in your training program. Look it over. Check the final product. Did you follow the doctrine? Did you insist that your men follow it? If, after that, something is amiss then make a suggestion for change. Don't grouse or moan — put it on paper and get something going. Don't just point out what's wrong. Give us your way of fixing it.

Finally, the present staff study format and manner of handling staff papers was originated in the Office of the Provost Marshal General under Major General Archer L. Ler[illegible] when he was TPMG during World War II. Be proud [illegible] follow in those distinguished footsteps.

This is necessarily brief. I hope it is enough to the point that you read me ROMEO five — SIERRA five, and please, 10 - 20 to all of you. END

MPOCC - - MPOOC - - MPOFC

New Courses at the Provost Marshal General's School

By MAJORS WILLIAM H. BRANDENBURG AND JAMES W. EWING, MPC

Office of the Provost Marshal General, D.A.

OFFICERS of our Corps are receiving orders directing them to proceed to The Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Georgia, to attend the *military police officer career course*, the *military police officer orientation course*, or the *military police officer familiarization course.* Before too long our reservists not on active duty will be attending the *military police associate resident and nonresident officer career course.* These courses with strange new titles are indicative of a rather sweeping change in our Army school system. The purpose of this article is to discuss these changes, to explain what the new courses are and to prognosticate as to their impact on career planning.

First, what brought about the change? In December of 1957, Department of the Army directed the formation of a board, under the presidency of Lt General Edward T. Williams, Deputy Commanding General, Continental Army Command, to review the Army's system of education and training. The board met initially in January 1958, and continued in session for the next six months. A searching inquiry into our entire educational system was undertaken. Some of the readers may recall seeing questionnaires sent out by the boar[illegible] In a voluminous document, dated July 1, 1958 (popular[illegible] known as the *Williams Report*), the board reported its findings. In December 1959, Department of the Army ordered

certain of the board's recommendations to be implemented, and shortly thereafter Continental Army Command directed its schools to begin the new courses during Fiscal Year 1961. The Provost Marshal General issued similar directions to our school.

WITH this background, let's examine how the Provost Marshal General's School, and you, will be affected during the academic year which begins this September, 1960.

What is now known as the *military police officer advanced course* becomes the *military police officer career course.* In keeping with the *ONE-ARMY* concept, officers of the active Army will attend the *military police officer career course* between their third and eighth years of service. That is, the officer must have completed three years of service and must not have begun his ninth year of service. The purpose of the course is essentially unchanged from that of the old *officer advanced course*, except that more company oriented subjects will be taught than formerly. A specific course requirement is to qualify officers for attendance at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. The course will last for thirty-five weeks, the same as the old *officer advanced course.*

Newly commissioned second lieutenants will attend the *military police officer orientation course.* This course replaces the *military police officer basic course.* Length has been reduced from ten to eight weeks. The course will emphasize practical work in order to prepare the newly commissioned officer for duties which he will encounter at his first duty station.

The *associate company officer course*, thirteen weeks long, will be discontinued. Since many officers who would have attended this course will take the *military police officer career course*, the reason for including company level instruction in the *military police officer career course* becomes apparent.

THE *military police officer familiarization course* is essentially a new one. It will last for only six weeks and, for the most part, will include purely military police subjects. It is designed primarily to branch qualify those young regular Army officers who have completed a detail in one of the combat arms. Junior officers transferred to the Military Police Corps from other branches will also attend this course. Its purpose is to prepare officers in the category mentioned for an immediate assignment in the Military Police Corps, preferably with a troop unit. Simply stated, the course will familiarize the student with the organization and functions of the Military Police Corps at the platoon and company level. These students will normally have between two and five years of service.

Another new course is the *military police associate resident and nonresident officer career course.* The purpose of the course, as the title indicates, is to provide the resident portion of a combination resident-nonresident course of instruction. The *Williams Report* recognized that some subjects in example, the course on lie detector operation, do not lend themselves particularly to extension course instruction. On the other hand, the report acknowledged the general importance of nonresident instruction and called for maximum participation in this type study by nonactive duty reservists.

Exactly how this new course will be organized and conducted is not known at this time. However, planning is progressing and the course will probably be operating in the near future.

PERHAPS an unanswered question is, "How does the *Williams Report* affect other service schools?" The answer is, "Essentially the same as it affects the Provost Marshal General's School." Of course, the Infantry, Armor and Artillery Schools will not offer a familiarization course because those branches are the combat arms. Otherwise, all branch service schools are expected to go *Williams Report* during Fiscal Year 1961.

What impact will these changes have on the average military police officer's career? Initially, there will be no great personnel impact. Officers who were scheduled to attend *military police officer advanced* course will attend the *military police officer career course* instead, and some slated for the *associate military police company officer course* will also attend the new course. In the long run, the *Williams Report* concept will enable officers to complete the highest branch level school much earlier in their careers. This, in turn, will either permit them to attend the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College earlier, or lengthen the gap between the *military police officer career course* and Command and General Staff College. It is hoped that the former will be the case. A typical example for the newly commissioned military police officer might be as follows:

Lt Provost, a distinguished military student from the Reserve Officer Training Program, University of California, is offered a regular Army commission. He accepts and is detailed in the infantry for two years. He enters active duty, attends the infantry officer orientation course, completes his two year detail with a combat branch and then reverts to Military Police Corps control. Since lieutenants are routinely eligible for foreign service after two years in the United States, he will be placed in a temporary duty delay en route status to the Provost Marshal General's School to attend the *military police officer familiarization course*, thence overseas.

UPON completion of a normal overseas tour, Lt Provost will have five years of service (if he was in a long tour area). In either case, he is eligible for the military police officer career course. Since five years of service is considered the optimum, officers in that category will take precedence over those with lesser service. However, availability of officers will dictate the order of priority. Each case must be treated individually, but the foregoing will be adhered to as closely as possible. Generally, officers with less than ten years of service can expect to attend the *military police officer career course*, and those having more than ten years service can expect to attend the *military police officer associate advanced course* which will be continued until adjustment to the new system is completed. END

Next Month's Issue Celebrates The 19th Anniversary Of The

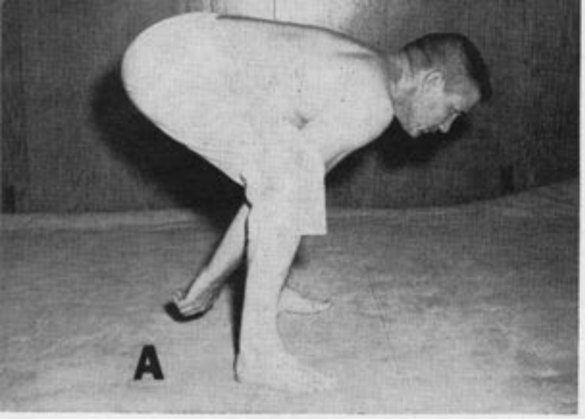
MILITARY POLICE CORPS.

DON'T MISS IT.

SPARE TIRES ARE FO

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL L

Fort Benning

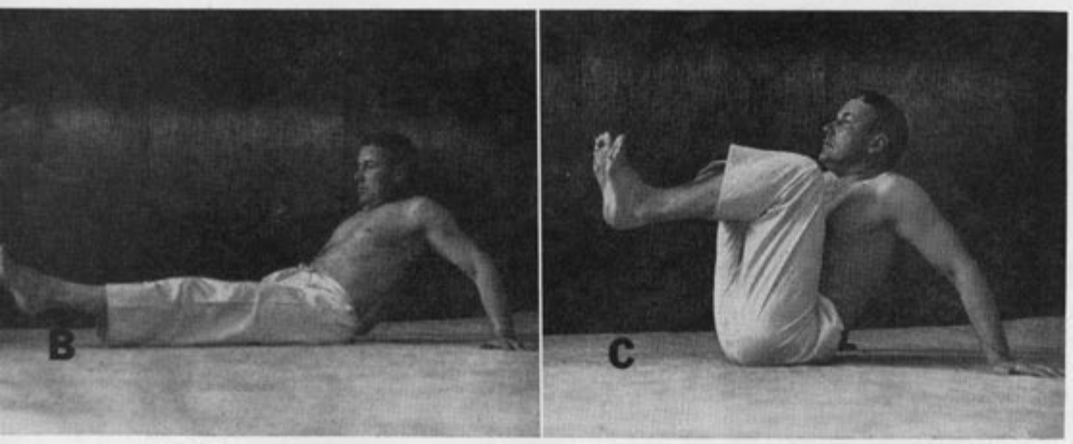


EXERCISE 1, Warm Up. (A) — Start with arms overhead, feet apart, stomach pulled in. Bend the knees and at the same time swing both arms down in front and to the rear between legs (A). Return to starting position and repeat for 10 to 15 repetitions.

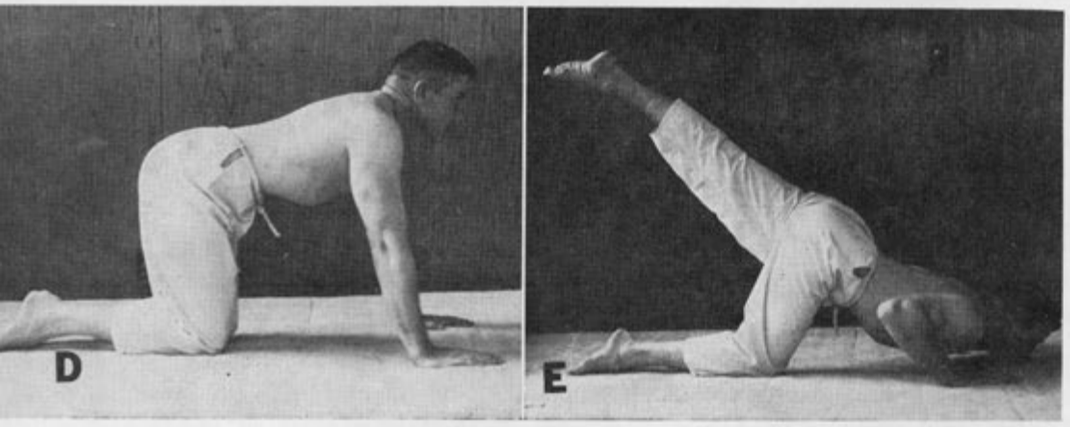
THERE is a growing suspicion that many milit size will impress the wrong-doer to remain the kindest explanation for the avoirdupois carr by our brother military police. Unfortunately th in an increased shoulder spread or bulging bic about the middle. It is high time we resolved th onym for "Mighty Pots."

As a supplement to Brigadier General Hobs trate an even dozen midsection exercises. If yo dozen, you will soon be back into your long-d noticeable increase in stamina, energy and goo of your wife.

For maximum results you must be reasona exercising. Here are a few reminders to be obse at least two weeks before reweighing and reme success, and these initial results will amaze you to help you continue until your goal is reached clothes and stay out of drafts. The best time to hour before the evening meal. Be sure your re such as dairy products, eggs, fresh lean meats, must set a goal, desire to really do something able to tie your own shoes. Do each of the exerci



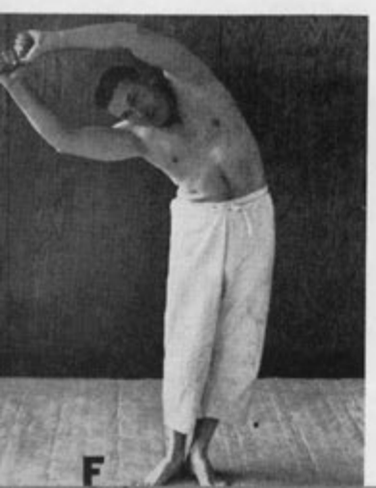
EXERCISE 2, Abdominal Kick, (B) and (C) — Assume starting position as in (B), seated with arms braced to the rear, legs straight out in front and lifted slightly from the floor. Exhale and bring knees forcibly to chest (C). Return to start and repeat 25 to 35 repetitions.

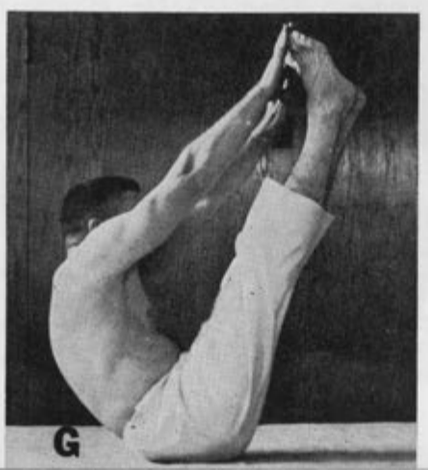


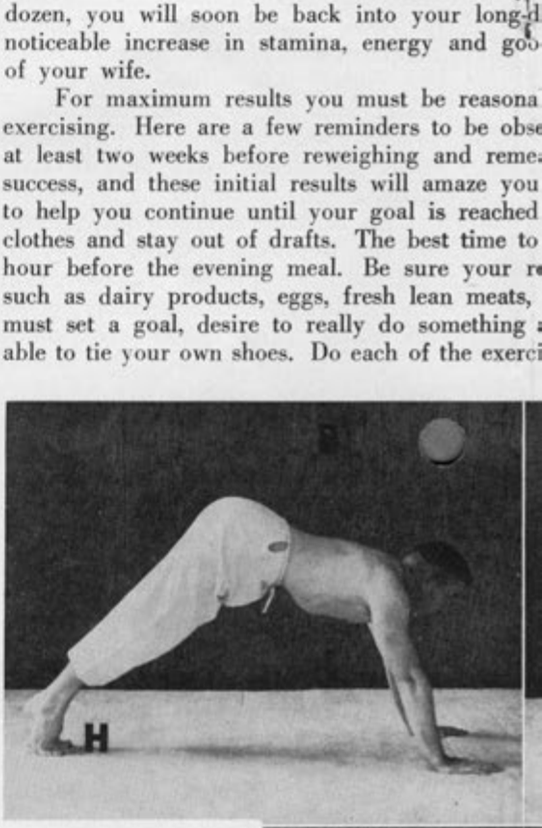
EXERCISE 3, Hip Stretcher, (D) and (E) — This one will assist in removing that prominent posterior. Start on hands and knees (D), lower chin to floor and raise left leg, straightening it slowly and being careful not to bend the knee (E). Return to starting position and repeat with right leg. Perform 10 to 15 repetitions with each leg.

EXERCISE 4, Side Bender, (F) — A variation of the old Army standby. Clasp hands together overhead with feet together. Exhale and bend as far to the left side as possible (F). Return to starting position and repeat, bending to right side. Perform 20 to 25 repetitions to each side.

EXERCISE 5, Double Action, (G) — This is a dandy. Start flat on back with arms stretched overhead on floor. Exhale and rapidly bring both feet and hands together over center of body, keeping arms and legs straight (G). Immediately return to starting position. Do 10 to 15 times.









