MILITARY POLICE Journal

NOVEMBER, 1959



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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

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

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Journaletters

Mistakes do happen, and for that reason I keep a vast assortment of erasers around my desk. I notice that in your September issue in "Journaletters", that you apologize to Sergeant First Class Herzog for listing him as a private, and after a small chuckle at his expense, I read through the magazine as usual. I found that the contents were up to the superior standard that you manage to maintain month after month, until I went down the name in "You Are Here." Now my problem is this. I made permanent master sergeant in 1949 and am now known as a Specialist 7 (if you will pardon the expression) and you have me listed as a private first class. Please, oh please, do something at once or sooner. You should realize that we specialists live only from day to day and when one gives food to the rumor that all specialists will soon be PFCs; it hurts, gentlemen. My prestige will not suffer from your error, nor will my pay, so it seems that the only reason for writing is the feeling of superiority at finding a mistake in a usually perfect publication. Please don't spoil my glee by proof reading this letter. You may choose swords, pistols or headlines, but I can't meet you at dawn unless I go on temporary duty.

Robert B. Shaw, Specialist 7th Class
Cleveland, Ohio

* * *

I received my first issue of the *Military Police Journal* today and think it is a fine publication. It keeps us ex-military policemen informed as to what is going on and as what has happened to our old units.

I would like to inquire as to the whereabouts of the 701st Military Police Battalion now. I am interested in hearing from any of its members who were in Shanghai, China from 1946 until it left China. The 701st has quite a good record and has won several awards.

I am also proud to have been associated with such a fine organization as the military police and will do all I can to help it in any way.

W. L. Stokes
Aiken, S. C.

The 701st MP Battalion is not on active duty at the present time.—Ed.

* * *

The *Military Police Journal* is something new to many of the men in our Air Police unit, and needless to say it is enjoyed by all for the fine articles that are printed each month. It is with the sincerest regret, therefore, that I bring the following to your attention.

During this time of world crisis and the admittance to the Union of additional states, I feel that the theme as portrayed on the July 1959 cover of your publication is not very appropriate. To illustrate what I mean, I offer the following explanations.

Uncle Sam is carrying what appears to be one of the new 49 star flags of the United States, and the bottom of the staff is about to be planted in the U.S.S.R., thus giving the impression that the U.S. were about to make Russia a state. Although the American people know that this is not true, there are a lot of foreign nationals working with the military at overseas bases, which if given the chance welcome this type of literature to add to the Communist propaganda. The backward glance of Uncle Sam gives the impression of a mighty warrior with low intelligence about to conquer an enemy.

Technically the spotlight is on Alaska but a large enough percentage of the U.S.S.R. is also in the spotlight and that percentage is all the Communists need. I trust your intentions were not of this nature but I believe that a little more care should be taken to screen the material used.

Alexis B. Collins, Jr., Airman 1/c
1631st Air Police Squadron

* * *

It is with pleasure that, on the 18th anniversary of the Military Police Corps, I extend congratulations to its officers and men.

During its existence as an official military entity, the Corps has established a fine record both in combat support and efficient enforcement of law and order. The soldierly quality of its members, their devotion to duty, and the good judgment they display in carrying out their responsibilities have enhanced the motto under which they work: "Of the Troops, and for the Troops."

In the light of the Military Police Corps' valuable role within the military establishment, I express best wishes for its continued success.

Bruce C. Clarke, General, USA
Hq. USCONARC, Fort Monroe, Va.

* * *

I received your Military Police Association ballot, and as a good member, I want to exercise my right of franchise. However, I have never heard of any of the candidates, nor do I have any idea about their qualifications. In your accompanying note you say that several of the candidates are incumbents, but which ones are they? You also say that well-qualified candidates have been nominated. Then I can assume that you will have no problem in telling me what their qualifications are.

To vote without the basis for making an intelligent choice is a mockery of the electoral process. Most other professional organizations accompany their ballots with brief biographical sketches of the candidates, their previous experience in the organization, special qualifications and the like. Why can't the Military Police Association do likewise, for the benefit of those of us who do not know the candidates?

My choice of candidates without knowledge would be no more valid than if I had picked them by throwing darts at the ballot or by flipping a coin to determine my choice.

William Hambley, Captain, MPC
Minneapolis, Minn.

The election will be conducted in a different manner next year and biographical sketches of each candidate will be published with the ballot.—Ed.

* * *

The September issue of the *Military Police Journal* has an article "Atomic Artillery Support—MPC Job" which was supposedly written by the undersigned. I am taking this opportunity to disclaim authorship of that article.

This condensed article as printed, barely resembles an article submitted in draft form for your consideration by Captain R. O. Rowland, formerly with the Provost Marshal General's School. I assisted Captain Rowland in this initial draft.

The condensed article has an inappropriate heading; reflects errors in concept; and is poorly worded in general.

As a matter of ethics I further recommend that any article condensed by your staff for publication be approved by the author before publication.

Dale E. Gibson, Captain, MPC
Fort Gordon, Ga.

* * *

Dear Captain McCue,

It must be very gratifying to you to see what great improvement you have made during your association with the *Military Police Journal.* It was most noticeable to all your readers.

I wish you great success in your new assignment.

George E. Harding
Boston, Mass.

