MILITARY POLICE Journal

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MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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

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Journaletters

We . . . . are very proud of the result of the law enforcement courses sponsored by the University of Oklahoma Extension Division. I am confident that when the Kellog Center is completed, the Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education will do an even better job in this field. I am also quite happy to know that our Center has come to the attention of the Military Police through the medium of your fine magazine.

J. Howard Edmondson
Governor
State of Oklahoma

* * *

I read with keen interest a copy of the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Definitely, the interesting and educational articles published therein will, in no small measure, enhance the advance of science in Police Administration, crime prevention and crime detention.

As the incumbent Commandant of the Philippine Constabulary School, a unit under the Headquarters Philippine Constabulary, which has also the mission of training members of the National Police Force of the Philippines into a more effective law-enforcement organization, I am certain that a monthly copy of this valuable publication will not only bolster but also enrich our reference materials in our school library.

In view of the foregoing, I earnestly request that our school be included in your gratuitous mailing list of the JOURNAL.

Avelino E. Sauco
Lt Col, Ags (GSC)
Commandant, Philippine Constabulary School
Camp Panopio, Quezon City
You're on the list.—Ed.

* * *

We have just received the Winning Team Trophy and the individual medals for the 1961 MPA Pistol Match. I need not tell you how delighted we are in getting them. They will be placed in the position of honor in our trophy display . . . and thanks a thousand times for making this very worthwhile pistol match possible. It certainly elevates the 503d "Sheriffs" in the eyes of the "Spearheaders" from the 3d Armored Division.

Richard J. McCarthy
Captain, MPC
503d Military Police Company (Armd Div)

* * *

Enclosed check is for membership in the Association. I originally was a member in 1951, while a student at PMGS, however, I let my membership lapse. Now being recalled to active duty, I feel it is a "must" that I be a member and receive your wonderful publication.

Eugene J. O'Connell
Colonel, MPC
PM, 301st Logistical Command

I am a member of the 62d Military Police Platoon, Fort Sam Houston. The 62d is one of the sharpest MP units in Texas . . . but I have not seen anything about the unit in the JOURNAL. I like reading about other units, but I also would like reading about my outfit. The 62d was picked to go to Fort Polk, Louisiana, and prepare for the Reserve MPs to take over in two weeks. The State Police; Lessville City Police and Sheriff's Department, all said we were the sharpest MPs ever stationed at Fort Polk.

Sp4 Jerry E. Daugherty
62 MP Platoon
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Your pride in unit is commendable. In the copy versus space battle we try to give all units a "day in print." Have you sent anything to the JOURNAL?—Ed.

SOUND OFF!!

Stand up and be heard! The JOURNAL welcomes your ideas and contributions. Military and civilian are urged to submit manuscripts which stimulate thought, which project new trends and concepts, which look to the future, and yes, which provoke comment. Articles appearing in the JOURNAL need not reflect Department of the Army, Office of the Provost Marshal General or MPA policy. The door is open for your contribution. Length of the feature is up to you. Although normal size is between 1,000 and 2,500 words, use as little or as much space as you need to tell the story. Double space the typing. Pictures (8 x 10 glossy) or other art add a great deal. Manuscripts and pictures submitted will not be returned except on specific request. If you've got something to say—say it loud, say it clear, and say it now in your magazine, the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL.

Would you please post me my new membership card for 1962 with the enclosed postal coupons?

Pvt Fred Lewis
88 Brook St., Coogee, NSW
Australia
Done.—Ed.

This is a reply to the "Journaletters" in the November issue of the JOURNAL written by Captain John DeTar.

I recognize that Captain DeTar took advantage of an opportunity to publicize a course at the school—which is understandable. However, the statement made in my article was "The majority of the Military Police noncommissioned officers now attend Military Police basic training upon induction into the Army and are 'on their own' from then until retirement . . ." I realize that a *few* get additional Military Police schooling, but the *majority* DO NOT! Nor will the majority be given the opportunity for further schooling as long as the unit commander has to "do without" the man while he is in school. This is particularly true when the unit is short of the minimum number of personnel necessary to perform its mission—which is the situation in most, if not all, units.

Guy M. Huskerson, Jr.
Captain, MPC
Fort Sam Houston, Texas
The JOURNAL rests the case with the reader jurors . . . with the unit commanders . . . and without further comment.—Ed.

* * *

I am sending you my son's change of address and his subscription for the JOURNAL.

Mrs. G. L. Thompson
Danese, West Virginia
P.S. I would like very much to see Douglas' name in the JOURNAL.
Thanks . . . and now you have.—Ed.

* * *

I am writing in regards to obtaining two more issues of the September MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL.

I wish to send one to my son: PFC Arthur Charles Wilson in Heidelberg, Germany. His photo was in the September issue.

He has asked me to save his JOURNALS and is looking forward to reading them all upon his return from Germany.

The Military Police Corps is such a dedicated service, I feel sure all mothers enjoy the JOURNAL as I do.

Mrs. Floyd Ewer
4950 Decatur St.
Denver 21, Colorado
And others we hope.—Ed.

* * *

Attached are 43 applications for either renewals or new memberships of one year each for MPA, all of which are from the MP Detachment, Hq & Hq Co, 25th Infantry Division. The attached picture was taken at the 20th MP Anniversary Celebration in which the MP Detachment and members of the Schofield Barracks MPs participated.

Billy L. Brown, Major, MPC
MPA Associate Secretary
Hawaiian Area
Congratulations to you on the fine support. Sorry the pic was too late to use. See page 25 for story.—Ed.

* * *

I am enclosing my check for a year's subscription . . . keep up the good work of reporting about the best of the Army—The Military Police Corps.

Benjamin J. Maliman

W74R7L-7195-0003 (1987)
DEACCESSIONED

BULLETIN BOARD

EXTRACTS FROM TPMG NEWSLETTER

"Alterations to Uniforms: I have observed that some military police personnel have altered their uniforms beyond the limits prescribed in Army Regulations. This is is particularly true when the trousers have been 'pegged' or shirts altered to fit 'skin tight.' These alterations are not only in violation of the regulation, but result in added expense to the individual. AR 700-8400-1 prescribes the authorized alterations and should be followed. I have heard repeated that 'My commander wants his military police to look sharp.' So do I. I am convinced the best way to do it is to wear the authorized uniform properly tailored, cleaned and pressed. To make the point clear, I see no objection to the wearing of plastic or patent leather gear by men on duty as individuals or in pairs. When in formation, however, they must be dressed in issue clothing and wear properly cared for leather gear. We cannot be 'of the troops' if we are always in a different uniform. If we are to associate ourselves as a combat support organization with the combat arms of the U.S. Army, we must look like we belong to that Army."

* * *

"Military Police Vehicles: On 27 April 1961, a letter was disseminated dealing with the problem of over-age military police sedans and suggesting possible courses of action for solving this problem. This matter was also covered in the August 1961 issue of the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. I have received several reports recently which show that subsequently aggressive action has been taken and several excellent results achieved in this regard. An outstanding example at one major post is one in which command interest was generated and a post policy initiated, which now provides that military police and guard force vehicles will be replaced every four years, regardless of mileage, and a 25% new vehicle replacement will occur each year."

* * *

"Prisoner Guards: Recently, a Private E-2, armed with a shotgun and assigned as a prisoner guard at a training center stockade, joined the prisoners he was guarding and departed, taking an automobile and the weapon. Subsequently, upon examination at the stockade he was recommended for administrative elimination and described by the psychiatrist as being an 'inadequate personality manifested by inability to tolerate tension, poor judgment in handling his affairs, impulsivity, and irresponsibility.' He was seventeen at the time of the offense. This case points up the importance of screening personnel assigned for guard duty."

"Personal Remarks: I have attended the INTERPOL meeting in Copenhagen and the IACP conferences in Montreal. Without exception, the officials participating were high in their praise of our work in parallel activities, the coordination and liaison that existed, and the caliber of our officers and men. This is most gratifying coming as it does from leaders in police work world-wide."

* * *

"One point that was continually raised in both meetings was public apathy toward crime and crime prevention. It was contended — and I subscribe to this theory — that police officials can do much, should do much, and must be leaders in the battle to break down this feeling and to enlist the private citizens' support. In a capsule, permitting this apathy to exist, on the post or installation, points out an area where we have not fully discharged our responsibility. The same goes in permitting such an attitude in civil communities contiguous to our stations. After all, as citizens we are as interested in these communities as fellow citizens are who by chance live there. This apathy is manifested by: condoning gambling even with knowledge this is operated by large syndicated organizations; misguided tenderness toward youthful offenders; failure to prosecute car thieves; avoidance of duty as witnesses; and general disinterest in punishment for or prevention of crime."

* * *

"A second point raised has to do with breaking down the invisible barrier that often rises between the citizen (soldier) and authority. I should not have used the word 'breaking'—the job is more in the line of dissolving this barrier by gaining an even higher degree of respect, by getting to know the civil (military) leaders even better, and by being even more helpful to them in solving some of their community problems. In this respect we have no room for a dumb cop, an officious officer, one who throws his weight around unnecessarily, who is loud-mouthed, profane—you know the man—or for the immature. Again, let me say we enjoy the finest reputation among the law enforcement brethren. I am confident this will continue. Let's put more into the public relations effort."

"Major General R. J. Butchers

The Provost Marshal General"

AERIAL MILITARY POLICE ENHANCE ARMY'S MOBILITY

By LT COLONEL JOHN S. GIBSON

U.S. Army Military Police Board
Fort Gordon, Georgia

THE motto of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Confederate Army's Patton of the Civil War, was to "git thar fustest with the mostest." This principle has remained constant over the years, although the methods have changed. Mobility, firepower, communications, and dispersion are the tactical keywords of current armored and infantry commanders. The ultimate purpose is still to concentrate rapidly a force on an objective at the opportune time with the proper firepower, and then to disperse quickly to avoid enemy counterfire. The military police probably would not have been of much help to old General Forrest in 1863. But, with today's modern battlefield environment, the military police may well determine the outcome of many an operation by providing responsive traffic control, which facilitates the execution of the tactical commander's scheme of maneuver and prevents bottlenecks, thus assisting the commander "to git thar fustest with the mostest."

Greater mobility of all army units, which enhances the speed and tempo of the battlefield, magnifies the need for accurate traffic control planning and precise execution to avoid traffic jams which would present lucrative targets to the enemy. Military police by reacting rapidly in posting traffic control specialists at critical points can help exploit a tactical advantage or re-route traffic as a result of a nuclear blast. In either event, proper traffic control would be of immeasurable value to the commander. The ability of the military police to respond rapidly to a changing tactical situation is based on aerial movement of personnel and equipment. Surface transport would be too slow. Immediately available rotary-wing aircraft would give the military police a built-in capability of flexibility to react quickly in support of the tactical forces by facilitating their mobility and maneuverability in a conventional or no "holds barred" general war.

IT is apparent that unless the Military Police Corps which has branch responsibility for control of traffic, has mobility equal to the units being supported, it cannot accomplish its mission in time. In rough terrain and over extended areas, the effectiveness of military police support is sharply reduced by inability to be at the right place in time to prevent traffic bottlenecks or reroute traffic as the tactical commander directs. Employment of army aircraft in rapid posting of military police traffic control posts is a must if the mobility capability of army units is to be effectively exploited.

Military police units in a field army operating in a conventional warfare environment, but mindful of the enemy capability to switch to nuclear CBR warfare, will have a habitual need for observation and utility type helicopters to perform the following tasks.

(1) *Reconnaissance in connection with traffic control planning.* Terrain analysis can be conducted expeditiously to determine potential critical points, to formulate plans for alternate routes and to obtain data on bridges, defiles and prospective command post sites.

(2) *Rapid posting of military police, traffic control posts.* This will facilitate orderly execution of the tactical commanders plan and respond with military police assistance to exploit any break in the tactical situation by enhancing the maneuverability and mobility of the tactical units. The big picture of traffic movements can be observed from the air and

Continued

instructions issued to military police on the ground to prevent bottlenecks.

(3) *Escort of priority convoys.* By aerial check of routes to detect obstacles, and aerial security surveillance, military police will facilitate the vehicular transfer of nuclear munitions and demolitions and their component parts from special ammunition supply points (SASP) to the using unit.

(4) *Control of Refugees.* Employ rotary wing aircraft equipped with radio and loudspeaker to direct the movement of refugees off MSR and away from critical points in the road network where they would stymie the movement of the tactical forces. Aircraft can also be used to drop instructions to refugees.

(5) *Use with prisoners of war and civilian internees.* Armed rotary wing aircraft can be used effectively in preventing escapes from PW evacuation columns and for providing security against their liberation by guerrillas or other hostile enemy elements. Military police escort guards can be transported expeditiously by air from army and corps to division, thus reducing escort personnel and the time the PW would be in the division area. Rotary wing aircraft could also be used to evacuate expeditiously selected PW internees for intelligence purposes.

(6) *Control of disturbances.*

(a.) *Internment facilities.* Rotary wing aircraft can be employed to control disturbances at PW or civilian internee facilities through psychological impact, by distribution of proclamations or orders, by dispersion of chemical agents, and through the use of weapons employed from the aircraft.

(b.) *Civil disturbances.* Aircraft can be used as discussed in (a.) above. Also, helicopters are of great assistance in observing the overall action of a crowd or mob. They can be further used to reconnoiter routes, to and from the scene of a disturbance, which may be used as avenues of approach for the control of personnel or the dispersion of persons engaged in the disturbance.

(7) *Criminal investigation.* Army aircraft provides the means for more efficient and timely utilization of military police criminal investigation personnel and specialized equipment in conducting investigations of crime and crime prevention. The promptness with which investigators can reach the crime scene and initiate an investigation and the timely movement of equipment, evidence and personnel, such as expert witnesses, may determine the outcome of the investigation.

(8) *Rear area security and damage control.* Military police committed on the ground throughout the entire battle area can, with an aerial capability, enhance the overall effectiveness of the rear area security plan by neutralizing small scale guerrilla strikes, re-routing traffic, sealing off contaminated strike areas, assisting in restoration of order, and performing other on the spot emergency actions.

It is apparent that if the Military Police Corps is to execute effectively its traditional functions in today's modern battlefield environment as cited above, then organic rotary-wing aircraft is a must at the major military police headquarters, the military police group. By assigning the aircraft to a military police unit, it is assured that the aircraft will be available when needed. The assignment at group level permits efficient utilization of aircraft as they can be employed by subordinate military police units on missions requiring aircraft transport for successful accomplishment. Further, centralizing aircraft at group level facilitates maintenance, supervision, maximum employment of aircraft and ultimately saves military police by rapid posting of personnel and timely rotation to other tasks. Aircraft with supporting personnel may be decentralized for operational use to battalion and company for limited periods as dictated by the tactical situation.

ALL military police officers should make every effort to use Army aircraft on missions which can be accomplished more efficiently by aerial transport than by surface vehicles. By utilizing aerial transport, military police personnel become trained, SOPs and operational techniques are developed, and not the least, commanders and staffs become orientated to the military police requirement for aircraft. The key to justification of organic aircraft for military police units is based on effective field use of aircraft by military police on missions which support the mobility, security, and other tactical support functions of the entire Army. The objective is to sell field commanders and their staffs that the military police must have aircraft readily available in order to accomplish functions vital for success of overall army operations.

As stated by Major General Ralph Butchers on his appointment as Provost Marshal General in his inspirational, forceful and clear talk to the "Heart of the Corp", the Provost Marshal General Center, "the Military Police Corps must have the flexibility of mind to visualize our combat support roles and be trained, *equipped*, and prepared to implement them." Yes, if the US Army today is to "git thar fustest with the mostest" the military police must provide rapid, responsive traffic control which spells battlefield mobility. To do this job, a vital item of equipment for the military police is rotary-wing aircraft.

END

Observation and Recon Type Helicopter



Transport Type Helicopter





PREVENTION OF PILFERAGE: A CONTRIBUTION TO COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS

By Sergeant Frederick J. Cusick

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

WHENEVER great military leaders are discussed, the names of Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, and J. E. B. Stuart are invariably mentioned: Lee for his ability as a strategist and tactician; Jackson for the ability to maintain the mobility of his forces and bring them into action swiftly and decisively; and Stuart for his boldness and courageous and inspiring leadership. Although the army in which all three served had many leaders and subordinates with great ability, it was defeated; having been, in Lee's own words, "compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources." This army had demonstrated on several occasions that it could defeat forces which outnumbered it, but it could not ultimately overcome the lack of supplies. Without the proper amount and variety of supplies and equipment, no army can operate with success. This is probably more true today than it was 95 years ago because the complexity, size, and mobility of the modern army makes 'living off the land' virtually impossible. The ability of our nation's industry to produce the volume of material needed to fight a war has been repeatedly demonstrated throughout our history. However, World War II figures indicate that about 20 per cent of the supplies and equipment intended for our forces in North Africa—and 30 per cent of those intended for the Pacific Theater—did not get there through causes other than enemy actions. This cost in lives and time can probably never be fully measured. Pilferage, the theft of supplies, accounts for much of the loss not attributable to enemy action, and thus represents a serious threat to success in combat.

The protection of property, including the prevention of pilferage of government supplies and equipment, is one of the primary functions of the MP Corps. Included in this responsibility is the protection of supplies both in storage areas and while they are in transit to combat and support units.