EXERCISE 6, Cat Stretch, (H), (I), and (J) — Start in leanin and push head toward feet hard for a count of five (I). Re hard to rear for a count of five (J). Repeat 5 to 10 repeti

FOR AUTOMOBILES

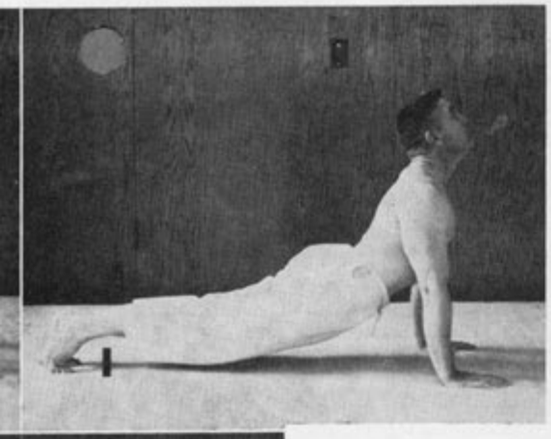
. LLOYD C. HUMMERT, MPC

hing, Georgia

ilitary police officers and men believe gargantuan
ain on the straight and narrow. At least that is
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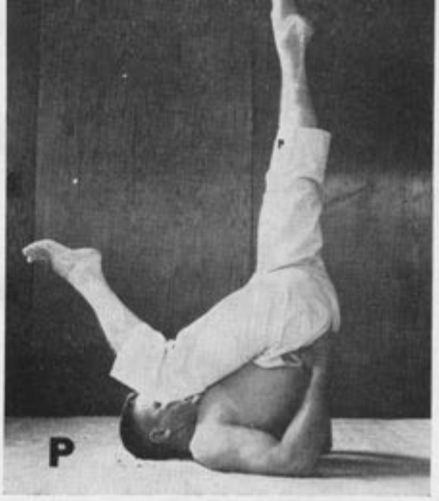
obson's *Fitness Guide*, we have attempted to illus-
you regularly and vigorously follow this daily
g-discarded size 32 trousers. You will have a
good health, and the gleam will return to the eye

onably persistant in both calorie watching and the
observed. Stick to your diet and exercise daily for
emeasuring your tummy. Nothing motivates like
you and perhaps supply the momentum necessary
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to train is after your day's work and at least an
r reduced diet contains enough protective foods
ats, green and yellow vegetables and fruits. You
ng about that band of blubber while you are still
ercises daily and let nothing prevent your success.





aning rest position with hips slightly elevated (H). Arch back
. Return to starting position and bend back, pushing head
repetitions.



EXERCISE 12. Bicycle Ride, (P) — Position as in (P), bump waist hard with knee on each downward stroke of the leg. Pump vigorously until thoroughly winded.

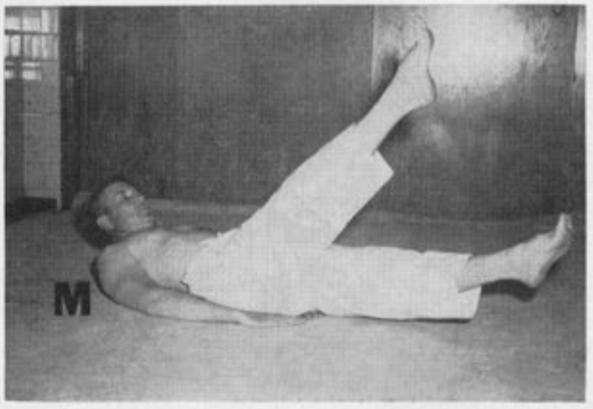




EXERCISE 9. Hip Thinner, (N) — Stand on left leg on book in doorway. Raise right leg straight to side as far as possible (N) and return. Use doorway for support. Do 15 to 20 repetitions with each leg.

EXERCISE 10. Leg Raise — Same starting position as in exercise number 8. Raise both legs together as high as possible, lower and repeat for 20 to 30 repetitions.

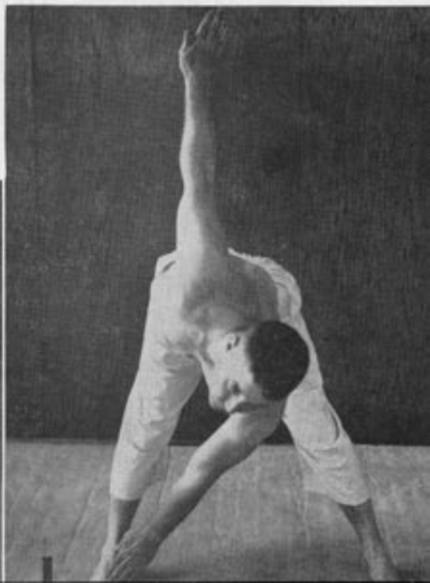
EXERCISE 11. Pull In, (O) — Standing erect, draw in your waist as far as possible (O). Repeat as many as 50 times.



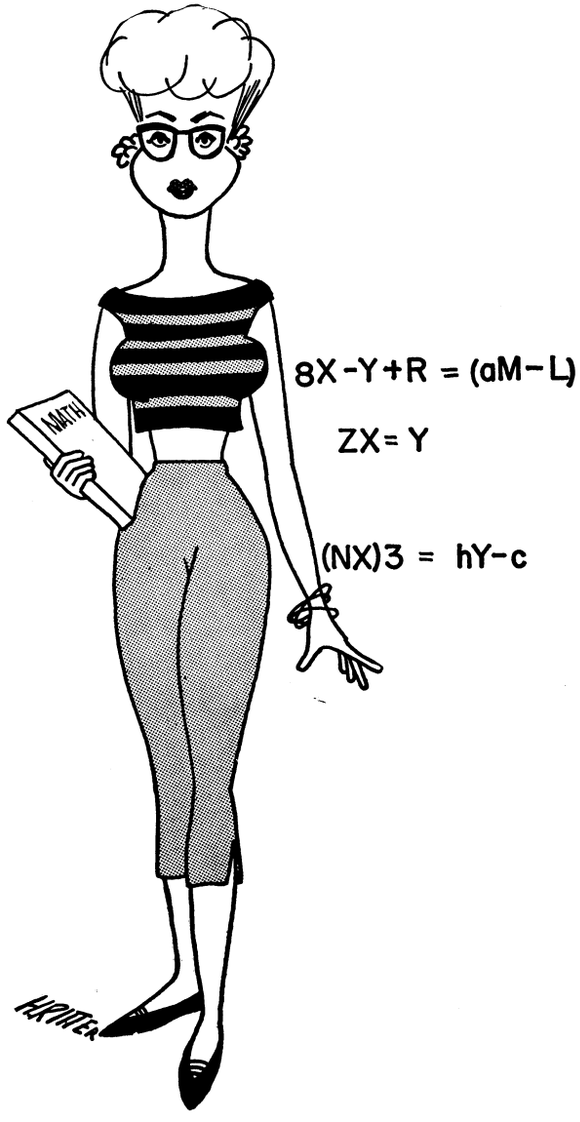
EXERCISE 8. Flutter Kick, (M) — Start flat on back, legs straight and raised about 15 degrees from floor, hands beneath lower buttocks. Raise right and left leg alternately and rapidly, keeping legs straight (M). Between 25 to 35 repetitions with each leg.

EXERCISE 7. Twister, (K) and (L)—Starting position feet well apart, legs straight, body bent forward at hips, back flat and arms outstretched (K). Bring left hand to right foot, right arm straight up (L). Immediately switch, right hand to left foot, left arm pointed up. Alternate rapidly 25 to 35 times.





How Are Your FIGURES?



By MAJOR JULIEN H. LE PAGE, MPC

Tactics Committee, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.

HAVE you as a military police officer used mathematics or figures recently? Your first response will probably be negative, but careful reflection will reveal many day-to-day uses and many more future requirements.

Let's look at every day military police operations. First we find that figures and mathematics are used in all statistics. Traffic accident reporting and diagramming require mathematical measurements and calculations. What about the planner? He is deeply involved in calculating the requirements for troops, vehicles, gallons of fuel, miles to be patrolled, prisoners of war to be accommodated, the size of facilities and many other requirements.

Have you used a map lately, even an oil campany's map? Well, if you arrived at your destination on time or located points on a map by use of scale, you had to use simple math. Of course the use of maps in military operations requires more exact usage of mathematics, and the cost of miscalculation can be extremely high.

Let's not forget the company commander. He has a council book, a check book and supply records subject to audits and "skins" for the officer who is rusty with figures. All these are routine operations that require our military police officers to have at least an average polish in figures.

But now — how about the officer who wants to advance and be more than just "fully qualified?" Naturally he is planning to attend the officer career course at the Provost Marshal General's School and other career courses at higher service schools in the future. Will he need figures and mathematics? He must answer this question with a most positive YES!

Mathematics are used in all of these courses and in most subjects at the Provost Marshal General's School, but especially in nuclear weapons study. Many recent students in advanced courses have been baffled by nuclear weapons instruction because of lack of practice with simple mathematics. Please note that we have said "lack of practice," because there is not sufficient time to practice basic arithmetic or to learn simple algebra once an officer finds himself in school. The nuclear weapons employment instruction no longer requires extensive knowledge of higher mathematics, but it does necessitate a good working knowledge of basic arithmetic and elementary algebra along with the ability to use charts and tables and interpret data.

"PRIOR Planning Pays." Do not wait until you are on a planning job or in a service school to begin polishing your mathematics. It is twice as difficult then. Begin now to plan your refresher studies. Discuss your problems with the specialists in your Army Educational Center. They can advise you on several methods to raise your proficiency in mathematics up to modern Army requirements. For officers these standards include proficiency in basic arithmetic, high school mathematics and first year college level algebra. Check your figures now if you are planning on being more than just "fully qualified."

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

HERE'S a problem you can solve by using linear equations in algebra. Why not try it?

> You are given one hundred dollars to buy one hundred of the following items: metal chairs, wooden chairs and canvas stools. Metal chairs cost four dollars each, wooden chairs fifty cents each, and canvas stools twenty-five cents each. You pay no state or federal sales tax and must spend all the money. You must also buy several of each item. How many of each should you purchase?

This problem has been given to a number of classes of military police officers over a period of eight years, and most of them have attempted to solve it by using trial and error methods. Some of these officers have been apologetic about using such inefficient methods and have taken immediate steps to study high school and college algebra. There are five different solutions to this problem. Can you obtain them by using linear equations? You will find the solutions to this problem on page 41. END



USE OF FORCE BY MPs

The pistol may be used as a last resort to save a life or prevent a felony.

By CAPTAIN BRUCE C. YOUNG, MPC

Law Committee, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.

A SENTRY on duty was instructed by the sergeant of the guard to "hold that vehicle." The sergeant then departed to report the matter. The vehicle was owned and operated by a civilian who had created a disturbance by cursing the security personnel on duty at the gate. The civilian started to drive the car out the gate and was told not to leave. He continued, and the guard yelled "halt" three times, at the same time drawing and cocking his pistol. Seeing that the car was not going to halt he fired two warning shots and then fired at the car's left rear tire. One shot hit the fender of the car and the other struck the civilian in the shoulder. When asked about his orders with reference to restraining a person for getting away the guard said, "My orders were to hold the car, and I couldn't hold it by myself. The only thing I could do, that is what weapons are there for, to use." *Lewis v. U.S.*, 194 F 2d 689 (1952). The sentry was wrong in firing in this situation, but it would appear that he had not been properly instructed as to the use of force desired in holding the vehicle. In the absence of proper training his actions were not illogical.

The question of how much force to use in effecting an apprehension is a problem faced daily by police and guards in military and civil life. When the problem arises there is seldom time to seek advice or guidance. To hestitate could mean death; to act without legal justification may result in criminal or civil action. The solution lies in training in all phases of police operations including applicable laws and regulations and in the issuance of unambiguous orders and instructions.

The term force includes any physical action such as a simple come-along, use of the military police club or firearms. While serious injury may be inflicted with the club, it is not as inherently dangerous as firearms, so our primary consideration will be limited to the latter.

The general rule on the use of force in effecting an apprehension is to use only the amount of force reasonably necessary. What is reasonable and what is necessary depends upon the facts of the apprehension. When the person to be apprehended has committed, is committing or about to commit a felony, the person making the apprehension has the right to

Continued

use any force *necessary*, including taking the offender's life. A felony is defined in Section I, Title 18, United States Code, as being any offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. Any other offense is a misdemeanor. From a practicable standpoint felonies can be considered to vary in degree of seriousness and the amount of force should be judged accordingly. While larceny of fifty dollars and murder are both felonies, the justification for the use of force which endangers life to apprehend the thief is not nearly so great as the use of such force to apprehend the murderer. To apprehend a person who has committed a misdemeanor, the person making the apprehension has the right to use such force as is *necessary* short of serious bodily injury.

TO the military policeman faced with enforcing the law, these rules may seem restrictive. There is grave personal danger involved so why not shoot the escaping or resisting felon? One reason is that you may be mistaken and kill an innocent person. Another possibility is death or injury to innocent persons in the vicinity. In addition, few felonies justify the death penalty under our concepts of justice, and then duly after convincing evidence is considered at a trial.

In paragraph 53d of Field Manual 19-5, *The Military Policeman*, dated July 1959, situations involving the use of firearms in the authorized performance of duty are discussed. The use of firearms is considered justifiable to protect life or to prevent the commission of an offense attempted by force or surprise such as an assault with a dangerous weapon, burglary, robbery or aggravated arson and to prevent the escape of persons in custody for committing "serious" offenses. While the term "serious" is not defined it would seem reasonable to apply the felony rule here. *The Manual for Courts-Martial*, 1951, mentions the use of force in paragraph 197b and c under justification and excuse as defenses to murder. In addition, paragraph b points out that where necessary, life may be taken to put down a mutiny or riot. These offenses are specific examples of when killing may be justified rather than being an exclusive list.

An example of a situation which did not justify the use of firearms occurred in Frankfurt, Germany, about 2130 hours on December 24, 1947. The accused, on duty as a military policeman, approached the entrance to the railroad station where a large crowd was observing a fireworks demonstration. A German civilian (subject to military authority during occupation) was discharging a roman candle in violation of local law. The accused attempted to arrest the civilian who then ran. The accused drew his pistol and appeared to fire a warning shot at the pavement. The bullet ricocheted and killed a girl standing nearby. European Theater regulations prohibited the firing of warning shots and the use of firearms against anyone for the commission of a minor offense. The accused was convicted of negligent homicide under Article Of War 96 and given six months confinement. *U.S. v Senack*, 78 B.R. 175 (1948).

Another consideration in the use of force is the protection that is afforded by following the orders of a superior. The following material is quoted from par b, Section II, Chapter IV, *Military Jurisprudence*, 1951:

> "b. Acts done in performance of military duties.
>
> It has been declared generally that recognition of the peculiar necessity of discipline in the military service and of the position in which the subordinate may find himself through no fault of his own, in the event that commands of his superiors clash with the civil authority, has led courts in well-considered cases to regard obedience to a military order as justification for conduct which would otherwise give rise to civil or criminal liability, unless the order is so palpably unlawful that a reasonable man in the position of the person obeying it would perceive its unlawful quality. 135 ALR 37. An exhaustive collection of cases on the point under discussion may be found in the cited annotation, and in supplemental annotations in 147 ALR 1429, 151 ALR 1463, 153 ALR 1432, 154 ALR 1457, and 158 ALR 1462."

A SITUATION arose during the Korean War which clearly illustrates a situation where a guard, acting under the orders of a superior, was not relieved from his responsibility for taking life. A Korean entered a bomb dump which was designated a restricted area. After apprehension was complete the sergeant of the guard pistol-whipped the intruder, causing injuries of an undetermined degree. The Korean was then taken to the guard house. After some discussion the officers of the guard ordered the apprehending guard to take the Korean back out in the dump and shoot him. The guard expressed doubt about this action and asked, "Is that an order?" referring to the order to shoot the Korean. "Yes, that is an order," was the reply. The guard carried out the order. Various witnesses testified that the officer was a "strict disciplinarian" who had stated that he would have no questioning of his orders. The guard testified that he feared court-martial if he refused. The trial court and the reviewing authorities felt that this was an order which a reasonable man would have seen to be unlawful. The officer of the guard and the guard were both convicted of murder. *U.S. v. Kinder*, 14 CMR 742 (1954) and *U.S. v. Schreiber*, 18 CMR 226 (1955).

If the person being apprehended resists apprehension to the degree of attacking his lawful apprehender, then rules similar to self-defense apply. One difference is that the military policeman is not obliged to retreat in the face of an attack with dangerous weapons in order to establish self-defense, and another is that force may be met with appropriate greater force. For example if a soldier while being apprehended for absence without leave, pulls a knife and attacks, the military policeman is not required by law to retreat to avoid bloodshed, and he is entitled to shoot his attacker to repel him.