Captain McCue has turned in his typewriter and is now occupying a student billet at the Command & General Staff School. We will try to maintain the same high caliber JOURNAL *as that published by Captain McCue. —Ed.*

* * *

The *Journal for the Carabinieri* would like to reproduce, in their entirety or partially, studies and articles published in your magazine which would be of interest to the officers of the Carabinieri.

For this purpose, please be kind enough to authorize such publications, it being understood that our publication, each time, would cite the magazine from which the articles were extracted.

Would you please accept our thanks and our sincere best wishes.

Pietro Verri, Colonel
Director, *Journal for the Carabinieri*

Permission granted.—Ed.

THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

Military police get around a lot these days all over the world. They use all types of conveyances, jeeps, trains, ships, airplanes — even elephants. Lieutenant Colonel Marshal J. Smith, MPC, advisor to the Vietnamese Military Police Corps and provost marshal, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Saigon, South Vietnam, is shown traveling the backcountry with Vietnamese Lieutenant Colonel Thuoc, (standing) and "driver" Nguyen Van Tam.

MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

Perhaps Military Police Association members would be interested in the publication of a book which contains selected articles from the *MP Journals* of the past several years. A suggested title is *The Best of the MP Journal.* If you are interested in such a publication, please advise the editor who is curious as to the interest among our membership of such a project.

* * *

The Army's allocation of *permanent* enlisted promotion quotas for the period 1 July to 31 December 1959 was as follows: E-7, 1000; E-6, 1500; E-5, 2000; and E-4, 8000. There were no quotas for permanent E-8, since the requirement for two years in grade as temporary E-8 or higher precludes such appointments until mid-1960.

* * *

Over 70,000 men were released from duty in the Army last year because they lacked aptitudes for learning the new skills and techniques required in the modern Army.

* * *

Writers, can you earn less than $18,000 extra a year free lancing for military magazines? Captain Martin Blumenson, in an article in the October issue of *Army Information Digest,* lists 25 journals that might accept your manuscript: "The way I see it, just about everyone can earn somewhat less than $18,000 a year as a writer," he says. *He forgot to list the Military Police Journal.* We do not pay for articles but neither do some of those on his list.

* * *

Over twenty-five percent of Army officers completing two-year obligated tours during the past year elected to remain in the service. Retentions by branch is as follows: Infantry, 36.3%; Armor, 29.8%; Artillery, 24.4%; Chemical Corps, 18.3%; Engineers, 10.2%; Ordnance, 15.7%; Signal, 30.5%; Quartermaster, 21.7%; Transportation Corps, 23.1%; Adjutant General's Corps, 32.7%; Finance Corps, 25.0%; Medical Service Corps, 26.9%; and the Military Police Corps, 31.7%; losing out only to Infantry and AG.

* * *

A gadget named SWAMI is being used by the Army to guard military installations and equipment. It is a tiny electronic tube which will watch a road or room or any area. If anything moves it sets off an alarm on an observed panel. The full name of the device is *Standing Wave Area Motion Indicator.*

* * *

"The ground combat soldier is not a national guardsman, or a regular, or a reservist, or a selectee," General Bruce C. Clarke has said, "but he is simply the American fighting man on the One Army Team."

In the September issue of the *MP Journal* we promised an article on the promotion of MPC noncommissioned officers. The article has been written but had to be checked for accuracy by the Pentagon and was not returned to the editor in time to meet our November deadline. It will be published at a later date.

* * *

Procedures for selecting reserve component volunteers for training as rotary wing aviators have been established by AR 135-20, which is currently being distributed to both the active Army and to National Guard and USAR Headquarters. Upon successful completion of the training, enlisted graduates will be appointed Reserve Warrant Officers (W-1) in the Army.

* * *

The Army unit-to-unit assignment procedure has been extended to enlisted personnel levied for all major overseas commands and to all enlisted personnel reported to Department of the Army as immediately available for overseas assignment. Under these procedures, a soldier will now be informed of his new oversea unit before leaving his home station. Oversea enlisted replacements coming from CONUS training activities will be the only group who will leave their home stations without knowing the oversea unit to which they are assigned.

* * *

A program to procure volunteers in grades E-3 to E-7 inclusive for assignment to airborne duty has been started by the Army. In a new directive (DA Circular 614-9), the Army lists 146 current grade and MOS vacancies for which airborne qualified men can apply "through channels."