TYPES OF PILFERAGE

THERE are two types of pilferage which MPs must be prepared to prevent or eliminate—or at least recognize so that appropriate preventive or enforcement action may be taken. Casual pilferage is the occasional theft, by single individuals, of small quantities of supplies for their own personal use, or the use of their families or friends. There is usually little or no planning or premeditation involved in casual pilferage. It will occur whenever the individual feels the need or desire for a certain article and the opportunity to take it is provided by poor security measures. Though it involves unsystematic theft of small articles, casual pilferage is nevertheless very serious, and it may have a great cumulative effect if permitted to become widespread—especially if the stolen articles have a high cash or use-potential value.

Systematic pilferage, as its name implies, is the planned, and usually continuing, theft of any and all types of supplies for the purpose of selling them for cash or bartering them for other valuable or desirable commodities. It is usually carried on by a well-organized group of people, some of whom may even be in an advantageous position to locate or administratively control desired items, or remove them from storage areas or transit facilities.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PILFERAGE

Pilferage may occur anywhere. Even supplies which are stationary in permanent or semi-permanent storage areas or warehouses are vulnerable to theft if adequate precautionary measures are not taken, and vulnerability increases as supplies

Continued

become more mobile. New and greater opportunities for pilferage are present when supplies are being transported in trucks, trains, 'planes or ships. The greatest vulnerability and the widest variety of opportunities occur at the various points where supplies are transferred from one means of transportation to another or from storage to transportation and vice versa.

It should be noted that anyone may be a pilferer. Where *need* or *desire* exist, and *opportunity* is presented, theft is almost sure to result.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PREVENTION

BOTH the casual and systematic pilferer have four problems to overcome in order to accomplish their purpose.

The pilferer's first problem is to *locate* the item or items to be stolen. For the casual pilferer this may be accomplished through individual search or even accidental discovery. In systematic pilferage, more extensive means are generally employed. These means may consist of surveillance by members of the group, or the checking of shipping and storage areas or documents by those who have access to them.

The second problem confronting the potential pilferer is the manner in which he can *gain access* to the desired items and *gain possession* of them. This may involve something as simple as breaking open a box or as complex as surveying such security factors as physical safeguards or guard procedures for weaknesses, attempting to bribe guards, altering or forging shipping documents or passes, or creating disturbances to divert the attention of security personnel while the actual theft is taking place.

Third, there is the problem of *removing* the stolen items to a place where the thief may benefit from his act. Articles of clothing may be worn to effect this; small items may be concealed in any one of many possible places on the body of the thief or in vehicles—and, through falsification of documents, whole truckloads of supplies may be removed from their proper place without immediate discovery.

Finally, to derive any benefit from his act, the pilferer must *use* the item himself or *dispose* of it in some way. The casual pilferage of supplies is intended primarily to satisfy the needs or desires of the individual thief. The systematic pilferer will usually attempt to sell the material, probably through "fences", pawnbrokers, or black-market operators. The detection of use or disposal offers a chance to prevent future similar pilferage through investigation and discovery of the means used to accomplish the original theft. Similarly, each of the problems faced by would-be pilferers offer opportunities for constructive preventive measures. Careful study of the possible opportunities for the pilferer to solve his problems is essential in security work.

PREVENTION OF PILFERAGE

THERE are many measures which may be utilized to reduce or eliminate pilferage. Military police personnel who are charged with the security of government property should be familiar with all of the various means available, so that they can appraise the safeguards present at any time or place and recommend steps to strengthen or add to them as needed.

Such personnel should be familiar, for instance, with the types and uses of the various physical safeguards, such as: fencing, walls, window guards and locks. They should be conversant with the means of supplementing physical safeguards with adequate and proper lighting and alarm and communications systems, and the provision and location of clear areas intended to aid observation of perimeter and storage areas, and facilitate foot and motor patrols.

A major factor in prevention is the maintenance of proper administrative and accounting controls over personnel and material. This includes having a pass system which effectively controls the movements of all persons in or near a storage area or transfer point. It also includes systematic storage and movement of supplies, and effective checks and controls on shipping documents and other records. A final administrative responsibility is the notification of security personnel of the location of critical supplies, the procedures involved in the pass system, the working hours of employees, and other pertinent matters.

A well-trained, alert guard force is probably one of the most important factors in maintaining good security. It supplements the physical safeguards and enforces the administrative controls. Almost without exception, physical barriers and safeguards are only a temporary deterrent to the determined thief. While they make less personal supervision necessary, they must nevertheless be checked at regular intervals. Similarly, someone must check all passes and shipping documents to control the circulation and flow in and out of the supply facility of goods and persons. In addition to merely being watchful, members of the guard force can detect and report weaknesses in security. They may also be used to make authorized searches of persons and vehicles leaving supply areas. Guards are often the only security measure provided when supplies are being transported. Thus, it becomes the responsibility of the individual MP to make security and prevention work effectively. He is in the key position ultimately to watch for, recognize and help eliminate any opportunity for the theft of Army supplies and equipment.

To supplement the work of the guard force, investigative personnel may actively participate in the prevention of pilferage in many ways. They may be used effectively to conduct crime prevention surveys, determining the adequacy of physical and administrative safeguards. They may also make valuable use of their sources of information within the supply facilities or surrounding areas, make routine checks of pawnshops and second-hand stores for stolen articles, and maintain close liaison with civil police for the investigation of black-market activities or the backgrounds of employees who come into contact with supplies or records. Finally, they should, of course, investigate all cases of actual theft in order to apprehend the pilferers, recover stolen property, and, through study of the methods used, recommend further positive preventive measures.

PREVENTION BEST

OF the alternate methods of dealing with pilferage, prevention is unquestionably the best: far better than attempts to discover and apprehend the thief after the crime has been committed. Remember the old saying that, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

There is little that military police personnel can do to eliminate individual needs or desires. The devastation of war-torn areas, economic conditions, and the moral development of the person throughout his lifetime are conditions the military police cannot control. There is, however, much they can do to reduce or eliminate the opportunities for pilferage to occur by recognizing the four problems the would-be pilferer must solve and working constantly to increase the difficulty of finding a successful solution to them. It is in this way that the MP Corps can prevent pilferage and materially contribute to the combat effectiveness of the United States Army.

END

The Police Of Venice

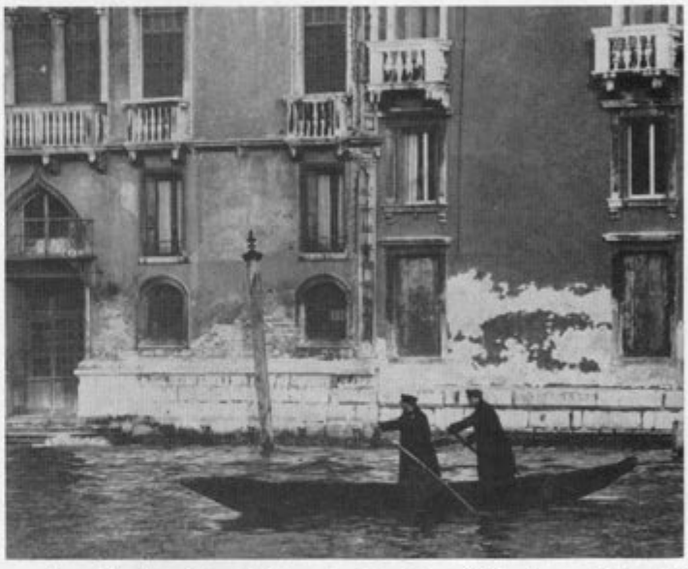
Editor's Note: This is one of a series of articles describing the police forces of various European cities where American troops are stationed. This article was prepared by the PM Division, SETAF, in cooperation with Col Tommaso Teti, Chief of Police, Venice.



Dr. (Colonel) Tommaso Teti, Chief of Venetian Police, is shown above in his office.

IN comparison with many other Italian cities, Venice is not very old. It was founded in the fifth century A.D. by inhabitants of the Roman city of Aquileia, who were fleeing the hordes of Attila the Hun. Where Venice is now situated there was a lagoon with several islands far from the mainland. The people established a village on the islands where the barbarians, unskilled and fearful of warfare on water, would not dare to attack them.

The location of the new town, called "Venetia" from the name of the surrounding Roman region, proved to be well-chosen. Not only were the barbarians unable to disturb the town, but the scarceness of land on the islands forced the early Venetians to barter their products on the mainland. The necessity for water shipping developed a population of skilled seamen and traders who in the middle ages easily gained control over European and Middle East trade. Today's old city is almost unchanged from the medieval town. It is linked to the mainland by a modern causeway, but keeps unaltered its silence, its canals, and its bridges.



Two Venice Constables start out on "Garbage Patrol." Offenders throwing garbage in the canals may be fined up to $15.00.

POLICE PROBLEMS

The 160 canals and 400-odd low bridges, together with the winding streets seldom wider than seven to ten feet, constitute a serious problem for the police force. Road traffic does not worry the policemen of downtown Venice, but they have plenty of other things to cope with. Surprisingly enough, one of the biggest involves speeders. Motor launches and motor boats, if driven over a certain speed, produce vibrations and waves that badly shock the piles forming the foundations of the palaces and mansions lining the canals, causing them to sink or crack. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that motorized traffic be kept at a safe speed in all canals.

Another problem is the width of the canals. Gondolas, boats and barges left in narrow canals, or parked improperly, obstruct traffic and cause jams which delay the delivery of necessities which in Venice are transported by water.

The third problem is pollution. Water in the lagoon flows slowly and the tide does not efficiently flush the canals. Dangerous substances or garbage thrown in the water may float around for days before reaching the open sea, causing a

Continued



Above, the Venice Vigili force parades in St. Mark's Square in front of the magnificent St. Mark's Cathedral.



A patrol of the Canals Section stops a gondola to deliver some important documents to tourists who had left the papers in a Venice hotel.

VENICE POLICE *Continued*

serious health hazard.

Not least among police problems is providing information to the several million tourists who yearly visit Venice. Every policeman has to be familiar with the points of interest, and many are full-fledged interpreters in one or more foreign languages.

If the historic and artistic part of Venice has its unusual characteristics, the modern suburbs present the usual problems of a growing industrial city. Located on the mainland, and including the two former suburbs of Marghera and Mestre, the modern portion houses one of the busiest ports of Italy, its biggest oil terminal and several of the most important chemical, refining, and shipbuilding plants. On the streets, truck and trailer traffic is heavy all day long. The Venice police thus have to cope with "land" problems as well as "water" problems.

CHIEF OF POLICE

The man who is responsible for solving all of these problems is Colonel Tommaso Teti. Now turning 51, he was born in the Abbruzzo region of Italy. After the completion of his studies in Abbruzzo, he moved to Venice and obtained a degree in Economics and Commerce at the University of Venice.

In 1935, Colonel Teti took command of the Venice Urban Police and he has kept it since, with an interruption of three years during World War II, when he served as a Major in the Italian Navy. Since the war he has been awarded the order of Official Knight to the Merit of the Italian Republic by the President of Italy.

Although his city presents special problems, Colonel Teti, keeps up to date on the latest improvements in police methods and equipment, participating in police conferences and meetings in Italy and abroad. He is assisted by two officers: Major Vincenzo Tito, who is the vice-commander and supervises the "water" police, and Major Riccardo Rienzi, who commands the policemen on the mainland.

THE POLICE FORCE

The Venice police force (called Vigili Urbani) consists of 276 enlisted men, 40 NCOs and four Warrant Officers. Since Venice is administratively divided into "Sestrieri," the police force for the historical center is divided into detachments, each assigned to a "Sestriere". Each detachment performs the usual duties of urban police within its own area of responsibility.

While patrolling their precincts, the "Sestriere" groups collect information for the fiscal section of the city administration, prevent and report damages to public or private property, enforce laws and city regulations, and provide information for tourists.

The real backbone of the Venice Vigili is the Canals Section. Its men know how to row a boat with only one oar, stand-the gondolier-style, how to operate motor boats and how to judge the displacement and load of boats and barges at a glance.

Accidents in the canals are rare, because says Major Tito, "The same people always operate the boats and they know in advance by sound and light signals where the other boat will go". However, agents of the Canals Section must know how to take evidence and statements necessary to ascertain responsibility for the collisions that do occur on the water.

EQUIPMENT

Modern devices assist the Vigili in enforcing laws in the old town. Recently, a radar for catching speeders has been successfully tested in the Grand Canal, the main water thoroughfare where the danger from shock waves is greatest. Many people with nervous ailments live in Venice, finding its peace and quiet the only medicine for their illnesses. Noises from horns, sirens, and exhaust pipes disturb them. The Canals Section keeps special patrols with phonometers around town to detect sources of excessive noise.

Patrolling of the principal canals and lagoon is usually done by motor launch, but in the narrow canals of the center



Dr. Tito (left) greets Brigadiere (SFC) Savoldello of the Canals Section at the latter's retirement ceremony. In the background is the insignia of the Section, two crossed gondola oars and a traffic disc.

of town, the only practical means of transportation is the "caicio," a flat-bottomed, low rowboat, operated by two policemen who row standing, like the gondoliers. Outside Venice, every island of the lagoon has a small detachment of policemen patrolling the island and a part of the lagoon surrounding it. In some cases, such as on the island of Torcello, the policemen must catch "water" violators, as well as investigate traffic accidents on a nearby stretch of mainland, being alert at any moment to change from romantic gondoliers to fast motorcyclists.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

The waters around Venice are well populated with fish, and all along the coast the fishing industry thrives. The catch is sold in the Venice Fish Market, and a Vigili group, who are specially trained, control the freshness and quality and ascertain the origin of all fish brought to the market.

Trains, planes and ships coming into Venice daily bring a tremendous number of foreign tourists, who see the town for the first time and have difficulty in getting around the winding, narrow streets. To assist them, more than half of the Venice Vigili have taken a 4-year foreign language course, at the end of which they must pass an exam to obtain the title of interpreter-policeman and become eligible for a language pay bonus. They wear a shoulder patch bearing the names of the languages they speak.

On the mainland the rapidly expanding city with its heavy traffic requires the continuous study of traffic flow, planning of new routes, and investigation of numerous traffic accidents. Pilferage, fire hazards and plant security are also some of the problems with which the mainland section has to cope.



A technician shows the operation of a speed measuring device to Colonel Teti, Chief of Police (second from left), while Dr. Tito, Chief of the Water Division of the Venice Police, and other police officials observe.

POLICE TRAINING

To be able to perform all these different functions, Venice policemen undergo an extensive and continuous training program. No one can be admitted to the force if, in addition to other requirements, he is not able to pass a test at the end of a two-year preparatory course. Main subjects of this course are: Penal Law, Penal Procedure, Regulations of Public Security, City Regulations, Road Code, Physical Education, General Culture and Judo. After this initial training, refresher courses are given the policemen throughout their career. Since they deal mainly with tourists, special emphasis is put on courtesy in dealing with the visitor.



Venice patrolmen write summons for person caught tossing refuse into one of the canals.

LIAISON AND COOPERATION

Many of the tourists are members of the United States Forces stationed in Europe. When asked what problems he has with US Forces personnel, Colonel Tito states: "Professionally speaking, we do not know they are here. Sometimes we recognize an American soldier or airman, but for us he is a tourist like all the others. We teach our men to treat everyone courteously, and visitors treat us courteously. No, we have never had any problems with American troops."

Behind this statement is frequent liaison between the military police of the Southern European Task Force and the police of Venice. On those rare occasions when US Forces personnel are involved in offenses or incidents in Venice, a telephone call to the military police in Vicenza, some 40 miles away, sets in motion the wheels of appropriate military police action.

Though it is outright heresy, some of SETAF's military police will whisper, in an unguarded moment, the wish that there were sufficient activity in Venice to warrant a full-time town patrol in this fascinating city.

END

ONCE upon a time there was a group of very wise men who accomplished a feat that was truly amazing. For many years they talked with one another about the meaning of words. They not only determined the meaning of such fine words as justice, virtue, etc. but they also determined the ordered relations between the words. If they had stopped here they would have been recognized as great philologists, but this was not enough. They wanted to be recognized as great logicians. Thus these wise men did what only the very wise could do. They took the meanings in their ordered relations to one another to be final in and of themselves and directly superimposed them upon nature. Thus for hundreds of years human beings could apply meanings to their natural existence without any recourse to existential operations. This was a good arrangement. If a person wanted to determine the meaning of justice or virtue or good or evil —or hot or cold for that matter—he could figure it out without being involved in a lot of physical activity.

Of course there were some malcontents who insisted on looking through telescopes and dropping various objects from leaning towers. To make a long story short, these malcontents had their way. The wise men had to admit that the forms of rational discourse are not isolated from the operations by means of which meanings originate, function, and are tested; that meanings are changing constantly and that nothing, or very little, is permanent. (Of course a few wise men do not subscribe to this so the malcontent is still with us.)

