MILITARY POLICE Journal

June, 1961 35 Cents

7th Army MPs Perfect POW Techniques



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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VOLUME X **June, 1961** **NUMBER 10**

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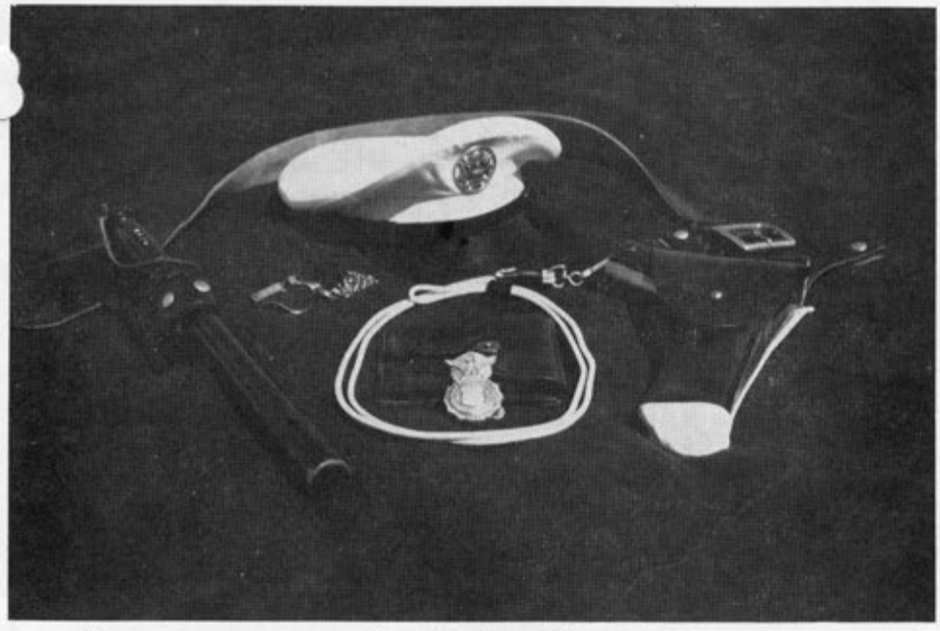
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Journaletters



The equipment shown above is that of a U.S. Air Force Policeman. Notice the AP badge in foreground. It was adopted last year by the Air Force and has replaced the AP Brassard. This photo was sent in by Sgt. James W. Grant, Jr., of George AF Base, California.

The members of the 564th MP Company want to send the *MP Journal* a number of articles relating to the unit's achievements. We would appreciate all information concerning the type of format, length of articles, number of pictures and type of articles you generally select for publication.

Captain Virgil R. Goff, MPC
Commanding Officer
564th MP Company
APO 189
New York, N.Y.

We like articles from 1350 to 2700 words; a dozen pictures with each article, 8" x 10" glossy prints; articles should be about the MPs—what they do and how they do it and include something of the city or country of the unit's location. A good example of the kind of article we like is in the January issue of the MP JOURNAL—MPs IN PUERTO RICO. *We would like features of this kind from MP units all over the world—from Berlin to Puson!—Ed.*

* * *

I was very pleased to find in *Career Information* the answer to a question—"What about my next assignment?"

I am a senior R.O.T.C. cadet and only recently received my RA assignment to the MP Corps, but first I will be detailed to the Infantry for two years. The question answered in the article was foremost in my mind. Since I am a new member of MPA and this article was in the first *MP Journal* which I received, it was not only immediately interesting to me, as a future MPC officer, but also provided me with information which was not readily available from local sources. I believe this feature *Career Information* can be a highlight of the *Journal*, and I was very happy to see "to be continued" at the end of the page. Keep up the good work.

Thomas C. Jones
Cadet Colonel, Commanding
Boston College ROTC
Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.

* * *

You failed to include my name in the last *MPC Officers Roster*. I would appreciate it if you would do so in the 1961 edition.

Captain Charles Patrick Gallagher
3758th US Army Separate Command
APO 279
New York, N.Y.

Information published in the MPC OFFICERS ROSTER *is furnished to us by the Adjutant General, DA, Washington 25, D.C. Any inquiries regarding corrections or additions should be directed to that office—ATTN: AGG-MP—after first checking your 201 file to ascertain if corrective action is required by your unit personnel officer. If action is necessary, at the unit level, an official change (DA Form 66A) should be forwarded to DA. The* ROSTER *is an unofficial publication of the MPA and no personnel actions are based on it.—Ed.*

I was gratified to see Mr. Anslinger's article, *The Red Chinese Dope Traffic*, in the *MP Journal*. So—I'm sending this letter to the editor along by way of expressing my reaction. It is not generally realized that America pioneered international drug control. Until I did some research into this subject, I was not aware of this either.

Commissioner Anslinger's article on the Red Chinese dope traffic is important to far more readers than those interested strictly in domestic narcotics problems. The use of heroin as a weapon of Communist infiltration threatens all of us.

$30,000,000 in profits from heroin smuggled into Japan alone are said to have financed the Communist inspired Tokyo riots of 1960 which prevented President Eisenhower's visit and jeopardized signature of a new security treaty.

Nationalist Chinese sources estimate Red opium exports to be 6000 tons annually since mainland China *(Communist China—Ed.)* production of the drug was nationalized in 1952. Much of this fantastic quantity is processed into heroin and marketed in Hong Kong. Vulnerability of our SEATO Treaty Area to "narcotics warfare"—waged to debilitate populations socially and economically, to finance political warfare and espionage, to compromise and suborn influential members of social, military and governmental elites, and to upset the tight international control of drugs—may commit Mr. Anslinger's already overworked staff to a new front in our protracted and multifaceted conflict with Communism.

Effective national regulation is the keystone of international narcotics control as pioneered by the United States at the 1909 Shanghai Opium Conference. Destruction of domestic control must be regarded as a primary Communist objective. It may well become necessary for the United States to provide technical advice and guidance to indigenous police organizations confronted with a highly organized, financially entrenched smuggling operation on a national scale, especially in Southeast Asia.

The Japanese used opium to finance their military operations and subjugate the people of Manchuria. Chinese warlords had done likewise for three hundred years. To illustrate the potential scope of uncontrolled consumption, China, in 1880, used 15,000 tons of opium yearly. Even the United States—with one-sixth of China's population—imported 314 tons of opium in 1909 which aroused Theodore Roosevelt to seek international control. The Narcotics Bureau's 1959 seizure of 270 pounds of heroin pales in comparison but is a tribute to the effectiveness of American control. Unless Red China's illicit drug traffic is combatted everywhere, nowhere will the free world be safe from its pernicious consequences.

Captain Steven T. Clark, MPC
Student Detachment
Military District of Washington
Washington 25, D.C.

THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

***John Doe of The Army*, a charcoal drawing by Asmarberd, has been reproduced on the front cover of this issue in celebration of the U.S. Army's 186th Anniversary on June 14, 1961. The original drawing is the property of Department of the Army, Historical Properties Branch, Office of the Chief of Military History, Washington 25, D.C. However, it is at present on loan to the Military Police Corps Museum, Fort Gordon, Ga.**

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* * * * * * *

A light-weight, all-purpose survival food packet, designed for emergency use in any combat situation anywhere in the world, has been developed by the Army Quartermaster Corps, the Department of the Army has announced. Its adoption will eliminate the present Arctic and Tropic survival food packets from the supply system.

* * * * * * *

Seventh Army and other NATO elements—60,000 strong—engaged in their annual winter maneuver during *WINTER SHIELD II* in February, 1961. In addition to U.S. Army units, German and French forces participated. The training exercise marked the high point of the past year's training for NATO's *Pyramid of Power.*

An appropriate winter setting marked the four-day field training exercise *SNOW TIGER II*, held during January, 1961 in Korea. Approximately 60 percent of the 1st Cavalry Division was deployed in this cold weather problem, in which the 1st Cavalry Division played the part of the *222nd AGGRESSOR DIVISION.*

* * * * * * *

A new type of automatic mapping instrument, designed to reduce the time required to contour aerial photographs, is being tested by the Army Engineer Geodesy, Intelligence and Mapping Research and Development Agency, Fort Belvoir, Va. It is called the *STEREOMAT* and provides automation of the present time-consuming task of establishing contours for maps made from aerial photography.

* * * * * * *

Through the Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC), the armed services receive a steady stream of trained and dedicated men to lead their units. The idea of an ROTC goes back to 1819, when Alden Partridge, former superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, founded the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Northfield, Vermont.

* * * * * * *

An Army guided missile displayed new anti-missile talents on January 23, 1961, when it killed the fastest ballistic missile it has ever faced, a Corporal ballistic missile, at the White Sands Missile Range.

* * * * * * *

In 1958 Congress enacted a statue which provides: "Whoever within any special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States manufactures, sells, or possesses any switchblade knife, shall be fined not more than $2000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both." For complete information see *Sections 1241-1244, Title 15, USC.*

* * * * * * *

"Several articles concerning civilian education have been published in the *PMG Newsletter* as well as the *MP Journal.* In addition, I have recently forwarded three letters to major command provost marshals expressing my personal feelings and policy. It should be obvious by now that Headquarters, Department of the Army, places great emphasis on this subject. I wish to go firmly on record as being a staunch advocate of the Army's goals in the general educational development program. The new AR 621-5, dated December 7, 1960, defines these goals." Major General R. J. Butchers, The Provost Marshal General.

* * * * * * *

CONUS Army Commanders have received a Department of the Army TWX stating that the Training Branch, OPMG, will monitor all US Army spaces for the Narcotics Training School. The Bureau of Narcotics has agreed to allot two spaces per class to the US Army. It must be emphasized that the spaces are for the *ENTIRE* US Army; not for the MP Corps alone. All applications for spaces should be addressed to OPMG, ATTN: Training Branch. Requests should include a statement that TDY funds are available, name, rank, and ASN of person who will utilize the space. Also, a comment as to the number of years of utilization that can normally be expected after completion of the course should be made by the applicant. Only active Army personnel will be eligible to attend. Application must be received by the OPMG at least sixty days in advance of the starting date of the desired class. The 1961 schedule for the Narcotic Bureau's School is as follows: March 13-24 (spaces filled); May 1-12 (one space filled); July 17-28 (one space filled); September 9-22 (one space filled), and November 3-23 (two spaces open).

* * * * * * *

"Some provost marshals are providing a command service which is worthy of consideration. At installations where night banking depository service or other secure night banking means are not available, safes are installed near the MP desk under the direct visual surveillance of the desk sergeant. Here, the various clubs, special service activities, commissary, post exchange, and other revenue producing agencies can store their night receipts for safekeeping until the local bank opens in the morning. Also, included in this service is the escorting of the cashier from the activity to the MP desk to deposit his receipts in the safe. Many of our PMs now provide the service described or one closely allied to it. For those who do not, it's food for thought." Major General R. J. Butchers, The Provost Marshal General.



A POW being searched on arrival at the 3rd Armored Division's NATO collecting point for prisoners. The 503rd MP Company operated the POW cage and processed prisoners during *WINTER SHIELD*.

7th Army MPs Perfect POW Techniques

By 2nd LIEUTENANT WALTER R. SMITH, JR., MPC

533rd Military Police Company, Kaiserslautern, Germany

PRISONERS of war, by-products of warfare for centuries, remain as important and perplexing to combat commanders in this nuclear age as they were in the days of the mace and the broadsword.

Seventh U.S. Army, Europe, lean, trim spearhead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces in Europe, showed that it is equipped to deal with prisoners of war (POWs) during *EXERCISE WINTER SHIELD*, the gigantic 60,000 man maneuver conducted in Bavaria, Germany. A starkly realistic POW cage was part of the maneuver panorama with the 533rd Military Police Company assigned to establish and operate the cage.

Permanently stationed at Kaiserslautern, Germany, the 533rd MPs began moving into the exercise area four days ahead of the scheduled *AGGRESSOR* attack. The unit had a double assignment. It was to collect and process POWs taken by both *AGGRESSOR* and NATO forces.

The company cleared the POW cage site, erected tents and installed necessary facilities. MPs attended refresher training sessions to brush up on the latest POW techniques.

The POW enclosure was constructed on a scale about one-half as large as required under combat conditions. Triple rolls of concertina wire marked the boundaries of the cage.

DURING the night, telescopic flood light sets powered by a thirty-kilowatt generator illuminated the cage perimeter, motor pool and mess areas. Men of the 533rd lived in medium general-purpose tents in areas adjacent to the cage.

A company of the 532nd Military Intelligence Battalion accompanied the 533rd MPs to the cage site. Its job was to interrogate POWs.

In the cold early hours of February, *AGGRESSOR* forces struck northward from Southern Bavaria and within a few hours the POW cage was in business. MPs assigned to the participating divisions relieved commanders of their POWs just as they would have done under combat conditions. Division authorities searched and tagged the prisoners, earmarking some for special interrogation. Prisoners considered to be of exceptional intelligence value were transported to the corps collecting point where interrogators conducted extensive interrogation of each POW.

Interrogations were also conducted at the division collecting points, but those were of a more general nature and served to screen incoming prisoners. Division MPs, situated closer to the front lines, received the bulk of newly-taken captives. After preliminary interrogation and processing, the Army POW Guard Company quickly moved the POWs to the Seventh U.S. Army POW cage, usually transporting them by returning empty supply trucks.

LIAISON personnel from the 533rd MP Company were assigned to the division and corps collecting points to coordinate operations. They also dispatched escort guards with each shipment of POWs to the Seventh U.S. Army cage. Liaison teams maintained constant checks to see that all prisoners were properly tagged and that all intelligence documents and personal effects accompanied prisoners to the cage.

When prisoners arrived at the Seventh U.S. Army POW cage, they were immediately stripped, searched and processed. Each was identified by name, rank, serial number and date of birth. Questioning, however, went deeper than that because each prisoner was also interrogated to provide time and date of capture, and if possible, his unit.

Members of the POW interrogation teams observed the questioning of POWs and occasionally asked questions of POWs to determine which of them would be most likely to

Continued



After POWs arrived at the collecting point they were interrogated by the intelligence team which had been assigned to the MP Company for this purpose.



This is the 7th Army POW collecting point for *WINTER SHIELD*. The installation functioned as the Army's POW cage for both NATO and AGGRESSOR FORCES.

POW TECHNIQUES Continued

cooperate with their captors. Interrogation personnel had the authority, after POWs were processed, to provide cooperative prisoners with extra food and privileges and to effect "controlled discomfort" upon prisoners who were reluctant to cooperate.

Approximately one-half of all prisoners were *planted* POWs who spoke only foreign languages, making the interrogation sessions especially realistic. After POWs were processed and interrogated, they were supplied with whatever clothing and bedding was necessary to their health. They were also required to perform duties necessary to maintain the facility. Since separate mess facilities for prisoners were impractical for maneuver purposes, POWs ate in the cage mess tent after MPs and interrogators had been fed.

When interrogators had fired their final question at a prisoner, he began processing and was turned over to the First Replacement Battalion for further processing which in time would lead him back to the front through replacement channels.

A TOTAL of one hundred and forty-three POWs passed through the Seventh U.S. Army cage during *EXERCISE WINTER SHIELD*. Officials of the 533rd Company and attached interrogation personnel called the operation entirely successful. "The practical experience of constructing and operating the cage site," a 532rd spokesman declared, "proved to be a fine medium of learning and an excellent means of practical determination of the wartime requirement of a facility of this nature."

Some lessons were learned during the exercise. MP doctrine, for instance, should take into account that the capture rate of POWs can be expected to be considerably increased over past experience of World War II and Korea. This is because of the incapacitating chemicals, atomics and similar weapons in use today on the battlefield. Liaison personnel from POW guard companies should be stationed with division collecting points and in some cases down with collecting points at battle group. The tables of equipment for POW guard companies should be re-examined with the view of including as organic equipment—flood lights, generators, barbed wire, radio communication, messing and heating facilities, to provide security and to meet the requirements of the *Geneva Conventions*. As with all units on the atomic battlefield, the POW guard company should be one hundred percent mobile.

END

Captured AGGRESSOR troops, hands clasped over their heads, are marched into the 3rd Armored Division's NATO prisoner of war collecting point by the MPs.



***WINTER SHIELD* POWs were held briefly at the collecting point in the 3rd Armored Division's area and then evacuated to 7th Army's POW cage for interrogation.**



A Concept of Employment of the Military Police Group in STRAC Operations

By MAJOR EUGENE T. CARSON, MPC

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

"THE battlefield of tomorrow is likely to present more obstacles to movement than anything previously experienced," said General George H. Decker on 3 October 1960, while speaking on the subject of mobility. General Decker was probably referring to the many uncertainties of the nuclear battlefield and future problems to be faced by both combat and logistical commanders. He was also stating a problem of concern to military police, because any problem of mobility that a commander is required to solve is also of concern to the military police.

Time has always been one of the most critical factors on the battlefield. All the "great captains" have known that to attain success in battle, they have had to bring their main effort to bear at a key point before the enemy could counter. In order to achieve this, they have had to have a command that would: respond rapidly to orders, continue to be effective in sustained combat, survive on a minimum of support, and be capable of mobility and maneuverability. Here we see nothing new. These facts are as true today as when Ghengis Khan first marched his hordes across Asia.

Even though we have not yet fought in the nuclear arena, we recognize that it will require more logistical support than the conventional battlefield. Problems of dispersion, missile movement, support, surveillance, control and protection are increased. We cannot begin even to consider the magnitude f the impact that chaos, panic and mass casualties will have n operational plans.

Planning for this untested and unexperienced type of warfare is pure speculation. We must expect the worst and hope for the best. However, this we do know: ammunition and rations must be moved to using elements, wounded evacuated, and tactical units assured of constant mobility. Without mobility the density of the battle area will increase, making our units vulnerable to enemy nuclear fires. We cannot continue to pursue that which was once successful and hope for it to work. The methods of World War II and Korea are as obsolete as some of the weapons of those wars. Our thinking must be aggressive and geared to the future, if we are to survive.

During 1959, in the Carolinas, the Strategic Army Command engaged in *Exercise Dragon Head.* It was the first command post and field training exercise to involve all three of STRAC'S divisions. This exercise also marked the first organization of military police units into operational organizations of greater than battalion size.