* * *

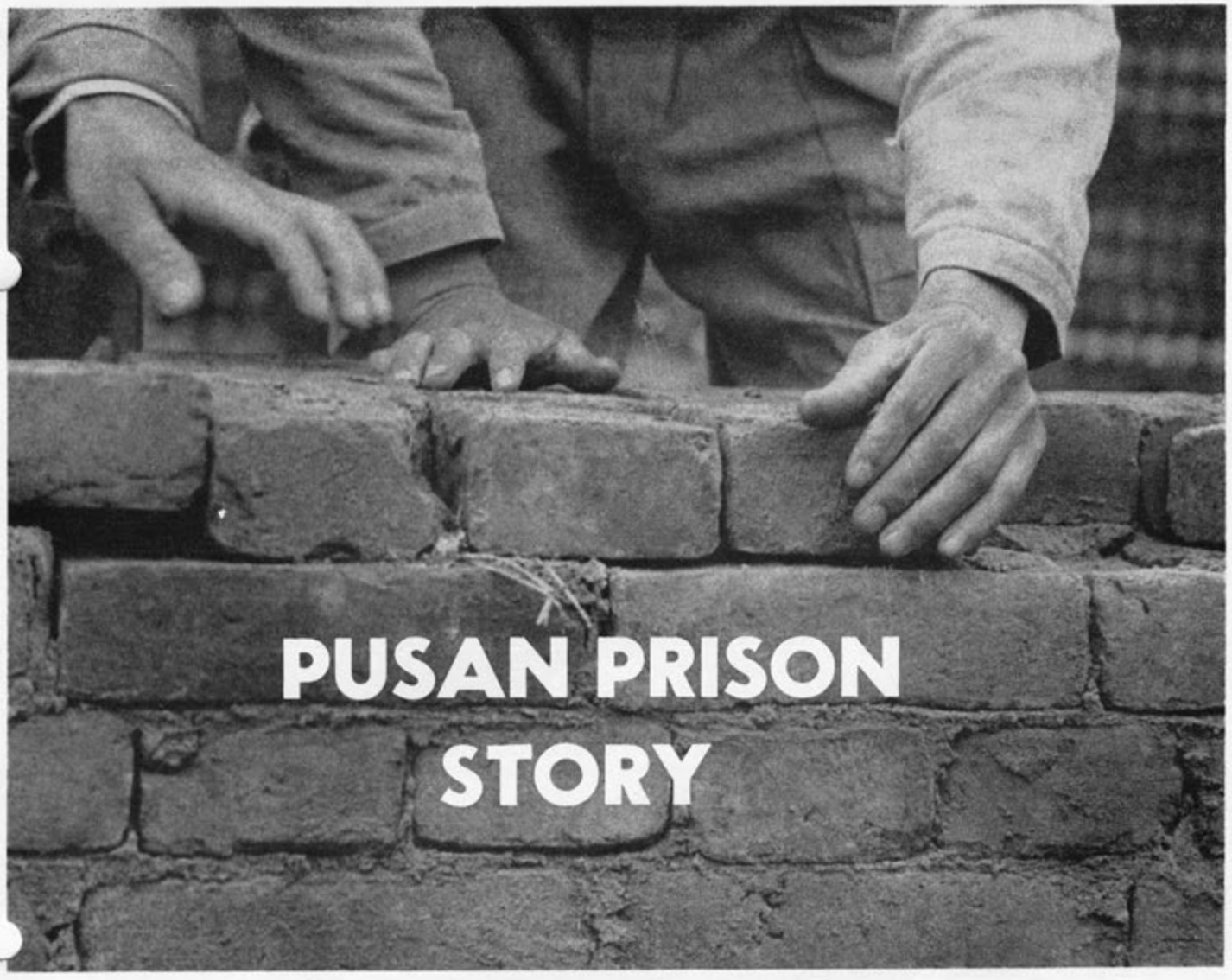
Mr. Frank J. Schira, President, National Police Officers Association of America, presented a medal for valor to Sheriff Marvin Bruhn, Clinton, Iowa, and the medal for distinguished service to Dr. Lois L. Higgins, Chicago, Ill. These awards are made once each year to the most outstanding police officers in the nation as selected by the national awards committee.

* * *

The letters "NARL" which appear in the permanent date of rank column following some names in the new *1959 MPC Officers Roster* means that the officer is on the recommended list for USAR promotion to the next higher grade.

* * *

The *Journal* would like to be placed on the mailing list of every unit public information officer. We never receive news releases or pictures from several major commands, as well as numerous smaller posts, camps and stations. The PIO is there to get the news to us from your unit. Ask him to place us on his mailing list.



PUSAN PRISON STORY

By Sp5 DONAL R. HEIDEL

Korean Military Assistance Group Information Office, Korea

SHIVERING groups of Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) prisoners in Pusan, 26 deaths from exposure and 106 cases of frostbite presented the U.S. Army Advisory Group in Korea (KMAG) with one of the most unique challenges in its brief history.

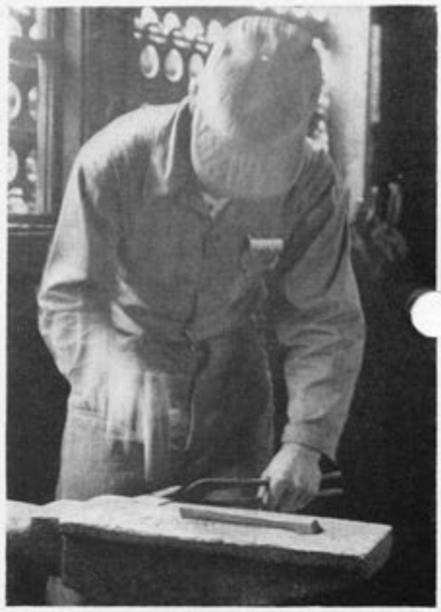
In attempting to solve critical problems at the Pusan prison, KMAG advisors have had to cut across centuries-old traditions in the handling of penal institutions. Oriental ideas on penalization and confinement differ vastly from those developed in Western cultures such as the United States. Progress was made only by patiently achieving a compromise between the two attitudes, and the ROK Army has shown a great spirit of cooperation and understanding.

The ROK Army Central Prison is a gray, bleak tangle of barbed wire, weathering guard towers and drab huts. Standing near the heart of Pusan, it presents a dismal maze against the brighter surroundings of the bustling port city. Most of the townspeople hurrying past in their daily pursuits hardly bother to glance at this sprawling labyrinth. Their unconcern is a reflection of a traditional attitude that the prisoners are

Continued



Korean guard stands by the main gate of the Pusan prison.



