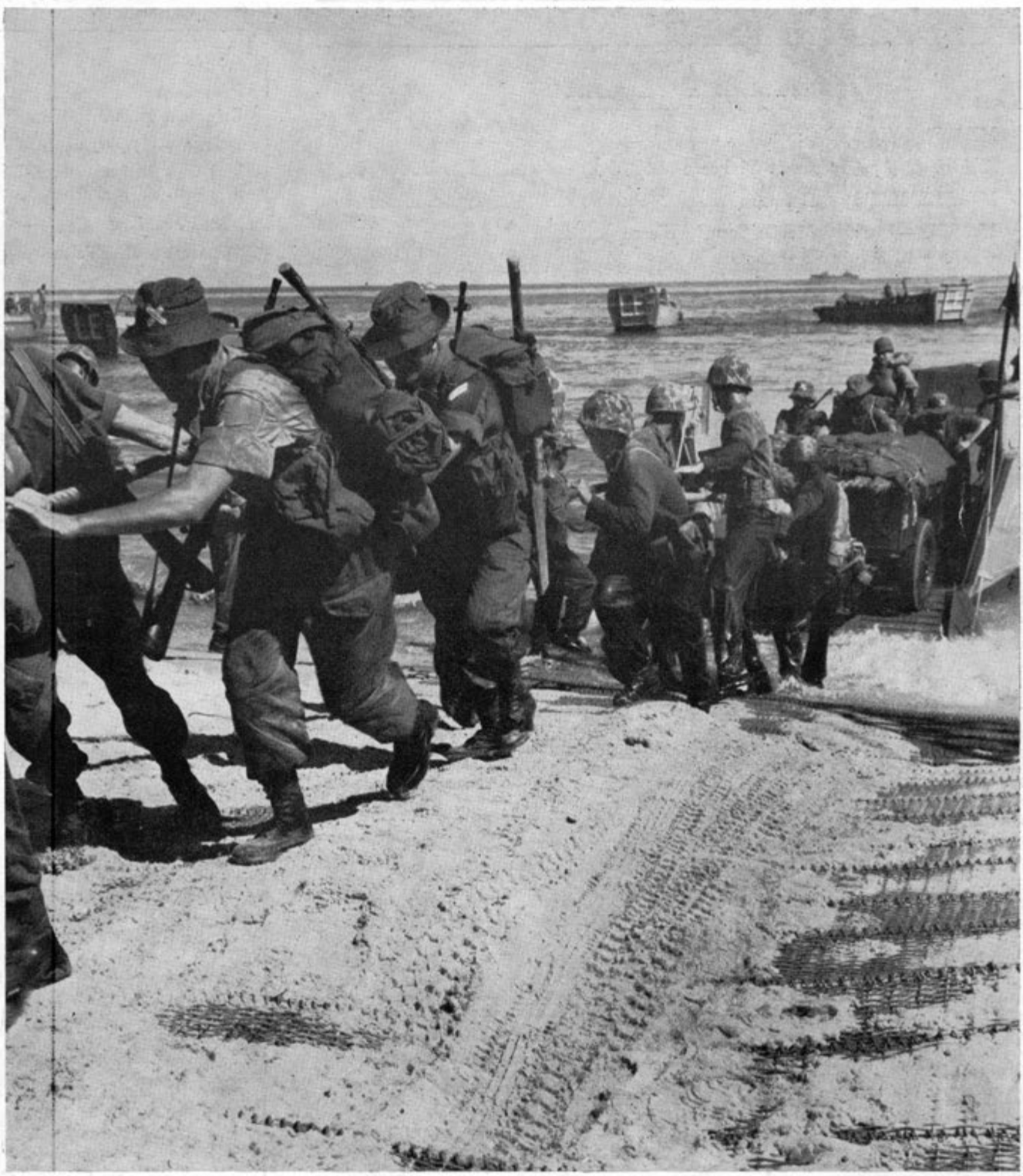
MILITARY POLICE Journal

OCTOBER, 1960

SEATO



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association. The fee is $3.00 per year in the USA or to APOs, payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the *Military Police Journal*. Single copies, 25¢. Second-class postage paid at Augusta, Ga., and at Clinton, S. C. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia.

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—mpa—

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Journaletters

Here is my answer to the "name-withheld" Journaletter found in the June issue of the *Military Police Journal.*

Poor E-7, "name-withheld", could not make E-7 in the MPC so he changed his branch of service, made E-7, lost his "position" and now (it shouldn't happen to a gurnard) he cannot transfer back into the Corps. My heart bleeds for him and so do the hearts of hundreds of E-6s in the MPC who cannot be promoted to E-7 due to frozen MOSs in our chosen career fields.

Why are these MOSs frozen? It is because men like these received promotions outside the MPC and then transferred in. At last the powers to be have closed the door on these men.

Am I in a position to criticize? I entered the MP Corps (known then as the Corps of Military Police) as a private in 1946. I have never been out of the Corps and have remained an SFC for almost twelve years. I have stayed with the Corps during good and bad times, "name-withheld" did not. With the policy of denying entry into the MPC of men who made their stripes somewhere else, the professional MP can look to the future for faster promotions to the higher grade.

SFC W. R. Staggers
7th USA Spt Command
APO 279, N.Y.

* * *

Army Regulations state that MPCI personnel will wear the uniform unless conducting an investigation which requires that they be incognito and unrecognizable as members of the Army. However, I've noticed that these people, including the warrant officers in the program, all wear civilian clothes when on duty even though they are not on an investigation. Also, the specialists insist on being called mister by everyone — even the officers. I can understand why warrant officers are called mister but why the specialists? This does not make sense. Military police personnel are supposed to enforce Army regulations and not violate them.

Sp-5 George I. Tomassini, USAR
2430 Grace Street,
Chicago, Illinois

* * *

Thank you very much for the *MP Journal's* March issue with the story of Free China's Military Police. The magazine somehow got stopped at the MP Station, Taipei, and I did not get it for a long time. I guess everyone read it before me.

Major General H. L. Boatner, your Provost Marshal General, was here not long ago to visit our MP School and see how we do things in Free China. He told our MP School Commandant that it looked like we had moved the Provost Marshal General's School from Fort Gordon to Taipei. He seemed to be pleased with our operations and we were all very happy to have him visit with us here on Taiwan.

Lt Colonel Ho Wen Joun
Military Police School
Chinese Armed Forces
Taipei, Taiwan

Hardly an issue of the *MP Journal* fails to include a place or a person familiar to me. But I was surprised and pleased to see in the June issue the picture of my cousin, whom I have not seen in several years.

I am presently on duty with the Recruiting Main Station, Oklahoma City, and would like to have information concerning selection of men as *dog handlers.* Current recruiting regulations do not contain criteria for enlistment or qualifications for selection for this type duty. MOS charts list MOS 082 as *dog trainer* but *dog handler* is not listed. To my knowledge dogs are now used only with MP personnel as sentry dogs which would require MOS 951. Please enlighten me on this subject.

Sgt Freddy G. Jones
U.S. Army Recruiting
1101 North Broadway
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Personnel enlist for MOS 951 and then sign a statement, volunteering for dog handler. They are then sent to the Provost Marshal General's School for training in MOS 951 first, and then to Lackland Air Force Base for additional training as dog handlers. —Ed.

* * *

Please send a listing of the advertising rates for your magazine. We are interested in promoting our product, the *Speed-Minder.* At present, the MPs at Fort Gordon are using our equipment and Captain Sidney Graw, Assistant Provost Marshal, tells us he has received numerous requests from MPs throughout the world about this equipment. We feel we can best meet this demand by publishing pertinent information in the form of an advertisement in your magazine.

Robert D Gemmell
Sales Manager
National Safety Company
Reading, Pennsylvania

We do not publish advertising but we have published a story about the equipment in the May issue of the JOURNAL.—*Ed.*

* * *

I have a line of thought for you editors. How many former MPs are attempting to get back into the MP Corps? At the same time, how many Infantry people are in the Corps trying to get back into the Infantry?

I personally would like to be back in the MP Corps, while I know of three people who would like out.

Sgt John R. Galliart
HQ Company, 2d BG, 34th Inf.,
APO 7, San Francisco, California

I have noted in the *MP Journal* on various occasions requests for contributions of cartoons depicting military police experiences. I have gone through my stockpile of cartoons and have come up with these I am sending you in hopes that they will be feasible printing material for the magazine. These cartoons have not been printed elsewhere, and if there are readers who have an episode or funny experience they would like to have depicted, I'll gladly receive any idea, and try to make a humorous cartoon so that they may be a consistent feature in the *Journal.*

Perhaps some of the readers may also be able to help me with a project of my own. I am trying to gather a complete collection of American Military Decorations (ribbons with pendant, such as the Bronze Star, Silver Star, etc.) for the purpose of display in a Museum of Medals of the World which I am gathering. Contributions would be greatly appreciated.

Sp4 Harold L. Peek
11517 Far West Drive
Tacoma (Lake City), Wash.

We appreciate your interest and have printed one of your cartoons on page 33 of this issue. This will be the regular spot in future issues for such features.

* * *

Would you please accept my application for membership in the Military Police Association and put me on your mailing list for the *Journal* and for announcements of current publications available in the field of criminal investigation.

My job is with the Department of the Army as a civilian employee in Germany and it brings me in contact with the various police organizations. I receive the West German monthly publication *Kriminologie,* which I would be glad to forward to you if you are interested. In addition to my regular service in the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1948, I have graduated from the Army Intelligence Center, Fort Holabird, Md., and have taken active duty training at the U.S. Army Crime Laboratory, Frankfurt, Germany.

Captain George R. Kramer, MI, USAR
U.S. Army Regional Unit
APO 407, New York, N.Y.

* * *

I just received my July issue of the *MP Journal.* I would like to express my appreciation for the very fine article and coverage of the military police here in Hawaii. I am in the 25th Infantry Division MP Detachment and believe there is no better outfit anywhere. I am rotating back to the mainland in August and as I say ALOHA to Hawaii and my friends here I'll be thinking of the happy years spent here. Thanks again for the swell article. Keep up the good work.

Sp-4 David R. Ibbs
Hq. and Hq. Company
25th Infantry Division MP Detachment
APO 25, San Francisco, California

THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

Men of the 9th Battalion U.S. Marine Corps and the British Army are shown going ashore in SEATO Exercise *Saddle Up* at a beach in North Borneo. They worked harmoniously together during the landings. Here the troops are seen dragging ashore some of the British equipment loaded in trailers.

W74R7L-7195-0003 (1987)
DEACCESSIONED

MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

The Military Police Corps Museum, PMGC, Fort Gordon, Ga., is seeking the aid of active duty and retired MP personnel in obtaining historical items of equipment and related material for display. Personnel are requested to search their attics, basements and footlockers for interesting historical items collected during their military police careers.

* * * * * *

"The *MP Journal* is the Military Police Association." Is this a true or false statement? It is false. The MPA is actively engaged in ten other annual programs in addition to the *Journal*. They are: International Golf Day, the National Guard MP Pistol Match, the MPA Awards Program, the MP Corps Museum, the MP-ROTC Awards Program, the MPA Award, the MPC Officers' Roster, the International Association Chiefs of Police Convention, the Provost Marshal General Pistol Trophy Match, the Military Police Association Pistol Trophy Match, and the Association of the U.S. Army's Convention. This all costs MPA about $5,000.00 per year.

* * * * * *

"Though the Kremlin proclaims that the triumph of Communism is inevitable, we Americans are firmly resolved that we will not waver in our devotion to the cause of liberty, democracy, and human dignity. Dedicated effort on the part of all our citizens, men, women, and children, will preserve our priceless heritage and ultimately achieve the victory of right and justice," Hon. Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army.

* * * * * *

An enlisted military policeman, MOS 950, is not a second class citizen. This has been pointed out time and again in the *OPMG NEWSLETTER* and in the *MP Journal*. The awarding of MOS 950 and 951 from AIT has been purely arbitrary. A recent directive from the Pentagon, based on overages in 951 and shortages in 950 requires that only 950 be awarded from AIT until further notice. In the interim, OPMG has submitted a position paper to the Pentagon requesting the elimination of MOS 950 in its entirety. All security, escort, confinement, etc., functions at the E-4 and lower level will be performed by 951's. Only at the NCO, E-5 and higher, grade levels will the MOS 952 and 953 be used.

* * * * * *

The letters "NARL" which appear in the permanent date of rank column following some names in the new 1960 *MPC Officers' Roster* mean that the officer is on the recommended list for USAR promotion to the next higher grade.

* * * * * *

Coupled with the proposal to the Pentagon about MOS 950 being eliminated, OPMG has also suggested that MP standards be upgraded to include a minimum age of nineteen years; the ability to drive a motor vehicle; normal body configuration, which eliminates the fat and the skinny, and a minimum height of five feet and nine inches. The MP of today is in the top echelon—Tomorrow he will be the absolute best.

Did you know that all law enforcement and other investigative agencies of the military establishment located within the continental limits of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Iceland, Panama, Puerto Rico, and other countries of the Western Hemisphere may forward physical evidence to the U.S. Army CI Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Ga., for tests, analysis, examination and evaluation?

* * * * * *

Also, did you know that when time is a critical factor, the U.S. Army CI Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Ga., will expedite the processing of evidence and render a telephonic report to those agencies located within the continental limits of the U.S. when so requested and authorized? Agencies located in other areas may be provided a laboratory report by electrical means.

* * * * * *

In more than 70 countries where American military personnel are stationed, they are working shoulder-to-shoulder with our allies in the name of security for us all. Our military man today must be a fighting man, a scientist or technician, a teacher, a student, a linguist, and above all an ambassador of good will.

* * * * * *

The Department of the Army has announced that reservists who on and after September 30, 1960, complete twenty years or more of active duty and are retired under Title 11, Public Law 810, will be placed in the Retired Reserve. Pending the full implementation of this policy in the field, those persons already retired under Title 11 will not be ordered to active duty for training.

* * * * * *

With the September call for 8,000 men, the Selective Service System will have requested 2,547,930 inductees since the September 1950 call—after the start of the Korean War. This call is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments in the Army. The Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service this fall.

* * * * * *

Some 7,000 enlisted personnel will be put on proficiency pay status by the end of June, 1961. P-2 pro-pay is $60.00 per month. The number of P-2 ratings by MOS will be established by DA. These advanced ratings will be awarded in MOS that are most critical to the Army's requirements as determined by training time, reenlistment rates and shortages of qualified personnel.

* * * * * *

Officers will be moved on a PCS within the U.S. when such assignments are to or from command positions, or are to or from a PCS student status at a career school, or when all of the following criteria are met: A compelling military requirement exists; the officer selected is the best qualified officer reasonably available; the officer has served at least two years at his present station; the officer can serve at least two years at the proposed station, and the proposed move is geographically compatible with his next most probable assignment.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

August 1, 1960

Dear General Hobson:

Word has just reached me of the generous contribution in the amount of $869.15 contributed to the American Red Cross for Chilean relief by the Military Police Association.

Because of the vast area affected and the disruption of normal travel and communications, the full extent of the disaster was not immediately known. However, as the disaster situation in each locality became known it was obvious that this is one of the greatest disasters of this generation.

As a result of the President's appeal, the American people have responded generously. This has made it possible for us to direct our activities toward meeting the needs of families and communities as they became known. We have American Red Cross disaster specialists in Chile assisting the Chilean Red Cross and the Chilean Government. Through the Chilean Red Cross we are providing materials for emergency housing. Small tools have been given to families to enable them to salvage materials and aid in reconstruction. In addition to clothing, essential household items including blankets, sleeping pads, cook stoves and utensils have been supplied. In the coastal areas fishermen have been furnished with the necessary gear to enable them to resume their occupational trade. Because of the generosity of our people it has been possible for the American Red Cross to undertake programs in Chile at a cost in excess of $1,400,000. We now have other long range plans under way for more programs in which the American Red Cross will aid in the provision of additional housing and household furnishings. The Junior Red Cross is providing aid to children and youth through the gift of school assistance kits, selected equipment for vocational schools and the provision of a personalized gift kit to each child in the earthquake zone.

We hope that this will express the good will and concern of the American people for the interest and welfare of the Chilean people. It will be appreciated if you will express my gratitude to the members of the Military Police Association.

Sincerely,

Alfred M. Gruenther

Alfred M. Gruenther

Brig. Gen. H. M. Hobson
U. S. Army, Commanding General
Fort Gordon, Georgia



Picture above, Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, President of the Military Police Association, presents a check for $869.15, the profits from IGD, to Mr. Nicholas Fachilla, Field Director, American National Red Cross, Fort Gordon, Ga. Looking on are members of the MPA Executive Council. Left to right: Lt Col R. N. Riley, Maj C. B. Rosen, Maj J. J. Corr, Col H. L. Moore, Jr., Sgt Maj W. H. McCrimon, MSgt E. E. Cartwright, MSgt W. E. Thomas, MSgt J. L. Dotson and MSp A. H. Von Plinsky. Presentation was made in the Military Police Corps Museum, PMGS, Fort Gordon.

MPA Gives $869.15 To American Red Cross For Disaster Relief

THE Military Police Association's Executive Council donated $869.15, the profits from International Golf Day, to the American Red Cross for Chilean disaster relief in response to President Eisenhower's appeal for aid to the victims of one of the greatest disasters of this generation, the recent earthquakes which left thousands homeless.

Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, President of the Military Police Association and Commanding General, Fort Gordon, Ga., presented the money to Mr. Nicholas Fachilla, Field Director, American Red Cross, Fort Gordon. The check was mailed to General Alfred M. Gruenther, USA (Ret.), President of the Red Cross, who expressed his appreciation to the MPA in the letter published above.

MR. Fachilla told General Hobson on receiving the check, "On behalf of the American National Red Cross, I extend the warmest appreciation to the Military Police Association for its charitable gesture. Since I have been associated with the Red Cross, at many military installations, I have noted that military police everywhere are very much concerned in some way with orphanages, charities, and in helping the underprivileged. Here at Fort Gordon, the *Home of the MP Corps*, we enjoy a wonderful working relationship with the military police. This donation is indicative of their fine work wherever stationed."

Major command provost marshals were asked by the MPA's International Golf Day Committee as to their desires in regard to donating the money to Chilean disaster relief. All except three agreed to go along with the proposal. These three commands received a total rebate of $155.85 for their own local charity.

TOTAL profits from this year's IGD were much greater than expected due to Arnold Palmer posting such a low score. With only 563 winners, a total of $1,025.00 was left over after all costs were paid for trophies, postage and promotion materials.

The purpose of IGD is to foster goodwill and understanding in various communities throughout the world where military policemen are on duty. Of the one dollar a participant pays to play against the Masters' Champion, 75 cents is retained in the local community for charity. The remaining 25 cents is returned to the MPA's IGD Committee for the expense of conducting the tournament. END



SEATO in session at Washington, D. C., May 31, 1960

SEATO AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PEACE

By COLONEL CHULSAWASDI SUMON, MPC

Royal Thai Army, Bangkok, Thailand

WHY is there a Manila pact? The main purpose of the pact is to give the people of the SEATO countries the security they need to live in peace and freedom and to push forward programs for their economic and social development. The pact is directed only against aggression and subversion.

Is aggression a real threat in Southeast Asia? Open Communist aggression in Asia is fresh in the minds of people everywhere. If the use of direct armed force for the moment plays a secondary role in Communist strategy, it is only because many free countries of the world have shown their determination to resist aggression by joining collective security organizations such as SEATO. Communist military strength has been maintained, and even increased, and the leaders of international Communism have not renounced their ambitions in Southeast Asia.

Is internal subversion a real threat in Southeast Asia? Within every independent country in Southeast Asia, there are groups and individuals seeking to overthrow, by force if necessary, existing governments and to establish dictatorial regimes in their place. Governments acting on their own have made good headway against the threat of subversion and armed insurrection. SEATO has provided its member governments with increased strength in this field through coordination and the pooling of experience.

Does the treaty conflict with the United Nations Charter or other treaties made in the area? The principles and objectives of the Manila Pact are the same as those of the United Nations Charter. The treaty complements other security treaties made in the area. The SEATO nations have renounced force as an instrument of policy and will only use it to defend themselves against aggression.

WHAT is the Pacific Charter? In the Pacific Charter, the SEATO member countries pledge themselves to uphold the principle of equal rights and self determination of people, to promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose people desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities.