Throughout this exercise the 201st Military Police Group *(Provisional)*, commanded by Colonel George C. Williams and under operational control of the Provost Marshal, 1st Logistical Command, was an active participant. As the exercise progressed it became increasingly apparent that the placing of the military police under operational control of the Logistical Command Provost Marshal was ineffective and would require further study and analysis concerning delineation of responsibility for operational functions. There were frequent occasions when Logistical Command policy required he group commander to go through Logistical Command's rovost Marshal to effect coordination with other agencies in ne same headquarters on problems which required immediate command action by group headquarters. This was especially true in instances when direct coordination with the Rear Area Security Controller was necessary. This policy complicated command and staff relationship by preventing expeditious action by the group and subordinate battalions.

OPERATIONAL control is one of the delicate aspects of employment of the military police group. Military Police Corps officers, especially the more senior, are notable in their disagreements as to where the responsibility for operational control should be placed. One senior officer of the Military Police Corps, with experience as an Army Provost Marshal, advocated that the group commander should be relegated to the status of an administrative commander and that he *(the army provost marshal)* would exercise all operational control. He proposed that he would keep abreast of the entire military police operation by being in radio contact with all corps, division, and attached military police units of the army. The willingness to assume such a gigantic undertaking is commendable, but it appears to be far beyond the capability of any one human being, and violates the principle of span of control. This type of operational control could well be an invitation for chaos on the battlefield as well as in rear areas. The Army, Corps, and Logistical Command Provost Marshals do not have adequate staffs to enable them to handle the operational control required of military police units supporting combat commands engaged in nuclear warfare. On the other hand the military police group was intended for just such an operation, not the administrative role that provost marshals, with a yen for being operators, would assign to it. Military Police Corps officers are frequently notorious for their unwillingness to surrender "desired command roles" and function as staff officers. Military police control must be as centralized as the overall operation will permit; any piecemeal type of control will result in unsatisfactory accomplishment of the traffic control mission. However, this centralization cannot be carried to the point where command channels are violated or ignored.

Despite staff difficulties encountered by the military police group on *Exercise Dragon Head*, from a "pollyanna" point of view the operation was a success. The criticality of a questionable policy in operational functions was vividly demonstrated. The group wobbled through a relatively simple and short paper exercise, mainly because of the experience and professional skill of two senior officers, certainly not because of the excellent operational policy, nor the fine organization established by the group's TOE.

FRANKLY, there are good reasons to harbor grave doubts as to the ability of the group, as then, or as currently organized, to ever effectively support a sustained combat operation. This is primarily because the group is lacking in sufficient personnel and organic equipment to keep abreast of a rapidly moving operational situation.

Study of the group's TOE reveals that the group was never intended as an organization which would handle the administrative functions of assigned battalions. The military police battalion is capable of handling its own administration, thus leaving the group free to concentrate on the operational problems of supporting the commander. **Continued**

A CONCEPT Continued

Originally, the military police group was organized under *TOE 19-500R (Team AE)*, this was later changed by TOE *19-500D (Team AE)*. This change gave the group a communication capability by the addition of two intermediate speed radio operators and radio communication equipment. Prior to this the group has been without communication capabilities and, while on *Exercise Dragon Head*, the group had been dependent on the outstanding communication section of the 504th Military Police Battalion. What the group would have done for communication, if it had been necessary to displace the 504th or the group, will forever be a mystery. Perhaps the group commander would have been forced to secure pigeons or resort to smoke signals.

No less limiting was the group's inability to feed its own personnel. Such a simple thing as a lack of organic mess personnel and facilities meant that whenever the group commander was required to move his group he had to first consider where he could move so that his personnel could eat. Thus, we have the commander faced with a major problem because of an organizational weakness. Since the group must be independent and displace to wherever the mission requires, it is imperative that the group have sufficient personnel and equipment to feed its assigned personnel. If this capability did not exist the group would be forced to move to where assigned personnel could ration, not to where the operational need was the greatest and by so doing, would become a parasitic unit.

Taking into consideration General Decker's statement about movement problems on the battlefield of the future, we find reason for concern with regards to the group's organic vehicles, especially the two sedans. The group commander must be assured of positive mobility at all times. It goes without saying that STRAC will not operate within the confines of the United States where we have fine all-weather highways. Nor can we expect that the enemy will permit us free and uncontested use of existing highways wherever we operate. These reasons alone are enough to indicate that we should swap the two sedans for a couple of reliable, cross-country mobile trucks complete with trailers. These will give a greater guarantee that when the time for cross-country or secondary road travel comes, the group commander will ride, perhaps not in the finest and most comfortable style, but better than by "Shank's mare."

WHILE on the subject of transportation, some thought goes to the helicopter. With divisions spread over an area three to four times as great as that of World War II, and with an increased traffic problem, there comes a need for aerial transportation and observation. Rear area surveillance, road reconnaissance, traffic evaluation, radiation surveys, command and staff visits, emergency operations, and numerous other activities will keep a minimum of two helicopters busy, weather permitting. The only way to be sure that these aircraft are available, when needed for a critical mission, is to have them organic to the group. Hoping that someone in higher headquarters "*might*" not need them when you do, and that they "*might*" approve the request, will not suffice. Such hoping would be an open invitation to serious difficulties and impose an unnecessary limitation on the accomplishment of the mission. Think of what a helicopter reconnaissance, by experienced military police personnel, could have done to prevent some of the costly and time-consuming delays that were experienced in World War II. Consider also the potential value of traffic control personnel being rushed to a critical area where we are faced with "bottleneck probabilities", or required to redirect traffic around an area of induced radiation.

General Bruce C. Clarke, Commanding General, US CONARC, summed up the requirements of the battlefield with a short statement. He said, "The soldier must be able to move, shoot, communicate and sustain himself on the battlefield. Everything else is non-essential." Sixteen years previously General Clarke experienced the bitterness that comes with being unable to move on the battlefield. During the initial and most critical phase of the *Battle of the Bulge*, on 17 December 1944, General Clarke's Combat Command B of the 7th Armored Division moved at the rate of less than one mile an hour through the town of St. Vith, Belgium. Some students of military history have attributed this situation to a traffic control failure, the result of improper traffic planning. Almost any arm-chair tactician knows that such a failure, mixed with rumors, confusion, panic and failure to communicate, virtually guarantees defeat.

Consider the advantages of having helicopters as opposed to the disadvantages of not having helicopters. Use foresight in preference to hindsight. No great brain is required to determine that the utilization of two helicopters, with necessary personnel for their sustained operations, would not be an extravagance, but genuine austerity. Proper utilization of such equipment can do much toward decreasing the density of the battle area by keeping the commander's forces mobile. The military police group commander would find the helicopters to be among his most reliable tools in that they would greatly increase his capabilities.

There will be those who will protest what has been written in the preceding paragraphs; others will say that we must do the job with less. It may well be that we will never receive all that we need to do the job as well as it should be done. This does not altar the fact that the additions discussed in these paragraphs are the barest minimum that are necessary if the group is to become a semi-independent force and accomplish its mission.

THERE seems to be little point in writing extensively about the utilization of criminal investigative personnel by the group. Doctrine is well established in this field, operational details given here would be a repetition of what is now printed in manuals and directives. However, in considering ways to obtain relief from administrative functions in order to keep the group free to perform traffic control, handle prisoners of war, and rear area security, there appears to be merit in a plan which would place all criminal investigation under the operational control of the Logistical Command Provost Marshal. He would be in a position to handle these investigations by virtue of his location, time available, and relationship with local police agencies.

Traffic and prisoners of war will represent the bulk of the provost marshal's work in a tactical situation. These will be the items on which the group commander will concentrate and all other activities will be forced to become secondary. This is somewhat in reverse to what is normally the case. However, when a country fights for its life there is less time to give to worry about public opinion and "who shot John". There will be time enough to concentrate on mores and the niceties of life after we win. Until we do win criminal investigations will, during combat, be less important than traffic control and handling prisoners of war and civilians from an operational point of view.

The assignment of a Prisoner of War Command to STRAC would be the exception rather than the rule. Quite probably one of the three battalions *(assuming three military police battalions as normal for a STRAC operation)* would be assigned duties of handling prisoners of war. Since STRAC would evacuate prisoners from the divisions to STRAC, the two remaining battalions would either do with personnel currently assigned or the group would have assigned a Military Police Escort Guard Company for this purpose. This would be necessary because the battalion handling prisoners of war would be fully committed. Indeed, if the capture rate were heavy, that battalion would have to be augmented in order to accomplish the mission. Again reference is made to *Exercise Dragon Head*—prisoner of war capture rates were sufficiently heavy enough to make it necessary to augment the military

police battalion with three infantry companies. One of the initial problems confronting the group commander would be the construction of suitable prisoner of war camps. It is doubtful that all the required support would be available to do the job. During the initial phase of combat other missions would have priority. The best the group commander could expect would be limited engineer support, *ie;* supplies, some supervision and a little heavy equipment, but the bulk of supervision would be by military police; the labor by prisoners. This isn't brought out as a main issue, but as one of he many problems the group commander would be faced vith in the employment of the group. Actually, much of this particular problem would be inherited by the battalion commander concerned. How he solved it would be his problem, once the group commander had assigned him the prisoner of war mission. The group commander would then focus his attention on the more vital issue of traffic control.

The remaining two battalions would have to keep abreast of the operational situation at all times, not just to the extent of being informed or as it concerned them in their respective areas, but as it concerned the group, overall. In the event that the group were to fall within the radius of casualties of a nuclear strike, a new group would have to be formed without delay. There can be no allowance for loss of time, for panic and chaos could result if planning and control were not continuous. The success of combat operations can be assured only as long as the commander can move, and this he can do only with efficient traffic control. Therefore, one of the two surviving battalions would have to function as group headquarters until a new group could be organized. The real problem here is not the loss of personnel. The few that would be lost by a nuclear strike on a military police group wouldn't be much of a loss. However such a strike is frequently the prelude to an attack, or made to slow our advance. Thus, we can readily see that time is critical. Vital traffic control planning, gone-up-in-smoke, would only be a temporary loss, but it could cause a delay in STRAC's overall operation. There are two ways to prevent such an untimely loss. One is by having the two battalions keep abreast of the situation as reviously mentioned. The other is by having sufficient peronnel assigned to the group so that an alternate group headuarters could be established. This problem is one that must be faced immediately, if we are to plan for the future and fight on the nuclear battlefield. And since the majority of our enemies have a potential nuclear capability it cannot be ignored.

DURING a STRAC operation, the primary mission of the group will be to give the STRAC commander whatever traffic control is needed. All subordinate STRAC commanders must have the ability to move with all possible speed over well-controlled road-nets. Next in importance to th's will be to keep logistical support moving with maximum efficiency. Perhaps this is a play on words, but it demonstrates the importance of the military police mission. Without a combat force we have no need of a logistical force, but failure to support the combat force will soon result in its elimination, and then we won't need anything. In fact we wouldn't even be around to be concerned anymore.

In this day and age, the need for rapid movement is ever increasing and more and more attention is being given to air-mobility. Now, air-mobility is a wonderful thing, but the aircraft has not yet been manufactured that can give all-weather performance, or be logistically maintained in sustained operations without vehicular support. There has been no reduction in the need for traffic, because of the trend toward air-mobility. The ground vehicle still exists, has been ontinuously improved, and will remain with us for sometime o come.

The finest fire-power-delivering-equipment is useless unless the commander can move it into position to become operative. Many of the new and smaller types of weapons are air-transportable, but not one hundred percent of the time. So, it remains that we must devise means to enable the commander to secure a maximum utilization of existing highways or road-nets. In the past this has been largely a problem of movement from front to rear or vice versa; lateral movements were usually limited to specific operations, which had been, with few exceptions, carefully planned. There are great possibilities that future movements will not follow previous patterns. They can be expected to require greater supervision, be over larger areas, entail vehicular movement of heavy items over sub-standard roads, and on many occasions, be restricted to the hours of darkness.

Subordinate battalions must be responsive to command. Movement data will frequently be received at a rapid rate and be issued to operational units in the form of orders and/or missions at an equally rapid rate. In order to accomplish this control, the group will have to displace as the situation progresses. It is difficult to imagine the group being effective if placed under Logistical Command for operational control. Previously set forth were some undesirable aspects of the group while under Logistical Command control. The fact is that the Logistical Command Provost Marshal is not equipped by virtue of personnel and location to handle the mission of traffic control and prisoners of war. A study of *Exercise Dragon Head* and the group's assigned mission gives even stronger support to this theory. The indications are that group should be under STRAC, the level where decisions are made. At this level the STRAC Provost Marshal would be available to offer guidance and staff assistance to both tactical and logistical support operations.

AS mentioned earlier, the group will not be unduly concerned with the administrative functions of the battalions. The group's major administrative concern will be limited to its own personnel, essential reports, traffic statistics, and prisoner of war data. It is visualized that administrative procedures within the group will be kept to a minimum at all times. When it was suggested that criminal investigations become a responsibility of the Logistical Command Provost Marshal, relief from administrative functions was a major consideration.

Battalions assigned to the group will have considerable freedom of movement, group will exercise operational control, but only to the extent that will assure the efficient completion of the mission. Group should not delve into the small details of how each battalion commander handles his area traffic control, but should express more interest in the over-all-plan of operation. Each battalion commander will be assigned an area of responsibility and be issued orders and operational instructions as necessary. The same will apply to rear area security. If group becomes unnecessarily involved in these functions, the entire mission will suffer. Each battalion commander will be responsible for coordination with the person in charge of rear area security in his respective area. The entire set-up will function smoothly and efficiently if operated along these general principles. There must be supervision and command guidance, but the group commander must keep himself at the mission-assigning level and take care not to become ensnared in the operational problems which can and should be solved by battalion commanders.

In this brief look at the military police group it is apparent that the battlefield of the future will hold new and undefined problems. It should be equally apparent that the military police group, as currently organized, is inadequate for the fulfillment of its intended mission. This inadequacy is most glaring in the group operations section where two officers are expected to effectively operate on a twenty-four hour basis for an indefinite period of time. From this information, and other deficiencies previously noted, we can safely conclude that the military police group should be the subject of further study and reorganization. END



TV cameramen broadcast an educational TV program on Signal Corps equipment originating at TV Studios, Southeastern Signal School, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Educational TV Is Possible At PMGS

By MAJOR ROBERT H. JACKSON, SIGNAL CORPS

U.S. Army Advisor, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Viet Nam and a former Chief Instructor, Communications Section, Provost Marshal General's School and Assistant Chief, Television Branch, U.S. Army Southeastern Signal School, Fort Gordon, Ga.

THERE are three principal reasons why educational television should be used at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga.

—Television can be adapted well to the presentation of classes on the humanities and a large percentage of the school's instruction hours are based on this type subject.

—Teaching by television results in the standardization of instruction and partially solves the problem of a shortage of qualified teachers.

—Television facilities can be installed very economically at the School because studios are already in operation at Fort Gordon.

Now, one at a time, let's take a look at these areas of discussion.

Much of the instruction at the Provost Marshal General's School concerns people and the situations that people get themselves into. At present, the classroom instructor is forced to draw a word picture of a given situation and then query his class, "What would you do now?"—or—"What is the law on this situation?"

A BETTER way to teach would be to have instructional situations acted out in front of the class. Indeed, at one time, full scenario instruction was used at the School, but it was discarded because of the large number of instructors and assistant instructors needed to make a scenario presentation. With television, a scenario situation could be acted out complete with the necessary background, equipment and props and recorded on video tape. It could then be played back anytime the classroom instructor required it. With the problem dramatically portrayed the instructor would have no difficulty promoting class discussion and getting across his major teaching points. His only difficulty would be finishing his lesson in the allotted time.

Before discussing the next item, it is necessary to describe how television is used to back up the classroom instructor. Aside from the method suggested in the paragraph above, the most widely accepted technique used today is for the classroom instructor to introduce an hour of instruction by climbing on the platform and saying, "Good morning. I'm Captain Jones. Our subject during this hour is traffic control. Recently, our chief instructor, Major Brightwell, produced a television program on the subject. During our TV presentation this morning, I would like for you to watch for these three major points: 1. How a traffic control post is selected; 2. The correct use of hand and arm signals; and 3. The handling of unusual vehicles. Our presentation will now begin."

THE program is then presented over TV by running the video tape or film on which it was recorded. Such television programs generally run from twenty to thirty minutes. After the presentation, Captain Jones, the classroom instructor takes over, amplifies the main teaching points, assures himself that the students have absorbed the material and answers

any questions that the students might have on the hour's instruction.

Major Brightwell's program was the result of considerable work and effort. Deciding that his lesson plan on traffic control was weak and could be improved with audio and visual aids and consequently adaptable to television, he sold his ideas for a new lesson plan to the TV planning board. Getting the go-ahead signal from the board, he worked with TV program development personnel and adapted his lesson plan to the medium of TV. Charts, pictures, graphs, film-strips, and training aids were added to the material. After Major Brightwell and the TV director were satisfied they had the show in order, a curricula board reviewed the program for correctness as well as to approve or disapprove the teaching methods used by Major Brightwell. Once approved, final shooting and recording took place at the TV studio. The program was then ready for immediate playback when required.

NOW let's go back and consider the second item mentioned in the introduction to this article—that of standardizing instruction and helping solve the qualified teacher shortage problem.

When Major Brightwell's presentation on traffic control is shown to all classes, each student receives a high quality, carefully reviewed, properly taught lesson from the best instructor available. No class suffers because of a new instructor, a mediocre instructor, or because a substitute had to be thrown in at the last moment. An excellent example of what I'm talking about occurred recently at one of our more progressive state capitols when the governor announced that although the subject of physics was being taught in more than four hundred high schools of the state, there were only four certified physics teachers within the state's borders! This state turned to educational television in order to solve its teacher problem and to standardize instruction in physics.

The third principal reason for employing educational television at the Provost Marshal General's School is this—it can be done at a very reasonable cost. The Infantry School, Artillery School, and the Armored School have all indicated a desire for educational television, but the cost of a complete installation would be prohibitive under their budgets. Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi recently received $600,000 just to start their educational television facility. The Southeastern Signal School, Fort Gordon, has been one of the pioneers of educational TV and now has a plant worth over $1,000,000. It operates seven channels of closed circuit (confined to a cable and not broadcast through the air) television to two hundred sets located in one hundred and fifty classrooms. But the big point is that these seven channels are now idle sixty percent of the time!

THIS sounds awful— doesn't it? Well, there is a good reason for it. All classes within the Southeastern Signal School start at ten minutes after the hour. The classroom instructor makes his introduction and then all seven channels start into operation. Twenty or thirty minutes later, television presentation is complete and the classroom instructors take over from TV in one hundred and fifty classrooms. TV channels stand idle waiting for the next period to start. Now, this dovetails neatly for the Provost Marshal General's School since, to avoid rush hour traffic from Augusta to Fort Gordon, personnel of the Provost Marshal General's School start their day thirty minutes after personnel of the Southeastern Signal School. So—PMGS merely picks up the idle time from the seven idle channels and better equipment utilization is effected at Fort Gordon.