ONE factor to keep in mind is that a citizen is not deprived of the right of self-defense if the police use excessive force in effecting an apprehension. This type of instance occurred when two military police beat a soldier to the ground who struggled after being aroused from sleep in a bar. One military policeman sat on the soldier's stomach, and after he had been subdued, beat his legs with his club to "quiet him down." The soldier drew the military policeman's pistol, and the military policeman was shot in the finger in the struggle for it. The Army Board of Review observed in their opinion that, in view of the injuries already suffered by the accused and the continued beating after resistance had ceased, he was justified in acting in self-defense. *U.S. v. Barker*, 12 CMR 245 (1953).

Several items have appeared in the newspapers in recent months involving death or injury to innocent bystanders when police are pursuing or firing on persons fleeing from arrest. In one case a policeman fired several shots in a train station at a fleeing thief. The shots did not hit the thief, but did strike a sailor waiting for a train. An elderly man was injured on the stairs as the crowd ran, and one round struck close to a third person. The thief was apprehended shortly thereafter in the train yard. What rules should military police follow in such a situation? Let us first assume that the situation is one where the taking of life is justified if no other factors are considered. When a weapon is fired there may be a possibility of injury to an innocent person. If there is a probability of this happening, such as a felon escaping into a crowd, then the guard should not shoot. If he does he may

be guilty of murder if an innocent person is killed. In a less obvious example lesser degrees of negligence may warrant charges of manslaughter or negligent homicide. (Senack case, supra) If however the innocent bystander is killed by a round fired when the military policeman was justified in shooting and there was no foreseeable danger to the bystander, then the guard would not be criminally or civilly liable. If his firing was negligent by the standard of the reasonable prudent man, then he is open to both criminal and civil charges for the death or injury of the bystander.

Section 9, Article 140, *Uniform Code of Military Justice*, provides:

> "Sec 9. When any civil or criminal prosecution is commenced in any court of a State of the United States against any member of the armed forces of the United States on account of any act done under the color of his office or status, or in respect to which he claims any right, title or authority under any law of the United States respecting the armed forces thereof, or under the law of war, such suit or prosecution may at any time before the trial or final hearing thereof be removed for trial into the district court of the United States in the district where the same is pending in the manner prescribed by law, and the cause shall thereupon be entered on the docket of such district court, which shall proceed as if the cause had been originally commenced therein and shall have full power to hear and determine said cause."

THIS then would allow a military policeman who, while in the execution of his duties caused injury or death, to resist trial by the courts of the state concerned. This would apply in foreign countries.

This problem is not a new one to the army as can be seen by considering this incident which occurred in 1872. At that time there was no provision for a military court to try a murder case in time of peace. The judge's instruction to the jury provide an excellent summary of the law on the use of force by a guard. In his charge to the jury, Woods, Circuit Judge, said in part, "...The simple fact, if such you find to be the fact, that the prisoner, on the 13th of July last, was sergeant of the guard at Fort Pulaski, and the deceased was at the same time and place a private soldier, does not of itself make the killing a lawful homicide. The willful killing of a soldier by a guard may be as clearly murder as the willful killing of one citizen by another. Nor will any order of a superior officer to an inferior in rank justify the willful killing of a person under the peace and protection of the law. A soldier is bound to obey only the lawful orders of his superiors. If he receives an order to do an unlawful act, he is bound neither by his duty nor his oath to do it. So far from such an order being a justification, it makes the party giving the order an accomplice in the crime. For instance, an order from an officer to a soldier to shoot another for disrespectful words merely would, if obeyed, be murder, both in the officer and the soldier. It was the duty of the prisoner as officer of the guard to preserve peace within the fort, and to suppress disorderly and mutinous conduct. He was authorized to use all proper and reasonable means to accomplish this end. But the means used and the force applied should be measured by the necessity of the case. For instance, the law would not justify the killing of a single unarmed soldier, even though drunken riotous or even mutinous, when he could be arrested without resort to such extreme means. The means used must be proportioned to the end to be accomplished. In order to determine whether the homicide, now under investigation, was lawful or unlawful, you should consider what, under the circumstances of the case, would appear to a reasonable man to be the demands of duty. Place yourselves in the position of the prisoner at the time of the homicide. Inquire whether at the moment he fired his piece at the deceased, with his surroundings at that time, he had reasonable grounds to believe, and did believe, that the killing or serious wounding of the deceased was necessary to the suppression of a mutiny then and there existing, or of a disorder which threatened speedily to ripen into mutiny. If he had reasonable ground to believe, and did so believe, then the killing was not unlawful. But if on the other hand, the mutinous conduct of the soldiers, if there was any such, has ceased, and it is appeared to the prisoner, or if he could reasonably have suppressed the disorder without the resort to such violent means as the taking of the life of the deceased, and it would so have appeared to a reasonable man under like circumstances, then the killing was unlawful. But it must be understood that the law will not require an officer charged with the order and discipline of a camp or fort to weigh with scrupulous nicety the amount of force necessary to suppress disorder. The exercise of a reasonable discretion is all that is required." *United States v. Carr* (1872, CC Ga) 1 Woods 480, F Cas No. 14732. END



If polite authority does not work, a simple come-along may be necessary. MINIMUM NECESSARY USE OF FORCE are the key words. A stomach jab with the military police club is often all that is needed to handle a knife situation.

"IN MY OPINION . . ."

(PERSONAL VIEWS OF ASSOCIATION MEMBERS)

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

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

WHAT PRICE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING?

I'VE heard a lot of discussion about the amount of money "wasted" each year sending people to the various service schools. Since I feel this comment is prevalent on many other posts throughout the Army, I believe the following should be printed in the *MP Journal* for what it is worth.

Recently the Provost Marshal General's *News Letter* strongly urged attendance at various schools and seminars by Military Police Corps personnel and much has been said about the value of such training. However, due to the shortsightedness on the part of many of our commanders, both in and out of the Corps, it is regrettable that we are not yet taking full advantage of this program.

Almost thirty percent of the last group that attended the homicide investigation seminar at the University of Oklahoma consisted of military personnel. I would like to quote part of a letter recently sent to an Army provost marshal which commented on the attendance of some of his personnel at this seminar.

"You are to be congratulated for your foresight in making such educational opportunities available to your personnel. In my work I run across so many people who simply do not seem to understand why more and more education is the only possible solution to our problems. It is delightful, therefore, to come in contact with supervisors like you with some social vision."

Yes, we must never underestimate the value of good professional training for the betterment of the MP Corps. This value can not be estimated in dollars and cents. How many of us, as fathers, would not spend our last dime to send our children to the best schools available and never consider for a moment that what they gained could be measured in dollars and cents. So too, our leaders urge us to receive the best training possible. The success of one operation, or the successful investigation of one case, will give us a tenfold return for whatever effort or cash was expended in training that provost marshal, or that investigator or military policeman.

THE one-week seminars being conducted from time to time bring together some of the nation's best authorities on subjects which we may only have one opportunity to hear discussed the problems which confront us daily in our work. We must take advantage of such rare opportunities when they come our way.

It is unfortunate that much of our thinking has been thwarted to such an extent that we measure everything in dollars and cents. Our most important mission in peacetime is to train and be prepared in the best way possible for war when it comes. So by all means save, but not at the expense of education and training. It has been proven time and time again that the MP Corps needs well trained professional men in all ranks. The future of the Corps hangs on our people being trained. I too believe this is a subject that bears much consideration not only in the MP Corps but in the Army as a whole. These are not times for shortsightedness, but as stated above, we need people with vision.

Captain Paul V. Romero, MPC
91st MP Detachment (CI)
Fort McPherson, Georgia

PRE-TRIAL CONFINEMENT

SHOULD pre-trial confinement be resorted to for an offender whose only offense is two days AWOL and who returns voluntarily to his unit? Should petty larceny offenders await trial in the stockade when they could be better utilized in their units on duty status? Should a soldier who has been restricted to his unit area for some minor offense and goes to the PX for a coke be detained in the stockade and then tried by a summary court?

In my opinion the answer to the above questions is "NO"!! Yet, it happens every day. Paragraph 20c, *Manual for Courts-Martial, 1951,* states that confinement pending trial will not be imposed unless deemed necessary to insure the presence of the accused at his trial or because of the seriousness of the offense.

None of the above mentioned offenses are serious, so the unit commanders who resort to pre-trial confinement for such offenses try to justify their actions by using the very poor excuse — "the offender may not be present for his trial unless he is detained in confinement."

Since 1955 the Army has done an almost miraculous job in reducing the prisoner strength in stockades and disciplinary barracks. This could be reduced even more if the unit commanders who misuse their authority to order pre-trial confinement would consider all aspects of the case very carefully before arriving at a decision to confine a man for a petty offense.

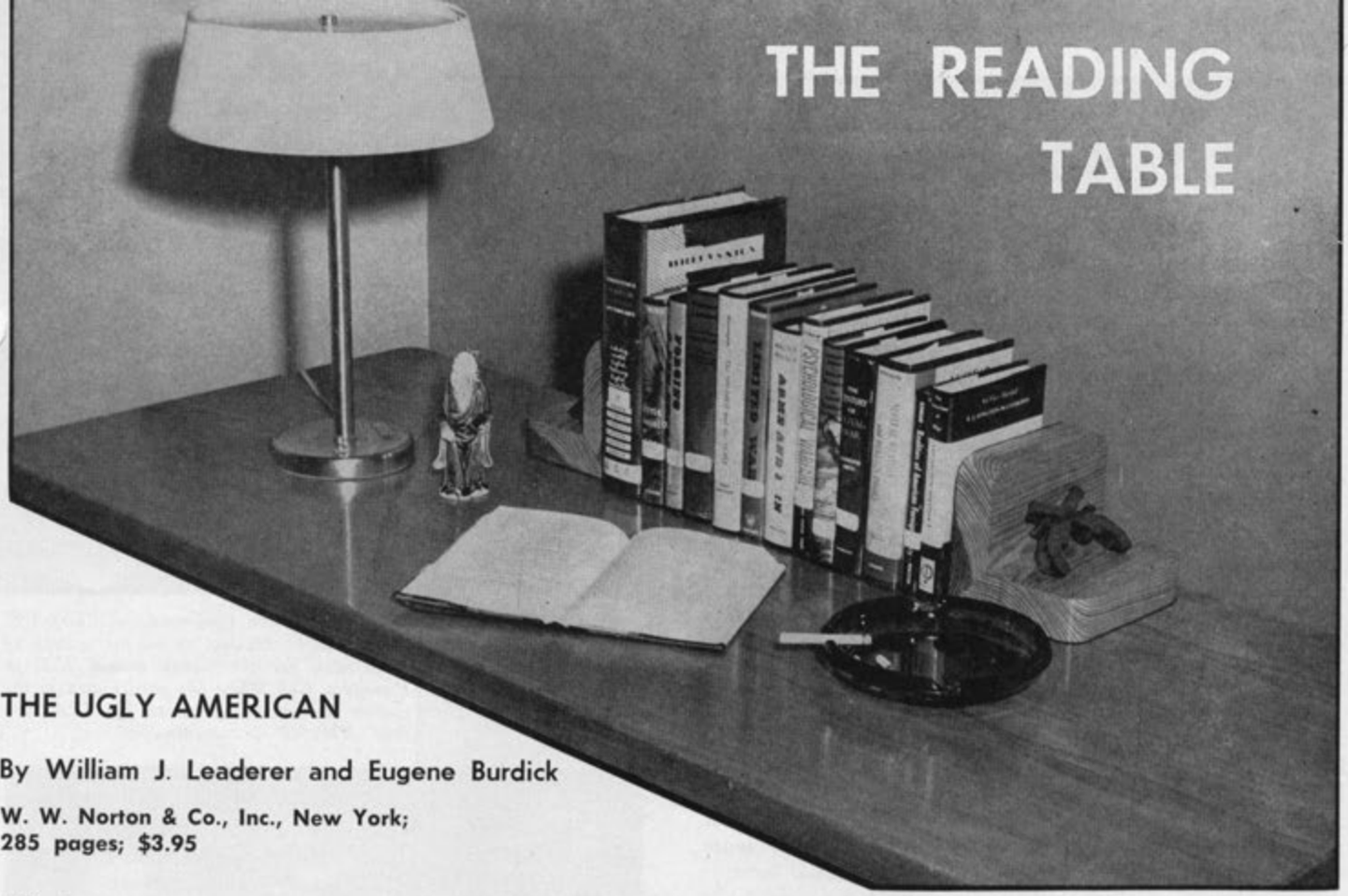
I DO not mean to imply that all unit commanders are guilty of ordering unnecessary pre-trial confinement. The majority of unit commanders are well aware of their responsibilities and act accordingly. The few who do not are the ones who should review their policies, and those of the installation commander, before deciding whether or not to order pre-trial confinement.

It is possible and very probable that some small unit commanders are pressured by higher headquarters to order pre-trial confinement for an offender. Certainly, some of the less experienced unit ocmmanders need advice and counselling, but the decision should be left to him. After all, he is the one who is responsible.

Now that I have expressed my opinion on unnecessary pre-trial confinement I have a suggestion to make. In keeping with Department of the Army policy on restoration and rehabilitation of personnel in confinement, I believe that "correctional barracks" would be a more appropriate designation for a post confinement facility than "post stockade." What do you, the readers of the *MP Journal* think?

Captain Ernest D. Medford, MPC
Correctional Officer, Post Stockade
Fort Gordon, Georgia

THE READING TABLE



THE UGLY AMERICAN

By William J. Leaderer and Eugene Burdick

W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York;
285 pages; $3.95

"IT is easy in a time of great events — of Sputniks and Explorers and ICBM's and 'dirty' and 'clean' atomic weapons — to overlook one of the hard facts of history: a nation may lose its power and integrity slowly, in minute particles." This quote summarizes the viewpoint of *The Ugly American* as it relates to our foreign policies and those we send abroad to carry out those policies. America is losing, not because of the inadequacy of weapons or economic power, but because of the inadequacy of her people, particularly those who represent us abroad, to adjust to other ways of life.

Take Lucky Lou #1, the American Ambassador to the fictional Southeast Asian country of Sarkhan. Lucky Lou #1, when informed that the ambassadorship was his, said, "Where the hell is Sarkhan?"

"It's a small country out toward Burma and Thailand."

"Now you know I'm not prejudiced, but I just don't work well with blacks."

CONTRAST Lucky Lou #1 with Lucky Lou #2, the Russian Ambassador to the same nation. Lucky Lou #2 and his wife spent two years studying the Sarkhanese language, customs, ideals, music, religion, economics and all the other subjects which he would need to know when he represented Russia. He learned that the ideal Sarkhanese is slim and graceful. Lucky Lou #2 took ballet lessons and lost forty pounds. Once he arrived in Sarkhan he bore himself with quite dignity and humility.

Lucky Lou #1, because he represented America and her foreign aid dollar, thought he could do anything he wished and the Sarkhanese would still love us. He forgot, among other things, that nothing sours quite so readily as sacrificing self-respect for charity. The Russians are professionals competing with amateurs, and the outcome is obvious.

BUT the reader still has not met the ugly American. Homer Atkins appears only toward the end. He is a slob by social standards; his fingernails are rarely free of grease, he is painfully blunt, he wipes dribbling gravy from his chin with his sleeve, and of all the Americans in Sarkhan, he is the greatest contributor to the economic improvement of the country which he accomplishes while still leaving the Sarkhanese their self-respect. Homer Atkins is a worker.

He and his wife moved to a tiny suburb of Haido. He saw that the Sarkhanese still used the inefficent and time-consuming bucket-method of raising water from one terrace to another. The Sarkhanese obviously needed a cheap pump made completely of locally procured materials. Homer Atkins draped his ugly body over his drawing board for many hours before he built a model bicycle pump and took it to the small farming village of Chang'dong. He hired Jeepo, an equally ugly Sarkhanese mechanic with grease under his fingernails and scarred hands, to help him with the new pump. After a successful trial, Jeepo tells Atkins bluntly that the pump is good but impractical because bicycles are far too expensive for a family to afford two bicycles. Homer Atkins rapidly calculates how many bicycles his personal three million dollars will buy, but promptly discards the idea as not being the proper way to help. There are many violent arguments between the ugly American and the ugly Sarkhanese over the new pump before it is ready for mass production in a warehouse of the village of Chang'dong.