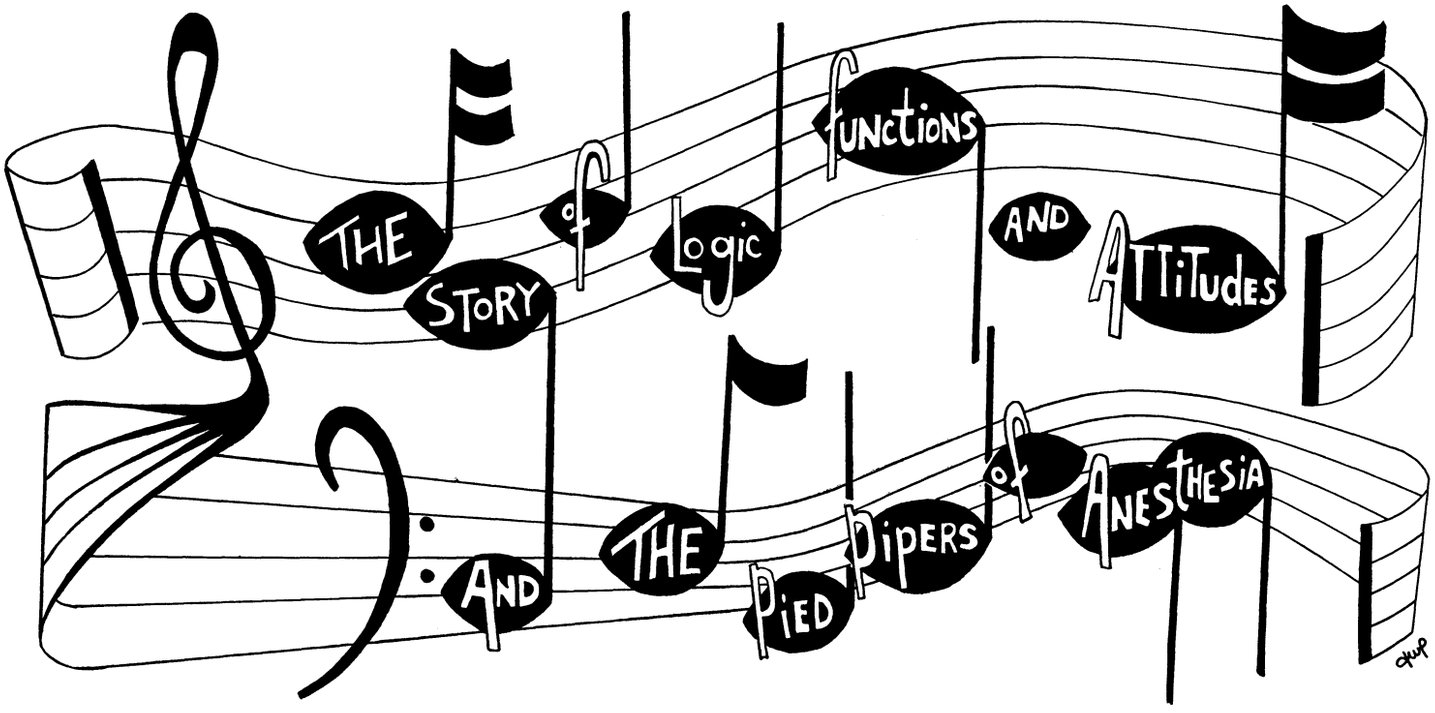
Once upon a time there was a great nation. In fact the greatest in the history of the world. A nation which in its theory and action completely repudiated the idea that the social order is a reflection of a wise man's scheme of knowledge and of nature, with some citizens necessarily occupying a high position and some a low position. In fact, this nation had the audacity to equate liberty with life; and one of its leaders said that every human being was given both at the same time. So you can see that about this time several things were happening. Doing and thinking were bound inextricably together, logic became relational, and position was determined by function. More than that, the first type of malcontent mentioned in this story began to do things which would have made even the ancient wise men shudder in amazement. They moved mountains, they propelled steel objects across the land and even through the air. In one of their great moments they tapped the power of small centers of force which they could not see and unleashed so much of nature's energy in so short a time that practically the whole race of man was astounded.

While all of this was happening men were living and dying. They were organizing into groups and dividing functions among these groups so that they might live better and not die any sooner than necessary.

THE defense of the great nation, and the long life of its people, was made the responsibility of a very large and respected group of individuals. This group was divided and subdivided so that thousands or millions of functions were performed. The reality of change was brought home to this group as well as to other groups in the society. For example one sub group had the function of seeking out and destroying enemy forces while on horseback. This sub group lost this function at almost the same time another sub group was given the function of doing the same thing after dropping by parachute. Some declare that the first sub group lost their function only because their horses could not be dropped by parachute, but this is only speculation and not mentioned in the annals of the time. In any event the members of this great and vital group of people were confronted continuously with the necessity for discarding and adding functions, with the existential matrix of logic and inquiry.

The reactions of this group to the stimuli of change and necessity can never be explained fully, but by examining one small sub group in the light of relational logic, the functions of the group and the attitudes of the members of this group we can continue the story. The story will center around two functions which grew out of the existential matrix long after the great group of people were originally formed for the defense of the nation.

Anyone can tell you that the oats business is not what it used to be. The reason is that people do not use horses as they used to. Only a few relatively small individuals ride



By CAPTAIN SAM H. SMITH, MPC
Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia

horses anymore. The motor vehicle has effected all of our socio-cultural relations, from urban ecology and courtship to military tactics. In reaction to the changes brought about by the motor vehicle our society developed the profession of traffic engineering. The members of this profession perform certain functions which enhance the value of the vehicle and lessen its deleterious effect on society. The United States Army, living in communities as do other members of society and also using motor vehicles under field conditions, was confronted with the necessity of performing the same functions performed by the traffic engineer in the civil community. When any group is confronted with the necessity for performing a new function it can do one of three things. It can form a new sub group to perform a function which is unique and unrelated to any functions performed presently. It can assign the function to an established sub group which performs functions related to the new function. It can divide the function between different sub groups. The first alternative is not economical and is generally used for the qualitatively different function. The third alternative is not desirable, the necessity for fixing responsibility to effect social control being what it is. The second alternative is reasonable, but requires sound judgment as to the relativity of functions.

From a cursory look at the problem of assigning the function in question it appears that the function could be assigned to one of two groups, either the group now having the responsibility for the function of the control of motor vehicle traffic or to the group now having the responsibility for building roads. While both groups perform functions related to the new function it appears obvious that the first group is continuously concerned with the multiplicity of related functions and that the second group could be advised by the first concerning its related function.

Now we face the subjectives; the attitudes of the members of these groups; and the pied pipers of anesthesia. For within any group are the descendents of the ancient wise men who believed that reality is as we describe it by a fixed set of words, who believe that all determinations have been made and that pesky functions can be placed by simple deduction. The pipers' tune in this situation rose from the first group in several strains. Since "engineering" was a word they cleverly keyed their pipes to words rather than to the actions which words describe. They brought the "Point Control Movement" to a crescendo to avoid the harsh sounds and unpleasant details of mechanical devices. Although they maintained an overtone of "Traffic Control on the Nuclear Battlefield," it was surrealistic; with methods and techniques left to the imagination of the listener. The grand finale of their tune stressed the know-everything-but-specialize-in-nothing attitude which is so appealing to the listener who finds it difficult to know something but easy to know everything. Amidst the music, the problem of assigning the function continues.

HISTORY, moving at its accelerated pace, literally threw another problem—a necessity for the effective performance of another function—at the nation's Army; the problem of rear area security. For a time it appeared that this new problem, new at least in its extent and urgency, was closely related to all of the problems attacked in the functions performed by a sub group. We learned that the forces which will threaten our rear areas are usually sustained by the indigenous population which moves in our rear area and which commits crimes against our Army; that enemy irregular forces will strangle our life lines of supply by disrupting the movement of our vehicles; that constant surveillance, knowledge of the area, coordination with civil police, area communications nets, rapid and mobile reaction and many other things are necessary in our rear areas. We even recognized the fact that enemy prisoners with a will to carry on the fight during their internment might become a great source of manpower to enemy irregular forces. Again, it might appear logical to assign this new function to the sub group presently performing related functions. The only aspect of this new function not regularly performed by this sub group was certainly taken care of by the proud statement which the sub group had used for years —"fight as infantry when required."

However, the pied pipers of anesthesia began their songs. "Fight as Infantry When Required" plunged from its high position on the hit parade and was replaced by the ever popular "We Are Policemen," or in the informal jam sessions—"We Are Cops." A rather involved impressionistic symphony was created with its central theme the idea that since the group is not fully equipped and trained to perform this new function we should not get the function and then become equipped and trained to perform it. A discordant passage, on the fact that no group is armed to perform before the decision to use the group is made, was omitted. Some of the sub group were blatantly critical of this piece. They did not refer to the existential matrix of logic but they did say that this appears to be our job. However the music was sweet and the voices of the critics were silenced by the pounding of night sticks. Popular parlor games distracted the critics also. The most popular ones—"Name the Investigator," "Badge or Brassard" and "Stop Wearing the Equipment"—were very diverting.

But logic, even relational logic, is inexorable. So while the pipers played the world moved on. Traffic patrols and traffic engineers began to emerge from another sub group which formerly only hauled when you called. A new sub group was placed by the best minds in the best studies to perform the rear area security function, with the proviso that the training of this new group include training in the operation of check points, in raids, in the control of civil disturbances, in escorting motor vehicles, and so on. As these things happen the pied pipers of anesthesia must play louder or lose their following. However they are not at loss. With the skill of masters they present the "Letters of Commendation" suite and, on the same program, a modern piece which conveys the idea that the sub group cannot do its present job too well and should not seek new ones. Only master artists could sway the listeners to believe in their supreme ability and gross deficiency at the same time.

WHY do the pipers play? They are not gross or incompetent. Their ability or their motives cannot be questioned. Perhaps this sub-group has performed functions in the past which are related to human beings and not to physical objects. Being related to human beings, the performance of these functions has generated, many times, strong emotion and action. If they have not been hurt themselves by this strong emotion and action they have seen others hurt. They are cautious because they know that discretion and valor can never be balanced perfectly by a human being and if one factor is overriding—it is discretion. They also possess a natural inclination for the fixed, the permanent, the pegs to hang their ideas on; an inclination which the rapidly changing world does not allow but cannot prevent.

The music will continue. At the same time the functions and responsibilities of groups will be assigned and discharged. If, when a new problem rises out of experience every subgroup —every branch and service of our Army—analyzes this problem in the light of its relationships to its present responsibilities and states its case loudly and clearly, then our Army can place responsibility where it logically belongs. If one subgroup, or several, have only a piper's tune to present, then illogical judgments will be made, and the results might be disastrous.

One thing is sure. Our story never ends. **END**



This is the second of two articles concerning civil defense in Germany during World War II. Picture (left) shows Berliners as they manufacture roof tiles from rubble. Outdoor primitive factories such as these have now grown into thriving modern industries.

Civil Defense In Germany During World War II

Part II

By COLONEL R. E. RICHARDSON,

Deputy Provost Marshal, U.S. Army Europe, Heidelberg, Germany

THE Reich Group for Industry, which was directly under the Air Ministry, was responsible for industrial defense in Germany during World War II. During the pre-war Nazi period, German authorities began to plan industrial defense measures. They understood the importance of maintaining production during wartime at adequate levels which resulted in comparatively successful air defense measures for factories. Industrial air defense operations were carried out in approximately 15,000 plants.

As a result of early emphasis by the government and the Nazi Party, well-organized protection programs were initiated at the beginning of the war which required little change or adjustment throughout the conflict.

Under the Air Defense Law, the Reich Group for Industry possessed ministerial authority and was responsible for planning, supervising, and inspecting factory air raid protection measures. It issued a complete set of instruction manuals describing in detail personnel training, organization and preparedness measures to be undertaken in each category of factory.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

For the supervision of war production as well as air raid protection measures, the Reich Group of Industry divided Germany into industrial divisions (Bereichsstellen), somewhat similar physically to the party districts. In each such industrial division, an air raid protection leader was designated. The industrial divisions were subdivided into districts or regions (Bezirksstellen) each with an appointed leader. This flare for echeloned organization was developed to the extent that in some large cities the division and the district offices would control the same area yet maintain the proper chain of command. The larger of such areas were further subdivided so that finally the lowest direct representative of the Reich Group for Industry had under his immediate control only as many plants as he could efficiently supervise. For example, the number might consist of three or four large plants and a dozen small ones, or 50 to 60 medium sized factories plus the small ones located in the same area.

AS was seen in the preceding article on this subject, the police system was the backbone of the civil defense system. In any question of authority between the local civil defense director (police chief) and the local representative of the Reich Group for Industry, the dominant personality often prevailed. For the most part, the two authorities worked together harmoniously and efficiently.

The basic air raid protection organization for a small factory employing about 500 persons was a section composed of specialized squads. The squads normally consisted of eight men and a leader who wore armbands signifying their particular speciality. Squads were specialized in the following activities: fire watching; fire fighting; heavy fire engine operation; light auxiliary pump operation; plane spotting; plant police and physical security; messenger service; gas detection and decontamination procedures (discontinued in many plants after the first year of the war); and medical-first aid. All protection personnel were drafted from employees of the factory.

This basic factory defense organization was controlled by a command post manned by a factory air raid protection leader and his staff. During an air raid, technicians such as the chief engineer, electrician and plumber constituted the leader's staff in the command post.

The command post, which was located in an air raid

shelter in a central location, was connected by direct telephone line with the factory fire watching posts, fire station, and with each department head's assigned emergency duty station. It was also connected by direct line to the control center of the nearest city. Command posts of important factories were included in the area communications network.

Of course, this organization varied with the size and type of factory. Decentralization of operations was, however, encouraged in large factories by the Reich Group for Industry. Many variations in this basic organization cropped up during the war. As an example, some factories successfully utilized a full time paid professional air raid protection force of a strength ranging from 1-2 per cent of the total number of employees which was augmented by anxiliary personnel drawn from regular plant employees in numbers equalling about 50 per cent of the total strength. Other variations saw more or less reliance on professional, full-time fire fighting personnel.

CAMOUFLAGE

CAMOUFLAGE was often "built-in" to new or rebuilt factories and was used effectively in many areas until the weight of the allied air offensive overwhelmed all semblance of effective camouflage. Every effort was then made to adapt the installation to the surrounding area. This was accomplished by a variety of means which included the use of colors and materials which fitted into the local background; use of natural protection such as that afforded by forests, cliffs and other natural means; and the use of camouflage and deception methods such as nets and covers, painting to mislead the enemy, blackout measures, prevention of tell-tale smoke and fire, dummy installations and smoke screens.

Approach land marks for enemy planes were often covered or artificially altered in appearance. This required weather proof nets or other covering material.

Smoke screens were seldom used successfully. In addition to the drawback of depending on good weather conditions, the use of smoke screens required a broad area around the installation to be covered if it were not to have the contrary effect of attracting attention. Even deceptive smoke screens to attract enemy attention away from the target were for the most part unsuccessful.

Dummy installations were used successfully during the early war years but in almost every case became known to the allies after a short time. The overwhelming saturation raids mounted by the allies and the improved functioning of espionage soon nullified even the best dummy installation efforts.

PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL DURING RAIDS

FOR the most part, factories were far better provided with shelters than were residential, business and other areas. The comparatively good factory shelter program resulted from two factors: pre-war official interest and lessons learned early in the war which indicated that production could only be maintained if the workers were assured of reasonable protection. In fact, employees often reported for work from one to two hours early for better protection against early morning raids. Factory air raid shelters continued to be improved until the end of the war.

The efficient plant air raid system permitted maximum utilization of workers before and after raids. The disciplined work force would take shelters only at the last minute before the bombs started to fall and report back to work promptly after the "all clear."

During light raids, plant defense personnel sometimes remained at their posts or took shelters in the immediate vicinity to cope with fires and damage. During heavy raids, however, even the protection personnel were normally permitted to seek the comparative safety of permanent shelters. They would dart out of their shelters and their duties during lulls in the attack.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Beginning with the heavy raids of 1944, fire fighting platoons of the industrial air defense service were formed by combining details from several industrial plants. These mobile platoons were assembled and deployed to plants under attack and were also used to assist the regular civil defense service in town.

This method of using their men and equipment was at first bitterly opposed by plant managers since stripping plants of their own defense personnel was considered too dangerous. In view of the overall shortage of men and fire fighting vehicles, this innovation certainly appears justified and probably contributed to Germany's "last ditch" war effort.

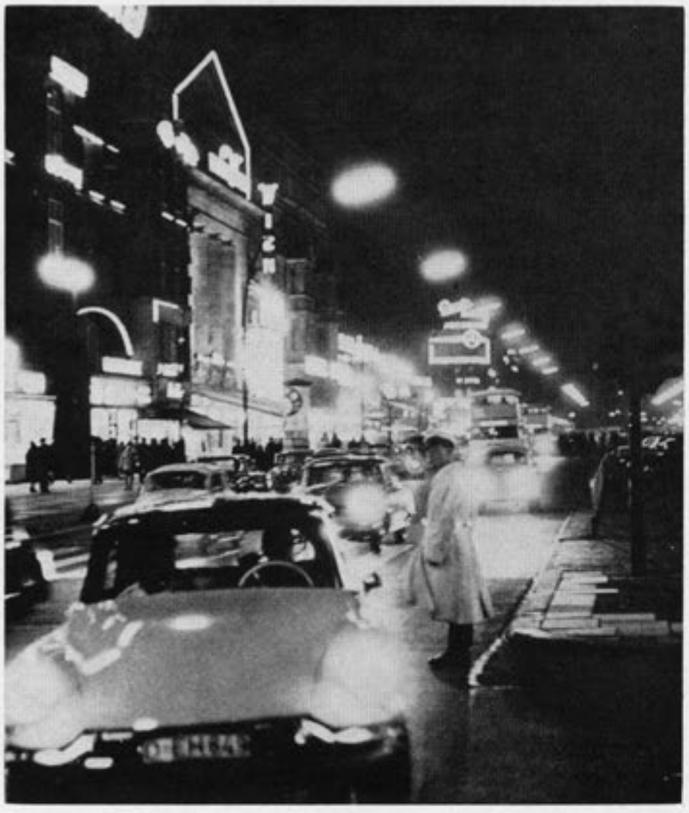
Training for factory air raid protection organizations was

Continued

Pictures below show the automobile manufacturing plant in Augsburg before and after rebuilding was completed. At left, the plant is shown as it looked after air bombardment 25-26 February 1944. At right is the same plant in 1952.