Obviously, the closed circuit cable must be extended to the PMGS area and TV sets installed in classrooms. At this point, it is appropriate to look at a few pertinent statistics:

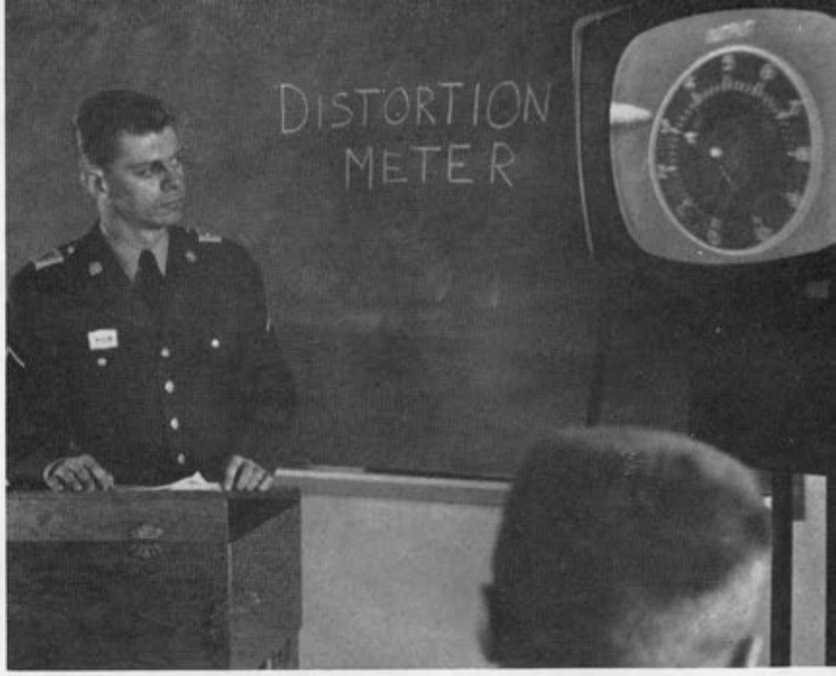
—Ratio of students to TV sets—20 to 1

—Cost for each TV set—$250.00

—Cost of closed circuit cable—$1.00 per running foot and this would include amplifiers.

—Cost of a studio—$75,000 to $1,000,000. However, at Fort Gordon two such studios already are in operation.

—Cost of production—$10.00 per minute to $1,000.00 per minute for the end product. This includes film or video tape. At Fort Gordon $15.00 per minute is a good planning figure as a thirty minute program costs $450.00.



An assistant instructor, Southeastern Signal School, Fort Gordon, Ga., watches with his class as the instructor explains the workings of a distortion meter to several classes at the same time.

ALL in all, PMGS could be provided with educational television for about $15,000.00. Some personnel adjustments might be necessary in order to handle the additional load in the program development and maintenance sections of the TV Branch, U.S. Army Southeastern Signal School.

Once television is installed, other benefits would accrue to PMGS. With the exception of classified or color films, all training films could be shown over the system. Briefings for important visitors (VIPs) and other dignitaries could be recorded on video tape and played back when needed—on call. These briefings could be done in foreign languages when necessary and if desired by the School. The mandatory troop information hour could be presented exclusively by television. A large screen television projector could be installed in the theaters, enabling the School Commandant to address large groups of men on the subjects of safety, health and community programs. Guest lecturers or outstanding instructors could be captured on video tape and played back for subsequent courses of instruction. In the event of mobilization, these presentations would be priceless and a tremendous saving in manpower, time and equipment.

Television is being used at many institutions to effect better instruction. The University of Houston, Indiana University, Duke-North Carolina-North Carolina State complex, and an eight state area in the Midwest, where transmissions are made from two DC-6 aircraft, are but a few areas where television has received the stamp of approval from leading educators. Considering the above, isn't it logical that the Provost Marshal General's School be next to utilize educational television?

END

GUERRILLA WARFARE AND THE 504TH

By MAJOR LELAND H. PAUL, ADJUTANT,

504th MP Battalion (Army), Fort Gordon, Ga.

Any large formation of troops presents a worthwhile nuclear target. Previous military concepts called for "getting there firstest with the mostest." How to reconcile this problem of winning, yet not presenting a target, called for some original thought and planning.

It appears that the power nations are extremely reluctant to plunge the world into a nuclear holocaust. Yet one nation has consistently made geographical and ideological gains without firing a nuclear weapon.

In addition to a cold war for ideological and geographical gains, what other form of warfare is taking place in the world? We have but to look at Africa or Laos and the answer becomes readily apparent: Guerrilla Warfare.

To meet this new concept requires new thinking and a revision of training rules. The 504th MP Battalion, on the 2nd of May, commenced a program in which Guerrilla warfare is emphasized for an indefinite period.

Over-all training is aimed at making individuals and small units proficient in the field, particularly in enemy territory. Survival, sabotage, communications, physical condition, learning to live from the land, medical care and many other subjects are being taught the MP in the 504th.

What is the military police role in guerrilla warfare? As envisioned by the 504th, the MP will be securing supply points. He will be directing and routing traffic in that same territory; he will be escorting VIPs safely and quickly. The MP will repeatedly be called upon because of the radio, wire and field communications available to him in the TO&E. For special missions he will undoubtedly be called upon to form anti-guerrilla units. He must know explosives and how to utilize them in order to blow up bridges, key installations, enemy communications centers, etc.

To teach these subjects, the 504th is utilizing its officers who have completed Ranger Courses. Tentative plans also indicate that a guerrilla encampment will be established on the Fort Gordon Reservation and platoon sized units will be dispatched to this encampment area and operate under decentralized control, thinking and doing for themselves to solve the problems presented in their field order.

They will learn how to recognize edible vegetation, how to supplement their limited rations. They will eventually learn that the terrain is a friend and how to call on that friend when the need arises.

As a member of the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC), men of the 504th are keeping abreast of their fellow soldiers in the combat arms. The professional knowledge of the MPs, as pertains to guerrilla warfare, may mean the difference between survival and victory or defeat and death. The soldier profession demands that he survive and win.

END

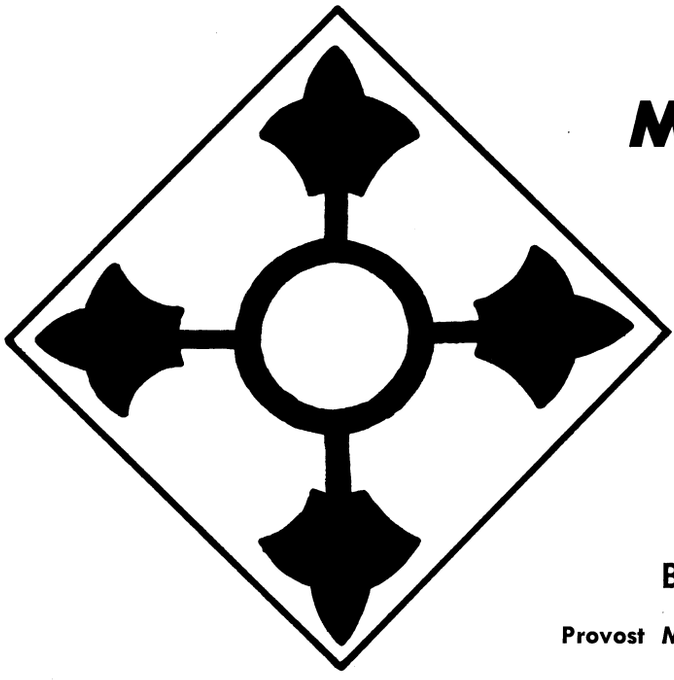
NEW DEVELOPMENTS



Field Artillery Digital Automatic Computer (FADAC) is a rugged, portable computer developed under the sponsorship of Frankford Arsenal. FADAC design is based on the existing requirements for solving gunnery problems of the artillery, free rockets and missiles. Extreme versatility also enables solution of field artillery support computations related to surveying, counter battery, fire planning, flash and sound ranging, reduction of meteorological data and master control and programming for automatic checkout of missile systems.

Mechanization of FADAC is based on solution of the differential equations of projectile motion from firing to impact. Necessary input data such as target location, powder temperature and gun location are entered by means of a simplified keyboard. FADAC training time for experienced fire control personnel is extremely short. When all data are entered, depression of a button initiates computation; gun orders comprising deflection, quadrant elevation, fuze time and charge are displayed in decimal form.

A high-speed automatic logic tester and a component tester are also available with FADAC; these are in addition to the self-checking features within the computer. The weight is 17[illegible] pounds; size is 5 cubic feet; and the power consists of a three phase, four-wire, 400-cups system with 120/208 volts and 70[illegible] watts.



MPs In The 4th Infantry (ROCID) Division

By LT COLONEL FRED C. SMITH, MPC

Provost Marshal Section, Headquarters, Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia

(This article was written by the author when he was Provost Marshal, 4th Infantry (ROCID) Division, Fort Lewis, Washington.—Editor)

THERE has been considerable controversy over the size and type of the military police unit which should be in the new ROCID *(Reorganization Current Infantry Division)* Infantry division. I would like to express my personal opinions on the capabilities and limitations of the present military police detachment and pass on my observations and experiences in the conduct of MP operations in the 4th Infantry Division (ROCID). This article will not settle the controversy but it may shed some light on the reasons for the differences of opinion we have about the new organization.

The TO&E *(Table of Organization and Equipment)* of headquarters company authorizes an MP detachment, consisting of a provost marshal section with two officers, one warrant officer and four enlisted men and an MP detachment of four officers and eighty-nine enlisted men. Headquarters company provides all administrative and logistical support which frees the four officers and eighty-nine enlisted men for MP duty without any conflict. There are morale, esprit de corps and other problems in not having a separate MP company ut these mostly can be overcome by a good relationship and orking agreement with the headquarters company commander.

THE primary functions of military police in an infantry division are well known and are basically the same at any level of command. The major difference is that the priority of importance of MP functions at division level vary from those of higher units in the combat zone and rear noncombatant areas.

I believe the best approach is to discuss each MP function separately under all types of division operations. Here too they vary in importance depending on the type of operation, terrain, tactical situation and other variable factors. The most important MP function in an offensive situation differs from that which is the most important in the defense.

Before the importance of any MP function can be discussed one paramount fact must be recognized. The sole reason for the MPs being in the division is to do everything humanly possible to assist the division in securing its objectives and accomplishing its mission. We are but one small cog in a well organized and highly efficient fighting team. We must be combat soldiers first and MPs second. Our contribution may be traffic control, security, or fighting as infantry but whichever one it is, we will do it because it contributes the

Continued

most to successful completion of our division's mission.

To facilitate discussion, I will discuss the primary functions as follows: *Traffic Control, Internal Security of the Division Command Post, Handling Prisoners of War, Circulation Control of Individuals, Enforcement and Guerrilla Activities.*

It is obvious that the detachment could not fully cover all the above functions at one time with its limited personnel if all became critical at the same time. The only solution is to analyze their importance in each tactical situation and cover only those absolutely essential to the operation. Many situations will arise in which we cannot cover all the necessary commitments. This must be anticipated and a request submitted for MP assistance from the next higher command. Assistance from within the division cannot be expected as everyone else is either busy fighting, or like the MPs—supporting the combat elements.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

TRAFFIC control within a division area is not as serious a problem as one might expect but it can become difficult at times. The division operates over wide fronts and great depths which disperse its vehicles and makes control a problem of direction rather than volume.

ONCE the division is in a fighting posture, the bulk of its vehicles are in combat positions, well dispersed, with most traveling off the roads. The principal traffic control then becomes supply and emergency vehicles and movement of reserve forces.

In the attack the problem is one of manning TCPs *(traffic control posts)* on three or four separate axis of advance of the attacking battle groups. Traffic control is maintained between the battle group command post and the division rear boundry. Direction *(information)* rather than volume is the problem during an attack. The rapid advance of units and the frequent movement forward of the division trains area makes it mandatory the MPs are kept currently informed on all installations and unit locations within the division area.

Prior to and during an attack the provost marshal must be in close coordination with the G-3, G-4 and transportation officer to anticipate and plan for traffic control for the movement of combat units and logistical units or installations. Close coordination is also maintained with G-1 to effect rapid displacements of the division main command post.

The widely separated TCPs in an attack make it necessary to place a small detachment at each TCP—to live and work there—as distance precludes relief back to the division main command post. Usually we place a five-man detachment with a one-quarter ton radio jeep on each point. They live at the control point and are provided "C" rations. One hot meal a day is usually provided by the area MP motor patrol or arrangements are made with a nearby unit for messing. This detachment, being left at the TCP, provides a good twenty-four hour security of the point.

DEPTH of the division area during an attack creates an area control problem particularly in a fast moving link-up type operation—such as *EXERCISE DRAGON HEAD.* Either we must be reinforced or curtail our area coverage as the division area increases in depth. This can be partially alleviated by close coordination with G-4 to keep division trains well forward and by keeping the division rear boundary up close behind division trains. If this is not possible then the area between division trains and the rear boundary is either not covered or arrangements must be made for additional MP support to cover this area.

Some operations such as amphibious operations or closin into a large dispersed division assembly area prior to a passage of lines attack do create concentrated heavy traffic. But this phase usually passes quickly once the advance is started. The two most difficult traffic operations to plan and execute are a retrograde action and a river crossing.

Traffic control in the defense is more difficult as the division is usually more concentrated. Vehicle traffic volume is heavier due to large quantities of Class II and IV supplies being moved forward to prepare defensive positions. The provost marshal again must work closely with G-3, G-4 and transportation to prepare traffic control plans for the various counterattack plans, withdrawal plans, and movement of reinforcements into the division area.

THE benefits derived from the use of division helicopters for road reconnaissance, observation of troop movements, and movement of emergency TCPs cannot be underestimated. There are a limited number of aircraft available for important missions of the division staff but not enough for a full time allocation to any one staff officer.

Our traffic control posts form a key element to our nuclear warfare and area damage control plans and are equipped with radio to be fully utilized. When offensive nuclear weapon are being fired, our TCPs are advised of the firing time i order that traffic within specified areas can be halted to take cover or shield from the blast—depending on where they are located in the danger zone. When we receive an atomic attack our TCPs immediately close the area until CBR *(chemical, bacteriological, radiological)* teams can determine the extent and danger from radiation. Emergency traffic plans are then placed in effect as part of the division area damage control plan which is controlled by G-4. TCPs and motor patrols carry radiac meters at all times in order to report radiation readings throughout the division area. This gives the CBR officer both a constant area check for unexpected radiation and the extent of known radiation.

INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE DIVISION COMMAND POST

WIDELY dispersed units and limited available troops usually leave the division main command post in a semi-isolated area vlunerable to aggressor attacks and infiltrations. Dispersion for nuclear protection within the command post further complicates security. Division headquarters company is authorized a security platoon of one officer and forty-three men which cannot possibly cover the perimeter security and critical installations within the command post area.

The command post security plan is the basic responsibilit of the headquarters commandant but is coordinated by the

provost marshal. The security platoon provides the perimeter security and the provost marshal provides internal security for key installations. Grouping of sections within the command post is made whereby the command and key operational sections are grouped together to assist in securing these sections. The military police provide a twenty-four hour guard on the division war-room, G-2 and G-3 operations, special weapons and during the hours of darkness, a guard is placed on the commanding general's quarters. The MPs also control traffic when the division main command post moves and provide for its security enroute to the advance location. This added to the twenty-four hour dismount point at the entrance to the division main command post takes a sizeable bite out of our operating MPs. Experience has taught us however that any security less than this commitment is ineffective and has subjected the division command post to penetration in the past. The command post is the nerve center of the division and therefore has a high priority among our missions.

Many officers say, "Why use MPs—Use other troops." First of all there are insufficient personnel within the command post to do their own assigned duty around the clock and still assist with security. The commanding general cannot afford to deplete any of his division reserve force for such purposes except in unusual circumstances. It is a rare situation in which reserves would be near enough to assist on an "on-call" basis.

I can think of no better trained and qualified personnel than our MPs to handle this important mission. This is not a "palace-guard" type of activity. It is an important security mission which has proven its value on every maneuver.

HANDLING OF POWs

THE responsibility of the division provost marshal is limited to search, segregate, tag and hold prisoners of war at the division POW collecting point. Military intelligence (IPW) teams conduct all interrogation of POWs. When division interrogation is complete the POWs are turned over to the next higher unit for evacuation to the rear area.

We always locate the POW collecting point on the MSR (main supply route) near the division main command post, keeping it as far forward as possible to facilitate the rapid passing of intelligence information and to reduce the distance that battle groups must travel to return POWs to the division.

Concertina wire is used when possible to provide a hasty inclosure and to assist in our ability to maintain segregation until the POWs are evacuated. Our capability is limited and we cannot afford to let POWs gather in any sizeable number. We request frequent evacuation to prevent overcrowding the inclosure. When the division command post displaces forward we hold the collecting point at the old location until it is closed by being evacuated while the new point, located forward, is opened to receive prisoners. The temporary operation of two collecting points stretches our POW section very thin. However, MPs on duty at the rear point only have to guard POWs and it is closed as soon as evacuation is complete.

CIRCULATION CONTROL OF INDIVIDUALS

THE control of stragglers is conducted by TCPs and motor patrols throughout the division area, in addition to and as they go about their other duties. Major routes back from the battle groups are checked carefully for stragglers, as well as the MSRs to division trains and division rear where personnel tend to collect.

TCPs detain stragglers and if possible place them on trucks returning to their unit. If this is not possible then our motor patrols gather them up and return them to the division command post for sorting and then return to their unit. Exchange with adjacent divisions should be on a direct working basis between provost marshals. Stragglers gathered at corps and army, or at other rear area units, should be processed through the replacement system and forwarded to the division rear area.

The handling of mass-stragglers following an atomic blast will pose a serious problem. Implementation of the division area damage control plan by G-4 requires the provost marshal, 4th Infantry Division, to establish emergency straggler control in the affected area. This operates as a sorting point in conjunction with Medical Corps personnel to get as many of the non-casualties back to their units as quickly as possible.

Rigid control of civilians in the division area is required to prevent interference with operations. If possible it is best to leave them in place and restrict their movements. Dislodgement, unless necessary for tactical reasons, will create a refugee problem as the combat situation progresses. The control of civilians by MPs of necessity is very limited. Other than keeping the MSRs clear, very little can be accomplished without civil affairs teams and additional military police.

