MILITARY POLICE Journal

JANUARY, 1960

MPs in Operation "Dragon Head"



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

Major George E. Allen—*Editor*

SP5 John J. Munzel
Associate Editor

SP5 John R. Kaloupek
Business Manager

Sp4 Ashmore L. L. Mitchell, Jr.
Associate Editor

PFC John E. Congdon
Circulation

PFC Roger Hughes
Business Assistant

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—mpa—

MEMBERSHIP in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association. The fee is $3.00 per year in the USA or to APOs, payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the *Military Police Journal*. Single copies, 25¢. Second-class postage paid at Augusta, Ga., and at Clinton, S. C.

—mpa—

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

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Journaletters

I am writing in regard to Lieutenant wens' article on wearing the Sam Brown belt during off duty hours to help boost morale.

First, a man should have *Esprit de Corps* without wearing something special. If an MP is not proud without wearing the belt, what makes Lieutenant Owens think that he would be prouder wearing it?

The following are my ideas on this subject:

1. We need a duty uniform like that of the various state police organizations (for duty wear only). The white hat covers, all the leather, and the brassard should be done away with.
2. All military policemen should have service of two years or more in either the Infantry, Artillery, or Armored Corps. This would make the youngest MP approximately nineteen years old.
3. We need a special allowance for upkeep of our uniforms. The present allowance is not enough, especially during summer months.
4. All officers and EM in the grades of E-5 and up should carry a badge.
5. All enlisted men in the pay grade of E-4 and above on duty as MPs should be non-commissioned officers and not specialists.

I guess that I could go on all day, but I feel that these five points would boost the morale and *Esprit* of the MP Corps more than wearing the leather belt when off duty. Of course, unfreezing our MOS's would help.

Name withheld on request.

* * *

Enclosed please find the sum of 40¢ in U. S. postal stamps. Please arrange to send to us one sample copy of the *MP Journal's* current issue.

Association of the Armed Forces
P. O. Box 5710, Kowloon, Hong Kong
British Colony

* * *

I am sincerely grateful for the courteous concession made by you to permit our *Journal of the Carbinieri* to republish articles from the *MP Journal* and, particularly for your sensitive interest in our organization. I thank you and wish that you would accept my warmest greetings.

Pietro Verri
Director, *Journal of the Carbinieri*
Rome, Italy

* * *

Recently I ended my detail in Infantry and am now a working member of the Military Police Corps. I have neglected making application for membership in the Military Police Association too long. Please accept this letter as an application for membership and ıbscribe me to the *MP Journal.*

1st Lt William H. Riedl
82nd MP Detachment
Fort Bragg, N. C.

In looking through my last five issues of the *MP Journal*, I notice that you have published 29 feature articles. Twenty-one were written by officers, six by enlisted men, one by a civilian, and one by the MP Board.

This is not a bad spread, but let's break it down according to rank. One article was written by a lieutenant general; eight by lieutenant colonels; one by a major; ten by captains; one by a lieutenant; two by master sergeants; one by a sergeant, and three by specialist-fives.

Now my question is this: Can't you encourage more articles from the majors and the colonels of the MP Corps? These ranks have had vast experience in military police duties and have seen many interesting things during WW II and Korea. They should pass this information on to the junior officers so we can benefit from the lessons they have learned.

Name withheld on request.

* * *

Enclosed is a $3.00 check for renewal of my son's subscription to the *MP Journal.* At present he is in Korea but he asked that we renew his subscription because he receives much pleasure from your magazine. We at home also enjoy every article, and therefore, ask that the *MP Journal* be sent to us at his home address.

Mrs. Louis Wojnewski
3322 W. Arthur Avenue
Milwaukee 15, Wisc.

* * *

How many officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers of the Military Police Corps are *not* members of the MP Association? *The answer to this question would undoubtedly prove quite interesting.*

We participate with other members of the Corps and the Army in contributing to all sorts of "fund drives", yet—one of the biggest drives that we should make is to increase the number of personnel who are paying members of the Military Police Association. I am sure that with a larger paying membership, the *MP Journal* could increase the number of pages in each month's issue, or at least be able to run "Specials" or "Annuals."

All of us know of many privates and corporals who are paying subscribers of the *MP Journal.* This automatically debunks any excuse that could be offered by the top three categories for *NOT* being members of the Military Police Association. Give it some thought this month. How many of your officers are members of the MPA? It will surprise you to find out!

Major H. E. Daniels, MPC
PM Section, Hqs, Third U.S. Army
Fort McPherson, Ga.

* * *

Enclosed is my personal check for $6.00 which will pay for two subscriptions to the *MP Journal.* We three officers compose the Provost Marshal Section, 4225th Logistical Command (type C) Reserve Unit here at Baton Rouge, La. I hope that this will put us in the 100% group.

Major Oubre is the Assistant Provost Marshal and Captain Loupe is the officer in charge of the Criminal Investigation Section.

All of us served in World War II and have been performing various jobs since our discharge from the Army. I have often wondered what some of my fellow officers were doing and where they might now be stationed. Because of this, I read the *MP Journal* thoroughly, watching the photographs in the hope of seeing someone I know. The "You Are Here" column must be solely for those on active duty, so I was wondering if my name and that of Major Oubre and Captain Loupe could appear on the "Journaletter" page just once so that we mght receive a letter from some of our friends on active duty.

Captain Albin J. Loupe
Major L. B. Baynard
Major Pierre A. Oubre
Provost Marshal Section
4225 Log Cmd., Baton Rouge, La.

* * *

I would like to thank you very much for sending me the April issue of the *MP Journal* with the article on "NATO." I am reading it now with the greatest interest.

T. K. Fleischer, Major
Military Police, Oslo, Norway

* * *

On this 18th anniversary of the Military Police Corps, your organization is nearing two decades of outstanding service to the Army. We of the U.S. Army, Pacific, extend our congratulations on the fine job you are doing.

No military organization could be effective or even exist without a code of discipline and the means of enforcing it that is provided by the Military Police Corps. The high standard you maintain in the performance of your duties merits the respect of every member of the Army.

Please accept our best wishes for continued success.

I. D. White, General, USA
Commander, U.S. Army, Pacific

THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

The subject pictured on this month's cover is PFC Joseph J. Bellissimo, Company A, 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Gordon, Ga. This picture was taken during Exercise DRAGON HEAD in November, 1959, and depicts an eager and intelligent military policeman preparing to start his day in the field on maneuvers. The photograph was taken by Captain E. T. Carson, Company Commander, Training Company I, Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga.

MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

Military Police Association membership is now 10,879. Based on a sampling of 100 membership cards, pulled at random from the files, 61% of all trainees in the Military Police Corps are MPA members; 36% of the privates to E-4; 26% of the NCO's (first three graders); 86% of all the officers.

* * *

The privilege of burial in a national cemetery has been granted by Congress to members of the Army Reserve, the National Guard, and ROTC cadets killed on active duty or reserve duty training. The wives, husbands and children of such reservists could also be buried in national cemeteries if qualified by the conditions of the military member's death.

* * *

Army rifle and pistol teams won a total of 32 matches at Camp Perry this summer. They established 10 new records, and Army marksmen won four of the five national trophies. Based on the records of recent contests, many expect the United States to capture marksmanship honors in the 1960 Olympic Games, with U.S. Army shooters mainly responsible.

* * *

The Command and General Staff College Non-Resident Department offers a preparatory course for officers who have been selected, or hope to be selected, for attendance at the resident school. Officers meeting the below listed criteria are urged to enroll wtihout delay: graduates of the Provost Marshal General's School, OA and AA courses; less than 44 years of age; less than 19 years service (promotion list) for RA, and less than 15 years service (actual) for USAR.

* * *

The Army's Judge Advocate General has urged that all personnel consider the importance of having a well prepared will. A recent survey of personnel indicates that only 57% officers and 21% of the enlisted men have made wills. Legal assistance officers are available at most posts for advice and help on this matter.

* * *

Enlisted men may use Army education centers in preparing for MOS tests. The centers have been directed to provide: orientation; counseling and guidance; testing; instruction; supervised study; reference and study aids, and general educational development.

A limited number of highly qualified reserve officers and warrant officers will be selected annually by Department of the Army board action for voluntary retention on active duty beyond the date of attainment of retirement eligibility under AR 635-130. Consideration under these provisions is automatic for all officers meeting the minimum service requirements and recommendations for retention are not desired from the field.

* * *

The SERGEANT missile now strengthens the backbone of STRAC—it has gone airborne and can be air-transported anywhere in the world to give the Corps added fire support.

* * *

More Army passengers will go overseas by air, beginning in January. The division of passengers between air and sea transportation has not yet been decided but Department of Defense is making a study to find the best use of each in terms of "man-year" savings and costs.

* * *

"There will be more Bunker Hills, Quemoys and Berlins and we must meet the test again and again. *Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.*" Lt. Gen Arthur G. Trudeau, U.S. Army.

* * *

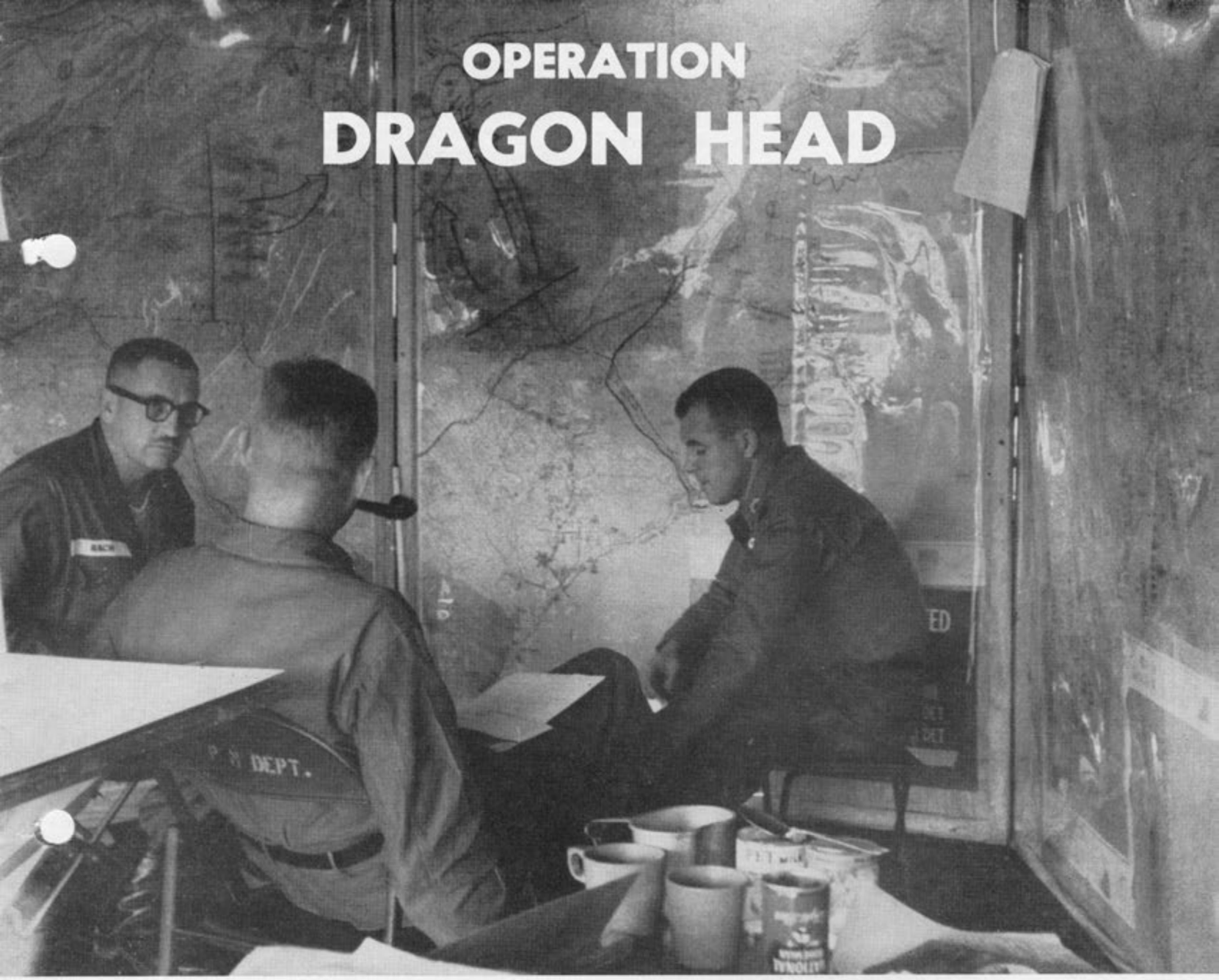
"Color escort" is now the official term for women of the Armed Forces who perform the function of color guards. Under a Defense Department policy statement, the ladies are not authorized to carry arms.

* * *

It was in a droll yet serious mood — that the Army's Chief of Staff, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer stressed today's need for a modern Army. "On the face of it, it might seem that the need for an Army is obvious without discussion." He added, "Clearly, since we need an Army it should be modern — we cannot be behind the times, like a railroad engineer I heard about."

"The engineer's train was notorious for being late and in fact had never been known to be on time. Then one day to everyone's astonishment the train came in on schedule. Everyone was so pleased they assembled and presented a gift to the engineer and expressed their appreciation. Much to their surprise, however, the engineer returned the gift, "I hate to do this," he said, "But I have to tell the truth. You see this is YESTERDAY'S train." It is obvious — General Lemnitzer pointed out that yesterday's train cannot meet the requirements of a modern Army.

OPERATION DRAGON HEAD



By CAPTAIN E. T. CARSON

Company I, Provost Marshal General's School

EXERCISE DRAGON HEAD, a command post and field training exercise, was the first Strategic Army Command (STRAC) exercise to involve all three of STRACs divisions. One of the largest exercises to be held in recent years, this event also marked the first organization of military police units into operating organizations of greater than battalion size.

In all, more than 11,500 officers and men from more than 113 units stationed in sixteen different states participated in the exercise which was held in the Virginia and Carolina area. The operation simulated a limited nuclear war in the mythical country of Tarheel. Air Force units were in support, and the Navy was represented in a liaison capacity.

The principal objective of the exercise was to train commanders and staffs of STRAC units and to continue to develop and improve organizational doctrine and procedures. From a military police point of view it was designed to test and evaluate the capabilities of a military police group to function as presently organized under Table of Organization (TOE) 19-500R, April 8, 1959, as changed.

SITUATION

THE scenario set forth a situation in Midlandia, an area consisting of Tarheel, North Neutralia, South Neutralia and Newland. The state of Tarheel, a member of the United Nations, had been in political turmoil since the end of World War II. This condition had been caused by a multi-party system, tribal rivalry, political jealousy and the desires of Aggressorland to possess the rich Tarheel oil resources and warm water ports.

Continued

DRAGON HEAD Continued

Tarheel had been unable to enforce her conscription laws, and the year 1957 found many of her border tribesmen deserting the Army and crossing the border into Aggressorland. As a result, Tarheel manned her Aggressorland border with armed forces. This led to many border incidents which subsequently resulted in an investigation by the United Nations.

The United Nations investigation revealed that Aggressorland was sponsoring a "people's army" in Ridgeland. Conditions became so serious that in early 1958 Tarheel was forced to withdraw its forces from Ridgeland. Ridgeland immediately declared itself to be an independent nation and formed the People's Democratic Republic of Ridgeland.

August 1, 1959, the Armed Forces of Ridgeland launched an attack on Tarheel which in turn made a plea to the United Nations and the United States for help. The United States, obligated by an agreement of cooperation pledging mutual assistance when requested in event of aggression, on August 16, 1959, ordered the United States Specified Command Midlandia to assist Tarheel. On this date the United States Navy and Air Force initiated combat operations in support of Tarheelian government forces and STRAC was ordered to move to Tarheel as rapidly as possible. Military Assistance Advisory Group informed Tarheel commanders of STRAC plans and requested that every effort be made to defend certain ports in order for the United States to land approximately 100,000 troops unopposed.

However, by October 26, 1959, Ridgeland People's Army had inflicted serious defeats on the Tarheelian Armed Forces and succeeded in dividing them into three isolated groups. With the assistance of the U.S. Air Force, the Tarheelian forces were able to retain control over two separate perimeters around the major port complexes of the country. By this time STRAC had completed its deployment to Tarheel and was preparing to go on the offensive.

MP OPERATIONS

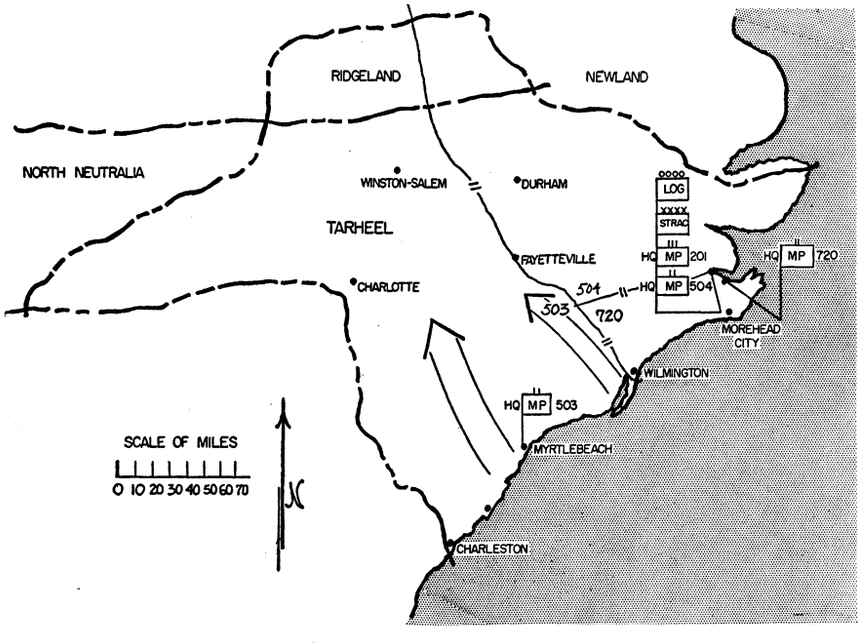
THE Military Police Group organized for Exercise DRAGON HEAD was designated as the 201st Military Police Group (Provisional). It was commanded by Colonel George C. Williams. Three battalions comprised the Group: the 503rd Military Police Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ernest F. Liebmann; and the 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Gordon, Ga., commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John F. Hyde; and the 720th Military Police Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas, commanded on DRAGON HEAD by Major Howard D. Laymon.

These three battalions were represented by a play strength of approximately twenty players per each battalio. The Group also had assigned to it two military police criminal investigation detachments (simulated).

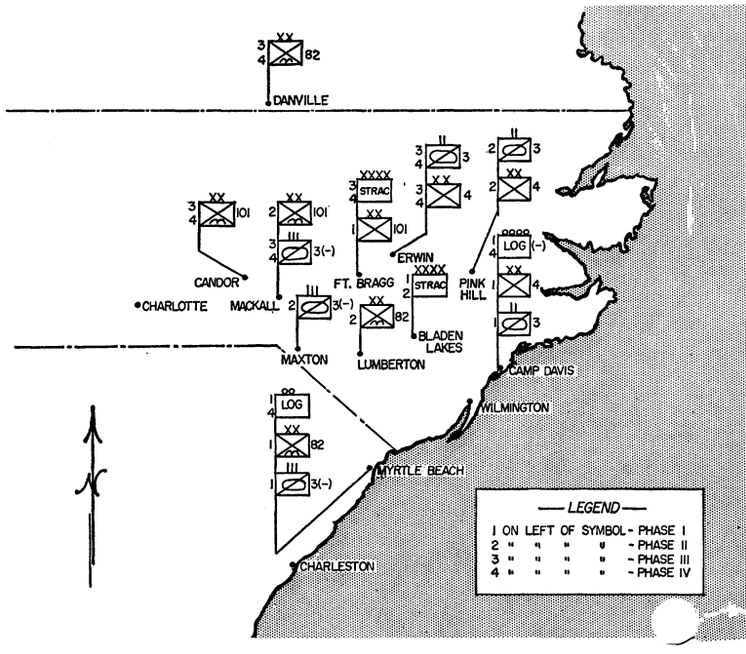
Operationally the Military Police Group was under control of the provost marshal, 1st Logistical Command. As the exercise progressed, it became increasingly apparent that this system was ineffective and would require further study concerning the delineation of responsibility for operational functions. There were frequent occasions when Logistical Command policy required the Group commander to go through the Logistical Command's provost marshal to effect coordination with other agencies in the same headquarters on problems which required immediate command action by Group Headquarters. This was especially noticeable in instances when direct coordination with the rear area security controller was necessary. This policy complicated staff and command relationship and prevented expeditious action by Group and its battalions.