Is the Manila Pact only military in nature? The pact, like the United Nations Charter, provides for cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields. Working among themselves and through agencies at SEATO Headquarters, the member countries are helping to promote economic progress and social well-being in Southeast Asia and to promote greater unity and understanding among the SEATO people. Military arrangements under the treaty are intended to provide a shield behind which the people of the area may go forward in peace and security.

What is the treaty area? The area covered by the Pact is the whole area of Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific below 21 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and the entire territories of the Asian partners — Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Who controls the policies and activities of SEATO? The SEATO Council, comprising one minister of cabinet rank from each member country, meets at least once a year to examine the work of SEATO and to determine policies of the organization.

DOES SEATO extend protection to non-member countries? Collective action in the face of aggression by means of an armed attack, or a threat to the independence of any member country, may also be extended to other designated coun-

"In developing military strength, we have joined with the other free nations of the world in a cooperative effort to insure our common defense through collective security. This collective security system provides the foundation of our own national security system. It represents a vast, widespread and impressive total of strength. In contributing to this strength, we threaten no nation. The purpose of our effort is to deter war by promising the sure defeat of aggressive attack upon us or our allies.

The union of this national determination with the military strength represented by the united capabilities of our combined Armed Forces and those of our Allies provides the vital source of our power — and, through it, our surest hope for peace."

General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

tries — Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. No action on the territory of any designated country may be taken by SEATO countries except at the invitation, or with the consent, of the government of that country.

The Secretary-General, SEATO, is the head of the permanent civil offices in Bangkok and is assisted by a deputy secretary-general. The directorate of central services provides a conference secretariat for meetings and is responsible for general administration. As part of its general responsibility for the SEATO Headquarters building, the directorate also provides certain services for the military side of the organization.

The research service center receives, collates, and evaluates information on current developments in Communist policy and tactics and Communist activities directed towards the *Free World*. This material provides the basis for various publications and studies distributed to member governments.

The public relations office is charged with the task of publicizing SEATO activities to the best advantage through every medium of publicity, and with assisting member governments, by the exchange of publicity materials. Publications exposing Communist tactics, based on material prepared by the research service center, are also produced and distributed. The public relations office is also responsible for public relations programs for the military side of the organization.

THE first aim of the cultural relations office is to suggest ways in which the member countries can improve understanding among their people by various forms of cultural exchange. SEATO "multilateral" programs are also being launched. A series of fellowships which will enable scholars of the member countries to undertake research will be granted in the current year. This research work will give insight into the present needs and future development of Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific.

A round-table discussion attended by notable personalities was held in 1958 to discuss the impact of modern techniques on traditional Asian cultures. The economic office prepares studies on economic affairs in Southeast Asia which affect the area. It keeps a register of economic aid from all sources to the countries of the area and generally assists the organization with economic matters involved in the carrying out of the treaty provisions.

The SEATO Council is the governing body of the organization. It has so far met at yearly intervals to make policy decisions for the organization, to state general objectives and to assist progress towards these objectives. The council takes action on the annual report and recommendations submitted by the council representatives and the military advisors and approves the organization's budget. Decisions are taken unanimously.

The council representatives are the permanent representatives at SEATO Headquarters of the eight council members. Their task is to supervise the work of the civil organization and to maintain continuing consultation on matters affecting the carrying out of treaty obligations and provisions. Their decisions are also taken on the basis of unaminity. The chairmanship is held by each country for one month at a time, and as with all questions of precedence in SEATO, the alphabetical order of countries is followed. In addition to their regular meetings, the council representatives from time to time meet to exchange views on the over-all world situation as it affects the treaty area of SEATO.

THE term "Southeast Asia" first came into general use during World War II, to describe the territories of the Eastern Asiatic mainland forming the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and the immense archipelago which includes Indonesia and the Philippines. In the Southeast Asia collective defense treaty, the "Treaty Area" is defined as "the general area of Southeast Asia including the entire territories of the Asian parties to the treaty and the general area of the Southwest Pacific, not including the Pacific area north of 21 degrees 30 minutes north latitude."

What is the Manila Pact? The Manila Pact is a treaty signed by eight nations at Manila on September 8, 1954 for collective action to resist armed attacks and to counter subversion aimed at the overthrow of their governments. The

Continued

SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand





Being winched up from Her Majesty's New Zealand Ship "Royalist" is Brigadier L. W. Thornton, CBE, New Zealand, Chief of SEATO's military planning section, Bangkok, during Exercise "SEA DEMON."

SEATO Continued

pact is officially known as the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. The treaty came into force on February 19, 1955, following the deposit of the instruments of ratification by the eight member countries. Four days later, the council met in Bangkok to create the framework of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. They have since met at Karachi in March 1956, at Canberra in March 1957, and at Manila in March 1958, and in Washington, D. C., in May 1960, to review the work of the organization and to set the pattern of its future development and activities.

What nations signed the pact? Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Can other nations join the organization? SEATO is not an exclusive organization and remains open to all those countries of Southeast Asia who are willing to share its benefits and responsibilities.

THE permanent working group considers and sifts proposals submitted to the council representatives. The group is composed of members of the diplomatic staffs of each council representative and meets almost daily, while the council representatives are not in session. At these meetings, the views of governments on various proposals are first stated and negotiation begins.

The budget sub-committee, comprising staff assistants of the permanent working group, prepares recommendations of council representatives and advises the secretary-general on matters connected with the budget and on financial procedure.

There are three expert committees which report to the council representatives. Committees are composed of national delegations which are nominated in advance of each meeting by each member government. The meetings of the committees are run on the same general lines as meetings of the council representatives with the rule of unanimity for decisions.

The committee of security experts is an expert group dealing with certain problems of Communist subversion directed from without. It has played a key part in the counter-subversion effort of SEATO.

THE committee on information, cultural, education, and labor activities has provided as a useful forum for expert consideration of various problems facing member governments in the fields of activity named in its title. The committee also scrutinizes the work of the public relations office and the cultural relations office at SEATO Headquarters and submits proposals to council representatives for incorporation into the programs of these offices.

The committee of economic experts has completed a number of valuable studies on economic matters and has prepared recommendations for the consideration of member governments. The agency within SEATO Headquarters with which it is most directly concerned is the economic office.

Military advisors direct the coordinated military planning of SEATO Countries and are responsible to the SEATO Council for the military aspects of the organization's activities. Their functions correspond in the military sphere roughly to those of the council representatives in the civil sphere. Each member country nominates one high ranking officer as its military advisor.

Military planning is carried out at SEATO Headquarters by the military planning office. Each country is represented in the office by a senior planner with assistant planners on his staff. The secretariat and other services required by the military planning office are supplied by the military secretariat.

SOUTHEAST Asia has been going through a period of significant change since the end of World War II. Many people have achieved independence and nations which were already independent have had to adjust themselves to an entirely new situation. Few areas of Southeast Asia have been



On May 31, 1960, SEATO met in Washington, D. C. for the first time. Representatives of the various member...



Troops of the Royal Thai Army take a rest between operations in Exercise "AIR PROGRESS" last year. They were waiting to board the French Nordatlas plane seen in the background.

fortunate enough to enjoy peace in the past fifteen years. In this time of change, the leaders of international Communism have seized their chance to foment trouble. They have skillfully switched their tactics, sometimes hoping to capture control of countries by open war, at other times employing the weapons of subversion to undermine democratic governments from within.

The peoples of Southeast Asia desiring only a long era of peace and stability, in which they may push forward with the economic and social development of their countries, have been subjected to every form of pressure. In some cases they have been the victims of open conflict, inspired and directed from outside with the object of spreading world Communism.

The danger of open conflict has for a time receded, but, subversion and pressure applied in many subtle ways, continues throughout the area. World Communism — the "new imperialism" — will not easily give up its efforts to control this great area of the world.

SEATO was born from the determination of certain nations in Asia to preserve their freedom and their way of life, and to choose their independent path into the future. They were joined by other nations outside Asia who share these aspirations, and who actively oppose Communism in other spheres. All these nations — Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States — met at Manila in the Philippines in September 1954 to sign the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty.

THE purpose of the treaty is clearly set down in Article II which states that "the parties, by means of continuous and collective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability." Again in Article III, they undertake "to strengthen their free institutions and to cooperate with one another in the future development of economic progress and social well-being and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments towards these ends."

SEATO is therefore a defensive alliance, whose members are committed to the democratic way, and to progress through cooperation with one another. SEATO is a necessary instrument of security and an instrument of peace in a world threatened by Communism which has no place for personal liberty or freedom.

Collective security is a new name for one of the oldest concepts in international relations. Like-minded nations have always tended to band themselves together for mutual defense in the face of a common danger. But collective security has a wider meaning. It is a concept of the *Free World* and the most important factor in the defense of the free nations against the menace of Communism.

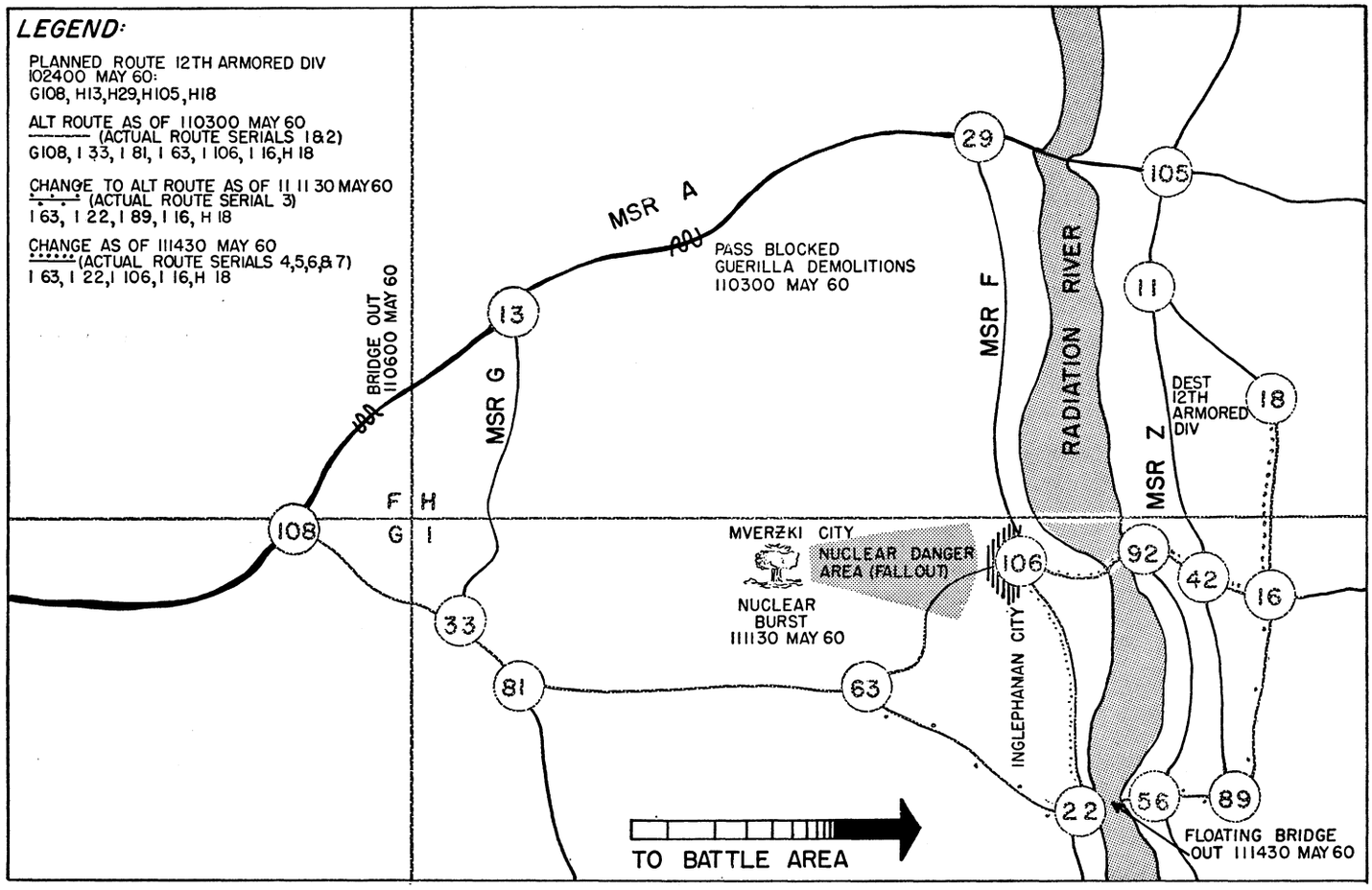
United in the free and equal partnership of SEATO, the free nations of Southeast Asia and other nations of the East and the West, in which widely separated people of different races and religious beliefs, have found a common basis for action against the threat of Communism. In the conviction that free nations must stand together to assure the peace and security of the *Free World*, they will continue to strengthen the protective shield of SEATO as an instrument of collective defense and international cooperation. END



nations were present with their military advisors, including France, New Zealand, Australia, Pakistan, . . .



the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. These pictures were taken in a closed session.



"MEASLE MAPS"

By CAPTAIN JAMES A. FIFE, MPC

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

THE enthusiasm which prompted the writing of this article was generated by the success of the "MEASLE MAP" in controlling traffic at LOGEX 60. This application of the "MEASLE MAP" was born in the fevered student brains of Officer Advanced Class 13 and Officer Associate Advanced Class 2 during Exercise GORDEX. It appeared to have possibilities for LOGEX 60. Through the cooperation of the Provost Marshal General's School sufficient copies of an acetate "MEASLE MAP" were produced to provide a copy to every military police activity that had an interest in traffic control and to the rear area security control centers of Tenth Army and the administrative logistical command.

At LOGEX 60 the "MEASLE MAP" was a smashing success. We were able to transmit route information securely, accurately, and rapidly. At all times military police players had the information they needed about traffic on the roads and the routes in use. Convoys on the road could be diverted at the next suitable intersection to bypass the many nuclear strikes and blown bridges. The engineers' pride in their map work even gave way when they found that their counterpart in other headquarters had access to a "MEASLE MAP."

The officer students of Associate Advanced 2 and Officer Advanced 13 are also proud to report that as a result of the efficiency of the "MEASLE MAP" there is at least one group of Transportation Corps officers who are utterly convinced that the Military Police Corps is absolutely essential to highway regulation. In fact, the officer preparing the revision of the highway regulation manual for the Transportation Corps stated that this method of routing and rerouting of convoys by the use of a "MEASLE MAP" will be included in that manual.

THE nuclear battlefield of the present is a bundle of terrible uncertainties. No one knows just how the troops will react to an atomic strike. No one knows whether the civil populace will disintegrate into terrified mobs in panic to escape the horror by aimless flight or whether they will produce the courage and cooperative spirit of the British people during the "BLITZ" of London in 1940—who stayed to fight. There are some things we do know. We know that we must disperse

or die. We know that we must still bring the food and the ammunition forward and the wounded must be evacuated to the rear areas. And we must be able to move our tactical units quickly to places where they are needed for the fight. The problem is — How are we to do this?

It is a certainty that the enemy will destroy key bridges, create barriers of residual nuclear radiation smack in the middle of major route intersections, ground burst his weapons in our rear areas to cause the mass exodus of logistical and reserve units and further create more extensive barriers by nuclear fall-out. Under these conditions we must provide the traffic flexibility and control that will reduce the effect of this use of his nuclear fires to the absolute minimum. When the enemy blocks our main supply route we must be able to run around the ends with the least possible delay. This takes traffic control. This is our business.

OBVIOUSLY we cannot tell the enemy in the clear over our voice radio the success of his strike in blocking our roads and then tell him where he should now strike to tie up our alternate routes. Nor can we rely on good clear text English to be accurate if we must use the names of foreign villages and towns and describe unmarked routes by coordinates of road junctions or by their elevation. These methods will not only be inaccurate but will also be too time consuming for the purpose needed. We need security, accuracy and brevity in our communications in order to support this type of traffic control.

The "MEASLE MAP" overlay will give us what we need and we can use the tools that are available. For all I know, the "MEASLE MAP" may have been used by Philip the Great but it fits our present need nicely. We will get a great deal of security by changing the overlay each day but hardly any if we use it for a longer period. It cannot be relied upon for security since enemy intelligence will recover it in time. However, to do so the enemy will have to expend analytical effort and precious time. Accuracy provided by the "MEASLE MAP" leaves very little to be desired for the purpose intended. By interpolating distance and direction we can get closer point accuracy, but for purposes other than routing on a highway network it will scarcely replace the military grid system map. Brevity in transmission we now have. This reason alone is sufficient for adopting the "MEASLE MAP" system.

The "MEASLE MAP" should be prepared at the highest echelon at which it will be employed. Each road junction of the usable roadnet should be circled to make a master copy. If the map is of sufficient area to require narrowing it to subareas, vertical and horizontal lines resembling grid squares may be added to the daily copy. These lines should be placed on the overlay without regard to anything on the map and should be asymmetrical. The rectangles formed by the subdivisions are then given a letter designation. Next, a number is written at random within the circles marking the road junctions. To assure random numbering, the numbers may be written on a deck of cards and shuffled to be drawn one by one. Each road junction now has a name for this twenty-four hour period. The letter square finds the general location on the overlay and the number in the circle pinpoints it on the map.

EACH command that is to cooperate should have the same number and letter designation for the same intersection. This will often mean that the system is not detailed enough for the subordinate elements. It can be extended to cover additional road junctions of local interest by adding a prefix number and continuing with numbers not yet used within that lettered rectangle. The prefix will indicate that only the local command with distribution of the added numbers can locate the point and prevent the added numbers from confusing those who do not have them.

The "MEASLE MAP" should be classified *SECRET* until it is issued for use. Then it should be downgraded to the classification which will provide the best balance between maximum use and maximum security. At the time of issue all like copies of the overlay should be given an identification number to provide a ready check to insure that opposite ends of the communication channel are using the same overlay.

The employment of the "MEASLE MAP" is so simple that it is readily understood by anyone who has had passing acquaintance with a road map. Routes may be designated by a series of numbers representing the various road junctions through which the route passes.

AN illustration: ESTABLISH ALTERNATE ROUTE FROM INDIA EIGHT NINE, INDIA ONE SIX, INDIA ONE ZERO SIX, TO HOTEL ONE ZERO FIVE. It is not necessary to give each number passed on a given route. Locations may be designated by the number of the road junction and further narrowed by giving direction and distance from a numbered point.

Another illustration: PROCEED TO LOCATION TWO AND ONE HALF MILES FROM CONTROL POINT INDIA THREE THREE TOWARD HOTEL ONE THREE.

One reason for employing such a system as the "MEASLE MAP" is security. To enhance the security of the system it must never be used in conjunction with features on the map that are easily recognizable, nor associated with other information the enemy has access to through his intelligence or on his map. However, the enemy will recover only bits of the "MEASLE MAP" when necessity, or a slip-up associates some of the numbers with actual road intersections. The nature of the numbers he recovers and our subsequent use of the numbers will determine how much exploitation he can get out of this information. By training and care we can reduce the information he gets far below what we would give him if we used coordinates, route numbers and the names of towns and cities. Furthermore, he will have to work hard for what information he gets about our "MEASLE MAP" system.

A PROJECT is contemplated at the Provost Marshal General's School to determine the application of the "MEASLE MAP" to an automatic data processing system. The automatic data processing system could be fed the information of road classification and distance between numbered road junctions and the necessary information on all traffic movements. The ADPS could then be used to randomize the numbering of road junctions daily, make system schedules, provide march tables, select routes for all classes of traffic, handle priorities, keep track of the planned progress of convoys and their actual progress and rapidly rearrange these to accommodate changes in the situation. Through the ADPS communications capability, widely separated headquarters could be kept current on the traffic situation over a vast area. When a block to traffic occurs in the road net, ADPS could conceivably analyze the entire situation and in seconds produce the march tables, systems schedules, routing and traffic control requirements necessary to prevent conflict. With the proper communications, this information can be reproduced almost instantaneously at every headquarters that has a need for it. The possibilities of application are virtually limitless.

Why not put the "MEASLE MAP" to the acid test of a field application? It can be employed at any level. All that is required is overlay paper, a pencil, a map, and the will to try and use a new system! END

"MIPSEF"

THE MILITARY POLICE

A Partial Answer

IT would be virtually impossible to create a single force capable of successfully counteracting every technique or device we will face in future war.