Usually a G-5 section (civil affairs) is added to the division staff prior to an operation in order that advance planning will include sufficient civil affairs teams to handle civilians within the division area. Close liaison and coordination between G-5 and the provost marshal is required.

Civilians apprehended in the division area who are suspected of being enemy agents are processed through the division POW collecting point and held until they have been interrogated and cleared by the interrogation team. They are then turned over to the civilian collecting point for handling as civilians.

ENFORCEMENT

THE enforcement of military rules and regulations within a division area during operations is relatively easy since personnel are under close unit control at all times. This reduces the number of violations considerably. A well disciplined unit, fully occupied in an operation, has little time, desire or opportunity to commit offenses.

A division order places all towns and cities in the division's area off limits to military personnel. This simplifies our police job within the area. Motor patrols frequently check all towns and MSRs and this is usually sufficient to enforce current regulations.

The two-man military police criminal investigation team authorized in the division obviously has a very limited capability in handling investigations. MP investigation teams from the supporting command will have to be available to take over serious cases quickly and continue the investigation. The

Continued

ROCID MPs Continued

division MPCI team can initiate an investigation by securing initial evidence, or preserve the crime scene but it must be released to move on with the division as it advances in combat.

The problem of enforcement becomes more serious when the division is withdrawn for rest or left sitting in an administrative rest position. Every possible recreation is brought in, including mobile post exchanges. If possible G-1 arranges quotas for units and enlisted men are sent on pass to designated towns for recreation. The division provost marshal must coordinate police activities in the towns concerned and arrange for MP patrols to police division personnel on pass. As usual division MPs rarely get a chance to relax and rest even during rest periods, but at least this duty is a change from the combat zone.

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

ALTHOUGH the division military police detachment is too widely dispersed to act as a combat unit against guerrillas, it is invaluable as a reporting agency on guerrilla activity within the division area. The constant patrol of division area by radio equipped MP motor patrols and with fixed MP-TCPs throughout the division area provides twenty-four hour observation. The movement of guerrilla forces in the division area can be reduced by alert MPs.

BRIGADE OPERATIONS

There are many tactical situations in which the division operates in a task force type organization by forming a brigade. In this type of operation the brigade is formed by attaching two or more battle groups to brigade headquarters, along with the necessary supporting units.

If the operation is within the normal division area then MP support is tendered the brigade the same as to a battle group. If the brigade operation is an independent operation or beyond normal supporting distance, then MPs must be attached for the duration of the operation.

Depending on the size of the task force and type of operation, one MP platoon or one MP platoon minus one or two squads is attached to brigade headquarters for the operation. This provides the brigade with the MP platoon leader, the provost marshal, and for a small MP force to handle all MP functions.

When brigade headquarters is not functioning tactically it operates on on a standby basis, keeping abreast of the tactical situation so that in event of an emergency it can step in and take over as division headquarters. Detailed division plans implement the shifting of available division staff personnel to brigade headquarters to reinforce it sufficiently to carry on the division staff operations.

SUMMARY

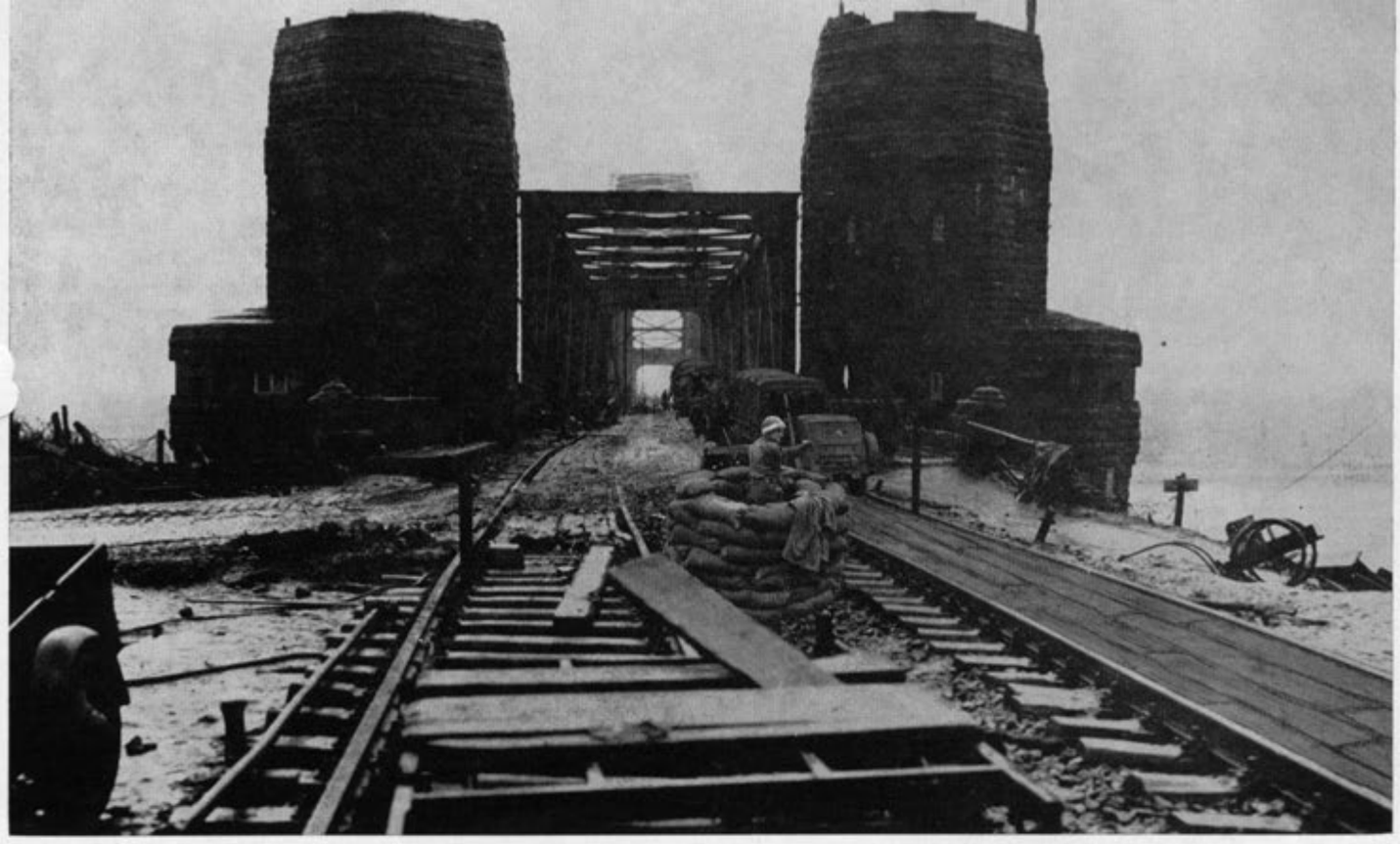
I BELIEVE by now that it is obvious that there are many *"IFs"* to the MP detachment's capability of performing all its missions in combat with the present organization. *Whether you increase the size of the existing detachment, attach additional MPs or place MPs in support as required* is a problem that will probably not be settled until an actual combat situation exists. As division provost marshal my choice would be in the sequence listed above. This would give me more flexibility and better trained MPs to do the job. If I were an army provost marshal, I would look at the problem differently. My choice then would be in reverse. Then I too would have the flexibility of supporting the divisions as required and having them available for use in the army area as well. Take your choice. I'm sure it will depend on what job you have. ME!—I'm for the division provost marshal. He is there at the end of the line with fast breaking situations and where there isn't always time to reach back quickly for additional help from the rear. END

NEW DEVELOPMENTS



The *REDEYE* missile system is designed as a man-portable, man-fired missile, to provide combat troops with the capability of destroying low flying enemy aircraft. The missile itself is a wingless cylinder housing an infrared guidance system, a high-explosive warhead and a solid propellant motor. The missile is fired from a "bazooka" type launcher, approximately four feet long and about three inches in diameter which, when capped at the ends, serves as the shipping container. The total weight of the system is about twenty pounds.

In the field the launcher, housing the missile, can be carried through underbrush and rugged terrain where no other comparable type air defense weapon could be transported. It is designed to be effective at altitudes and ranges commensurate with close in defense of field Army positions and Marine Corps amphibious operations against low level attack aircraft. The Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency, under the Weapons System Management of the U. S. Army Ordnance Missile Command, is developing the *REDEYE* missile system. END



Remagen Bridge Captured 16 Years Ago, March 7, 1945

By OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, U. S. ARMY, EUROPE

It was the seventh day of March 1945. Just another bloody day of war, on the Western Front, in Europe. To the mud spattered, battle weary GIs of the 9th Infantry Division it was just a continuation of the long and seemingly endless road which had led them all the way from the Normandy beaches into Hitler's Third Reich. They had just emerged from the sanguinary four month battle of the Hurtgen forest and were now enjoying the comparative ease of war in the open country of the Rhineland in the Division's drive toward the town of Bad Godesberg on the west bank of the Rhine. The men of the 9th Inf Div MP Platoon, working around the clock at their endless tasks of moving the Division forward in the offensive operations, little realized that they were on the eve of making history for the Military Police Corps.

On the afternoon of 7 March the Division arrived at its CP located near the little town of Rhinebach between Bad Godesberg and Erskerken. A few miles to the east momentous events were occurring which would change the course of history, not only for the men of the 9th MPs, but also for many men of the 9th Infantry Division; the United States Army, as well as the Wehrmach and the course of the war itself. A probing platoon of the 9th Armored Division had discovered that the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagen, Germany was left standing as the German Army had retreated across its traditional bulwark of the Rhine. With gallantry unparalleled in the course of warfare this unit had reacted swiftly and seized the Ludendorf bridge. The 9th Armored Division had rushed forward reinforcements and were temporarily holding the bridge. The scales of combat teetered in the balance. Orders from Supreme Allied Headquarters directed that the bridge be held and enough troop strength put across the Rhine to repulse any counterattack on the Remagen bridgehead. A hasty conference was summoned at the 9th Infantry Division command post.

MAJOR General Louis A. Craig, commanding the 9th Infantry Division directed his Provost Marshal to move out at once. This order was received in the late afternoon of the 7th, darkness had already fallen. The mission was to reroute the division from its present course, to the south, to the town of Remagen, Germany, to seize and secure the bridgehead and to act as a temporary corps headquarters while other divisions were brought up and the bridgehead secured. The weary men of the 9th MP Platoon, abandoning their previous jobs, hurriedly assembled and moved out. The darkness was absolute. The gray foggy blanket that seemed to cover the foreboding landscape made visibility almost nil. The military policemen involved in this operation will never forget that eastward march. The roads unswept for mines, and small groups of enemy troops trying to filter their way back to their own lines were attempting to ambush the roads. Numerous fire fights broke out between small isolated units. The route was selected and posted purely from a map reconnaissance. It was in this chaotic state that the 9th MPs closed on Remagen.

They arrived in the little town on the Rhine at approxi-

Continued

mately 2300 hours on the 7th of March. A sullen quiet seemed to reign over the area. There was an occasional rifle shot, but no major action. Contact was established with the MPs of the 9th Armored Division who were working the approaches to the bridge. In the darkness the MPs groped their way to the bridge, established a CP and took over responsibility for traffic in the area from the 9th Armored Division. Close on the heels of the MPs came the rest of the division. The 47th Infantry was the first regimental combat team to arrive. Immediately behind it moved the other regiments of the division. Dawn found the 47th Infantry crossing the bridge. It also brought the first major enemy reaction. Realizing that the Americans were about to exploit the lucky bridge seizure, the Germans reacted with a devastating hail of artillery, mortar and small arms fire. A curtain seemed to fall around the bridge. A curtain of fire, smoke and flying steel fragments.

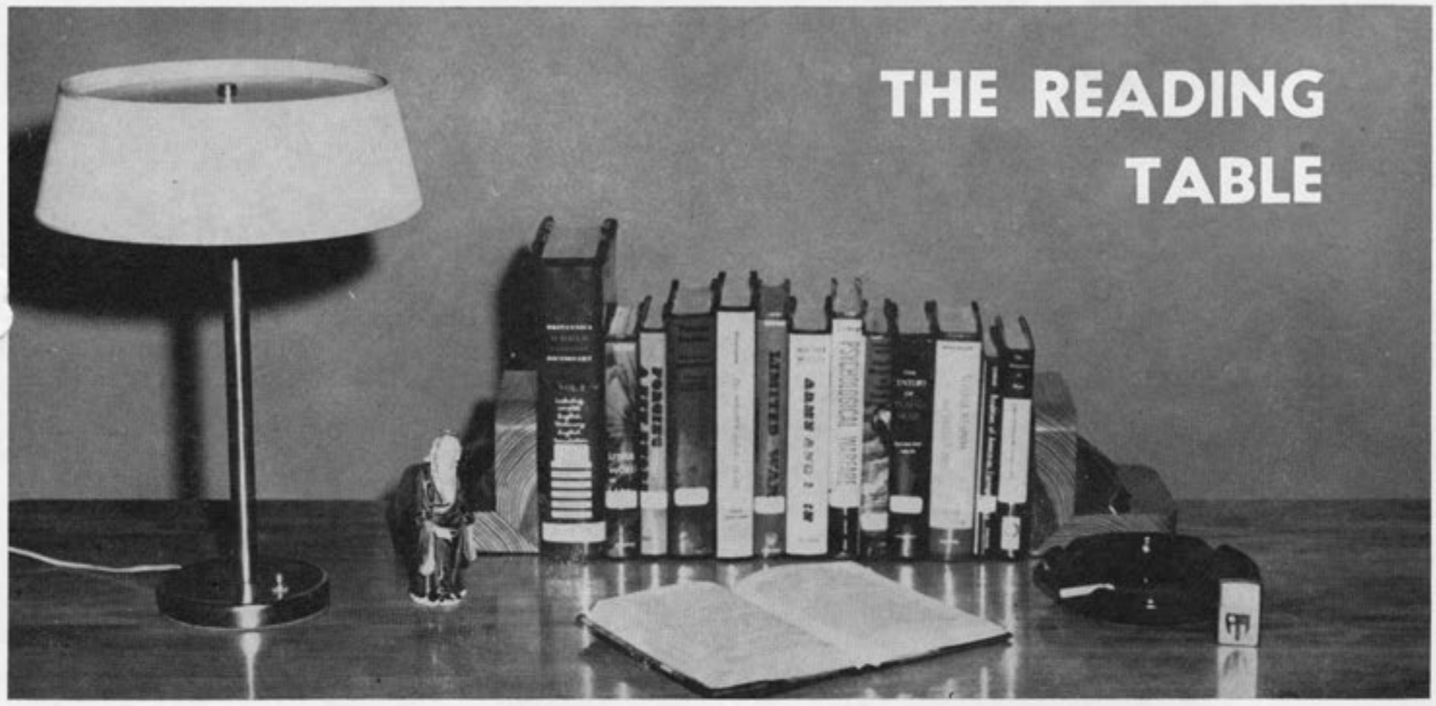
THE first light of dawn disclosed the Rhine flowing dark and sullen between its banks. To the east the high slopes of mountains shot up into the murky sky. The one hill directly to the east of the bridge, a skull shaped eminence, received the significant name "Flak Hill" from the GIs in the area. From this moment on the military police of the 9th Infantry Division were involved in an operation that was to gain them never ending fame and write their names in the battle honors of the United States Army as the first and only military police unit to be awarded the coveted Presidential Citation for gallantry in action.

While official documents seldom tell the whole story, perhaps the words of the citation of the MP Platoon, 9th Infantry Division, contained in the Presidential Order, gives the best brief description of what these men accomplished:

"The Military Police Platoon, Ninth Infantry Division, is cited for extraordinary gallantry and outstanding performance of duty from 9 March 1945 until 15 March 1945, during which time it maintained traffic control on the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagen and in the Rhine Bridgehead area, braving constant heavy artillery fire and air attacks to keep supply, evacuation and troop movements running smoothly over this vital link. The sector in which the platoon operated was a target for twenty-four hours of each day for heavy artillery concentrations, air attacks, and on two occasions, V-2 weapons. Under this murderous fire, the MPs stood at their posts, unable to take cover, as casualties to themselves and to passing troops and vehicles mounted each day. When one of their own number fell, another MP stepped forward to take his place. The bridgehead over the Rhine was completely dependent upon the Ludendorf span; necessary troops and supplies had to strengthen the bridgehead in a steady stream, or all would be lost. It was the coolly competent direction by the Military Police which insured their crossing the Rhine in spite of the heavy constant shelling. Vehicles were hit and reinforcements wounded; in every case, the MPs stood ready to clear the bridge, and did so quickly. When drivers of vehicles in convoy stopped to seek cover during the shelling, the MPs went out to them, forced them back into vehicles, or took over themselves to keep the vital artery clear. The high casualties on the bridge and its approaches made it necessary for the Military Police Platoon to take over their care, which they did, quickly and competently setting up an aid station and an evacuation system. One of the first wire lines across the bridge was laid and maintained by the MPs, in spite of the great difficulties caused by shell fire breaking the wires. The first Prisoner of War cage on the east bank of the Rhine was set up by this Platoon, and prisoners were evacuated speedily to the rear shore. With no concern for personal safety, these men maintained control of the bridge with a magnificent display of courage and devotion to duty."

THUS were the exploits of the military police written in the cold official language of the Presidential Citation. But to the survivors who lived through five harrowing days of concentrated battle action many memories will remain, memories of tragedy, humor and heroism, combined with the feeling of pride for having played a key role in an operation which in the words of the German High Command "shortened the war by six months". Among their memories will be a flash of an MP leaping into a burning truck loaded with ammunition, driving the truck with a cloud of flame pouring from it to an opening in the railing of the bridge, turning the vehicle into the opening and leaping to safety just as the truck took the plunge into the Rhine. Another MP splicing a telephone wire cut by artillery fire was enveloped in an almost direct shellburst. When the smoke cleared away the MP stood unscratched holding approximately 3 feet of wire in his hands, the wire had been cut on each side of him. The MP cooly pulled the cut wire together and respliced it while shouting obscene remarks about the German Army in general. Some will remember groups of MPs herding enemy prisoners to the rear across the bridge in periods when the shellfire lessened. As one of the MPs expressed it: "This is one time you don't have to yell "Schnell" at these characters to get them to hurry". Others will remember a large hole blown in the center of the bridge around which traffic had to be directed. Man after man assumed the position as his predecessor fell dead or wounded. In the words of a correspondent at the scene: "These men, splotched with the blood of their comrades carried on in the finest tradition of the United States Army". Still others will remember being posted on the abutments of the bridge as sharpshooters with MI rifles to discourage the numerous frogmen who tried to swim down the turbulent Rhine with explosives to destroy the vital span. All who were involved will remember the endless lines of infantry on each side of the bridge with six tanks or tank destroyers spaced at intervals across the span. The structure already overloaded received countless direct hits. The bridge would sway and vibrate like a banjo string and for many heartbreaking moments it seemed about to fall. But it continued to stand, held up, in the opinion of many, by divine providence. And so it was for 5 desperate days of combat until the bridgehead was expanded with five U.S. Divisions, the enemy forces pushed back and additional pontoon bridges were thrown across the river. Then and only then did the tired battle scarred old bridge collapse and fall into the Rhine with a cloud of spray to mark its final resting place. Perhaps the finest tribute that has ever been paid to the members of the Military Police Corps was paid to these men by their fellow soldiers in the official history of the 9th Infantry Division when they summed it up in these words: "Almost certain death faced these battle cops but they stuck to their post to the bitter end, an inspiration to the doughboys going into the inferno ahead—'If the MPs could take it so could they' ".