A prisoner trainee flattens a piece of metal in the blacksmith shop, one of 13 vocational shops in the prison.

"dead" men and are lost to the world outside their confinement.

This idea prevails strongly throughout the Republic of Korea, and until recently just as strongly in the ROK Army. The prison, constructed during the first years of the Korean War by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and subsequently turned over to the ROK Army in 1953, has reflected this unconcern in its neglected barracks and facilities. As a result, a critical situation arose during the winter of 1957 when 26 prisoners died from exposure, and 106 cases of frostbite were reported.

In October 1958, with another severe Korean winter approaching, the U.S. Army Advisory Group realized the necessity for increased guidance in the operation of the Pusan prison. Working against time, KMAG advisors attacked the problem; the immediate need was for heat for the prisoners against the Korean winter. This obstacle was overcome by appropriations of salvage rubber tires from U.S. Army salvage dumps. Previously, these tires had been burned or buried. The tires when shipped to the prison were stripped of all usable rubber from which weather stripping for the barracks, door mats and other items could be made. The remaining parts of the tires were chopped into fragments and used as fuel in the prison cells. To provide heaters, one hundred salvage oil drums were converted by the prisoners into crude but effective stoves. As a result there were no deaths or cases of frostbite recorded in the winter of 1958-1959.

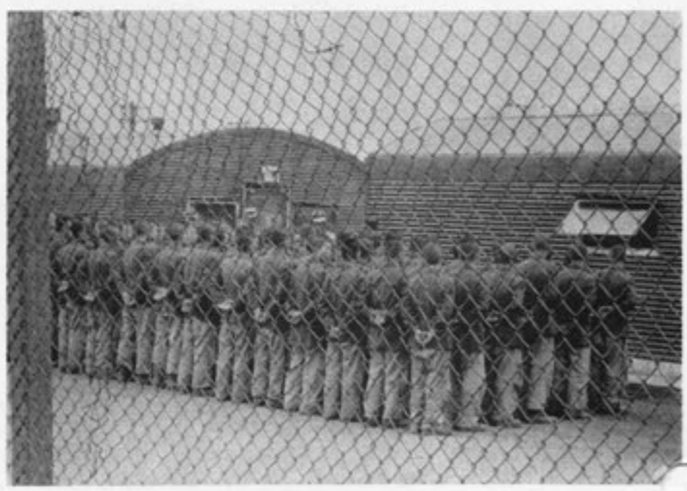
WITH this situation remedied, KMAG advisors tackled the vastly important problem of overcoming the attitude of the worthlessness of a prisoner and making use of this available manpower toward the support of the ROK Army.

The Republic of Korea is a relatively small Asiatic nation. It faces on its northern border the North Korean People's Republic backed by the numberless hordes of the Chinese Communist Army. South Korea has nearly 700,000 men in a modern, well-trained fighting force; yet, despite United States financial aid, technological aid and advanced weapons, the Korean forces represent an insignificant number when compared to the Communist millions. Thus, each man in the ROK Army must be employed to offset the threat of Communist numbers.

At present the prison houses approximately 4240 prisoners and 900 administrative and custodial personnel. This totals nearly 5200 men or approximately four battle groups under pentomic revision which are now immobilized.

SCRAP material again provided KMAG advisors with a key to the solution of this problem. With the backing of the Provost Marshal Advisory Section of KMAG, a deficient prison industries program for prisoner rehabilitation was revitalized and given new direction. Under this plan a system of small workshops or training centers was established. Salvage material ranging from tires to used munitions boxes was obtained from the ROK Army and U.S. Army salvage points. Using tools and equipment, often crude and outdated, and working in dimly lit surroundings, the prisoners turn out rough but sturdy products.

Beside accomplishing the desired purpose of obtaining more manpower hours, the program is accomplishing other important ends. It provides articles and equipment for the



Wire fences contain the men of the prison.



Prisoners at the Central ROK Army Prison, Pusan, Korea, receive guidance and counselling from ROK Army Chaplain to aid rehabilitation.



ROK Army prisoners turn out rough but sturdy boots in shoe shop.

ROK Army for which there are no funds available, and consequently represents a savings in the KMAG program. It also trains many prisoners in skills which they can apply in later life and gives them a sense of usefulness and independence when released into society.

AT present thirteen vocational shops are operating. In these shops the trainees produce various items from aluminum pans and buckets, metal cabinets, lockers and safes, kitchen utensils and nails to shoes and fatigue uniforms. The majority of the articles are critically needed in the ROK Army.