Worthy of note in relation to this situation are the thoughts of a senior military police officer. "Traffic control, in order to meet emergencies or high priority movements ordered on short notice, requires that the provost marshal be in that echelon of a headquarters where information is first received and where decisions are made. To be effective, control must be exercised with a minimum of delay."

DURING Exercise DRAGON HEAD the Military Pol Group was at the same location as 1st Logistical Command Headquarters, and two of the Group's three battalions were also in this area. However, the 503rd Military Police Battalion was located at Myrtle Beach and maintained communication with Group by telephone and radio. Group was



General situation map of DRAGON HEAD.



Unit location map during the four phases of DRAGON HEAD.

also able to keep in radio contact with the 503rd Military Police Battalion through the 504th even though the distance was 90 miles and the equipment designed for considerable less distance. The communications section of both battalions operated with a high degree of efficiency.

In a tactical situation it would be reasonable to assume that wide dispersal of troop units would be a requirement on the atomic battlefield. Actually, Group, with a few modifications in its TOE, would experience little difficulty in such dispersal. The exercise proved that three battalions are well within the span of control, and the Group could conceivably handle up to six battalion-size units. However, the lack of organic communication would adversely affect control because communication limitations are imposed by geographical displacement in accordance with tactical requirements. Group Headquarters would not normally be at the same location as Logistical Command Headquarters in a tactical situation, but it would be required to displace forward to properly control subordinate battalions. The need for communication equipment in Group is important.

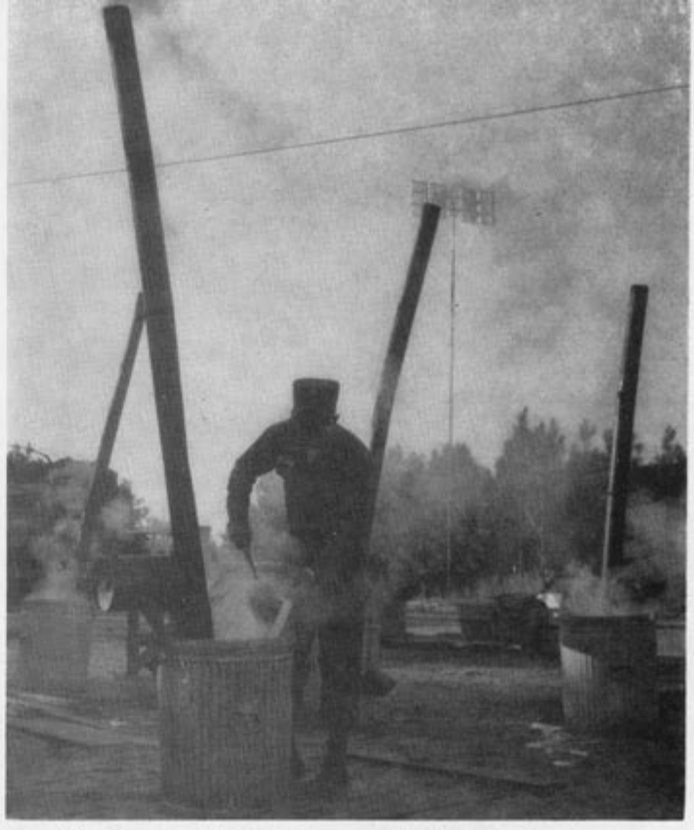
Another limitation experienced by Group was the absence of an organic mess. Here again the organization is faced with a situation which limits its displacement capabilities. One possible solution to the communication and mess limitations, and this solution had to be applied as a field expedient on DRAGON HEAD, was to satellite Group on one of the assigned military police battalions or another unit in the area. However, such a parasitic solution would prove to be expensive in a tactical situation. A more practical approach to the problem would be to review the current TOE and add organic communication and mess capabilities.

THE 720th Military Police Battalion was initially given the mission of operating a single temporary prisoner of war camp and prisoner of war information center. Prisoner of war play was somewhat unrealistic in that the requirement for evacuation of prisoners from forward units and the number of prisoners of war confined did not reflect a capture rate which would have occurred in a tactical situation of this nature. Yet it appeared that the battalion would have no difficulty in handling this mission. However, a subsequent battalion assignment which required it to establish and operate three 4000 men prisoner of war camps considerably exceeded the capabilities of the battalion and required augmentation by three infantry companies. In order to meet sustained POW handling requirements, the Group appeared to be in need of additional POW processing personnel and POW escort guard companies, depending of course on the actual capture rate.

Straggler play was disappointing and did nothing to test the Group's capabilities. The majority of straggler problems were routine and at platoon or company level, certainly not of a type or magnitude which could be expected in the wake of a major atomic or chemical-biological-radiological attack.

Challenging and realistic police problems of DRAGON HEAD did not come from play introduced by the military police, but were by-products of play introduced by non-military police planners. These problems involved nuclear explosions and chemical attacks which set up serious refugee control situations on supply routes. Ground combat with guerrilla forces, rioting by religious fanatics and rioting in refugee camps contributed to the realism and added interest to the exercise.

Traffic control planning at both Military Police Group and battalion level was required in close support of attacking divisions. The re-routing of traffic around damaged and contaminated areas, and the escorting of classified ordnance material and outsize engineer equipment gave military police staffs a better understanding of what traffic problems would be like on a nuclear battlefield.



Life in the field, however, is always the same

Unfortunately basic military police plays introduced into the exercise served to overload the player group and detract from the more important problems contained in non-military police injected plays. Taking this into consideration, there appears to be some question as to the advisability of attempting to inject basic military police problems into an exercise on the level of DRAGON HEAD without very close coordination. Military police planners should be closely coordinated and aligned with the planners at the top level, thus being able to concern themselves with more vital issues worthy of group and battalion staff effort.

In its short duration, DRAGON HEAD taxed Group's S-3 Section to a near breaking point. In fact it is doubtful if this section could operate effectively on a 24-hour basis for a sustained operation as currently provided under its current table of organization. The workload experienced in the S-3 Section indicated a definite need for additional officer and non-commissioned officer personnel. This section's work load would be increased even more if additional battalions were assigned to Group.

Noticeable by its absence is an alternate group headquarters; many of our senior military police officers believe there is a need for an alternate headquarters, especially when faced with enemy nuclear capabilities. The question is this: Who takes operational responsibility for surviving units if Group Headquarters is wiped out in an atomic attack?

CONCLUSION

EXERCISE DRAGON HEAD from the military police point of view provided a valuable test for a relatively new concept of military police operations in a tactical situation where atomic weapons were employed. Lessons learned will form the basis for much discussion on a highly controversial subject, military police operations on the atomic battlefield. However, from exercises like DRAGON HEAD progress in military police support of STRAC operations will be made.

END

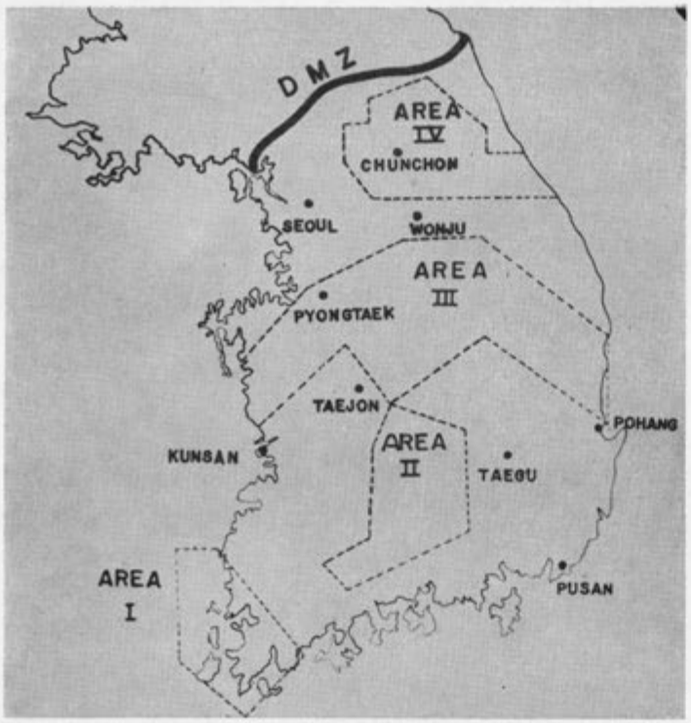


Fig 1—Outline of Korea showing four suspected opium poppy cultivation areas.

OPERATION POPPY

By LT COLONEL ROY M. McNEIL

Chief, Criminal Investigation Division, Provost Marshal Office, Eighth U.S. Army

THE slanting rays of the early morning sun reflecting brazenly from the hundreds of rice paddies of South Korea, pained the eyes and blurred the vision of four Army pilots and their observers in the aerial search for the white poppy fields. Thus began "Operations Poppy — 1959," the second year that the U.S. Army has assisted the Republic of Korea Government in an effort to eliminate the vast illicit poppy cultivation in Korea by aerial detection.

The first experience in such a large scale operation was in July of 1958 when the Eighth U.S. Army Provost Marshal supported a request for assistance made by Mr. Sook Pyo Kwon, Chief, Narcotics Control Section, Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The results of the operation were highly successful both in the total number of detections and plants destroyed.

During the years 1954 through 1957 there was an average of 591 detections made yearly and an average of about 1,700,000 poppy plants destroyed annually. The employment of the aerial observation technique in 1958 resulted in 302 detections and the destruction of approximately 350,000 poppy plants immediately following the operation. The investigation of detected fields, and ground searches of areas in the vicinity of fields located by aerial observation, continuing through the summer months, resulted in a total of 1268 detections and the destruction of nearly two million plants for the entire year of 1958. The Korean narcotic authorities estimated that over 1.7 tons of raw opium would have been harvested had the detected poppy fields not been destroyed. This amount of opium would produce approximately 169 kilograms of morphine base, valued at about $2,216,000 on the wholesale market.

IN the latter part of May 1959, Chief Kwon unexpectedly received word from his agents in southwestern Korea that the white poppy plants were blooming early due to a relatively mild winter. Again a request was made to the Eighth U.S. Army Provost Marshal for assistance. Since detection by aerial observation would be practically impossible without the tell-tale white blossom, and as the blooming period is of short duration, the search had to begin by June 1. Little time was left for planning.

Suspected areas of poppy cultivation, based on information received by Chief Kwon and experience of previous years, were plotted on a large scale map of Korea, (Figure 1). The eighth U.S. Army Aviation Section was contacted for aircraft support and Captain Torgersen, Eighth U.S. Army Flight Detachment, was appointed Project Officer. Pilots who would participate were named and a briefing of narcotic agents, pilots, and observers was scheduled for May 30. Since difficulties were experienced in plotting specific locations of poppy



Fig 2—Opium poppy field in full bloom.

fields on a 1:250,000 scale map last year, it was decided that a 1:50,000 scale map would be used. Fortunately, Lieutenant Haxton, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 17th Artillery, participated as a pilot in the 1958 search and was still in the command. Through the efforts of Captain Torgersen, Lieutenant Haxton was located and attended the briefing. His information concerning the color of poppy fields, usual location in relation to other crops and the hazards involved in low flying in mountainous regions was invaluable.

Basically the same search procedures were employed as the previous year. Early morning flights totaling 112 air hours were made with U.S. observers. All fields located were plotted on maps and on return to airbase the Korean narcotics agent was briefed, and oriented from the air as to the exact location of the fields. This information was later passed to the local police who located and destroyed the crop and apprehended the farmers.

ON June 1, the search began in Area I which is the island region of Cholla-Namdo Province. The search extended northward into Area II covering the Cholla-Pukto and Kyongsang-Namdo Provinces with the northern extremes of the area extending along the Taejon-Taegu line (Figure 1). The search in Area III began on June 8, and continued through the 12th. The cultivation of the poppy plant was most prevalent in this wide belt which extends across the entire peninsula from the vicinity of Kunsan on the west coast, to Pohang on the east. The aerial search in this area proved most fruitful, particularly in the center sector south of Wonju. Area IV, covering most of Chungchong Pukto Province in the hazardous mountain area extending generally from Chunchon northward to the De-Militarized Zone was searched during the week of June 15-19.

Immediate information available concerning this year's operation indicates that the overall results will exceed those of 1958. Initial reports compiled by the Korean narcotic authorities show that a total of 508 detections were made and over two million plants destroyed. If continued action through the remainder of summer proves as successful as in 1958 it can be expected that the final results will be nearly 1400 detections and ten million plants destroyed.

ACCORDING to official records of the Korean Government, opium was first introduced into Korea at the end of the Lee Dynasty, about 1910, when Chinese political intervention was extended over Korea. However, opium presented no serious social problem until the Japanese invaded Korea about 1912. At that time began a radical increase in drug addiction by Koreans. The Japanese General Government sanctioned and even encouraged cultivation of the white poppy plants in Korea. In 1928, approximately 3822 acres were permitted and in 1932 the authorized area was expanded to 6272 acres. This increased cultivation gradually continued until over eighteen thousand acres were under cultivation by 1944. The amount of opium purchased by the Monopoly Bureau of the General Government was over 37,000,000 grams in 1944. In the same year, over eighteen million grams of opium and 500 kilograms of pure morphine were exported from Korea to Manchuria, China, Formosa and other Asian nations. In 1945 at the time of Korea's liberation from Japanese occupation, the Monopoly Bureau had purchased only about 1,095,000 grams of opium, however, none was exported. With such a vast amount of poppy growth it can readily be assumed that a large amount of drugs in the form of opium, morphine and heroin were smuggled to other countries from Korea by "Kilo-Peddlers," in addition to the narcotics permitted for export by the Japanese General Government. The Republic of Korea Government has passed stringent narcotic laws and has exercised strict enforcement of these laws since 1945. Even so, it is difficult to eliminate the illegal cultivation as many farmers in remote mountainous areas are given capital by "Kilomen" from metropolitan areas to maintain poppy fields. The farmers, recognizing that profits for poppy crops are much larger than for barley, cabbage and other such crops, continue cultivation regardless of governmental controls and consequences. Average penalties for offenders range from two to five years for a person connected with the cultivation, depending on the extent of involvement, the size of the crop, and previous offenses. The maximum penalty provided by Korean law is ten years. The penalty for narcotic traffickers and manufacturers averages about the same. Addicts may be sentenced to a period of imprisonment from six months to five years. Extensive use of drugs produced from the opium poppy grown in Korea is not prevalent. The main purpose for its vast cultivation is the illegal trafficable value.



Fig 3—Full bloom opium poppy patch located at highest point of cultivated fields.

THE white poppy plant is normally grown in Korea high above other crops in steep mountain ravines or on the mountain sides. Usually the fields, particularly the smaller ones, are found on the highest point of cultivated ground, in dry soil. From aerial observation the rice paddies can easily be detected as they are terraced and smaller at each higher level. Cabbage and barley are usually found above the rice paddies with the poppy fields at a still higher elevation. The color of the poppy plant from the air appears about the same shade of green as cabbage and barley. To distinguish between them and the poppy plant, the whitish hue created by the blossom must be detected (Figure 2). During the aerial search there were many instances where the white hue was faintly detected, and upon close observation it was discovered that the blossoms had fallen but were still visible through the foliage of the plant. The poppy fields are located in the higher reaches of ravines as poppies thrive adequately in dry soil. These areas are not easily accessible nor can they be viewed from normal ground routes in Korea, (Figure 3). Several poppy fields were located in densely wooded ravines high in the mountains in newly cleared areas. These fields could only be detected from the air and then only when the aircraft was directly over the area. Other poppy fields were located in the center of barley fields which also required aerial observation to detect.

In Korea the seed of the white poppy is planted either in the spring or late fall depending upon the type terrain. Planting in the spring is practiced mostly by farmers in flat valley areas as more time is available at that season of the year than

Continued



Fig 4—Close-up view of an opium poppy field showing lumpy capsules after the blossom has fallen.



Fig 5—Soft bud of the opium poppy hanging inverted just prior to erection and blossoming.



Fig 6—Full cup shaped blossom of the poppy plant. This is the best time to spot poppy fields.



Fig 7—Inside view of the poppy blossom showing small green capsule, stamens and stigma.

OPERATION POPPY Continued

in the fall when all his time is devoted to barley harvest. The poppy crop planted in the spring normally reaches maturity in the early part of May of the following year. The cultivation of the opium poppy is widely practiced by farmers in the mountainous terrain who plant during the fall season of the year, as he is not involved to a great extent in the harvesting of barley. This crop, planted in the fall, reaches maturity in the latter part of May or early June the following year depending on weather conditions. It is a larger and more sturdy plant that produces a much greater yield. In view of this, it is understandable why the farmers in the remote mountainous regions of Korea fall easy prey to the "Kilomen's" capital and encouragement for illegal cultivation of the opium poppy.

THE plant at time of blooming averages about 18 to 24 inches in height, with the bloom extending about one foot above the sinister looking leaves. When the blossoms fall off, a small pale green capsule remains at the top of the long hollow stem (Figure 4). The capsule begins to swell until it reaches the size of an average chicken egg and has a lumpy, taut appearance caused by the growth of thousands of white, round looking seeds in longitudinal compartments similar to the segments of an orange. A poppy field, after the bright white petals of the blossom have fallen, with the evil, drab leaves and large hideous capsules moving gently in the breeze, presents an eerie picture which reminds one of a swaying cobra. The effects of the illicit use of its fruit can also be likened to that of an injection of cobra venom.

The bud of the opium poppy is covered by two sepals which, like the entire plant including the capsule, is a pale, muddy green color. One plant may produce several buds which are attached to long stems extending upward from the stalk. The soft bud, which reaches approximately two inches in length, hangs inverted at the end of the slender stem that droops because of the weight (Figure 5). Just prior to blossoming, the stem and bud are erect.

White petals of delicate, crepe like texture are observed as the bud begins to open. Two wide petals first appear, as the sepals open, followed by two more narrow petals which open on opposite sides. Each of the narrow concave petals overlap the inside edges of the concave wide petals to form a cup shaped blossom (Figure 6). Exposed at the bottom of the cup is the small green capsule surrounded by numerous stamens with a broad radiating compound stigma appearing on top (Figure 7).

OTHER varieties of poppy plants, identical in color, lea design, and capsule formation are also grown in Korea, however, the opium value of these varieties is negligible. Distinction between the opium poppy and the garden type indicated above, can be noted by the characteristics of the plant's flower. (Figure 8 shows a white poppy blossom that resembles a large carnation). This type poppy also blooms in a variety of colors and often each bloom will appear ringed in multi-shades with the deep color hue in the center.

Figure 9 shows a poppy plant of the garden variety with a white blossom that closely resembles the opium blossom. The small hair-like thorns on the stem and leaf distinguish it



Fig 8—Carnation-like blossom of a garden variety poppy.



Fig 9—Garden variety poppy has different color and/or fine hair-like thorns and stems and leaves.



Fig 10—Opium poppy capsule showing vertical incisions made to get juice before full maturity.

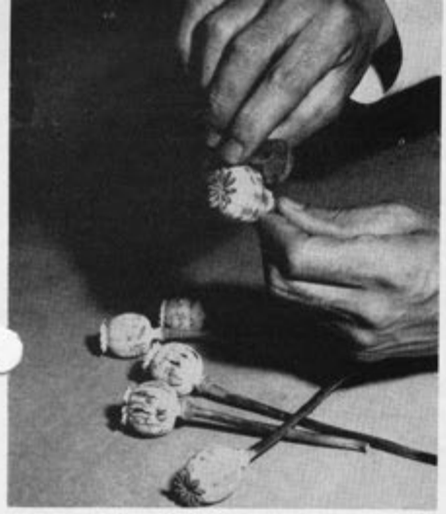


Fig 11—Special knife used by "professionals" to make ringed incisions in capsules.