Sixteen years later, 7th March 1961, the same old Rhine flows between the high banks at Remagen, Germany. It is a peaceful scene now. Busy river traffic plies back and forth and the bustle of life in West Germany hurries by. The casual tourist driving through Remagen today would little realize the tragic and heroic events that occurred here 16 years ago. The squat, blackened stone towers of the Ludendorf bridge still stand, the only memento that remains today as a monument to the gallant military policemen who contributed their efforts to the epic crossing. END



THE COMING OF WAR

By Albert Z. Carr; published by Doubleday & Company, Inc., N.Y., N.Y.; 383 pages; price $4.95

MUCH of the strength of America's great founders lay in their perception that the unpopular word 'compromise' contains the life-sustaining word 'promise'. It is in the spread of this idea on a world scale that the hope of humanity rests."

With these words, Albert Z. Carr concludes his trenchant and exciting study of the 30 years of America's first "cold war"—the period between the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

"The Coming of War" is a vivid portrayal of one of the most colorful, yet relatively little-known periods of American history. It is the story of an America caught in the titanic power politics of England, France, Spain and Russia. And it is a revealing analysis of the parallels between that period and today.

The period leading up to the War of 1812 was marked by spectacular events—the *Notka Crisis*, the *XYZ Affair*, the Louisiana Purchase and the rise of Napoleon. It was a period when Great Brittain and the United States dueled bitterly with words and acts. Our rights on the high seas were violated. We were engrossed in the necessity to strengthen our Union, in the face of threats from abroad, while expanding our territory at the expense of the Indians, Spanish, French and British.

THE Chief characters of the period and of Mr. Carr's book are giants of American history—Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Henry Clay.

The real and often amazing reasons for the critical decisions that were made by these great statesmen are reconstructed from documentary evidence.

Little-known facts are revealed: John Adams hated Benjamin Franklin and tried to destroy him; John Jay, later first chief justice of the Supreme Court, came close to treason by giving a secret American document to a foreign power; a startling scheme was used to trap Napoleon into selling Louisiana.

Like the years since World War II, the years after the American Revolution were a period of negotiation in a spirit of hostility. The story of that period, Mr. Carr shows, opens up rewarding insights into the phenomenon of war in general. His inferences are of immediate interest to everyone today:

"We can see that the pressures toward war stemmed not merely from political events, but from the passionate attachment of men to their established ways, from their desperate reluctance to discard outworn ideas and modify laggard institutions in the face of a changing distribution of world power.

"There is no good reason to believe war is inevitable.

"So long as there is a continuance of imaginative and patient negotiation, the chance of sustained peace will remain alive."

The author is a nationally-known historian, economist and government official. Among his six previous books is "Juggernaut, a study of the nature of dictatorship. During and after World War II, he served as Assistant to the Chairman of the War Production Board, Economic Advisor on the White House staff and consultant to President Truman, and on special missions to England, China and Germany. END

"IN MY OPINION . . ."

SELLING THE CORPS

THERE seems to be a feeling among MP officers that we are not selling the Corps by failing to advertise it to the rest of the Army. I say we do not have to sell the Corps. We have already been hired. Rather, our efforts now should be directed toward proving our worth. The field exercises, the training problems, and every other phase of preparation are *REHEARSALS.* Now if we do everything we can to join these rehearsals, we can then justly expect to be called upon when the show goes "on the road." We should never decline any part simply because *it is not a job for the MP* or *someone else has that responsibility.*

We often boast of the many things the MPs can accomplish, but when the time comes for the rehearsal we get cold feet or stage fright. We wait to be asked. Colonel Harold L. Taylor, OPMG, once said, "We must progress as an integral part of the *COMBAT TEAM* or we shall die on the vine."

It is not difficult to see how we can improve the situation by training with the rest of the troops. In any exercise, the planner unquestionably includes the other services. We are often left out or called in late. Why? Could it be that we have rationalized ourselves out of too many evercises once too often? The combat commanders and their staffs in these exercises will be the ones to select the players when the "show goes on the road." We cannot expect them to include us if we are not making an earnest effort to be around for the rehearsal. If we fail to be there to pay our part, someone has to do it for us. Let us demonstrate to these commanders that by having MP support, traffic can move smoother, their MPs can be secure, troop discipline can be improved, crimes can be investigated and prevented, POWs can be properly handled and processed, control of the circulation of individuals and refugees is possible and finally they have available a first-class fighting team if needed.

THE other branches are always anxious to demonstrate how essential they are to the *COMBAT TEAM* and no one doubts this claim. However, I know several officers who made the remark in Korea that they did not realize the MPs did anything besides "pick up AWOLS" and "bring in drunks." They were surprised to see them controlling traffic, escorting convoys, establishing straggler control points, etc. Yet, no one seemed surprised at the Ordnance Corps repairing vehicles or the Transportation Corps driving trucks. Why? Because they wee always around during the rehearsal.

So—we don't have to advertise the MP Corps. It is not for sale. It has been contracted as a first-class team with a lot of talent and we know it. But do our commanders know this? If they don't become aware of it soon, the Transportation Corps will assume traffic control, the headquarters commandant will avail troops for security of the CP, Civil Affairs will take over control of civilians and refugees, G-2 will assume control of POWs, and individual commanders will want to control stragglers. In the meantime we will slowly *DIE ON THE VINE.*

G-1 and G-2 are too busy with the over-all problem to urge us in to play our part. We must put our foot in the door or elbow our way into every training exercise we can. The other services are doing it—why shouldn't we?

CAPTAIN PAUL V. ROMERO, MPC
Provost Marshal Section
Third US Army
Fort McPherson, Ga.

I JOIN THE HERD WITH AN OPINION

FOR many months I have followed various articles and letters to the editor of the *MP Journal* concerning everything from the MPA Pistol Match to the brassard. I will now join the herd with an opinion.

We received our MPA Pistol Match results several days ago and I was not too impressed by the scores turned in by our team or the other teams with the exception of a few at the top of the list. Military police personnel cannot accurately fire the .45 Cal pistol for one reason. They do not practice enough. MPs fire once a year with a minimum of training. Some of the best shooters are detailed to shoot on the PMG and MPA Trophy Matches. These team members receive more training during the MPA PMG Matches than the others who only fire on the annual qualification course once each year.

When an MP is on duty he must anticipate that any moment he may be required to draw his weapon and fire at an individual. What will he do at that moment if he is not prepared for it? What must his desk sergeant think when this MP is detailed on patrol and only fired *marksman* at a stationary target at 15-25 yards and with the aid of a .45 Cal pencil?

I AM of the opinion that a policeman, military or civil, must be proficient in arms. I feel that we do not have sufficient marksmanship training in our Corps. I would like to see an effort to step up this training. I don't believe marksmanship training and shooting on the range on a quarterly basis to be an extreme. In fact, I feel it would be the minimum amount of training to insure better qualified personnel in the MP Corps.

There is very little to be said concerning the use of the .45 Cal pistol as the basic side arm of the MP. A policeman should never carry an automatic weapon as a sidearm. There are any number of reasons for this, but to name only a few, the weapon is normally carried without a round in the chamber and to shoot a round must be loaded and this consumes time. If a round is carried in the chamber, then the thumb safety must be depressed and this too takes time. The most important reason against carrying an automatic is the danger of misfire, jamming or nonejection of the shell casing. The time involved in recovering from this malfunction could directly result in loss of life or injury—or both.

The ideal weapon for a policeman is the .38 Cal police special revolver. This weapon has no safety, nor does it need one. It can be fired much faster than an automatic pistol and is far more accurate for the MP to shoot.

CWO ALFRED L. CUMMINGS, MPC, USAF
4th MP Detachment, (CI)
Fort Myer, Virginia

ROUND UP SPECIAL

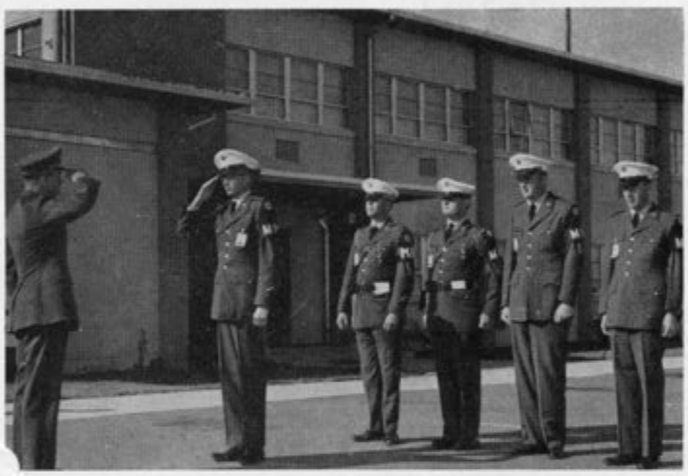
MPs Serve U. S. Army Communications Agency

By MAJOR ALFRED M. CARTER, MPC

West Coast Relay & Radio Transmitting Station



Shown above is Sp4 Ralph H. Tebbe (left), MP Det, as he inspects the badge of Mrs. Wanda Winton (right), civilian employee. Each person must have a security pass to enter a classified area.



Inspecting the guards is Capt Grant M. Welling (left), Adjutant, shown with Sgt. Robert M. Goold, Provost Sergeant. Other MPs are: (left to right) Sgt Robert B. Sherman, Sp4 Daniel L. Ahl, Sp4 Neill J. Hearn and Sp4 Ralph H. Tebbe.

The U.S. Army West Coast Relay and Radio Transmitting Station Detachment 7, USACA, Davis, California is located approximately 25 miles west of Sacramento. The MP organization is composed of twelve men. The senior sergeant is appointed provost sergeant and assists the commander in security of the station. In 1958 the MPs were under the jurisdiction of the Sixth U.S. Army. However on 1 January 1960 the station became a part of the U.S. Army Communications Agency.

The mission of the MP unit is to maintain security of the station, to maintain a safe but continuous flow of traffic, to provide personnel to perform flag ceremonies and to escort VIPs. Sergeant Robert M. Goold, provost sergeant, handles all administrative work including vehicle registrations. The sergeant assists the security control officer and maintains liaison with civilian police authorities in surrounding communities; he also enforces the U.S. Army, federal and state hunting regulations, traffic regulations and the general policing of the troops.

The MP assigned to this unit must be outstanding in military appearance and also conduct himself with common sense in regard to his duties; he is constantly working with civilians who visit the station. The MP's knowledge covers a wide range from U.S. Army regulations to the federal and state game laws.

END

Retreat ceremonies are performed by the MPs stationed at the West Coast Relay Station. Shown below are: (left to right) Sp4 Neill J. Hearn, Sp4 Daniel L. Ahl and Sgt Robert B. Sherman.



Pictured is a vehicle shakedown inspection which is conducted by Sgt Robert M. Goold (left), Provost Sergeant, and Sp4 Daniel L. Ahl.





Brig Gen H. M. Hobson, PMGC and Ft Gordon Commanding General, presents Arnold Palmer with a gold IGD lighter in appreciation for the support he has given International Golf Day. Maj Gen Ralph Butchers, PMG of the U.S. Army (right), Mrs. Palmer (center) and Col Homer E. Shields, Editor MP JOURNAL (left) observe the presentation.

IGD REPORT

OPENING DAY MASTERS'

Story by SFC Bernard Westendorf, MPC

Photographs by
MSGT Roger K. Mullis, MPC

Photographic Laboratory, PMGS,
Fort Gordon, Georgia

Arnold Palmer, winner of the 1960 Masters' Tournament at the Augusta National in Augusta, Georgia, scored a 4 under par 68 in the opening round of the 1961 Masters'. For those military and civilian golfers around the world who pitted their skill against Palmer's first round score in IGD competition, here is a hole by hole rundown of the opening day's play.

Palmer left the first tee at 12:30; bareheaded in a chilling rain which continued throughout the afternoon. Palmer and his partner, Jack Nicklaus, one of the leading amateur contenders, placed their drives in the middle of a fairway lined with an estimated 20,000 spectators, the largest audience at an opening day in the tourney's 25 year history.

Palmer, playing cautiously in the rain, scored a par 4 on the first hole. On the second tee Palmer drove well and placed his second shot slightly over the green; the third stroke placed him about two feet from the pin and he sank the short putt for a one under par 4 on the 555 yard hole.

The drive off the third tee was low and even with a sand trap in the middle of the 355 yard fairway. Palmer, having trouble with the wet greens, overshot the green with his approach shot. His third shot placed the ball about 15 feet from the pin and he sank the putt for a par 4.

On the fourth hole Palmer was on the green in one, high up and near the apron. He placed a 50 foot putt 18 inches from the pin, and tapped it in for a par 3 on the 220 yard hole. In spite of the slow green, putting did not seem to be giving Palmer much trouble.

Palmer's second shot on the 450 yard Nr 5 placed his ball about 12 feet below the pin. The putt was a little heavy and the ball skirted the cup and rolled about two feet. He sank the second putt for a par 4.

His drive off the 6th tee placed him about 12 feet below the pin. The putt broke to the left and stopped about 2 feet above the cup. His second putt gave him a par 3 for the 190 yard hole. His second stroke on the seventh hole took him from mid-fairway to a sand trap just above the edge of the green. He pitched to about 4 feet from the cup and putted out with a par 4 on the 365 yard hole.

On the eighth hole, Palmer's second shot again ended in a sand trap to the right and just below the green. He blaste' out of the wet sand to within 9 feet from the cup. His fir putt went about 2 feet past the cup, but he sank the secon for a par 5 for the 530 yard uphill hole, and was well off the tee on the ninth, which dog-legs to the left. The approach rolled to about 50 feet from the pin on the lower apron of the green, and as tension rose in the gallery, he sank the uphill putt for a birdie three. He finished the first nine in a burst of applause, with a 2 under par 34 for a total yardage of 3,485.

Palmer ran into trouble on the 10th and bogied the 470 yard hole with a 5. Although tense, he birdied the 445 yard hole with a 3, and was again two under par. The short 155 yard Nr 12 hole went down 1 under par with a 2. On the 13th he placed a high drive over the water hazard. His second wood shot was about 15 feet off the green on a hillside to the left. After carefully reading the green, he decided to pitch and roll, leaving a putt of about 10 feet which he sank for a birdie 4. The 475 yard fairway has a dog-leg to the left and is crossed by three water hazards.

Playing a short iron for his second shot on the par 4, 420 yard fourteenth hole, Palmer's ball ran about 20 feet past the pin, onto the apron. The wet green would not let the ball bite in, and it skidded across the green. As Palmer examined his lie the strain showed on his face. Undoubtedly the cold rain was adding to the tension. He pitched to about three feet past the flag and sank the short putt for a par 4.

On the 520 yard 15th hole, he played a fairway wood pin high, into a sand trap on the right of the green. In spite the wet fairways which prevented much rolling, he got e cellent yardage on his drives and iron shots. His third sho

placed the ball about 8 feet past the pin. He dropped the putt for a birdie 4, and a total of 4 under par for the 15 holes.

The 16th hole has a water hazard with 190 yard fairway, most of which is water. Palmer was on the green with one stroke, and made a par 3.

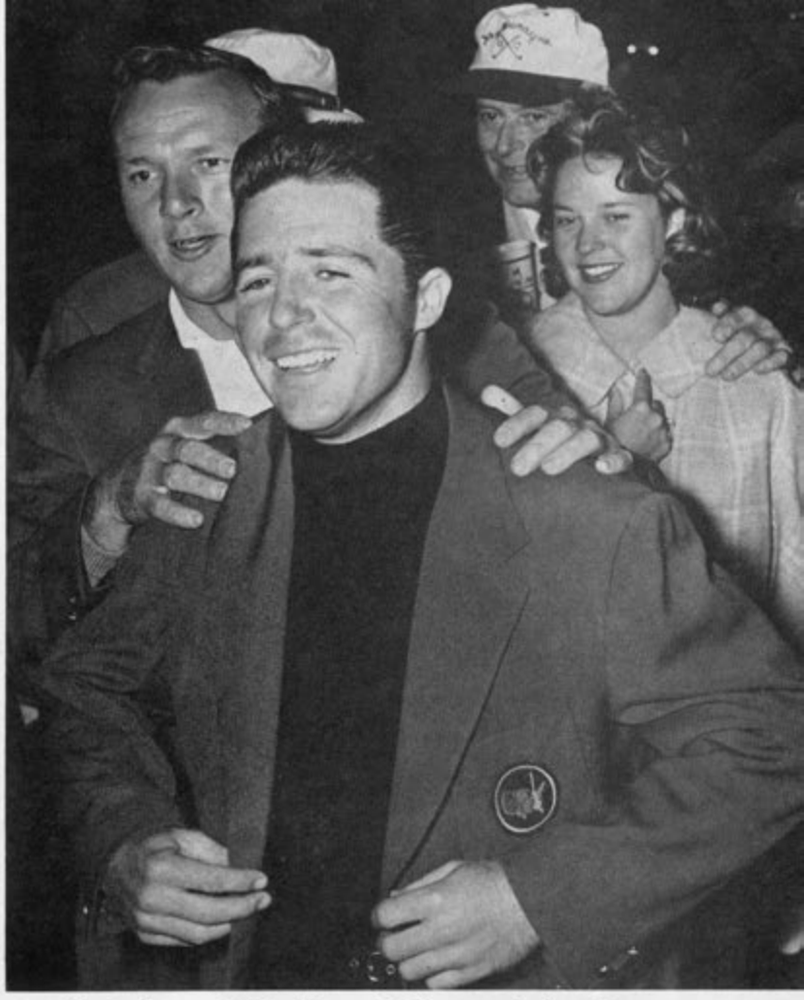
On the 17th he drove to the right of the fairway, and using a short iron placed the ball about 50 feet from the pin on an uphill lie. He spent several minutes reading the rolling surfaced green and putted about 10 feet past the cup, missing it by a few inches. He was apparently having trouble with his footing in the wet grass, because he stopped to clean grass cuttings from his cleats before sinking the ball for a par 4. The 17th hole is 400 yards.