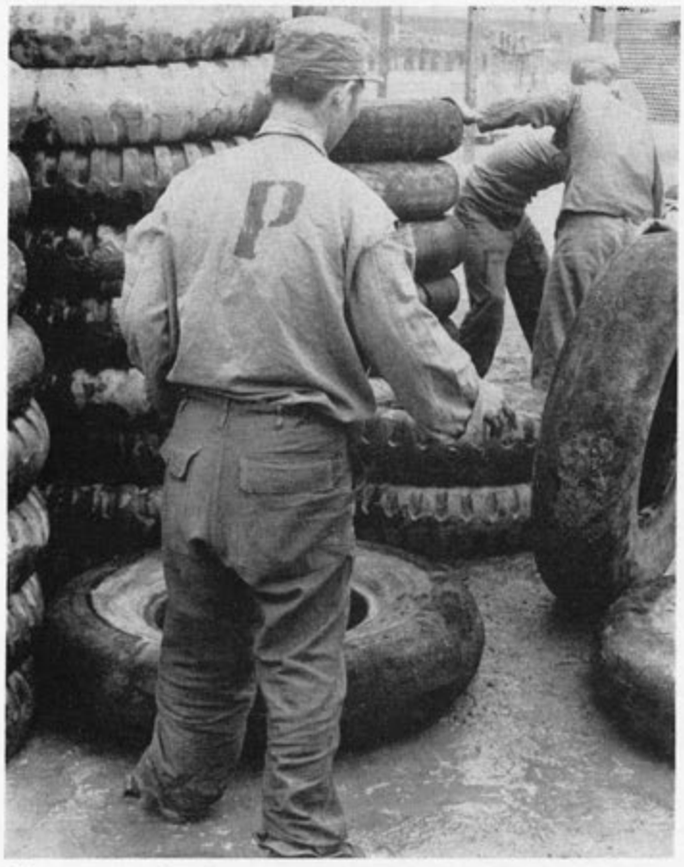
In one shop the prisoners produce bean curd — a bean mash which is formed into edible cakes and is a staple diet for the Koreans. This shop alone can produce enough curd to supply the entire daily requirements of the ROK Army in the Pusan area. The beans are first cooked and soaked, and then ground into a course mash. This mash is pressed on a large board, cut into square cakes and cooled by floating in a vat of water. Working at capacity level, a crew of 42 men can turn out nearly 300 tons of this food per month.

Much of what is produced is sold on the Korean market to supplement items in great demand. No products are put on sale which conflict with private Korean industry. The proceeds from the sale of products are added to a fund for further expansion of the prisoner's rehabilitation program.

At present three-quarters of the prisoners are classified as "workable." This totals about 3300 men; however, due to



Basic drill is an important item on the training schedule for many men are returned to active duty.



Salvage tires played an important role in winter of 1958-1959 for insulation and fuel.

a lack of space and machinery and difficulties in obtaining sufficient scrap material, only 25 percent can be employed. The ultimate goal is to provide each person confined with a skill or technique he can take with him on his release.

SINCE a majority of the prisoners are returned to active duty after completion of their sentences, they undergo military training and drill. Beside basic drills, a troop information program is conducted to acquaint the prisoners with their responsibility to the army and their country. Training in government and civil affairs is also stressed to make them better citizens.

The rehabilitation of prisoners involves not only the learning of a trade, but also educational advancement. Many of the prisoners are semi or fully illiterate. Officer prisoners are utilized as instructors to teach basic school courses.

Education may also solve an unfortunate aspect of the prison. About seventy percent of the prisoners are classified as deserters. Many of them are victims of misunderstanding. When a Korean boy reaches manhood, he assumes his position as active head of the family. His father retires to become patriarchal head of the family. Even though drafted, a Korean still retains his obligations to the family. During their three years service, many ROK soldiers receive word of family hardships. Torn between devotion to duty as a soldier and family obligations, these young men will take absence without leave, not realizing the penalties.

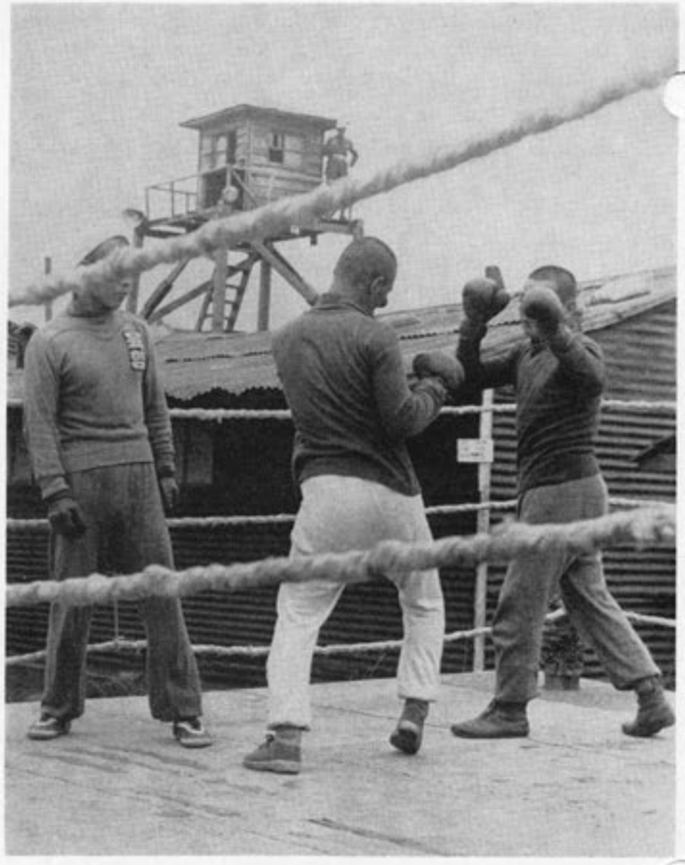
The KMAG efforts have been influential in obtaining more humane treatment of prison inmates. As a result, the prison now operates on three principles, democratic penal administration, education and vocational training.