The Military Police Mobile Security Force (MIPSEF) described in this article is not a panacea that will cure all of our rear area security problems. MIPSEF is not designed to perform counter-espionage, nor to prevent enemy escape and evasion successes. It is not capable of detecting every enemy saboteur, nor is it designed to wage comprehensive psychological warfare, for these tasks properly belong to the Counter Intelligence Corps and other specialists.

MIPSEF is not designed to fight major enemy threats which are a danger to the entire command. MIPSEF is designed for one purpose — to take immediate, effective, local combat action against enemy ground threats to our rear area security. As a bonus benefit, MIPSEF also provides the key personnel required to implement emergency damage control measures. While this article is concerned with rear area security in the Communication Zone, the MIPSEF could very readily be tailored for use in field army or corps rear areas.

The problem of rear area security is the *bar sinister* on the coat of arms of military preparedness. Its presence cannot be denied — but hardly anyone wants to acknowledge it as a member of the family! To assume that we can solve the problem by assigning rear area security to technical and administrative service troops as an additional duty can lead only to disaster.

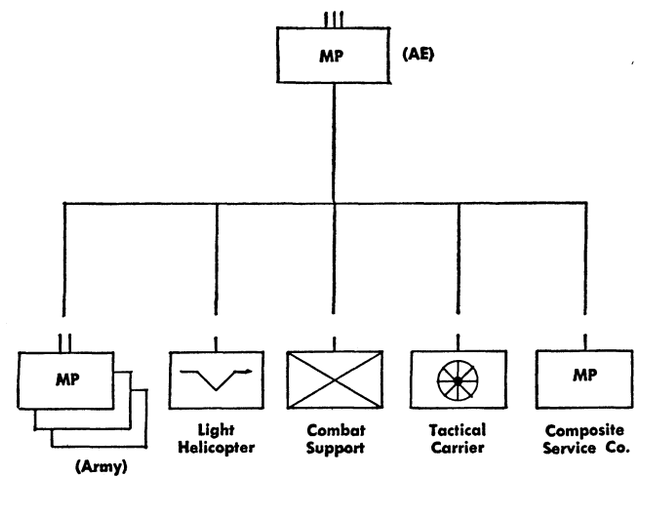
ANY future war will bring rear areas into major focus. The Russians have long recognized the vital importance of guerrilla activity in enemy rear areas and are devoting much effort to training *now* those teams of saboteurs, propagandists and guerrilla leaders which will be used in future wars. The training program has the unrestricted blessings of Premier Khrushchev, himself a guerrilla of no mean repute, and of the entire Russian Army Staff.

"Soviet soldiers are taught that the Communist guerrillas will organize a second front in enemy rear areas to support the Red Army; that unconventional warfare will start in... capitalist countries. The *imperialist* army will have to wage war on two fronts; their lines of communication will be destroyed, supplies cut off, and troops attacked." So says Mr. Slavko N. Bjelajac, writing in the *Russian Military Review*, No. 8, 1959 issue.

Soviet guerrilla activities are coordinated and directed by Soviet Army Headquarters as an integral part of the overall strategic and tactical planning. No better testimonial to the success of Russian planning can be found than the catastrophic failure of the German Army to combat Soviet guerrillas in World War II. "Experiences in Russia have shown that the German High Command and the German soldiers were slow to recognize the decisive importance of an effective security system for rear areas," according to Lieutenant Colonel Hellmuth Kreidel, *German Army Military Review*, No. 8, 1959 issue.

As many as 1600 incidents of railroad track demolition in one night alone were recorded by the Germans in Russia in World War II. By the end of the war almost 150,000

A TYPE MP MOBILE SECURITY FORCE (MIPSEF)



(Figure 1)

MOBILE SECURITY FORCE to Rear Area Security

By MAJOR LOUIS O. GIUFFRIDA, MPC

Personnel and Training Division, OPMG, Washington, D. C.

Soviet guerrillas were operating in the rear area of the German Army Group Center!

IF we are to profit from the mistakes of the Germans it is obvious that we must plan and train now for rear area security. We must make a drastic revision of current thinking and establish a firm doctrine while we still have time to experiment. "Today, no one should turn his back on the realization that in a future war the fight at the front and the war in the rear will be of equal importance," says Lieutenant Colonel Hellmuth Kreidel in his article in the *German Military Review*. We can not ignore the danger to our rear areas, nor can we logically expect administrative and technical service troops to carry on their vital support missions and to "double in brass" as a rear area security force capable of effectively fighting organized guerrillas. In spite of the anguished screams of the manpower survey experts, *we must have a special force* designed to provide rear area security and supervise damage control. We must also clearly delineate the command responsibilities for implementing and supervising rear area plans. The rear area commander must be able to command the defense force, and he must have sufficient authority to resolve problems in rear area defense and damage control without undue delay.

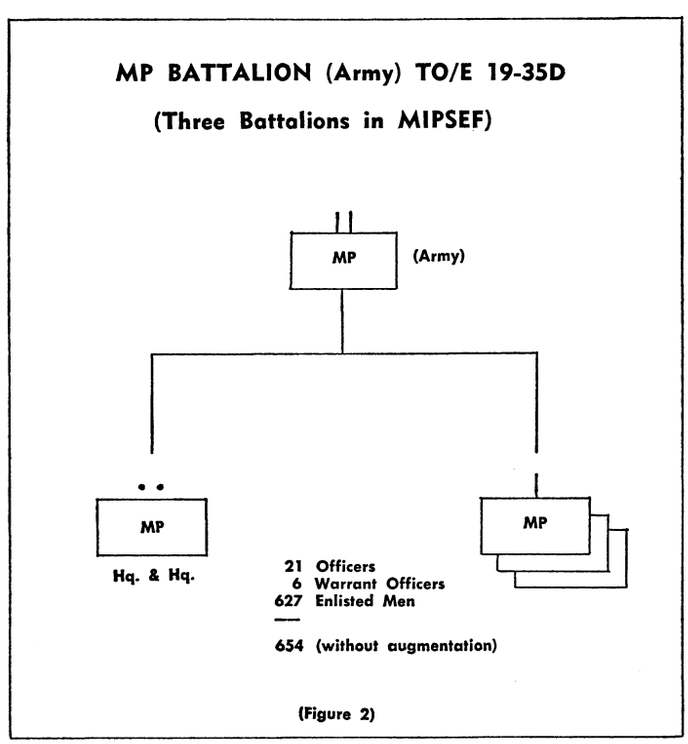
The creation of a special force does not mean that the various support activities will be relieved of their responsibility for local security and damage control. *It does mean* that there will be a regularly constituted force responsive to every command of the rear area commander—a force trained and equipped to successfully combat guerrilla forces or to supervise and execute area damage control with speed and efficiency.

"The key to effective rear area protection lies in the actions taken prior to an attack, nuclear strike, or natural disaster. This involves readiness, planning and training—a staff to prepare the detailed plans plus the rehearsals and alerts for swift, effective implementation. Readiness includes reconnaissance, patrolling, convoy escorting, surveillance of likely drop landing zones, fall-out prediction, and use of warning systems," according to Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Lyke, writing in the U.S. Army's *Military Review*, March 12, 1960.

The above statement presumes the existence of a special unit qualified to perform a variety of duties, and the problem now resolves itself into picking the *men most qualified* for assignment to such a unit. *Who shall these men be?*

ONE of the most versatile soldiers in the U.S. Army is the military policeman. The MP is trained in basic infantry tactics. He is also very comprehensively trained in branch-peculiar skills such as riot control, traffic control, convoy

Continued



(Figure 2)

escorting, route reconnaissance and handling prisoners of war. He is trained in both individual and crew-served weapons, air-transportability, radio communications (both voice and CW) and survival skills. Properly augmented, therefore, the military police group (AE) and military police battalions (army) are the most logical units to provide the bulk of our rear area defense force.

Although the military police group headquarters can be tailored to handle any number of battalions, we shall consider a group containing three battalions augmented by a transportation light helicopter company, a tactical carrier company, an infantry combat support company, and a composite service company. Throughout the remainder of this article we shall refer to this as MIPSEF—the Military Police Mobile Security Force. It should be emphasized here that MIPSEF is designed as an additional force with specific missions; it is not created from those military police units normally assigned to a theater army or communications zone. The number of MIPSEFs in the communication zone would be determined by the theater army commander, based upon the size of the area and the amount of enemy activity there.

Let us examine first the three military police battalions which comprise the main striking element of MIPSEF. The TO/E 19-35D battalion (Figure 2) contains a headquarters and headquarters detachment, *a complete staff*, and three lettered companies for a total unaugmented strength of 654 officers and men. The normal mission of the battalion is enforcement of military law, orders, and regulations to include the control of traffic, stragglers, circulation of individuals, protection of property, handling prisoners of war and operation of check points.

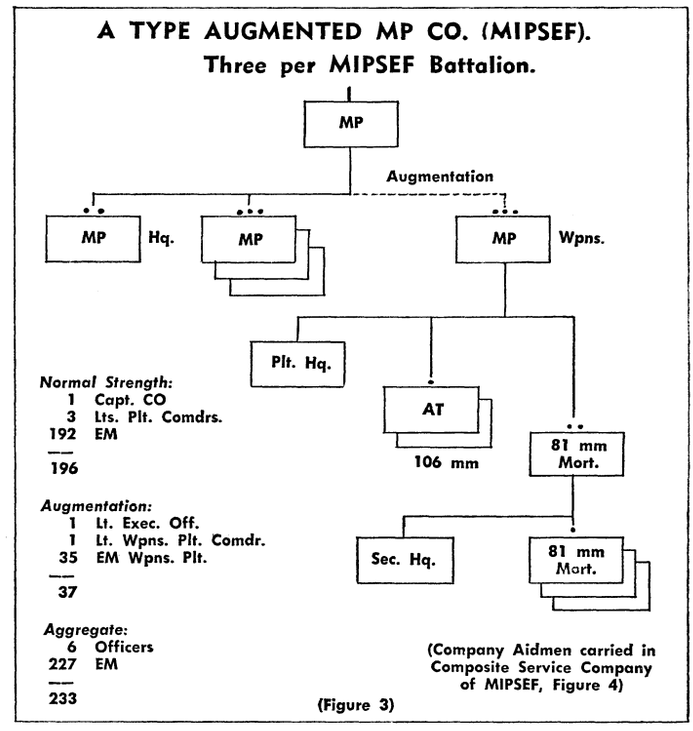
This battalion is sixty-five percent mobile in organic transportation and is one hundred percent air-transportable in medium transport aircraft. Without augmentation the battalion has the capability of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack. It has enough organic communications equipment to maintain a continuous flow of voice and CW traffic over considerable distances. (During exercise DRAGON HEAD, a 1959 STRAC maneuver, the 504th MP Battalion operated its organic radio CW net to connect Camp Davis, North Carolina, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, and Bladen Lake, North Carolina.)

THE MIPSEF battalions have been augmented for the purpose of this article by adding a weapons platoon to each of the military police companies. Each company has also received an executive officer, making a total strength of six officers and 227 men.

The transportation tactical carrier company and the light helicopter company assure the MIPSEF commander's ability to apply the principles of mass, security, maneuver and economy of force. Because they are more economical to operate, we have added three fixed-wing reconnaissance aircraft to the helicopter company.

The MIPSEF has been given an infantry combat support company whose functions would be identical to those performed by a similar unit in an infantry battle group.

Where there exist a need for a security force there will almost invariably also exist a need for controlling damage caused by guerrillas or other enemy action. We cannot reasonably assume that each problem area will neatly and conveniently be divided into either a security matter or a damage control matter. To round off our MIPSEF, therefore, we have added a composite service company (Figure 4) containing military police, engineer, medical and chemical personnel, organized into teams, and it is here that we locate the bonus mentioned in the beginning of this article.



(Figure 3)

THE composite service company is capable of doing most of the area damage control work incidental to the use of the entire MIPSEF, or it can seal off a large damage area and supervise the activities of large damage control parties. The medical section of the composite service company will also provide emergency medical care for MIPSEF personnel who become wounded or injured in the field. The maintenance platoon can perform third echelon maintenance on aircraft and motor vehicles.

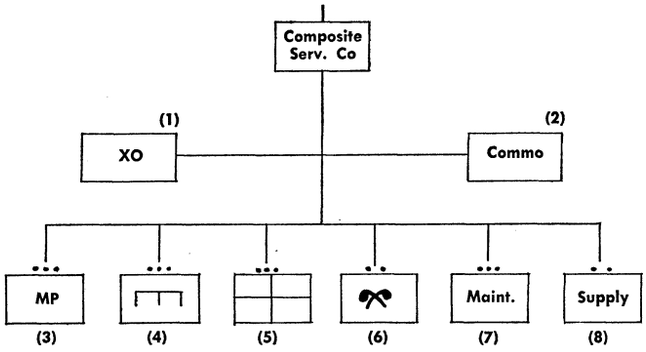
One might readily argue that our MIPSEF is nothing more or less than a specialized infantry force; that any infantry battle group similarly augmented and trained could do the same job. This is true, but the key work here is *TRAINED*. Rear area security required forces trained not only in basic infantry tactics but also in traffic control, convoy escort, riot control, refugee control, et cetera.

The skills mentioned above would have to be taught to the infantryman, but they are part of the stock-in-trade of the military policeman, who is, in addition, already trained as a basic infantryman. In other words, the MP has already had his infantry *and* MP training whereas the infantryman would have to be taught at least half of the skills required by MIPSEF.

The military police units shown in MIPSEF are qualified for the assignment. They have a functioning staff, are in a state of continuous training insofar as reconnaissance, patrolling, convoy escorting and other necessary skills are concerned, and normally have the most complete knowledge of main and secondary roads, villages and potential guerrilla trouble spots in the area. In addition, the MP radio net can provide rapid and uninterrupted communication from patrol to army headquarters.

In the final analysis, rear area security is but another logical extension of the area control responsibility which is inherent in all military police assignments. The seriousness of the rear area problem demands an immediate policy decision in favor of MIPSEF — we can no longer afford the luxury of indecision. **Continued**

A TYPE COMPOSITE SERVICE COMPANY, MIPSEF



(1) Company Commander is an MP major. XO is Engineer Captain.

(2) Commo Section provides wire and radio, both fixed and mobile, voice and CW.

(3) Composed of eight JD teams.

(4) Composed of Teams GF, FB, FD and parts of a 5-328R or 5-317R Company.

(5) Although shown here as a platoon, it might be advisable to consider a TO/E 8-28R Med. Clr. Co. Sep. as more appropriate for MIPSEF.

(6) Detachment AA, radiological monitoring and CBR decontamination; adaptable for fire fighting and mobile shower service.

(7) Composed of Ordnance Teams CA and CB, plus Transportation Team KD. Provides both vehicular and aircraft maintenance.

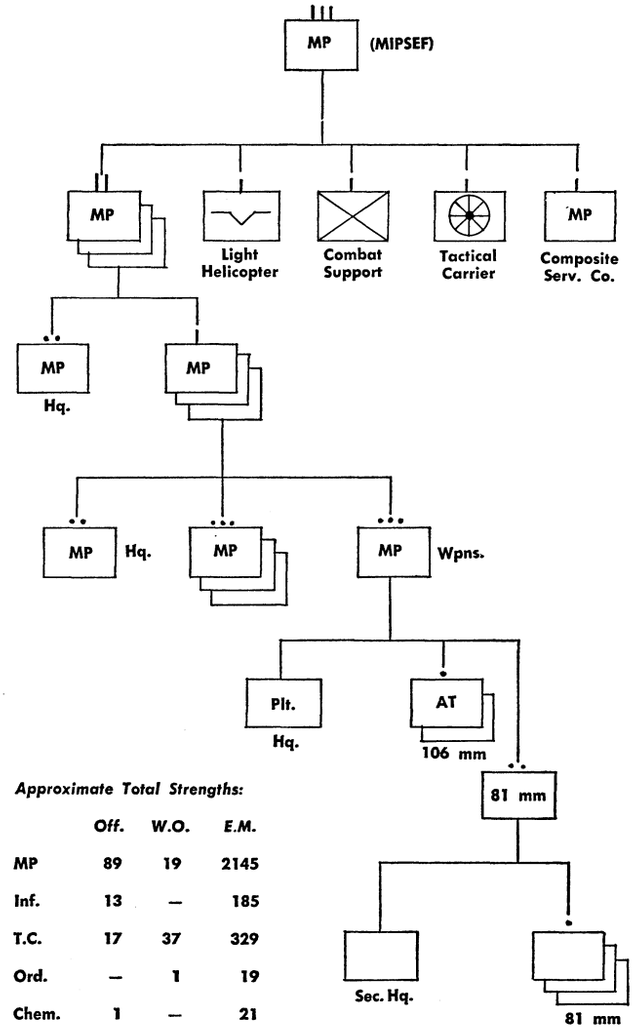
(8) Provides central procurement and issue agency for specialized items.

Recapitulation:

MP	1 Off.	48 EM
Engineer	1 Off.	48 EM (approx.)
Medical (Includes Company Aidmen)	3 Off.	68 EM (approx.)
Chemical	1 Off.	21 EM
Ordnance (Maintenance)	1 W.O.	19 EM
Transportation (Maintenance)	1 Off., 1 W.O.	54 EM
Supply	0	12 EM
	9	270

(Figure 4)

A TYPE MP MOBILE SECURITY FORCE – MIPSEF



Approximate Total Strengths:

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.
MP	89	19	2145
Inf.	13	—	185
T.C.	17	37	329
Ord.	—	1	19
Chem.	1	—	21
Eng.	1	—	48
Med.	3	—	68
	124	57	2815

(Figure 5)

END

The Civil Defense Job . . .

"We in the Army feel that we can make a particular contribution in the recovery effort should United States cities be subjected to the horror of thermonuclear attack. After all, we are organized and trained to wage war in the very land environment wherein the civil recovery effort would take place. Since we depend less on machines and more on men than do the other Armed Services, we possess a resiliency that would be at a premium in disaster areas where destruction of the machinery of modern living would be normal.

"Furthermore, the units of our Army—the active Army, the Army National Guard, and Army Reserve – are distributed geographically throughout the continental United States. To sum up, your Army is ready and able, not only to assist in civil defense should that become necessary, but to plan with you now concerning the form such assistance should take. ***

"The military must, of necessity, regard its combat role as its first priority effort. In my opinion, only the absence of a military mission together with the presence of an important and pressing civil defense mission justifies diverting military units from their combatant role. For this reason I am unalterably opposed to any plan which earmarks military units for a primary civil defense role. By the same token, I can not agree with the establishment, within the military services, of a civil defense organization. Any such moves, to my mind, could seriously divert military resources from performance of the basic task of our Armed Forces – to carry the war to, and destroy the enemy who is the source of attacks on the United States.

General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

The above remarks were made by General Lemnitzer before a group of State Civil Defense directors in April, 1960.—Ed.



Colonel K. A. Carson, left, Provost Marshal, Fort Knox, Ky., and Captain Estel B. Jones, Kentucky State Police, discuss a mutual traffic safety problem.

Police Cooperation In Kentucky

By CAPTAIN E. B. JONES

Commander, Troop "B", Kentucky State Police, Elizabethtown, Ky.

COOPERATION and mutual support has been the watchword of the Kentucky State Police and the U.S. Army Military Police stationed at Fort Knox. A conference was held at Fort Knox in May, 1956, and attended by the Commanding General, Chief of Staff, Staff Judge Advocate, and Provost Marshal, Fort Knox, and the Commissioner, Executive Officer, Troop and Post Commanders, Kentucky State Police, and our operational and administrative policies were established that pertained to our mutual and overlapping fields of jurisdiction. An agreement was reached that formalized the policies and programs of various operational procedures between our two organizations, and this policy is still in effect and has been extremely successful in providing a fine working relationship between the military and the state agency.

It was agreed that to conserve manpower and keep the state trooper on the road in the vicinity of Fort Knox that all military personnel who were arrested and would have normally been taken to jail, would be turned over to the military police at Tip Top Police Station. The military police would assume custody and the Army would make the subjects available at the time and place designated for their trial. This procedure has saved many man hours for our department since the state trooper would not be available for patrol for approximately one hour if he had to take military prisoners to the county jail which is located seventeen miles from the reservation at Fort Knox. The violator does not have to post bail or bond and is available for duty with his unit instead of being in jail.