THE *Ugly American*, although a work of fiction, is only thinly so; it is founded too solidly on fact. America is losing badly: it took England over a hundred years to become disliked; America has managed to achieve that distinction in only ten short years. The authors believe that we can still win back our respect *if* we employ dedicated professionals to carry out our foreign policy, *if* we have a sensible aid program, and *if* there were a few more ugly Americans like Homer Atkins.

We recommend *The Ugly American* to all military personnel, particularly those who are going to an overseas assignment. There are a number of points worth pondering, particularly if you are the wrong kind of ugly American.

ROUND UP SPECIAL

IGD HITS A NEW HIGH FOR CHARITY PLAYERS, 11, 847 - - WINNERS, 563

THE Fourth Annual International Golf Day exceeded last year's total number of players by 1,988 and raised $8,885.25 for various charities throughout the *Free World* from Berlin to Korea. Major Harold B. Falck, MPC, chairman of the IGD Committee, told the *MP Journal* at press-time that all reports have not been received at his office and pointed out that the total ticket sales could exceed 13,000 when all areas send in their tally sheets.

As of this date, only 563 players beat Arnold Palmer's five under par 67 on the opening day of the Masters' Tournament, played on April 7, 1960 at the Augusta National Golf Club. Art Wall, Jr., was unable to defend his title in the Masters' this year due to illness. However, Arnold Palmer agreed, as the 1958 champion, to let his opening day score stand for Art Wall, Jr., for the purposes of the IGD meet.

From all parts of the world senior commanders of the U.S. Army gave their support to the MPA's International Golf Day, stating in letters to Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, President of MPA, how much they appreciated the spirit of the IGD program and pointing out how IGD extended the U.S. Army's already good community relations program to all levels and at the same time raised money for worthwhile local charities.

ARMY commanders and provost marshals at each post decided which local charity in their areas were most deserving of the 75¢ retained at the local level from the sale of IGD tickets. The remaining 25¢ was used by the MPA to defray the cost of promoting the program and paying for trophies. Below is a list, naming only a few, of the many

Continued



Gen I. D. White, Commander in Chief, U.S. Army Pacific, brushes up on his putting in preparation for the fourth annual IGD in Honolulu. Gen White has participated in the charity tournament sponsored by MPA each year. The MP is not identified.



Lt Gen Charles E. Hart, CG, USARADCOM, Colorado Springs, Colorado, is shown presenting an IGD charity check to Mr. Charles Camp, Director, Hope House School. Looking on is Maj W. E. Hawkins, Assistant PM, USARADCOM.



A young member of the Hohewurth Children's Home accepts a check for 302 DM ($75.50) from Major James J. Casey, PM, U.S. Army Port of Embarkation, Germany. The money was raised for charity by IGD competition.



Panama Canal Zone Governor W. E. Potter (center), is presented with a $117.75 check from IGD by Col J. M. Ernst (left), PM, USARCARIB. The money will be used by the Heart and Cancer Funds for Research. Looking on is Sgt Maj J. T. Doublewicz, IGD coordinator, USARCARIB.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF DAY TABULATIONS

Area	1960 Players	1960 Winners	1959 Players	1959 Winners
1st Army	243	5	187	16
2nd Army	517	8	232	22
3rd Army	4415	68	4435	328
4th Army	763	22	307	49
5th Army (*)	——	—	233	18
6th Army	477	69	403	74
CONARC (*)	——	—	0	0
MDW	80	0	49	12
PANAMA	314	47	411	114
HAWAII	669	66	562	110
RYUKYUS	704	175	620	253
JAPAN	439	18	680	104
KOREA	180	10	269	11
TRANSPORTATION	322	14	45	6
ORDNANCE	260	7	112	10
QUARTERMASTER	36	0	0	0
USAREUR	1628	46	1143	201
USAADC	31	0	0	0
SIGNAL	557	6	31	7
MEDICAL	22	2	0	0
CHEMICAL	125	0	140	16
ENGINEERS	63	0	0	0
Total	11,847	563	9,859	1,351

(*) *Report not received.*



Lt Gen H. B. Powell, CG, Third U.S. Army (right), presents the Commander's Trophy to Brig Gen H. M. Hobson, CG, Fort Gordon, Ga. The rotating trophy is awarded annually to the Third Army Post which has the most players participating in IGD competition.



Col J. K. Watts, PM, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (left), presents a check for $345.50 to Mr. Conley Lovelace, Director of Boysville (right), who is seen explaining to Lloyd Wheeler (center) that the money came from IGD and will be enough to pay the expenses of all the boys at summer camp this year.

IGD Continued

charities receiving benefits from IGD this year:

The Heart Fund; Cancer Fund; Hope House for Retarded Children, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Children's Home, Bremerhaven, Germany; Dad's Club, Fort Monroe, Virginia; Post Youth Activities Fund, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland; Ludwigsburg Police Department Benevolent Fund, Ludwigsburg, Germany; Little League, Fort Gordon, Georgia, and Fort Eustis, Virginia; American National Red Cross; Army Emergency Relief; Shiloh Orphanage, Augusta, Georgia, and Boysville, San Antonio, Texas.

The weather was a factor in some areas, reducing participation and the sale of tickets. IGD was extended from April 7 to May 5, 1960, in the Fifth U.S. Army area and was based at the later date on Art Wall, Jr.'s first day score in the Tournament of Champions, Las Vegas, Nevada. Due to this change of date, the IGD Committee has not received the report of tickets sold by MPA IGD Coordinators in Fifth Army's area.

THE IGD Committee wishes to thank everyone who helped make the program a success this year and to warn that next year will be even *bigger* and *better* when players will face Arnold Palmer's opening day score in the 1961 Masters' — Better commence practice early this spring! END



IGD ended with a pleasant note in Hawaii when Col Wm. M. Campbell, USARHAW PM (right) presented Honolulu Police Chief Dan Liu (center) and Harmon Spencer a check for $501.50 for the Police Activities League.



Lt Col M. J. Pomar, PM Fort Ord, California (left), presents Captain J. F. Wecker with a check for $41.50 to be used by the Little League. The donation was a part of the proceeds from IGD. Looking on is Lt D. M. Baker, IGD Coordinator, Fort Ord.

MPA ROUND UP

PRESIDENT CHARLES DE GAULLE VISITS IKE AND TOURS THE U.S.



San Francisco, Cal.—The MPC was ably represented by Cpl Richard Tompkins (in uniform), 163rd MP Co, as President Charles de Gaulle of France arrived in San Francisco recently. President de Gaulle was greeted above by a youthful admirer on his third stop in the U.S. Previously, he had met with President Eisenhower in Washington on a state visit and was the recipient of a ticker tape parade in New York City. In San Francisco, the MPs aided in the security of President de Gaulle and assisted in traffic control from the airport to the city.

EDITOR OF *ARMY* MAGAZINE VISITS PMGC AT FT GORDON



Shown above, Mr. John B. Spore (left), Editor, ARMY *magazine, being briefed on the technique of detecting forgery by CWO R. F. Rascoe, Document Sec, U.S. Army CI Lab, Fort Gordon, Ga.*

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Mr. John B. Spore, Editor, *ARMY* magazine, published by the Association of the U.S. Army, visited the Provost Marshal General Center recently. Colonel Harley L. Moore, Jr., Assistant Commandant, PMG School, briefed Mr. Spore on the mission, organization and training program of the school and showed him the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Industrial Defense Department.

This was Mr. Spore's first visit to Fort Gordon and the U.S. Army installations located here. He was pleased with what he saw and especially interested in the PMG School's training aids and the MPCI Laboratory.

FIVE PMGC EM RECEIVE ARMY PROFICIENCY PAY

Ft Gordon, Ga.— Proficiency pay, one of the Army's newest career incentives, reached the Provost Marshal General Center recently, with five enlisted men achieving P-1 ratings, meaning a thirty dollar per month pay increase.

Specialist Seventh Class Brewster C. Bush and Specialist Fourth Class Alex McCormack of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory, Specialist Fifth Class Ronald D. Blair, Ervin L. Bottoms, and Specialist Fourth Class Allan J. Schattschneider of Headquarters Company, Provost Marshal General's School, were the recipients of the P-1 ratings. Specialists Bush and McCormack qualified as chemical laboratory technicians; Blair, Bottoms, and Schattschneider as field radio repairmen.

The proficiency pay program is designed to encourage enlisted men to enter critical military occupational specialties, and to retain qualified personnel in those fields.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY VISITS USARPEB



Shown above as he inspected the 59th MP Co Honor Guard is U.S. Ambassador to Germany Walter C. Dowling (right front); 1st Lt Eugene R. Cromartie, Honor Guard CO, (left front); Lt Col John D. Bradley, Deputy CO, Port of Embarkation, (hidden); and Mr. Harrison Lewis, Consul General, U.S. Consulate.

Bremerhaven, Germany — U.S. Ambassador Walter C. Dowling was recently given a briefing at the U.S. Army Port of Embarkation, Bremerhaven. Following the briefing, Ambassador Dowling inspected the port and staging area and received a nineteen gun salute before inspecting the 59th Military Police Company Honor Guard.

PMGS CRIME SCENES CLASSROOM USES CLOSED CIRCUIT TV TO INSTRUCT



Above are students who attended the criminal investigations course at the PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga. They viewed confession scenes as a team of fellow students interrogated suspects in another building. This was the first time closed circuit TV had been used in PMGS courses. The venture was a great success. Four monitors aided in making the show uniform throughout the classroom.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Closed circuit television was recently instituted in the crime scenes classroom of the Provost Marshal General's School. Television monitors were carefully placed throughout the classroom, so that the students could easily view criminal investigators interrogate a suspect. As they watched, occasional comments were made. Instructors pointed out trick questions, mistakes in techniques, and voiced approval of the interrogator's methods.

The examination actually took place in another classroom, more than fifty feet away, behind thick concrete walls. Television cameras stationed behind two-way mirrors, picked up the scene and transmitted it via closed circuit cable to the nearby classroom.

Use of closed circuit television enables more students to observe the interrogation room than was possible with the two-way mirror. Provided through the facilities of the Southeastern Signal School Mobile TV Unit at Fort Gordon, the closed circuit will be used much more frequently in the future for all classes.

FT BENNING MPs PARTICIPATE IN SAFETY DRIVE AT COLUMBIA, GA.

Ft Benning, Ga. — On long holiday weekends the motorists of the Columbia, Ga., area will be offered free coffee and soft drinks at a check point on Highway #27 at the Fort Benning, Ga., reservation. Operating the check point will be officers of the Georgia State Patrol with military police from the U.S. Army Infantry Center assisting, and supplying electric light for the area.

The booth will be open from 6:30 p.m. on Friday evenings until dawn the following day. This program was tested with good reception over the Memorial Day weekend, and plans for improvements are in process for the Independence Day and Labor Day weekends.

MAJ GEN BOATNER VISITS FAR EAST MPC COMMANDS



Maj Gen Haydon L. Boatner, PMG, visits President Chiang Kai-shek in his office at the Ministry of National Defense, Taipei, Taiwan. In the background is an unidentified Chinese Army liaison officer.

Major General Haydon L. Boatner, Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army, visited Military Police Corps organizations in the Far East and Hawaii from April 23 through May 15, 1960.

In addition to Hawaii, General Boatner visited the Republic of the Philippines, Korea, Japan, and Taiwan (Nationalist China). At each stop he was reoriented by the U.S. Army Command Provost Marshal on military police operations and mission within the country visited.

While in Taiwan General Boatner renewed his acquaintance with President Chiang Kai-shek whom he knew while stationed in China as a member of the 15th Infantry, Tientsin, in 1928, and later, from 1930 to 1934, as assistant military attache.

General Boatner visited Taiwan at the invitation of Lt General Yin Chun, Commanding General, Military Police Command, Nationalist China. The latter visited Military Police Corps activities in Washington, D. C. and at Fort Gordon, Georgia, for two weeks in November, 1959.

While in Taiwan, General Boatner visited the Military Police School, Nationalist China, Taipei, and flew out to Kinmen Island, the Nationalist Chinese fortress just off the coast of Communist China. There he saw the Chinese Military Police on duty under combat conditions, imposed by the incessant Communist artillery fire from the China mainland.

FORT SILL PM DISPLAY SHOWN AT OKLAHOMA BALLOON HANGAR



Ft Sill, Okla.—The Fort Sill PM display, shown above on Armed Forces Day, was set up in the Fort Sill, Okla., balloon hangar. The 546th MP Co and the 31st MPCI Det displayed the equipment used by the military police. Some tests were made for interested spectators on the lie detector machine, and fingerprints were taken of many of the display visitors. Confiscated weapons and photography equipment were shown along with the radar used to enforce speed regulations. Completing the display, were two members of the 546th dressed in full MP gear.

RETIRED SERGEANT MAJOR DIES OF A HEART ATTACK

Manitowoc, Wisc. — Sergeant Major Vess R. Miller died April 4, 1960 at his home in Manitowoc, Wisc. He was formerly a captain in the Military Police Corps, commanding the 61st Military Police Company in Vienna, Austria in 1951-1952. Prior to this assignment, he served at Sandia Base, N. M., with the 8450th Military Police Group in 1948-1950. He retired from the service one month before his death.

SERGEANT MAJOR CITED FOR REHABILITATING PRISONERS



First Sgt Carl E. Campbell (left), is shown receiving his Army Commendation Medal from the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks Commandant, Col Weldon W. Cox.

Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — Sergeant Major Carl E. Campbell, First Guard Company, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was recently presented the Army Commendation Medal for service performed while First Sergeant, First Guard Company. Sergeant Major Campbell was cited for his leadership, and sound administrative and organizational ability in guiding military prisoners in their return to honorable military duty.

MRS. BOATNER HONORED AT OFFICERS WIVES' LUNCHEON



Above is shown Mrs. Boatner (second from right), admiring the silver tray presented to her at a recent MP ladies luncheon. Looking on are (from left to right), Mrs. Spillner, Mrs. Ramsey and Mrs. Taylor.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The wives of the military police officers stationed in the Washington, D. C., area recently met at Arlington Hall for their last luncheon of the season. Mrs. Haydon L. Boatner, wife of the Provost Marshal General, and Mrs. Siegfried Spiller, retiring chairman, were presented gifts of silver by Mrs. Harold L. Taylor, whose husband is the Deputy Provost Marshal General. Mrs. Taylor is the new chairman of the group.

The following officers for the coming year were introduced by the new chairman: Mrs. Morris J. Lucree, program; Mrs. Earl Milburn, reservations; Mrs. Fred Warrick, treasurer; Mrs. Joseph Salonick, symphony; Mrs. James O'Donnell, welfare; Mrs. Clarence Meltesen, hospitality; Mrs. Charles Kelley, bridge; Mrs. William Brandenburg, publicity.

Mrs. Leslie Arnold was hostess. She was assisted by Mrs. Henry Roberts, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Fred Warrick, Mrs. Warren Olin, and Mrs. Norman Kinley. As part of the program Mrs. Kinley gave an account of her recent trip around the world.

MPs COORDINATE RADAR SPEED CONTROL WITH FRENCH POLICE



Shown above are Cpl Bill Westbrook (right), and PFCs Bob Benge (left), Dallas Gore (second from left), 64th MP Co, explaining the operation of the electro-matic speed meter to Gendarmes Maurice Guerineau (left), and Georges Marie.

Toul, France—An example of close cooperation between U.S. Army military police and the French police was displayed in an operation conducted recently. The Toul Gendarmerie requested that some of their men be allowed to watch the military policemen set up and operate a traffic radar system.