LOOKING toward the future, the prison industries program will be utilized to aid in achieving a KMAG and ROK Army dream—a modern prison to be located near Seoul. The Pusan prison is actually a temporary compound. It was obtained originally in 1953 when three ROK prisons at Masan, Pusan and Taegu were combined. The prison facilities are in need of extensive repair work, and its population is steadily growing. Originally constructed to house 1750 inmates, the prison now contains almost three times this number with an average of sixty men billeted in one cell or quonset-type barracks.

With an eye toward this future objective, a brick kiln has been constructed in the Pusan prison. It is being used to train men to make bricks for use in building a new Seoul prison. Clay can be obtained from the river banks near the planned site outside Seoul, and the prison would literally rise from the ground itself.

Prisoners to be trained in brick masonry will construct the buildings, aided by the ROK Corps of Engineers and advised by the KMAG Engineer Section. It is estimated that the prison will be capable of turning out 2.5 million bricks each year.

Prison officials, by means of the revamped prison industries program, have cast aside the Oriental concepts of penology and have replaced them with a system which makes full use of the prisoner's potential, provides for more humane treatment and increases the effectiveness of the ROK Army. Not only is this program producing usable products, but it is achieving the more desired goal—a rehabilitated person who is a trained craftsman, an improved soldier and a better citizen of one of the world's youngest democracies. END



Two inmates spar while another prisoner coaches during part of the recreation program.

MILITARY POLICEMAN'S CODE OF ETHICS

By CAPTAIN RAYMOND D. WOOD, JR.

General Subjects and Tactics Branch, PMGS

ETHICS is a subject about which much has been written in the past, and much more will undoubtedly be written about the subject in the future. The word to most of us means the study of standards and moral judgement or the science of moral duty. The term ethics is derived from the Greek word "ethos" meaning "the character, sentiment, or disposition of a community or people." Originally ethical conduct was customary conduct, but with the evolution of society it has become much more than that which is customary. The term has now grown to mean the ideal. It signifies moral duty, the basis of all individual and group conduct. What is ethical conduct? What is unethical conduct? As defined, conduct is assumed to be ethical if it produces efficient human relations, insures respect for the rights of others and promotes the well-being of society. On the other hand conduct which causes friction or conduct which is not in the best interest of society is unethical. From these definitions it is logical to conclude that the effect which an act has on the well-being of society determines whether that act is ethical or unethical.

WHEN principles of ethical conduct are established for the purpose of governing the actions of the members of a group, organization or profession, a code of ethics is born. The resultant code will point out examples of ethical and unethical practices and indicate the ideal standards of conduct for the members of the particular group. A code of ethics is not designed to replace statutory law, nor is it designed to include every practice of the members of the group.

Actually a code of ethics has two main functions. First, it conveys to all members of the group some of the more common unethical practices which should be avoided. Secondly, it lists the more common ethical practices which should be followed. An existing code of ethics is useful in that it will often prevent the new members of a group from engaging in practices which are frowned upon by others in the group. Such a code will also warn any careless members of the group who, with full knowledge of the code, might still be tempted to engage in unethical practices.

THERE is little doubt that codes of ethics have been beneficial to society. History shows that few groups have abandoned their codes of ethics although they have frequently been amended and modernized. Also the growing popularity for various professions and other groups to formulate and adopt codes of ethics is proof in itself that such codes are not only desirable but necessary. Our present day codes of ethics date back many thousands of years and have kept pace with the growth of civilization. Rules for individual conduct were stated by the Egyptian, Ptahhotep, as far back as 2600 B.C. From these early beginnings, codes of ethics in many forms have been traced with great care through the ages. Ancient philosophers such as Socrates (469-399 B.C.), Plato (422-347 B.C.) and Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) formulated many of the primary principles upon which present day codes of ethics are based.

As a result of several periods of growth for ethical codes in this country over the last century, hundreds of industries, trades, professions and other groups have some type of creed, set of standards or code of ethics. There are probably few groups of any size related by some common principle which do not have such a document. Many groups not presently

Continued

possessing a code of ethics are in the process of codifying and adopting their ethical standards. This bring us to the problem at hand—a code of ethics for the professional military policeman.

SINCE our present day standards of conduct and morals have already been formulated by centuries of well-developed group patterns, history and traditions, producing a code of ethics for military policemen is not so much a case of development as it is one of selection. This will not be the birth of a radically new concept, but more the selection, grouping and re-emphasizing of particular standards for existing moral philosophies, principles of leadership and elements of conduct desired by the military and police professions. The resulting code will be based on our goals and needs as soldiers and military policemen. Of primary importance in this code of ethics are the desirable personal traits which should be reflected by the code. If these traits are understood and demonstrated by the military policeman in his daily activities there will be little danger of slipping into a pattern of behavior which could be considered unethical. At this point ethics show a close relationship to the essentials of leadership. No doubt many diverse opinions exist concerning the most desirable personal traits. The following traits, while only ten in number, include many closely related qualities.

Devotion to duty — The vigorous application of work develops the capacity for originality and creativeness. Determination to excel in your own work will greatly contribute to personal and unit success.

Faith — You must have faith in yourself, your job, and superiors in order to meet the daily challenges of your work. Confidence in your ability and knowledge will aid you in making quick and sensible decisions and in taking immediate and positive action.

Knowledge — You must know your job thoroughly. Both general and professonal knowledge are necessary for the efficient and well-rounded military policeman. You must keep abreast of new techniques, rapidly changing concepts and newly developed equipment by reading professional books and magazines and taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered.