It was also agreed that Fort Knox military police would be notified when military personnel were arrested in any part of the State and they in turn would notify the offender's unit commander.

TIP TOP is a police station on the Fort Knox military reservation, located at the junction of US 31W and US 60 which has been jointly operated by the Kentucky State Police and the military police since early 1942. The building is equipped with military and state police radio equipment, which provide immediate communication around the clock to all parts of the state.

Many members of the Kentucky State Police are former military policemen and several of our troopers are now doing their tour of duty in the Army and to the best of our knowledge, they are all assigned to the Military Police Corps.

Apprehension units of the Fort Knox military police working throughout Kentucky have radios in their vehicles set on the Kentucky State Police frequency and check regularly through the nearest state police station with Tip Top for any messages from their unit. In turn, they have notified our department frequently of serious traffic hazards and accidents which they have observed in their travels about the state. Many times they have prevented further injury and accidents through their know-how and prompt action prior to arrival of a trooper at the scene of an accident.

ONE particular case comes to mind in which a Kentucky State Police vehicle was involved in a serious accident

with a soldier's vehicle. Our vehicle, on a criminal emergency run carrying three troopers with machine guns and tear gas equipment, hit the soldier's vehicle as it turned into a private driveway. All of the troopers were injured and unable to protect state property or to prevent another accident. The military police patrol car arrived in minutes, rendered first aid, radioed for ambulances, set out warning flags and flares, and gathered up the troopers' weapons and tear gas equipment that had been thrown from the car. There are frequent instances when the military police assist us in many ways at the scenes of accidents, thus enabling us to clear the scene quickly.

Traffic at Fort Knox during the rush hours is controlled by the joint activities of the military and state police. In 1956, it took from forty-five minutes to one hour to get off the Fort Knox military reservation when the work day was finished. As the result of plans drawn up by the military and state police, and put into effect with a minimum of personnel, traffic was channelized, and at present there is seldom any delay for traffic entering the state highway from Fort Knox. Military helicopters have been used most advantageously to observe traffic flow on the state highway in the Fort Knox area, enabling the police to ascertain necessary changes to effect improvement.

We were able to be of some assistance to the Armed Forces in October, 1959, when a B-52 bomber and a jet tanker plane crashed at night near Glen Dean, Kentucky, approximately forty miles south of Fort Knox.

THE initial notification of this disaster was received by telephone at the Tip Top Military Police Station from a local resident in the area of the crash. Receipt of this information set in motion a series of rapid actions. The Tip Top Desk Sergeant, Sergeant First Class Amandala, notified the Provost Marshal, Colonel Kenneth A. Carson; Fort Knox Aviation Command authorities; Kentucky State Police Headquarters; and the Fort Knox officer of the day. The Kentucky State Police Assistant Post Commander, Sergeant J. F. Johnson, immediately alerted every available state police unit and directed that they report to the crash scene immediately. The Elizabethtown Post notified the adjacent Kentucky State Police Post, Henderson, Kentucky, of the crash and "borrowed" some troopers from that area. At least nine state troopers on patrol were immediately dispatched to the scene from both posts. Their arrival preceded that of any military personnel. Other troops were later called out and sent to the scene of the crash. The first troopers arriving at the scene found that the only access to the crash was a small dirt road which had been clogged by spectators and which prohibited the movement of emergency equipment of any type over the road. They immediately cleared the road, preparing for the arrival of emergency equipment. Numerous spectators had gathered around the crashed aircraft, watching it burn. The planes had disintegrated over a large area and small intermittent explosions were occurring. Our troopers completely secured and sealed off the area, preserving the integrity of the crash scene.

Lieutenant C. C. Rebenstorff, Chief, Military Police Off-Post Liaison Section, Fort Knox, was transported to the scene by Post Commander, Sergeant B. L. Sherrard of the state police. Lieutenant Rebenstorff was the first military person to arrive at the scene. After we discovered the B-52 had been carrying atomic weapon components, we felt the added importance of staying on the job, sealing off the area and dispersing the crowd of spectators.

At this time, the only communication with Fort Knox was through the Kentucky State Police radios in police vehicles from the Tip Top Police Station.



Military police and Kentucky State Police work together controlling traffic at the various intersections between Fort Knox and U.S. Route 31 West.

SHORTLY after the arrival of Lieutenant Rebenstorff and Sergeant Sherrard, it became apparent that a suitable helicopter landing site would have to be selected. The Army helicopters had been dispatched from Fort Knox with emergency equipment and personnel and could be heard from the ground near the crash site as they circled above. But the pilots could not land due to the lack of visibility and the darkness. The site was selected and outlined by the use of flares, spotlights, and the flash red dome lights of the state police patrol vehicles. Information was radioed to the aircraft through our radio net to Tip Top and then phoned to the aircraft operations center that a landing site had been selected and it was directed that the aircraft land in the outlined area. Shortly thereafter the Fort Knox Atomic Incident Military Police Support Team and the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Officer arrived by helicopter at which time it was determined that the area was free of radioactive material.

Kentucky State Police vehicles were made available to the various Fort Knox officials visiting the scene of the two aircraft which had crashed approximately one mile apart. Many

Continued

Kentucky State Police and military police jointly investigate accidents of mutual interest. Pictured below, they investigate an accident near Fort Knox, Ky.





The accident pictured above occurred when the driver missed the bridge. Three soldiers were killed when the vehicle plunged into the stream.

COOPERATION Continued

of the police vehicles stayed at the scene all night and were utilized as the only available transportation. Patrols of the state police remained in service until they had to return to the police station for gasoline. By this time, there was adequate military police personnel present to take charge of the area.

We frequently put on safety shows for Fort Knox organizations and give what assistance we can to their overall safety programs. We often borrow safety film and other military equipment to assist us in our efforts to reduce the number of accidents in our area.

MILITARY and state police cooperate in escorting special weapons movements through congested areas in Kentucky. They work closely together in training areas bordering on the state highways, wherein the highway must be used in getting to and from the training areas.

A service performed by the state police for the Army at Fort Knox, and considered one of our most important functions, is the escort detail provided for the payroll each month.

Members of the training staff of the state police have been permitted to visit the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, to observe the training organization methods and techniques used by the Military Police Corps. They have come back to Kentucky with many new ideas for improving our training and pleasant memories of the excellent treatment received while at Fort Gordon. The Provost Marshal General's School has sent instructors in specialized fields to assist in training state police detectives at our school in Frankfort, Kentucky. Personnel also have been provided by the Provost Marshal, Fort Knox, to assist in training our instructor staff at the State Police Academy.

ON February 28, 1958, a tragic accident occurred in Eastern Kentucky when a school bus dropped into a river and twenty-eight school children were drowned. The Provost Marshal, Fort Knox, made arrangements to transport our police commissioner and executive officers to the scene by helicopter when conventional aircraft could not be used due to the distance from the nearest airport. Within three hours after the accident, key state police personnel were landed by military aircraft at the scene of the accident, hundreds of miles from their headquarters.

There are numerous cases in which the close cooperation of our organizations have resulted in the quick solution of criminal cases in which military personnel were involved. It would be impossible to list them all in this article.

We, of the Kentucky State Police, from the commissioner down to the newest recruit, are grateful for the assistance and the one hundred percent cooperation we receive from the U.S. Army, which extends from the commanding general to the basic military policeman at Fort Knox. END

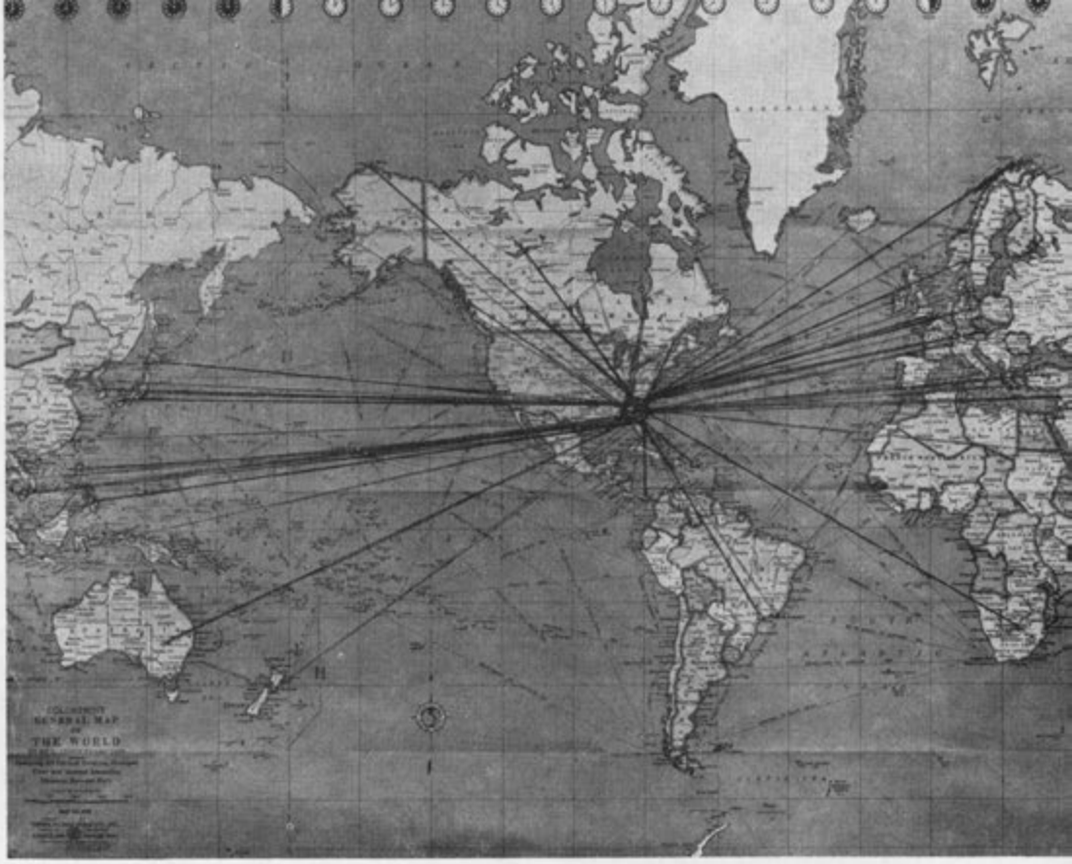


SFC A. B. Favale, 533rd MP Company, Kaiserslautern, Germany, is known as "Popsy" to youngsters of the local U.S. Army community. Here, he is all dressed up in his clown costume for his TV show on Air Force Overseas TV, channel 20 — *Ramstein Kinder Time*. The show is live and school children from the local schools join in the TV party every Saturday morning. A weekly feature is a duet burlesque between "Popsy" and "Johnny", who is the show's host and in real life A/1C J. F. Spencer.



Armed Forces Day at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was distinguished this year by the presence of the Honorable George H. Roderick, Assistant Secretary of the Army, who is shown visiting the 546th MP Company display with Major General Verdi B. Barnes, CG, Fort Sill. Sgt R. D. Cross, company communications NCO, is shown explaining the radar equipment used to enforce Fort Sill's speed regulations. Looking on is Capt J. R. Wilson, CO, 546th MP Company.

MPA has members scattered in some 48 countries of the world. Total membership in October, 1960 is as follows: Officers, 2278; Enlisted men, 3779; Civilians, 2195, and miscellaneous organizations, 176, totaling 8,428 members.



By SERGEANT
EUGENE D. FINNERAN,
MPC

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

WHY JOIN MPA?

NOT long ago I heard an officer who has been in the Military Police Corps for eighteen years say,—"The Military Police Association doesn't do anything except publish the *MP Journal*." This started me thinking—if he doesn't know the answer then most certainly the majority of enlisted men do not understand the purposes and programs of the Military Police Association.

First off—let me explain something about the MPA. It was organized at Fort Gordon's Provost Marshal General Center in August, 1951. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration, crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. Membership is open to all persons who have an interest in the profession of law enforcement.

When first organized, I must admit, there was nothing but the *MP Journal*. But during the past nine years ten additional programs have been commenced and are run on an annual basis throughout the *Free World*. They are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL Golf Day — for charity; the MPA and PMG Pistol Trophy Matches; the MP-ROTC Cadet Awards for outstanding college students; publication of the Officers Roster; delegations to the Association of the U.S. Army and the International Association of Chiefs of Police Convention, support the Military Police Corps Museum, and present the MPA Award to military personnel engaged in law enforcement duties, who distinguish themselves, and the MP Corps, by acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement.

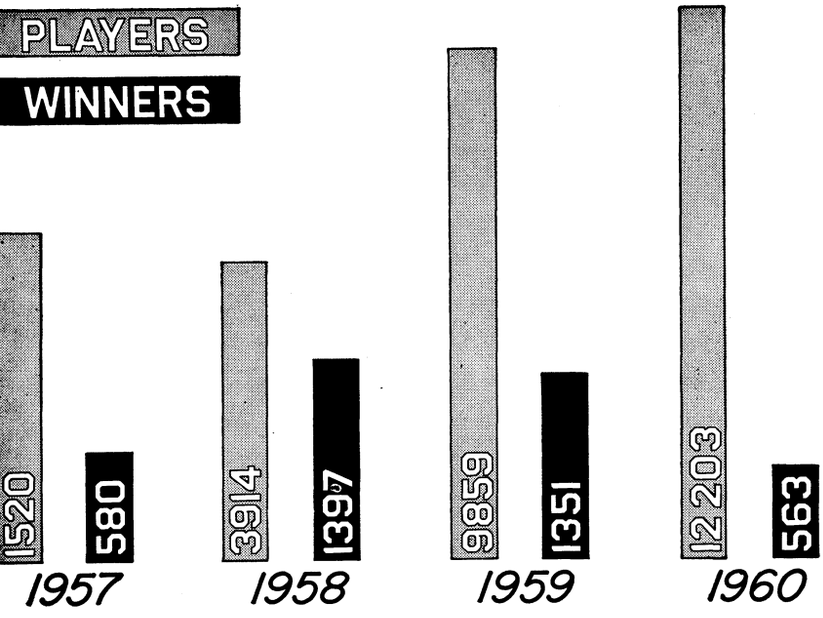
Being a non-profit organization, the cost of all this, including twelve issues of the *MP Journal*, is only $3.00 per year. This is less than the cost of one case of beer; two cartons of cigarettes, or Boy Scout dues for your son!

But still there are those career personnel in the MP Corps who say, "Why join the MPA?" Well I say this to the professional military policeman who has this attitude—Why join anything—a church, a lodge, a social group, or a political party? We are a part of our profession whether we know it or not, and anyone who doesn't "feel that he is a part" should see a psychiatrist.

WE should all be members of the MPA and proud of our Corps and the part it plays on the ARMY TEAM. To be proud of the Corps, one would naturally be proud of the MPA and want to join—helping to lift the military police profession even higher than it is today and keep it there—as a part of our MODERN ARMY in the nuclear age.

Esprit de Corps, technical information, the location and accomplishments of old friends, the company commander desires that you support your association, — these are some of the reasons given by our non-commissioned and commissioned officers for joining the MPA. Pressure is exerted on personnel of the Corps to get members. Men who might otherwise join the association refuse to do so because of this pressure. Why don't we just tell everyone the truth—as outlined above? Let's tell them the purpose of our organization and what it does to help them in their profession. Let's not just mention the *MP Journal*. Let's outline the programs one by one and explain the benefits of each, so that our people know what they are joining. Pressure will get us a member but it

Continued



IGD this year exceeded last year's total players by 2,344 and raised $10,150.00 for local and national charity. From all areas, senior commanders of the Army gave their support to IGD, stating in letters to MPA how much they appreciated the spirit of the program and pointing out how it extended the Army's good community relations program.

MPA Continued

will also get us an enemy who will lose us several more members. Pressure is a *dirty* word and a bad way to *sell* our Association — All it does is make everyone angry at the MPA.

Personally, I am very much in favor of the Military Police Association and have been for many years. I have never hesitated to urge others to join and have been asked for years— What does the MPA do? I never had a valid reply to this question until I visited the MPA offices (Building 41504) at the Provost Marshal Center and talked with the business manager and the editor. Now I know. I've been trying to sell something I had never seen nor understood. It was sufficient reason for me that it was an association of military police. I've heard many other MPs say they too did not know what the MPA does — Well, I urge them all to visit the MPA offices and ask for an orientation. If we are to sell something, we should know what it is — Let's not be like an *"usele-dusle-bird"*, who is more interested in where he has been than in where he is going!

WE have three categories of personnel in the MP Corps today. One group joins the MPA to keep the pressure off and to say "yes" when asked by a promotion board if they are members. Another group joins because it wants to belong and is anxious to help the MP Corps by helping the MPA, and these are the members we want in our Association. The other group would not join the Association for love or money. They just flatly refuse.

Our problem is with all those who refuse to join, or who join because they feel the pressure. We have got to educate our people to the advantages of being members of MPA, some of which are stated above. We have got to sell them— not by telling them we do not know what the MPA does, but by telling them what it does. And by this, I mean the truth. I heard one sergeant tell a group of draftees that — "the MPA will help you if you get in trouble, keep you off K.P., and write your congressman if the first sergeant gives you extra duty for not keeping your gear and area clean." How ridiculous can one get?

I HAVE a few suggestions to make. First, our non-commissioned officers need to get oriented and this also goes for our officers. They need to know the answers before trying to sell the Association. Perhaps thy should first sell it to themselves.

Second, we need to know the gripes of the members. Some gripes that I've heard go like this—"I used to belong but only received the *Journal* once or twice during one year," or "I joined the Association but never got anything, not even the *Journal*," or "the *Journal* is for officers and reservists and not for the active duty military policeman," or "there are not enough technical articles published in the *Journal*," or "the Association does not do anything." Let's take these gripes one by one and discuss them.

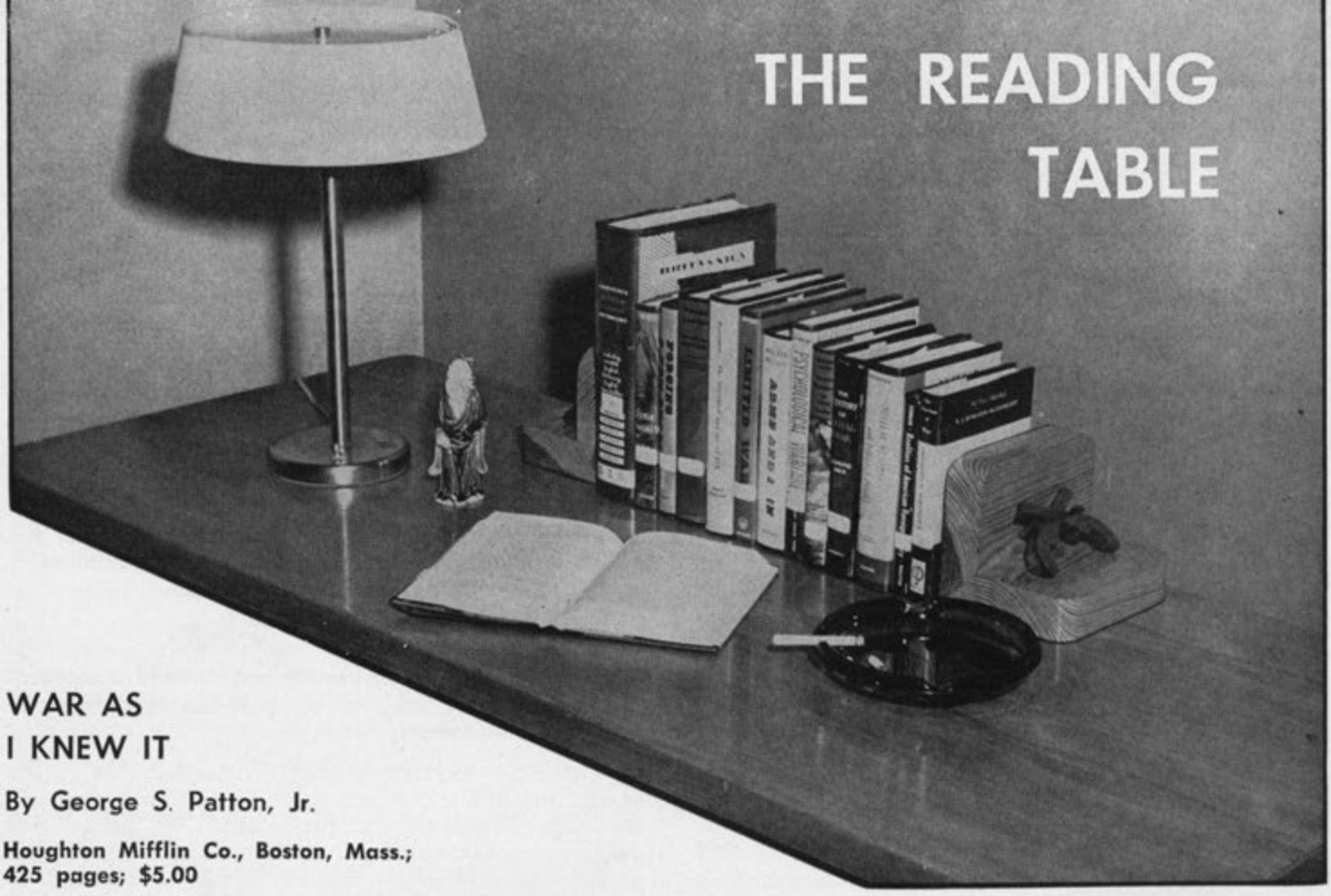
First, the statement that members only receive one or two magazines, or none at all after becoming members — The circulation department tries to do a good job. It has a turnover of about 800 members each month. This means that a lot of clerical work must be done before the magazine is mailed out each month. On the average, only 25 magazines are returned by the U.S. Post Office as being undeliverable, due to the fact that the person for whom they were mailed had moved. This means that the address had not been changed by the member. The MPA does not know when each member moves. At the present time there are about 300 members in the *lost file*. MPA does not know where they are now stationed. With about 9,000 members, it is a big job to keep the address plates and cards in order for the people MPA knows the address of — It is up to people who move to keep MPA informed of their change of address.