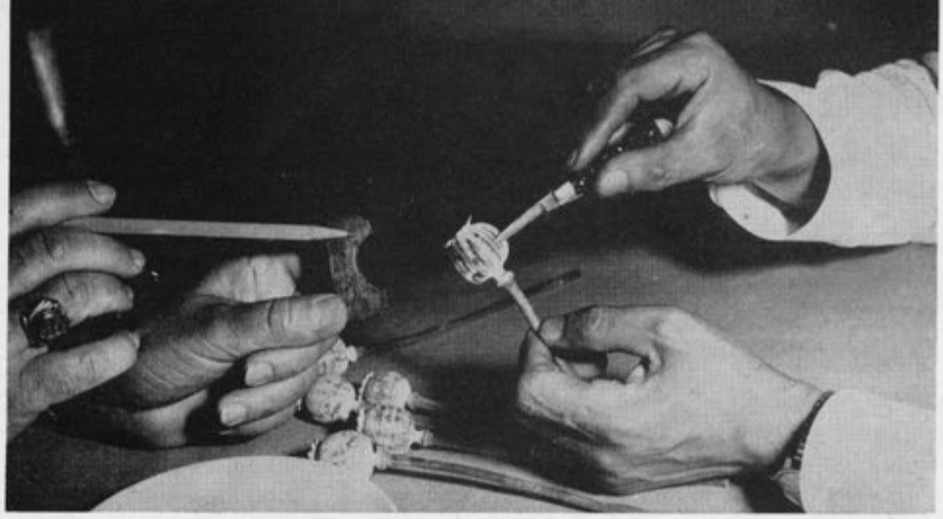


Fig 12—Dried excretion (opium) from vertical incisions of capsule. Pencil point indicates small steel blade of special knife.

from the opium poppy. (Note that in Figure 6 the stem of the opium poppy is smooth). Another poppy plant which is similar to the opium poppy is one bearing a red blossom as shown also in Figure 9. The distinguishing feature of this variety is the color of the bloom and the small hair-like thorns on the stem and leaf.

OPIUM is the dried excretion obtained from the unripe capsule of the opium poppy. At the conclusion of cultivation and a few days after the petals have fallen, the green capsules are slit with a knife. The gum which seeps out of the incisions is a milky white substance that darkens upon exposure to air. Two methods of cutting the capsule are used in Korea. One by making vertical slits in the capsule which is normally used to obtain a portion of the juice as desired before the capsule reaches full size. The excretion is scraped off the capsule by use of a thin bamboo sliver which has the effect of sealing e slit. This permits the capsule to continue in growth for later harvest (Figure 10). The second, and more professionally used, is the method of ringing the capsule with multiple incisions by use of a knife designed especially for this purpose (Figure 11). This method permits rapid and maximum extraction of the juice. The special knife consist of a thin piece of wood, two inches in length, with a cut-out portion of one side to fit the curvature of an average size capsule. A small tip of sharp steel is embedded in one shoulder of the cut-out section that produces an incision of correct depth so as not to penetrate the entire wall of the capsule (Figure 12).

The gum is collected by scraping it from the sides of the capsule and placing it in shallow porcelain dishes to dry. About 0.1 gram of raw opium is obtained from a single poppy capsule.

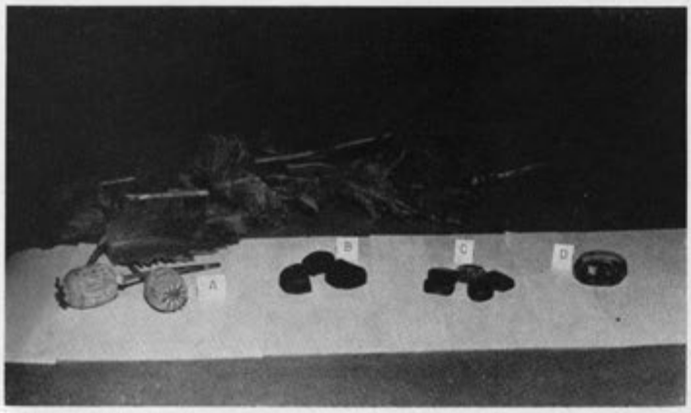
RAW opium has an outer appearance of compressed vegetable matter. It is dark brown or black in color and has a characteristic earthy odor. Figure 13 shows the whole opium poppy plant with two full size capsules (A), and a raw opium (B), (C), and (D) which is produced by drying the milky excretion of the capsule. The opium shown as C and D are in a more dried stage and has hardened from within by aging. It has a more characteristic sweetish odor. Although opium smoking is considered one of the common uses by addicts, it is rarely practiced by Koreans.

A poppy extract is often produced by boiling the whole poppy plant in water and allowed to dry to a sticky black mass. This mass contains a small amount of the properties of raw opium and is usually used as an adulteration for opium (Figure 14-A).

The active constituents of opium, which form about 25 percent of its weight are known as alkaloids. Approximately twenty different alkaloids have been isolated from opium, the most important being, so far as habit forming effects are considered are, morphine, heroin, and codeine. The value of opium as a drug is due to the alkaloids in it, especially morphine. Addiction to morphine and heroin is fairly common; codeine is negligible. Morphine, which is the principal alkaloid of opium, constituting as much as twenty percent, is responsible for the major effects of opium.

Morphine hydrochloride, a white crystalline powder shown as "C", Figure 14, is the result of evaporating morphine

Continued



g 13—(A) Whole opium poppy plant with mature capsules; (B) raw opium, about ten grams each piece; (C) raw opium, about 18 grams each piece; and (D) raw opium, about 45 grams.



Fig 14—(A) About 45 grams poppy extract; (B) approximately 300 grams of compressed morphine hydrochloride crystals; (C) about one gram morphine hydrochloride crystalline powder; and (D) about two grams of heroin powder.

hydrochloride solution. These crystals are often compressed into brick form as shown as "B", Figure 14.

MORPHINE hydrochloride is obtained by illegal manufacturers by extracting morphine from the opium with organic solvents such as benzene or chloroform. A hydrochloric acid-water solution is added to separate the alkaloids from the extracted liquids. The organic solvents are then siphoned off leaving morphine hydrochloride (Figure 15). The morphine hydrochloride solution is filtered by use of crude equipment to remove all foreign particles. The filtered solution is often used to fill small ampules which are sold by peddlers to addicts for use as injections (Figure 16). Improvised burner, shown also in Figure 16, is used to seal the glass ampules after filling.

Drug addicts ordinarily take morphine by injection after dissolving a small amount of crystals in water, usually in a spoon, after heating slightly. The first effect of morphine on the addict has been described as a feeling of extraordinary well being and vigor. The duration of the effect of the drug varies with the individual. As the body develops increased tolerance to the drug, the addict resorts to ever increasing doses. He then tolerates large toxic doses without acute symptoms of poisoning. Tolerance is never absolute, for an overdose may produce death. Fatalities among addicts due to an error in measure or a misjudgement of the degree of tolerance is common.

HEROIN is a registered trade name of a drug (diacetylmorphine) produced by the I. G. Farben Industry of Germany. It is a derivative of opium produced by the chemical reaction between morphine and acetic chloride or acetic anhydride. The amount of drug marketed by the trade name owners is negligible, and the term heroin is now widely used to denote diacetylmorphine, whatever the source. Pure heroin is a white, fine, odorless, hydroscopic, crystalline powder, extremely bitter to the taste (Figures 14-D). Heroin used by addicts is usually light brown in color and has an irritative odor due to the acetic acid remaining after processing and adulteration with milk sugar or dextrose. Heroin may be taken orally or hypodermically. Some addicts inhale it through the nose, smoking in cigarettes, or by rubbing into the gums. It is most commonly used by Koreans by injection or by adding the white powder to a cigarette and smoking.

The effect of heroin has been described as producing an intense feeling of well being in the addict, surpassing even the effects of morphine and has about three times the strength. This effect of heroin accounts for the ease with which addiction to it occurs. The type of addiction that heroin produces is very serious. The morphine addict ordinarily takes a daily requirement of the drug in order to keep normal. The heroin addict continues to take the drug because of the exaggerated sense of well being it affords. This drug addict often presents a dangerous and criminal type of personality.

SOME of the colloquial phrases or popular designations used in connection with drug addiction in Korea are included herein in phonetic spelling, as a matter of interest. Poppy in Korea is "Yang Guo Bi." Raw opium is referred to among addicts as "Ggam Deng Ei" and among peddlers or illegal manufacturers are "Twa-gie." Heroin is "Het'cha" or "Ka'rou" and the narcotic addict is "Ta-tong cheng ei" or "Jock'cheng ei." An illegal wholesaler is called "Oot'san" and the illicit retailer "Meet'son." Narcotic injections are referred to as "Panu'gil" or "Czinc'nuda." A narcotic agent is called "Jaa'bu" and to go to prison is "Kollo' Kan'da."

Most appropriate to close this article is a writing of Syndehham, a noted English physician of the seventeenth century. "Among the remedies which has pleased Almighty God to give to man to relieve his suffering, none is so universal and so efficacious as opium." There is no doubt that it is a blessing when properly utilized; but as indicated in this article, the vast illicit cultivation of the opium poppy has unfortunately been prevalent in Korea for many years. However, continued pursuit of the aggressive actions now being employed by the Republic of Korea to eliminate the opium poppy seed and terminate the illegal traditional cultivation of the opium poppy is a great stride forward in eliminating the sale and subsequent non-medicinal use of opium and derivatives thereof. The Eighth United States Army, by its presence in Korea, was afforded the opportunity to assist the Republic of Korea in these endeavors and the results achieved could we be considered a contribution to the efforts of all member countries of the United Nations in controlling the illegal growth of the opium poppy.

Acknowledgement of appreciation is gratefully extended to Chief Kwon for his assistance in gathering the technical material for this article; to Captain Torgersen and the U.S. Army pilots for their enthusiastic support of the operation; and to Brigadier General D. P. Schorr, Jr., Provost Marshal, 8th U.S. Army, for his encouragement and advice. END

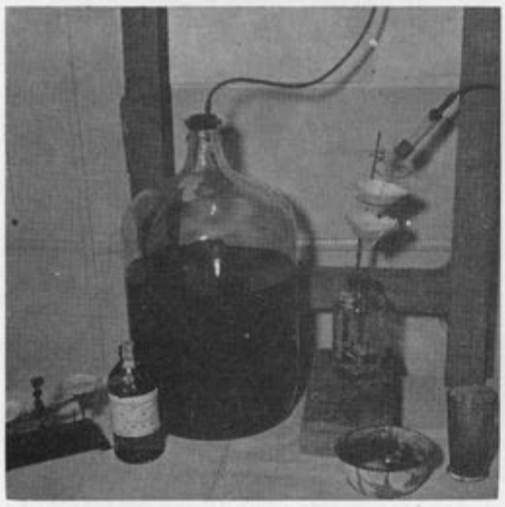


Fig 15—Bottle of morphine hydrochloride solution and crude equipment used for filtering.

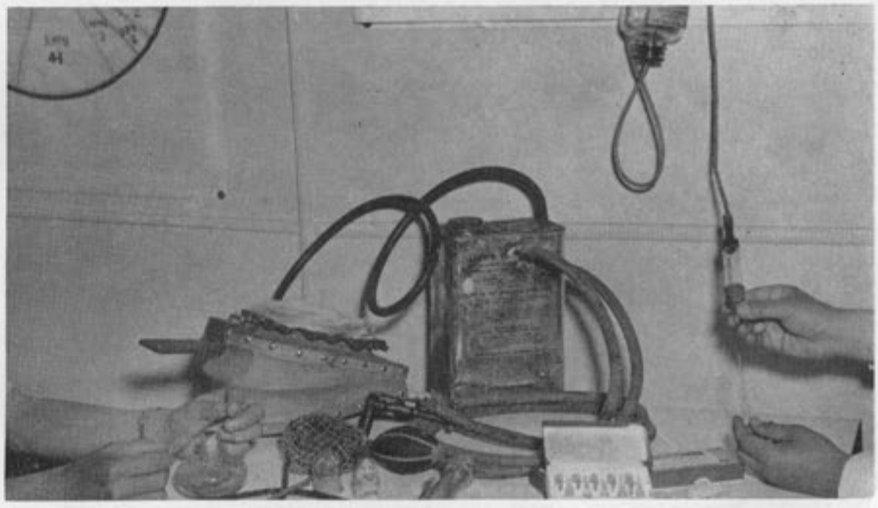
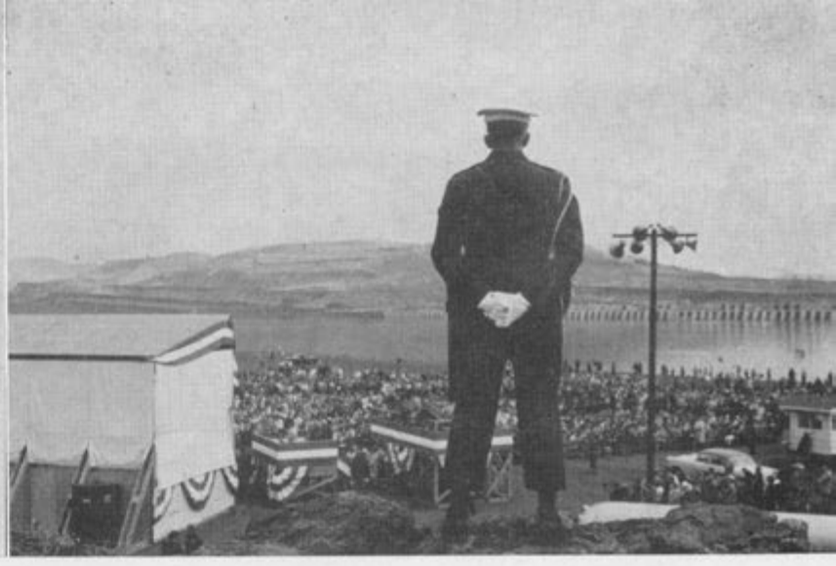


Fig 16—Improvised equipment used to fill ampules with morphine hydrochloride solution. Crude burner is used to seal glass ampules.





MPs AT THE DEDICATION OF DALLAS DAM

By WALTER J. HENRY

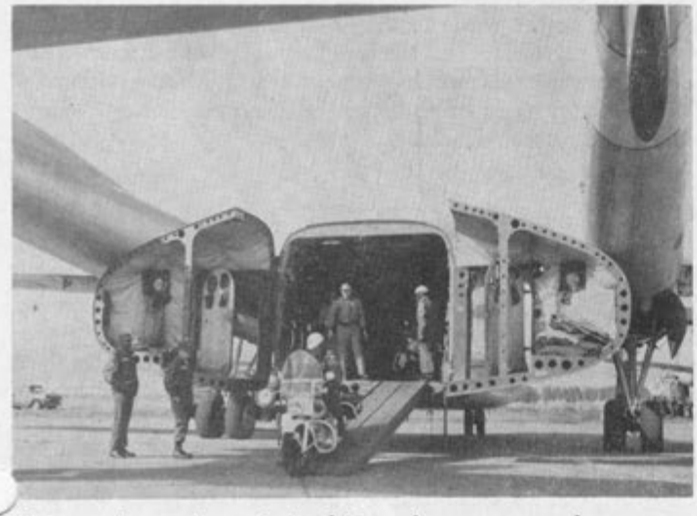
Physical Security Officer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Oregon

A CRACK military police detachment from the 4th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash., played a prominent role in the dedication of the Dallas Dam on the Columbia River by Vice President Richard M. Nixon recently.

An advance party, consisting of First Lieutenant Ernest Secor and Sergeants Pace and Arsenault, arrived at the dam to finalize plans with Frank J. Kenney, head of the Portland office of the Secret Service; Lieutenant Colonel Francis A. Grant, U.S. Army Engineer Division, North Pacific, Provost Marshal; and Walter J. Henry, Physical Security Officer of the U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland.

Colonel Smith, First Lieutenant Sockwell and 52 enlisted men were transported to the Dallas Airport adjacent to the project in two C-119s by men of the 313th Troop Carrier Squadron, Air Force Reserve, Portland Air Force Base.

The military policemen were responsible for traffic control to the $250,000,000 multiple-purpose project as well as general security during the all-day dedication ceremonies. Colonel Walter L. Winegar, Portland District Engineer, complimented the detachment for its part in the dedication ceremonies and added the congratulations of Lieutenant General Emerson C. Itschner, Chief of the U.S. Army Engineers, for a fine job and high standards of execution. END



Motorcycle equipment is driven from cargo plane upon arrival of the 4th Infantry Division MPs prior to dedication ceremonies.



On hand during dedication ceremonies were Lt Col J. N. Cox, Deputy District Engineer, Portland (bending); Vice President Richard Nixon (shaking hands with Col Cox); Governor Albert Rosellini, State of Washington (left of Mr. Nixon); and Lt Gen Emerson C. Itschner, Chief of U.D. Army Engineers, Washington, D. C. (right of Mr. Nixon).



MILITARY POLICE AT PANMUNJOM

By CAPTAIN ERNEST D. MEDFORD

Correction Officer, Post Stockade, Fort Gordon, Georgia

IN the summer of 1953 when the Military Armistice Agreement was signed, Panmunjom, Korea, was a name familiar to everyone old enough to read a newspaper or twist the controls of a television set or radio. Today it has virtually been forgotten. Few people outside of Korea realize that members of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) still meet periodically at Panmunjom with members of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers. Meetings are held at the call of the senior member of either side. Military police of the U.S. Army are responsible for the security of the conference area and for the protection of the members of UNCMAC while these meetings are in progress.

The conference area in which the meetings are held is an area approximating a circle 800 meters in diameter. The Military Demarcation Line dividing North Korea from South Korea runs through the center of this area. The buildings used by the conferees are situated so that half of each building is in North Korea and half in South Korea. The conference area is known as the Joint Security Area, and as the name implies, is secured by military policemen of both sides.

According to the terms of the Military Armistice Agreement, each side is permitted to have no more than five officers and thirty enlisted men as security forces in the Joint Security Area at any one time. While meetings are in progress, both sides usually have the maximum number of security personnel in the area to control the large number of visitors and press personnel who attend these meetings. Each member of the commission of our side is an officer of general or flag rank. He is provided with a military policeman as his escort. This military policeman stays with the member he is assigned to escort all the time he is in the Joint Security Area. In addition, military policemen are stationed at the door of each building in use, and other military policemen are assigned as guards on the roads to the area; still others are employed as roving patrols around the buildings. Personnel from either side are permitted freedom of movement anywhere within the Joint Security Area even though half of it is in North Korea and half in South Korea.

THE senior member of UNCMAC usually holds a press conference after each meeting with the communists. The building in which this conference is held is heavily guarded because the members of the communist press have on several occasions tried to enter the building. The military police guarding the building are subjected to verbal abuse by these die-hard communists. Not one has ever successfully broken through the guard maintained at these doors. The military police from the other side stand by passively and do nothing to control their press personnel.

When the meetings are in recess the mission of the military policeman is much more routine. A road block at the entrance to the De-Militarized Zone is manned by two military

policemen around-the-clock to prohibit unauthorized personnel entering the zone. Another road block is maintained at the entrance to the Joint Security Area. A few yards south of the Military Demarcation Line, a guard post of vital importance is manned by military police at all times. All vehicular traffic from North Korea entering the Joint Security Area pass through this guard post. A precise record of all vehicles and personnel is maintained by these ever-alert military policemen. This guard post is situated at the south end of a bridge known as the "Bridge of No Return." The Military Demarcation Line runs through the center of the bridge. No United Nations personnel are permitted to go past this guard post.

THE buildings in the security area are secured by military policemen from both sides. No fraternization on the part of the American military police is permitted, but apparently no such ban exists on the other side. The North Korean military police are continually trying to engage our men in conversation, offering them cigarettes and candy, and attempting to force communist literature on them. It is a tribute to the good training received by our military policemen that they completely ignore these deliberately planned distractions.

In addition to the guard posts previously mentioned, an around-the-clock guard is maintained by military police at the Compound of the United States Army Support Group and the Swiss-Swede Camp.

Switzerland and Sweden were selected as representatives of the United Nations Command to supervise the terms of the Military Armistice Agreement in North Korea. Czechoslovakia and Poland were selected by the communists for the same purpose in South Korea. The representatives from the four countries form the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Their missions have long since been curtailed; however, they are still very much in evidence at Panmunjom. The Swiss-Swede Camp is located 200 yards south of the Joint Security Area well within the De-Militarized Zone. The Czech-Pole Camp is in North Korea. In addition to the guard maintained at the Swiss-Swede Camp, military policemen are assigned as escort drivers for any member of the camp delegation at any time they leave the confines of their camp. This escort stays with the delegate from the time he leaves the camp until he returns. The military police escort drives the delegate anywhere in South Korea he desires to go, in any kind of weather and at any hour of the day or night. A trip will sometimes last for days.