Upon receiving the request, Major Eugene Hudders, the Toul General Depot Provost Marshal, started planning the demonstration. Three MPs from the 64th Military Police Company and two members of the Toul Gendarmerie established a radar screen at various locations away from the Depot.

The MPs under the direction of Corporal Billy Westbrook, set up an electro-matic speed meter in approximately ten minutes, explaining the assembly procedure to the Frenchmen.

After the apparatus was assembled Corporal Westbrook explained the various meters and graphs which are all part of the valuable machines. The cost of the complete radar equipment is over $4000.

The two Gendarmes, Maurice Guerinear and Georges Marie, showed a great deal of interest in the entire operation and took many photographs of the various parts of the machine. The French will use the pictures and a story in a French Police Journal.

To end the joint effort the MPs and Gendarmes removed the speed graphs and traveled to Dommartin-les-Toul where it was rapidly re-installed, proving the mobility of the operation.

MASTER SERGEANTS MERIT PROMOTION TO SERGEANT MAJOR

Master Sergeant Robert F. Mitchell, Provost Marshal General School (PMGS), Fort Gordon, Ga., was recently appointed sergeant major, PMGS Troop Command.

Another master sergeant who received the super-grade promotion is First Sergeant Ray E. Corpuz, Company A, 793rd Military Police Battalion, Nurnberg, Germany.

FT HOOD MAJOR HONORED

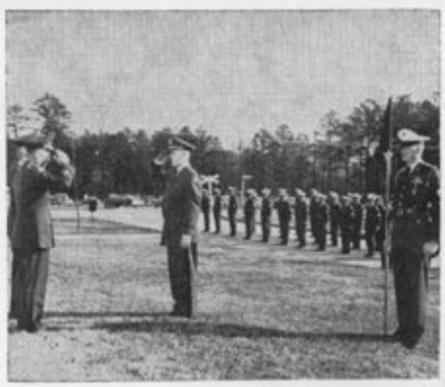
Ft Hood, Tex.—Major Howard D. Laymon, 720th Military Police Battalion, Fort Hood, Tex., was recently awarded the Commendation Medal by Major General Edward G. Ferrand, Fort Hood and Second Armored Division Cammander. Major Laymon was cited for his duties as Executive Officer of the 720th.

709TH LOW ACCIDENT RATE EARNS AWARD FOR CHIEF CLERK

Frankfurt, Germany — Specialist Fourth Class Herbert C. Kelly, 709th Military Police Battalion, was presented the Army Commendation Medal by Major General Ralph R. Mace, Commanding General.

Specialist Kelly served as chief clerk and safety non-commissioned officer for the 709th Military Police Battalion. He showed his professional competence by studying regulations pertaining to his work and by working continually with battalion personnel in the application of safety principles. The effectiveness of Specialist Kelly's work was visible in the 709th's low accident rate.

504TH MP CO HONORED DURING ANNUAL COMMAND INSPECTION



Ft Eustis, Va.—The 504th MP Co recently received a superior rating in its annual command inspection. The inspection was conducted by Col M. L. Losey, Chief of Staff, Fort Eustis. Lt Robert K. Marohn, CO, 504th MP Co is shown reporting to the inspecting officer. Sgt William Sykes is the standard bearer.

207TH MP CO SPECIALIST PROMOTED TO WARRANT OFFICER

Ft Riley, Kans. — Specialist Sixth Class Mark R. Briehl, 207th Military Police Company, Fort Riley, Kans., has been given a warrant in the Military Police Corps.

In sixteen of seventeen years with the Military Police Corps, Warrant Officer Briehl has been in the investigative field. During this time, he graduated from courses in criminal investigation, disciplinary guard, and lie detector operation. WO Briehl holds the rank of captain in the inactive reserve, and has been an accredited investigator for eight years.

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT PRESENTED TO PMGS STUDENT

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Captain Saige Okazaki, a student of the associate military police officer advanced course, Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga., was recently presented a Certificate of Achievement by Colonel Harley L. Moore, Assistant Commandant, PMGS. He was cited for performance of duty while with the Sixth U.S. Army in Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Captain Okazaki graduated from the military police associate advanced course, PMGS, this spring.

MUNICH MPs DUTY AIDED BY USE OF SPECIAL RADAR



Shown above is S/Sgt Lathneil Crawford of the 385th MP Bn with his newly acquired patrol dog.

Munich, Germany — Radar is now being used to aid the military police on patrol in the Munich housing area. This special type of radar comes in the form of German shepherd dogs who began their duty here recently. They are graduates of the U.S. Army Training Detachment, Lenggries.

At the suggestion of Major General Paul A. Gavin, Commanding General, Southern Area Command, these K-9 sentries were acquired by Colonel Earl L. Edwards, SACom Provost Marshal, through the cooperation of Captain Barton H. Patterson, Commanding Officer, Dog Training Center. They will be on patrol with their handlers both day and night to help squelch pilferage in the housing area.

There has been an increase in larceny of private property in recent months. Thieves have taken wallets, golf clubs, spare tires, clothing, car tools, sporting equipment, bicycles, and automobiles.

To the average person, the dogs resemble household pets out for their daily stroll, but there the resemblance ends. They are especially trained to obey their handlers, and on command will chase and attack an unauthorized intruder. Nothing short of a command from the handler can stop the dogs from tracking down their quarry. They are trained to scale fences, jump high hurdles, and stay in pursuit until signaled otherwise by the handlers.

520TH MP COMPANY SELECTS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Louveciennes, France — Specialist Fourth Class James V. Viverette, 520th Military Police Company, was recently presented with a Letter of Commendation for being selected the outstanding enlisted person of the month. Specialist Viverette has also been selected to attend Infantry Officers Candidate School, Fort Benning, Ga.

720TH MP BN RECEIVES A SUPERIOR STRAC UNIT PLAQUE

Ft Hood, Tex.—Lieutenant General Edward T. Williams, Commanding General, Fourth U.S. Army, recently presented a Superior STRAC Unit Plaque to Colonel Ward Waits, Commanding Officer, 720th Military Police Battalion. The unit received the award for being one of five superior STRAC units at Fort Hood.

SUPER-GRADE E-8 PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED BY DEPT OF ARMY

Master Sergeant William Conley, the top enlisted man at the Fort Devens post stockade, is the first military policeman at Fort Devens, Mass., to receive the super-grade promotion. Lieutenant Colonel Hugh M. Rutledge, Provost Marshal, presented the orders.

Another master sergeant to gain the super-grade E-8 is John Abram, operations sergeant, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Two E-8 promotions went to the 94th Military Police Battalion in Primasens, Germany. Master Sergeant Sammuel S. Saricino and Master Sergeant Robert K. Wilson were the recipients. Lieutenant Colonel Carl V. Clark, Commanding Officer, issued the orders at a ceremony held recently in the battalion commander's office.

FT AMADOR MP CITED

Ft Amador, Canal Zone—Specialist Seventh Class Charles W. Alderton, 50th Military Police Detachment, Criminal Investigation, recently received a Certificate of Achievement for outstanding service. Specialist Alderton has departed this command for the 93rd Military Police Detachment, Criminal Investigation, Fort Stewart, Georgia.

504TH MP BN CONDUCTS ANNUAL ARMY TRAINING TESTS

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The 504th Military Police Battalion recently was flown to Fort Bragg, N. C., for the annual Army training tests, where they performed combat mission duties. Training tests included traffic control and escort procedures, handling of prisoners of war, straggler control, rear area security and anti-guerrilla measures. Lieutenant Colonel Vern E. Johnson, Provost Marshal of the 82nd Airborne Division and former staff and faculty member of the Provost Marshal General School, Fort Gordon, Ga., served as senior umpire for the tests.

More than six hundred troops of the 504th, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John F. Hyde, took part in the training tests. Department of the Army and Provost Marshal staff observers witnessed the exercises.

CHICAGO SUPPORT CENTER PROVOST MARSHAL HONORED



Chicago, Ill.—Lt Col Daniel F. Brewer (right), PM, U.S. Army Support Center, Chicago, Ill., was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal and a Certificate of Appreciation during his retirement ceremony. Lt Co J. N. Hoffman made the presentations.

"DEVIL STRIKE" PROVES 385TH MP BN IS COMBAT-READY



MPs from the 385th MP Bn keep traffic moving during the Seventh Army Field Training Exercise DEVIL STRIKE.

Stuttgart, Germany — Company C, 385th Military Police Battalion took part in the recent Seventh Army Field Training Exercise DEVIL STRIKE. The 385th Military Police Battalion and the 4th Armored Division were used as aggressors against the 10th Special Forces Group. The primary mission of the 385th was to keep traffic moving efficiently and safely. Each individual military policeman had to know the location of critical units and also know the condition of the routes within the area.

The 385th troops were commended in a Letter of Appreciation for their initiative as aggressors in the DEVIL STRIKE maneuver.

FT MYER MP NAMED SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Ft Myer, Va.—PFC William F. Terry III (left), MP CO, Fort Myer, Va., was recently named Soldier of the Month at that post. The award presentation was made by Col R. A. Jones, Fort Myer CO. PFC Terry was selected as the most outstanding soldier from over 2000 eligible soldiers stationed at Fort Myer.

FT ORD HONORS MP OF THE MONTH

Ft Ord, Cal.—Specialist Fourth Class L. G. Rios was presented the Military Policeman of the Month Trophy by First Lieutenant D. M. Baker, Commanding Officer, 293rd Military Police Company, Fort Ord, California. Specialist Rios was selected because of his outstanding performance of duty, knowledge of military police duties, and his general appearance. The award was originated by the 293rd Military Police Company recently to give recognition to outstanding personnel of the unit and also to increase morale.

503RD MP CO PARTICIPATES IN TANK GUNNERY PROGRAM

Frankfurt, Germany—A forty-man detail of the 3rd Armored Division's 503rd Military Police Company has returned from Bergen Hohne, Germany, the site of the recent Seventh Army Tank Gunnery Shoot. At the event, they acted as the official military police for American troops participating in the tank gunnery program.

The 503rd was given a rare opportunity to compare their dress, methods and equipment with other countries as they joined forces with other police units from Britain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Canada in patrolling the Bergen Hohne area. To some of the participants, Bergen Hohne looked like a United Nations meeting ground.

The British military police, who worked hand-in-hand with the Third Armored Division Policemen, acted as hosts to the Americans. On their final day in the area, the men of the 503rd gave a going away dinner for their British counterparts.

In addition to the regular work day activities of patrolling the area with the British VI Corps MPs, moving convoys, setting up traffic control points for units moving in and out of the area, the Spearheaders were provided with off-duty diversion that included a good collection of books, movies and a sports program set up by the British contingent.

Bergen Hohne itself has an interesting history during and after the war as a training ground for tanks. Since 1956, the area has been the site of the V Corps portion of the Seventh Army tank gunnery program.

First Lieutenant Lloyd A. Barrentine was the officer in charge of the group. The 503rd Military Police were commanded by Captain Hollis F. Snyder. Lieutenant Colonel Patrick W. Laurie was the Division Provost Marshal.

PMGS STUDENT OFFICER PRAISED FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lieutenant Richard J. McCarthy, a student of the associate military police officer advanced basic course at the Provost Marshal General's School (PMGS), recently received the Army Commendation Medal from Colonel Harley L. Moore, Assistant Commandant, PMGS. Lieutenant McCarthy was awarded the decoration for meritorious service as Assistant Provost Marshal and Operations Officer, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga.

61ST MP DET CI HONORS SP7 FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE



Ft Lewis, Wash.—Lt Col Virgil J. Gass (right), CO, Post Special Troops, is shown pinning the Army Commendation Medal on Sp7 Joe A. Choo (center), 61st MP Det CI, while Capt W. R. Reck looks on. Sp7 Choo received the medal for meritorious service while serving as Asst MPC Investigator, Fort Lewis.

USARYIS PM AWARDS FOUR INCENTIVE CERTIFICATES



Shown above (from left to right) are, Col A. T. Leland, USARYIS/IX Corps PM; MSgt Martin Tyndale; Seiichi Kyoda; Densei Shimabukuro, and Seiichi Kinjo. The latter four men are holding certificates presented to them as a result of their prize winning suggestions.

Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa — Colonel A. T. Leland, USARYIS/IX Corps Provost Marshal, recently presented Master Sergeant Martin Tyndale and three Ryukyuan Guards, Incentive Award Certificates for their winning suggestions. Sergeant Tyndale received his award for using the "Rear Projection" method to show training films. Densei Shimabukuro, was awarded a certificate for his suggestion to change the material of the "SP" emblem worn by the Ryukyuan Guards. Seiichi Kyoda earned his award for promoting understanding of the English language among Ryukyuan employees. Seiichi Kinjo was praised for suggesting an improvement for Ryukyuan passes.

Sergeant Tyndale's suggestion and use of the "Rear Projection" method is an original for Okinawa. Presently, the South Security Guard Academy employs this device in the instruction of future guards. One end of the classroom is partitioned off. The partition contains an opaque screen. The camera operates in the partitioned room. The wall opposite the partition contains a mirror to which the camera is directed. The mirror reflects the picture onto the opaque screen for viewing by students in the classroom.

The use of this unique method of instruction eliminates not only the dark and air-tight rooms but also distracting camera noises, allowing students to take notes, and permitting the instructor to judge the effectiveness of the film. Since this training tool allows the classroom to be light, the instructor can either lecture or comment on the various phases of the training film.

Densei Shimabukuro suggested that the change of the material of the "SP" emblem from cotton to an embroidered insignia would result in a cleaner and neater guard uniform. The present cotton insignia must be removed before each washing of the uniform. This dirties the insignia and detracts from the appearance of the uniform.

The suggestion of Seiichi Kyoda, who is receiving his second award, would allow Ryukyuan personnel to further their studies in the English language. Students would be tested and graded according to a standard scale. Such a test would serve as an incentive to learn English. The system could also be used to encourage Ryukyuan employees to study both the abacus and bookkeeping.

Seiichi Kinjo's prize winning suggestion would provide a laminated pass to farmers. The laminated pass would eliminate dirty, creased, and torn passes now in use.

UNDERSECRETARY OF THE ARMY TOURS USDB



Shown above (left to right), are: Major General Lionel C. McGarr, CG; Mr. E. A. Pearson, former Deputy Army Undersecretary, Logistics; Mr. Milton, Army Undersecretary; Lt Col L. C. Brieler (extreme left); Colonel Cox and Major William D. Myers.

Ft Leavenworth, Kans. — The Honorable Hugh M. Milton II, Army Undersecretary, was recently given a briefing at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Colonel Weldon W. Cox, Commandant. Following the briefing, Mr. Milton toured the Disciplinary Barracks.

Undersecretary Milton expressed particular interest in the counseling program, educational and vocational programs and the restoration program. He has always taken a keen interest in the Army's correctional program and has visited the disciplinary barracks on numerous occasions.

Mr. Milton was accompanied by Major General Lionel C. McGarr, Commanding General, Fort Leavenworth, and Mr. E. A. Pearson, former Army Deputy Undersecretary for Logistics.

MAJ DEYESO TOP IGD SALESMAN GRADUATES FROM AMEDS COURSE



Maj Gen William E. Shambora, C. G. Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is shown (left) presenting a ceritficate of graduation to Maj Frederick J. Deyeso, MPC, PM, AMEDS, for completing the Army Medical School Advanced Course.

Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—Major Frederick J. Deyeso, MPC, Provost Marshal, Brooke Army Medical Center, was recently awarded a certificate of graduation for completing the Advanced Course, Army Medical Service School, Extension Division.

The certificate is equivalent to that awarded for the successful completion of the resident associate officers advance course at the Army Medical Center.

In addition to the certificate of graduation, Major Deyeso, received a letter of appreciation from Colonel Eugene J. Carson, Provost Marshal, Fourth U.S. Army, for selling the most tickets to IGD of anyone in the Army area.