As for the *MP Journal* being for the officers and the reservists, — how about checking an issue and counting the stories, the pictures, etc., and you can answer your own question, if you have any doubt that the *MP Journal* is for anyone but ALL COMPONENTS, ALL RANKS. THE MP CORPS, AND ONE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION.

THE charge that the MPA does not do anything has been explained already at the beginning of this article. But the statement that there are not enough technical articles published in the *Journal*, — this is not the fault of MPA but the fault of the membership. The *Journal* staff will publish the material it receives, if it makes any sense. MPA does not pay for material. It depends on its reading audience, its membership, to send in material. The *Journal* is thus a true reflection of its readers. It must therefore be balanced in interest — some articles must be technical and some non-technical. Remember there are also some 3500 civilian members of the MPA.

I'm not saying that my ideas are the solution to the problem, but we do have a problem and these ideas are something to consider and comment on. If you agree or disagree, it is time you dusted off your typewriter, filled your fountain pen, or sharpened your pencil and let the officers of *your* Association know what you think, or what you want the Association to be and to do.

As for the type and quality of articles published in the *Journal*, members could raise the quality and type by WRITING! We are a professional group. Surely there are a few ideas in a group of nearly 9,000 professional people? So, if you desire a better *MP Journal*, more and better articles, then you'll have to forget the idea that it takes a journalist to write. Try sending something in for a change. You'll be surprised how fast you can become a *DOER* instead of a *GRIPER*. END



THE READING TABLE

WAR AS I KNEW IT

By George S. Patton, Jr.

Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass.; 425 pages; $5.00

WE take the liberty to review an old book this month. It was published in 1947 and is *War As I Knew It*, a kind of autobiography of the life and times of General George S. Patton, Jr. The book was edited by General Patton's wife, Beatrice Ayer Patton, from letters and a diary, notes and papers. She was assisted in the editing by Colonel Paul D. Harkins, General Patton's deputy chief of staff during World War II.

General Patton kept a full diary from July 1942 until four days before his fatal automobile accident at Bad Nauheim, Germany. His writings were often made in the froth of battle and are filled with candid, frequently critical and occasionally caustic remarks. The spirit of the book is that of a commander who believed that a continuous bold offensive was the best way to win a battle. He tried to overcome every obstacle to such an offensive during World War II and challenged many men in high places to show why his drive to the heart of Germany would not succeed. Silence or dissent appeared to General Patton to be overcaution or a concession to our Allies.

THE tone of General Patton's writings is so unmistakable and so clearly patriotic that it will not be misunderstood by historians. He had an unfailing humor and sharp powers of observation and interests that ranged from horses to yachts. On reading the book one gets the measure of the man —and General Patton will be recorded in history as one of the U.S. Army's great generals. In the larger qualities of leadership, he reminds one of General "Stonewall" Jackson. His determination to push straight to the Rhine during World War II — *come hell or high water* — recalls General Sherman's march to the sea during the Civil War. He was truly cast in the mold of great American soldiers. His personal papers are among the fullest left by an American general and he will be an ideal subject for a great biography someday.

The book is divided into three parts: *Open Letters from Africa and Sicily*, *Operation "OVERLORD"*, and *Retrospect*. By far the most enjoyable is the last part, *Retrospect*, in which General Patton put down during the years his thoughts on various subjects from sand-table-exercises to decorations. An example of this section is the following:

"The soldier is the Army. No army is better than its soldiers. The soldier is also a citizen. In fact, the highest obligation and privilege of citizenship is that of bearing arms for one's country. Hence it is a proud privilege to be a soldier — a good soldier. Anyone, in any walk of life, who is content with mediocrity is untrue to himself and to American tradition. To be a good soldier a man must have discipline, self-respect, pride in his unit and in his country, a high sense of duty and obligation to his comrades and to his superiors, and self-confidence born of demonstrated ability. There has been, and is now, a great deal of talk about discipline; but few people, in or out of the Army, know what it is or why it is necessary."

GENERAL PATTON'S outspoken press conference on September 22, 1945 cost him the command of Third U.S. Army. He explained it this way, "I was intentionally direct, because I believed that it was then time for people to know what was going on. My language was not particularly politic, but I have yet to find where politic language produces successful government. The one thing which I could not say then, and cannot yet say, is that my chief interest in establishing order in Germany was to prevent Germany from going communistic. I am afraid that our foolish and utterly stupid policy in regard to Germany will certainly cause them (the Germans) to join the Russians and thereby insure a communistic state throughout Western Europe.

"It is rather sad to me to think that my last opportunity for earning my pay has passed. At least, I have done my best as God gave me the chance."

One may wonder what General Patton might say about all our problems today. The book's dedication comes from *Pilgrim's Progress*: "My sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get it. My works and scars I carry with me, to be a witness for me that I have fought His battles who now will be my rewarder." So he passed over and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side. 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.

DO WE NEED 'EM?

I SUPPOSE the best answer that one can give those critics who would do away with the pistol as a part of the military policeman's equipment is to be found in the article appearing in the MPA ROUND UP (page 24, *MP Journal,* May, 1960). In this article two military policemen are shown being cited for their exceptional courage in capturing a suspected bandit shortly after a robbery of the Fort Ord bus depot. It is well within the realm of possibility that there would be another story to tell if SFC Williams and SFC Labella had not been armed at the time they were faced with an armed bandit. It is ironic that this article should appear in the same issue of the *MP Journal* in which it is suggested that now may be the time for us to consider eliminating the pistol as a part of our accoutrement.

We must remember that the military policeman is first, last and always a SOLDIER, and must be trained to fight as a soldier if called upon to do so. This training must involve the constant use of the weapon with which the soldier is armed. He must become so familiar with his weapon that it becomes an extension of his own right hand. The only way to achieve this state of training is to require our soldiers to carry their weapons at all times while on duty, as soldiers have done from time immemorial. The weapon has thus become "the badge" of authority and duty. The pride of the military policeman must first be the pride of the soldier, second that of a policeman. Conceding that we are today operating generally under non-combat conditions, we should constantly bear in mind the mission that we have as law enforcement personnel and be prepared to handle situations wherein force may be required.

THE point is made that certain police forces (for example the London "Bobby") operate very satisfactorily without arms. This is conceded. England is a tight little island with a society closely bound by tradition. A system which will work in a localized situation is not necessarily sufficient to meet the requirements of the U.S. Army Military Police. They must operate or be prepared to operate anywhere in the world in situations where the local government may be in any stage of organization or disorganization. (For instance the Congo riots of July, 1960). I do not believe that our world society has reached a point of discipline or social consciousness to warrant our military police operating without weapons. To the best of my knowledge most American people are armed. In fact most police departments require their policemen to carry weapons even when they are off duty.

We do not carry our club or weapon for the purpose of frightening law abiding people but to serve notice on would-be-wrong-doers that the policemen is prepared to cope with any illegal act when he must do so. There is no question but that the presence of a weapon on the person of a policeman affords him a measure of respect and has a deterrent effect upon recalcitrant individuals. This has been true over the centuries of law enforcement history, and is true today. The weapon, in effect, can be called an extension of the authority of a policeman. Military police have the same right and obligation as other policemen to defend themselves and others against the criminal element in our society.

HOW would eliminating the weapon conserve manpower? To the contrary, this might result in a requirement for additional manpower.

Certainly — accidents do occur. Fortunately they are few in number. Military policemen are likewise killed in traffic accidents. What is the next step? Should we "ground" our military police, mothball our vehicles, and isolate ourselves in our overzealousness to eliminate all risks to ourselves? Of course not — these are the occupational hazards with which we must live.

WOULD it increase the prestige of military police to take away their weapons? I doubt it! There is no way to gauge the "preventive" factor provided by a weapon. Statistics cannot show how often a serious incident has been prevented simply because the potential offender considers the amount of force (the pistol) which might be applied against him. While the standards for entry into the military service has eliminated the majority of potential trouble-makers, there will always be a small percentage of individuals, psychotics, weak-willed, drunks, etc., who may at any time boil over. The physical standards for our military policemen do not necessarily impart the strength to subdue violent or dangerous individuals. Failure of military police to subdue individuals when they are inflicting harm or damage to personnel or property would reflect very poorly on the capabilities of our MP Corps.

When that final Utopia arrives where social consciousness has been so developed that we may do away with "the cop on the beat" and the soldier on guard against national aggression, then, and only then, will we be able to answer the question *"Do We Need 'EM?"* Until then the answer must be an emphatic YES! As long as soldiers are required, let us be proud of our profession and bear the "tools of our trade" in a manner befitting a soldier and a military policeman.

Colonel Clair H. Thurston, MPC
Headquarters
United States Army, Europe
Provost Marshal Section
APO 403, N.Y., N.Y.

ROUND UP SPECIAL



One of St Louis' versatile police dogs and a small fry resident get acquainted in mutual admiration as the dog's officer escort holds him on leash.

ST LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT SEEKING DOG RECRUITS IN EXPANSION OF CANINE CORPS

St. Louis, Mo.—The Canine Corps of the St. Louis Police Department, which has proven in just two years to be a very valuable arm in curbing crime, is now seeking dog recruits.

More dogs are needed to expand the Corps from the present total of 26 to 37 by the end of the year. "They must come from interested citizens who wish to donate animals," said Chief of Police Curtis Brostron. Eventual goal for the corps is fifty man-dog teams.

Any person who wishes to donate an animal should contact Chief Brostron at headquarters. Only male German Shepherds, between one and two years old, are accepted. They are given fourteen weeks of training before they are put on duty.

Chief Brostron believes that the citizens of St. Louis will respond generously to his appeal for more canine recruits because of the many captures of criminals by man-dog teams that have been accomplished and reported in the press during the last two years.

The Department has already received several calls from citizens offering dogs, as a result of publicity in the daily press; but of course all animals must be screened thoroughly to meet required specifications, and it is hoped that the number needed will make the grade.

Sometimes it seems uncanny what these animals can do to guide their human escorts in capturing criminals at the scene of the crime. Their skill in tracking suspects by scents, their keen hearing, their ability to chase and corner fugitives, and helping disperse unruly crowds — or break up fights — has convinced the Department that they are here to stay.

Man-dog teams began on-street patrol in October, 1958, after former Chief of Police Jerimiah O'Connell, Department Consultant Dr. Victor Brannon of the Governmental Research Institute, and Major Andrew T. Aylwrad, Commander of the Bureau of Services, went to London to investigate the famous London police dog operation. They strongly recommended adoption of a similar program in St. Louis, and soon the Department began screening applicants for dog handler jobs, carefully interviewing more than forty officers.

Rigid qualifications require that an officer be under forty years of age and have a minimum of five years experience on the force. He must own his home or rent from relatives because the Department builds a wire-enclosed kennel in the back yard. Neighbors of applicants are screened to see if they object to having a police dog in the area, and dog handlers wives' must agree to their husbands joining the corps. Officers must have spotless records to be considered.

Five officers were chosen in June, 1958, and sent to London for a fourteen-week course in handling police dogs. Sergeant Walter Zweifel remained in London for three additional weeks training as an instructor and on his return became dog trainer for the St. Louis Police Department.

All dogs in the Corps, except those brought back from London, have been donated to the Department by public-spirited citizens. Incidentally, the cost of an animal donated may be deducted on federal income tax payment.

By a process of elimination of various breeds, London police found that the German Shepherd is the best suited for all around police work. First, he looks like a police dog — an important psychological effect—and he can be trained to work eagerly with the human scent, either in tracking or in searching. He can deal with varying circumstances as they arise; he will bite if such is necessary, yet can hold a criminal at bay by barking if that is all that is required.

The St. Louis Canine Training Center, located in Missouri Hills, is rated as probably the best in the nation. In the fourteen-week training course, an officer is assigned a dog at the start, and if possible he is allowed to pick his own animal.

Obedience is probably the principle phase of the dog's training. As both man and dog are learning the fundamentals, success or failure depends upon how well they learn basic obedience lessons.

The dog is taught to use his sense of smell to follow a human spoor or an object that has been handled by a human. He is taught to chase and stop a fugitive by either gripping his arm or by barking. First the dog will bark at the man in an attempt to stop him until his handler arrives at the scene, but if his quarry keeps running, the dog will grip his arm.

Man-dog teams are assigned to the Canine Section of the Mobile Reserve Division. The dogs ride in kennels installed in the rear of scout cars. On patrol, one team rides and the other walks; then, they alternate during a watch, spending equal time on foot and in the car.

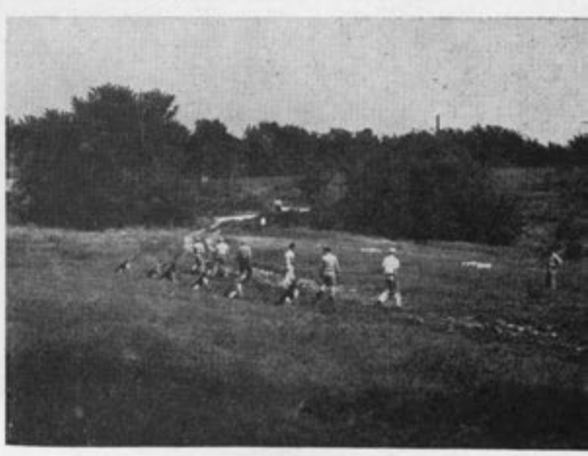
Canine teams provide valuable assistance in many criminal cases. They can track at the scene of a burglary, a hold-up or purse-snatching, if the scent track has not been disturbed; and they can locate persons in disaster areas. Often they find criminals who otherwise would escape detection.

In crowd control, experience has shown that an unruly group which might pay little heed to a line of officers, quickly scatters when a canine team appears on the scene.

Credit for this article goes to Editor, *Police Journal*, St. Louis, Mo.



A police officer of the Canine patrol puts his German Shepherd through his paces at the Missouri hills Tng School for the benefit of Trustees of the Govt Research Inst.



Dogs in their fourth week of training haven't learned to constantly keep their eyes on their handlers.

MPA ROUND UP

MAJ GEN TOURS FT GORDON ROTC TRAINING ACTIVITIES



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Maj Gen M. C. Walter (right), Deputy 3rd Army CO, emphasizes a point on ROTC training during a recent visit to Ft Gordon. Brig Gen Howard M. Hobson (left), PMGC and Ft Gordon CO and ROTC Summer Camp CO, looks on. Lt Col Harry B. Hambleton (second left), Chief ROTC MP Committee; and Lt Col George H. Cornish (second right), Assistant Deputy Camp CO, accompanied Gen Walter and Gen Hobson on a tour of training activities of MP cadets.

FT GORDON STAGES MOCK NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

Ft Gordon, Ga.—A mock problem involving a simulated nuclear explosion was staged recently at Thomson, Ga. Commencing at 7 a.m., teams from Fort Gordon converged on the scene of the incident.

The ten technical service teams involved in the problem were: an Alpha Survey team from 3rd U.S. Army; MP team; explosive disposal team from Fort Stewart, Ga.; disaster claims team; Post Information Office team; medical team from U.S. Army Hospital at Fort Gordon, Ga.; cargo team, ordnance; damage control; fire fighting team and signal team.

Order was maintained by the troopers of the local district garrison and Fort Gordon, Ga., military police. Immediately following the report of the incident, officers representing the four Georgia State Police Districts arrived on the scene.

RECAP EXPLAINED & BOOSTED

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Captain Leland H. Paul, Adjutant, 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Gordon, Ga., recently boosted career counselling. Captain Paul does not offer rosy promises but instead stresses openings in overseas areas, attendance at service schools, educational and retirement benefits. Realizing the appeal of travel, Captain Paul has a collection of 35mm color slides showing duty stations throughout the world.

The Re-enlistment Centralized Assignment Program (RECAP), gives a man his choice of assignment which is immediately verified by telephone with Department of the Army.

COL WEISSMAN OF USARADCOM CITED FOR SERVICE

Colorado Springs, Col.—Colonel Edwin W. Weissman received a fourth Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal for "exceptionally meritorious performance of duty" upon the completion of his assignment as Provost Marshal, U.S. Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs.

Among other things, the citation accompanying Colonel Weissman's award stated that he was responsible for the establishment and success of the sentry dog program at Nike-Hercules guided missile sites.

SUB-MACHINE GUN OPERATIONS EXPLAINED TO RESERVE TRAINEES



Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—Capt William J. Triplett, Jr. (left), CO, 52nd MP Company, Ft Sam Houston, Tex., is shown discussing the operation and advantages of using the U.S. Army sub-machine gun Cal. .45. Capt Gilbert M. Marx, (right), 4220 Logistical Command, Monroe, La., is undergoing two-weeks reserve training with the 52nd MP Company.

BRIG GEN HOBSON ADDRESSES FIRST USAR CLASS OF SEASON

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The U.S. Army Reserve School opened at the Provost Marshal General Center recently with a welcoming address by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commander, Fort Gordon and Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC).

General Hobson welcomed the reservists to Fort Gordon and stressed the "One Army" concept, offering all facilities of the PMGC to the military police summer trainees. Emphasizing the importance of the Army to the national defense picture, General Hobson said: "In the final analysis, it is the man on the ground—with a rifle—who moves out after the smoke has cleared away—and wins the war and the peace following the war."

Colonel Mose B. Seligman, Jr., of Little Rock, Commandant, U.S. Army Reserve School, headed a staff of thirteen instructors and administrative personnel, supported by staff and faculty members, PMGS Non-Resident Department.

The instructional staff represented a ten-state area, ranging from New York to Texas, and members of the group follow such diversified civilian occupations as state police officers, college professors, plantation operators and business executives.

LT GEN POWELL EXPLAINS IMPORTANCE OF MP TRAINING

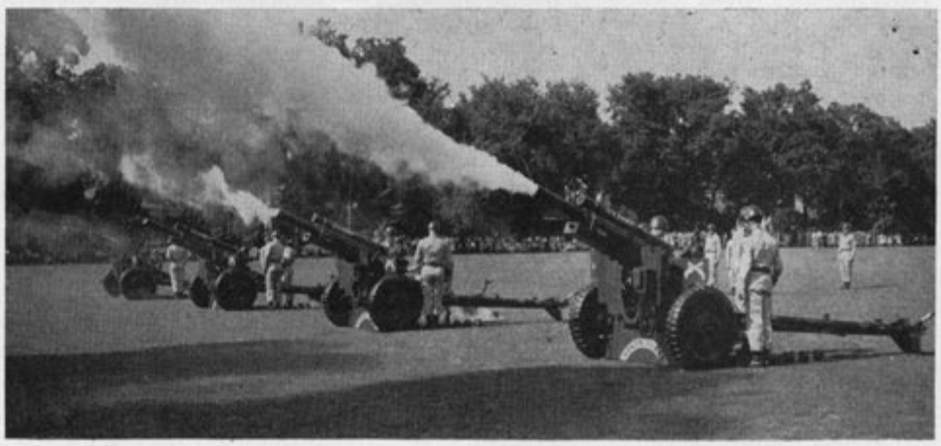
Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lieutenant General Herbert B. Powell, Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, told the Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC), Reserve Officer Training Corps Cadets that military police training is important because the public sees the military police more than any other Army branch.