The escort drivers are hard pressed to keep their vehicles in good operating condition. Dust is the prime cause for worry in the summertime, and in winter when the temperature never rises above freezing, washing and cleaning vehicles becomes a real problem. However, a clean, well-running vehicle is always available when the need arises. Accidents are a rarity.



The above Chinese officer is known to have snapped the shutter of his camera some 78 times at Americans on one occasion without changing films. He obviously had no film in the camera.

IN June of 1950 when hordes of North Koreans invaded South Korea, one of the fronts passed through the corridor from Kaesong through Panmunjom, Munsan-ni and into Seoul. This is a logical avenue of approach to Seoul because of the absence of topographical obstacles. It is natural to assume that should the North Koreans again invade South Korea, they would use this same approach. If this should happen, the military police at Panmunjom would be the first to feel the brunt of the attack. Their positions would quickly become untenable. We hope such an attack never comes.

The military police are doing an excellent job at Panmunjom. Theirs is a good example of one of the many jobs performed by military police throughout the world. END



Red Chinese and North Korean negotiators enter Panmunjom truce area for discussions.



Allied officers leave conference table at the end of one of the many negotiation sessions.

THE MP CORPS EXHIBIT

By Sp7 CLAYBORNE A. LOWRY

Headquarters Detachment, 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Gordon, Ga.

THE Military Police Corps is always crying for the best men to fulfill our important mission. Yet when given a golden opportunity to interest good young men, we were not ready, not enough people were assigned to the job, what we did was insufficient, and we lost many good potentialities to other corps because of their superior exhibits.

I was sent to five fairs in the "Rush to the Rockies Centennial" in honor of Colorado's one hundredth anniversary. Thousands of people were at each fair every day, and my job was to display the Military Police Corps' exhibit. This exhibit is basically an advertisement for the Military Police Corps to interest volunteers to join our organization. It consists of a lie detector, fifteen panels of photographs illustrating our mission, a junior MP card handout with the individual's fingerprints on the back and automatically shown color slides with a projector and without narration.

This simple display was competing with elaborate exhibitions from other corps. The display from White Sands Missile Base showed, in addition to interesting models of the inner workings of missiles, a continuous narrated color movie explaining the mission of the base and how this important mission is accomplished. They had a little movie theater made of simple poles three feet high and hung with brightly colored canvasses arranged in an angular circle with breaks for entrances and exits. The projector and screen were one unit much like a television set. The projector was self-rewinding thereby avoiding interruption of the continuous movie. No operator was necessary. Simple plastic chairs were arranged in front of the screen, and had removable legs to facilitate packing.

One of the most interesting exhibitions was that of the Chemical Corps. Part of it included all the gas masks ever produced for the Army. These masks were displayed on dummy heads which revolved at the push of a button, and there were also cutaway views of the masks.

One intricate display of the Chemical Corps' exhibition explained the tactical use of napalm bombs. The display showed a tank with tiny artillery trying to hit it. After a number of shells missed, a tiny plane flew over and dropped a realistic napalm bomb on top of the tank.

The Chemical Corps had two complete vans of equipment which travel from fair to fair all year round. The personnel assigned are responsible to the Office of Chief Chemical Officer in Washington. Their itinerary is planned there, and they are responsible to that office alone.

The impression created by these two displays outdid what we had to offer, and these corps will get men who might have been interested in the Military Police Corps. I have not mentioned displays of other corps as these two suffice to show the competition we are up against and how poorly we are meeting it.



THIS SUCCEEDED . . .

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF OTHER DISPLAYS

THE most important characteristic of displays of other corps is that initially they cost money. These displays are not just photographs pasted up on an attractive but cheap board; they consist of involved machinery, good color movies and thoughtful planning. Machines, of course, are only part of the story. Movies do much to tell the broad story of each corps' mission relatively inexpensively and impressively. It is difficult to beat a combination of machines which operate at the push of a button and well narrated color movies.

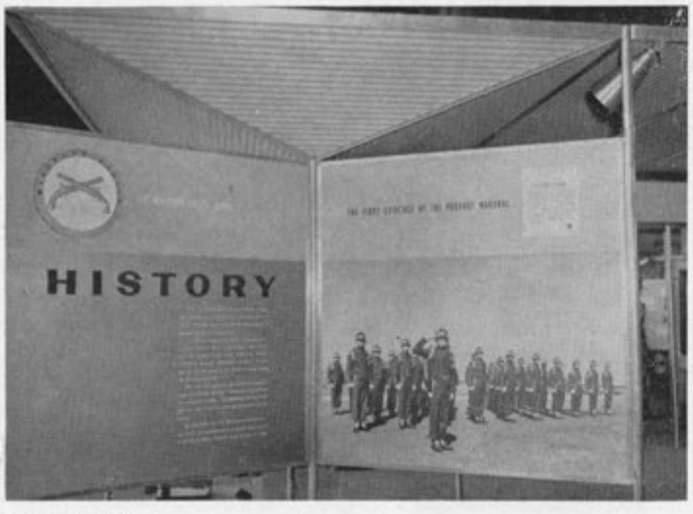
A second characteristic is that these corps take enough interest in telling the public their story that they maintain their equipment in the best possible condition, and each exhibition has enough men assigned to do the job well. The men assigned do nothing else but travel with and take care of the exhibit. They set it up at each fair, display it, tear it down and move on to the next town. If something goes wrong with one of the machines, the men of the exhibit repair it immediately. If the job is too involved, they ship the machine to a maintenance shop or the factory where it was made, and temporarily get along without it.

Inherent with the second characteristic is that the men assigned are trained for this duty. They know exactly what they are doing, how it should be done and what the results will be. They are obviously not temporarily pulled from another job to go with the display. They also know how to talk to crowds and keep their interest. These are skills which can only be learned through experience. It took me from nine in the morning until about five-thirty to set up our display the first time. They completed much more complicated exhibitions in two or three hours. I gradually became more proficient as I gained experience, but I never came near matching their performance.

THE EFFECTS OF OUR DISPLAY

I HAVE already mentioned something of how the exhibitions of other corps were received; people looked them over carefully. Our display did not fare too badly, thanks to the lie detector and the junior MP cards with fingerprints. The slides and photographs failed miserably. Some of what we had was good, but we didn't have enough.

I am a qualified lie detector operator on detached service from Headquarters Detachment, 504th Military Police Battalion, to the 88th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation) at Fort Gordon, Ga. Whenever I gave a lecture and demonstrated the lie detector, there was a good crowd. But as fairs last some eleven or twelve hours a day, it is impossible to keep up a steady stream of demonstrations. During breaks, I noticed how the rest of our display was being received. The fingerprinting and junior MP cards were a success. Almost all the kids came up to get their fingerprints taken and have them put on the back of the card. The work done by Specialist Fourth Class Scholden of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal Military Police Detachment and Sergeant Lynn and Specialist Fourth Class Deck of the Military Police Company, Fort Carson, Colo., was wonderful. But these men, too, were overworked as four of us never worked together at one time.



THIS FAILED...

After satisfying myself that the fingerprint display was going well, I checked the picture panels. People were just walking by, glancing now and then out of idle curiosity but rarely staying to look over the whole display. We also had slides which were run off on an automatic slide projector. These, like the pictures, were unnarrated but got slightly better attention because they were in color. People sometimes watched two or three slides before moving on. We did not compare too well with other exhibitions.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

THE very first thing which must be done is for us to get rid of the idea that we can just throw something together on the spur of the moment and expect to compete on even terms with much better exhibitions. Poor advertising is worse than no advertising.

Next we should plan an exhibit which will appeal to the public. Our exhibit is outdated, but we do have two appealing displays in our lie detector demonstration and in the junior MP cards.

We must get rid of the slides and pictures. They are stationary, and stationary displays are relatively dull. I suggest that we make two or three good color movies which tell the Military Police Corps' story. *They must be good.*

These films should cover our three major components—regular military police duties including combat traffic control, confinement and security duties; the second component to be covered is the criminal investigation units; and the third is the criminal investigation laboratories. Here are infinite possibilities for three good movies spliced into one continuous show.

Once the films are made and two or three copies produced to insure against breakage, the next step is to get a van to move all the equipment from city to city. The van should be large enough for the equipment and the men traveling with the show. It must be attractive; an Army colored ton and a half truck such as I used will not do. Army brown may be a good color for camouflage, but worse than useless for advertising.

Our final step in setting up an attractive exhibition is assigning the men to it. These men are to have no other duty. They should be responsible only to the Provost Marshal General's Office and receive all their orders from there. A minimum of five men is necessary; two to work the lie detector, two to work the fingerprint and junior MP card section and a warrant officer to supervise. It is impossible to give interesting demonstrations or lectures for eleven or twelve hours a day and still be available to repair broken film or machinery. Two of the men must, of course, be qualified lie detector operators, and the other two should be able to repair broken film and make minor repairs on a projector. All must be good speakers.

I believe with such a setup we would be able to compete at least on equal terms with other corps and possibly have an edge. We have an interesting corps, and we should exploit this when we seek the good men we need so badly. So far we have successfully hidden our candle under the proverbial bushel.

END





SIMULATION IN A CPX

By 1ST LT
THOMAS F. MULLEN, JR.,
MPC - - USAR

387th Military Police Battalion
(Reserve)

SIMULATION is important in training, not only to design, evaluate and test training methods, but to train and exercise the people who perform within the training system or on the problem at hand. Simulation can also add realism, a necessary element in all training.

As an example of this, closed circuit television and tape recorders were effectively used to bring new-found realism to training by the 387th Military Police Battalion (Reserve), Los Angeles, Cal., which utilized both in conducting a command post exercise (CPX) recently. Cooperating in this exercise was the System Development Corporation of Santa Monica, Cal., which loaned its Human Factors Laboratory designed for air defense simulation training, and the assistance of its electronic and human engineering staff to the battalion for the problem. The corporation, under contract to the Air Defense Command in support of the SAGE System of Air Defense, assisted the North American Air Defense Command in its recent CPX. The CPX, named Desk Top II, lasted 27 hours and was probably the largest completely simulated wartime air defense exercise ever undertaken.

LIEUTENANT Colonel R. L. Dennis, Battalion Commander and security manager for System Development Corporation in civilian life, coordinated the details of the problem with

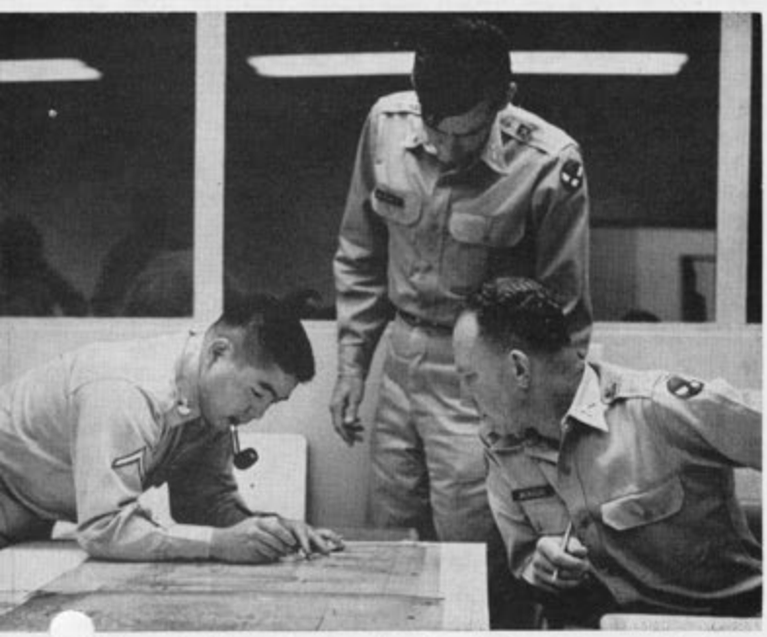
the corporation's professional personnel. Lieutenant Colonel Bruno J. Rolak, MPC, unit advisor, assisted with technical advice.

The CPX was a one-sided map maneuver embracing the activities of the battalion staff, company commanders and the operations sections. Twenty-four officers and 32 enlisted men acted as players. Problem time covered three days while the actual time spent was eight hours.

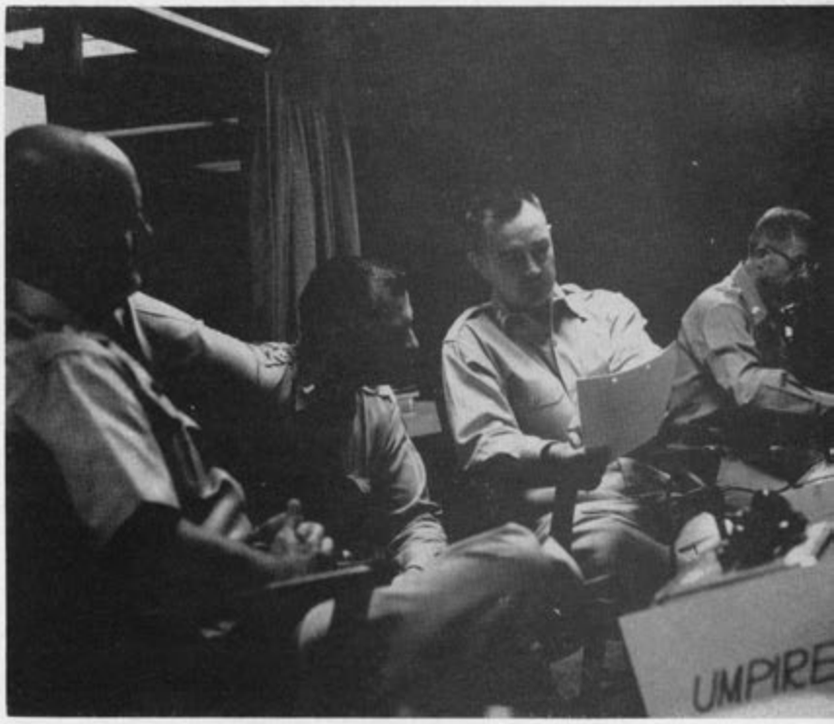
The physical layout of the laboratory added materially to the interest and successful play of the problem. The umpire control group observed the action of the players through one-way mirrors surrounding each of the four rooms used by the participants. Communication was maintained by an extensive telephone net set up for the battalion by the corporation's engineers, and through which the umpires were able to monitor all calls. Microphones suspended from the ceilings of each operating area enabled the umpires not only to hear all conversation in the rooms while observing the play behind the mirrors, but to utilize magnetic tape recorders to record the conversation for later analysis and critique. Umpires could also add problem inputs by means of a public address system wired into each operations area.

FOR the exercise the unit simulated a mobilization call to active duty and an assignment to provide military police support for several counties in southern California in a rear area under the simulated control of a military police group. The CPX was divided into three phases: Phase I included movement of units into the area; Phase II covered operations of the battalion under various tactical conditions; and Phase III the effect of the nuclear attack upon operations in the area.

The battalion staff first conducted an orientation briefing for all participants in an air-conditioned briefing room after which the players were assigned their stations in the simulation laboratory. The staff briefing was tape recorded by the umpire group and later played back for analysis; portions were used during the critique at the end of the problem. Company commanders established their command posts in assigned cubicles, tuned communication nets to battalion headquarters, their simulated motor patrols and traffic control points. Situation maps were posed in both company and battalion headquarters and maintained currently throughout the problem play.



(Left to right) PFC I. Tanaka plots information on the operations map as Captain William Monsanto, S-3, and Major Paul R. Jackson, XO, watch developments.



(Left to right) Lt Col Robert L. Dennis, CO, 387th; 1st Lt Thomas F. Mullen, Asst S-3; Lt Col Bruno J. Rolak, Unit Advisor; and Maj Leslie Johnstone, Attached; discuss the exercise during an umpire group conference.

ONCE the units had moved to their areas, commanders simulated physical road reconnaissance with closed circuit television facilities. By the use of previously prepared films of roads, bridges and traffic congested areas shown over television, company commanders could work out traffic circulation plans and classify roads and bridges during play of the problem.

Major Paul Jackson, acting as commander of the battalion, was designated as sub-area controller for rear area defense and damage control and was required to submit plans covering action to be taken together with overlays for these plans. Throughout the problem emphasis was placed upon compliance with battalion standard operating procedures, warning orders by unit commanders, staff coordination, processing intelligence, traffic control and re-routing of traffic, and area access during atomic attack. While prepared messages were largely used during the problem, the umpires also used their initiative in capitalizing on unscheduled situations that arose.

SINCE this was the first occasion the battalion had conducted such an involved problem, the results were carefully evaluated and will be reflected in future training programs of the unit. During the final critique participants brought out the value of good communication and staff coordination at all levels and are eagerly looking forward to future exercises of this type.

The physical layout of the laboratory and its electronic equipment provided an excellent means of control as well as an unusual training media which added realism, speed and interest to the problem. The playback of tape recorded conversations, briefings, instructions and so on, further aided in the success of the exercise, and the assistance of experienced personnel at the System Development Corporation in coordinating the physical aspects of the problem was a major factor in the overall effectiveness of the CPX. END

Teamwork In Law Enforcement

By MR. STEPHEN P. KENNEDY

Police Commissioner, New York City, New York



Mr. Stephen P. Kennedy

An address to the 66th Annual Conference, International Association, Chiefs of Police, New York City, 1959.

IT is a great pleasure for me to meet you all again. I am particularly delighted to have the honor of being your host —your very happy host. I bid each of you a warm and sincere welcome.

We are assembled for a very serious purpose. Law enforcement faces a grave challenge. There can be no coexistence with crime; no appeasement of criminals—whatever their age. We are approaching the countdown and law enforcement must not be found wanting.

Our keynote must be domestic harmony through intelligent, effective law enforcement. We cannot afford self-satisfaction or complacency. We can never be content with past achievements. In a world of unrest and social turmoil, we must provide leadership and devotion to human rights and welfare. May we have swift progress toward professionalization and continuous pursuit of excellence in the discharge of our responsibilities.

PUBLIC hysteria is the counterpart of public apathy. Don't give aid and comfort to those who would set group against group. Crimes are committed by individuals—not groups. Just as you cannot evade personal responsibility for criminal acts, you cannot stigmatize groups—racial, religious, ethnic—because of crimes committed by some of their members.

Our law is based upon the moral principles which pervade all religions. In a sense our law is a reaffirmation of the moral law and is supported by the power to impose sanctions. But sanctions are insufficient to uphold the structure of the law if the moral climate which supports it is built on sand.

We owe a duty to all of our young people to instruct them in their respective faiths, in proper ethical precepts and in the moral principles on which they are predicated. You cannot expect anyone to have respect for the law of man unless he first knows and respects the law of God.

THE success of law enforcement is largely keyed to the degree of cooperation—teamwork—which exists between fellow practitioners. It is the essence of stupidity for any of us to say about crime or criminals in another official's jurisdiction, "That's his headache, not mine!" Our problems are mutual, and the solutions call for coordination of the highest order. Your headache today may well be mine and everybody else's tomorrow.

While teamwork is essential in every aspect of our work, there are today many special difficulties which can best be resolved by cooperative effort. I hope to focus our attention upon some of these more compelling problems in the short time allotted to me.

ALL of us are extremely concerned about organized crime. One of the most effective weapons to combat this evil is the exchange of information and intelligence among law enforcement agencies. Some believe that legislation is needed to formalize cooperation in this area. Others have proposed national crime commission to achieve this purpose.

Public support is essential for effective law enforcement. Our status in public opinion depends upon all of us jointly. Educational prerequisites for appointment and mandated training prior to permanent appointment are favored by many. Some say we should emancipate ourselves from the restrictions of civil service. Others believe that we should organize a more affirmative program of public relations. In terms of inter-agency cooperation and international teamwork, how can we best work together to elevate the status of our profession?

Standardization of policies and procedures and greater uniformity of laws and regulations should serve to stimulate more efficient cooperative effort. It has been suggested that law enforcement agencies support uniform criminal codes and traffic laws. It has also been proposed that we endeavor to conform our methods and operations so that greater coordination may be achieved, particularly in areas of concurrent jurisdiction. Should we establish closer liaison through a program of personnel exchange designed to strengthen the bonds between us? Should we consider ourselves obligated to reconcile variances of policy in the interest of uniformity?

THESE are some of the important matters we desire to consider. We have made great progress in inter-agency and international cooperation. We look forward to ever-expanding areas of mutual assistance toward our common goal.