The 18th hole dog-legs to the right, and the tee and green are elevated above the 420 yard fairway, which is bordered by trees on the right side. Palmer drove almost to the edge of the fairway at the dogleg, about 275 yards. His iron shot placed the ball over the green and into the gallery, in front of the TV camera stands. His approach to the green was greeted by a warm round of applause. He pitched to about 5 feet from the cup and sank the putt for a par 4, bringing a broad smile for the second time during the first 18 hole round. His final score: a 4 under par 68 for a total of 6980 yards.

Arnold and Mrs. Palmer were met by Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, CG, PMGC and Commanding General of Fort Gordon, and Major General Ralph J. Butchers, the Provost Marshal General of the Army, and presented with a gold engraved lighter, in appreciation for his support of International Golf Day.

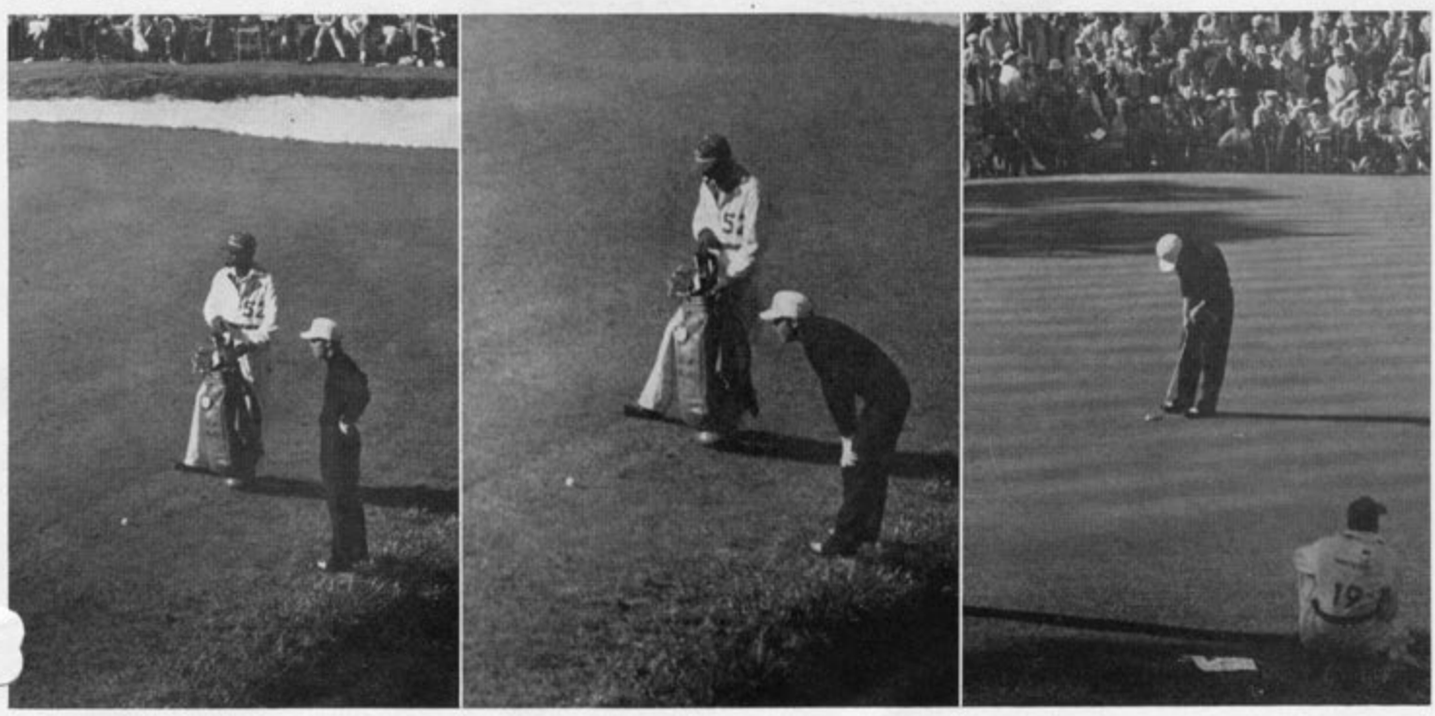
Palmer fired a sizzling three under par 69 for the second round of play. Going into the 18th hole of third round play he led Gary Player by one stroke, but turned in a heartbreaking bogie six on the last hole for a total of 73, to lose the tournament by one stroke. He tied for second with amateur Charlie Coe.

Because of Palmer's low first round score this year, the MP Association has decided to award the MPA-IGD prize, ngraved cigarette lighters, to those golfers lucky enough to Palmer's opening 68. END



Arnold Palmer, 1960 Masters' Champ, helps Gary Player with the symbolic "Green Coat," mark of a Masters' Champion. Player's one stroke victory makes him the 1961 Masters' Champ and the man to beat in IGD competition next year.

Gary Player, new Masters' Champion, measures his approach shot on the 15th hole (left), after blasting out of a sand trap. The wet greens made shooting difficult. The shot left him an eight foot putt (right) which he sank for a birdie four.



MPA ROUND UP

BERLIN SCOUTS PARTICIPATE IN COMMAND "TAKE OVER"



Berlin, Germany—Shown above is Explorer Scout Dale Fitch as he sat in the chair of the Berlin Command Provost Marshal as part of Command "take over" by American Scouts during recently held Scout Week. Explorer Fitch spent the day working with Lt Col Robert Sabolyk, Div Chief, and other members of the PM office. Explorer Scout Fitch began his day by reviewing the morning's blotter, and as the day passed he welcomed visitors and learned the various duties of the Provost Marshal's office.

FT LEE PM HONORED FOR DUTY DURING CANAL ZONE RIOTS

Ft Lee, Va.—Major Delos E. Keelean, Assistant Provost Marshal, was recently presented the Army Commendation Medal. The medal was awarded for meritorious service as provost marshal of the Atlantic Area at Fort Gulick, Canal Zone from April 15, 1958 to May 30, 1960.

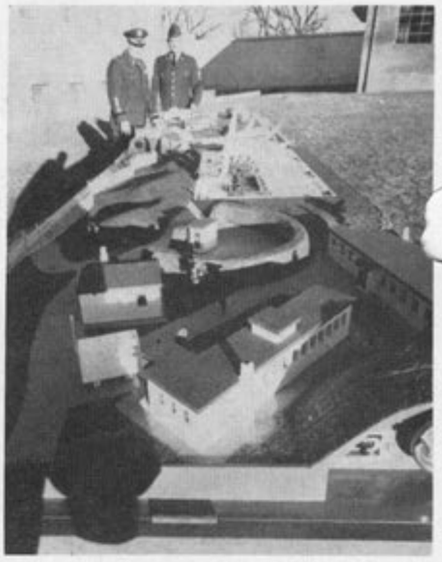
The citation accompanying the medal read in part, "Major Keelean's performance of duty during the serious riots and disorders at the Canal Zone, Republic of Panama boundary, in November of 1959 was noteworthy. His prompt and energetic action upon being called to restore order was highly instrumental in bringing the situation under control . . . ."

USAREUR MPC STAFF OFFICER OBSERVES BREMERHAVEN PORT



Bremerhaven, Germany—Pictured above is Maj Bertram T. Weiner (center), PM DIV, USAREUR, during an official visit to the Bremerhaven Port. Meeting Major Weiner is Maj James J. Casey (left), PM, and Capt Robert W. Sweet (right), CO 59th MP Company. An honor guard welcomed the MP officer.

INMATES BUILD MINIATURE MISSILE SITE



Pictured above are Col Weldon W. Cox (left), Commandant, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, and S/Sgt Donald J. Maahs, NCO in charge of training aids, with the recently completed model of a Nike missile base, built by inmates of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks.

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—A miniature Nike missile launching and radar site was recently delivered to the 4th Region, U.S. Army Air Defense Command. The miniature site was built by inmates of the U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks.

The model is scaled to one-third inch per foot and is complete with battery-powered rotating radar screens, lighted building missile elevators and launchers. The elevator and launchers raise and lower by hand cran and will be used as an instructional aid by service groups throughout the country.

A special equipped Army truck will transport the model more than 9,000 miles over the United States, helping to demonstrate the potential and physical layout of a typical Nike installation.

BRIG GEN HOBSON VISITS FT BENNING



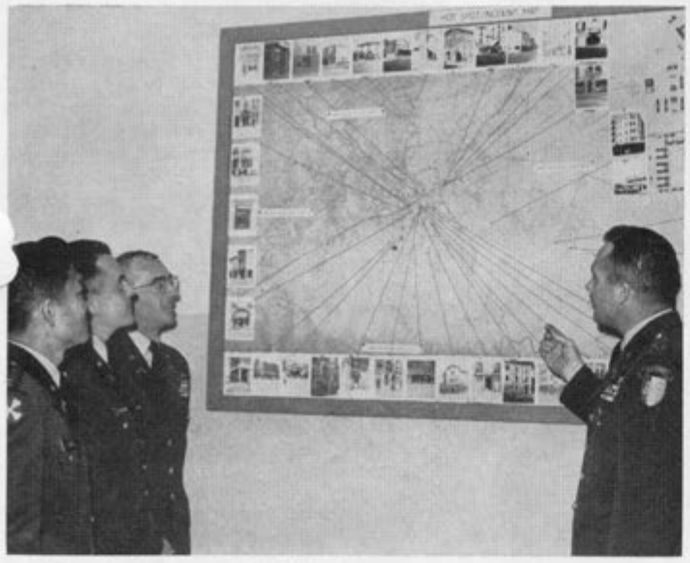
Ft Benning, Ga.—Shown above is Brig Gen Howard M. Hobson (right), CG, Ft Gordon, Ga., as he is greeted at Lawson Army Air Field by Brig Gen A. D. Surles, Jr. (center), Deputy CG, U.S. Army Inf Cen, and Lt Col James E. Farmer (left), PM. On his recent visit to Fort Benning, Gen Hobson spoke at a meeting of the Exchange Club in Columbus, Ga.

PM GENERAL TOURS GOVERNORS ISLAND



Governors Island, N.Y.—Shown above is Maj Gen Ralph J. Butchers (center), The PM Gen of the U.S. Army, on a recent visit to First Arm Hqs. Pictured with him is (l to r), Mrs. Butchers, Lt Gen Edward O'Neill, CG, First U.S. Army, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Lancer, wife of Co. Thomas F. Lancer, PM, First U.S. Army.

SETAF PMs HOLD QUARTERLY CONFERENCE



Pictured above are SETAF's Provost Marshals as recently seen discussing Vicenza Military Police patrol activities. (left to right), Capt Frank Y. F. Lee, Livorno; Lt Col Milton J. Weber, SETAF Headquarters; Capt Richard J. Walsh, Verona, and Capt Jack G. Pruett, Vicenza.

Vicenza, Italy — Southern European Task Force's (SETAF) four Provost Marshals met recently for their quarterly conference on crime prevention and PM activities in general.

Attending the day-long conference were Provost Marshals Lieutenant Colonel Milton J. Weber, Verona; Captain Richard J. Walsh, Verona; Captain Frank Y. F. Lee, Camp Darby, Livorno; and Captain Jack G. Pruett, Caserma Ederle, Vicenza. They were joined for the morning sessions by Captain Jackson W. Gaston, Assistant G-1, 1st U.S. Army Missile Command; Joseph Colombo, Safety and Security Officer, European Exchange Service in SETAF, and Captain Robert M. Smith, Missile Command's Information Officer.

Mr. Colombo said he would be giving crime prevention lectures to students in the American schools at the three SETAF installations and Aviano Air Force Base during the month of February. In his lectures, he will stress the importance of having a crime-free record, not only for future employment, but for college entrance, as well as personal well being.

559TH MP LAUDED AS SOLDIER AF THE MONTH



Ft Monroe, Va.—Pictured above is PFC Francis C. Pickar (left), 559th MP Co, as he receives the Soldier of the Month award. Col Paul R. Jeffrey (right), Post CO, presented the trophy. PFC Pickar also received a commendatory letter and $35.00 in gift certificates.

2d MISSILE BN ESTABLISHES MP DETACHMENT



Shown above is Sentry Dog Handler Terrance Bamford (left), with his dog, as he poses before a sign designating their security platoon in a Nike-Hercules missile battery. MP Gerald F. Knauss (right), points to the sign.

Ft Sheridan, Ill. — The 2d Missile Battalion, 57th Artillery, recently set-up an MP Detachment. These MPs guard Nike missile batteries against enemy infiltration, espionage and sabotage.

Nike radar operators and launcher crewmen are on duty twenty-four hours a day. A specialist in the military police is the Sentry Dog Handler, whose dog is trained to sense all intruders and even to guard a prisoner while he is being searched.

520TH MP SERGEANT LAUDED AS NCO OF THE MONTH



Paris, France—Pictured above is SFC Paul E. Singletary (right), operations sergeant, office of the PM, who recently received the NCO of the Month Award. Col William A. Dodds (left), Hq Commandant, SHAPE, presented the award and a U.S. savings bond. Sergeant Singletary competed with all members of the SHAPE command.

MP SGT WINS CASH AWARD



Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N.M.—Pictured above is Sgt John Hartsell (left), MP Co "A", being presented a cash award and suggestion certificate by Capt Clarence E. Pearson (right), CO, Co "A". While in Legrandes, France, Sgt Hartsell made a suggestion for the improvement of beverage serving in the mess hall.

GRACEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TOURS MP CORPS MUSEUM



Shown above are handshakes being exchanged when Mike Watson (center), class president, 7B, thanked Maj George E. Allen, former Curator, MPC Museum for the tour. Mrs. Adeline Sconyers (left), Mike's teacher, looks on with pride.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Mike Watson, class president of grade 7B, recently arranged a tour of the MP Corps Museum. Mike scheduled the visit with Major George E. Allen, former Curator, MPC Museum.

The class showed enthusiasm and curiosity in the counterfeiting equipment, flags, plaques and guidons. Several parents also attended.

FT DIX OFFICERS WIVES CLUB SPONSORS BENEFIT



Ft Dix, N. J.—The Officers Wives Club recently held a "Gay Nineties" party for the benefit of the Army Distaff Foundation. Shown above are Col and Mrs. Gordon Jones.

Resting the firm hand of the law, "Gay Nineties" style, on the arm of his wife at the Officers Wives Club "Gay Nineties" party is Col George Miller, PM.

USAREUR COMMAND WARNS DRUNKEN DRIVERS

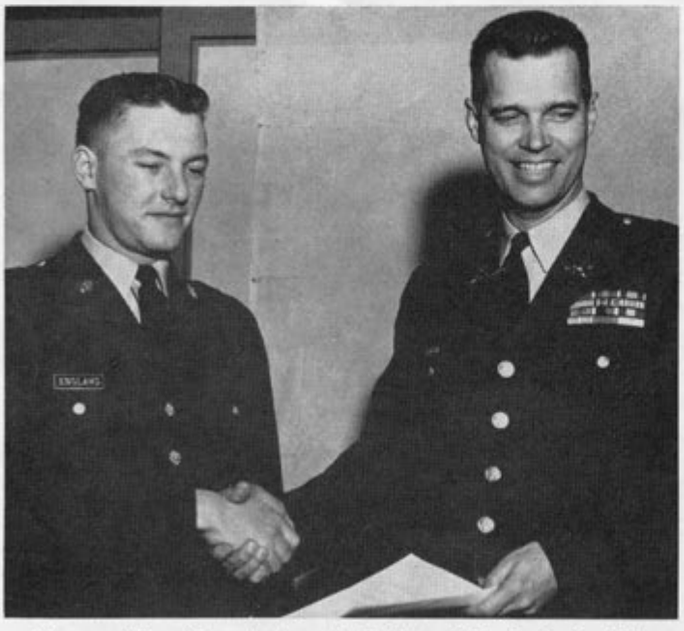
Orleans, France — American drivers were recently warned about drunken driving; French authorities have jurisdiction over such cases and have sentenced offenders to confinement in French prisons. Fines ranging from 500 to 5000 francs have also been imposed.

Prior to 1959 the French did not have a specific law governing the offenses of drunken driving, but now they have one which states, "Every person who shall have driven or shall have attempted to drive a vehicle while in a state of drunkeness or while under the influence of alcohol shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to a year . . . ."

"Anyone who drinks and drives a vehicle becomes a public menace and a threat to life and limb," warned Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, Provost Marshal, U.S. Army Europe.

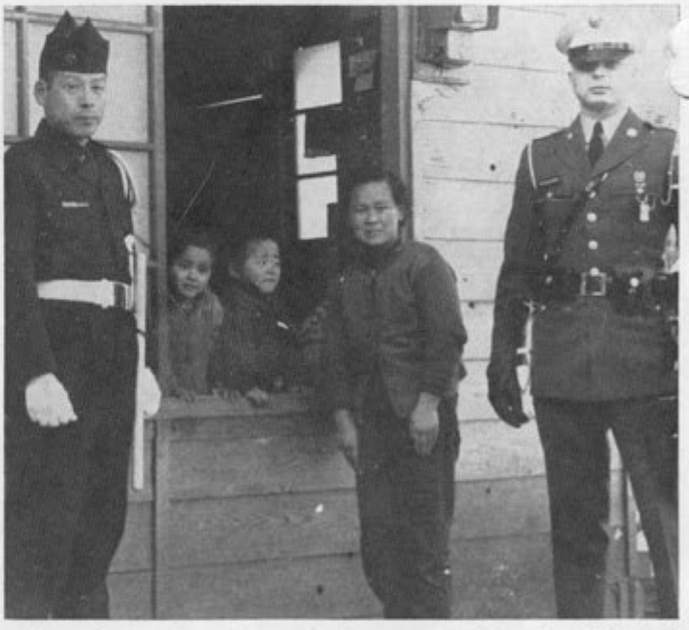
"Laws have made driving under the influence of liquor one of the most serious offenses of this day and age from the standpoint of the penalties imposed on the drunken driver. The auto owner who feels he can weave his way home without an accident after drinking usually is headed straight for trouble—lots of trouble," continued General Penaat.