General Powell was introduced to the cadets by Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, Fort Gordon and PMGC Commander. General Powell visited the PMGS Maxville City exhibit and observed training at Fort Gordon.

"Today, the military police has specialized techniques for controlling large numbers of troops in changing situations of warfare," General Powell told the cadets.

"It achieves," said the three star general, "high discipline, without high arrests; the good example and advice given by the military police result in giving the troops a concept of the military police as a helper and adviser."

FT McPHERSON MPs NOW SERVE AS CANNONEERS



Ft McPherson, Ga.—Shown above are members of the Fort McPherson, Ga., MP Co, as they render a salute. These men are fast becoming proficient as cannoneers, and their services are in demand for numerous ceremonies and parades held at the post.

IACP HOLDS 67TH CONFERENCE AT THE NATON'S CAPITAL

Washington, D. C. — Over 2500 top police executives from all over the Free World will gather in Washington, D. C., for the 67th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, October 1-6. Conference headquarters will be at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

Host to this year's conference will be Chief Robert V. Murray of Washington's Metropolitan Police Department, the association's first vice-president. Chief Murray will become president of the police chiefs' association for 1960-61, succeeding outgoing president Charles W. Woodson, Jr., who is chief of the Virginia State Police. Colonel Woodson will preside over the general sessions of the conference.

The first general session of the conference will be on Monday, October 3. Following opening of the conference by President Woodson, the conference delegates will be formally welcomed to the nation's capitol by chairman of the District Board of Commissioners Robert E. McLaughlin. Principal speakers at the opening general session are FBI director J. Edgar Hoover; Oliver Gasch, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia; Clarence Liu, Chief of Police of Honolulu; and Barant F. Landstreet, deputy assistant director for emergency community services, office of Civil Defense Mobilization.

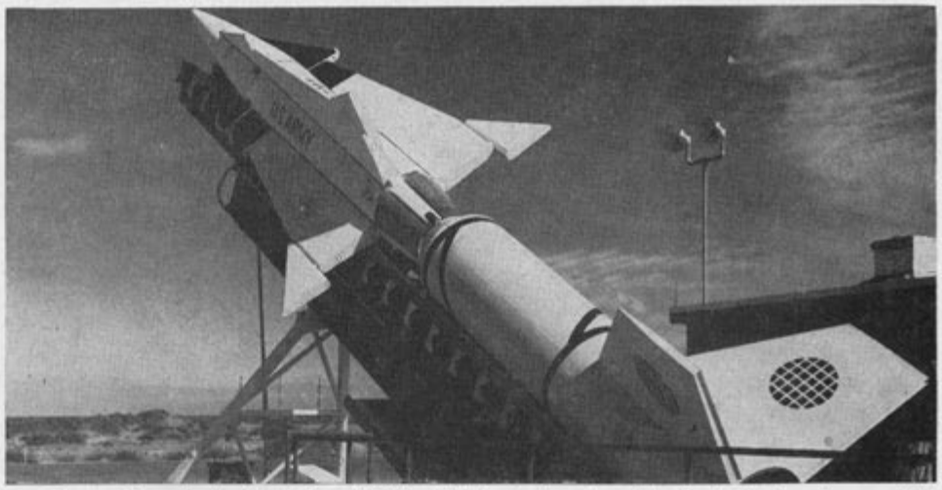
Principal speakers on Tuesday will be Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C., and Richard H. Stottler, assistant Dean of the University College at the University of Maryland. Wednesday's headliners will be Washington's Chief Murray and Bernard L. Garmire, Chief of Police of Tucson, Arizona.

Conference week activities will actually begin, as in past years, with a meeting of foreign chiefs from all parts of the Free World in an international seminar on Saturday, October 1. Police leaders who attend the international sesson are from Australia, El Salvador, Ghana, Iran, Jamacia, Japan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand, and Tunisia. Always one of the most colorful sessions of the conference, the international seminar provides the chiefs from other countries opportunity to exchange greetings and share problems of mutual interest. Workshop sessions are provided for various language groupings.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is the largest professional and fraternal organization in the police field, with a membership totalling over 4000 top U.S. police officials and administrators and nearly 500 from other countries, according to IACP president Woodson. "In the face of the growing complexity of police problems," said Woodson, "the IACP is placing great emphasis on the professionalization of police work and the improvement of police techniques and procedures. This year's convention will consist in large part of a series of workshops on the most critical problems we face."

The association's annual banquet is to be held at the Statler Hilton on Wednesday evening of the conference week. In addition to the working sessions of the conference delegates, plans were made for an elaborate program of activity and entertainment for delegates' wives and guests. Registration for the conference begins at the headquarters hotel on Saturday, October 1.

NIKE-ZEUS ICBM PROVIDES DEFENSE AGAINST MISSILE ATTACK



Shown above is the Nike Zeus ICBM which is designed to defend the U.S. against possible missile attack. The Nike Zeus is being tested at White Sands Proving Grounds.

Washington, D. C. — Nike-Zeus is the Army's proposed system to defend the U.S. against the possibility of attack by intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), submarine launched or air launched ballistic missiles, glide vehicles or other bombardment missiles. The system is designed to operate in an environment of electronic and nuclear counter-measures and decoys, engaging many targets simultaneously in a saturation raid.

To accomplish the split-second objective of countering an incoming ICBM warhead, the Nike Zeus system utilizes detection, tracking and coordination elements composed of an acquisition radar, target track radar, missile track radar and high-speed computers. This electronic equipment supports the missile with its guidance package and control mechanisms, the warhead, and various communication links among the radars, computers, missles and controlling agencies.

High speed digital computers are required to process data since the defensive engagement occupies only the last few minutes of ICBM flight. Many computations must be performed with lightning-like rapidity on trajectory, predicted target impact point, discrimination, intercept points and other factors. The Nike Zeus is a fully automated system, free from mechanical shortcomings or human weaknesses such as time reaction limitations and fatigue.

The acquisition radar has a very long detection range and employs separate transmitting and receiving antennas. The transmitter consists of three arrays in a horizontal, triangular arrangement which rotate 360 degrees in azimuth. The receiver is located near the transmitter and rotates synchronously with it. It consists of a large Luneberg lens with many independent receiver horns. The acquisition radar can provide track information on a large number of vehicles simultaneously.

Nike Zeus missiles will be stored underground in ready batteries. They can be prepared for firing in a few seconds. Submerged launch cells will be utilized which can be adapted to any terrain and "hardened" as a defensive measure. Development of the system was initiated by the Army in late 1956. More than 20 major government laboratories and proving grounds and hundreds of industrial firms are participating. Extensive static and live missile firings have been successfully accomplished. Additional test facilities are under construction at Ascension Island, Point Mugu, California, and Kwajalein Island.

52ND MP CO COMPLETES RED CROSS FIRST AID COURSE

Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—The 52nd Military Police Company, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., recently completed a twelve hour Red Cross first aid course. Lieutenant Colonel Merlin C. Kerns, Fort Sam Houston Assistant Provost Marshal, presented each member of the graduating class with a certificate in a special ceremony.

The course, taught by J. R. Pickett, stressed the performance of emergency treatment by MPs prior to the arrival of medical personnel. Included in the course were such subjects as application of artificial respiration, location of arterial pressure points, treatment of insect and snake bites and antidotes for poison.

In his remarks to the graduates, Colonel Kerns stated: "Although you have completed this course, you are not necessarily experts. However, the knowledge gained will enable you to render emergency care, which, pending arrival of medical persons, may save a life."

CAMP McCOY OFFERS UNUSUAL MP PATROL

Camp McCoy, Wis.—Private Fred Winther, Military Police Detachment, Camp McCoy, Wis., was recently given an unusual detail. Private Winther is game warden at Camp McCoy. He patrols the 100,000 acre military reservation and works with the state conservation wardens.

Camp McCoy has a hundred miles of trout streams and seven lakes. Both civilians and Army personnel are permitted to fish. Federal fish and wildlife authorities stock the waters. Private Winther checks licenses, size and bag limits. Special permits are required on the post. Winther has his own jeep, equipped with radio.

Quotes Private Winther, "The only thing wrong is I'm stuck here every weekend. That's the busy time and I don't get a pass."

Private Winther will leave the Army in a few months, and when asked if he plans to become a game warden, he says, "No, sir. I'm going to be a policeman. I want to fish for fun, not for work."

RESERVIST INSPECTS M-14 RIFLE



Ft Gordon, Ga.—PFC Roy G. Schluter, Co M, 312th Regt, U.S. Army Reserve, Lodi, N. J., inspects the Army's new M-14 rifle while on a two weeks active duty tour. Assigned to the weapons pool of PMGC, PFC Schluter has an opportunity to learn modern techniques and methods of weapons maintenance.

DEPT OF THE ARMY ANNOUNCES "BY NAME" ASSIGNMENTS FOR EM

Washington, D. C.—Starting this fall, the anonymity of an enlisted man's assignment as a "Richard Doe" will go into limbo along with the horse and wrap-around leggings.

"By-name" assignments for all enlisted personnel will be rapidly phased in, according to office of the deputy chief of staff for personnel. A DCSPER spokesman said that while the program is designed primarily to centralize control of enlisted personnel resources, improve their utilization and assist in the continued automation of the U.S. Army replacement system, it is also designed to embrace desirable personnel management techniques throughout.

Important personnel management features of the program include: increased opportunity to compete for available enlisted promotions by permitting an enlisted man to perform duty in his additional skills if his primary skill is surplus. Increased opportunity for an enlisted man to get out of a surplus skill area by providing him assignments which utilize his additional skills and in which the Army has a job he can do. Increased equality in selection for overseas tours for enlisted men by Army-wide consideration of eigibiity for such service. Increased opportunity for a man to voice preference for geographical location of his assignment. Final assignment will always be governed by the needs of the service, but increased opportunites for voicing preferences and increased attention to indicated preferences are a part of the by-name program.

Earlier notification of assignments for enlisted personnel has been included in this system.

The program will begin operation this fall with personnel returning from overseas, followed by those levied for overseas, and finally to include personnel graduating from training. It will embrace all personnel in the replacement system whether they be individual replacements or members of the carrier company replacement system. Further, the by-name assignment program has been coupled together with the already existing unit-to-unit assignment program thereby taking the Army one step closer to an ultimate by-name, unit-to-unit, automated U.S. Army replacement system.

FT McCLELLAN MPs CONTRIBUTE 100% TO OPERATION SEARCHLIGHT

Ft McClellan, Ala. — The military policemen at Fort McClellan, Ala., recently became the first unit to pass a 100% participation goal in the Operation Searchlight drive. The object is to get suggestions from Army personnel on how to do a job better.

To date, Fort McClellan military policemen have turned in 111 Operation SEARCHLIGHT suggestions. More than a quarter of the suggestions have been accepted.

MSGT FOSTER—PMGC S-3 SECTION NAMED CURATOR OF MPC MUSEUM



MSgt C. B. Foster

Master Sergeant C. B. Foster, Operations NCO, S-3 Section, Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga., has been named by the Military Police Association Executive Council as Curator, Military Police Corps Museum.

Born in Fort Worth, Texas, Sergeant Foster graduated from Memphis Technical High School, Memphis, Tennessee, in 1942. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy during World War II and served at various stations in the United States until 1943 when he joined the U.S. Maritime Service. He was commissioned in the Transportation Corps, U.S. Army, as a marine engineer in 1944.

After being commissioned, Sergeant Foster served in England, France, Belgium and Germany. Following the end of the war he was separated from the service only to reenlist in the Army in 1948 and serve for three years in Panama with G-3 Section, Headquarters, USARCARIB. He was appointed as warrant officer in 1951 while in Panama.

Since 1951, Sergeant Foster has served at various posts in the United States, Korea, Hawaii and Panama. He has been stationed at Fort Gordon since 1957 and was promoted to E-8 in April, 1960.

Major George E. Allen, Editor, *MP Journal*, former curator, will continue as property custodian of the museum.

FT KNOX MP PRESENTED CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

Ft Knox, Ky.—Sergeant First Class Marion F. King, office of the Provost Marshal, U.S. Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Ky., recently received a Certificate of Appreciation. Colonel Kenneth A. Carson, Provost Marshal, Ft Knox, Ky., presented the award.

Sergeant King was cited for outstanding service as an administrative specialist. Within a few weeks Sergeant King will leave for duty in Korea.

327TH MP BN SUPPORTS BOY SCOUTS JAMBOREE



Pictured above are reserved officers, 327th MP Bn as they proudly display the announcement of their 1960 ANACDUTRA mission. Shown are: (left to right), Capt George Ruzioka, Bn S-3; Lt Col Peter E. Pallis, Bn CO; Maj Gordon Fitzsimmons, Bn XO; and Capt Robert Haugh, Bn Adjutant.

Chicago, Ill. — The 327th Military Police Battalion, (USAR), was recently airlifted to Camp Carson, Col., for their annual fifteen day active duty training. This year the battalion supported the Fifth Annual Boy Scouts of America Jamboree at Colorado Springs, Col.

As part of Fort Carson's protection service, members of the battalion were assigned a basic mission to reduce safety hazards to a minimum. The 327th fulfilled its mission. Protection problems included: fire, safety, traffic control and security. In accomplishing this mission, the battalion maintained close cooperation with members of the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office, Colorado State Police, Colorado Springs Police Department, El Paso County Sheriff's Office, scout leaders and jamboree officials.

Support of the jamboree site was the battalion's primary mission, but other duties included gate guards, foot and motor patrols, area control and stockade security. Many hours of planning went into this operation; a 24 hour mess operated at the jamboree site, and special one day cleaning service was available. A radio net operated to control the many patrols and guard posts. Special outside and inside perimeter vehicle patrols were made daily.

The importance of Operation Jamboree was stated by the Battalion Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Peter E. Pallis, "Assignment as members of the Jamboree protection service places us in a position of considerable responsibility, but I have confidence that excellence in training and teamwork which we strive to attain during our training center meetings throughout the year will place us up with the best; and we will come through with flying colors."

508TH MP BN HONOR GRADUATE RECEIVES COMMENDATION AWARD

Augsburg, Germany — Specialist Fourth Class Frank T. Stansell, Company C, 508th Military Police Battalion, Augsburg, Germany, recently graduated first in his class at the U.S. Army Engineer Ordnance School, Europe. Specialist Stansell also received an honor graduate diploma and a letter of commendation from Brigadier General George W. White, Ordnance Corps, U.S. Army.

Specialist Stansell was chosen for his scholastic achievement, personal conduct and soldierly qualities. Presently, Specialist Stansell works in the Company C Motor Pool.

385TH MP BN LAUDS SFC

Kornwestheim, Germany—In a recent battalion retreat ceremony, Sergeant First Class Karl F. Helmle, battalion operations noncommissioned officer, 385th Military Police Battalion, was presented the Army Commendation Medal for outstanding duty. The presentation was made by Lieutenant Colonel Edward R. Lewitz, battalion commander, prior to SFC Helmle's departure for CONUS where he will assume new duties.

KILLEEN BASE CHOOSES SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Pictured above is PFC Bobby R. Bass, MP Co C, Killeen Base, Tex., recently selected soldier of the month.

Killeen, Tex.—Private First Class Bobby R. Bass, U.S. Army Military Police Company C, Killeen, Tex., was recently selected as Soldier of the Month. Major John G. Mead, Director Intelligence & Security Division, Killeen, Tex., presented the award.

Private Bass was chosen for this honor because of his excellent attitude, knowledge and performance of his duties. The award is made after careful selection.

FT STEWART MPs PREPARE FOR ANNUAL MANEUVERS



Ft Stewart, Ga.—The 48th MP Company, Georgia National Guard, Fort Stewart, Ga., recently held annual maneuvers with 9000 other members of the 48th Armored Division from Georgia and Florida. Shown above (center), Maj Fred D. Forester, Division PM, presents instructions for roving patrol duty. Also pictured, ready for any emergency are: Sp4 R. J. Thompson (left), and Sgt Alton R. Allen (right).

CAMP IRWIN SELECTS SOLDIER OF THE YEAR

Camp Irwin, Calif. — Sergeant First Class George M. Harris, Military Police Detachment, U.S. Army Armor and Desert Training Center, recently was chosen Soldier of the Year. Brigadier General J. B. Sullivan, Commanding General, presented the award.

Sergeant Harris previously won a Soldier of the Month award which qualified him for competition against seven other Soldier of the Month winners. Sergeant Harris won the award because of his military appearance, knowledge of current events and his work with civilian authorities in nearby Barstow, Calif.

Sergeant Harris serves as chief of the town patrol and maintains liaison with civilian authorities in Barstow. The winner was selected by Camp Irwin's Reviewing Board.

SAFETY BADGE WON BY 291ST MPs

Huntsville, Ala.—The 291st Military Police Company, Redstone Arsenal, Ala., was recently awarded a basic safe driving badge and a Certificate of Achievement. The 291st MPs operated Army motor vehicles for a period of twelve months and over 8000 miles without an accident.

There were a total of 74 personnel in this organization to receive this recognition. The military policemen showed that operating a vehicle safely can be done regardless of weather, night driving or other adverse conditions.

HQ CO PMGC HONORS ALL ARMY CONTEST WINNER



Pvt Peter H. Basralian (left), is shown receiving a plaque awarded for his professional skill as winner of the All Army Entertainment Contest as an instrumental soloist. Maj Burt E. Maximini, CO, Hq & Hq Co, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga., is presenting the award.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Private Peter H. Basralian, Headquarters Company, Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga., recently received a plaque attesting his professional skill as winner of the All Army Entertainment Contest as an instrumental soloist.

Private Basralian plays the piano and organ simultaneously; he plays the piano with his right hand and the organ with his left hand, simulating a bass fiddle by manipulation of the organ pedals. Private Basralian gave three interpretations of the selection, "Around the World in 80 Days." He first played in Latin American style, then played jazz and last played as written for the movie.

During his tour in the Army, Private Basralian has played for service clubs, non-commissioned clubs and churches.

COMMENDATION MEDAL AWARDED MILITARY POLICE COMMITTEEMAN

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Captain Ovid E. Roberts, Military Police Committee, Fort Gordon Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), Summer Camp, was recently awarded the first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal.

The award was presented by Colonel Gordon A. Miller, ROTC Summer Camp Deputy Commander. Captain Roberts was awarded the decoration for his accomplishments while serving as company commander, 549th Military Police Company, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone.

In part, the citation stated that Captain Roberts had "displayed superior planning, initiative and professional skill far beyond that of his grade and experience." He was also praised for his highly professional ability demonstrated during the November, 1959 Canal Zone boundary incidents.

FACES WE SEE EVERYDAY . . .



Ft Hood, Tex.—Men of the 43rd MP Det (CI), Fort Hood, Tex., hung the above picture on the wall to remind interviewees how they look when they make the six most common statements heard by CI interrogators. The psychological effect of someone saying, "What am I here for?", and then seeing the pictures must be quite devastating!

ROTC CADETS RECEIVE SCHOOLING IN COMBAT WEAPONS



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Pictured above are MP ROTC cadets attending summer camp at Fort Gordon, Ga., where they recently received schooling in the soldier's combat weapon, the M-1 rifle. As shown, the platoon is aligned prior to stacking arms. The cadets execute "Open Ranks March" preparatory to starting the exercise.

DEPT OF THE ARMY ANNOUNCES EM PROMOTION QUOTA FOR AUGUST

Washington, D. C. — A total of 16,510 temporary promotions authorized for enlisted men under the August quota were recently released by Department of the Army.

The bulk of promotions, 13,265, will go in grade E-4 and another 2,477 in E-5. Some 189 enlisted men are slated to make E-6 and 204 will be promoted to the grade of E-7. The quota for E-8 stands at 335, and for E-9 at 40.