Teamwork by law enforcement agencies is democracy's answer to the challenge of the police state. Our system must not only be successful, but it must work—and you and I are the people who must see to it that it does work. END

THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION AWARD

Sample Recommendation

SUBJECT: Recommendation for MPA Award
TO: The Military Police Association, Inc.
Post Office Box 3385, Hill Station
Augusta, Georgia

1. The following named individual is recommended for the Military Police Association Award for (Heroism) (Extraordinary Achievement).

a. (Full name, rank, service number and organization).
b. (Date and place of birth).
c. (Home address).
d. (Name and address of next of kin).
e. (Complete details of the act performed including date, time, place, and names of witnesses).

2. The details of the above act have been investigated by the undersigned and verified correct.

3 Incls
1. Affidavits of all available witnesses.
2. Appropriate Testimonial by Unit Commander.
3. Photographs (if available).

_____
(Signed by a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces of the U.S.)

Sample Recommendation



MPA REGULATIONS GOVERNING RECOMMENDATION FOR THE AWARD

The Executive Council, Military Police Association, has approved a new program which will permit the rewarding of personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States for acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement performed while assigned to law enforcement duties.

PURPOSE

To reward personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States for acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement performed while assigned as law enforcement personnel.

ELIGIBILITY:

Personnel assigned to units of the Military Police Corps, Air Police, Marine Corps Military Police, and United States Navy personnel detailed as shore patrol are eligible for the award.

REQUIREMENTS:

Personnel listed above must be assigned or detailed to an armed forces law enforcement unit on active duty at the time the act is performed. 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 similar circumstances and be of such nature to bring favorable recognition to the professional service policeman. Awards will be made only to recognize single acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement and will not be made in recognition of sustained operational activities.

AWARD:

The award will consist of a hardwood plaque, the center design being the Military Police Association emblem. A plate will be attached to the plaque upon which a suitable inscription will be placed. In addition, the recipient will also be presented with a parchment scroll. Posthumous awards will be presented to the next of kin.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS:

Recommendations for the award will be submitted in triplicate to the Military Police Association, Inc., Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia. Recommendations will include:

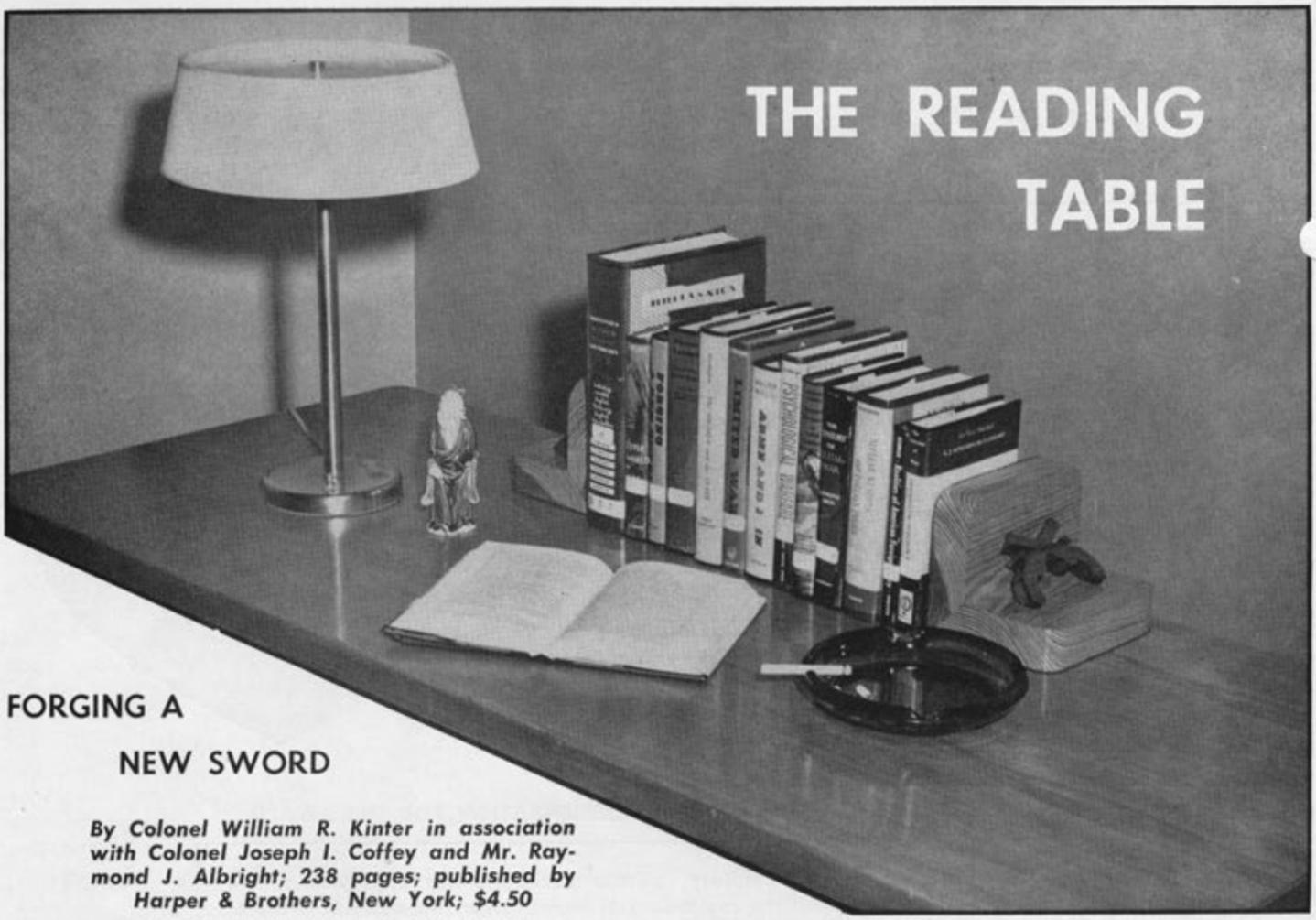
a. Full name, rank, service number and organization of proposed recipient.
b. Date and place of birth.
c. Home address.
d. Name and address of next of kin.
e. Complete details of the act performed including date, time, place and photographs (if available).
f. Affidavits of witnesses.
g. Appropriate testimonial by unit commander.

AUTHENTICATION:

The completed recommendation will be verified by a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces of the United States prior to forwarding to the Military Police Association.

APPROVAL:

The Executive Council of the Military Police Association will be the final approving authority on each award. END



THE READING TABLE

FORGING A NEW SWORD

By Colonel William R. Kinter in association with Colonel Joseph I. Coffey and Mr. Raymond J. Albright; 238 pages; published by Harper & Brothers, New York; $4.50

THE book is a searching inquiry into the nature and causes of problems confronting the Department of Defense. The purpose of the authors was three fold; to review the experience the government has had with the Department of Defense beginning with the National Security Act of 1947; to examine the workings of the present mechanism; and to suggest areas in which the organization might be improved.

The authors point out that the United States is faced with a direct threat to its existence for the first time in its history. In the light of this fact, is the Department of Defense prepared to operate in accordance with high standards of effectiveness in defending a free and vital nation and its fundamental security interests throughout the Free World?

Colonel Kintner and his associates believe that during the past decade a great progress has been made in creating a defensive instrument responsive to unprecedented technological, military, and political challenges. Nevertheless, there are clear indications that this progress has been neither so fast nor so extensive as the times require.

HANDICAPS which so far have prevented the Department of Defense from becoming an effective structure are discussed at length by the authors.

Civilian control in their opinion has been exercised primarily through budgetary decisions, rather than through policy decisions and this over-emphasis upon "sound" business practices have adversely affected our efforts to maintain a military and technological advantage over the Soviet Union.

Contributions which the military can and should make to the formulation of national security policy have been ignored or slighted. The unification act legalized bitter service rivalries which have pervaded the entire defense establishment and the committee system of organization, established by the act, has made it impossible to reach decisions.

In an era when weapons transcend service boundaries, the services have found it virtually impossible to organize a cohesive effort to cope with the wide range of problems confronting the nation or to devise non-duplicatory service roles, missions, and weapons systems. Attention has been concentrated on installing cost accounting and control systems which, despite their necessity, cannot and will not produce large-scale economies.

FINALLY, the unresolved organizational and procedural problems within the Department of Defense have made it difficult to relate national security policy either to military problems or to budgetary costs. Decision making processes have been complicated, confused, and in many cases have resulted in compromises which have hampered the control of operational military forces at home and abroad.

The authors' judgements listed above are severe ones, with which other men may disagree. But as they point out, it is not only their opinion that much is wrong with the Department of Defense. Their plan to change the organization and bring it up to date as an effective department is a candid effort by those with experience in the problem. They claim nothing sacred about the proposals presented in the final chapters of the book.

All three authors have had, in Colonel Kintner's words, "frequent opportunity to observe the operations of the Department of Defense from many vantage points." William R. Kintner and Joseph I. Coffey are both colonels in the U.S. Army. Raymond J. Albright is a foreign affairs officer in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Forging A New Sword was published under the sponsorship of the American Project, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center of International Studies. This is not a new book, having been published in 1958, but it is timely and an important book for the professional soldier to read. END

"IN MY OPINION . . ."

(PERSONAL VIEWS OF ASSOCIATION MEMBERS)

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

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

WHY DO YOU STAY?

I'VE often wondered why the many good and well qualified non-commissioned officers stay in the Military Police Corps. I've been asked and I've heard it asked of other non-commissioned officers. In pondering the question, I've written down some of the main reasons why an individual will stay on a job, any job. It is interesting to see how these reasons apply to the military police non-commissioned officer.

Frequent opportunities for promotion — Everyone even remotely connected with the Corps knows that our opportunities for promotion are a little less than desirable.

Good working conditions and hours — Along with the postman, the military policeman cannot let the weather or terrain conditions interfere with the performances of his duties. As for hours, in the field the average military policeman puts in eight hours on duty, two hours in motor stables and two hours caring for billets, gear and so forth. Also there are always honor guards, courts martials and escort details cropping up. Here at the Provost Marshal General's School the average field cadreman puts in twelve hours a day on the job, and this does not include the time spent on extra duties.

An easy white collar job — Anyone aware of the variety of duties assigned the military policeman realized it is not always an easy job. Aside from being dangerous it is never easy for one man to police his fellow man. It takes an especially trained man to get the job done. I guess one could class this as one of the necessary evils.

IN view of the facts I have outlined above it might seem that I am one of the misplaced, disgusted and discouraged individuals one occasionally finds in the Army who is merely building up time to retire. Before going further I want to say that you couldn't drive me out of the Corps with a sledge hammer. The reason why is possibly the same as that of many other non-commissioned officers in the Corps.

In determining the answer I believe we can eliminate personal gain, good working conditions and hours as well as the easy duty. Other reasons are much less tangible; such things as *Esprit de Corps*, dedication, glamor, desire for authority and vocation or calling.

Esprit de Corps is having pride in your corps. Very little is accomplished in any unit without it.

Dedication is a must for a good military police non-commissioned officer. Without it he cannot perform his duties in the manner expected of him.

Glamor perhaps brought some of us into the Corps, but since we first investigated an accident, manned a stake out for 24 hours, got wet and frozen on a traffic control point, the job lost most of its glamor.

Desire for authority is also necessary. But authority is only as a symbol that has been given you as a result of added knowledge of your job and displayed efficiency.

In thinking of this question as it pertains to me personally, I find that I have pride in the Corps; not as a Corps so much but for the many fine officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men that I have had the privilege of working with. Also I feel a certain dedication or duty toward my work. Primarily it is simply because in the people I have worked with and for and in the jobs I have been called upon to perform, I have found the way of life I like.

This then is why I stay. Why do you stay?

Sgt Eugene D. Finneran
Troop Command Operations, PMGS
Fort Gordon, Ga.

YOUNG MPs DO A GOOD JOB

AFTER reading "We Need Experienced Men" by Sergeant Robadas in the "In My Opinion. . ." section of the August issue, I feel obligated to submit an opinion of my own.

The young military policemen, in my opinion, are doing a darn good job. They are doing as they have been instructed by military police non-commissioned officers; men who, I might add, know what they are doing.

I come from the school of hard knocks, having served with the Military Police Corps for twenty years. My beginning as a military policeman at the age of eighteen was a hard one, but I had non-commissioned officers over me who knew their job as the non-commissioned officers at Fort Gordon, Ga., know their job today.

AFTER twenty years with the Corps, I find two very distinct things wrong. Top grade men from various branches of the service find it easy, too easy, to land a supervisory job in the Military Police Corps whereas potential, outstanding top grade material of the Corps cannot get promoted in their field and must consider a transfer into another branch to get ahead. Results — good military policemen are being supervised by personnel who don't know a 578 from first base. They are the ones responsible for the appearances, abilities and the insecure feeling of our younger military policemen. I say that we should keep the younger men and get rid of the non-commissioned officers who don't know their jobs and could care less because they have the rank — if the rank wasn't made in the Military Police Corps, get out. Let's promote our own.

The uniform of the military policeman has been a controversial item for so long. It sems to be settling down somewhat lately, but I would like to throw in my opinion. Find another use for the brassard; give it to some poor cuss who is hard up for some material that is an absolute nuisance. The letters come off, it fades out, it is hard to pin up to look good, it is threadbare, there are buckles, straps around the arm, up to the shoulder, down to the elbow and many other reasons for getting rid of the brassard. As a replacement of the brassard, I would like to see a nice shiny piece of metal — all it needs is blitz once a day, never wears out and so forth. In other words, a badge. There has been a military police badge #48 from Fort Bragg, N. C., in my foot locker for years, and it still looks good. It was and could very well be a mark or insignia of distinction to the Military Police Corps.

SFC Harry W. Dean
USA MP Gp
APO 331 San Fran, Cal.

MPA ROUND UP

FIFTH ARMY COLOR GUARD RAISES COLORS AT WORLD SERIES IN CHICAGO



Chicago, Ill.—The Fifth Army Color Guard, which raised the National Colors in the opening game of the 1959 World Series in Chicago, Ill., is shown above. They are (from left to right), Sp4 Donald E. Miller, PFC, Embry R. McBroom, Cpl Ollis W. Apple, and Sgt Calvin M. Groth, Color Guard Commander. All are members of the 294th MP Co, U.S. Army Support Center, Chicago. Shown in the background is a portion of the 45,000 fans that jammed Comiskey Park to watch the opening game.

AMERICANS WARNED ABOUT SMALL CAR OPERATION

Weisbaden, Germany — Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR Provost Marshal, recently told the U.S. EUCOM Joint Traffic Safety Group that traffic accidents, despite efforts to curb them, are still the "leading killer" of U.S. forces in Europe. General Penaat delivered the keynote address at the two day semi-annual meeting, which ran the gamut of European traffic problems.

The delegates agreed at the end of the meeting that difficult incidents could be prevented if U.S. servicemen were more familiar with the small European-type automobile. Colonel Patrick H. DeVine, Communications Zone Provost Marshal, urged Americans to thoroughly learn small car operational capabilities before hitting the road.

Mr. J. F. T. Jodka, 3rd Air Force Safety Director, demonstrated traffic problems encountered in England with slides.

Mr. Tom Benson, 7th Army Safety Director, urged that all new personnel in Europe be completely indoctrinated in the difference between driving conditions here and in the United States. He emphasized that narrow roads with high crowns often cause Americans to misjudge distances and sideswipe other cars.

A representative of the German police, Polizeirat Kosmetschke, gave the delegates a run-down on advanced scientific equipment being used by his country in its campaign for traffic safety.

Also stressed at the conference were the new traffic codes in France and Italy where highway police are cracking down on motorists who violate the law.

66TH MP CO PROVIDES SECURITY FOR PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV

Ft. Sheridan, Ill.—The 66th Military Police Company, Commanded by Captain Waldemar Meincke, was recently called on to provide security for Nikita Khrushchev's visit to Iowa during the Soviet leader's tour of the U.S.

The Fort Sheridan unit, along with an augmentation from the 294th Military Police Company of Chicago, Ill., was airlifted from O'Hare Air Force Base in a C-119 troop and cargo carrier to the Des Moines Municipal Airport.

The men of the 66th provided security cordons at the airport for the party during the Iowa visit and furnished additional security along routes of travel as well as at points visited. They also guarded 33 vehicles used by the Soviet party and handled their luggage.

"Aside from the satisfaction of having successfully completed such an important mission, we feel that the unit received a big dividend in training", Captain Meincke said in reviewing the experience.

As a part of STRAC which was organized by the Army in 1957, the 66th must be ready to provide military police support to this global striking force. It is one of several smaller units supporting the "brushfire war" fighting force.

Captain Meincke also stated that it was a big thrill for the men who were close enough to see the Soviet leader, and to be present while history was in the making. However, he thought that the 66th's mission as a part of STRAC was the overriding consideration, and that it was a good test of the unit's ability to move quickly by air where needed.

LT COL CULLUM ATTRIBUTES SUCCESS TO EXTENSION COURSES

Indianapolis, Ind.—Attention was recently drawn to an unusual and meritorious distinction attained by Colonel Earl O. Cullum, USAR, Military Police Corps and a member of the Military Police Association.

Since 1937, Colonel Cullum has successfully completed a remarkable total of 130 subcourses of the Army Extension Course Program. These subcourses amounting to 20C credit hours are the unique result of enrollment in the Provost Marshal General's School, The Command and General Staff College, The Infantry School, and the Adjutant General's School. As a valuable refresher, Colonel Cullum is restudying military confinement to brush up on the new techniques and concept of military correction and confinement.

Some of the subjects covered by Colonel Cullum sound bizarre and out of place in today's modern and progressive Army. The subject of one such subcourse appearing on his record is "Care of Animals and Stable Management." Examples of more recent subcourses are: "Psychological Warfare", "Sociological Intelligence," and "Radiological Defense." Colonel Cullum has completed the entire Command and General Staff College series, and all available subcourses of the Provost Marshal General's School, maintaining a continuous and extremely active enrollment for the past ten years.

Colonel Cullum's active interest in Army Extension Courses began in 1937 as an Infantry Reserve Lieutenant. He was transferred to the Corps of Military Police upon its activation in 1941, and quickly rose from lieutenant to lieutenant colonel in three years, serving in the U.S. and the China-Burma-India Theatre of Operations. In that theatre, he served as Commanding Officer of the 159th Military Police Battalion in India. As battalion commander, at the age of thirt he was one of the youngest military polic battalion commanders in the Army. Upon his return to the U.S. after serving as provost marshal in Asia, he became Provost Marshal, Fort Bliss, Tex. To a large degree, Colonel Cullum attributes his rapid promoton to the knowledge he gained through extension course study.

Assigned to the 5301 U.S. Army Reserve Control Group (Indiana), Colonel Cullum is unable to attend regularly scheduled Reserve training activities because he is a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The travel and irregular hours brought about by his interesting and important responsibilities of this position do not allow his presence at these meetings. He, therefore, manages to keep abreast of Military Police Corps and Reserve affairs by taking advantage of the Provost Marshal General's School extension courses.

Colonel Cullum earnestly advocates that others profit by immediate enrollment in Army Extension Courses, which are convenient, free of charge to enrollees, and available to students regardless of service, component, branch, or grade. To insure maximum advantage to students, all subcourses of the Provost Marshal General's School are under continuous review for adherence to the latest policies, doctrine, techniques, and the most advanced methods of correspondence teaching.

Colonel Cullum's urging is supported by Major General Haydon L. Boatner, the Pr vost Marshal General of the Army, who ha stated that he wished all members of the Corps would participate in the Army Extension Course Program.

504TH MP BN CELEBRATES REACTIVATION ANNIVERSARY

Ft Gordon, Ga.—On October 2, 1959, the 504th Military Police Battalion celebrated its activation at Fort Gordon, Ga., commemorating its eighteenth birthday.

Since its reactivation the battalion has known a variety of requirements and has professionally explored many areas of military police work. Every phase of military police operations has been tried and tested by the outfit. In addition to the STRAC commitment, the battalion is obliged to furnish demonstration troops to the Provost Marshal General Center at Fort Gordon.

The battalion has partially or wholly participated in training films, civic demonstrations of military police operations, support for LOGEX, GORDEX, DRAGON HEAD, RFA training, and several other field maneuvers.

Among the many highlights of the battalion's career was the time when it was called upon to demonstrate traffic control at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Also there were times when it was called out to render aid in civil disasters and emergencies, and also to participate in maneuvers; FLASHBURN, SAGEBRUSH, KING COLE, and ROCKY SHOALS.