Fortitude — This is the mental quality which recognizes fear while enabling you to face danger or opposition in a calm and firm manner. You must courageously defend your convictions and willingly stand for what is right even though it is frequently unpopular.

Integrity — You cannot allow yourself to deviate from the highest standards of personal integrity. Unless a man can be relied upon for absolute honesty and truthfulness, he cannot be relied upon at all.

Reliability — Your supervisors must be able to rely upon you to carry out actively your duties in an intelligent and willing manner without close supervision. This may often mean the sacrifice of personal interests in favor of military demands, rules, regulations and the welfare of others.

Fairness — You must have an impersonal and absolutely impartial approach to any incident. Anger and prejudice are elements which can greatly hinder your efficiency and reputation and that of your organization. This trait exemplifies the true meaning of "for the troops." Your performance of duty, guided by tolerance and common sense, will win universal respect.

Initiative — The ability to act effectively even in the absence of orders is not only desirable for all soldiers but absolutely necessary for military policemen. The efficiency of your unit depends a great deal on your thoughtful recommendations for improvement.

Bearing — The outstanding appearance, carriage and conduct, both on duty and off, demanded of any soldier should be surpassed by the military policeman. It is essential that you constantly demonstrate high military standards in your personal appearance and physical fitness.

Courtesy — You will often be required to deal with the public; the courtesy and tact used will do much to create favorable public relations. The common-sense appreciation of when and how to say and do things, based on a strong consideration for the feelings of others, will be invaluable to the successful accomplishment of your mission. Many incidents will involve family relations or matters of embarrassment to the individual involved. In such instances your tact, courtesy and sympathetic attention will pay great dividends.

ONCE our code of ethics is developed, how shall we uphold it? Should it be outwardly enforced? An attempt to give a code of ethics "teeth" may very well defeat its purpose. Such an enforced code would take on the aspect of a code of law or regulations and consequently become punitive in nature. Under this concept, unethical conduct would then become illegal or unlawful. This is a danger which must be avoided. Granted whenever a code of ethics has "teeth" it usually serves to prevent individuals who have deviated at one time or another from becoming members of the group. Such standards also provide a basis for separating any backsliders from the organization. However, I find myself in agreement with those who believe that a rigidly enforced code of ethics applied to our organization would result in a substantial reduction in strength in spite of the fact that we have the finest group of service police ever assembled. If we provide force or involuntary compulsion behind our code of ethics, the code will cease to be truly ethical, and the pressure will be resisted, ultimately destroying the utility of the code. A soldier with a poor attitude is a poor soldier who most assuredly will never make a good military policeman.

This imperfect code of ethics — probably no code will ever be perfect — should at least give us a start in the right direction. However the final product is worded, our code is something which should not be complete merely with the writing; it should be emphasized in every way possible to all military policemen from the time of their entrance into training. A code of ethics must be a living document, always before the members of the group which it governs. Under continuous scrutiny by every military policeman, code improvements will undoubtedly result. In the *Military Police Code of Ethics* the term military policeman includes all persons directly engaged in military law enforcement, whether it be as a patrolman, criminal investigator, administrator or supervisor.

THE MILITARY POLICEMAN'S CODE OF ETHICS

Preamble

Believing that the military policeman represents the military service in all its aspects, I, as a member of the Military Police Corps, have a large and inescapable responsibility to set a favorable example for other military personnel by displaying my own good conduct, immaculate appearance, and dedicated attention to duty. Such responsibility requires the services of men of high ideals, irreproachable character, courage, and unlimited determination. In order that the aims of the military police may be realized, I must display emotional stability, strength, agility, and a high degree of maturity. I must bear the authority and trust vested in me in a manner that will not impair the constitutional rights of all persons to liberty, equality, and justice.

That I may observe proper standards of conduct an achieve the objectives and ideals of the Military Police

Corps, I pledge to keep faith with this code of ethical conduct.

Article I: Relationship to Profession

1. I shall regard myself as a member of a vital and honorable profession and shall keep faith with my superiors, brother military policemen, and profession. I shall accept my responsibility to my commander and the service with loyalty and dignity, and continuously strive to offer efficient and effective service.

2. I shall recognize the limitations of my authority so that in no way will I use the power of my office for my own personal gain. I shall continuously strive to promote the close fellowship and cooperation with other military and civil law enforcement agencies.

3. I shall diligently seek to improve my professional knowledge through the study of laws and regulations which are my duty to uphold. I shall develop my knowledge of new techniques and equipment to the highest degree possible by taking advantage of every available opportunity to acquire additional professional and general knowledge. I shall keep myself well informed in order that I may be able to provide accurate and useful information and service to all seeking such.

4. I shall maintain the highest degree of proficiency possible with my basic weapon and be thoroughly familiar with those occasions upon which I am justified to resort to the use of firearms. I shall always use great caution and prudence in the use of firearms and be constantly mindful that only extreme necessity justifies the taking of human life.

5. I shall set the example for all military personnel by constantly displaying outstanding conduct and appearance. I shall be ever mindful that I represent the military service in all its aspects to those unfamiliar with the service. I shall keep myself physically fit in order that I may present the best possible appearance and, if necessary, defend myself and others. I shall so conduct my public and private lives that I shall conform to the highest standards of stability, fidelity, and morality of the military and civilian community.

6. I shall under no circumstances drink intoxicants while on duty. I shall refrain from partaking of intoxicants prior to going on duty in order to eliminate any possible effects of the intoxicants or the odor of alcohol on my breath.