Bright and lively is Kurfuerstendamm, the Champs Elyses of Berlin, as it appears at night, completely rebuilt since World War II.

CIVIL DEFENSE **Continued**

supervised by representatives of the Reich's Group for Industry. Schools were set up in industrial districts for factory air raid protection leaders and key personnel who, in turn, conducted schools within their own factories for the training of the rank and file. Refresher courses were given as required. The German Red Cross conducted training for first aid groups and city fire departments assisted in training factory fire fighting forces. Much attention was at first given to protection against gas since most factory managers expected gas attacks at any time. The constant demands of the army drew heavily on factory employees causing a large turnover in trained industrial defense personnel.

LESSONS LEARNED

A RECAPITULATION of lessons applicable to the future, which were learned by German civil-industrial defense services during the war may be summarized as follows:

— A sound legal basis for effective civil defense contributes immeasurably to implementation of necessary measures.

— An active civil defense program should be in effect before the shooting war begins.

— Shelters and other protection measures should be undertaken with "an eye on the future" rather than based on current enemy capabilities.

— Effective stock piling and strategic location of equipment and material ameliorates tranportation difficulties.

— Location of air defense reserves outside rather than in the center of cities will protect the reserves and ensure maintenance of their deployment potential.

— A separate civil-industrial defense communication network is necessary since all other networks will be filled to capacity carrying communications for which they were originally designed.

— Duplicate sets of factory records with at least one set being kept in a maximum air raid protection bunker or similar location is necessary protection from air raids.

— Hard to obtain spare parts and tools must be maintained in maximum protection areas.

— Shelter provisions are necessary for people in transit, particularly during shift changes and other high transportation peaks; varying working hours in individual factories help but are not the final solution.

— Special provisions must be made for protecting the public near plants manufacturing chemical or other dangerous products.

— A master plan for factory protection is necessary but it should be flexible.

— Training must permit incorporation of material on new weapons as it becomes known.

— Mutual support between potential target areas must be organized. Plans should encompass measures to ensure expeditious movement of units to commitment points.

— Standardization of defense equipment is extremely important. (In fact, standardization throughout the industrial process—machine parts, tools, etc., is extremely important.)

— Camouflaging should be "built-in" to all potential targets.

— Tower observation posts were found to be effective.

— The prestige of civil defense workers should be comparable to that of the armed forces.

— Emphasis from the highest government echelons is necessary to ensure an effective civil-industrial defense program.

WAS CIVIL-INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE SUCCESSFUL?

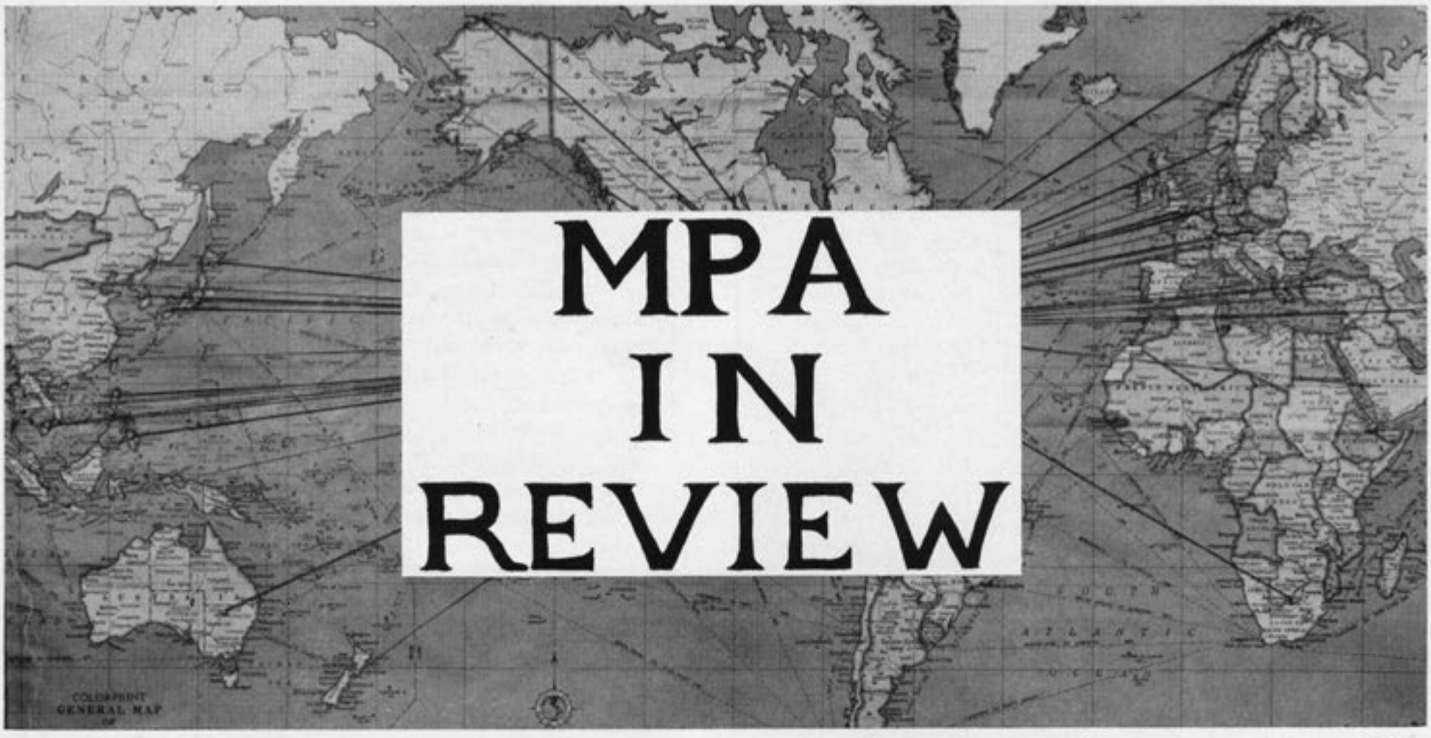
STATISTICAL data which could answer this question with overwhelming facts and figures was lost during the last year of the war. However, remaining data and observations of many former leaders of civil defense indicate that the civil-industrial defense program of Germany *was successful* up to a point.

This qualification is included because with more efficient planning and execution, better results would have been realized. As it was, hundreds of thousands of lives were saved and millions of people were protected from serious injury.

Innumerable panics with all their ruinous effects were prevented by civil defense training and direction. Untold numbers of incendiary bombs were neutralized by the civil workers and by a population well-trained in civil defense measures. Countless fires were extinguished in their initial stages and thus conflagration in neighboring buildings and entire sections of cities prevented.

Civil defense as practiced in industry was effective. Even with the practically unopposed raids of the last year of the war, production was largely slowed down due to shortages and lack of transportation rather than failure of the plants themselves.

END



MPA IN REVIEW

In April of 1951, a small band of energetic officers conferred in a Fort Gordon classroom and formed the nucleus of the Military Police Association—the MPA. During the past ten years the organization has been a going concern, promoting new ideas, sponsoring worthwhile activities and providing a bond for military police and their civilian friends world-wide. Now is the time to move with vigor and with purpose. Now is the time to mark the MPC as an able partner in the Modern One Army Team. Back the group promoting your member of the team—the MPA.

MPA FACT SHEET

WHO?

An average membership of approximately 9,000. Composition: US military and civilian, foreign military and civilian, and military and civilian organizations. Official title: Military Police Association, Inc.

WHAT?

A non-profit corporation chartered under the laws of the state of Georgia. Designed to advance the science and art of police administration and crime prevention and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession.

WHY?

To promote the general welfare of members; to build the esprit de corps of the MPC; to publicize the role of the MPC as part of the Army team; to support the Association of the United States Army; to provide a medium for the exchange of ideas of law enforcement personnel; to further personal relations with civilian police agencies; to further the bonds of inter-service cooperation; to encourage the entry of highly qualified personnel into the MPC, and to promote community relations and international good will.

WHERE?

World-wide. Active membership in approximately 50 nations of the free world.

WHEN?

Organized in April 1951 at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Continuous operation since its inception.

HOW?

Directed by an Executive Council consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasury, and twelve members; and assisted by an Advisory Board composed of personnel distinguished in the various and related fields of law enforcement.

SO WHAT?

SO . . . the MPA has tradition, it has prestige, and it has motion and guidance. It merits your support.

MILITARY POLICE
Journal
YOUR MAGAZINE

More MPA

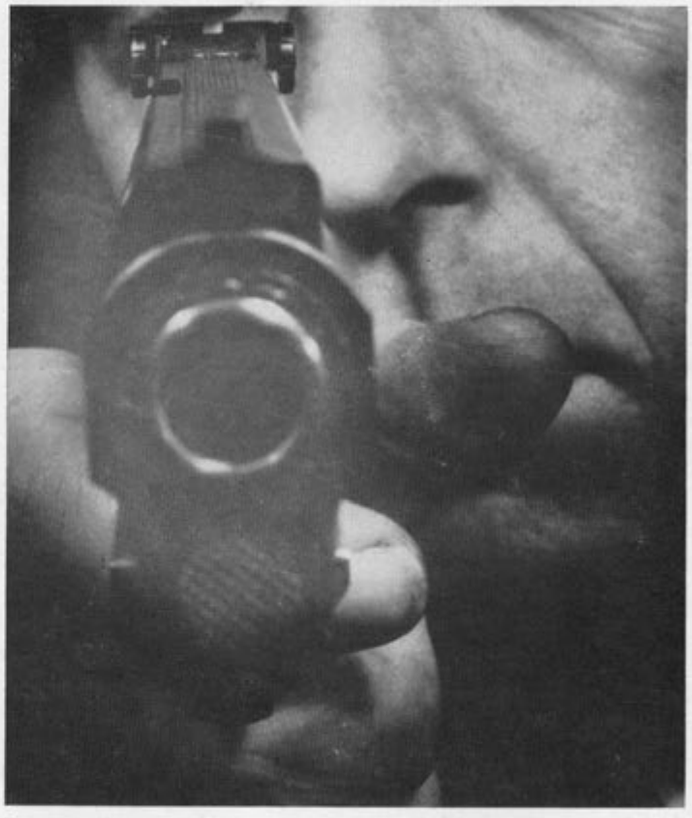
The MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, an official monthly magazine, furthers the objectives of the MPA. The JOURNAL welcomes articles which stimulate interest, describe new concepts and doctrines, and provoke thought and comment. Published first in August, 1951, it has grown in size, composition and stature. All members of the MPA receive the JOURNAL as part of their membership. The JOURNAL stresses the exchange of ideas, presents imaginative thinking and current developments, and, it recognizes outstanding achievement and items of historical interest. It keeps you in touch with professional opinion as well as with units and activities world-wide. *The* JOURNAL *is a key activity of your MPA.*

MPA Pistol Match

The MPA Trophy Pistol Team Match has been fired annually for seven years. It is open to all active and inactive Military Police units. All team members must belong to MPA at the time of firing. Unique in many respects, it is world-wide in scope and has been called the biggest police match anywhere. It is designed to foster and encourage interest and excellence in handgun marksmanship. A replica of the MPA Trophy is given to the winning team and each member of this team receives a gold medal. Gold, silver and bronze medals respectively go to the first place individual winner, second high scorer and those finishing third through tenth. Certificates are given to members of the second and third places teams, as well as those on First Sharpshooter, Second Sharpshooter and First Marksman Teams. *The MPA Trophy Pistol Team Match is sponsord by your MPA.*

PMG Pistol Match

The PMG Trophy Pistol Team Match was first conducted in October 1957 and has been an annual event since that date. The match stemmed from a suggestion by the late Major General William H. Maglin who, in January 1956, recommended that a trophy be presented to the National Board to honor the high individual shooter on the winning team of the National Trophy Pistol Team Match. Response was so generous that after presentation of the trophy, sufficient funds remained for the establishment of an outstanding schedule of awards for an annual world-wide pistol team competition among members of the Military Police Corps. This match differs from the MPA Match in that only active MP units may participate. However, similar awards are presented to the winning teams and to high individual scorers. (See 1961 results, this issue.) *The PMG Trophy Pistol Team Match is another activity of your MPA.*



Roster of Officers

Annually, the MPA publishes a Roster of Officers in the Military Police Corps for the convenience and information of all concerned. The listing is of regular army and other than regular army commissioned officers and warrant officers by seniority within grade. The first section contains officers listed by sequence of temporary rank excluding those detailed to other arms or services. The second section contains the same officers listed alphabetically. Data includes service number, temporary grade and date of rank, permanent grade and date of rank, date of birth, number of months of active federal service and number of months of active federal commissioned service. A small charge covers the preparation costs of the Roster. Watch the JOURNAL for availability date of the new Roster. *The Roster of Officers is a convenience provided by your MPA.*

Activities

The Military Police Corps Museum located in the PMGS Library building, Fort Gordon, is an interesting and growing facility. SFC Herbert W. Brentnall, current NCO in charge, has everything from zip guns to the rope used to execute war criminals. There are weapons displays, American and foreign; pictures and flags (right), insignia and many other items of historical interest. The Museum is a high point on the tour taken by the many civilian visitors to the Post. It preserves tradition and illustrates progress. There is constant effort to further improve this area after its fine beginning. *The Military Police Corps Museum is a promising activity sponsored by your MPA.*





AUSA - IACP Meets

MPA has been represented at two national conventions: The annual AUSA meeting and the yearly gathering of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In 1961, in addition to the President of MPA, two MP officers and two MP enlisted personnel represented MPA at the AUSA convention in Washington, D. C. Military police have also attended the big convention held each year by IACP. In 1961, Maj Gen Ralph Butchers, TPMG, and Col Harley L. Moore, Jr., Assistant Commandant of the Provost Marshal General School and Deputy Commander of the Provost Marshal General Center, represented the MPC and the MPA at the annual meeting in Montreal, Canada. *You and the MPC are represented at these important conferences by MPA members!*

ROTC Awards

Annually the MPA has provided the Provost Marshal General's Trophy (left) to be awarded to the outstanding ROTC MPC cadets at various universities. In addition, the Trophy is given to the outstanding MPC cadet attending the yearly summer ROTC camp at Fort Gordon. In 1961 awards went to the top cadets at the Universities of Texas and Wisconsin, as well as to the summer camp leader. Awards are given at formal presentation ceremonies. Typical is this one comment received on the PMG Trophy Award: "Establishment of the Provost Marshal General's Trophy by the Military Police Association is most fitting and is greatly appreciated." This award inspires competition and promotes interest among the MP officers of the future. *It is a program designed by your MPA.*

National Guard Trophy

Each year the MPA makes awards available for presentation to the winners of the National Guard Military Police Team Pistol Trophy Match which is conducted by and for the National Guard MP units.

This unusual match places teams from the various military police guard units in keen competition. The MPA does not "sponsor" the match competition, but does offer the awards to further the professional excellence and readiness of the Military Police National Guard units in the use of handguns.

Awards include a trophy for high individual shooter and a plaque for the winning team. In addition, a silver medal goes to each member of the first place team, and a bronze medal to each member of the teams attaining second through fifth highest scores. *This support of the "One Arm" concept is offered by your MPA.*

Special MPA Award

THE MPA AWARD is an important MPA activity which can make a great contribution to individual and unit morale. This award, a handsome plaque, is given to personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States for acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement performed while assigned as law enforcement personnel. Those assigned to MPC, Air Police and the United States Navy detailed as Shore Patrol are eligible. The award will be considered for an act of heroism or extraordinary achievement not involving actual conflict with an armed enemy. The act of heroism must be evidenced by voluntary action in the face of great danger above and beyond the call of duty. The extraordinary achievement must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual above and apart from his associates, or from other persons in similiar circumstances and be of such nature to bring favorable recognition to the professional service policeman. Awards will be made to recognize single acts rather than sustained operations. Recommendations, submitted in triplicate to MPA, will include full name, rank, service number and organization; date and place of birth; home address; name and address of next of kin; complete details of act to include date, time, place and photo (if available); affidavits of witnesses, and appropriate testimonial by unit commander. The completed recommendation will be verified by a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces prior to forwarding. *The award is an important contribution of your MPA.*

IGD - - BOOMIN'!

International Golf Day, a world-wide MPA activity, has a fabulous success story. In 1961 almost 15,000 players competed in the sixth straight annual tournament to break all previous records for participation.