There will be no promotions to E-9 in MOS's 171, 191, 192, 194, 633, and 971. Out for promotions to E-8 are, 049, 168, 191, 192, 194, 333, 453, 464, 565, 717, 766, 774, 822, 933, 934, and 971.

FT RILEY SELECTS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Ft Riley, Kans.—Specialist Fourth Class Michael J. Lewis, 207th Military Police Company, Fort Riley, Kans., was recently chosen Provost Marshal Soldier of the Month. Presently, Specialist Lewis is a security guard in the Fort Riley post stockade.

Specialist Lewis was chosen in competition with all military policemen stationed at Fort Riley, and a board of non-commissioned officers made the selection. Selection was based on performance of duty, personal appearance and a knowledge of the Military Police Corps.

FT ORD SP4 WINS FIRST PLACE IN SIXTH ARMY ART CONTEST



Pictured above is Sp4 Anthony Tomasello (center), after winning first place in the "Prints" division of the Sixth U.S. Army art contest. Col Russell S. Hahn (right), CO, 2nd Log Cmd, and Col Earl S. Bessmer, PM, 2nd Log Cmd, congratulate Specialist Tomasello as they admire the print.

Ft Ord, Cal. — Specialist Fourth Class Anthony Tomasello, Provost Marshal Section, Second Logistical Command, Fort Ord, Cal., recently won first place in the "Prints" division of the Sixth U.S. Army art contest. The winning print, titled "The Lord of Death," has previously won first place in the Fort Ord art contest and was also entered in the Department of Army contest finals held at Presidio in San Francisco.

Colonel Russell S. Hahn, Commanding Officer, Second Logistical Command, Fort Ord, Calif., and Colonel Earl S. Bessmer, Provost Marshal, Second Logistical Command, congratulated Specialist Tomasello upon winning top honors.

FIFTH ARMY AWARDS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Chicago, Ill.— Capt Walter P. Kawalek (right), PM Section, Fifth U.S. Army, Chicago, Ill., was recently awarded a Certificate of Achievement by Col Anthoney E. Papa, PM, Fifth U.S. Army. Capt Kawalek will shortly be assigned in Korea.

MUNICH, GERMANY, ENLISTED MAN PROMOTED TO WARRANT OFFICER

Munich, Germany—Warrant Officer James R. Johnson, 13th Military Police Detachment, Munich, Germany, recently received a WO-1 rank. Lieutenant Colonel Raymond E. Jessen, Munich Metropolitan Provost Marshal, presented the new bars to WO Johnson.

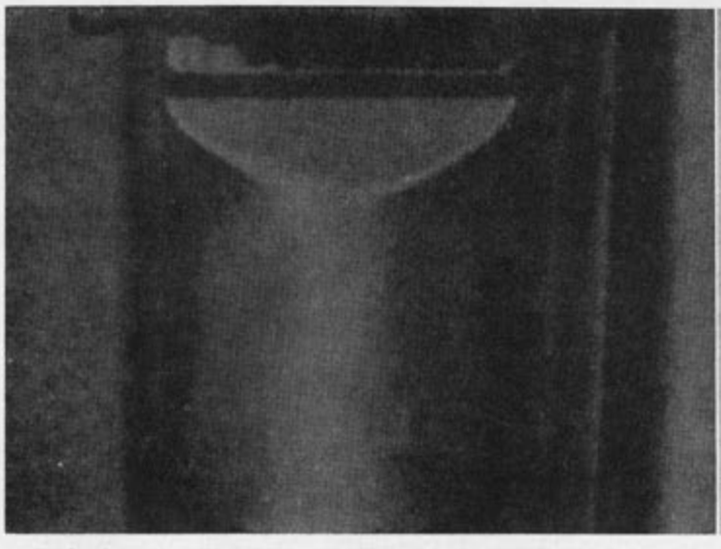
WO Johnson was formerly an enlisted military policeman and had served with the 32nd Military Police Detachment when Lieutenant Colonel Jessen was the Provost Marshal.

SCHENECTADY DEPOT PRESENTS SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE AWARD

Schenectady, N. Y.—Mr. Emery E. Sheridan, Schenectady General Depot, N. Y., was recently officially recognized for outstanding performance. Colonel Robert W. May, Depot Commander, presented an outstanding employee rating and a Sustained Superior Performance Award to Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Sheridan was recognized for skill in apprehension and maintenance of order. Mr. Sheridan was assigned to the Schenectady Army Depot in 1957 and has since been promoted from the rank of Police Sergeant to Lieutenant.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE AT YOUR USA CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION LAB



Ft Gordon, Ga.—The above photograph shows a weapon received by the U.S. Army MP Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Ga., for the purpose of restoring serial numbers.



The picture above shows the same weapon after the serial number was restored by chemical means. The MPCI Lab encourages you to use its facilities.

OFFICERS FROM AUGUSTA'S NAVAL AND MARINE RESERVE TNG CENTER TOUR USA CI LAB AT FT GORDON



Ft Gordon, Ga.— MSp Brewster C. Bush (far left), is shown describing the use of the spectograph for identification of unknown substance in the U.S. Army CI Lab, Fort Gordon, during a tour of Naval Reserve Officers from the Augusta Naval and Marine Reserve Training Center.



WO Robert T. McCarthy (left), demonstrates the mechanism of a home-made weapon to Lt Comdr James B. Davis, CO, Augusta's Naval and Marine Reserve Training Center. WO McCarthy described "barrel signatures" left on bullets by barrel markings, and the use of the comparison microscope to match bullets with weapons.

FORT RUCKER VISITED BY ALABAMA LAW OFFICIALS

Ft Rucker, Ala.—A number of law enforcement officials from Southeast Alabama recently visited the Army Aviation Center, Fort Rucker, Ala., for a demonstration ride in a special type of helicopter, considered one of the latest law enforcement tools. The program, arranged by Colonel William A. Watkins, provost marshal, and Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Newmann of the combat development office, allowed the officers a look over a new three-man Hiller helicopter equipped to carry two litter patients, an external cargo hook, a siren, a public address system, a walkie-talkie, radio gear and a soundproof cabin. It also has a high powered engine with considerably more horsepower than its military counterpart.

The new helicopter is the type now used by some larger cities, primarily to expedite traffic and apprehend violators. It is equipped, however, for search and rescue, photographic missions, and any kind of aerial surveillance.

The machine is available to government agencies at a cost of some $50,000, according to salesman R. C. Vanaken, who pointed out that civil defense may match funds with local governments for purchase of the machine. The Alabama Highway Patrol plans to obtain one of the machines as soon as possible. It will perform a variety of assignments in conjunction with patrolman, investigators and other agencies.

PMGC CONTEST WINNER PRESENTED CASH AWARD

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Master Sergeant William L. Johnson, Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC), Fort Gordon, recently won first place in the Quarterly Suggestion Award Contest. Sergeant Johnson suggested using electrical outlets on post ranges for communications equipment rather than power from vehicle batteries.

This suggestion will result in a savings of more than $3000 annually. Sergeant Johnson is also eligible for an award in Third U.S. Army and Department of Army contests.

77TH MP DET READY RESERVES RECEIVE BEST MESS PLAQUE



Pictured above is the plaque recently won by the 77th MP mess hall during summer field training at Camp Drum, N. Y.

Camp Drum, N. Y.—The 77th Military Police Detachment, Camp Drum, N. Y., was recently awarded the best Mess Hall Plaque within the division. The unit mess hall was opened twenty-four hours per day during annual summer field training.

Seven cooks were on duty most of the time without breaks. Mid-night snacks were served for those coming off and on duty.

MPs started pulling duty at one of their home reserve training centers in the heart of New York City; then they left the city to set up their own detail at Camp Drum, N. Y. Traffic control was put in order; area jeep-patrols rolled into action; and check points were placed on duty. Town patrols were out and on the job. The division had two parades. Troops were directed to and from the parade area by MPs. VIP escorts became routine to the detachment.

SECURITY GUARD RECEIVES LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Ft Eustis, Va.—Mr. Albert J. Taylor, Fort Eustis, Va., recently was selected Security Guard of the Month. Chief Peter H. McKee, Civilian Security Guard, presented the letter of commendation. Mr. Taylor was cited for meritorious services over a long period of time.

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

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Master Sergeant Governor Locklear, First Sergeant 208th Military Police Company, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., was recently presented with orders promoting him to first sergeant E-8. Sergeant Locklear has the distinction of being the first MP Master Sergeant to attain grade E-8 at Fort Leonard Wood.

Master Sergeant Stanley Machis, operations non-commissioned officer, Provost Marshal General's School Troop Command, Fort Gordon, Ga., recently received congratulations and confirming orders on his promotion to master sergeant (E-8). Sergeant Machis is now serving his second tour of duty at Fort Gordon.

Master Sergeant Snader, 94th Military Police Battalion, Pirmasens, Germany, was recently presented his copy of orders promoting him to grade E-8. Lieutenant Colonel Carl V. Clark, Commanding Officer, 94th Military Police Battalion, Pirmasens, presented MSgt Snader with his promotion order.

Major Fred Witta, Jr., Commanding Officer, Company C, 709th Military Police Battalion, Hanau, Germany, recently presented orders promoting First Sergeant Frank Gregor, Company C, 709th Military Police Battalion, Hanau, Germany, to E-8. Sergeant Gregor was the first noncommissioned officer promoted to that grade in Company C.

7TH ARMY PM AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Stuttgart, Germany — Colonel Harry W. Gorman, Seventh Army Provost Marshal, Stuttgart, Germany, was recently awarded a Seventh Army Certificate of Achievement upon his departure to assume the post of provost marshal at Third Army headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. The presentation was made by Major General R. L. Howze, Jr., Seventh Army Deputy Commander.

Colonel Gorman, who has been succeeded by Colonel Patrick H. Devine, former USAREUR ComZ Provost Marshal, was cited for his professional skill in directing provost marshal activities and for his contribution as a religious leader.

FT RILEY SUMMER RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS CADETS RECEIVE "HARD SELL" ORIENTATION



Lt James Manely, 207th MP Co, Fort Riley, Kans., is shown instructing cadets at the ROTC summer camp in possible duty assignments that they might expect as a newly commissioned MP officer anywhere in the world.



A "come along" is applied to cadet "Snootfull" by instructors during an MP demonstration for ROTC cadets attending summer camp at Ft Riley, Kans. Cadet "Snootfull" was infiltrated into the class as a training aid.

Ft Riley, Kans. — The Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), attending summer camp at Fort Riley, Kans., were recently given the "hard sell" treatment by members of the Fort Riley Provost Marshal Office. The purpose of the class was to introduce them to the Military Police Corps and encourage them to choose the Corps as their branch of service when they make their selection this fall.

The class was divided into three parts. They were first given a brief orientation by Captain Thomas G. Nicholson, Military Police Detachment Commander, 1st Infantry Division. Captain Nicholson included an explanation of the mission and function of the MP Corps and specific duties performed by MPs.

The second portion of the class was given by Lieutenant James E. Manely, 207th MP Company. Lieutenant Manely discussed the duty assignments that a newly commissioned officer might expect. Prior to this class a demonstrator dressed as an ROTC cadet and with the name "Snootfull" stenciled on his helmet liner was infiltrated into the group. During the class he caused such a disturbance by walking in front of the group and making uncomplimentary remarks about the class that the instructor requested MP assistance. A "patrol vehicle" immediately arrived and whisked him away, thus, giving the cadets an opportunity to witness procedures used by military policemen in making an apprehension. During the wall search or "shakedown" of the offender, the MPs found a can of beer, empty wine bottle and a can of sardines concealed on his person.

The last part of the presentation was a class by investigator Milton C. Price, Fort Riley Investigation Section, on the operation and use of the lie detector. The group was then dismissed to view the static display which consisted of strait jackets, leg irons, hand irons and other restraining devices, a traffic counter, radar equipped sedan, post patrol sedan and a combat type MP vehicle.

508TH MP BN SPONSORS SUMMER SAFETY PROGRAM



Shown above conducting the bicycle safety class are: (left to right), PFCs Jerry Walker, John Knoll and William Williams. Classes were held on Saturdays.

Munich, Germany — The 508th Military Police Battalion, Munich, Germany, recently sponsored a summer safety program. United States forces were assisted by the Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts. Lieutenant Colonel Hobert Sharp, Commanding Officer, 508th Military Police Battalion, coordinated the program.

A bicycle safety program was initiated because in U.S. Army Europe bicycles are more prevalent on the roads than are automobiles. A lecture was given on the handling of the bicycle.

A safety inspection of all bikes was held with minor adjustments being made. A road test followed, and the handling of a bicycle and the reading and understanding of European road signs were the primary testing points. The bikes were registered by the MPs. Over one hundred children took advantage of the program.

ALASKA MPs COORDINATE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Ft Richardson, Alaska — Fort Richardson, Alaska, military police are coordinating with the Army's wildlife conservation program with state fisheries. The MPs recently helped state fish and wildlife men with a bumper crop of silver salmon.

The fry produced was stocked in lakes throughout the area. Thus, fisheries will be able to give fishermen a stock of land-locked salmon in future years.

The fish are being trapped at a specially constructed weir. The weir was designed by Robert Beade, state biologist. Plans call for half a million eggs to be stripped from trapped female salmon; the eggs will be taken in specially designed padded containers to the hatcheries.

E-8 PROMOTION ANNOUNCED BY PMGC

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Master Sergeant James R. Christner, Headquarters & Headquarters Company, Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC), Fort Gordon, Ga., was recently promoted to the E-8 grade. Colonel Harley L. Moore, Jr., Commander PMGC, presented Sergeant Christner with the orders confirming his appointment. Brief ceremonies were held at PMGC.

Sergeant Christner, a veteran of nearly twenty years, served in the European Theatre during World War II; he holds the Army Commendation Medal as well as several service and campaign ribbons. Prior to being assigned to PMGC, Sergeant Christner served with the 553rd Military Police Company in Germany.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY BEGINS POLICE SCIENCE COURSE

Philadelphia, Pa.—A curriculum in police science and administration recently was established at Temple University Community College, Philadelphia, Pa. Beginning in September, courses in police supervision, leadership, criminal investigation, criminal law and procedure, and social aspects of police administration will be offered.

Students successfully completing eight courses in the curriculum will be eligible for a professional certificate in police science and administration. An associate degree will be awarded to those completing sixty semester hours of combined professional and academic courses.

The Federal Bar Association Law Observance Conference suggested the curriculum. A committee of local education and law enforcement officials drafted plans for the new curriculum.

FT CARSON'S 19TH MP CO MESS HALL NEWLY REDECORATED



Ft Carson, Col.—Above (from left to right), are MSgt Eddie A. Selby, SFC Robert Howard, and SFC John Wood, 19th MP Co, Fort Carson, Col., as they select an album to play on the stereo-hi-fi in their newly redecorated mess hall. The mess is painted in the MP colors, Kelly green and gold, with a western mural by Sp4 Leo Borkanhagen, company clerk.

8830TH MPRTC TRAINS AT CAMP BRECKINRIDGE



MPs are victors again. This time acting in their secondary mission, as Infantry. Members of the aggressor unit shown above are from the 2nd MP Bn, Lexington, Ky. The guards pictured above are members of the 5th MP Bn, Richmond, Va.

The 8830th Military Police Replacement Training Center went into the field for summer camp training this year at Camp Breckinridge, Ky. Units of the organization come from Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia, with headquarters personnel from Washington, D. C. The unit is commanded by Colonel Henry L. Peck, MPC, Washington.

Typical field training was the use of practical exercises, covering the military police mission. As summer camp is a testing program, which is used to rate the effectiveness of instruction given during the year at weekly drills, all classes were conducted as *"on the job training."*

After spending many days and nights in the field, training hard, fighting chiggers, poison-ivy, snakes and the weather, the units received outstanding ratings by inspecting officers.

GRANITE CITY IS HOST FOR ENGINEER PM CONFERENCE

Granite City, Ill.—Forty representatives were recently welcomed to the Granite City Engineer Depot to attend a three day engineer Provost Marshal Conference. Colonel Jack C. Jeffrey and Captain George F. Goodspeed, Depot Provost Marshal, Granite City, Ill., gave the welcoming addresses. The conferees discussed such topics as Intrusion/Detection, Crime Prevention Surveys; and Investigation of Fraud.

Two demonstrations were given. The principal address was made by Major George, Chief Criminal Investigation Branch, Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., PM LAUDS ARMY EMPLOYEE

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Jessna S. Hudson, secretary to the Provost Marshal, Chief of Transportation, Washington, D. C., was recently presented a Sustained Superior Performance Award. The presentation was made by Major General Rush B. Lincoln, Jr., U.S. Army Deputy Chief of Transportation, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Hudson was cited for performing her responsibilities during the absence of the Provost Marshal. Mrs. Hudson has contributed voluntary overtime without reimbursement or compensatory time. She has worked through rest periods and meal times to meet a deadline.

FORT GORDON OBSERVES THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMY & AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICES



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Above, Brig Gen Benjamin H. Pochyla (left), CG, Signal Tng Center, Fort Gordon, watches Brig Gen H. M. Hobson, CG, Fort Gordon and the PMGC, cut a huge birthday cake. Ernest O. Smith, exchange officer, looks on.



Two allied students, SSgt Karl H. Ollech and Sgt Axel Stolzenburg, both of the German Airforce, are presently assigned to Instr Co A, SESCS, Fort Gordon, as interpreters. Above, they are being shown camera equipment by a PX clerk.

MILITARY POLICE SPORTS HI-LITES

793RD MP BN BASKETBALL TEAM WINS NURNBERG & SACOM TOURNEYS



Nurnberg, Germany—Above is pictured the members of the 793rd MP Bn Basketball team which recently completed an extremely successful campaign at battalion level by winning the Nurnberg Area Title and then taking the SACom championships. The team members are (top row L to R), Sgt Thompson, asst coach; Lehmar; Allen; Edwards; Johnson; Johnson; Roberts; Fitzgerald; Iwascysycyn; Williams; and Capt Ginda, coach. (Bottom row), Primus; Johnson; Bagley; Kneeland; and Davis.

MANUAL ON ART OF HANDGUN SHOOTING OFFERED BY USAAMU

Ft Benning, Ga.—Publication of an outstanding manual on the art of handgun shooting was announced by the U.S. Army Advanced Marksmanship Unit (AAMU) Headquarters recently. The manual, thirty pages in length, explains in great detail (but in layman's language) such subjects as pistol marksmanship fundamentals, preliminary procedures, shot analysis, and coaches' duties.

Each portion of the handbook was written by a highly qualified shooter-instructor from AAMU. Basically, the written text included in the handbook is identical to the classroom lecture that AAMU shooter-instructors present during pistol and revolver clinics.

The new handbook for pistol shooters and coaches will be distributed at clinics conducted by AAMU. In addition, copies may be obtained by submitting requests to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Advanced Marksmanship Unit, Fort Benning, Ga. Applications must contain a statement of need for the manual and the use intended for it.

793RD MP BN SOFTBALLERS WIN 21 STRAIGHT VICTORIES

Nurnberg, Germany — On the Nurnberg sport scene, "Merrill's Marauders" (793rd Military Police Battalion) named after its present commander, Lieutenant Colonel Clifford B. Merrill, set a record in the annals of sports in the William O. Darby Kaserne Softball league. In league competition they won fourteen and lost none, coupled with seven straight wins in non-league competition.

Sergeant Ralph H. Thompson, playing manager and catcher for the 793rd, was unanimously elected the "most valuable player" of the team. He previously spent three years playing professional softball with the Floral Bombers of the Jones Beach League in Long Island, N. Y.

Nine years of Army softball has brought Sergeant Thompson's teams many honors. In 1954, his team took the U.S. Army Europe championship playoff "runners-up" title, and now, as the most valuable player member of the first undefeated league team, plus becoming the team's leading hitter.

1959 PMG PISTOL MATCH TROPHY PRESENTED TO 533RD MP CO



Kaiserslautern, Germany—Five members of the 533rd MP Co's pistol team flank Capt William E. Haner (center front), CO 533rd, as he receives the PMG Pistol Team Match Trophy for 1959 from Maj Gen Ralph R. Mace (right front), CG, NACom. Team members are (rear L to R), PFC Beasley, Sgt Howell, Sp4 Roy, Sgt Stegmeier, and Sp4 Smith.