At approximately the same time that the 504th received notice that it was to be a STRAC unit, it was notified that it would take part in exercise ROCKY SHOALS. During this maneuver, the 504th set several records. It travelled farther on national roads in this country to reach a maneuver zone than any other combat group of comparable size. At the same time, it accomplished this feat without the loss of a vehicle and had no serious accidents.

On May 15th, 1941, the 504th was activated at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Established twenty years before in July of 1921 as a reserve unit, it was designated as the 304th Military Police Battalion. It was later made an inactive unit of the Army in January, 1938 and in June of 1940 it was redesignated the 504th Military Police Battalion.

During World War II, the 504th was shipped to Constantine, in North Africa. Here, the men were scattered over a 200 square mile area with duties of post and traffic control. As the days passed, prisoners of war became another duty.

The battalion became further scattered as the planning, training, and loading began for the first landing on the continent of Europe. Six weeks of instruction followed in new weapons, amphibious operations, and working traffic into loading ports. Then they were ready. On July 10th, 1943, both the combat engineers and the 504th Military Police Battalion landed on the beaches of Southern Sicily. It was during their stay in North Africa that the 504th began to earn themselves the fine reputation that they have today. The 504th is the most decorated military police battalion in the army, earning nine Battlestars for campaigns and four Bronze Arrowheads for invasions.

720TH MP BN PRESENTED POST COMMANDER'S SAFETY AWARD

Ft Hood, Tex.—The Post Commander's Safety Award for the third quarter was recently presented to the 720th Military Police Battalion. Major General Earl G. Wheeler, Post Commander and Second Armored Division Commander, presented the award to Lieutenant Colonel Ward B. Waits, Commander of the 720th.

728TH MP HONORED FOR HEROISM DURING TYPHOON SARA AT PUSAN



Pvt James J. Rae (right), Co A, 728th MP Bn, is shown receiving a Letter of Commendation and a medal from the ROK Government for his heroism and valor executed during typhoon Sara, which recently struck the Pusan area.

Pusan, Korea—Private James J. Rae, 728th Military Police Battalion in Pusan, Korea, was cited for his actions during the recent typhoon at Pusan. During the storm, he was accompanied by a crew of Korean Nationals, and they attempted to rescue two Koreans who were stranded in Pusan Bay. Due to the high winds and raging sea, he and the other crew members were unable to save the victims, who were finally picked up by other rescuers. While in the process of trying to save the victims, the boat was hit twice by crashing waves, forcing it to return to port. At this point one of the crew members was washed overboard but managed to swim ashore.

Private Rae and his fellow crew members bailed water from the boat making it possible for he and the crew to return safely to the Pusan pier.

WHITE SANDS RESCUE TEAM ON ROUND-THE-CLOCK ALERT

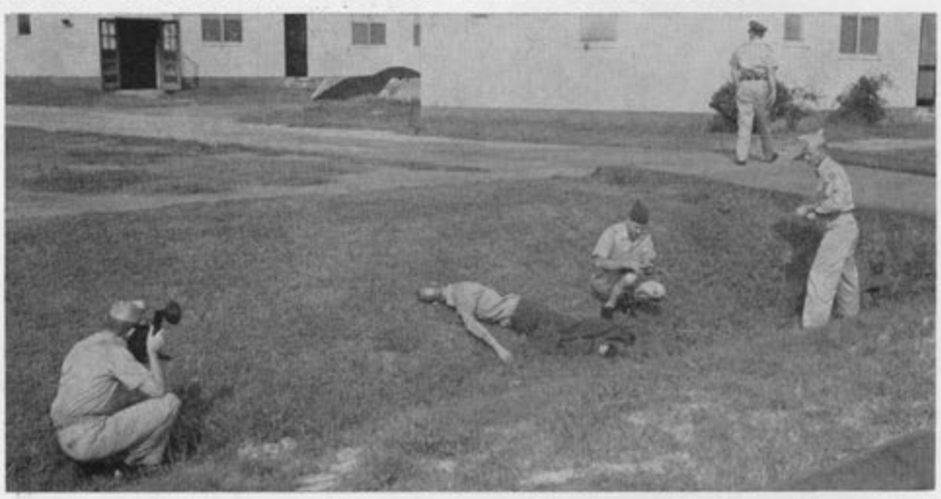
White Sands Missile Range, N. M.—Through the close cooperation of the Provost Marshal General's Office and the Post Dispensary, an emergency team at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico stays on a 24 hour alert, rendering aid to hundreds of persons, civilian and military, during the year. Many lives are saved, suffering alleviated, and stranded motorists assisted by this team.

This emergency crew averages 30 to 40 runs a month on and off post, with as many as four calls in one day. The calls range from lost children and car accidents—which increase during the summer tourist season—to falls, heart attacks, and aircraft mishaps. Aid is given to everyone, military, civilian, transient, and local, and rarely does a week pass without the team going into action.

Military police and civilian security guards assigned to the Provost Marshal's Office, patrol the 4000 square mile White Sand Missile Range. Patrol vehicles are equipped with two way radios for direct communications with the Provost Marshal's Office, the Mexico State Police, and the dispensary. When an accident is cited or an emergency arises, one or both police force are notified, and the dispensary alerted. Upon a flash from the military police the Missile Range emergency ambulance with a trained three man crew is on the way.

Within the past year, the saving of several lives has been attributed to the fast, efficient work of the emergency team, and the skilled on-the-spot first aid given by the medical technicians. Both military police and dispensary personnel have letters of commendation from injured persons who have received help, from officials, and area doctors, including a letter from the Orthopaedic Surgery Group in El Paso, Texas.

RESERVE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS COMPLETE PMGS COURSE



(Left to right) Sp4 Joseph F. Flanagan photographs a dummy hit-and-run victim as 1st Lt William H. Haller reads off measurements on tape held by MSgt R. E. Serafin during Reserve CI course.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Twenty-six Army Reservists from Wilkes-Barre's 322nd Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation) and the 430th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation) of Allentown, Pa., have completed a special two week course prepared for Reserve units, and tailored to fit their active duty training period. The course is not intended to supplant the Provost Marshal General School's regular eight week investigator's course, nor is it designed to produce skilled investigators; most of the curricula is refresher training where seldom used or half forgotten skills are brought up to date.

The course culminates in a series of "crime scenes" in which mannikins are used to give investigators realistic case problems. The students are divided into investigative teams. They set up a classroom to resemble a provost marshal office, and from there are sent out to investigate cases at predesignated areas.

PUERTO RICO LAW ENFORCERS MEET AT FT BROOKE



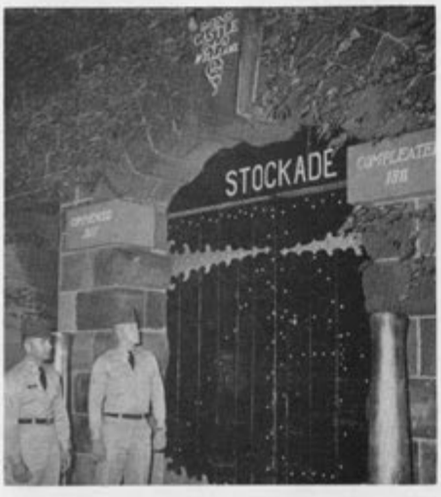
Ft Brooke, Puerto Rico—Above (from L to R), are Capt E. Lugo Mendez, Commonwealth Police; Lt Col W. J. Reifkohl, CO of the 124th MP Bn (PRNG); Maj C. J. DeVincent, PM, Antilles Command; Col J. C. Brekenridge, Chief of Staff, Antilles Command, and guest speaker; Francisco A. Gil, Jr., U.S. Attorney; and Comdr E. Bennett, Legal Office, U.S. Navy, as they listen to Maj DeVincent relate the story behind a police club of rare, old ausubo wood. The Police club pictured above has been adopted as the official symbol and gavel of the group of law enforcement officers whose purpose it is to promote good fellowship and cooperation among island-wide law enforcement agencies.

FT EUSTIS CITES SECURITY GUARD OF THE MONTH



Shown above is Patrolman Howard Jones (third from right), as he receives a Letter of Appreciation from Lt Col Kenneth Platson (third from left), Fort Eustis, Va., PM, upon being named Security Guard of the Month at the U.S. Army Transportation Training Command. Also attending the ceremonies are Jones' supervisors (left to right), Lt Maurice Carter, Sgt David Roberts, Col Platson, Patrolman Jones, Lt Terry Mills, and Edward Baker, Asst Chief of the Fort Eustis Security Guard.

TWO FIRST ARMY SOLDIERS CITED AT GOVERNORS ISLAND



Above are two MP Soldiers of the Month, PFC Salvatore Vito, disciplinary guard at the Fort Dix, N. J., Post Stockade, and Cpl Shannon L. Bybee, USMA MP, as they study the ancient stronghold Castle Williams, the historic prison on Governors Island in N. Y.

Governors Island, N. Y.—Private First Class Salvatore Vito, Post Stockade, Fort Dix, N. J., and Shannon L. Bybee, a military policeman at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., were honored by being named as First Army Soldier of the Month. The two military policemen traveled to Governors Island to visit Castle Williams, now the Fort Jay Stockade. This ancient stronghold was originally built, with Castle Clinton at the Battery, to guard the channel between Governors Island and New York City.

The massive structure had further significance for Corporal Bybee, since it was designed and built by Lieutenant Colonel Jonathon Williams, a former superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy.

385TH MPs STAGE BIKE RODEO AT STUTTGART ARMY AIRFIELD

Stuttgart, Germany—The 385th Military Police Battalion recently conducted a bicycle rodeo at the Army airfield in Stuttgart to test the skill of bicycle-riding youngsters.

Each competitor was required first to complete a twenty question written test on safety and the rules of the road. In addition, each bike was inspected to insure that it was in safe working condition. The actual riding ability test was a six-phase graded series of obstacles courses to challenge the skill of the participants.

All the youngsters were dependents of military personnel stationed within the immediate area. The military policemen of the 385th staged the rodeo in conjunction with local American Youth Association officials.

FT SAM HOUSTON MSGT RECEIVES CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—MSgt Bernard J. Horak (right), chief clerk in the Fort Sam Houston, Tex., PMO for the past three years, is shown receiving a Certificate of Achievement from Col Milton S. Glatterer, Fort Sam Houston CO. Sgt Horak was cited for his loyalty, efficiency, and diplomacy, as well as suggestions which resulted in a significant savings in labor and dollars.

FT SAM HOUSTON MPs HONOR U.S. COMMISSIONER



Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—U.S. Commissioner P. A. Lockhart (center), was recently honored with a luncheon held at the 52nd MP Co's Mess Hall and presented a letter of Appreciation from Col Henry F. Taylor, Fort Sam Houston Commander. The letter stated that Commissioner Lockhart's cooperation and enthusiasm, together with rare judicial acumen had been of great importance to all law enforcement agencies of the local area. Also shown is Lt Col M. C. Kerns, Asst PM, Fort Sam Houston.

385TH MP MSGT AWARDED E-8

Stuttgart, Germany—Master Sergeant Robert E. Wolfe, 385th Military Police Battalion, was officially notified of his promotion to First Sergeant E-8. This promotion came after the sergeant's appearance before the Seventh U.S. Army Support Command Promotion Board. This promotion to E-8 is only the second such increase in rank in the history of the 385th.

793RD MP BN ANNOUNCES ACCIDENT FREE MONTH

Munich, Germany — The 793rd Military Police Battalion, Nurnberg Post, Germany, which has long held the lowest accident rate in the Southern Area Command recently announced an accident free record for the period of one month. They set this new record after 157,000 miles of driving. Running a close second to the 793rd was the 12nd Military Police Company of Garmisch Sub Post, which had only one military accident during the month.

The 793rd Transportation Section consists of 175 military vehicles, with soldiers in the 18-25 year old group composing the major category of drivers. Over a stretch of nearly 1,309,000 miles of driving during a nine month period, the 793rd recorded only ten military accidents, none of which resulted in personal injuries.

FORT RILEY SELECTS PM SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Ft Riley, Kans. — Above is Sgt Frank Thompson of the 207th MP Co, Fort Riley, Kans., who was selected as the outstanding soldier of the month in the Confinement Div. He was further selected as PM soldier of the month after appearing before a board of non-commissioned officers in competition with military police from other PM activities.

508TH MP BN RECEIVES BEST MESS AWARD FOR SECOND TIME



Munich, Germany—For the second consecutive month, the 508th MP Bn has achieved the honor of having been chosen as the "Munich Post Mess of the Month". SFC Donald D. Hubbert (left), Mess Steward, accepted the award on behalf of the 508th from Col C. W. Matheny, Munich Post Commander.

LT GENERAL FARRELL VISITS 385TH MP BATTALION

Stuttgart, Germany — Lieutenant General Francis W. Farrell, Commanding General, Seventh U.S. Army, paid an official visit to the 385th Military Police Battalion recently in accordance with his policy of making direct, personal contact with all the elements of his command.

After being welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel Edward R. Lewitz, battalion commander, General Farrell managed to get a comprehensive picture of the battalion's activities. The 7th Army Commander acquired a general view of the post and, most important, established a personal acquaintance with the battalion commander and the key battalion officers, thereby gaining first hand knowledge of the men he must depend upon in the event of an emergency.

Covered in the General's briefing were: organization and facilities of the 385th, and its peacetime and emergency missions.

AMERICAN SAFETY RECORD GOOD

Weisbaden, Germany—The German-American Traffic Safety Council was told by a German safety official that there had not been a single complaint to his office about American truck convoys in his state during the past year. Hans Kiel, chief of Public Safety for the State of Hesse, said this record could be credited to the full cooperation of the American forces.

Mr. C. S. Wright, American Land Relations Officer for the State of Hesse, lauded the cooperation of the American military police and the Hesse State Police in coping with traffic problems.

Indicating that the U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) Provost Marshal Division has been the action agency for promoting German-American ties in police and traffic work, Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR PM, congratulated members of the council on their work in the fields of traffic safety and German-American relations.

NACOM AWARD PRESENTED TO SFC



Kaiserslautern, Germany—Shown above is SFC Eugene Dunlop (second from left), 382nd MP Bn, as he is presented the NACom Certificate of Achievement for outstanding work as battalion S-4 sergeant. The award was made by Lt Col John R. Palmer (second from right), battalion CO, with Capt Walter H. Fowler (far right) battalion S-4 officer, and Capt Alvin A. Poag, Hq & Hq Det Co, looking on.

MUNICH POST CITES CIVILIANS OF PM OFFICE



Munich, Germany—Capt Ronald A. Baughman (left), PM, Munich Post Regensburg Station, Germany, recently presented ten year Service Pins and Letters of Commendation to the German civilian employees of the PM Office. Pictured (left to right) are, Capt Baughman, Mrs. Marianne Jodlbauer, Mrs. Hilde Schreiner, Mrs. Arthur Frymark, Mrs. Christa Queck, Mr. Gottfried Steinberg. In the background is SFC John F. Meagher, Provost Sergeant.

204TH MP CO HONORS SERGEANTS FOR SERVICES



Ft Sheridan, Ill.—Longtime assignees to the 204th MP Co were presented certificates in recognition for their services by Capt Lane A. Cooke (left), Company Commander, during the recent 204th Organization Day. MSgt William K. Bast (center), and Sgt Clifford Gary have been with the units since its reactivation and assignment to Fort Sheridan in 1952.

USO HOSTESS FROM FRANCE MAKES GOOD WILL TOUR OF U.S.



Chicago, Ill.—Above is PFC Alton Mauldin, 294th MP Co, Chicago, Ill., as he greets Miss Maestracci, USO Hostess from Paris, France, upon her arrival in Chicago. Miss Maestracci made a good will tour of the U.S. for the USO. This tour included the city of Chicago with PFC Mauldin, along with a member of the Navy, Marines, and Air Force, who served as her official escort.

STUTTGART MPs PULL OVER SAFE DRIVERS

Stuttgart, Germany—Stuttgart military policemen have begun a switch in their normal traffic safety activities by stopping safe drivers.

For instance, when Sergeant Alberto Nieves, of the 516th Medical Company, was stopped by two Stuttgart post military policemen, he was certain he had committed no traffic violations and was ready to take a strong stand on the matter.

He changed his tune, however, when the two military policemen, Specialist Fourth Class Jessie Linebarier and Private First Class Scott Edmondston, decided the sergeant merited a safe driving citation after they made a check for mechanical difficulties. They had followed him for several miles before he entered the Heilbronn Autobahn and had checked his road courtesy, signaling and driving habits. They then clocked his speed on the autobahn, found him within the sixty mile limit and stopped him to inform him of the citation. In a few days the commanding officer of the 516th Medical Company received a letter from the Stuttgart provost marshal thanking Sergeant Nieves for his safe driving.

The case of Sergeant Nieves is only one of the many cases of courteous and safe drivers commended each week. In the past year the Stuttgart Post Provost Marshal has sent out some 250 commendations to worthy drivers found in the post area. This is all part of a safety campaign to make drivers more aware of their driving habits and safety regulations.

PMGC STENOGRAPHER LAUDED FOR OUTSTANDING DUTY

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Mrs. Eloise M. Roseling was recently cited at the Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC), for her outstanding performance of duty. Mrs. Roseling was presented a Sustained Superior Performance Rating by Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, Commanding General of the Center. She is presently assigned to the Comptroller's Office, PMGC.

SFC HODSON RETURNS TO MPC—HONORED FOR RECRUITING DUTY

Ft McPherson, Ga.—Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Vote, Jr., recently presented a Third U.S. Army Recruiting Certificate of Achievement to Sergeant First Class C. L. Hodson. Sergeant Hodson was awarded the certificate for outstanding performance while on recruiting duty for the past year and one-half.

Sergeant Hodson had previously seen many years of service with the Military Police Corps, and although he enjoyed his duty as a recruiting sergeant, he got homesick for the Military Police Corps and applied for a transfer. He is now the Operations Noncommissioned Officer at the Office of the Deputy Provost Marshal, Fort McPherson, Ga.

MP LAB'S CHIEF CHEMIST WINS PHOTO CONTEST AT CAMP ZAMA



Camp Zama, Japan—George R. Nakamura, DAC, Chief Chemist of the U.S. Army MP Laboratory at Camp Zama, Japan, recently was presented first prize in the men's division of the "People to People Photo Contest", sponsored by the Japan-American goodwill festival. His picture was entitled, "Spring Comes to Meiji Park." Presentation of the award was made by Lt Gen R. W. Burns, CG, U.S. Forces, Japan.

FIVE MASTER SERGEANTS NEWLY PROMOTED TO E-8 SUPER-GRADE

The following named master sergeants were recently promoted from the grade of E-7 to E-8:

Master Sergeant Clifford A. Woomer, First Sergeant of Company C, Military Police Detachmment, Killeen Base, Tex., was congratulated on his promotion by Major Paul Wilkenson, Base Adjutant.

Master Sergeant William E. Thomas, First Sergeant of the Military Police Detachment, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Gordon, Ga., was promoted to the grade of E-8.

Master Sergeant Edward E. Cartwright, of the 728th Military Police Battalion, Seoul, Korea, was advanced to the super grade, and was one of the first men of his outfit to receive such an honor.

At Karlsruhe, Germany, Master Sergeant James W. Pierce, post Sergeant Major, Headquarters, Karlsruhe, Germany, was promoted to E-8. This promotion came prior to being assigned to Karlsruhe from the 285th Military Police Company.

Master Sergeant Ralph E. Geithman was recently promoted to E-8 at Fort Riley, Kans. He is presently serving as the First Sergeant of the 207th Military Police Company. This promotion has a special significance since it is the first promotion of E-5 or above at the 207th in over three years.

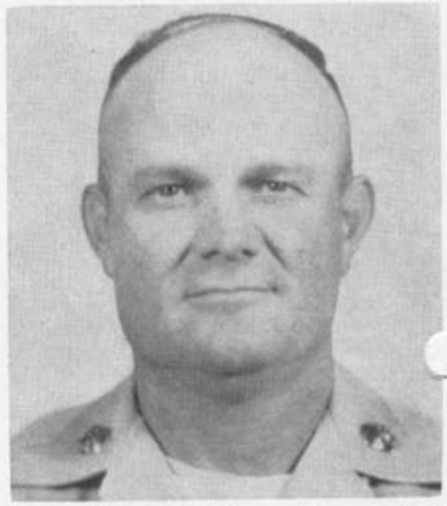
UTICA NY NG TANKERS CONVERTED TO MP UNITS

Utica, N. Y.—When New York State reorganized its National Guard earlier this year, the Utica, N. Y., units were converted from tankers to military police. These units, with their headquarters, are now known as the 102nd Military Police Battalion. They are located at the following places: Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment and the 105th Military Police Company at Utica; the 107t Military Police Company (two platoons), in Watertown, N. Y.; and the third platoon of the 105th in Richfield Springs, N. Y.