FRENCH GENERALS VISIT PMGS

Ft Gordon, Ga. — Major General Jean Houssay, Vice Chief of Staff, and Brigadier General Andre Meltz, Army Deputy, Armed Forces General Staff, French Army, were recently conducted on a three day orientation tour of the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga. Colonel Harley L. Moore, Jr., Assistant Commandant, Provost Marshal General's School, conducted the orientation.

PHI DELTA KAPPA MP CONTINUES POST GRADUATE STUDY

Ft Holabird, Md. — Lieutenant Colonel LeRoy C. Hill, MPC, Chief, Special Operations Division, U.S. Army Intelligence Board, Fort Holabird, Md., was recently initiated into the Beta Epsilon Chapter, Phi Delta Kappa, an international professional fraternity for men in education.

Presently Colonel Hill is working on his doctorate in education at the University of Maryland, where he earlier received his masters degree in educational administration.

Phi Delta Kappa membership is composed of recognized educational leaders and students whose leadership potential has been identified in the field of education.

AMERICAN MOTORISTS IN FRANCE & GERMANY RECEIVE MP SUMMONS

Heidelberg, Germany—Military police patrols throughout U.S. Army Europe roamed French and German streets in the early hours of the morning recently, searching for American vehicles. Of approximately 100,000 automobiles operating with Armed Forces license plates in the area, they tagged approximately 70,000. The tags called for an assist in preventing accidents by observing twelve rules of the road which were listed on the tags.

The military police action highlighted the participation by U.S. Army Forces in International Traffic Safety Day which was held recently in the Heidelberg area. Traff safety classes were conducted to stress the necessity of traffic safety education, knowledge of traffic laws and regulations, and defensive driving.

PMGC LADIES HOLD MONTHLY LUNCHEON AT OFFICERS MESS



Above (from left to right), is Mrs. Shaffer F. Jarrell, Mrs. Harley L. Moore, Jr., and Mrs. Kenneth L. Leiby. Mrs. Jarrell was the head sponsor for the luncheon, with Mrs. Leiby acting as chairman.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The monthly luncheon for the ladies of the Provost Marshal General Center was held recently at the Fort Gordon Officers' Open Mess. Sponsors of the event were the Military Police Board officers wives. Head sponsor was Mrs. Shaffer F. Jarrell, wife of Colonel Jarrell, MP Board President, and chairman was Mrs. K. L. Leiby, wife of Colonel Leiby.

Presiding at luncheon was Mrs. Harley L. Moore. Seated with her at the head table was Mrs. Robert D. Vanderslice, Mrs. Kenneth Leiby, Mrs. Shaffer F. Jarrell, Mrs. R. I. Newcomb, Mrs. Cloyce B. Rosen, and Mrs. W. D. Getz.

The luncheon committee members were: decorations, Mrs. M. N. Nelson and Mrs. R. A. Pickard; refreshments, Mrs. G. E. Painter, Mrs. H. W. Blackledge, and Mrs. D. T. Miller; reservations tables, Mrs. W. Y. Brookreson and Mrs. E. C. Moore.

720TH MP BN EARNS COMMAND TROPHY

Ft Hood, Tex. — The Colonel Ward B. Waits Trophy was awarded to Headquarters Detachment, 720th Military Police Battalion, Fort Hood, Tex. Headquarters Detachment attained the highest score among the company units participating in the 720th Military Police Battalion's annual command maintenance inspection.

The trophy was named in honor of the departing 720th commander and was presented for the first time. Colonel Waits presented the trophy to Lieutenant E. G. McConnell, Commanding Officer, Headquarters Detachment. The Colonel Ward B. Waits Trophy will be presented annually following each 720th command maintenance inspection.

BERLIN PROVOST MARSHAL LAUDS CIVILIAN'S SERVICE



Berlin, Germany—With a map of the city of Berlin in the background, Lt Col H. G. Salisbury (left), PM, Berlin Command, is shown presenting a Sustained Superior Performance Award to Mrs. Ilse Jakat, vehicle registrar for the U.S. Forces in the divided city since 1946. On the same occasion, Mr. Kublitzky (second from right), chief liaison officer received an Outstanding Employee Rating. Capt A. K. Berg, Asst PM, looks on.

FORMER OPERATIONS NCO RECEIVES A WARRANT



Pusan, Korea—At the U.S. Army Pusan Area Command's PMO, WO Gordon L. Frantz (left), a criminal investigator, had his W-1 bars pinned on by Sp7 L. D. Lewis (second from right). Looking on are Lt Col W. E. Wallace (right), Pusan Area PM, and CWO L. J. C. Massey, chief investigator, Pusan Area Command. During the ceremony, WO Frantz was presented with a Certificate of Achievement for outstanding performance as Operations NCO while a member of the 510th MP Detachment (CI).

SOLDIER OF THE MONTH AWARD PRESENTED BY 536TH MP CO

Wurzburg, Germany — Specialist Fourth Class Lester H. Quan, 536th Military Police Company, was presented a Certificate of Appreciation and a check for being selected as the Soldier of the Month. Lieutenant Colonel Victor B. Fox, Post Commanding Officer, presented the award at an assembly of post personnel.

Specialist Quan was personally congratulated by Lieutenant Colonel Fox for the high ideals and personal conduct which make an outstanding soldier. Soldier of the Month is a new award to be given at the Wurzburg Post, and Specialist Quan is the first soldier to receive the honor.

ROYAL MILITARY POLICE VISIT BERLIN COMMAND



Berlin, Germany—Shown inspecting the equipment of the Berlin Command PM Div, CI Laboratory are (L to R), Maj Leslie T. Hunt, CO, 247th (Berlin) MP Co, Royal MPs, British Forces; Lt Col H. G. Salisbury, PM, Berlin Command; and Capt Arthur J. West, XO, 247th (Berlin) MP Co, Royal Military Police, British Forces. During the course of their visit to the Berlin Command PMO, Maj Hunt and Capt West reviewed U.S. law enforcement procedures and examined military police facilities.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY MEETING HELD AT FORT KNOX



Ft Knox, Ky.—Attending a luncheon of the Louisville Chapter of the American Society for Industrial Security held at Fort Knox, Ky., recently are (from L to R), Mr. H. L. Foster, Kentucky Fire Marshal; Maj T. D. Howard, president of the Louisville Chapter; Col K. A. Carson, Armor Center PM; Mr. W. R. Hoagland, Chief, Louisville Field Office, FBI; and Chaplain (Maj) Walter E. McCrory. The luncheon was sponsored by the provost marshal's office.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY PRESENTS MPROTC AWARDS



The PMG Trophy from the MPA is shown being awarded to Cadet Col Richard L. Hooverson (center) by Wisconsin University President C. A. Elvehjem in the presence of (from L to R) Col J. A. Prall; Cadet Hooverson's father; Miss Barbara Whiting, Cadet Hooverson's fiance; Mrs. Hooverson; and Cadet Hooverson's sister.

Madison, Wisc.—Cadet Colonel Richard L. Hooverson (Military Police Corps), Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps Division Commander, University of Wisconsin, recently was presented the Provost Marshal General's Trophy by Conrad A. Elvehjem, president of the university, on behalf of the Military Police Association. Cadet Hooverson also received three other awards. The presentation took place at the annual President's Review of the university's Army, Navy, and Air Force ROTC Cadet Corps.

Cadet Hooverson also received the Commandant's Plaque Medal as commander of the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps; the Wisconsin Reserve Officers' Association Award for outstanding participation in, and promotion of, Army ROTC extra-curricular activities; and the Pershing Rifles Achievement Gold Medal Award as Commander. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Regular Army last June.

FT CARSON CAPT CITED FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE



Ft Carson, Colo.—Brig Gen R. A. Risden (right), former CO of Fort Carson and the 9th Inf Div, is shown presenting Capt Hazelett, 19th MP Co, with the first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal. He was cited for outstanding work as assistant PM of the investigation section. Capt Smith maintained liaison between the civilian law enforcement agencies and the MPs in the Pikes Peak region.

508TH MP BN SPONSORS MUNICH SAFETY PROGRAM



The 508th MP Bn, commanded by Lt Col Hobert W. Sharp, is sponsoring a safety program among the youth of the Munich community. Integrated with the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and the Munich-American high and elementary schools, this program is designed to make all children of the area more safety conscious. Above (rear from left to right), are Lt Col Sharp; Sp5 Thomas Broas, Cub Scout Master; Mr. Dayton Dickenson, elementary school principal, and Mrs. Bernice Campbell, Brownie-Girl Scout leader.

Munich, Germany—The 508th Military Police Battalion has designed a program which points out to children of the Munich area community, the need for safety. One method inaugurated is a Bicycle Safety Club. In order to gain membership, children are required to pass a safety inspection and a test on the practical handling of bicycles. Junior membership certificates in the 508th are granted to children who pass these safety program tests. Lectures are given to the children and displays are incorporated in the program.

Another aspect of the program is a school safety patrol by military police, which surveys the children as they cross streets to an from school. Enlisted men, as well as officers, participate in this program.

LT COL FISHER—FORMER *JOURNAL* EDITOR—ADOPTS OKINAWAN BOY



Above is shown (from left to right), Mr. Ernesto D. Marques, Tokyo Immigration & Naturalization Service, Jim Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, and Lt Col Fisher. Jim was recently adopted by the Fisher family who have six children of their own.

Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa—The last administrative steps in the adoption proceedings for James Anthony Fisher took place recently when Mr. Ernesto D. Marques from the Tokyo Office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service visited Jim's adoptive parents, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Robert H. Fisher at the home in Kishaba Terrace. Jim, whose Okinawan name was Akira Zamami, has been legally adopted since October, 1958 and has been a member of the large Fisher family since March, 1958. He joined his parents when they returned to the U.S. recently with the rest of the Fisher children: Jeanne, 17, Robert, 16, Ann, 13, Mary, 9, Barbara, 7, and Martha, 3.

FT HOOD RECOGNIZES TWO MPs AS SOLDIERS OF THE MONTH

Ft Hood, Tex.—The 720th Military Police Battalion recently cited Master Sergeant Dewey H. Haynes and Specialist Fourth Class James A. Moore as Soldiers of the Month. The Certificates of Achievement were presented in a brief ceremony at the Commanders' Conference by Major General Edward G. Farrand, Fort Hood and Second Armored Division commander.

FT EUSTIS SELECTS AND CITES SECURITY GUARD OF THE MONTH



Ft Eustis, Va.—Patrolman Forrest Hawkins (left), Fort Eustis's Security Guard of the Month, is shown receiving a Certificate of Achievement from Lt Col Kenneth Platson, Post PM. Patrolman Hawkins was an Army officer in World War II, and served in the Pacific Theatre.

TAIWAN BASE COMMAND SFC HONORED FOR SERVICES



Taiwan, Nationalist China—Above is SFC Donald F. Skogland (right), Operations Sergeant, PMO, Taiwan Base Command, as he receives the Army Commendation Medal from Capt R. S. Brookings (USN), CO, Taiwan Base Command. SFC Skogland received the award for his outstanding service as operations sergeant. Looking on is Lt Roy H. Smith.

COMMENDATION MEDAL GIVEN FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ACHIEVEMENT

Ft Hood, Tex. — Sergeant Major Etlo R. Enrico was awarded the Army Commendation Medal recently for his outstanding duty and supervision of the administrative section of the 720th Military Police Battalion.

Sergeant Enrico was cited for his work as sergeant major from August 1958 until April 1960 when he was assigned to Eighth Army, Korea.

Sergeant Enrico's Strategic Army Corps administrative plans for the 720th, brought many commendations from Army inspectors who visited the battallion headquarters.

FORENSIC SYMPOSIUM HELD TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Washington, D. C.—A forensic symposium to discuss problems of mutual interest to medical, legal, and law enforcement officers in the Armed Forces and other government agencies was conducted at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C., recently. The symposium was composed of lectures, panels, and appropriate demonstrations of toxicological and other scientific methods used in investigations.

Specialist in their various fields participated in the symposium included: Mr. Henry A. Schultz, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Major Joseph J. Corr, Jr., Chief, Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory; Dr. Alan Moritz, Western Reserve University, Member, Scientific Advisory Board; Rear Admiral B. W. Hogan, Navy Surgeon General; Major General G. W. Hickman, Jr., Army Judge Advocate General; Judge Robert E. Quinn, Chief Justice, U.S. Court of Military Appeals; and Dr. Russell Fisher, Medical Examiner, Baltimore, Maryland.

This symposium was the first occasion in military history that the three Armed Forces have met to exchange views and discuss problem solutions in the medicolegal area. The program was telecast to selected military installations throughout the Washington, D. C., area via closed circuit television.

FT RILEY SELECTS PM SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Ft Riley, Kans.—Specialist Fourth Class Edward A. Williams, 207th Military Police Company, Fort Riley, Kans., recently was chosen as the Provost Marshal Soldier of the Month.

Selection is based on performance of duty, personal appearance, and knowledge of military police subjects. Specialist Williams was chosen in competition with all other military policemen stationed at Fort Riley. A board of non-commissioned officers are selected to make the choice each month.

FT KNOX MPs CAPTURE STOCKADE ESCAPEES



Shown above are SFC Paul R. Ellington (right), and MSgt Michael A. Tarin, who apprehended two prisoners fleeing from the stockade at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Ft Knox, Ky. — Two prisoners escaping from the stockade at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., were captured as they walked along the Dixie Highway.

Master Sergeant Michael A. Tarin and Sergeant First Class Paul R. Ellington, both members of the Fort Knox AWOL Apprehension Team, put the suspects under citizens arrest. Under questioning, the prisoners admitted stealing two automobiles and that they had escaped from the Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., stockade.

793RD MP BN SFC LAUDED

Nurnberg, Germany—Sergeant First Class Joseph A. Bernardo, Company A, 793rd Military Police Battalion, has been awarded the Army Commendation Medal by First U.S. Army Headquarters. The award cited him for meritorious service as operations sergeant, office of the Provost Marshal, while serving in the New England Military Police District.

193RD MP CO FIRST SERGEANT RECEIVES RIBBON



Pirmasens, Germany—Above is shown the presentation ceremonies when First Sgt Emmet V. Parker (left center), 193rd MP Co, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal. The award was presented by Lt Col Carl V. Clark (second from left), CO, 94th MP Bn at Pirmasens, for outstanding services.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION DISPLAY SHOWN AT VOGELWEH



Vogelweh, Germany—Members of the "Red-K" teen club of Vogelweh, Germany, are responsible for the gruesome simulated accident display shown above. Sgt Richard V. Huband, U.S. Army Medical Service School, supervised the displays construction, which clearly illustrates the hazards of careless driving. It is located in the Vogelweh shopping center. The medic plastic wounds are very realistic, and when seen in color, are quite gory. It was felt that the use of teenagers as bodies in the display, added to the forcefulness of the lesson being taught.

MILITARY POLICE SPORTS HI-LITES

PMGS JUDO TEAM LAUDED

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The Provost Marshal General's School (PMGS), Judo Team won many compliments for their performance at the Armed Forces Day activities at Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C., recently. This information came directly from the office of the Provost Marshal General.

Master Sergeant K. E. Kidd, Sergeant First Class M. E. Collins, Sergeant A. R. Spangler, Sergeant O. B. Blackman, and Private First Class T. H. Kane, all of Headquarters Company, PMGS, comprise the judo team. They presented demonstrations of police judo to Armed Forces Day visitors.

A congratulatory letter from Major General Haydon L. Boatner, U.S. Army Provost Marshal General, was received by Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, Fort Gordon Post Commander. The letter lauded the team for their outstanding performance, and the excellent physical condition displayed by the team through its arduous performance.

504TH MP BN SPONSORS LITTLE LEAGUE TEAM

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The 504th Military Police Battalion is sponsoring a little league baseball team composed of boys in the eight to ten year old age group. Sergeant Paul Kitlick, Company B, 504th Military Police Battalion, is the team manager, and Lieutenant Howard D. Edwards, Company C, is the project officer for the team.