MP RECEIVES LETTER OF COMMENDATION



Vicenza, Italy—Pictured above is Cpl Frank W. England (left), an MP on duty with the Missile Command, as he recently received a Letter of Commendation from Col Robert E. Coffin (right), CO, 1st U.S. Army Missile Command, for his attempt to apprehend two thieves. In the attempt to apprehend the thieves, Cpl England received gun shot wounds in his right arm and shoulder.

CAMP DRAKE MPs DONATE TO NEEDY FAMILIES



Camp Drake, Japan—Pictured above are Sp4 Edward A. Koldjeski (right), a military policeman and Uno Take (left), a security guard, both assigned to U.S. Army Japan PM Activity. Seen with them is one of the nine families which were recently given charcoal, soap, wood, rice and clothing for which the Japanese and American Policemen contribute monthly.

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

PMGS HOST AMERICAN LEGION VISITORS



Shown above are M/Sgt Harold H. Holmes (left), PMGC, and CWO Arthur E. Schuder (center), PMGC, as they recently demonstrated electronic aids for criminal investigators to a group of Legionnaires from Aiken, S. C. American Legion Post 26.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Members of Aiken, S. C. American Legion Post 26 were recently treated to a display of criminal investigators' electronic aids, by a team of experts from The Provost Marshal General's School.

Chief Warrant Officer Michael P. Cummings, PMGS Criminal Investigations Committee, demonstrated equipment, described the variety of conditions under which such aids might be used, and cited cases where they had proved of invaluable assistance to modern criminal investigators. CWO Arthur E. Schuder, PMGS, assisted CWO Cummings in the presentation.

MPs IN MUNICH RECOVER STOLEN AUTOMOBILES



Munich, Germany—Shown above is a 508th MP recovering a stolen car. The thief became involved in a hit-run accident, panicked and drove the car into the pond. During the past six months, 22 vehicles have been stolen in the Munich area; the MPs have recovered 19 of them.

MPC OFFICER PRESENTED ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ft Benning, Ga.—Shown above is Lt Col Albert J. Widmer (right), assistant executive, U.S. Army Match Hqs, when he was recently presented the Army Commendation Medal. Brig Gen L. A. Walsh, Jr., (left), assistant commandant, U.S. Army Inf School, presented the medal at retirement ceremonies.

64TH MP PRESENTED CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Toul, France—Pictured above is Sgt Ottis W. Garrett (left), 64th MP Co, who was recently presented the TASCOM Certificate of Achievement by Col J. O. Younts, Jr., (right), Post CO. Sgt Garrett was presented the certificate in recognition for duty while assigned to the office of the PM.

THE PM GEN VISITS 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION



Ft Campbell, Ky.—Shown above is Maj Gen Ralph Butchers (right), The PM Gen, S. Army, on a recent tour of the 101st irborne Div. First Lieutenant Lloyd Gunn eft), Co D, 506th Airborne Battle Group, briefs the visiting general.

FT SAM HOUSTON CO PRESENTS TROPHY FLAG TO 52ND MPs



Ft Sam Houston, Texas—Pictured above is Col Milton S. Glatterer (left), Post CO, as he presents a 48-star American flag to Sgt Clifford Blackstone (center MP), Sp4 John Williams (left MP), and Sp4 Michael Sweeney (right MP), all members of the 52nd MP Co. The flag was placed in the Fort Sam Houston Trophy Room. The presentation was made at a recent meeting of the San Antonio Military-Civilian Club.

CHINESE MPs PRESENT BANNER TO MPC MUSEUM



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Major George E. Allen (center), Curator, MPC Museum, accepts a silk banner from Lt Col Ho Wen-Chun (left), MPC, Republic of China, and Lt Col Hsu Sze-Teh (right), Chief of Foreign Liaison Section, MPC, Republic of China. The two Chinese officers are students in the Associate MP Officers Career Course Number 3. The banner was presented as a token of appreciation to PMGS and will be displayed in the MPC Museum.

BOY SCOUT CHARTER PRESENTED AT FT NIAGARA



Ft Niagara, N.Y.—Pictured above is Capt Gerald E. Rush (right), PM, Fort Niagara, 2nd Artillery Group and Boy Scout Commissioner, as he presents the Annual Boy Scout Charter to Mr. Martin Schulze (second right), Institutional Representative, and to Maj Robert L. Grannis (second left), Troop Committee Chairman. At left is Sp4 Thomas Burrows, Special Investigator for MP, Scoutmaster of local Troop 92.

USAREUR PM LAUDS CI MASTER SPECIALIST



Heidelberg, Germany — Sp7 Thomas J. Rego (left), 6th MP Det (CI), was the recent recipient of the Army Commendation Medal. Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat PM, presented the award. Specialist Rego was cited for duty as an MPCI investigator in Colorado Springs, Colorado during the period September, 1958 through August, 1960.

MPC OFFICER LAUDED BY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH KOREA



Taegu, Korea—Shown above is Maj James Sikes (right), Assistant PM, who recently was cited by the government of South Korea. Mr. Shy Ryong Kang (left), Director, National Police, presented the award. The citation was in recognition of Major Sikes' services, rendered in support and cooperation with the South Korean National Police.

602ND MPs CONVERT RESTAURANT INTO MESS HALL

Dearborn, Michigan — A Dearborn restaurant was recently converted into an army mess hall for the 602nd MP Escort Guard Company, 300th MP Prisoner of War Command. The "mess hall" was Lucille's Restaurant, owned by Alfred and Lucille Lecocq. Their son, Sp4 Alfred Lecocq, is first cook for the Escort Guard Company.

Food for the MPs noon meal on weekends is usually prepared eight miles away at F Wayne and then trucked out to the traini center. Specialist Lecocq, however, suggest that the reservists come to his parent's restaurant for one meal. "It would be more convenient and give the cooks a chance for more training on the job," he explained.

382ND MP SELECTED AS SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Heidelberg, Germany—PFC John M. Van Dyck (right), 382nd MP Bn, is shown receiving congratulations after being selected Soldier of the Month. Lt Col Mackey (left), Deputy Post Commander, presents a Letter of Commendation. A three day pass and a check for ten dollars were also presented.

728TH MP AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Pupyong, Korea — Shown above is Sgt Michael J. Sauer (left), 728th MP Bn, who was recently awarded a Certificate of achievement for work performed while NCO in the Customs Division. Lt Col Joseph P. Minecci (right), Deputy CO, presented the certificate.

FT KNOX MSGT RECEIVES SUGGESTION AWARD



Ft Knox, Ky.—Shown above is M/Sgt Joseph J. Stanaszek (left), NCO in charge of administration, Fort Knox Stockade, as he receives a Department of the Army Suggestion Award Certificate from Maj L. E. Barker (right), CO, Confinement Div, PM Offi Sgt Stanaszek suggested a periodic inspecti of emergency fire hose to insure again deterioration.

793RD MPs APPREHEND ESCAPED PRISONERS

Furth, Germany—Two American soldiers being held in the Dachau Stockade on AWOL charges recently escaped from the stockade. Attempts to steal a motor scooter failed, and the two fled taking with them the guard's shotgun.

The escapees made their way northward; a dragnet was set up. The MPs spotted the escaped prisoners at the railroad station in Nurnberg. Sergeant Owen E. Johnson and his patrol partner, PFC Stanley Karp, both from Company A, 793rd MP Battalion, apprehended the pair quickly, giving them no time to resist.

MPC OFFICER RECEIVES CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Ft Knox, Ky.—Pictured above is Capt Vincent B. Cote (left), Chief, Central MP Station, PM, Camp Breckinridge, Ky., Executive Officer, U.S. Army MP Co, when he recently received a Certificate of Achievement from Col Kenneth Carson (right), PM. Capt Cote was cited for his personal interest in mess facilities and in the preparation of food. Fifteen superior and three excellent ratings during the 1960 Annual General Inspection were attributed to his "unusual initiative and enthusiasm".

55TH MPs WIN BEST MESS AWARD IN KOREA



Pictured above are 55th MPs in their mess hall which recently won best mess award in Korea.

Uijongbu, Korea—The 55th MP Company mess hall recently won the best mess award in Korea. The occasion was the competition for the Army's worldwide best mess award. The mess hall was judged by quality of food, appearance of the dining room and sanitation and competence of the mess steward's staff. Quartermaster mess specialists, officers and enlisted men were on hand to apply all the usual tests.

Preliminary screening of 387 enlisted field ration messes had been made throughout all the major commands in Korea, and the 55th belonging to I Corps (Group) was the surviving best. A team of specialists, led by Brig Gen T. B. Evans, USARPAC Quartermaster, pried into every corner of the 55th's mess facility to decide if it was to be the one to represent the Pacific Theater. Final determination of the best in the entire Army will be announced at the Steward's and Caterers' Annual Convention to be held in Detroit, Michigan on 12 August 1961.

Selection as the "best in Korea" was a special triumph, too, for Captain James E. Dundon, CO, 55th MP Company. Through his close personal attention to his mess it has won the competition for best among Corps troops two times during the three months that he has been in command of the company, and nine times previously.

It came as no surprise to the military policemen of the 55th to find their mess in such fast company. The proof is in the eating—and they eat well.

THE PM GENERAL VISITS FT DIX



Ft Dix, N.J.—Pictured above is Major General Ralph J. Butchers (center), The PM General of the Army, as he is greeted on a recent visit to Fort Dix by Col Macon A. Hipp (left), Chief of Staff, and Col George P. Miller (right), PM. Included in the General's visit was an informal conference with local law enforcement officials.

FT EUSTIS SECURITY GUARDS LAUDED



Ft Eustis, Va.—Three members of the Security Guard recently marked their 10th year of civil service. In recognition of their achievements and length of service, Lt Col Kenneth F. Platson (second from right), PM, presented the Army Certificate of Service and a service pin. Shown above are: (left to right) John J. White, Jr., Edward S. Barker, Lt Col Platson and Howard N. Wallace.

FT GORDON MPs LEARN JUDO

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Gladiators once battled each other with bare knuckles. Now, in the *Twentieth Century*, the men of the "Modern Army", employ the same technique. The Provost Marshal General's School, where on the average 120 new military policemen are graduated every eight weeks, puts much confidence in unarmed combat.

A section of the school, under the Department of specialized instruction, is devoted entirely to the skills of unarmed combat. Judo, the more familiar term, is the unseen weapon carried by every military policeman or criminal investigator.

The outstanding advantage of Judo is that it enables an unarmed man to defend himself against someone who is physically stronger, or even against someone who is armed, his technical skill making it possible for him to disable his opponent without serious injury.

Therefore, the Military Police Corps, inaugurated the use of Judo, making it possible for an MP to take an offender into custody without need of pistol or riot club.

History tells us many stories of how this art began. Many years have passed and the same style of unarmed defense is used today. Unlike the modes of transportation, entertainment, dress and many other special factors that make civilization what it is today, Judo (Jiu-Jitsu) has survived evolution and is one of the world's most respected forms of defense.

FT GORDON PMGC LADIES WELCOME GUESTS & VISITORS



Pictured above are: (left to right) Mrs. Blackledge, Mrs. H. M. Hobson and Mrs. Body as they chat at the recent PMGC ladies luncheon.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The PMGC ladies recently held their luncheon to welcome new members and to honor Mrs. R. I. Newcomb, who was attending her last luncheon prior to leaving for a new station. The luncheon motif was Italian.

An Italian solo was given by Mrs. John Gibson. Mrs. Gibson also sang a popular song in English. Guest speaker for the luncheon was Mrs. Ruby M. McCrary, Public Information Office, Fort Gordon. Mrs. McCrary spoke about the post newspaper, *The Rambler*, and its value to the military as well as to civilians of the Central Savannah River Area.

YOUR ARMY JOB IS IMPORTANT



United States Army Japan's newest poster stresses the fact that all Army jobs are important and essential.

FT GORDON SP-5 ATTENDS U.S. GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE



Shown above is Sp5 Andrew Steranka, 52nd Artillery Brigade (Air Defense), Highland Air Force Station, N. J.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Few men in the Armed Forces receive an opportunity to attend the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Specialist Fifth Class Andrew Steranka, a Regular Army veteran, was recently accepted by the college. Specialist Steranka has completed every subcourse offered in the Army Extension Course Program of the U.S. Army Provost Marshal General's School.

Working a total of 1107 hours, the studious soldier also completed two career type extension courses for commissioned officers, and has completed four job-orientated special extension courses for enlisted men, warrant officers and commissioned officers. This record has been equalled by only two other students—both commissioned officers.

Specialist Steranka maintained an academic standing of superior or excellent on every subcourse. Because of his unusual accomplishment, approval for enrollment in the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College was recommended by the Commandant, PMGS.

Zama, Japan—A new U.S. Army Japan poster advancing the Army's role in protecting world peace and promoting the theme—"No matter where you are, or what you are doing, your Army job is important and essential," is now on display at Headquarters, U.S. Army Japan.

Last year, Army Secretary Wilber Brucker announced the need for a new concept which would unite the ground forces of the United States—Active, Reserve and National Guard—into the *ONE ARMY*.

Today the *ONE ARMY* spirit, born many years ago and rekindled by the *ONE ARMY* concept, is a continuing and living philosophy; one imperative to the defense of our nation. The *MODERN ONE ARMY* TEAM contribution to our nation's security remains in the forefront on the list of items which make America strong.

Shortly after the new concept was announced, General I. D. White, Commander in Chief, U.S. Army Pacific, instituted a new program based on the concept—*OUR ARMY—A MAN DOING A MAN'S JOB.*

Both concepts, one embodied in the other, point up the increasing emphasis being placed on the singularity of the Army and the important role that every member plays in free world security.

U.S. Army Japan's new poster embodies both of these concepts. With the unveiling of the new poster, Major General David H. Tulley, the Army Commander in Japan, stressed to his command the importance of leadership and discipline in the peace time Army. He said, "Our leaders of tomorrow must be developed today. A part of your job, and it's a man's job, is to develop your leadership potential to the highest possible degree."

In addition to accomplishing their logistical mission, U.S. Army Japan soldiers undergo training that has been modified to cope with modern battlefield conditions. In fulfilling both missions, they prepare themselves to take their place on the *ONE ARMY TEAM* for the purpose of deterring aggression throughout the world.

301ST MP COMPANY (USAR) OBSERVES POLICE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM



Shown above is radio operator Delbert Smith (seated) as he demonstrates the radio system for members of the 301st MPs. Sgt Vaccaro explains what the numbers on the board mean to the radio operator.



Pictured above is SFC Carl Vaccaro (right), 301 MP Co. (Escort Guard), U.S. Army Reserve, as he explains the Omaha police radio communications system to unit members.

Omaha, Neb.—Members of the 301st MP Company (Escort Guard), U.S. Army Reserve, recently observed the police radio network and its tie-in with the Civil Defense and other law enforcement agencies. The reservists were also instructed on traffic safety.

The 301st is a unit of the XVI Army Corps and is commanded by Captain Al Pattavina. Captain Pattavina is a detective lieutenant with the Omaha police force.

USARCARIB CIVILIAN CLERK LAUDED BY PM



Ft Brooke, Puerto Rico—Shown above is Mrs. Maria D. Myers (center), clerk typist, PM office, as she receives a Letter of Commendation. Col J. M. Ernst (left), PM, congratulates Mrs. Myers. Looking on is SMAJ J. T. Douglewicz, chief NCO.

FT KNOX MP RECEIVES ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ft Knox, Ky.—Pictured above is Sgt Verner Drake (left), Armorer, U.S. Army MP Co, as he is presented the Army Commendation Medal by Col Kenneth A. Carson (right), CMM. Sgt Drake received this award in recognition for outstanding leadership ability.

542ND MP CHOSEN AS OUTSTANDING MP OF THE MONTH



Shown above is PFC R. Sutton (left), 542nd MP Co, when he was recently presented a letter of commendation by Maj Chester J. DeVincent, Antilles PM, for being selected as Outstanding Military Policeman of the Month.

Ft Brooke, P. R.—PFC Curtis R. Sutton, 542nd Military Police Company, was recently selected as Outstanding Military Policeman of the Month. PFC Sutton is the first Antilles military policeman to be honored under a recently established program designed to stimulate the development of professional knowledge, efficiency, esprit de corps and military bearing.

The selection of the Outstanding Military Policeman of the Month is made by a board of senior non-commissioned officers after careful evaluation of the candidate's overall efficiency, personal appearance, achievements and demonstration of good public relations.

PFC Sutton was presented a letter of commendation by Major Chester J. DeVincent, Antilles Provost Marshal. As Outstanding Military Policeman of the Month, PFC Sutton will be entitled to a three-day pass, excused from extra details, and will be given his choice of military police duty assignment for one month.

CRIME RATE DECREASES 4.7% OVER YEAR AGO

St. Louis, Mo.—An encouraging 4.7% decrease in the number of crimes committed in the city of St. Louis in January compared with January of 1960. Colonel Curtis Brostron, Chief of Police, reported "In contrast an increase in total crimes has been experienced during January in eight of the past 11 years."

In issuing the monthly report Colonel Brostron warned that citizens and the police department would have to be especially alert to keep the crime rate down because bad weather conditions during the past two months kept the criminal inside; it is an axiom in police work that when the weather is bad the crime rate drops. The goal of the police department is to cut the crime rate, no matter what the weather.

327TH MP BN USAR PRESENTED CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION



Chicago, Ill.—Shown above is Capt Fred A. Burki (left), CO, Company A, 327th MP Bn, as he accepts a Certificate of Appreciation presented by the Chicago Area Chapter, Association of the United States Army. The 327th MP Bn was lauded for being the outstanding U.S. Army Reserve Unit in the Chicago area. The presentation was made by Brig Gen Lawrence H. Whiting (right), retired.

MILITARY POLICE SPORTS HI-LITES

FORT GORDON LAUDS PMGC COMMANDER'S MATCH WINNERS



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Pictured above is Maj Burt E. Maximini (second from left), CO, Hq/Hq Company, PMGC, as he congratulates the winners in the Provost Marshal General Center Commander's Trophy Match. Sp4 Charles Solms (third from left), Hq/Hq Co, placed first in the marksman class. Sp5 Pedro Rosa-Roman (left), Hq/Hq Co, placed first in the expert class; PFC Gary Thompson (right), Hq/Hq Co, won the 300 yard Sustained Fire Trophy.

BERLIN COMMAND STARTS SPORTS PROGRAM

Berlin, Germany—A twelve month sports program, with a place in it for boys and girls from grade school through high school, is the plan of Lt Colonel Robert Sabolyk, Chairman of the Sports Committee, Berlin Command and provost marshal.