The objective of IGD is to get military policemen and their friends on the golf courses to improve relation, and, more importantly, to assist local charities. Men and women, military and civilian, throughout the world participate in the annual play coordinated by the Provost Marshals of the various commands. More than 1400 lucky winners received cigarette lighters with the inscription "I Beat Arnold Palmer" as a prize in 1961 for bettering Palmer's first round score in the Masters Tournament. In excess of $10,000 went to local charities as a result of the 1961 IGD.

All golfers are invited and anyone may win. Players using their home course must post their score prior to the first round of the Masters. Those who beat the first round score of the previous Masters winner—using their established club handicap or the Calloway System—will receive a handsome prize appropriately inscribed.

Watch for literature and publicity on the 1962 International Golf Day. The tournament has gained momentum with each succeeding year, and the greater the number who play, the greater the amount which goes to the local charity. In addition to the contribution to charity and the enjoyment generated, IGD stimulates interest in the MPA. IGD IS A MAJOR ACTIVITY OF YOUR MPA—PLAN NOW TO COMPETE IN 1962!

New Membership Certificate is Announced

A new MPA Membership Award has been approved by the MPA Executive Council. All TOE and TD units or detachments (active, reserve or national guard) with an assigned military police MOS strength of six or more individuals are eligible to compete NOW!

Units or detachments with an assigned military police strength of six (6) or more, and which meet the minimum membership requirements will qualify for an attractive certificate of award. Minimum membership guidance is indicated below. The larger the unit, the less the percentage required to win a certificate:

Number of Assigned Personnel With MP MOS	*Number of MPA Memberships Required*
6-25	100% of Assigned MP MOS Strength
26-50	95% of Assigned MP MOS Strength
51-100	90% of Assigned MP MOS Strength
101-150	85% of Assigned MP MOS Strength
151 & over	80% of Assigned MP MOS Strength

The certificate is designed to stimulate interest in MPA membership, and to recognize those units which support the MPA with a high percentage of active memberships.

Unit personnel with membership cards in the names of their wives or parents *will be* considered as members of the MPA.

Certificates will be awarded on the basis of a statement by the unit or detachment commander that his unit has attained the required number of members in the Military Police Association *on any given date during a calendar year*. In other words, each unit or detachment may qualify once during each calendar year. The commander's statement will include the total assigned strength of the unit, the number of personnel with an MP MOS, the total number of MPA members in the unit and the date on which the required number of memberships was attained or exceeded.

The JOURNAL will each month acknowledge those groups which have been awarded the certificate. The certificate to be presented is shown in this month's JOURNAL on the outside of the back cover.

Please note—this is an official announcement of the competition for this award. Your unit is eligible *now* to receive the award if the qualifications are met. Save this article for future reference. Yours can be the first unit to qualify. Overseas units may wish to submit data by airmail to expedite their award. Requests for the award should be mailed to:

MPA Membership Award Committee
Military Police Association, Inc.
Box 3385
Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia



Generale de Francesco (right) presents the replica of the Carabinieri monument at Torrino to General Butchers.

Replica Of Italian Monument Presented To MP Museum

(The November 1961 issue of the JOURNAL contained an article on the "MPs in Italy" which included details on cooperation between U.S. Military Police and the Italian Carabinieri.—Ed.)

A REPLICA of the Carabinieri monument at Torrino, Italy, has been presented to the Military Police Corps Museum at Fort Gordon, Georgia, by Major General R. J. Butchers, the Provost Marshal General, who received the miniature statue from Generale Renato de Francesco, Commanding General of the Carabinieri.

The Italian Carabinieri was founded in 1814 and antidates the unification of Italy under King Victor Emanuel II by 47 years. Originally constituted in Piedmont in northern Italy as lightly armed mounted troops, they were named after the weapons which they carried. Due to their traditional loyalty, courage, and reliability, the Carabinieri type unit was adopted in many other parts of the country and they became known as the elite troops of Italy. They participated in the famous battle of Pastrengo and fought alongside Garibaldi's Legion of 1000 in the campaigns which led to the unification of Italy in 1861. They provided troops in both World Wars and contributed many national heroes.

The Carabinieri arm is unique in that it has many unusual duties compared to those we know in America. It provides Military Police service for all three military services, Army, Navy and Air Force, and in peacetime has a joint responsibility for the maintenance of public order together with the Public Security Police. Within the arm of the Carabinieri, there are parachutists, underwater demolition teams, mounted squadrons, and, mechanized troops, as well as the palace guards which serve the Quirinale Palace of the President of Italy.

END

MP Apprehends Bank Robber

CORPORAL Robert Stauffacher of the MP Detachment at Fitzsimons General Hospital in Aurora, Colorado, was recently commended for his apprehension of a man wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for robbing the Columbia Savings and Loan Association, 16th & Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

The criminal was apprehended at the West Gate of the hospital when he tried to seek information on bus schedules. Corporal Stauffacher, the guard on duty, recognized the suspect from a description given him earlier. He was questioned and searched and was found to have $2835.12 in his possession. He was immediately placed under arrest and in custody while Corporal Stauffacher notified his superior officers. He was turned over to the Aurora Police Department, and upon further interrogation it was revealed through his confession that he was guilty.

END



Maj Gen Carl W. Tempel, MC, Commander, Fitzsimons General Hospital, presents Corporal Stauffacher with a letter of commendation from Chief of Police Spenser C. Garrett (left), Aurora, Colorado.

CO A OF 385TH BN WINS PMG TROPHY IN RECORD TURNOUT

Company A of the 385th MP Battalion fired a 2848 of a possible 3,000 to win first place honors in the record breaking field of 45 teams competing in this year's Provost Marshal General's Pistol Team Championship Match. Sgt Marvin L. Maier of the 534th MP Company (Svc) was the top individual shooter with a 298 x 14. Four members of the first place "A" Company team placed in the "top ten" individual competition.

Second place in the team contests went to the 19th MP Company, Ft Carson, Colorado, with a 2822, and the 570th MP Company, (Railway Gd) was third with 2802.

Second high individual shooter was Sgt William H. Raby of the winning team with a 295, and third high scorer was SFC Darrel F. Matthew of the second place unit with a 294. Other individual winners are shown in the box report.

Team scores ranged from 1344 to the top figure of 2848. The fierce individual competition reflected a difference of only 10 points among the "top ten."

The great response to this year's match set a new record of teams in competition. In 1957, only 28 teams participated; in 1958—30 teams; in 1959—29 teams, and last year—40 teams.

Winner of the First Sharpshooter Team Award was 207th MP Company and MP Detachment, while Company A, 793d MP Battalion took Second Sharpshooter honors. Company B, also of the 793d won the First Marksman Team Award.

Team awards include a replica of the PMG Trophy for first place and unit Certificates to winners of second and third places, as well as to First and Second Sharpshooter Teams and the First Marksman Team. Members of the winning team receive gold medals and certificates. Members of all teams receiving certificates also receive an individual certificate. The top individual firer receives a gold medal, and silver medals go to individuals placing second through tenth.



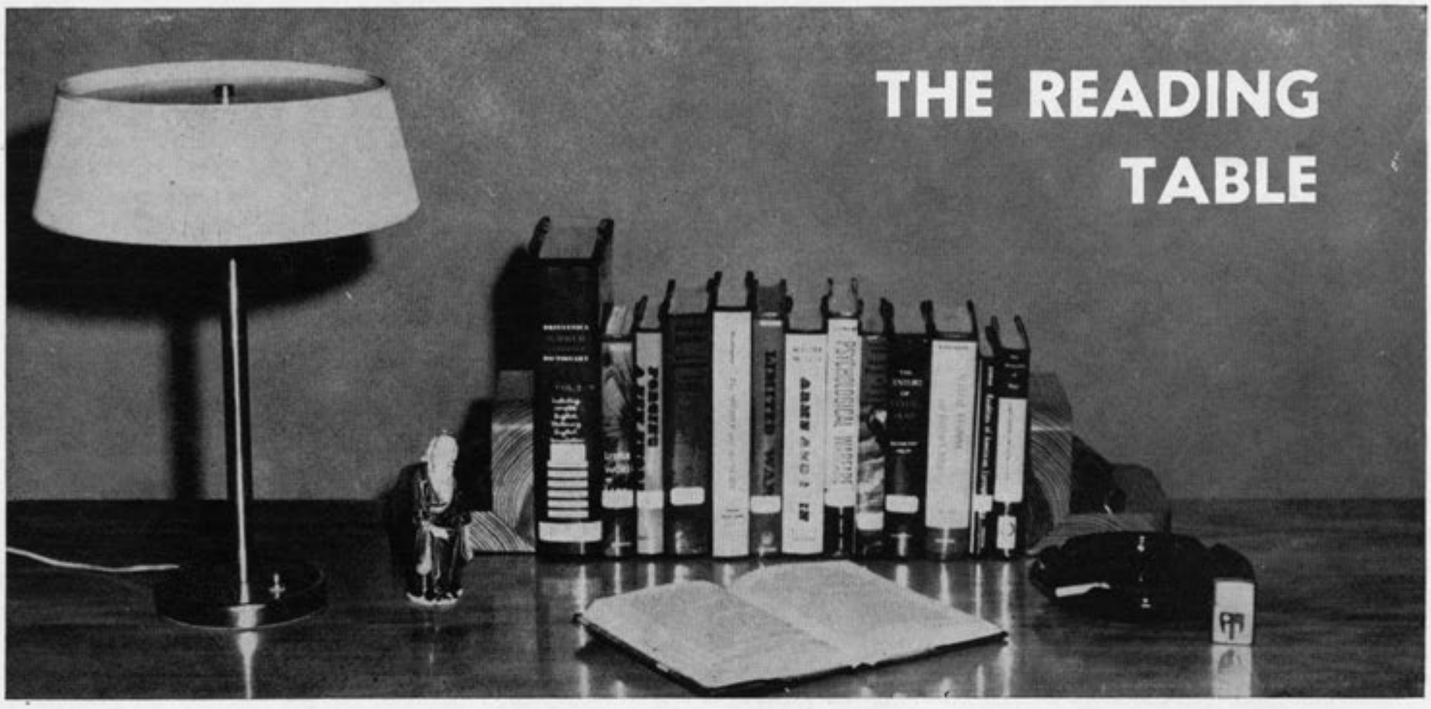
PMG PISTOL TEAM TROPHY

TEAM RESULTS OF 1961 PMG TROPHY MATCH

Place	Team - Location	Score
1.	Co A, 385th MP Bn, APO 154, NY, NY	2848 x 0
2.	19th MP Company, Ft Carson, Colo.	2822 x 0
3.	570th MP Co, Railway Gd, APO 757, NY, NY	2802 x 39
4.	534th MP Co (Svc), Ft Clayton, CZ	2761 x 51
5.	MP Det, 2d Inf Div, Ft Benning, Ga.	2751 x 57
6.	503d MP Co, 3d AD (Spearhead), APO 39, NY, NY	2750 x 56
7.	1st Guard Co, USDB, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas	2734 x 71
8.	MP Co, USAG, Ft Jackson, SC	2620 x 46
9.	Co B, 728th MP Bn, APO 301, SF, Calif	2620 x 0
10.	207th MP Co & MP Det, 1st Inf Div, Ft Riley, Gan	2608 x 51
11.	Co A, 793d MP Bn, APO 696, NY, NY	2534 x 81
12.	59th MP Co (Patrol), APO 69, NY, NY	2394 x 13
13.	MP Det, Hq & Hq Co, 4th Inf Div, Ft Lewis, Wash	2346 x 25
14.	MP Det, 3d Inf Div, APO 36, NY, NY	2334 x 34
15.	Co B, 793rd MP Bn, APO 114, NY, NY	2274 x 49
16.	MP Co, Admin Svcs Bn, USARAL Spt Comd, APO 949, Ft Richardson, Alaska	2254 x 24
17.	552d MP Co, APO 215, NY, NY	2224 x 26
18.	208th MP Co, Ft Leonard Wood, Missouri	2213 x 25
19.	Co D, 728th MP Bn, APO 20, SF, Calif	2131 x 0
20.	USA MP Co C, Killeen Base, Texas	2050 x 10
21.	MP Det, USAG, Ft Stewart, Ga.	2012 x 9
22.	Co C, 508th MP Bn, APO 178, NY, NY	1955 x 12
23.	68th MP Co, APO 168, NY, NY	1921 x 0
24.	USA MP Co, Ft Jay, Governors Island, NY 4, NY	1915 x 16
25.	163d MP Co, Presidio of SF, Calif	1864 x 20
26.	64th MP Co, APO 288, NY, NY	1831 x 14
27.	Co D, 508th MP Bn, APO 225, NY, NY	1813 x 4
28.	57th MP Co, USMA, West Point, NY	1798 x 16
29.	MP Co A, USAG, Fld Comd, DASA, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, NM	1781 x 15
30.	542d MP Co, (Svc), Ft Buchanan, PR	1710 x 3
31.	101st MP Det, Ft Campbell, Ky	1707 x 19
32.	Co A, 728th MP Bn, APO 59, SF, Calif	1657 x 11
33.	293d MP Co, Ft Ord, Calif	1624 x 0
34.	PM Sect, Hq Det, USAG, Ft MacArthur, San Pedro, Calif	1612 x 7
35.	9th MP Det (CI), APO 696, NY, NY	1608 x 5
36.	Co A, 508th MP Bn, APO 407, NY, NY	1597 x 0
37.	MP Det, 1st Cav Div, APO 24, SF, Calif	1568 x 0
38.	553d MP Co, Ft Campbell, Ky	1550 x 19
39.	536th MP Co, APO 800, NY, NY	1550 x 7
40.	544th MP Plat (Patrol), APO 58, NY, NY	1538 x 8
41.	142d MP Co (Svc), APO 172, NY, NY	1535 x 0
42.	298th MP Co, Ft Ord, Calif	1503 x 0
43.	Co B, 508th MP Bn, APO 407, NY, NY	1444 x 0
44.	MP Hq & Co B, USAG, FC, DASA, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, NM	1418 x 12
45.	205th MP Co, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas	1344 x 4

TOP TEN INDIVIDUAL WINNERS

Place	Name - Team	Score
1.	Sgt Marvin L. Maier, 534th MP Co (Svc)	298 x 14
2.	Sgt William H. Raby, Co A, 385th MP Bn	295 x 0
3.	SFC Darrel F. Matthew, 19th MP Co	294 x 17
4.	Sgt Mario E. Jimenez, Co A, 385th MP Bn	294 x 0
5.	PFC Harry J. Hallman, Co A, 385th MP Bn	292 x 0
6.	Cpl Alvin T. Williams, Co A, 385th MP Bn	292 x 0
7.	Sp5 Ralph E. Madesen, 19th MP Co	290 x 11
8.	Capt Gora E. Elzworth, 2d MP Det, 2d Inf Div	290 x 10
9.	PFC Roger H. Willis, 503d MP Co (3d AD)	289 x 10
10.	Sgt Leonard L. Foster, 503d MP Co (3d AD)	288 x 14



DECISION-MAKING IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION

By Allen P. Bristow and E. C. Gabard

Charles C. Thomas, Publisher; Springfield, Illinois; 116 pages.

TO an average citizen remote from civic affairs, the "cop on the beat" represents his most direct contact with city government. In fact, the policeman IS city government. Consequently, the authors Bristow and Gabard conclude, the efficiency or inefficiency of city government in the eyes of the citizen is determined largely by the efficiency or inefficiency of proper action by the policeman.

Because the policeman becomes more than just a law enforcement agent, not by his own doing but because the people see him as municipal government, the necessity for making proper decisions requires intricate preparation. The authors believe that because of this, the police administrator must furnish his men with an understandable manual of procedure and a clear-cut, comprehensive statement of policy.

In *Decision-Making in Police Administration*, the two men —both members of the Department of Police Science and Administration at Los Angeles State College—have made use of years of study in various areas to bring forth a guidebook for administrators. Finding little written about police administration, they used the Police Management Institute and Police Supervisory Institute at the University of Southern California as a laboratory. Ideas gleaned here were discussed with police administrators in local agencies, large and small. Inquiry was made into the fields of business, industry, education, psychology and government to determine whether techniques developed at the Institute would be of use in the unique decision-problems encountered by police administrators.

"The police administrator must function under the handicap of public distrust and criticism." The authors discuss the many influences affecting decision making, each decision laden with potentials of becoming or affecting policy. Granted, policemen do make errors of judgment, but the popular picture in the authors' views seem derogatory, "seldom shown as anything more complimentary than modern 'Keystone Kops' or 'legalized' crooks by movie and TV writers, and often are shown in this unfavorable light by authors of novels and short stories."

IN the complex search for a decision, greater stress is being placed on research work. Avenues of fact-finding open to police administrators are numerous: experience of others, the community, records and statistics, and case studies. Trade magazines provide still another source of information. The authors call this area of decision-making "probably one of the most difficult," but necessary for the formulation of stable and proper action, substantial and objective.

The danger in making a decision is that too often a single, final answer is the result of research. The authors advise weighing several alternatives on the basis of their relative merits in the event that a particular decision may not be the right one for a problem. The proverbial "ace in the hole" has assumed a position where some persons would not consider a decision without several alternatives for it.