The Utica National Guard had only a few months of military police experience behind it when ordered to report to Peekskill, N. Y., for a two week field training period at the Empire State Officers Candidate School.

The unit recently received letters of commendation for a superior performance during this period. The battalion is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel M. H. Chenoweth; the 105th by Captain George A. Hovencamp; and the 107th by First Lieutenant Edward J. Kulesza.

FT CHAFFEE MSGT PROMOTED



Ft Chaffee, Ark.—Shown above is MSgt Robert L. Booker, Hq, PM Office, Fort Chaffee, Ark., who was recently promoted to the super-grade of E-8.

508TH ADDS BLINKER SIGNALS TO PATROL VEHICLES

Munich, Germany—In the interest of safety, the 508th Military Police Battalion has recently installed continental-type directional signals on all patrol vehicles other than sedans. The sedans, having blinker-type signals, have proved adequate in the past, but with the jeeps there has always been some difficulty in giving hand signals to indicate the intention of turning. The 508th has found that there is, many times, confusion in that many German drivers often misinterpret our hand signals.

The men of the 508th feel that the installation of the new type signals on the patrol vehices will tend to lower the already low accident rate.

FT KNOX CIVILIAN CITED

Ft Knox, Ky.—Mr. Richard Brandenburg, a civilian employee, Provost Marshal Sectio Armor Center, Fort Knox, Ky., recently re ceived a certificate for his superior performance of duty. Colonel K. A. Carson, Armor Center Provost Marshal, presented the award.

GEN BOATNER VISITS PMGC—INSPECTS 504TH's ALERT PLTN

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Major General Haydon L. Boatner, Provost Marshal General, recently arrived at Fort Gordon, Ga., for his annual visit to the Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC). Upon arrival, he was met by an honor guard of military police.

Preceding the General was his inspection team composed of Colonel Carl C. Turner, Colonel Morris L. Lucree, Lieutenant Colonel D. R. Dingman, and Major Donald L. Beyer.

Highlight of the Provost Marshal's visit was the inspection of the 504th Military Police Battalion alert platoon which fell out on an alert practice at Mirror Lake. The platoon, which was the practicing unit, was from the 504th's Bravo Company.

General Boatner also toured and inspected the Provost Marshal General's School (PMGS) training companies, the Criminal Investigation Laboratory, *Military Police Journal*, and various other facilities of the PMGC. Several luncheons and conferences were attended by the General, and he witnessed a PMGS graduation.

94TH MP BN MSGT HONORED



Massweiler, Germany—Shown above is Lt Col Carl V. Clark (left), CO of the 94th MP Bn, Massweiler, Germany, as he presents a Certificate of Achievement from the CG, Third Army, to MSgt James E. Akins (center). Capt Mowry, CO of the 564th MP Co, is looking on.

FT HOOD MPs RESPOND QUICKLY—DONATE 15 PINTS OF BLOOD

Ft Hood, Tex.—Military policemen speedily responded to a call for blood donations recently, giving fifteen pints in two hours for the father of a Yakima, Wash., military policeman.

Master Sergeant Aciel M. Sulcer, chief clerk in the Provost Marshal Office, Fort Hood, stated that a non-commissioned officer on emergency leave from the Military Police Detachment in Yakima came to his office around noon asking for help for his father who was in critical condition and in need of blood for a transfusion.

The Fort Hood military policemen were contacted for volunteers and blood was drawn and processed at the Army Hospital that afternoon. Sergeant Sulcer then drove to Temple, Texas, with the blood.

SACOM MSGT PROMOTED TO E-8

Munich, Germany—Master Sergeant Paul J. Keenan, chief clerk for the past two years at the Provost Marshal Section, Headquarters, Southern Area Command, was recently promoted to the super-grade of E-8.

508TH MP BN LAUDS CAPTAIN FOR EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE

Munich, Germany—Having recently arrived in Munich, Germany, and assigned to the 508th Military Police Battalion, Captain Ralph R. Purgess was recently awarded a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant by Lieutenant Colonel Hobart W. Sharp, battalion commander, for his exceptional work while assigned to duty with the U.S. Army Advisory Group, II Corps (Reserve). New York.

Captain Purgess presently commands Headquarters Detachment, 508th Military Police Battalion.

FT MEADE CITES NCOs



Ft George G. Meade, Md.—Col Harold M. Bowman, Jr. (left), PM, Second U.S. Army, and Lt Col Harold K. Krohn (right), Deputy PM, congratulate three NCOs who recently received recognition for their superior work. MSgt Ralph E. Strickland (second from left), chief clerk, PMO, Fort Meade, Md., MSgt William J. Jeffress, Chief MP supervisor, OPM Hqs, Second U.S. Army, were promoted to the super-grade of E-8. SFC Tommy J. Hudson, operations sergeant, PMO Hqs, Second U.S. Army, was awarded the Commendation Ribbon for his outstanding performance of duty.

MSGT'S SON UNCOVERS RUSTY GERMAN WAR I RIFLE

Frankfurt, Germany—While playing with friends in the Huegelstrasse Housing Area, Frankfurt, Germany, eight-year-old Steven Fritts, son of Master Sergeant Douglas Fritts, U.S. Army Signal Service Company, Northern Area Command, uncovered what proved to be the rust encrusted mechanical portion of a German World War I rifle.

Steven and his friends realized the potential danger and consulted a resident of the area, Sergeant Theodore Skinner, Safety Non-Commissioned-Officer, 709th Military Police Battalion. Acting on the advice of Sergeant Skinner, the boys turned the weapon over to Private First Class Edward Laminack, 709th Military Police Patrolman.

Private Laminack accepted the weapon for safekeeping and promised the youngsters that he would forward the rifle to the U.S. Army Ordnance Center where the bolt could be opened to establish whether or not the souvenir was loaded. The ordnance team, experts in handling weapons, identified the rifle as being a German Model 98, Caliber .32, made in Danzig in 1916. The weapon did not carry a live round of ammunition in the chamber.

Sergeant Skinner warned that even though the weapon in this case did not contain a round, everyday safety taught by parents and schools can prevent accidents in instances of this type.

CHINESE GENERAL RECEIVES MPA MEMBERSHIP AT TAIWAN



Taiwan, China—Capt T. H. Schofield (left), Asst PM Advisor for Chief MAAG, Taiwan, China, recently presented Maj Gen Wang, Commandant, Chinese Armed Forces MP School, with a membership to the Military Police Association. Interesting articles appearing in the MP Journal will be translated into Chinese so that the staff, faculty and students can be informed on new and recent developments within the U.S. Army's MP Corps.

SOUTH TEX LOCAL ARMED FORCES DISCIPLINARY BOARD SUCCESS

Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—The local armed forces of southern Texas solve civilian-military problems by meeting once a month to consider and act upon incidents that have come up involving servicemen in that area. Its title is the South Texas Local Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board.

The general function of this board is to protect the heath, morals, and welfare of members of the armed forces. More specifically it operates in those areas connected with misconduct, vice conditions, liquor violations, unauthorized absences, inadequate recreation, safety problems, unsanitary conditions, and military-civilian business relationships.

The biggest headaches off post are those caused by unethical business firms, places that sell beer and liquor to minors, and to those who are already intoxicated. Most of the trouble comes from the activities of immature servicemen, who are possibly away from home for the first time and have not yet adjusted to their new found freedom.

While the board is able to cope with most of the problems that take place in the South Texas area, it finds that it is unable to deal directly with those that have their origin in the border towns of Mexico. However, the Fort Sam Houston Provost Marshal maintains a one man detachment in Brownsville, Tex., to assist personnel who find themselves in difficulty across the border.

DAVIS MONTHAN AFB NAMES AIRMAN OF THE MONTH

Tucson, Ariz.—Airman Second Class Joseph E. Andryczak, 803rd Combat Defense Squadron, Davis Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Ariz., was recently named Airman of the Month. Airman Andryczak was named for the honor because of his outstanding appearance, performance of duty, military bearing, and conduct on and off duty.

ROUND UP SPECIAL

THE 523RD MILITARY POLICE COMPANY AT THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.



PFC James E. Smith (left), and Cpl Robert L. Cobb, members of the Traffic Section of the 523rd MP Co at the Proving Ground in Maryland, demonstrate how they conduct an investigation of and accident.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.—The 523rd Military Police Company, stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, has various duties common to all military police outfits. In addition to routine duties such as traffic control, security of post establishments, escort patrol, and gate patrol, the 523rd has a thirteen-man boat patrol, operating in Chesapeake Bay and adjacent streams to aid or warn fishermen and sailors who might enter the dangerous testing area.

The 523rd Military Police Company was organized at Fort Aux Pales, Algeria, in 1943, as the 177th Military Police Company, and served in North Africa and Europe until 1946.

In November, 1947, the 177th Military Police Company was redesignated as the 523rd Military Police Company, and served in the Philippine Islands. Again deactivated in 1949, the 523rd was reborn in November, 1950, and assigned to the Proving Ground in Maryland.

Captain Douglas Champlin, Commanding Officer of the 523rd says that military policemen of today are a far cry from pre-World War II days. Today's military policeman must attend the Provost Marshal General's School at Fort Gordon, Ga., and must present himself and perform his duties in a manner that will not impair the self respect of soldiers over whom he exercises authority, or the dignity or prestige of the command that has entrusted that authority to him. It is thus that he practices the Military Police Corps' motto: "Of the Troops and For the Troops."



PFC James H. Kilpatrick, of the 523rd MP Co, is shown using one of the huge maps at an entrance to the Proving Ground to direct a newly-assigned soldier to his destination.



Men of the 523rd at the Proving Ground stand an inspection at guard mount before going on duty. Perfection in appearance and knowledge of their duties is of importance to these men who are frequently the first contact the public has with the Army.



MSgt Norbert W. Campbell (left), training NCO of the 523rd MP Co, instructs Sp4 Robert Sanderlin (center), and PFC Richard A. Pauli in the correct method of handling the M-1 rifle.



Above are the men of the 523rd MP Co at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., .45 caliber pistol range. Here they practice their proficiency during training periods.



Cpl Leonard D. Smith, of the 523rd MP Co, prepares to fire the cannon at the daily retreat ceremony. The youngsters seen in the background are usually in attendance for each of these firings.

MILITARY POLICE SPORTS HI - LITES

HQ AND HQ COMPANY PMGC PRESENTED INTRA-MURAL TROPHY



Brig Gen Howard M. Hobson (standing), CG, PMGC, Fort Gordon, Ga., addresses athletes of Hq & Hq Co, PMGC, in the company mess hall. The general presented Maj Burt E. Maximini, CO of the company, the PMGC Commander's Athletic Participation trophy.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Approximately fifty athletes of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC), Fort Gordon, Ga., gathered in the company mess hall to witness the presentation by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, PMGC Commanding General, of the Commander's Athletic Participation trophy to Major Burt E. Maximini, Commanding Officer of the company. This was the fourth consecutive year that Headquarters Company has won this trophy.

The trophy is presented annually to that company in the PMGC which scores the most points in intra-mural activities throughout the year. Points are awarded for entering various leagues and according to the position a team places in competition.

FT GORDON HIGH POWERED RIFLE TEAM IS THIRD AT TENN MATCH

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The Fort Gordon, Ga., High Powered Rifle Team returned from the annual high powered rifle matches at Fountain City, Tenn., recently with a footlocker filled with trophies.

All of the team members are military policemen. They fired against civilians and members of the Tenn. National Guard and Reserve units. They placed third in the event.

Individual winners included Corporal Shuler J. Hurd, Company C, 504th Military Police Battalion, first in the 300 yard rapid fire expert match and first in the rapid fire aggregate match. Corporal Maurice J. Allred, of the same company, was first in the 200 yard slow fire master match and second in the 200 yard rapid fire aggregate master match.

Master Sergeant Billy R. Chaney, team captain of the Headquarters Company, Provost Marshal General's School was first in the 300 yard rapid fire aggregate master match and second in the grand aggregate master match.

FT WORTH GEN DEPOT COMPLETES GOLF TOURNEY

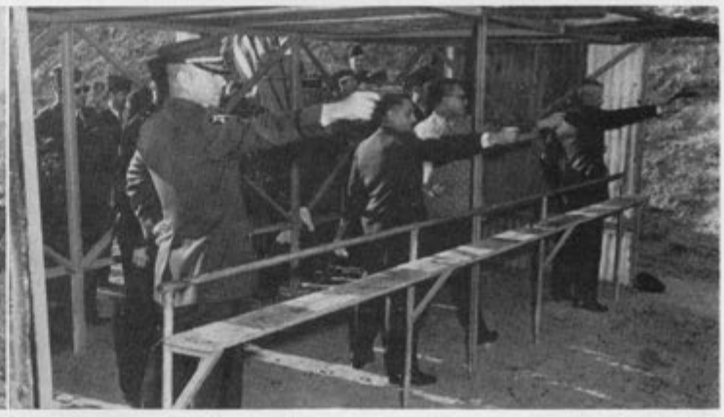
Ft Worth, Tex.—At the Forth Worth General Depot, Tex., a golf tournament composed of two leagues has just completed its activities. These two leagues were called the Hogan League and the Nelson League, and at the completion of season play, each of the league champions met in a playoff to determine the depot champ.

The winning team was made up of Colonel John McKee, Commanding Officer, Military Subsistence Supply Agency, and Major Earl J. Martin, Provost Marshal of the Fort Worth General Depot. They were awarded the depot's Golf Association Championship Trophy by Colonel Carl E. Green, Depot Commander.

ORLEANS AREA COMMAND MILITARY POLICE PLACE THIRD IN FRENCH-AMERICAN PISTOL MATCHES



Above are those members who participated in the annual French-American pistol match held at Bricy AFB. They are grouped together (from left to right), The Corps Urbain (Orleans City Police), the Air Force team from Bricy, the 51st Compagnie Republicaine de Securite, and the OAC MP Det.



While waiting for the score of the match to be compiled, visiting dignitaries fired for practice. (Left to right are), Maj Gilbert Cattanach, OAC PM; M. Catel, Orleans Central Police Commissioner; M. Mores, assistant Prefect of the Loire; and Col Patrick H. Devine, Com Z PM.

Orleans, France—Led by Specialist Fourth Class Kenneth Parker's first place score of 226 out of 280, the Orleans Area Command's military policemen placed third in the 1959 French-American police pistol matches.

For the first time since the inception of the matches in 1956, the French Air Force Team, from the host Bricy Air Base, swept team honors to cop first place in the annual interservice, interallied contest.

The Orleans City Police took second place after winning the 1957 and 1958 matches. In fourth place was a squad from the 51st Compagnie Republicaine de Securite (CRS) stationed in Orleans.

Specialist Parker was presented the first place prize by Colonel Patrick H. Devine, Communications Zone Provost Marshal. Two other American military policemen placed in the upper third of the competition. They were PFC John Rosenburg, fourth place with a 212, and Specialist Fourth Class Carl Moore, eighth with 207.

Members of all teams were required to fire the U.S. .45-caliber pistol and the French 9-mm, the pistol used by the CRS and the French Air Force units.

FT CARSON MPs WIN FIFTH ARMY MP PISTOL MATCH



Shown above is Col Anthony E. Papa (left), PM of the Fifth U.S. Army, and Lt Col Eugene F. Freeman, chief of the Plans and Training Div, PM Section, Fifth U.S. Army, as they announce the winners of the 1959 Fifth U.S. Army Military Police Team Pistol Matches. Also shown are the trophies to be presented to the individual winners and team winners.

Ft Carson, Colo.—The 19th Military Police Corps Pistol Team from Fort Carson, Colo., posted a score of 1720 out of 1750 points to win the 1959 Fifth U.S. Army Military Police pistol matches. Eleven competing teams fired on ranges at their home stations under the supervision of a disinterested officer.

The First Guard Company Pistol Team from the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., took second place by scoring 1694 points, and the 208th Military Police Company team of Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., captured third place with 1680 points.

First and second place individual winners were members of the Fort Carson's championship team. Captain Salvatorre Gallo, Jr., captured first place, with Sergeant First Class Darrell F. Matthew taking second place honors. Both men scored 347 out of a possible 350 points. Corporal Philip A. McIntosh, 294th Military Police Company of Chicago, Ill., nosed out Sergeant First Class Henry C. Tiegen, 19th Military Police Corps, and Sergeant Dorris N. Hane, First Guard Company, Fort Leavenworth, for third place. Each man scored 346. Individual tie scores were resolved by applying National Rifle Association rules to determine the winners.

FT MONMOUTH MPs BADMINTON & HORSESHOE CHAMPS



Ft Monmouth, N. J.—Above (from left to right), are PFC Burke H. Stancill, Lt Col Walter A. Luszki, badminton doubles champions; Sp4 Ted Chmiel, and SFC Rene R. St Amant, horseshoe doubles champions. Capt Francis J. Coyle, Mp Co CO, holds the team trophies for each sport. Lt Co Luszki was also the post individual badminton champion.

FT LEAVENWORTH MP PRESENTED HIGHEST ARMY SHOOTING AWARD



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Sgt Dorris N. Hane (right), a member of the First Guard Co, USDB, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has recently been awarded the U.S. Army Distinguished Pistol Badge for proficiency with the cal. .45 pistol, the .38 revolver, and the cal .22 pistol. Col Weldon W. Cox, Commandant of the USDB, made the presentation.

BELGIAN-U.S. MP MIXED PISTOL MATCHES HELD IN USAREUR

Heidelberg, Germany—Tangible evidence of the close friendship existing between the military police of NATO countries was demonstrated recently as the Belgian-U.S. Military Police mixed pistol matches concluded.

Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, Provost Marshal, USAREUR, presented the visiting Belgian Provost Marshal, Major Jube Vanhelleputte, with a trophy for the Fifth Belgian Military Police Company, co-winners with the U.S. 385th Military Police Battalion.

These matches were unique in that they were conducted partially by mail. The A Companies of each of the three U.S. Military Police Battalions (709th, 508th, 385th) combined scores with each of their respective Belgian sister companies (4th, 9th, 5th) to determine the winners. With the Belgian and U.S. companies using their own prescribed methods of scoring on their respective ranges, the combined totals for the mixed matches were:

U.S. Co	*Score*	*Belg Co*	*Score*	*Total*
385th	1688	+ 5th	283	= 1971
709th	1646	+ 4th	297	= 1943
508th	1458	+ 9th	297	= 1755

FT LEAVENWORTH MPs WIN KANSAS PISTOL MATCH



Shown above are members of the Fort Leavenworth, Kans., MP Pistol Team which won the Kansas Peace Officers Association sponsored Military Pistol Match. Team members are (from L to R), MSgt William L. Thompson, Sgt Dorris N. Hane, Sp4 Patrick M. Prosser, and SFC Richard E. Kinder. Col Weldon W. Cox (left), Commandant of the USDB, presented the Unit trophy and the individual trophies to each member of the team.

526TH MP CO PLACES SECOND IN MPA MATCH



Ft Meade, Md.—The 526th MP Co pistol team, Fort Meade, Md., display their awards for placing second in the 1959 MPA pistol match. The ten-man team fired 3370 out of a possible 3500 in competition with other MP units in the U.S. and overseas. Showing their MPA Certificates are (top row, L to R), Maj G. G. Lange, CO of the 526th; Sgt C F. Maynard; SFC W. C. Wolz; Col J. M. Pitman, CO, Spec Trps Reg, who made the presentations; Sgt Elkan Solomon; SFC W. Martin; and First Sgt E. A. Boardman. (Bottom row, L to R), Pfc Irving Senesac, Sp4 Hal Dotson, and Sgt R. H. Gates. The other team members, Sgt A. R. Duby, Sgt G. H. Loucks, and Sp4 Ruban Lawson, departed for overseas stations before the awards were received.

You Are Here

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

When you are due to move, let s know so that *You Are Here* an tell the boys who know you where you are stationed.

ADKINS, James, Sp4, 2128th USA MP Det, Ft. Knox, Ky.

AGUIRRE, Joe, Cpl, Hq Det. USASAC (SEC), APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.