The mascot for the little league baseball team is the dragon insignia of the 504th. A color guard for opening day ceremonies was furnished by the battalion. Brigadier General H. M. Hobson threw the opening ball of the season.

FT SAM HOUSTON BASKETBALL TEAM WINS 4TH ARMY TOURNEY

Ft Hood, Tex.—Soldier members of the Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Ranger quintet had not played togther as a team before participating in stiff competition in the double elimination Fourth U.S. Army tournament at Fort Hood, Tex., yet they won the class AA championship. Players making up the Ranger squad were selected as stars from nine teams, participating in the Army post intramural basketball contest.

The first time the quintet faced any opposition, the newly formed Rangers ran up a score of 113 points against their opponent's 52, thereby setting an all-time single team scoring record for the Fort Sam Houston Sports arena. The next night they again defeated the visitors, 105-47. They then managed to lose one game prior to the tournament competition.

In this Fourth Army tournament, the Rangers downed, in succession, Killeen Base, White Sands Proving Grounds, and Camp Wolters. In the semi-final game they were upset by the Camp Wolters team 76-71. In the game that decided whether the Rangers would win the tourney or not, they came from behind and once more beat the Wolters teams 80-75.

Class AA competition in the Fourth U.S. Army area is limited to smaller Army commands and the larger Army installations in class A play.

The Fort Sam Houston basketball championship team is made up of Gary Chitty, Ken Loats, Robert Stanton, John A. Heineke, Charles Badsgard, Carrol Kelly, James Cain, and Donald Glinka, James Harris and Thomas Holtzer.

GEN HOBSON THROWS FIRST BALL IN FT GORDON LITTLE LEAGUE



Brig Gen H. M. Hobson (right), Fort Gordon and PMGC CG, gives little league pitcher Ed Whitledge pointers on throwing the knuckleball, just prior to the opening game of the little league season at Fort Gordon.

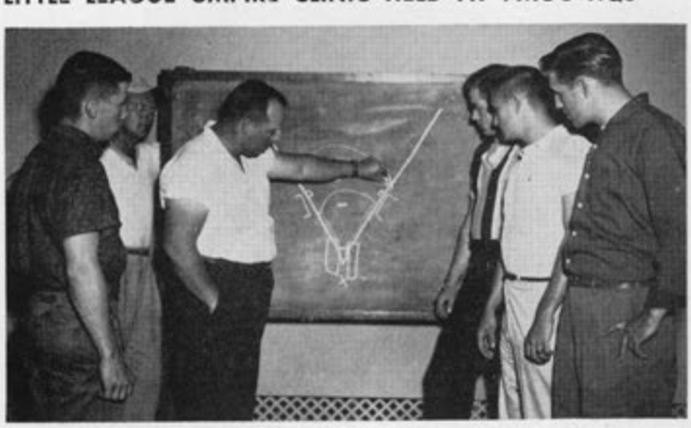
Ft Gordon, Ga.—Fort Gordon's initial venture into little league baseball was launched recently with nearly 500 players, spectators, and officials participating in the opening exercises.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard I. Newcomb, president of the Fort Gordon Little League Association, welcomed the guests and introduced Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, Fort Gordon and Provost Marshal General Center Commander, who was the guest speaker for the occasion. General Hobson reminded the youngsters not to lose sight of the ultimate goal of fun and sportsmanship, then shouted the traditional "play ball," and pitched the first ball of the season towards the mound.

A guard of honor, composed of local Girl Scouts, carried the flags of the fifty state and the National Colors as bands from the U.S. Army Garrison, the Signal Training Center, and the Provost Marshal General Center played the National Anthem.

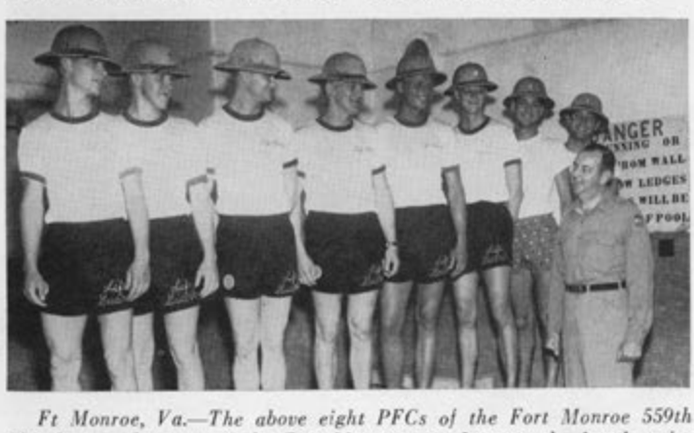
Presently, there are four little league and four pony league teams which comprised the Fort Gordon Little League Association, but more teams are expected to be added as the season progresses, according to Colonel Newcomb, league president.

LITTLE LEAGUE UMPIRE CLINIC HELD AT PMGC HQS



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Mr. Ransom Pelt (center), Dir of Fort Gordon's Little League Umpiring Staff, points out umpire positions for the little league opener held recently to Pvt Michael Riccio, Sp4 Thomas Marshall, Pvt Sam Feinstein, Sp4 Thomas Kimbrell, and PFC Doyle Salona, all of Hqs Company, PMGC. Mr. Pelt held the umpire clinic at PMGC Hqs for these and eleven others, all of whom are experienced umpires.

EIGHT PFCs AT FT MONROE DRAW LIFEGUARD DUTY



Ft Monroe, Va.—The above eight PFCs of the Fort Monroe 559th MP Co are the envy of the Fort Monroe post because the beach attire that they are wearing is their duty uniform for the entire summer season. They are serving as lifeguards at the post's EM swimmin pool. Being inspected by Post CO Col P. R. Jeffrey (right), they ar (from L to R), PFCs L. E. Plaschek, D. A. Stebbins, R. A. Bamford, D. E. Peterson, A. W. Kelsey, J. F. Meurar, J. A. Kunzar, and J. A. Wright.

You Are Here

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

When you are due to move, let us know so that we may pass on to your friends your new locaton.

CALHOUN, Clem W., Jr., A1C, 1002nd Air Police Sqdn, Andrews AFB, Md.
CARTER, Allen J., Sp4, USA Inf Cen, Ft. Benning, Ga.
CARTWRIGHT, Edward E., MSgt, Co A, PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
CARUCCI, Craig Hohn, Sgt, 1003 New Britain Ave., Elm Wood 10, Conn.
CHAPMAN, Clarence J., A1C, 328 Camron, Box 888, Richards Gebaur AFB, Mo.
CHIMERA, Robert C., 491 Fargo, Buffalo 13, N. Y.
CLARK, Louis M., Jr., Cpl, IS, Hawaiian Armed Svcs Police, APO 958, San Francisco, Calif.
CLEMENTS, Frederick W., Jr., MSgt, Hq Batry Arty, Msl Cen., Ft. Sill, Okla.
COBB, Robert L., Cpl, 504th MP Co, APO 189, N. Y.
COMFORT, Emmet W., Sgt, 1002 Air Police Sqdn, Andrews AFB, Md.
CONKLIN, John D., 100 Hughes St., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
CORNELIUS, Reginald E., Pvt, 328th Ord Bn, APO 221, N. Y.
COX, Robert L., Sp4, 52nd MP Co, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
CUSICK, Fred J., Sgt, PMGS 9650, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
DAVIS, Donald E., PFC, 51st Co, 5th Stu Bn TSB, Ft. Benning, Ga.
DAVIS, James C., Cpl, USA North Depot Activity, Romulus, N. Y.
DEMARCO, Fred E., PFC, 546th MP Co, Ft. Sill, Okla.
DENTON, William J., Pvt, 8420 Laddie Rd., Minneapolis 21, Minn.
DISHINGTON, Gordon S., Pvt, MP Co, U.S. Army Gar, Ft. Jackson, S. C.
DOMBROWSKI, John G., 326-155 St., Calumet City, Ill.
DORWART, William A. III, PFC, Co B, 716th MP Bn, Ft. Dix, N. J.
DOTSON, Jack L., Sgt, 2520 Ivey Rd., Augusta, Ga.
DRACY, Harold, J. 1712 N. Main, Las Cruces, N. M.
DUFFIELD, Ralph L., PFC, Co A, 809th Eng Bn, Hv Cons Adv, APO 331, San Francisco, Calif.
EARNEST, George R., Hq & Hq Det, 504th MP Bn, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
EDWARDS, Charles L., Sp4, 228 S. State St., Marengo, Ill.
FINLEY, Richard, PFC, 912 West 13th St., Pueblo, Colo.
FLETCHER, Robert A., Sp4, School St., E. Gandy, Conn.
ELLISON, Levern C., Pvt, 335 Macon St., Brooklyn 16, N. Y.
EMONDS, Jerry H., 546th MP Co, Ft. Sill, Okla.
FANNING, Louis E., Btry A, 4th Msl Bn, 562 Atry, Duncanville, Texas.
FORD, Carrol G., Sp4, USA Ord Sta 6020, Oakland, Calif.
FRAZIER, William E., 4305 28th Place, Mount Raines, Md.
GANTZ, Richard T., Pvt, Co A, 504th MP Bn, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
GIBSON, Howard D., SFC, Hq Co Troop Command, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
GILL, Jerry M., Sp4, RR 2, Box 314 Valley Station, Ky.
GRAHAM, Robert L., Sgt, PO Box 218, Grovehill, Ala.
GRAVES, John A., Sp5, 24th Engr Gp, APO 227, N. Y.
GUSTAFSON, Arthur H., A2C Power Road, Hibbing, Minn.
HADDOW, Charles, Sp5, 28th Gen Hosp, Croix Chopeau, APO 219, N. Y.
HALL, Rex L., Sp4, 328th Ord Bn, 1st USA Msl Comd, APO 221, N. Y.
HARDENBURG, Kenneth W., Pvt, A Batry, 3rd Msl Bn, 55 Art, Kercihival Station, Detroit, Mich.
HARDING, Rex M., Sgt, 57th MP Co, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
HARTIGAN, John D., Sp4, 553rd MP Co, Ft. Campbell, Ky.
HAYSON, Frank N., MSgt, Hq & Hq Det, 1st Bn, USA ICTC, Ft. Benning, Ga.
HEIMKE, Bodo, USAREUR 3rd Lg Comd, Hq Co, APO 58, N. Y.
HENCHEY, Patrick, 709th MP Bn, APO 757, N. Y.
HERKENRATT, Robert J., SFC, Co D, USA Language School, Presidio of Monterey, Monterey, Calif.
HESTER, James R., Route 1, Dunn, N. C.
HODGES, George S., Sp4, 127 Wolf Rd, Orland Park, Ill.
HOULIHAN, Arthur T., Pvt, 546th MP Co, Ft. Sill, Okla.
HUELSMAN, Herbert L., 5445 North Point Dr., Cincinnati 16, Ohio.
JACKSON, Robert C., Pvt, U.S. Army ROTC Inf Gr, University of Nebr., Lincoln 8, Nebr.
JENSEN, Thomas E., Pvt, SPT Gr USA, APO 24, San Francisco, Calif.
JOHNSON, Elwood F., Sp4, 286 East Hancock Drive, Golf Park Apts., Augusta, Ga.
JOHNSON, Harold E., Pvt, Combat Support Co, 2nd BG, 9th Inf, 2nd Inf Div, Ft. Benning, Ga.
JUMP, Harold E., Sgt, 7503 Satsuma, Houston, Texas.
KAILING, Paul M., Sp4, Weapons & Eqpt Pool USACDEC, Ft. Ord, Calif.
KAUSLER, Robert T., PFC, 763 Johnston Ave., Pittsburgh 7, Penn.
KEOUGH, Joseph M., Sp6, 11th MP Det CI, APO 742, N. Y.
KLEINHANS, Russel, Sp6, Cas Det, USAG, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
KRIEGER, Donald R., Sgt, 1425 W. Mayzim, Fullerton, Calif.
KUDULIS, Kenneth W., Pvt, A Btry, 3rd Msl Bn, 61st Arty, Loring AFB, Limestone, Maine.
KUPITZ, Edward C., Sp4, Box 37, Guinner, N. D.
LAMBERT, Melvin E., 517 N. Depot St., Albermarle, N. C.
LANGE, Robert H., American Embassy, Box 500, APO 80, N. Y.
LAWLER, John B., Cpl, 61st MP Co, APO 325, N. Y.
LEHMUELER, Pierre A., 2175 Laccmbe Ave., Bronx 72, N. Y.
LEROY, Walter W., Jr., PFC, 190 North Ave NW, Atlanta 13, Ga.
LESLIE, Alvin J., MSgt, Route 1, Erwin, N. C.
LOCKE, Morris E., PFC, USA Gar Det 4, Box 340, WSMR, N. M.
LUNDBERG, David, Sp4, Forest Center, Minn.
MANNING, Lawrence, Btry A, 4th Msl Bn, 562nd Arty, Duncanville, Texas.
MAREK, Robert B., Pvt, Salisbury, Mo.
MARTIN, John C., 3961 Ammo Depot, APO 297, N. Y.
MAUK, Richard E., Sp4, Co A, 738th MP Bn, APO 59, San Francisco, Calif.
McDONALD, James C., 23 Malden St., Boston 8, Mass.
McKINNEY, Jimmie D., Sp4, Rt 5, Columbus, Md.
MEADOWS, Meshack, Jr., Pvt, 546th MP Co, Ft. Sill, Okla.
MEDINA, Feliberto, Sp4, USATTC Atlantic 7440, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MELTON, Ralph W., Pvt, 546th MP Co, Ft. Sill, Okla.
MOODY, Rodney J., Pvt, 21 Tarrington St., Rochester, N. H.
MOORE, Brett W., Pvt, 546th MP Co, Ft. Sill, Okla.
MOORE, George W., Sgt 3380 Tech Tng Gp, Kessler AFB, Miss.
MORRISON, Romald W., Pvt, Co B, 299 Eng Bn, APO 757, N. Y.
MUMLEY, Lee C., PFC, Co B, 793rd MP Bn, APO 114, N. Y.
MUSICK, James L., 1700 Electric Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
NEGM, Soliman S., PFC, U.S. Army MP Unit, Kaiserslautern, APO 227, N. Y.
PAINTER, Ray E., 312 12 Broad St., Philadelphia 32, Penn.
PENN, Ernest H., Pvt, Co B, 793rd MP Bn, APO 114, N. Y.
PETERSEN, Dale E., PFC, Co C, 504th MP Bn, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
PETERSON, Harold C., SFC, U. S. Army Reserve Cen, Lansing, Mich.
PRESTON, Jerry W., 719 Ave B SW, Childress, Texas.
RALEIGH, James D., MSgt, Provost Marshal's Section, Ft. Dix, N. J.
REASOR, Leo C., Sp5, 601 Oliver St., Rolla, Mo.
REDDING, Albert C., 546th MP Co, Ft. Sill, Okla.
REUSS, George J., Sp4, 3863 Evers St., Cincinnati 5, Ohio.
RICHARDSON, Howard L., Jr., A Sgt, MCAS, Yuma, Ariz.
ROTH, Neson R., Sp4, Box 175, Blackstone, Va.
SATTERWHITE, Ossian L., PFC, 6 Log Comd Hq AUG, APO 343, San Francisco, Calif.
SCHOPPE, Malcolm E., Sr., MSgt, Qtrs 117, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
SHADDER, Albert B., Jr., PFC, 237 So. Wyoming St., Hazelton, Penn.
SMITH, Hugh E., Pvt, Btry D, 3rd Msl Bn, 68th Atry Gp, Bethel, Minn.
SMITH, Nathan W., Cpl, USA N Depot Activity 4479, Romulus, N. Y.
STEPP, James E., Sp5, 220½ S. Delaware Ave., Tampa, Fla.
SWANK, Charles, Pvt, Btry A,

SOLUTIONS from page 24.