Colonel Sabolyk lists eleven sports on the program, in which he hopes the children will benefit by learning the *Code of Conduct* on the sports field.

His immediate desire for the sports activities is to have something scheduled for every month of the year, except during late April and May when the children are studying for final examinations at school.

In order to follow up his desire, Colonel Sabolyk plans a thorough stepping-up of the sports schedule, which enjoyed its highest degree of success this past year.

68TH MP "TIGERS" DOWN SIGNALMEN

Verona, Italy—The 68th MP Company "Tigers" downed the 207th Signal Company, 53-47, to move into first place in the Verona company-level basketball standings this season. The leaders currently have a 7-0 record.

The hard-fought contest saw outstanding play on the part of both teams with the score tied at the end of the first period, 27-27.

Sparked by a couple of players named Bob Morrison and Bob Sheer, the "Tigers" managed to edge a 6 point lead over their opponents for the 53-47 final count.

Morrison's 21 points were high for the "Tigers" and Sheer added 16 points for the winners.

2ND DIV MP SERGEANT PLACES THIRD IN MPA PISTOL MATCH



Ft Benning, Ga.—Shown above is SFC William V. Moseley, 2nd Div MP Det, after placing 3rd in individual standings in the MPA pistol match. Sergeant Moseley fired a "perfect" score of 350 points with 14 X's out of a possible 350 points with 30 X's.

404TH MPs TAKE SECOND PLACE IN SPORTS PROGRAM

Goppingen, Germany—The Commanding General's Sports Participation Achievement Award winners for the 1960 season were announced recently.

The winner of the battalion level competition was the 51st Infantry with a total of 555 points. The 404th MP Company repeated as winners of the separate company award with 165 points.

The MPs compiled 19 points in basketball, 13 points in bowling, 12 points in golf, 10 points in tennis, 20 points in softball, 55 flag football, 16 boxing, 4 baseball, 4 football, and 12 in soccer.

PISTOL MATCHES HELD IN BREMERHAVEN, GERMANY



Major James J. Casey, Provost Marshal, U.S. Army Port of Embarkation, Bremerhaven (left) presents a trophy to Major Albert Durek, Chief of Police, Bremerhaven, Germany. The German civilian police won a pistol match against the 59th MP Company by a wide margin.

Bremerhaven, Germany — Pistol matches were held at the U.S. Army Port of Embarkation, Bremerhaven, recently. Participants were the 59th MP Company and the Bremerhaven City Police. The German policemen won the matches by a wide margin.

The two teams were headed by Major James J. Casey, USARPEB Provost Marshal and Major Albert Durek, *Polizeirat*, Bremerhaven. The best indvidual marksmen were Sergeant Rudolph Lawler and Captain Friedrich Oettken, both of the civilian police, Bremerhaven.

A German tradition was observed at the end of the matches. This tradition allows each member of the teams only one shot on a special target. The shooter who comes closest to the bull's eye of the target is presented the target with the autograph of a participants.

FT LEAVENWORTH SGT PLACES FIRST IN PMG PISTOL MATCH



Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Pictured above is SFC Richard E. Kinder *(left)*, First Guard Company, receiving the first place medal for being "Top Shooter" in the Provost Marshal General's Trophy Pistol Match for 1960. The medal is being pinned on SFC Kinder by Colonel Weldon W. Cox, Commandant, USDB. SFC Kinder's score, shooting against 380 MPs, was 350-22X.

CAPTAIN JOHN PREHLE, PMGS, SPEAKS AT OAK RIDGE, TENN.

Fort Gordon, Ga.—Captain John Prehle, PMGS, visited Oak Ridge, Tennessee, recently and was guest speaker at the Oak Ridge Sportsman's Association meeting. He demonstrated the "quick-draw" technique and "hip-shooting" and discussed firearms safety and police weapons training. Captain Prehle is an expert on handgun marksmanship and weapons training.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completion were issued during the month of January, 1961 to 43 Extension Course students of the Provost Marshal General's School, US Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
nald O. Allison	Cpl	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
en J. Ronn	Sp3	RA	Criminal Investigation
Everett L. Shreve	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
James E. Whitcraft	A/1C	AF	Military Confinement
Lyle M. Baltrusch	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
James B. Dodson	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Thomas W. Esters	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Marshall E. Evans	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Douglas M. Laurin	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
James T. MacMillan	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Merle M. Merchant	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Lester J. Michaud	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Thomas A. Monahan	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Arnold H. Dukes	A/1C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Edgar R. Hunt	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Kenneth J. Kluver	A/1C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Ronald L. Young	A/2C	AF	Military Confinement
Richard H. Gottwig	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Woodrow W. T. Hart	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
William J. Kennedy	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Robert H. Peacock	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Roy L. Thomas	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Norman A. Recker	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Lynn C. Toelle	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Michael A. Martin	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Paul D. Vann	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Thomas J. Lupp	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Larry E. McNear	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
John W. Beal	A/2C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Charles D. Caldwell	A/2C	AF	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles G. Wetzel	A/3C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Robert H. Johnson, Jr.	A/3C	AF	Criminal Investigation
Eddie M. Johnson, Jr.	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Henry D. C. Chapman	Civ		Criminal Investigation
James E. Giles	Civ		Military Police Fundamentals
Leo R. McClellan	Civ		Physical Security
Robert N. Clevenger	Civ		The Provost Marshal
Peter J. Supina	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Halley E. Batman	Civ		Criminal Investigation
John G. R. Richter	Civ		Military Police Fundamentals
Charles L. Lutz, Jr.	Civ		Criminal Investigation
Ernest H. Carr	Civ		Physical Security
William J. Daly	Civ		Physical Security

Certificates of Course Completion were issued during the month of February, 1961 to 23 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, US Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Herbert G. Tewksbury	Maj	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Robert M. Schneider	Capt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Ted Morton, Jr.	Capt	USAR	Company Officer Ext Cr
Joseph E. Sommers	Capt	USAR	Advanced Ext Course
Walter E. Templeton	1st Lt	USAR	Company Officer Ext Cr
Walter E. Pitts, Jr.	2nd Lt	RA	Military Confinement
Robert R. La Berge	2nd Lt	USAR	Company Officer Ext Cr
Nelson L. Lyons	CWO	NG	MP Fundamentals
Robert F. Mitchell	S/Maj	RA	MP Fundamentals
Roy A. Young	Sp7	RA	Criminal Investigation
Clifford Teale	SFC	NG	Military Confinement
Deogenis P. Demopoulos	Sp6	USAR	MP Fundamentals
William A. Faas	TSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
John O. Willis	TSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
James E. Dwyer	SSgt	NG	MP Fundamentals
Rene D. Duchesneau	SSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Samuel R. Dennis	SSgt	USAF	Physical Security
Carl R. Ramsey	SSgt	USAF	MP Fundamentals
Chester W. Slater	SSgt	USAF	Military Confinement
Cyle L. Webber	SSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
James McDonald, Jr.	SSgt	USAF	MP Fundamentals
James S. Stevenson	SSgt	USAF	MP Fundamentals
Dominick Cidoni	SSgt	USAF	MP Fundamentals

NEXT MONTH AN EXPERT DISCUSSES THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TROUBLED LAND. READ "AFRICA: LAND IN FERMENT" IN THE JULY ISSUE OF THE *JOURNAL*.

Your Move

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 26 to 36.

CHANGE OF STATION

Col Allen C. Shuler, Jr., from Ft Bragg, N. C. to France. (39)
Lt Col Wilfred F. Farrell from Ft Dix, N. J. to Ft George G. Meade, Md. (41)
Lt Col Harold K. Reynolds from Ft Hood, Texas to Ft Bragg, N. C. (40)
Maj George E. Allen from PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga., to U.S. Army Information School, Ft Slocum, N. Y., for subsequent assignment to U.S. Army Pacific, Okinawa. (42)
Maj John J. Flanagan from Ft Monroe, Va., to Korea. (42)
Capt Peter G. Marthens from Ft Bragg, N. C. to France. (39)
1/Lt Marcellas Durham from Ft Ord, California to France. (42)
1/Lt Robert A. Harleston from Romulus, N. Y., to France. (42)
1/Lt John W. Rose from Romulus, N. Y., to Korea. (42)
1/Lt John T. Thompson from Ft Bragg, N. C., to Germany. (42)
2/Lt William H. Dube, Jr., from San Antonio, Texas, to Ft Gordon, Ga. (45)

PROMOTIONS

Maj/Lt Col

Louis B. Bernard (48)
Robert R. Craddock (43)
Jack French
Joseph Hemker (AGC)
John Orlando
Alfred L. Singer (44)

Capt/Maj

John Adams (AGC)
John W. Bloomfield (48)
Eugene T. Carson (47)
Cowan C. Eastham, Jr. (45)
Charles W. Scott (41)
Thomas R. Tabb (48)

Lt/Capt

Patrick R. Lowery (48)

RETIRED

Lt Col Thomas J. Bowerman (42)
Lt Col Francis A. Niccolls, Jr. (42)
Lt Col George Fedor (44)
Maj Brooks D. Anderson (43)
Maj Earl J. Martin (45)
Maj Vincent F. McGinnis (48)
Maj Clarence R. Parsek (42)
Maj Grover S. Paul (42)
Capt Earl H. Roff (44)
1/Lt Phillip A. Deveu (48)

CHANGE OF STATION

SGT Vernon D. Walters from PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga., to US Army Garrison, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SGT Frank A. Grall from Ft Riley, Kansas, to PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SGT Richard E. Johannes from 504th MP Battalion, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado.
SGT Otto H. Uebel from 3rd Armored Division, US Forces, Germany, to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SGT Richard L. Roberts from Korea to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SGT Anthony H. Gregory from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to 5th Missile Battalion, Wilmington, Ohio.
SGT Victor Allison White from 4th Infantry Division, Ft Lewis, Washington, to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SGT Charles W. Henson from Ft Jackson, S. C., to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.



Cartoon furnished the *MP Journal* by the 382nd MP Battalion, Kaiserslautern, Germany.

SGT George S. Bradbury from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Europe.
SGT Charles A. Foster from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Europe.
SGT Otha A. Winslett from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Europe.
SGT Marvin Boyd from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Europe.
SGT Dan J. Byrd from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea.
SGT Bernard H. Doornbosch from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea.
SP-7 Melvin H. Jones from US Army CI Laboratory, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Europe.
SP-5 Jerome G. Teubert from PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga., to 504th MP Battalion, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SP-5 Sebron R. Scott from US Army Pacific to PMGC, Fort Gordon, Ga.
SP-5 Homer C. Huff from 504th MP Battalion, Ft Gordon, Ga., to 123 Signal Company, US Army Pacific.
SP-5 Eugene F. Vickers from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to 4th Signal Battalion, Korea.
SP-5 Fred L. Grisolano from Ft Eustis, Va., to PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SP-5 Gilbert G. Hornung from PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga., to 504th MP Battalion, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SP-5 Charles R. Warren from Europe to PMGC, Ft Gordon Ga.
SP-5 Virgil E. Carnes from Sam Houston, Texas, to PMG Ft Gordon, Ga.
SP-5 Fate J. Kirby from US Army CI Laboratory, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Japan.
SP-5 William R. Mills from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea.
SP-5 Wilbert Tillotson from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea.
SP-5 Bennie R. Waller from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea.
SP-5 Curtis Courtney from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea.
SP-5 Robert L. Mooney from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea.
SP-5 Andrew W. Fincham from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea.
SP-5 Luis E. Berrios from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea.
SP-5 Robert C. Bellman from PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Europe.
SP-5 Robert L. Wyngard from 504th MP Battalion, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Ft Hancock, N. J.
SP-5 James L. McCoy fr PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., to Army Pacific, Okinawa.

MPA Membership Application

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THIS MONTH'S HISTORICAL NOTE . . .

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

PMG CIRCULAR)
NUMBER 1) 5 January 1943

COURTESY, CONDUCT AND DEMEANOR OF MILITARY POLICEMEN

1. COURTESY

a. Courtesy is considerate behavior toward others. When evidenced by one in authority, such as a military policeman, it takes on a special significance. It is the oil that smoothes and eases the necessary control of others. The reason for the control is not always apparent to the individual. A considerate application of the control invites prompt obedience.

b. A Military Policeman is charged with the enforcement of certain orders and regulations. The manner in which he carries out his duties greatly affects the morale of the soldiers with whom he deals. If he is intolerant, arbitrary, officious, meddling or abuses his power, it will be reflected in a state of apprehensiveness and animosity on the part of his fellow soldiers. It is not within the province of a military policeman to exercise any punitive action such as reprimands, harsh criticisms or sarcastic references. If the military policeman will always bear in mind that he is a soldier first, and deal with soldiers in the way he would like to be dealt with, he will not only perform his duties better, but will build up a feeling of comraderie and respect that will do much toward impressing others with the fact that his service is a necessary part of an efficient army.

2. CONDUCT AND DEMEANOR

a. In the performance of every day duties the military policeman should bear in mind the following points:

(1) Be an example of neatness, military bearing, courtesy and deportment.

(2) Be well informed. Know the locations of military units, railway stations, hospitals, public conveyances, post offices, etc. Never say, "I don't know." If the desired information is not known always say, "I'll find out for you," or "You may get that information at such and such a place."

(3) Be observant and on the alert to prevent trouble. Do not "look for trouble," rather "look out for trouble."

(4) Have no favorites.

(5) Accept no gratuities.

(6) Do not overlook any violation or delinquency.

(7) Be firm, but polite. Do not be a "hard guy." Your authority is enough to enable you to perform your duty properly. Develop a quiet, calm, impersonal approach. Most offenses are committed through ignorance rather than design. The offender is usually excited when made aware of his offense. Should you become excited you merely aggravate the situation.

(8) Good humor is contagious.

(9) Look for opportunities to assist members of the service.

(10) Carry out firmly and unhesitatingly the action you decide upon in any given situation.

(11) Use only such force as is necessary to accomplish an arrest. The combined efforts of all military police present will be exhausted in restraining an offender before resorting to force. Do not use your club to inflict punishment. Your pistol is to be used only to protect your own life, the lives of others, to prevent the escape of a dangerous felon or the escape of a prisoner placed in your custody.

(s) W. H. MAGLIN
W. H. MAGLIN
Colonel, Corps of Military Police
Provost Marshal General

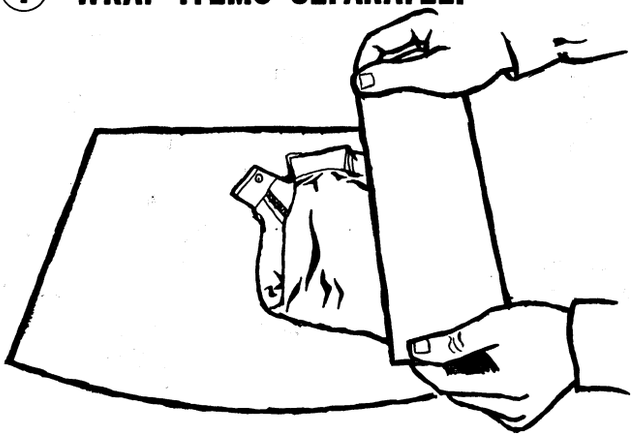
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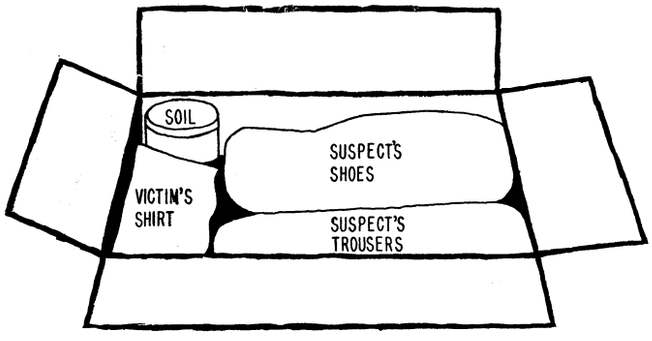
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HOW TO SEND EVIDENCE TO THE U. S. ARMY CI LABORATORY

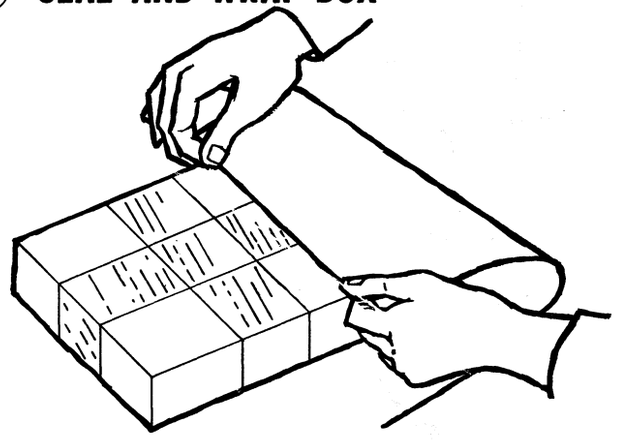
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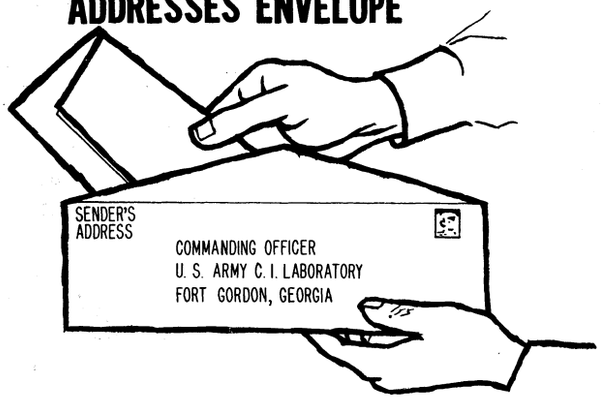
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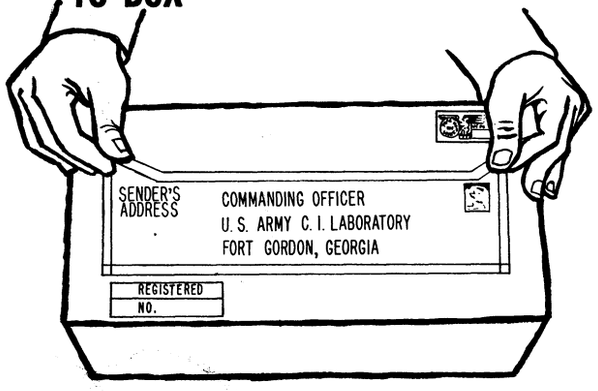
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