Implementing a decision, the final step, demands a vast education program which the police by itself is incapable of doing. Only through cooperation from the newspapers, merchants, civic groups and other organizations can the police disseminate information and hope to implement a new policy. Through these outlets, the extensive task of explaining the reasons for the action and what the public can expect by it can be managed. These are prerequisites to public acceptance. Timing is a vital element in implementation as is the preparedness to justify or alter any decision should conditions indicate an error. Above all, the police administrator must accept full responsibility for the decision and its consequences.

The authors have presented a concise analysis of the problem besetting police administrators in the age of public relations. It could spell continued strained relationships in a community in which an administrator closes his mind to the many facts presented herein. The guidebook represents practical, daily guidance to the thousands of police administrators, police supervisors and students of police administration who must daily choose between alternative courses of action.

END

"IN MY OPINION . . ."

THEY WENT THATAWAY

WE enjoyed the efforts of Major R. R. Baughman in the November issue of the "Military Police Journal". We particularly enjoyed it because we worked with Major Baughman in Bavaria while assigned to the 508th MP Battalion.

His timely article on the need for research and development will undoubtedly stimulate thought throughout our Corps. However, we would like to invite Major Baughman to simply step across the street from his present assignment and visit the U. S. Army Military Police Board.

The Board "is" engaged in studies which include the time frame ending with 1980, this is almost twenty years hence. Needless to say the role of the Corps in support of the field army is of primary concern to all of us. We hope to develop operational and organizational concepts which will define the role of the MPC for many years to come. We are also endeavoring to develop suitable doctrine, techniques and procedures of performance for the military police in nuclear and conventional warfare in the distant days ahead.

Studies which originate in other agencies are also routed through the Board. When such studies touch on, or cover, activities involving the MPC, we may: concur; recommend approval/disapproval, or recommend changes we feel are important and in keeping with the doctrine we are trying to sell.

Many studies received by the Board concern equipment. We carefully study these projects in an effort to determine if that particular piece of equipment can be used by the MPC.

The size of tomorrow's MP battalion or company is always being reviewed to present an effective, suitable organization in keeping with the mission.

OUR officers travel throughout the nation visiting research and development activities. We are trying to find out what is being developed and how we can apply it to the Corps. An officer just recently returned from Panama where he observed men and equipment being tested under the adversities of tropical conditions. He didn't sit at a desk either, he was out in the field with the men and the equipment and he has over 200 color slides, taken at his own expense, to prove it.

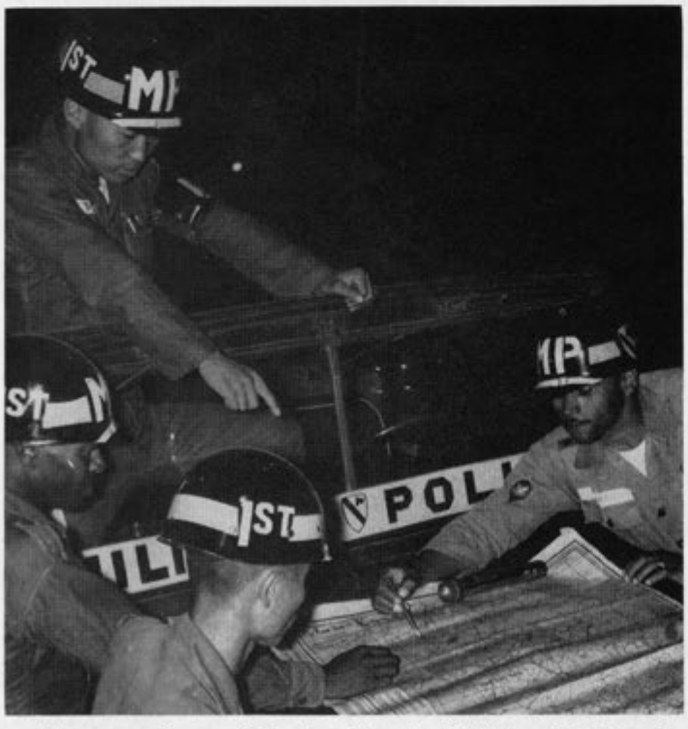
Another officer is slated to journey to Alaska in January 1962, to observe men and equipment working under extreme cold conditions. These reports from field observations will be duly forwarded and the results may benefit the Corps for years to come.

Whether it be equipment, doctrine, techniques, concepts, organization, operations or theory, the Military Police Board presently has it on the drawing boards.

Major Baughman, you are with the Department of Career Development, in building number 38707, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Please step across the street and visit the U. S. Army Military Police Board in building number 38801. You may find your mavericks have already been branded.

Major L. H. PAUL
Operations & Control
U. S. Army MP Board
Fort Gordon, Georgia

(Above comment was received concerning the November article entitled: "Where Are The Mavericks?".—Ed.)



Four members of the 1st Cavalry Division MP Detachment check a map as they prepare to set up a system of roadblocks. They are (left to right) Sp4 Charles V. Young, Cpl Yong Pae Pak, Cpl Young Kyu Ahn and Sp4 Calvin A. Morse.

MPs With The First Cavalry Division In Korea

One of the world's largest police beats is patrolled by the 1st Cavalry Division MP Detachment. Its responsibilities include 388 miles of roads, 118 villages, 109,122 civilians and more than 13,000 military personnel.

The busiest of the detachment's three shifts is the night shift, which is on duty from 4:30 p.m. until 1.00 a.m., patrolling the division area's 241 square miles. A typical MP patrol consists of two enlisted men and one Katusa. In the evening these three men will cover an average of 75 miles, keeping U.S. and Republic of Korea Army personnel orderly and enforcing traffic regulations. They must also be prepared to answer and handle any emergency calls, which can range from handling an aggravated assault case or traffic accident to helping deliver a baby.

For the night patrolmen, as for all 1st Cavalry MPs going on duty, the evening begins with guard mount. After the inspection they report to the provost marshal's office and sign in. From that time on, they are on their own to patrol the area. Constant radio contact is kept with the desk sergeant at the PMO. The MPs never leave their vehicle, except in an emergency, without first informing the desk sergeant of their location and mission. **END**

ROUNDUP SPECIAL

Military Police In Hawaii



Yeoman 3/C William D. Baker and Sgt Richard J. Adams of HASP, on duty in Waikiki, give directions to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller of Los Angeles.

An innovation, copied in many American population centers from San Francisco to Washington, D. C., brought Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard military police together in Hawaii thirteen years ago with the formation of the Hawaiian Armed Services Police (HASP), now commanded by Lt Col Thomas H. Stratton. HASP is one of three major areas of Army MP interest in the 50th state.

Under the over-all supervision of Col William M. Campbell, Provost Marshal of the U. S. Army Hawaii, are the HASP, which has jurisdiction in all the Islands, but not on any military post, base, or ship, the 524th MP Company at Fort Shafter, and the MP Detachment of the U. S. 25th Infantry Division. The HASP patrols the towns and outlying areas of the Islands, while the 524th and 25th units patrol only on the Army posts.

All of their men have one over-riding responsibility—to help the soldier, marine, sailor, airman, or coast guardsman. Today's MP of all services is a carefully selected man, trained in the most modern police techniques and dedicated to a preventive approach to a serviceman's problems.

The MP of today has still another function not generally listed in his training manuals: he is a public relations man. Post commanders are placing their sharpest and smartest MPs on gate duty because they realize that the first impression, and often the lasting impression, a visitor to the military installation receives is based on the attitude of the military policeman who welcomes him to the post and directs him to his destination.

Men of the Hawaiian Armed Services Police also carry out their public relations activities in the exotic setting of Waikiki where they are frequently called upon by tourists to answer questions and furnish directions. They also serve as the Army's liaison with the civilian police in operations ranging from setting up escorts for visiting dignitaries to keeping servicemen out of trouble. **END**



Honolulu Police Officer David K. Richards (right) discusses the route a convoy will take with HASP members (left to right) Sgt Waldemar L. Doane, Sgt William A. Roberts, and SFC Levi Haina.



Military policemen are combat soldiers, too. Men of the 25th Infantry Division MP Detachment at Schofield Barracks, prepare to move into the field for a training exercise.

MPA Roundup



In attendance for the photographic slide talks at the Army Chemical Center in Maryland were: (left to right, front row) Sgt T. W. Smith, 1st Lt R. E. Morris, Cpl W. M. Slane, Trooper First Class W. S. Johnson, Trooper M. A. Mesack, CWO J. J. MacDougald, Cpl T. S. Moyer, and Chief M. A. Bolt; (left to right, back row) Sp4 A. L. Price, Trooper G. J. Sharpley, Trooper First Class R. W. Wellman, Sp4 R. D. Moser, Sp4 J. H. Patrick, Deputy Sheriff S. Harkins, and Cpl W. E. Seekford.

LEAVENWORTH SOLDIER OF MONTH

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Sp4 James M. Russell of the 205th MP Company has been named Soldier of the Month. The 22 year old MP from North Hollywood, California, joined the Corps in 1958. He came to Fort Leavenworth in March 1961 from the 1st Cavalry Division in Korea.

105TH MPs ARE ACTIVATED



Lieutenant Frate (right) is greeted to Fort Benning by Lt Col Louis J. Maricle, CO of the U. S. Army Infantry Center Troop Command.

Ft Benning, Ga.—The 105th MP Company, a National Guard unit from Utica, New York, commanded by 2nd Lt Phillip Frate, Jr., recently arrived here for active duty. They are attached to the U. S. Army Infantry Center Troop Command.

The unit was designated the 105th MP Company in November, 1958, formerly having been Company G, 101st Armored Cavalry at Utica, since World War II. Its identity as a National Guard unit dates back before World War I. It is authorized 11 battle streamers. It is said by members of the unit that they can trace their identity as a state militia organization back to a time preceding the Civil War.

Army Chemical Center, Md.—The Eastman Kodak Company has offered the loan of photographic slides to law enforcement agencies for use in training programs. The only charge to the recipient is for return postage. These presentations provide training and information on the effective use of photography in the following areas: (1) General Evidence Photography, (2) Color Photography in Police Science, (3) The Importance of Perspective in Police Photography, (4) The Use of X-Rays in Criminal Investigation, (5) Arson Photography, (6) Principles of Flash Photography, (7) Identification Through Radiography.

WO Leo C. Reasor, Criminal Investigation Detachment, PMO, recently presented slide talks number 1, 3, and 6 to parties from the MP Detachment and Civilian Guard Force of the chemical center, Harford County (Maryland) Sheriff's Office, and the Maryland State Police.

Additional information concerning the slide talks may be obtained by writing the Editorial Service Bureau, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester 4, New York.

ROA NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

San Antonio, Tex.—Maj Naiff H. Kelel of Farmington, Michigan was elected National Committeeman for the Army at the Reserve Officers Association National Convention recently held here.

Major Kelel has been active in ROA affairs for over fifteen years and has served in various elected and appointed positions on both the local and state levels. He is the Intelligence Officer of the 300th MP Prisoner of War Command, 4800 Oakman Blvd., Dearborn, Michigan.

The 300th MP POW Command is the only unit of its type in the Army. It was originally developed because of the need shown in World War II and the Korean conflict for a trained organization to take charge of prisoners of war from the battle area, transport and process them, and supervise their confinement.

CHIEF GUARD RETIRES



Mr. George C. Deubler

Alameda, Cal.—Mr. George C. Deubler was presented a Certificate of Achievement for meritorious service at the U. S. Army Alameda Administration Center in a retirement ceremony marking the end of a long career with the Federal Civil Service.

Mr. Deubler, a native of San Francisco, began his government service in 1942 as a guard with the San Francisco Medical Center. For the past ten years he has served as Chief, Guard Supervisor, at the PM Office, headed by Capt George C. Deringer, PM.

NEW LICENSE PLATES ISSUED



Miss Thelma Belloli, Secretary of the USAREUR PM, holds a pattern for the new USAREUR privately owned motor vehicle license plates.

Heidelberg, Germany—A new license plate, good for a complete tour of duty, will be issued during January and February to servicemen in Europe, who own private vehicles. The plates will be reddish rust color with white letters. The words "U. S. Forces in (name of the country)" will be replaced by the initials "U. S. A."

Also, all privately owned vehicles will have an identification decal on the front and rear windows indicating the expiration date of the car's registration or insurance, whichever comes first. The decals will be black with yellow numbers indicating the month and year of expiration. Each decal will have a serial number.

All vehicles under five years old will be inspected once a year. Those older than five years must be inspected every six months.

GENERAL BUTCHERS ARRIVES AT FORT ORD



General Butchers (right) arrived by way of Army aircraft at Fort Ord and was welcomed by Col. H. G. Salisbury, Fort Ord PM.

Ft Ord, Cal.—Maj Gen Butchers, PMG, recently visited Fort Ord for a day's tour of the area's military complex. He spent much of the day at the Army Language School, Presidio of Monterey, where hundreds of MPs are sent before taking up posts overseas.

General Butchers then traveled to MP headquarters at Camp Zama, Japan, on the first leg of an inspection tour of military police and provost marshal activities in the Far East, which will include visits to the Republic of Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

THE PMG IS GREETED IN JAPAN



Lt Col Edwin R. Cooley, PM, U. S. Army Japan, greeted General Butchers upon the PMG's arrival at Camp Zama, Japan.

MP OF QUARTER AT FORT RILEY



Ft Riley, Kans.—PFC Richard L. Roosa, 207th MP Company, received a trophy and congratulations from Lt Col Robert H. Lehman, PM, for being selected MP of the Quarter. Looking on was Capt James M. Waters, CO, 207th MP Company.

PFC Roosa is a native of Valentine, Nebraska. He has been an MP since January, 1961.

INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE SYMPOSIUM

Denver, Colo.—Maj Donald A. Kurz, Fort Carson MP Detachment, recently attended an industrial defense symposium for the Colorado area.

Top military and civilian industrial leaders from the thirteen state Fifth U. S. Army area attended the meeting which dealt with the safeguarding of personnel and equipment, plans and evacuation, and other emergencies at plants under defense contracts. Maj Hugh H. Harris, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Georgia, conducted the symposium.

CO F HAS HIGH REENLISTMENTS



Ft Gordon, Ga.—1st Sgt Algernon P. Belcher of Training Company F, PMGS, received the PMGC Enlistment Plaque from Col Robert L. Staver, Commander of Troops, PMG School Troop Command. Company F holds the highest rate of reenlistments for the command.

GERMANS VISIT SACom HEADQUARTERS



Munich, Germany—During the recent visit (left to right) Maj Hiram E. Daniels, Chief, CID; Dr. Fred Schwinger, Legal Advisor to the CG, Defense District VI; Dr. Guenter Starfinger, Law Instructor, German MP School, Sonthofen, Germany; and CWO Henry E. Abrecht, 13th CID, held a discussion over coffee. Dr. Starfinger and Dr. Schwinger were briefed on PM and SACom activities.

PROVOST MARSHAL JOINS IN COMMEMORATION



Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Mr. William B. O'Keefe, Town Clerk, and Col Thomas F. Lancer, PM, First U. S. Army, acting as President John F. Kennedy's personal representative, placed a Presidential wreath on Theodore Roosevelt's grave on the occasion of the former President's birthday. Sp4 John F. Loughney, MPC, attended.

FIRST ARMY SOLDIERS OF THE MONTH VISIT N. Y.



Rod Hendrickson, TV actor on From These Roots, describes portraits in Celebrity Corner at The Lambs Club to Corporal Sellinger (right) and Specialist Milhouse during the four day reward vacation.

Governors Island, N. Y. — Five Soldiers of the Month from First U. S. Army installations were recently entertained in New York City during their four day reward vacation.

At the start of their visit they came to Governors Island and received their award plaques at a retreat parade from Lt Gen Edward J. O'Neil, CG of First Army.

Their entertainment included Broadway plays and a visit to Radio City Music Hall. They also dined at several famous New York restaurants.

The outstanding soldiers were: Corp Jack A. Sellinger, Fort Dix, N. J.; Sp4 Edward Milhouse, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.; Sp4 Joseph Thelian, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y.; Sp4 Stewart W. Grey, West Point, N. Y.; and PFC Charles H. Broughton, Fort Devens, Mass.

CHINESE MPs VISIT PMGC

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Five Republic of China MP officers recently visited Fort Gordon in conjunction with their tour of military installations throughout the U. S. They were hosted here by the PMG Center.

The officers were Lt Gen Hui-sheng Wu, Deputy CG of the MP Command; Maj Gen Chungling Mo, Deputy Commandant of the MP School; Col Chang-chun Tu, PM, First Field Army; Col Ching-ti Liu, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations; and Lt Col Ching-tao Fang, Deputy Commandant of the MP Training Center.

OUTSTANDING MP AT FORT KNOX



Ft Knox, Ky.—Sp4 Frank Taylor (left) was presented with a new set of MP gear by Col Kenneth A. Carson, PM. Specialist Taylor was chosen Outstanding MP of the Company by his fellow members of the MP Company.

NEW SERGEANT MAJOR IN OKINAWA



Kadena Air Base, Okinawa—Sgt Maj Ralph E. Strickland, with wife Mary and children Cheryl and Keith, were greeted by M/Sgt John D. Vekich, PM Operations Sergeant upon their arrival here. Strickland is the new Sergeant Major for the U. S. Army MP Group. The Stricklands came to Okinawa from Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

NEW FIFTH ARMY PM



Col John C. Bucher

Chicago, Ill.—Col John C. Bucher has assumed his new post as Provost Marshal, Fifth U. S. Army. His last assignment was Provost Marshal, 7th Logistical Command, Korea.