AGUIRRE, Joe, Cpl, 317 Iturbide St., Laredo, Tex.

ALFSTAD, Robert D., Pvt, Box 1281, Grand Forks, N. D.

ASHLIN, Jimmie, PFC, 5872¼ Holmes Ave, Los Angeles 1, Calif.

BELL, James R., Jr., Cpl, Co B, 728th MP Bn., APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.

BERRIAN, James M., Pvt, 162nd Ord Co., (SW&MSL) (GS), Sandia Base, N. M.

BLUST, Howard M., Sp4, Rt 1, Tawas City, Mich.

BOOKER, Samuel M., Jr., Sp4, Rt. 1, Wellford, S. C.

BOSLER, Harry E., III, Pvt, Co. A, 382nd MP Bn., APO 166, N. Y.

BRAA, Robert J., Pvt, 520th MP Co (Svc), APO 55, N. Y.

BROWN, Charles A., Sgt, 111 Upmanor Rd., Baltimore 29, Md.

CANNON, Robert, Sgt, 12th USASA Field Sta. (9403), APO 181, San Francisco, Cal.

CANNON, Robert F., Sgt, 9943 E. Burnside Dr., Portland, Ore.

CAVANAUGH, Neil C., PFC, 9 Cutter St., Wakefield, Mass.

CASANOVA, Gumesindo R., Sgt, 382nd MP Bn., APO 252, N. Y.

CHRISMAN, Franklin D., Sgt, R515 George St., Throop 12, Pa.

COTTRELL, Paul A., PFC, 138 Ord Co. (SW&MSL) (GS), Sandia Base, N. M.

DAHLE, Raymond, Sp6, 39 MP Det (CI), Ft. Meade, Md.

DAILEY, Gilbert, PFC, 2nd Div MP Det, Ft. Benning, Ga.

DAVIS, Jesse, PFC, 28th Ord Co., Box 140, APO 872, N. Y.

DEASE, Roy E., Pvt, 112 E. Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

DENNISTON, Charles D., Cpl, USAG, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

DEPPE, Manfred, Pvt, 6147 N. Moody Ave., Chicago 46, Ill.

DINTAMAN, Ronald W., Pvt, Co B, 720th MP Bn, Ft. Hood, Tex.

DUKE, Theodore P., Pvt, Charlotteville, N. Y.

EATON, Guy J., SFC, MP Co., Ft. Jackson, S. C.

EDMO, Larry, Pvt, RFD #2, Ellsworth Rd, Pocatello, Idaho.

'NGLETT, Guy, Jr., Pvt, Gen Del, Eight Mile, Ala.

ETTELMAN, David L., Pvt, Co A, 504th MP Bn, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

FANNING, Louis E., Pvt, 26th Inf Scout Dog Plt, Ft. Benning, Ga.

FINK, Faye D., Sgt, Co F, PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

FLUNORY, Joseph A., Cpl, USAOSREPSTA (6020), Oakland A. T., Calif.

FOWLER, D. J., Sp4, USA Sig Msl Spt Agency, White Sands Msl Range, Las Cruces, N. M.

FREEZ, Charles W., PFC, 42 Murray, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FUHRMAN, Grant J., Pvt, Sentry Dog Handler, A Btry, 4th Msl Bn, 67 Arty, Castro Valley, Calif.

GAMBLE, Marion B., Sgt, Co E., USASCS, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

GIBSON, David L., Spl, 559 MP Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.

GIBBS, Paul C., Pvt, 9th USASA Field Sta (9410), APO 74, San Francisco, Calif.

GOODMAN, Roy G., Pvt, 193rd MP Co., APO 189, N. Y.

GRIFFY, Ottis C., PFC, 517th MP Det, APO 827, N. Y.

HALL, Donald W., Pvt, Box 25, Wharton, W. Va.

HALLMAN, John J., Sgt, Hq & Hq Co., 2nd TRE, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

HANNA, Richard E., Sgt, Hq Det, 503rd MP Bn., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

HARING, Gilbert A., Pvt, USASC, APO 757, N. Y.

HEARD, Elva Lee, Pvt, USATC (Inf), Ft. Jackson, S. C.

HENICH, Robert R., Pvt, Co A, 504th MP Bn., Ft. Gordon, Ga.

HUDSON, James, Sgt, 2920 Jackson St., Augusta, Ga.

HYDORN, Donald E., Sgt, 22580 Chippewa St., Detroit 19, Mich.

INGALL, Robert J., PFC, USArty & Msl Ctr (4050), 521st MP Co., Ft. Sill, Okla.

JENKINS, Archie B., SFC, 25 Kennedy St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

JETKREWICZ, Bernard S., Sp4, Co. D, U.S. Army Language School, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

JOHNSON, Ronald A., Pvt, Rt 4, Box 600B, Everett, Wash.

JORDAN, Walter R., PFC, USA MP Det #2, Camp Hanford, Wash.

KAEMER, Edward W., Pvt, 2852 Ani, Milwaukee 12, Wis.

KEELING, Donald G., Pvt, Co A, 709th MP Bn, APO 757, N. Y.

KENNY, Peter G., Pvt, Hq USAG, Camp Hale, Red Cliff, Colo.

KERR, William E. Sgt, 553rd MP Co., Ft. Campbell, Ky.

KILPATRICK, Alvin W., Jr., SFC, 477 Metz Drive, N. Augusta, S. C.

KITCHEN, David A., PFC, 1st Plt, 68th MP Co., APO 168, N. Y.

KNIGHT, Joseph L., Cpl, 3185 USAG, Ft. Rucker, Ala.

KRUITHOF, Glenn A., PFC, 564th MP Co., APO 189, N. Y.

LACIEN, Paul M., Pvt, 3628 Schron, Box 1541, Sentry Dog Sch, Lackland AFB, Tex.

LANE, Burgess, Sp4, 6334 5th Ave. N.E., Seattle 15, Wash.

LYNCH, Charles E., MSgt, 1120 Idaho Ave, Los Banos, Calif.

MAC DONALD, John W., PFC, 10 Domien Rd., Wellesley, Mass.

MANNING, Lawrence, Pvt, 26th Inf., Scout Dog Plt, Ft. Benning, Ga.

MATHEWS, Robert C., A/2C, 114-41 166 St., Jamacia, N. Y.

MC BRIDE, David P., SSgt, 1605 AB Gp, APO 406, N. Y.

MCGEE, Kenneth W., PFC, Hq & Svc Co., 507th USASA Gp., APO 176, N. Y.

MOATES, George L., PFC, MP Det, USAG, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

MOATES, Lawrence, SFC, 915 Shallomford Rd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MOWERS, Arthur L., Sgt, Hq Co, USASETAF Log Comd. APO 19, N. Y.

MUSIKICH, Michan, Pvt, 1st Cau Div., MP Det, APO 24, San Francisco, Calif.

NAVARRO, Joe M., MSgt, Gen Del, Ft. Campbell, Ky.

O'CONNOR, Martin A., Sgt, 545th Ord Co., APO 175, N. Y.

OUATTROCCHI, William A., PFC 31 Angelo Ave, North Providence, R. I.

PARRISH, Albert L., Pvt, 1657 Walker, Des Moines 16, Iowa.

YOUR MOVE

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 205 to 225.

Lt Col William J. Merlo from Wash, D. C., to Ft Monroe, Va. (215)

Lt Col Hugh R. Rutledge from Ft Devens, Mass., to Korea. (210).

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completions were issued during the month of October to 46 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
John T. Babcock	Lt Col	USAR	Provost Marshal
Vernon G. Johnson	Capt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Roger Levy	Capt	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Donald J. Kerr	1st Lt	NG	Company Extension Course
Joseph R. Westmoreland	1st Lt	NG	Company Extension Course
Thomas A. MacDonnell	1st Lt	RA	Military Confinement
Donald E. Jordan	2nd Lt	USAR (Act)	Military Police Fundamentals
Joseph C. Orton	CWO	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Richard Sussmeier	MSgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Ronald J. Moyzis	SFC	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Frank F. Pacheco	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Nick Stonko	SFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
William P. Sarver	SFC	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Legette P. Foxworth	SSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Claude L. Cozby, Jr.	SSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Lennart U. Gunnerfeldt	SSgt	USAF	Military Confinement
William B. Stefankiewicz	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles A. Simpson	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Charles F. Rubano, Jr.	Sgt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Joe A. Choo	SP7	RA	Criminal Investigation
James P. Morgan, Jr.	SP6	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Teddy B. Davidson	SP6	RA	Criminal Investigation
Joseph Klesen	SP6	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles D. Haddow	SP5	RA	Criminal Investigation
Robert L. Kampe	SP5	RA	Military Confinement
Arlo G. Swalve	SP4	RA	Criminal Investigation
James C. Kennedy	SP4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Andrew J. Stieb	SP4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
John W. Yost	SP4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Ira J. Hines	SP4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Harold Dykeman	Cpl	RA	Military Confinement
Larry M. Young	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
George A. Millard	PFC	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Arnette D. Davis, Jr.	PFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
John L. Hegg	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Paul F. Martory, Jr.	Pvt	AUS	Military Confinement
Kenneth M. Price	Pvt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Irvin P. Klopp	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Norman E. Bilger	A/1C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
George G. Geier, Jr.	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Richard D. Welch	A/2C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Victor Castro	Civ	Civ	Criminal Investigation
Joe H. Brown	Civ	Civ	Criminal Investigation
Robert L. Peck	Civ	Civ	Military Police Fundamentals
Lewis E. Bennett	Civ	Civ	Criminal Investigation
Leo P. Ciccarelli	Civ	Civ	Military Police Fundamentals

Lt Col John F. Blakinstone from Ft Bragg, N. C., to Korea. (210)

Lt Col Robert F. Wheeler from Norfolk, Va., to Ft Monroe, Va. (220)

Maj John W. Engl from USAG Ft Gordon, Ga., to USA MP Board, Ft. Gordon (205)

Maj James J. Casey from Ft Leavenworth, Kans., to Korea. (208)

Maj Lawrence W. Sheeran from Redstone Ars, Ala., to Panama. **(210)**

Maj Jesse C. Hathcock from Ft Bragg, N. C., to Korea (218)

Capt Edward L. Gilmore from Ft Benning, Ga., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (209)

Capt William A. Pope from Ft Lewis, Wash., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (209)

Capt Thomas O. Schlesinger from Ft Holabird, Md., to Germany. (219)

Capt John D. Parten from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Germany. (210)

1 Lt William H. Riedl from Ft Bragg, N. C., to Okinawa (218)

1 Lt Charles J. Tuel from Camp Perry, Va., to Korea (205)

1 Lt Donald L. Weltschi from Ft Hood, Tex., to Korea. (209)

1 Lt John F. Raysdale from Redstone Ars., Ala., to Ft Belvoir, Va. (212)

1 Lt Joseph J. Barry III from Ft Dix, N. J., to Germany. (213)

1 Lt John F. Palmer from Ft Knox, Ky., to Korea. (213)

1 Lt Curtis D. Fenton from Sandia Base,. N. M., to Ft Hood, Tex. (219)

1 Lt Bobby G. Spann from Sandia Base, N. M., to Ft Riley, Kans. (219)

1 Lt John A. Reitz from Killeen Base, Tex., to Ft Hood, Tex. (223)

2 Lt Clyde H. Blakley from Ft Riley, Kans., to Sandia Base, N. M. (205)

CWO Edward C. Moore from USAG Ft Gordon, Ga., to USA MP Board, Ft Gordon, Ga. (205)

CWO William A. Duncan from Ft Sill, Okla., to Ft Belvoir, Va. (214)

CWO Walter L. Foster from Ft Eustis, Va., to Ft Ord, Cal. (221)

The following named 2nd Lts are relieved from duty at Off & Enl Stu Co, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., and assigned to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga. (218)

James H. Hull
William L. Jenkins
David C. Kneip
Donald G. Kryza
Floyd L. Meade
Joseph A. Rossano
Philip F. Schlichting
Emile L. Turner
Warren F. Turner

The following named 2nd Lts are relieved from duty at Off & Enl Stu Co, Ft Gordon, Ga., and and assigned as indicated. (218)

Gordon K. Aaron to Ft Sheridan, Ill.

Benjamin T. Benedum to Ft Sill, Okla.

Manuel Briskin to Governors Island, N. Y.

Eskill A. Ericson to Ft Devens, Mass.

Stephen A. Hochman to Governors Island, N. Y.

The following named 2nd Lts are relieved from duty at Off & Enl Stu Co, Ft Gordon, Ga., and assigned as indicated. (219)

Donald J. Becker to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Robert L. Cecil to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Paul D. Gray to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Bernard J. Grenrood to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Frederick A. Jackson to Ft Jay, N. Y.

William C. Kelly to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.

Robert C. Lawrence to Ft Dix, N. J.

Patrick C. McGinty to Ft Hood, Tex.

Jack G. Miller to Ft Campbell, Ky.

Lawrence A. Parry to Ft Carson, Colo.

Bem M. Patterson to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.

Joseph J. Ratto to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Alan M. Reubel to Ft Dix, N. J.

Robert L. Rosenthal to Ft Dix, N. J.

James R. Sorrell to Ft. Hood, Tex. Tex.

Harvey S. Spiller to Ft Hood, Tex.

Albert S. Williams to Yuma Test Station, Ariz.

James R. Woolston to Ft Lewis, Wash.

The following named 2nd Lts are relieved from duty at Off & Enl Stu Co, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., and assigned as indicated. (221)

Donald L. Schmitt to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Phillip G. Schrager to Ft Leavenworth, Kans.

Joel L. Skornika to Ft Sheridan, Ill.

Jarrell W. Snodgrass to Ft Sill, Okla.

Richard A. Stebelton to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

William G. Steinbrenner to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Eric P. Sullivan to Ft Myer, Va.

Thomas J. Toughy to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

William J. Wyman to Ft Hood, Tex.

Adam J. Zautaut to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

PROMOTED

Capt/Maj

Sherman F. Turner (219)

1 Lt/Capt

William J. England (209)

James B. Robinson (209)

Lindsay L. Baird (218)

CWO-3/CWO-4

William C. Khilling (221)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

Douglas S. Horne (220)

Robert J. Palska (220)

Ronald H. Sperber (222)

John H. Calvin (225)

Edward D. Lockwood (225)

RETIRED

Col Angel F. Bruno (217)

Lt Col Louis B. Swortwood (224)

Lt Col Oscar J. Hammerness (218)

Maj Merle H. Hanson (205)

Capt Gunthar P. Juwig (205)

Capt Little D. Tackett (219)

Capt Irwin J. Kapp (220)

CWO Robert L. Davis (212)

CWO George E. Hopkins (214)

CWO Robert C. Williams (223)

CWO Jeter Doolahite (223)

CWO James E. McAfee (224)

CWO Walter Steinhardt (225)

Never Before---

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

IDENTIFY YOURSELF WITH THE MEN WHO ARE GOING PLACES!

Keep your interest in professional progress ALIVE and STIMULATED by associating yourself with the leaders in the field — locally, nationally, internationally.

MPA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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Box 3386, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia

( ) 1 year $3.00 ( ) 3 years $8.00 ( ) Amount enclosed
( ) 2 years $6.00 ( ) 4 years $10.00 ( ) Send bill later
( ) 5 years $12.00

Add $2.50 per year for air mail service in U.S. or APO.

Name_____ **Rank**_____

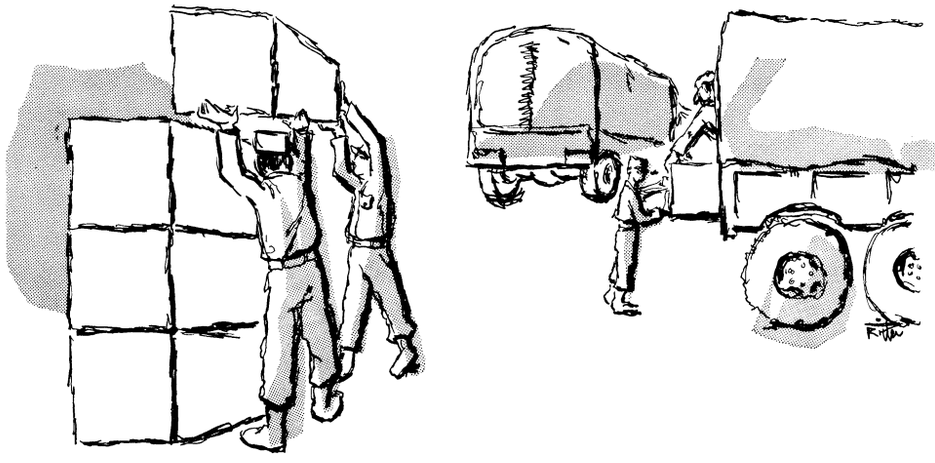
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City, State_____

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Armed Services	Army	Navy	Air Force	USMC	USCG	Civilian	
Active	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )		
Reserve	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Police	( )
Guard-Militia	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Plant Scty.	( )
Retired	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	DOD Guard	( )
						Other	( )

Historical Note of the Month



THE END OF HITLER'S THIRD REICH

TWENTY-TWO Nazi war criminals were found guilty and sentenced for committing crimes against humanity on October 1, 1946, at Nuernberg, Germany, by Chief Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson, International Tribunal. Eleven of the top echelon of Hitler's Third Reich including Fritz Sauckel, Julius Streicher, Hermann Goering, Arthur von Seyss-Inquart, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Hans Frank, Alfred Jodl, Alfred Rosenberg, Wilhelm Keitel and Wilhelm Frick were sentenced to be hung until dead. The remaining eleven were given long prison sentences.

The death sentence was kept secret from all of the condemned, but Goering evidently guessed the truth for he took cyanide, thus defeating the hangman's noose which was to take the lives of the remaining nine early in the morning of October 16, 1946.

The weather on Ocotber 16 was cold and bleak with snow on the ground. Inside the prison compound Army engineers had erected three black painted platforms eight feet high, eight feet long and eight feet wide. Canvas fell down around three sides leaving the back side open. Each platform had a trap door in the middle, and the hangman's noose was suspended above it at the top of thirteen steps.

The top Nazi leaders walked up the thirteen steps and died. Most of them said, "Long live Germany." Ribbentrop, Hitler's foreign minister, said, "God save Germany. My last wish is that Germany will realize its entity and that an understanding will be reached between the East and West. I wish peace to the world."

All of them had been marched up to the three black painted scaffold platforms and then walked up the thirteen steps. A black hood was placed over their heads, and the noose adjusted before the trap door was opened by the trip wire. The condemned men were hung on two of the three scaffolds alternately while the third scaffold was kept in reserve in case of a malfunction.

I WAS a member of the detail which was to take the bodies to the place of burial. When the U.S. Army Medical Corps doctors pronounced each man dead, the bodies were cut down and loaded into two canvased 6x6, 2½ ton trucks to be moved from the compound to Munich, Germany.

Our company commander advised us that the Counter Intelligence Corps was in possession of information that an attempt would be made by fanatical Nazi party members to capture the bodies of their leaders from us en route to Munich. "This must be prevented at all costs," he said.

Our security detail consisted of a major, a first lieutenant, two technical sergeants, one staff sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals and seventy-one privates. Thirty-four enlisted men were of Company C, 508th Military Police Battalion, and the other fifty enlisted men were from the Constabulary. All roads leading out of Nuernberg were blocked by the military police as our two trucks roared out of the prison yard.

Military police on duty at the prison prevented newspaper reporters and photographers from following the convoy by barring their exit from the prison compound. The executed Nazis were to have nameless graves, and their place of burial was to forever be a secret.

Just outside Munich we picked up additional military police escorts and were guided to a local crematory. The Germans who operated it were told that the eleven bodies, (one being that of the suicide Goering) were U.S. Army soldiers, and relatives had requested cremation. The ashes were placed in separate urns and turned over to our security detail.

We then drove to a secret place and the ashes were scattered on the wind by the men of the Constabulary and Military Police Corps. Thus the Nazi Third Reich, which was to live for one thousand years, died along with its leaders near the place of its birth, Munich, Germany.

This month's HISTORICAL NOTE was submitted by George H. Runnels, Jr., 1642 North Artesian Avenue, Chicago 47, Illinois, who was a member of the security detail which was responsible for the disposal of the bodies of the Nazi war criminals.

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The Military Police Association Award

Purpose: To reward personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States for acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement performed while assigned as law enforcement personnel.

(See story on page 21)