Let X=the number of metal chairs
Y=the number of wooden chairs
Z=the number of canvas stools
the X+Y+Z=100 the total number of items to be purchased.

Let 4X=the cost of metal chairs
½Y=the cost of wooden chairs
¼Z=the cost of canvas stools
then 4X+½Y=¼Z
then 4X + ½Y + ¼Z = 100 the total amount of money spent.

If we multiply each side of this equation by 4 we shall eliminate fractions and obtain the equation: 16X + 2Y + Z = 400

If we subtract X+Y+Z=100 from it, we obtain 15X+Y=300

Solving this equation for Y, we get Y = 300 — 15X.

If we are to buy several wooden chairs (Y), X must be less than 20.

Suppose X = 19, then Y = 15 and Z = 66.
Suppose X = 18, then Y = 30 and Z = 52.
Suppose X = 17, then Y = 45 and Z = 38.
Suppose X = 16, then Y = 60 and Z = 24.
Suppose X = 15, then Y = 75 and Z = 10.

This completes the five solutions, for if X = 14, then Y = 90, and we have more than 100 items. A discussion of indeterminate linear equations which were used to solve this problem can be found in any good text in high school algebra.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completion were issued during the month of May 1960 to 43 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
Jack D. Penland	Maj	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Caesar A. Cinquegrana	Maj	USAR (Act)	Advanced Extension Course
John F. Nickols	Capt	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Henry Theyken	Capt	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Billie E. Fuqua	1st Lt	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
John B. Rodgers	1st Lt	NG	Company Officer Ext Course
Fauney G. Hughes	CWO	NG	Criminal Investigation
Alfred Baehr	CWO	NG	Criminal Investigation
Donald E. Evenson	CWO	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Joseph M. Bolewski	CWO	USAR (Act)	Criminal Investigation
Harold C. Doss	WO	AUS	Military Confinement
Paul L. Maxwell	MSgt	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Preston L. Weaver	MSgt	NG	Criminal Investigation
Jack H. Cowan	SFC	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Robert H. Shelton	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Abner D. Walton	SFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
Joseph G. Haines	SFC	NG	Military Confinement
Willie L. Porter	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert J. Welch	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Daniel G. Oxenford	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
William R. Bramlett	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Harold Lundsten	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Edward C. Bartlett	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Leo B. Spear	TSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
James E. Owens	AGYSgt	Marine	Criminal Investigation
William J. Snook	Sp4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Stephen A. Limbaugh	Cpl	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Clay O. Williams	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Donald E. Reynolds	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Richard F. Brown	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Billy J. Beaver	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Perry Keene	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
James J. Hulshof	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
James C. Avery	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Dimond S. Smith	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Harry Hungerman	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Kenneth D. Smith	A/2C	AF	Military Confinement
Gustav A. Stretz	A/3C	AF	Military Confinement
John L. Unger	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Dewey V. Nelson	Civ		Criminal Investigation
George Delianedis	Civ		Criminal Investigation
John C. Trujillo	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Milton G. Wheaton	Civ		Criminal Investigation

4th Msl Bn, 562nd Arty, Duncanville, Texas.

SWARTWOOD, Norman, Pvt, Co B, 793rd MP Bn, HOF Det, APO 114, N. Y.

TERRACCIANO, Anthony V., Sgt, Co H PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

TROTTER, William I., MSgt, PM Section, 8th USA, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif.

TUCKER, J. T., Sgt, Rt 2, Box 1133, Augusta, Ga.

TUCKER, Thomas W., Sp4, U.S. Tng Ctr. Inf 6003, Ft. Ord, Calif.

WALKER, Ralph L., Sgt, 328th Ord Bn, APO 221, N. Y.

WALLACE, Edwin L., Sp4, 1368 Michigan Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

WAPLES, Charles H., Jr., Sgt, 1224 Florence St., Augusta, Ga.

WATKINS, Warren H., MP Co, USAICTC, Ft. Benning, Ga.

WEST, Thomas W., PFC, 259 Violent, Monroe, Calif.

WHITECLIFF, Ronald A., Sp4, 728 Palani Ave., Honolulu 16, Oahu, Hawaii.

WURGER, Gary C., Sp4, 2004 KWIS Ave., La Puente, Calif.

YOAKAM, Richard D., Pvt, 546th MP Co, Ft. Sill, Okla.

YOUNG, Glenn, MSgt, PIO 30-90372, International Admin., Washington 25, D. C.

Your Move

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the MPA and Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 83-107.

REASSIGNED

Lt Col Sam F. Doering from Camp Walters, Tex., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (88)

Lt Col Thornton E. Ireland from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Carlisle Bks., Penn. (92)

Lt Col George A. MacEachern from Washington, D. C., to Presidio of Monterey, Calif. (106)

Lt Col Harold G. Stover from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Carlisle Bks., Penn. (92)

Maj Robert D. Agers from Ft Devens, Mass., to Germany. (99

Maj Deforest A. Barton from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (83)

Maj Jacob Brown from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Germany. (100)

Maj Harris Emmons from Stu Det Hq, Washington 25, D. C., to OPMG, Washington 25, D. C. (91)

Maj George W. Higgins, Jr., from Chicago, Ill., to Ft. Myer, Va. (96)

Capt Cowan C. Eastham from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Ft. Dix, N. J. (95)

Capt James S. Oliver from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (91)

Capt Harry J. Painter from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to France. **(99)**

Capt Joseph C. Seymour from Chicago, Ill., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (83)

Capt Carl O. Swanson, Jr., from Chicago, Ill., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (83)

1/Lt Robert C. Barnum from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (83)

1/Lt Charles F. Gooch from Chicago, Ill., to Ft. Gordon, Ga (83)

1/Lt James D. Haydon from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (104)

1/Lt Charles F. Kraak from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (83)

1/Lt John L. Hauschild from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Okinawa. (100)

PROMOTED

Capt/Maj

Deforest A. Barton (89)
Fred P. Berry (95)
Paul B. Elliot (94)
Oran C. Haas (83)
Merritt E. Hein (104)
Robert W. Magee (83)
Vincent I. Olsen (89)
Grover S. Paul (99)
Leslie H. Pearse (104)
John F. Plumb (104)
James H. Williams (83)
Vincent H. York (89)

2 Lt/1 Lt

Baxter L. Bullock (88)
Jack F. Crawford (98)
Jimmie M. Locke (93)
Willis S. Smith (106)

RETIRED

Lt/Col Garland D. Godby (100)
Maj Joseph B. Byrnes (95)
Maj James Rafy (83)
Maj John T. Stansill (91)
CWO2 Wintha T. Doss

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

WO-W1 Raymond W. Grauberger to 39th MP Det, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

MPA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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Guard-Militia	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	**DOD Guard**	( )
Retired	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	**Other**	( )

HISTORICAL NOTE OF THE MONTH

General Orders No. 4 **January 22, 1919**

**Headquarters Military Police Corps,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France**

1. The deputy provost marshal general will perform such duties as may be assigned him by the provost marshal general, whom he will represent in the latter's absence.

2. The chief of staff, in the absence of the provost marshal general and the deputy provost marshal general will represent them and will at all times supervise and coordinate the work at these headquarters. He will prepare, or cause to be prepared, a history of the Provost Marshal General's Department, A.E.F. and will have same kept up to date.

3. The assistant chief of staff will perform such duties as may be assigned him by the chief of staff, whom he will represent in the latter's absence.

4. The chief of the military police corps division will have charge of and be responsible for the organization, equipment, training, discipline and distribution of military police units and personnel.

5. The chief of the prisoner of war division will have charge of and be responsible for all matters concerning prisoner of war labor companies and escort companies and enclosures.

6. The chief of the criminal investigation division will have charge of and be responsible for the investigation of crime, the preparation of evidence, the bringing to trial of criminals, the care of confidential records, etc., and for the efficiency of the units and personnel assigned to his division.

7. The chief of the circulation division will have charge of and be responsible for the proper handling of permits and passes issued to members of the military forces and militarized civilians, and all matters pertaining thereto.

8. The chief of the supply division will have charge of and be responsible for the handling of requisitions and the distribution to MP units of such supplies as may be sent them from these headquarters.

9. The inspector-instructors will be assigned to districts or other duties and will make such personal and formal reports as may be required on all activities of the provost marshal general's department and on subjects that might be of interest to the provost marshal general.

10. The liaison officers at G.H.Q., Headquarters S.O.S., and central records office will be the proper officers with whom to communicate on routine matters pertaining to those headquarters and will be a source of information on similar matters.

11. The headquarters motor transport officer will have charge of the motor transportation at these headquarters and will be responsible for the garage, machine shop and mechanical transportation and the efficiency and technical suitability of the men.

12. The adjutant will have charge of and be responsible for all records, files, rosters, etc., and for the efficiency of the personnel of his division.

13. The personnel adjutant will be in charge of the statistical section, will have charge of and be responsible for the compilation and preservation of all records except the confidential records of the criminal investigation division.

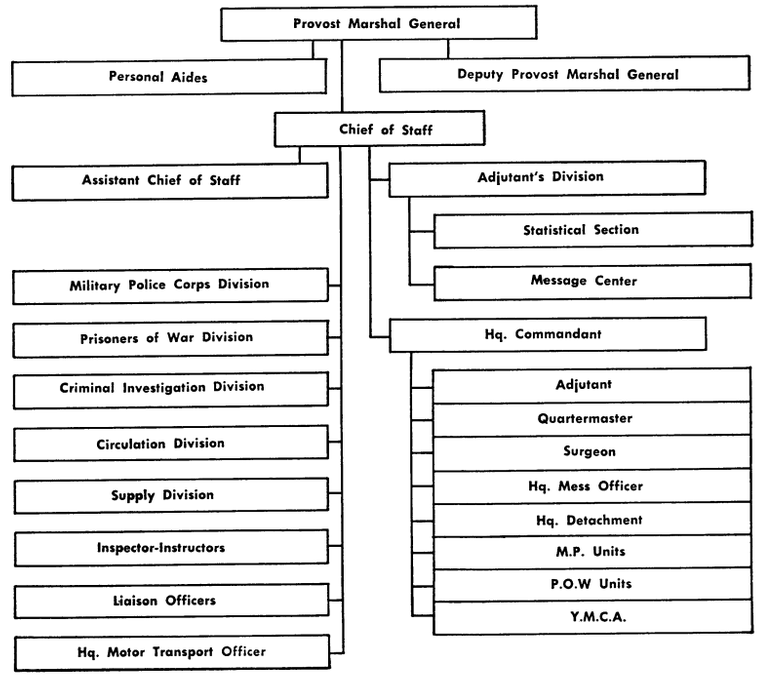
14. An assistant adjutant will be in charge of the message center section, will have charge of the office clerical force and couriers and the handling of all official correspondence, and will arrange to have telephone calls sent and received at all hours.

15. The headquarters commandant will command all troops stationed at these headquarters and will have general supervision and control over all matters concerning discipline, training, supply, construction, sanitation, etc.

16. The chief of staff, the assistant chief of staff and all chiefs of divisions will be ex-officio assistant deputy provost marshals general. All other officers at these headquarters of field rank will be provost marshals and of less than field rank will be assistant provost marshals.

17. Assistants to chiefs of divisions, sections, etc., will perform such duties as may be assigned them by competent authority and will act for their respective chiefs in the latter's absence.

The Office of the Provost Marshal General, including the Headquarters of the Military Police Corps, is hereby organized as indicated in the following diagram:



GENERAL RULE

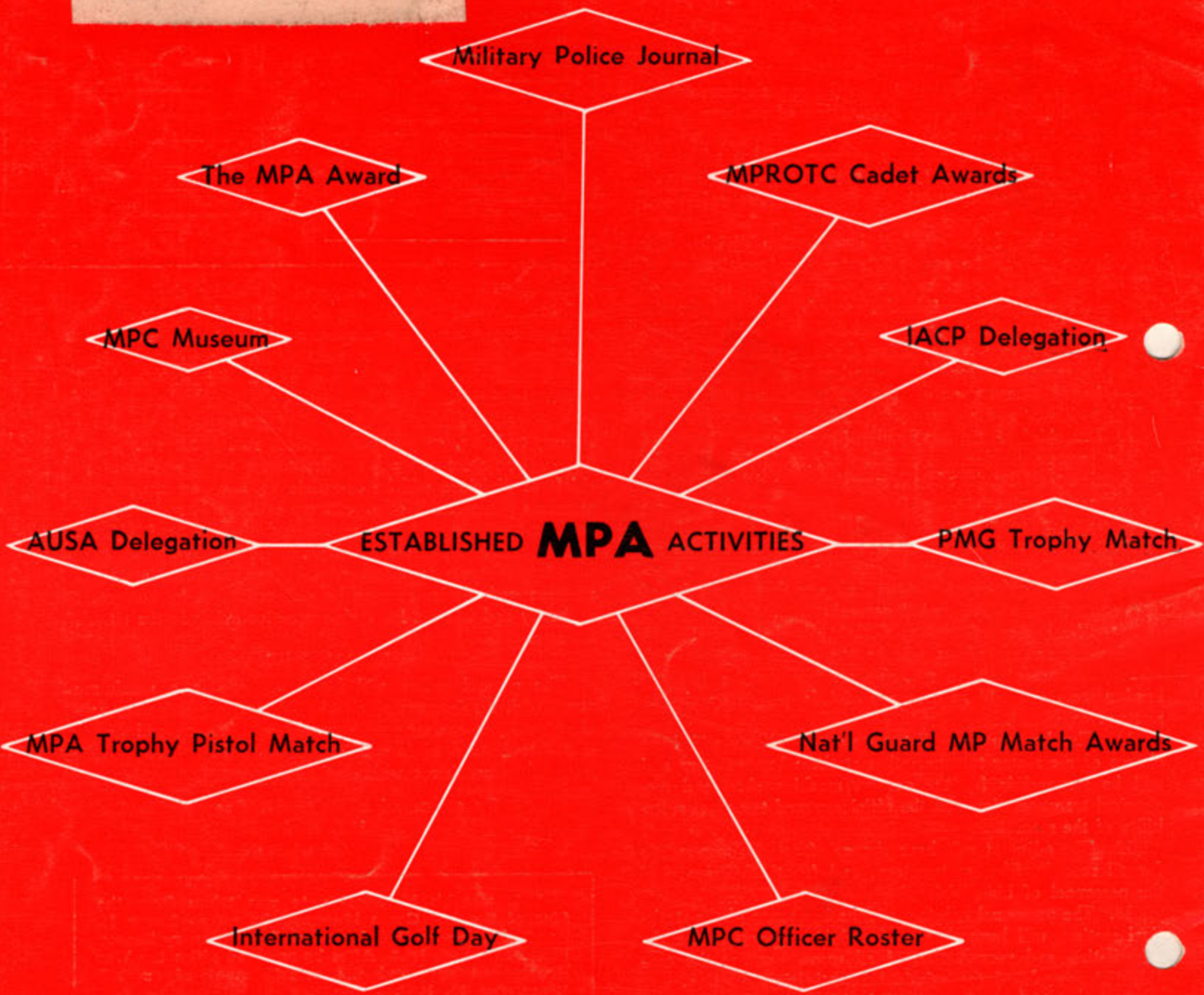
The general policy will be to accomplish a maximum result with a minimum of effort. Whenever practicable, penciled notes, memoranda or personal conferences, will be resorted to instead of formal letters. Communications will be as brief as consistent with clarity.

By command of Brigadier General Bandholtz:
JAS. A. MOSS
Chief of Staff

This month's historical note was taken from the files of the MP Corps Museum. Brig Gen Harry H. Bandholtz became PM, American Expeditionary Forces, France, Sept 20, 1918. After he assumed office the War Department approved the establishment of an MP Corps, Oct 15, 1918.

Annual Programs of the Military Police Association

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