He is a 1936 graduate of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, where he received a bachelor of arts degree. Colonel Bucher; his wife Joan; and children, Diane, John F., and Michael, live at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

TOP MP IN PUERTO RICO



Ft Brooke, Puerto Rico—Pvt Roy E. Singleton, 542d MP Company, Antilles Command, USARCARIB, has been selected the Outstanding Soldier of the Month. He is a recent graduate of the PMG School at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

OKINAWA STOCKADE VISITED

Ft Buckner, Okinawa — Members of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands Prisoner Guard School recently visited the Joint Services Stockade in Sukiran. Col George W. Coffman, Jr., USARYIS PM and CO of the MP Group, welcomed the GRI visitors.

Maj David T. Miller, JSS confinement officer, escorted the group through the stockade facilities after he gave an orientation on the stockade's operational procedures. Major Miller briefed the GRI prisoner guard school students, who were completing a seven week course on the mission of the JSS, which is to provide for reception, processing, custody, rehabilitation, and general administrative services for a medium confinement facility.

— CORRECTION —

A photo caption in the Dec. Roundup, covering graduation of 2nd Lt Ray R. "Dick" Regan from the Military Academy incorrectly identified Mrs. Thomas F. Lancer, wife of Col. Thomas F. Lancer, PM, First US Army, as "Mrs. Ann Regan." The JOURNAL regrets this mistake.

720TH MPs ARE APPRECIATED

Ft Hood, Tex.—Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to Sp4 Raymond L. Coes and Sp4 Conny J. Raynes. Both are members of Company A, 720th MP Battalion. The certificates were in recognition of services rendered the Fort Hood community in support of youth activities.

SECURITY GUARD OF THE MONTH



Ft Eustis, Va.—William E. Adams (left) received a Letter of Commendation from Lt Col Hugh M. Rutledge, PM, after being named Fort Eustis Security Guard of the Month.

MPs INSTRUCT CHILDREN



Sergeant Morris advises Nursery school student Steve Chillers on traffic safety.

Ft Knox, Ky.—The annual open house at the Fort Knox Nursery School featured a class sponsored by the PMO, designed to teach children the rules of safety in crossing streets and obeying traffic signs.

The class was conducted by SFC Homer L. Needham and SFC George D. Morris, MP Company, Headquarters Group, U. S. Army Armor Center, who instructed the children in safety, courtesy, and fair play.

MPs ARE SURROUNDED

Berlin, Germany—The U. S. Army dropped a patrol of three MPs by helicopter into Steinstuecken, an odd segment of West Berlin entirely surrounded by communist territory.

A spokesman of the Berlin Command said the action was "part of the regular patrol of all portions of the American sector border." He declined to say how long the soldiers would stay. Inhabitants of the small community of less than 200, reached by telephone, said the soldiers had bedding and supplies for a long stay.

SECURITY WORKERS HONORED



Ft Worth, Tex.—Mrs. Merle M. Rust, Security Specialist, PMO, and Chief C. C. Simpson (right), Security Guard Chief, Fort Worth General Depot, were presented Sustained Superior Performance Awards by Col R. O. Peterson, Director of Operations. The two are veterans of twenty years of service with the PM Division.



Garmisch, Germany—Above is one of the numerous posters that are used on military installations to promote safety.

SEC-TREAS. GETS BRONZE STAR



Brig Gen H. M. Hobson, CG, Fort Gordon and PMGC, pins the Bronze Star Medal on Captain Webb.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Capt Clarence S. Webb, Secretary Treasurer of the MPA, recently received the Bronze Medal for Meritorious Service in combat against the armed enemy while with the 151st Infantry Regiment during WW II in the Pacific. Captain Webb is also a veteran of the Korean War where he received four battle stars. His last assignment was that of PM in Kitzingin, Germany.

EUCOM TRAFFIC SAFETY COUNCIL

Wiesbaden, Germany—The EUCOM Traffic Safety Council held its semi-annual meeting here.

The council which is composed of USAREUR and USAFE law enforcement officers, safety directors and other interested staff officers, held its semi-annual meeting which featured addresses by Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR PM, and Lt Col Milton J. Weber, PM SETAF. General Penaat outlined the traffic safety problem in the US Army, Europe, while Colonel Weber described the Italian national safety movement.

The conference, which included all major subordinate commands of USAREUR and USAFE, covered the traffic picture of U. S. personnel in foreign countries, and seminars on national traffic conditions.

INDONESIANS OBSERVE THEIR 16TH ANNIVERSARY



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Maj Moedjono (holding beret), Assistant Commander, South Sumatra MP Battalion, Indonesia, points out the MP crest worn by Indonesian officers, to Col George E. Calvert, Director of Instruction, PMGS. The beret was a gift in observance of the 16th anniversary of the Indonesian Army. Maj Soemarsono Brotopranoto, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Section, MP Headquarters, Jakarta, Indonesia, looks on. The two allied officers attended the Associates MP Officers Career Course at PMGS.

55TH MPs COLLECT BEST MESS AWARD . . . AGAIN



Uijongbu, Korea—The 55th MP Company recently added another Best Mess of the Quarter Award in I Corps (Group) competition. Holding some of their permanent plaques are : (left to right, standing) Sp5 Ralph L. Glasscock; SFC Willie Stone, mess steward; Capt Robert F. Tambling, mess officer, holding the newly innovated permanent plaque for their latest effort; and Sp5 John G. Carraza; (left to right, kneeling) Sp5 Kenneth W. Barnett and Sp4 Gerald L. Draleau.

COL HUTSON BECOMES HONORARY MP



Bremerhaven, Germany—PFC Michael W. Hawley fastens an MP brassard on Col Richard K. Hutson, Port Commander, U. S. Army Port of Embarkation. 1/Lt Eugene R. Cromartie, CO of 59th MP Company, holds a plaque stating that Colonel Hutson has been appointed an honorary member of the 59th MP Company.

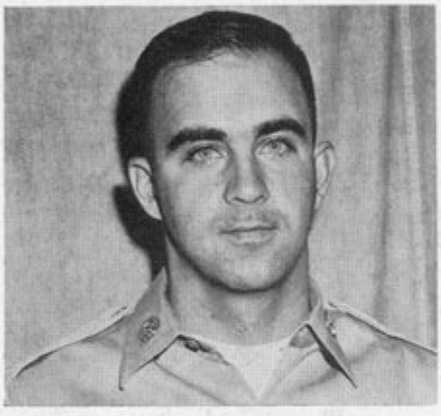
GERMANS GRADUATE FROM MP COURSE



Maj V. E. McKenzie (right), PM and CO of the 142nd MP Company, and Sgt G. Lemke (fourth from left), Instructor, look on as Lt Col D. A. Pitkethly (left), CO of the Garmisch Sub-Post, presents certificates of completion to graduates, (left to right) Willi Gerl, Hans Opilik, Franz Beer, Karl Aschenbrenner, Guenther Belschner, Helmut Lodes, Helmut Oberndorfner, and Heinrich Adolf.

Garmisch, Germany — An MP Activities Course, presented in English, was recently given here to members of the German Land Police from several Land Kreises within the area. The primary purpose of the course was to acquaint the German police with various MP methods, forms and procedures, and to further develop the close relationship which exists between the two police agencies.

SOLDIER OF MONTH AT KILLEEN



Killeen Base, Tex.—PFC William W. Bradbury, MP Company C, was chosen Killeen Soldier of the Month. A native of Merryall, Connecticut, Bradbury entered the Army in 1959. He came here in February, 1960.

MP IS TOP EM AT SHAPE



Col William A. Dodds (left), CO, Headquarters Command, presented Corporal Luttrell with a $25 savings bond.

Paris, France—Corp John A. Luttrell, 520th MP Company, was selected the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe's Outstanding Junior Enlisted Man for the Month.

SAFETY TOWN, KENTUCKY

Frankfort, Ky. — Twice the participation was achieved in the 1961 edition of the Kentucky Department of Public Safety's Safety Town by enlarging the layout 50 per cent and by streamlining the operation. State Safety Commissioner, Glenn Lovern, says that present estimates are that over *12,000* youngsters entered the miniature driving course at the State Fair for the illustrated talk on safe driving practices and a practice drive through the course.

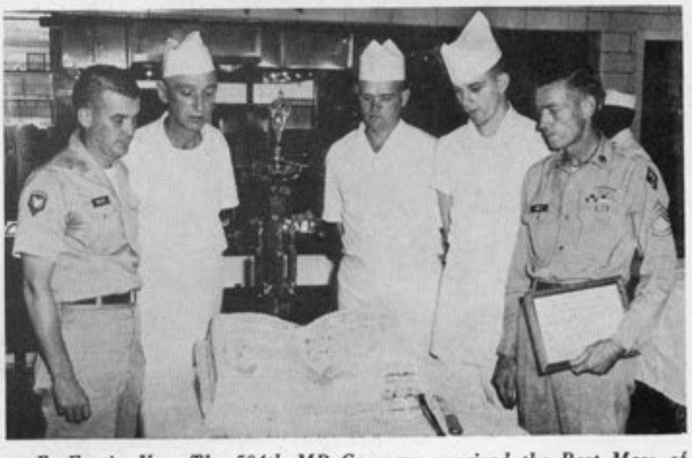
Safety Town has proven itself in the two years it has been presented as a valuable tool in different phases of safety education. The Department is looking well into the future as it tries to build more sensible attitudes toward the use of the highways.

PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION MEETS



Ft Benning, Ga.—Brig Gen John E. Kelly (left), Deputy CG, U. S. Army Infantry Center; Lt Col James E. Farmer, Infantry Center PM; and Mayor B. Ed Johnson of Columbus, Georgia, got together before a meeting of the Chattahoochee Valley Peace Officers Association. General Kelly was the principal speaker.

504TH MPs WIN BEST MESS OF THE QUARTER



Ft Eustis, Va.—The 504th MP Company received the Best Mess of the Quarter award and a three foot perpetual trophy emphasizing the honor. Those responsible for the award were (left to right) Sp5 Burley C. Rogers, Assistant Mess Steward; Sp5 E. Dry, 1st Cook; PFC Gerry Swanson and PFC E. Kelly, cooks; and Mess Sergeant SFC J. Mott.

FT LAWTON PM BECOMES LT COL



Colonel Schaner (left), PM, received his silver leaves from Maj Gen F. R. Zierath, CG.

Ft Lawton, Wash. — The Provost Marshal here, Leonard G. Schaner, was recently promoted to lieutenant colonel.

A graduate of Tuley High School and John Marshal Law School in Chicago, Colonel Schaner entered the Army in 1942. During the Korean Conflict he was a Military Government officer. He later served on the staff and faculty of the Civil Affairs Government School.

SEAT BELTS ARE INSTALLED

Paris, France—Seat belts, often described by safety experts as the cheapest insurance you can buy, are currently being installed in all U. S. Army sedans in the Seine Area Command.

A recent message from Maj Henry R. Westphalinger, ComZ CG, directed that seat belts be installed and notified COs that sufficient quantities were now on hand to equip all military sedans in the command. The number of belts installed in each vehicle is based on the number of passengers normally carried.

Sgt Azel Coleman, a VIP driver and veteran of many years driving experience said, "I think that anything that makes a car safer for the driver and passenger is a good thing."

T. C. Mallett, Seine Area Command safety director, said studies conducted by the crash injury research project of Cornell University, show that 70 per cent of the serious injuries in auto accidents would be prevented if passengers wore seat belts. "Other research authorities have established that the auto crash victim is five times safer if he remains in his car than if he is thrown from it," Mallett said.

709TH MPs HAVE HIGH RE-UPS

Frankfurt, Germany — Recognizing the value of retaining experienced men during these troubled times, the CO of the 709th MP Battalion recently urged reenlistment personnel to increase their efforts. The results for the first quarter of FY '62 was an impressive 224 years of reenlisted service.

Following the theme, Chances for a Profitable Army Career Is Limited Only by Your Own Potential, many first term enlisted men were retained. Career men were receptive to the fact that their experience is of extreme importance to the military during the current crisis.

Full cooperation of all reenlistment NCOs was required. Worthy of congratulations are: Sgt Charles W. Reed, Headquarters Detachment and Battalion; Sgt Patrick F. Haney, Company A; Sgt Nathaniel Lomax, Company B; M/Sgt Ernest Noble, Company C; and SFC James Massey, Company D.

ARMY NG MPs STEP UP TRAINING PROGRAM



Capt Stanley W. Wisnioski, Jr., Division PM, watches as Professor Sheehan (left) interrogates suspect Sgt James A. Gavin.

Boston, Mass.—With the placing on the alert of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division, Massachusetts Army National Guard, members of the MP Detachment have instituted an accelerated training program. A class conducted for NCOs by Prof. Robert Sheehan, Director, Law Enforcement and Security Program, Northeastern University, was the first of many classes to be given by professional police officers.

FIREARMS SAFETY FOR CHILDREN

Fort Niagara, N. Y. — A firearms safety course for resident dependent children of military personnel was recently conducted here. The instructor was Capt Gerald Rush.

Phase one consisted of a basic orientation on firearms and safety measures. The second phase included a graphic demonstration of the effects of shotguns, 38 caliber revolvers, 22 caliber rifles and B-B guns on tomatoes, soap and green peppers. Soap, when hit by a bullet demonstrates the effect on bone, with which it shares a similar structure. The firing at tomatoes demonstrated the effects on flesh and the green pepper was similar to that of B-B shot on human ears.

At the completion of the course the students were awarded certificates allowing them to carry air-rifles on the post. At the same time, Captain Rush issued the following admonition: "If any B-B gun, rifle or pistol, were to be used for the purpose of shooting animals or birds the weapon would be confiscated and handed over to the parents. If the weapons were used against an individual the weapon would be permanently confiscated."

Captain Rush holds expert ratings on the rifle, pistol and carbine. He is a member of the Western New York Pistol League. The organization is composed mostly of policemen.

PMGS HONOR GRADUATE



Ft Gordon, Ga.—PFC Warren M. Tanner (right) recently was Aide for the Day to Brig Gen H. M. Hobson, CG, in recognition of his performance during the eight week MP training course. An airborne veteran of prior Army service and a former patrolman with the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Police Department, Tanner's next assignment is with the 101st Airborne Division, MP Detachment, Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

PMs TO JOIN GERMAN COUNCILS

Heidelberg, Germany — "Provost marshals and safety directors throughout Germany have been urged to join the German Traffic Safety Councils in their areas of command," Brig Gen E. F. Penaat, USAREUR PM, recently announced. General Penaat took the first step by joining the Baden-Wuerttemberg State Safety Council and the Heidelberg Council. He will represent USAREUR at the national Bundesverkehrswacht meetings.

The German councils promote traffic safety at their own levels through driver education campaigns, traffic safety films, advice on traffic problems to state and city governments, and driver schools. According to Hans Stather, Second Chairman of the Heidelberg Council, formal Army attendance at council meetings will enable Army safety proposals to be implemented more rapidly than unofficial suggestions.

Official policies and procedures governing U. S. Forces' participation in the German traffic safety councils have been set down in USAREUR Cir 550-142.

CO OF 507TH MPs COMMENDED FOR BERLIN SERVICE



Ft Benning, Ga.—Capt John F. Riley (left) received the Army Commendation Medal from Lt Col John W. Thompson, PM, Second Infantry Division, for meritorious service while commanding the Berlin Detachment, 507th MP Company, Railway Guard. Captain Riley is presently CO of the MP Detachment, Second Infantry Division, Fort Benning.

Sports Hi-Lites

MPA PISTOL TEAM WINNERS



Maj Gen Creighton W. Abrams, (left), 3d Armored Division CG, presented the MPA Pistol Team Trophy to Captain McCarthy.

HIGH MAN ON TOP TEAM



General Abrams presented PFC Willis with the Gold Medal for being on the top team and the Bronze Medal for placing third individually.

Frankfurt, Germany—The 503d MP Company of the 3d Armored Division has won the Military Police Association Pistol Team Trophy Match for the second year in succession. A Gold Medal was awarded to each of the ten members. Their winning score was 2789x70 out of a possible 3000.

Five of the individual members placed among the ten highest personal scores made by those competing in the match. PFC Roger Willis shot a total of 291x18 out of a possible 300 to make third high individual shooter. Sgt Leonard L. Foster was fourth with 291x8; Sp4 Carmelo P. Fallace, sixth with 287x9; Capt Richard J. McCarthy, eighth with 287x2; and Sp4 Edward J. Gibbons, tenth with 285x12. They each received a Bronze Medal.

Approximately 400 MP units, stationed throughout the world, are eligible to participate in the event. The match is fired with the .45 Cal Automatic Pistol using standard ball ammunition and following a modified Camp Perry Short Course. Specifically, that is two 5 round strings fired at, 25 yards slow rate (five min.), 25 yards timed rate (twenty sec.), and 15 yards rapid rate (ten sec.). That adds up to thirty rounds for the potential maximum of 300 points.

The competing teams fired their records from the first through the fifteenth of August. The 503d shot in the Drake Pistol Range on the tenth. 1/Lt George H. Henry of Headquarters Company, 3d Armored Division, scored the targets and sent the certified results to the MPA.