PM VOLLEYBALLERS WINNERS AT BOSTON ARMY BASE



Boston, Mass. — The volleyball team of the PM Section, Boston Army Base, Boston, Mass., is shown receiving the first place trophy in the Army Base tournament from Col Karl L. Scherer (left), Base CO. Team members are (from left to right), Maj John L. Smith, PM, New England Police Area; MSgt Jose Aponte; Capt Robert T. Graffum; and Capt William C. Majlin. Other team members not present when the photo was taken are, Cpl Richard A. Gerring, Cpl Ronald G. Horr, and PFC Joseph R. Buttach.

208TH MP CO WINS 32 MEDALS IN ILL. PISTOL MATCH



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—Above are members of the 208th MP Co Pistol Team, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., who made an excellent showing as the only Army team competing in the first annual Invitational Illinois State Police Pistol Matches held at Springfield, Ill., recently. (From L to R) are, SFC Adam Osuchowski, Capt Thomas Gilmore (team captain), MSgt Thomas Thomas, and MSgt Vernon Pierce. Aside from bringing home 32 assorted trophies and medals, the team also recently won the Fort Leonard Wood Post Pistol Matches.

You Are Here

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

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

AMIGLOIRE, Gaspare, Sgt, 550th MP Det, APO 213, N. Y.

ASHBURN, William F., Sp4, 424 A .W. Jefferson, Palmyra, Mo.

AUSTIN, Warren R., Sp4, PO Box 222, South Bay, Fla.

BAUGHMAN, Michael, Pvt, 5th Msl Bn, 5th Arty, Olathe Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kan.

BERG, Glen A., PFC, 18 MP Sub Det 2, 7th Inf Dv, APO 7, San Francisco, Cal.

BETZ, Kadle R., Pvt, Btry A, 3rd Msl Bn, 43rd Art, Clementon, N. J.

BORKES, Joe, Sp5, Fords, New Jersey.

BURGE, James M., Sgt, National Matches, Spt Unit Prov, Camp Perry, Ohio.

CALHOUN, Clem W., A/1c, 216 Cupples Rd, San Antonio, Tex.

CAPPS, James W., Sgt, 287th MP Co, APO 742, N Y.

CARPENTER, Lester E., Mr., 107 Zane Ave, Lancaster, Ohio.

CARROLL, Lavoid, Sp4, 5759 Seoul Area Command, APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.

CLAY, Gerald T., Pvt, Rt #2, Box 170, Wade Rd, Augusta, Ga.

COLE, Jorge P., MSgt, 1010 N. 10th Ave, Tucson, Ariz.

COTTRELL, Paul A., PFC, USA MP Hqs Co B, Sandia Base, N. M.

CONROY, L. J., Pvt, Wamblee, South Dakota.

COSTELLO, Alexander J., Pvt, USA MP Co C, Box 3016, Killeen Base, Tex.

CRANFORD, James U., SFC, 2552 Lumpkin Rd, Augusta, Ga.

CUSICK, Fred J., Sgt, 2623 Oakland Dr., Augusta, Ga.

DALPH, Marvin, PFC, 1801 State Line Rd, Elkhart, Ind.

DAVIS, Jack R. E., Pvt, USA Elm Sp Act Gp, Washington 25, D. C.

DENNY, Ival D., Sgt, 2305 American Ave, Sacramento, Cal.

DOWELL, Walter E., Cpl, National Matches, Spt Unit Prov, Camp Perry, Ohio.

DUMAS, Charles A., Sgt, 146 E. Hancock Dr, Augusta, Ga.

DUNCAN, Donald E., Pvt, Btry A, 3rd Msl Bn, 43rd Art, Clementon, N. J.

EVANS, David G., PFC, 7821 S. Ingleside Ave, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWE, Gerald R., Sp4, Rt #1, Box 669, Charlotte, N. C.

FISHBACK, Amos M., MSgt, Gamalial, Ark.

FREEMAN, Marvin C., Cpl, USATC Rec Sta, Ft Ord, Cal.

GEEDMAN, John W., Mr., 95 W 46, Bayonne, N. J.

GODWIN, James C., Pvt, Rec Co, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

GONZALES, Estaben, Pvt, USA E-CT Prov Gp, Ft Huachuca, Ariz.

GREETAN, Darry L., Pvt, Rec Co, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

HAND, Norman S., Sp4, Hq & Hq Co, 7th Inf Div, APO 7, San Francisco, Cal.



SURE HE AINT GOTTA PASS ?

HERADA, Atsumu, SFC, Qtrs 40, Schofield Barracks, APO 957, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHNSON, Jerome M., PFC, USA MP Hqs Co B, 9222, Sandia Base, N. M.

JONES, Ronald F., A/2c, 1254th Air Transport Gp, Washington 25, D. C.

KENNEDY, Jack, Sp5, 76 FA Bn-3rd Howitzer, APO 162, N. Y.

KIERZKOWSKI, Anthony J., Sp4, 2014 Larkins Way, Pittsburgh 3, Pa.

KING, Joseph N., Pvt, Rec Co, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

KING, Ortco T.A.P., PFC, Med Co, DeWitt AH, Ft Belvoir, Va.

KISNER, Richard H., PFC, 315 Montour St, Montoursville, Pa.

LOBIAS, David M., Pvt, 314 Rebecca Ave, Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

MACK, Theodore, SSgt, 1 Shepard St, Glen Head, N. Y.

MATHIAS, Jerry M., Pvt, Rt #1, Mt Jackson, Va.

McCABE, Derald L., PFC, 615 N. Poplar, Kermit, Tex.

McKINNEY, Jimmie D., Sp4, Rt #5, Columbus, Mo.

MOFFITT, Glen, MSgt, 746 Nahsemond Dr, Newport News, Va.

NELSON, Robert M., PFC, Hq & Hq Det, 504th MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga.

O'CONNER, Martin A., Sgt, Hq Det, 385th MP Bn, APO 154, N. Y.

PAYNE, Jack K., Pvt, USA MP Co C 9233, Killeen Base, N. M.

PATTON, Lonnie, W., SFC, 2726 Royal St, Augusta, Ga.

PHILLIPSEN, Clarence C., Pvt,

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completion were issued during the month of July 1960 to 62 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
Robert M. Rees	Lt Col	USAR	The Provost Marshal
William M. Blackshear	Maj	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
John H. Burrie	Capt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Donalee Boyett	1st Lt	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Richard D. Warren	1st Lt	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Hugh M. Osmera	1st Lt	USAR	Company Officer Ext Course
Clarence T. Jones	CWO	USAR (Act.)	Criminal Investigation
Vincent S. Marcelja	MSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Jack L. Giese	MSgt	AF	Military Confinement
Ruple C. Lowhorn	MSgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
James O. Moore	MSgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Hubert H. Gilbert	MSgt	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
John E. Bradburn	SFC	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Manuel A. Badayos	SFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
Herman Evers, Jr.	Sp6	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Eddie L. Brown	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Robald L. Hunsinger	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Thomas E. Tetens	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Roy R. Schultz	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Vernon T. Hall	SSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Matthew C. Calder	SSgt	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Legette P. Foxworth	SSgt	AF	Company Officer Ext Course
Fredrick E. Olsen	TSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
William L. Pereira	TSgt	AF	Criminal Investigation
Edward J. Black	Sp5	RA	Military Confinement
Gerd Beetz	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Philip Guinta	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Jack H. Garfield	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
William T. Cooper	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
David J. Ray	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Orville V. Garrett	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
John L. Fascia	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Clyde Smith, Jr.	Sp4	RA	Criminal Investigation
William H. Moore, Jr.	Sp4	RA	Criminal Investigation
Bernice Wilson, Jr.	Sp4	RA	Criminal Investigation
Robert L. Burton	Sp4	US	Criminal Investigation
Patrick V. Garland	Sp4	RA	Criminal Investigation
James W. Harton	Cpl	NG	Criminal Investigation
William P. George, Jr.	Cpl	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Richard W. Kienle	PFC	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard L. Buvia	PFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
Ronald A. Slater	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Audria L. Metcalf	PVT	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Donald F. Newman	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Donald P. Schleifer	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles J. Petrash	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Clyde J. Parson, Jr.	A/1C	AF	Military Confinement
Junior H. Jordan	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Michael L. Ferguson	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Berlin G. Houchin	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
James M. Hollier	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
John C. Casaday	A/2C	AF	Military Confinement
Thomas J. Hennegan	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Jim L. Houston	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Al K. Albertus	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Robert J. O'Sullivan	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Ronald W. Giles	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
William C. Niles	A/3C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Ernest H. Carr	Civ		Military Police Fundamentals
Floyd O. Daley	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Glen S. Cherry	Civ		Military Police Fundamentals
Leroy N. Gilbert	Civ		Criminal Investigation

USA Elm Sp ACT Gp 8740, Washington 25, D. C.

PIERCE, James W., Sgt Maj, Hq TRECOM, Ft Eustis, Va.

N. Tripp Ave, Chicago 46, Ill.

PLEASANTS, David, SFC, 622 Overbrook Rd, Richmond, Va.

ROBINSON, Charles E., Sp4, 207 Pryor Ave., Salisbury, Md.

SCHEIFELE, Robert T., Sp4, 3800 USAG, Hq & Hq Co., APO 742, N. Y.

SCHLOSS, Joseph D., Sp4, 720th MP Bn, Ft Hood, Tex.

SHAFFER, L. F., PFC, Hq Det, 504th MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga.

SMITH, Don L., TSgt, 4135 Rees St, Riverside, Cal.

SMITH, Willie, Mr., RFD #3, Box 800, Deland, Fla.

STHEPHENS, Charles E., PFC, 103, Salt Springs Rd, Niles,

TAYLOR, Robert G., PFC, 111 10th St, Augusta, Ga.

LINDBERG, Richard E., Sp4, National Matches, Spt Unit Prov, Camp Perry, Ohio.

THORNTON, Charles R., SFC, USA Sig Schools, ADPS Field R & A Programmes, Ft Monmouth, N. J.

TUCKER, J. T. MSgt, USARJ, Hq 6th Log Command, APO 343, San Francisco, Cal.

WAITE, Larry G., Cpl, Rt #2, Filer, Idaho.

WALTON, James M., PFC, USA Spt Group, APO 24, San Francisco, Cal.

WALKNER, John E., Pvt, 937 S. 76th St, West Allis, Wisc.

WERTH, Leonard, MSgt, 5200 N. Carlyn Springs Rd, Arlington 3, Va.

WEEKS, Vearl W., PFC, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Troop Command 3401, Washington 12, D. C.

YOUR MOVE

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the MPA and Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 145-174.

REASSIGNED

Col Henry G. Thomas from Camp Kilmer, N. J., to Korea (161)

Lt Col J. P. Hughes from Ft Bliss, Tex., to Germany (164)

Maj Lyle E. Barker from Ft Knox, Ky., to Korea (158)

Maj Ferdinand Kelly from Ft McPherson, Ga., to Ft Myer, Va. (147)

Maj Roy W. Lundquist from Washington, D. C., to Ft McPherson, Ga. (162)

Capt Kenneth E. Buzzell from Ft Benning, Ga., to Presidio of San Francisco w/s at the State College of Wash. (170)

Capt Eugene T. Carson from Tng Co I, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Off & Enl Stu Co, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (169)

Capt Frank Cohn from Ft Bragg, N. C., to Chicago, Ill., w/s at Michigan State Univ. (170)

Capt Gora E. Elzworth from the Adv Marksmanshp Unit, Ft Benning, to Hq 2 Inf, Ft Benning, Ga. (174)

Capt James A. Fife from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Ft McPherson, Ga., w/s at the University of Alabama. (170)

1st Lt Houston C. Hill from Ft Benning, Ga., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (155)

1st Lt Havis L. Holloway from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea. (155)

1st Lt Oliver J. Rowell from Ft Hood, Tex., to Panama. (150)

1st Lt Robert P. Schmitz from 504th MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., w/s at the State College of Wash. (170)

2nd Lt Jerome L. Segal from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Ft Sheridan, Ill. (161)

CWO Thomas F. O'Neill from Ft Leavenworth, Kan., to Japan. (150)

The following named 2nd Lts are relieved of assignment to the Off & Enl Stu Co, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., and re-assigned to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.

William H. Dube
Roger N. Duhl
David T. Enlow
Robert J. Ensworth
Harry A. Gaines
James K. Gaudet
Daniel D. Hake
Robert W. Holcomb
Howard E. Jacobs
Michael S. Klein
Leonard G. Litton
Paul J. Marshall
William B. McNamara
John D. O'Connell
Gerald J. Rudman
Alex R. Seith
James F. Touhey
Thomas A. Snyder

The following named 2nd Lts are relieved from Off & Enl Stu Co, TPMGS, and Assigned to TPMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga. (162)

Curtis L. Baggett
George N. Barnett
Nelson F. Bippert
David B. Blackwell
Randall O. Carter
Paul J. Cirino
Bernard J. Comaskey
Laurie A. Drago

PROMOTED

Lt Col/Col

Jay W. Wright (165)
Boyce V. Hawkins (172)

Maj/Lt Col

Henry H. Tufts (160)

Capt/Maj

James H. Robinson (147)
Donald G. Barger (148)
William F. Oaks (148)
Robert A. Strain (150)
Clifford H. Heinstra (151)
John L. Welsh (154)
Houston Payne (157)
Edward H. Montgomery (163)
Robert E. Peach (169)

1st Lt/Capt

William J. Barney (145)
William E. Gregorson (148)
Patrick R. Lowery (148)
Billy B. Creekmore (150)
James R. Hodges (150)
James R. Barker (171)
Richard L. McCormick (172)
Walter J. Nagorski (149)
Nevin E. Phillips (149)
Frederick H. Weeks (149)
Eddie M. Nix (150)
Dennie W. Stewart (158)
Gregory P. Weeks (168)
Donald C. Becker (172)
Charles P. Morn (172)
Everett I. Perrin (172)
Rowland F. McDowell (174)
Romano J. Parini (174)

2nd Lt/1st Lt

James R. Hayes (163)

RELIEVED DETAIL INF

1st Lt Maurice M. Haughland (147)
1st Lt John R. Scott (147)
1st Lt Fernando A. Bruno-Berretiaga (155)
1st Lt Ronald R. Coleman (155)
1st Lt Twyman L. Patterson (155)

RETIRED

Lt Col Charles W. Shauck (145)
Lt Col William A. Shelton (149)
Lt Col Harlan M. Loye (149)
Lt Col John S. McKelley (159)
Lt Col Alfred L. Oliver (159)
Lt Col James W. Hill (161)
Lt Col Frank H. Dowler (162)
Lt Col William R. Howard (162)
Maj Frederick G. Peacock (149)
Maj Louie H. Trim (150)
Maj Edwin L. Booth (173)
Maj Max E. Lett (174)
Capt Robert R. Benton (166)
Capt Maurice L. Ivory (168)
Capt Kenneth B. West (172)
CWO Anthony M. Lydon (157)
CWO Stanley J. Palka (161)
CWO Donald Sinclair (161)

MPA Membership Application

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Reserve	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Plant Scty.	( )
Guard-Militia	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	DOD Guard	( )
Retired	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Other	( )

HISTORICAL NOTE OF THE MONTH...

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR?



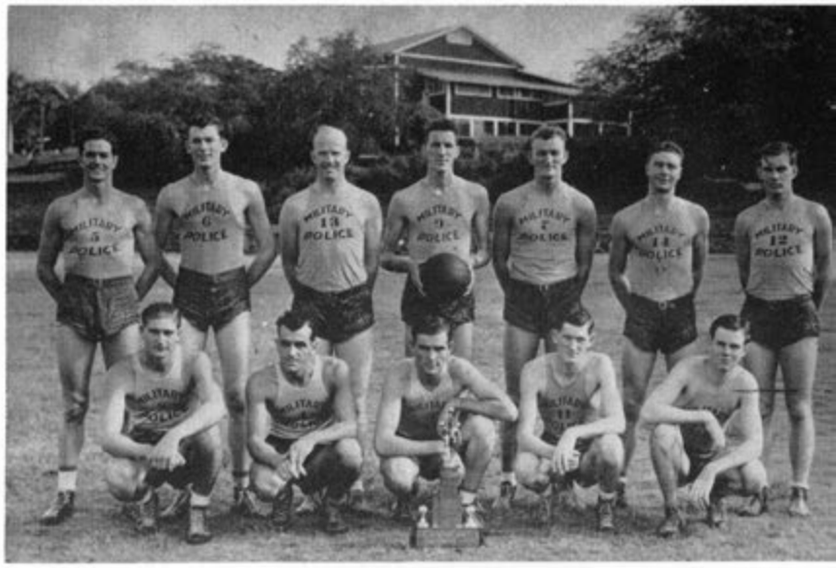
Shown above are some Pineapple MPs preparing to go on duty in Honolulu, (left to right): Fowler, Graw, Woody, Hollihan, and Fields. The picture was taken in 1940, quadrangle, Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

THE Hawaiian Department Military Police Detachment, Fort Shafter, Hawaii, was the first military police unit to function in combat during World War II. War first came to the *Pineapple MPs* on a lazy Sunday morning when breakfast was disrupted by waves of attacking Japanese aircraft, straffing and bombing the barracks and mess hall at Fort Shafter—the time, 0755 hours, December 7, 1941.

Pineapple MPs controlled traffic, escorted ammunition, cared for the injured, enforced black-out regulations, and participated in confiscation of weapons, radios, radio transmitters, and signaling equipment found in the hands of Japanese nationals and other enemy aliens in Hawaii.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the MP Detachment was used to activate two new military police units, the 810th and 811th Military Police Companies. The 810th MP Company was assigned town patrol operations in Honolulu, and the 811th became a prisoner of war holding and escort guard company, with its duty station, Sand Island, Honolulu.

PINEAPPLE MPs did an outstanding job during the attack. With no fatalities and only one casualty, PFC Sidney Graw, a bike rider, was treated for cuts and bruises at Triplar General Hospital. Later, many members of the unit became



Pineapple MPs became the sector basketball champs in 1940. Shown above is the team, (left to right), kneeling; Pollock, D'Antonio, Hollihan, Fowler, Kissinger; standing, (left to right); Curley, King, Slobe, Roscoe, James, Sims, and McMannis. The picture was taken in 1940, Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

officers in the Military Police Corps and served with distinction in World War II and the Korean War. Many are still on duty in the Corps.

Corporal Elmer L. Slobe, company clerk, is now on duty in Washington as one of the Corps' senior officers—a colonel. Lt Colonel Robert T. Cumback, MPC, is on duty in Okinawa; Major Philip J. Fowler, MPC, is in Paris, and Captain Sidney Graw, MPC, is on duty at Fort Gordon, Ga.

Another MP who served in the *Pineapple MP* Unit made his name in the Corps — the late Major General William H. Maglin, Provost Marshal General, 1953-57, and a lieutenant in 1927, served as commanding officer. Lieutenant Maglin had an opportunity to put into practice for the first time one of the guiding rules of the Corps today, "the meanest job doesn't necessarily require the meanest guys."

PINEAPPLE MPs were hand-picked by Lieutenant Maglin, trained in military police duties, dressed in new uniforms with distinctive markings, and organized into a completely new concept for military police units — with orders to "lay off the rough stuff." The reaction of soldiers, residents of Honolulu and the Army was the "pay-off" and the *Pineapple MPs* became a tourist attraction and pioneers of the new Corps' way of doing things.

The *MP Journal* would like to compile a mailing list of MPs who were members of this early military police unit—the *Pineapple MPs*, during the years 1939-1942. Send names and addresses to: Editor, *MP Journal*, P.O. Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Ga.

Pineapple MPs Where Are You Now?

This month's historical note was furnished by Captain Sidney Graw, Assistant Provost Marshal, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Why Do Your Friends and Associates Join Your Military Police Association?

1. To Help Ensure Our Nation's Preparedness; To Keep Better Informed; To Improve the Efficiency of the Military Police Corps; and to Satisfy a Sense of Loyalty to Our Corps.

2. To Gain the Prestige Which Goes With Membership; To Participate in the Programs Sponsored by the Military Police Association, and To Be Part of a Team Which is Dedicated to Improving the World Wide Military Police Profession.

3. To Add to the Army's Knowledge of the Military Police Corps Mission and the Police Profession, and to Help Lift the Military Police Corps to Its Rightful Place on the Modern Army Team and Keep It There.