The 503d is distinct from many MP units in that it is primarily a tactical outfit maintaining combat readiness. At present forty per cent of the company is qualified Expert with the .45 Cal.

508TH USE UNARMED DEFENSE



Col Deyeso flips SFC Altano.

Munich, Germany — The 508th MP Battalion, under Lt Col Frederick J. Deyeso, CO, conducts a valuable program of training in unarmed defense. The purpose is to enable an MP to perform his duty with a higher degree of effectiveness. With the knowledge he gains through study of unarmed defense, the MP is better equipped to protect himself and in many instances to carry out his mission without the use of weapons such as the club or pistol.

SFC John Altano is the chief instructor of the program. He is assisted by Sgt Bogie Williams, PFC Wilfred R. Snake, and PFC Jesse E. Miles. All of these instructors are qualified teachers of Ju-jutsu, Cheenaadi, Kenjutsu and Karate.

MPs WIN KPOA PISTOL MATCH

Ft Riley, Kans.—The Fort Riley MP pistol team composed of members of the 207th MP Company and the 1st Infantry Division MP Detachment recently participated in the annual pistol match conducted on the police firing range in Wichita, Kansas, as part of the scheduled events at the convention of the Kansas Peace Officers' Association. The Fort Riley MP team won first place in the military division, with the individual high score going to SFC Donald A. De Busk.

Team and individual trophies were presented by Maj Richard C. Falkenstein, Deputy PM, at Fort Riley MP Headquarters. The KPOA traveling trophy which was won last year by the Fort Leavenworth team will be retained temporarily by the Fort Riley MP team for one year.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' PISTOL MATCH



Ft Richardson, Alaska—Law enforcement pistoleers representing five agencies which participated in the International Peace Officer's Pistol Match admire the match trophy. They are (left to right) Trooper Ted Sires, Alaska State Police; Sgt Con Keohane, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; A/1C Larry C. Van Nostrand, Elmendorf Air Police; SFC Byron T. Akers, Fort Richardson MPs; and Patrolman Al Pachece, Anchorage Police Department. The trophy was won by the Air Police Team.

KANSAS PEACE OFFICERS' PISTOL MATCH



Members of the Fort Riley MP pistol team are (left to right) Capt James H. Dailey, captain and coach; Sp7 James A. Cope; Sgt Horace H. Hansen; Sgt Harold Cunningham; and SFC Donald A. De Busk, individual high scorer. Major Falkenstein (right) presented the team and individual trophies.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completion were issued during the month of September 1961 to 76 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, US Army.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
James C. Craig,	Lt Col,	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Allen A. Grant,	Capt,	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Earl F. Foley,	Capt,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Wayne L. White,	1st Lt,	USAR	Physical Security
Joe D. Bailey,	1st Lt,	RA	MP Officer Career Ext Course
John H. Preble,	CWO,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Charles H. Sheaffer,	CWO,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Alfonsa C. Carter,	CWO,	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Jack L. Giese,	MSgt,	AF	Physical Security
Roy A. Young,	Sp7,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Ralph W. Landre,	Sp7,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Oran A. Parker,	SFC,	RA	Physical Security
George F. McCarthy,	SFC,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Willis C. Rough,	SFC,	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Charles F. Thurley,	Sp6,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Denzil G. Bolner,	SSgt,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Clinton K. Gregory,	SSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Archie L. Pounders,	SSgt,	AF	Physical Security
Troy C. Pruett,	SSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
John F. Foster,	SSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Mack L. Sims,	SSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Ernest P. Blankenship, Jr.,	SSgt,	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Algie E. Mauck,	SSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
Jack M. Sands,	SSgt,	Marine	Military Police Fundamentals
Rigoberto R. Rivera,	Sgt,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Bozo Gotch,	Sgt,	RA	Military Confinement
Eugene T. O'Brien,	Sgt,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Charles W. Henson,	Sgt,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
James M. Korcznski,	Sgt,	RA	Physical Security
Ralph L. Ridenhour,	Sgt,	RA	Military Confinement
John J. Garley,	TSgt,	AF	Criminal Investigation
John A. Koren,	TSgt,	AF	Physical Security
Gordon E. Waite,	TSgt,	AF	Physical Security
Delmar A. Turner,	Sp4,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Azel, G. Pruitt,	Sp4,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Daniel F. Kiley,	Sp4,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Richard L. Cleary,	Sp4,	RA	Military Confinement
James Bouloumpas,	Sp4,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Allen N. Rhodes,	Sp4,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Willard T. Vautouro,	Sp4,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Gerold L. Bjork,	Cpl,	USAR	Military Confinement
Keith H. Judson,	Sp5,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Donald H. Casey,	PFC,	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
William F. Blake,	Pvt,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Michael L. Ferguson,	A/1C,	USAF	Physical Security
Lonnie C. Breland,	A/1C,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Robert L. Schraeder,	A/1C,	USAF	Physical Security
Robert L. Getz,	A/1C,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Clarence E. Jackson,	A/1C,	USAF	Military Confinement
Wade L. McGee,	A/1C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Merle M. Merchant,	A/1C,	USAF	Military Confinement
John W. Cook,	A/1C,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Franklin J. Chapman,	A/1C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Thomas D. Dwyer,	A/1C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Marshal L. West,	A/1C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Ocie B. Robinson,	A/1C,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Arthur Russell,	A/1C,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Wendell H. Bushong,	A/2C,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Jerry E. Wilson,	A/2C,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Brett P. Long,	A/2C,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
David E. Simpson,	A/2C,	USAF	Physical Security
Seth W. Blalock,	A/2C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Carl G. Gilland,	A/2C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard G. Tracy,	A/2C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Gilbert F. Black,	A/3C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Burton L. Jones,	A/3C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Frederick J. Schneider,	A/3C,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard K. Atkinson,	A/3C,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Walter K. Robertson,	A/B,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Aris B. Padilla,	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Levi A. Krogman,	Civ		Physical Security
William D. Davis,	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Henry D. B. Chapman,	Civ		Physical Security
Buddy McCoy,	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Hilbert M. Singletary,	Civ		Physical Security
Raymond L. Haskins,	Civ		Military Confinement

Certificates of Course Completion were issued during the month of October 1961 to 38 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, US Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
Herman E. Force,	Capt,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Holly Clevinger,	1st Lt,	USAF	Provost Marshal
George C. Spahn,	1st Lt,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Thomas E. Dougherty,	CWO,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Richard A. Tilton,	CWO,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Charles H. Lawson,	CWO,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Hubert C. Geil,	MSgt,	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Herbert D. Sosbee,	MSgt,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Raymond K. Tatum,	MSgt,	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Anthony H. Radetic,	MSgt,	USAR	Physical Security
Leon S. Carter,	MSgt,	USAF	Physical Security
Dominic Estilarte,	Sp7,	USAR	Criminal Investigation
E. J. Stokes,	SFC,	RA	Physical Security
Henry H. Richardson,	SFC,	RA	Criminal Investigation
Roger H. Nitchman,	SFC,	RA	Physical Security
Bunyan W. Johnson, Jr.,	SFC,	RA	Military Confinement
Charles H. Leopard,	SFC,	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard W. Whitesell,	Sp6,	RA	Military Confinement
Henry R. Varney,	SSgt,	USAF	Physical Security
Carl G. Smith,	SSgt,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
John C. Shand,	SSgt,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Lewis D. Conine,	SSgt,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Lee R. Golden,	SSgt,	USAF	Physical Security
Rotha R. Ayers,	SSgt,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Herbert Rumbaugh,	SSgt,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Billie J. Trefz,	SSgt,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Roy W. Englert,	SSgt,	USAF	Physical Security
Wayland B. Cox,	SSgt,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Cecil L. Gilbert,	SSgt,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Vincent R. Puzzangara,	SSgt,	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Thomas D. Nelson,	SSgt,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Winifred D. Henderson,	SSgt,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Donald G. Ricker,	SSgt,	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Billy T. Norwood,	SSgt,	USAF	Physical Security
James J. Craft,	SSgt,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Edwin M. Johnson,	SSgt,	Marine	Criminal Investigation
Jack K. McHenry,	SSgt,	USAF	Criminal Investigation
James M. Foster,	SSgt,	USAF	Military Confinement

MEMBERSHIP IN THE **MPA** IS A MARK OF PROFESSIONAL INTEREST

Your Move

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in DA Special Orders 253-278.

PROMOTIONS

Lt Col/Col

Milton J. Weber (266)

Maj/Lt Col

Thomas H. Becton (260)

Floyd V. Perrine (272)

Leonard G. Schaner (262)

Fred Witta, Jr., (270)

Jay W. Worrall (255)

Capt/Maj

Eugene Thomas Carson (272) P

William E. Haner (255)

James S. Oliver (271)

John W. Spottswood (253)

*Special mention is made of the promotion to Major of Carl J. Trim on SO 237. The December JOURNAL promoted one "Carl J. Tmin" not further identified. So congratulations to Major Trim, and also to "Major Tmin" whoever and wherever you are.

1st Lt/Capt

Joe B. Ballew (253)

William T. Barrett (266)

Donald G. Beattie (266)

Daniel W. Caprio (261)

James R. Cotter (268)

Harry V. Daniels (268)

William Hall Dearborn (266) P

Clifford A. Druit (258)

Gerald Landry (259)

Anthony R. Libonati (253)

Charles W. Lundberg (255)

Wyatt C. Minton (267)

Jackson S. Murray (259)

Dwaine E. Nickeson (268)

Jim M. Parrack, Jr. (267)

Matthew D. Schuster (268)

Douglas Shannon (261)

William R. Stewart (260)

Arlin A. Uptain (262)

Edwin L. Wallace (253)

William F. Weaver (268)

2d Lt/1st Lt

Frederic Frantz Demetrovich (253) P

RETIREMENTS

Col John H. Bostic (271)

Col Vernon Hammonds (253)

Lt Col Daniel Buyze (255)

Lt Col Leonard J. Finnegan (265)

Lt Col George E. Painter (259)

Lt Col James L. Tulloch, Jr. (272)

Lt Col Howard O. Wood (268)

Maj William J. Flahaven (261)

Maj Paul Reed (254)

Maj Harry T. Van Note (261)

Capt George E. Brewer (265)

Capt Everett C. Evans (276)

Capt Carl R. Worland (265)

CWO Richard H. Howard (276)

CWO Robert N. Moore (269)

1st Sgt General G. Cosby (270)

SFC Willie B. Martin (262)

Sp7 James W. Easter (254)

Sp7 Carl R. Smith (262)

Sgt Charles F. Davis (277)

Sgt Chalma E. Fenwick (270)

REASSIGNED

Maj Delos E. Keelan to Hq, 2d Log Comd, Ft Lee, Va. (258)

1st Lt Claude W. Roberts III to 82d Abn Div, Ft Bragg, N. C. (265)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

Capt Paul D. Kaufman from Chapel Hill, N. C., to Ft Hood, Tex. (258)

1st Lt Reese H. Hayes, Jr. from Camden, Ala., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (253)

WO Roy F. Carlson from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Ft Dix, N. J. (259)

WO John P. McLoughlin from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Ft Bliss, Tex. (270)

CHANGE OF STATION

Lt Col Thomas H. Becton from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Ft McClellan, Ala. (269)

Lt Col Norman J. Kinley from Wash., D. C., to Ft Leavenworth, Kans. (269)

Lt Col Wilbur S. Dillon from Wash., D. C., to MacDill AFB, Fla. (276)

Maj Frederick L. Gemmer from Ft Monmouth, N. J., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (255)

Maj Jorge A. Matos from Yuma Test Sta, Ariz., to Ft Dix, N. J. (273)

Maj Maurice Painter from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea (255)

Capt James W. Devitt from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Ft Buchanan, Puerto Rico. (253)

Capt Homer G. Pickens from Ft Lewis, Wash., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (259)

1st Lt George H. Reed from Ft Knox, Ky., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (262)

CWO Frederick M. Drain from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea (253)

CWO William R. Evans from Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to France (255)

WO Homer C. Tank from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Ft Belvoir, Va. (277)

MPA Membership Application

TO: MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION, INC.

BOX 3385 HILL STATION, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

$4.00 per year dues — Amount enclosed ($)

( ) New Member — ( ) Renewal — ( ) Gift

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ADDRESS_____

CITY, STATE_____

SIGNATURE_____

Reserve

National Guard

Retired

Report

Your Activities

To

The JOURNAL

New Year's Message

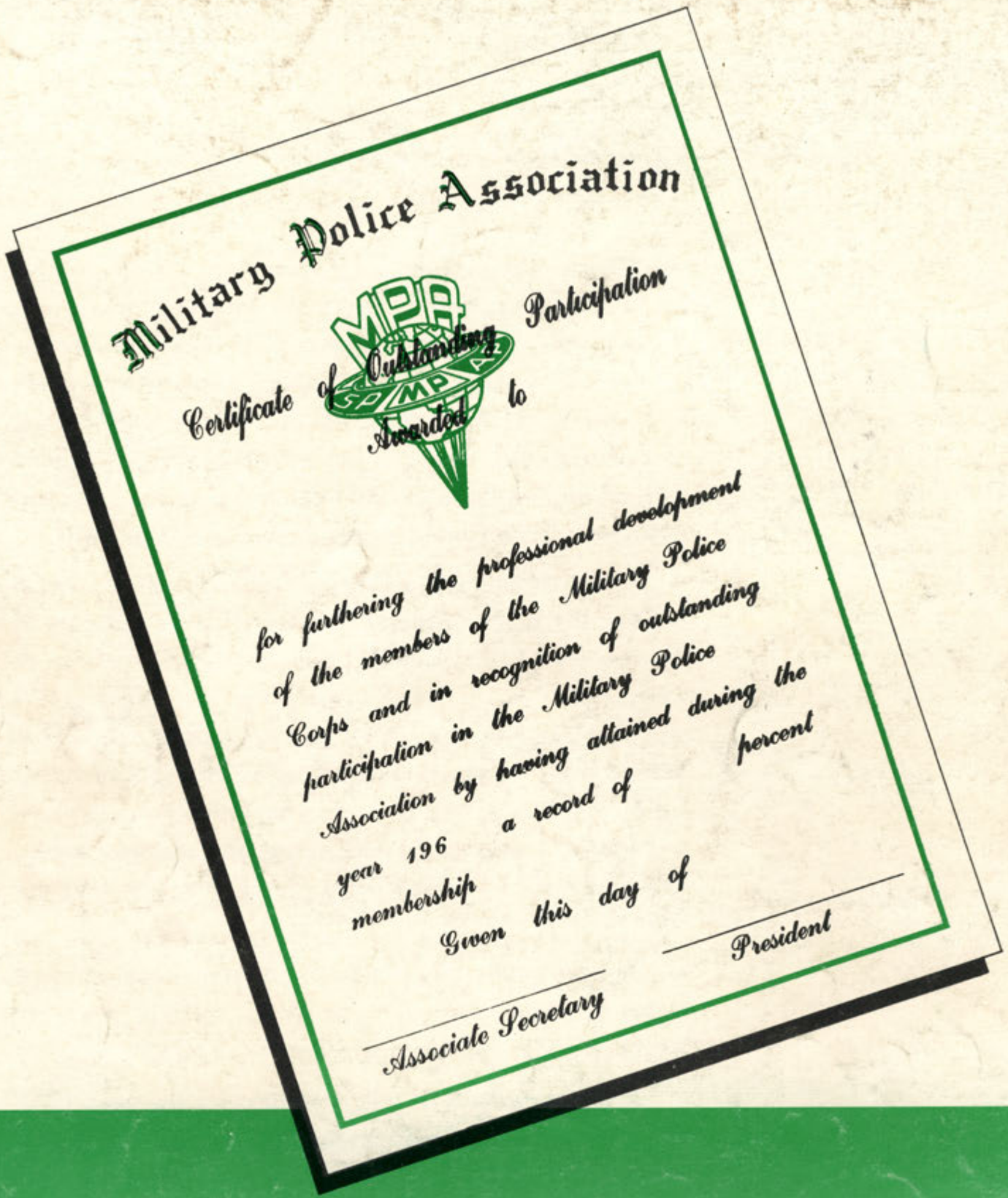
With the coming of each New Year all of us have traditionally resolved to make the new year more productive than the year just past. Our Government has resolved to resist the aggressive policies of world Communism. We of the Military Police Corps, active Reserve, National Guard, and civilian employees must support with all of our resources and talents the world-wide commitments of the United States in this critical period.

A clash of interests in Europe, and increased tension in Southeast Asia has necessitated an effective build-up of the Army and this, in turn, necessitated the call-up of trained National Guardsmen and Reservists. Those units and individuals called are an integral part of the United States' effort to demonstrate that we are serious about our commitments. All of us, serving either voluntarily or involuntarily, should be well aware that we are contributing directly to the security of our families and our nation.

Deterring the Sino-Soviet bloc from expanding its territory and influence is a greater victory than any which could be gained by winning a limited or general war.

It is appropriate at this time that for the year 1962, the Military Police Corps, under the ONE ARMY concept, resolve to face the future challenges and personal sacrifices with the resolute spirit so characteristic of our Corps in the past.

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



MPA Membership Certificate Award

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