7. I shall refrain from the use of profanity or any demonstration of anger in the conduct of my duty. I shall avoid making any unfavorable criticism of associates, superiors, laws and regulations except when made to proper authorities.

8. I shall report all incidents with accuracy and impartiality. I shall not withhold facts or suppress evidence which is favorable to the accused or permit my personal feelings to influence my reports. I shall, under no circumstances, fail to report and forward to the proper authority, all information known to me concerning alleged or actual violations of law or regulations. I shall not assume to authority to suppress or withhold any police report. I shall treat all incidents occurring in the line of duty as confidential, and I shall refrain from discussing police matters with any one except proper authorities.

Article II: Relationship to Others

1. I shall be courteous at all times. This courtesy shall be extended in a pleasant manner, but without any semblance of familiarity, to all persons whether they are seeking assistance or information or giving evidence or registering a complaint. I shall perform my duties in a courteous, friendly, and helpful manner and shall not interfere with the activities of servicemen unless their actions are a discredit to the Armed Forces or harmful to their welfare or health.

2. I shall treat prisoners in a fair and humane manner. I shall not permit them to be subjected to ridicule, degradation, humiliation, or any other abusive practice; nor shall I make any attempt to administer disciplinary action to unruly prisoners. I shall take all precautions to safeguard the property of prisoners and insure that an accurate record is made of all property in the presence of reliable witnesses.

3. I shall act with impartiality, fairness, and firmness in all matters. Firmness does not require belligerence. I shall not admonish or reprimand offenders, nor shall I construe the meaning of my mission to include the punishment of offenders. I shall carry out my mission in a quiet and dignified manner so that my authority will not be questioned and so that there will be less chance of disobedience and argument.

4. I shall deal with offenders without hesitation or discrimination. I shall use only that force necessary to consummating an apprehension. I shall consider it a moral obligation to avoid using excessive force, wanton violence, or dangerous methods when making an apprehension. Once an apprehension is made, I shall not release the offender without proper authority.

5. While on duty, I shall devote unswerving attention to that duty. I shall not carry on conversations except in the line of duty nor participate in any activities which detract from the proper performance of my duties. I shall not seek favor or popularity by overlooking delinquencies or failing to enforce laws, rules, or regulations.

6. I shall not limit my effectiveness or compromise myself by accepting gratuities, no matter how insignificant they may appear, from military or civilian personnel with whom I may have official dealings. I shall not become financially obligated to any person except through proper business arrangements.

7. I shall not associate with persons of questionable character except in the line of duty. When off duty, I shall conduct myself in such a manner that I shall be able to perform with maximum effectiveness when on duty. I shall at all times govern myself by the laws, orders, and regulations which are my duty to enforce.

CONCLUSION

IN the foregoing paragraphs, I have attempted to devise a code of ethics applicable to the military policeman. There is a need for a code which will prescribe a semblance of uniform standards of conduct in the relationships of military police with each other, with other military personnel, and with the general public.

Formulating a functional code of ethics is no easy task. This is due to the fact that ethics are intangible, difficult to weigh and measure and even more difficult to describe. By the very nature of our work, we must set rigid standards of conduct and be strict with those of our group who deviate from these standards. While feeling that our standards should be high and rigidly adhered to by all who wear the crossed pistols, we must be realistic in our approach. Adherence to the code of ethics by military policemen must be voluntary and based largely on pride of accomplishment, a strong esprit de corps, the use of good discipline and the vigorous application of good leadership.

"Conduct is three-fourths of our life and its largest concern."—Matthew Arnold END



Guerrilla battalion headquarters plans drive on Ipo Dam under a native hut while occupants look down. In foreground are some captured Japanese weapons used to bolster guerrilla firepower, 1944.

HIT HARD AND VANISH

By Sp5 JOHN J. MUNZEL

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, PMGC

DURING World War II, the German Wehrmacht pushed rapidly through the Russian lines until they reached Stalingrad. Up to this time the Germans had every reason to believe that their scheduled six month push would finish off Russia; their attacks had been successful on every front, the population seemed resigned to the defeat of their armies, and although there was some disturbance in rear areas, it was isolated and minor.

However, these disturbances soon began taking more and more lives and supplies, and required stronger forces to guard "peaceful" rear areas. Supplies became more difficult to move to the front lines, communications were constantly being disrupted and some generals were assassinated. The Germans realized too late that their quick moving armies had left behind strong pockets of enemy soldiers armed and willing to fight. Naturally these soldiers had waited until the front lines had moved further away before starting any actions. Then, aided by trained leaders and specialists air-dropped by Russian planes, they began their "hit hard and vanish" tactics. The results were devastating; in the Ukraine alone partisans and guerrillas claimed over 310,000 Germans killed, 4000 locomotives, 39,000 freight cars, 6600 vehicles, 800 tanks, 320 heavy guns and 108 aircraft destroyed. The figures may be somewhat exaggerated, and there are no comparable Germa totals available; but they give a good idea of the destructive-

ness of guerrilla warfare, and how it can play an invaluable part in winning the front line war.

A future war will bring even greater mobility than was available to the German Wehrmacht. This means more pockets of resistance left behind as potential guerrilla centers. Leaders and soldiers alike must know something about guerrilla warfare to prevent similar damage to any American war effort. You will perhaps have noticed that many of the goods destroyed by Russian guerrillas were the responsibility of military police while in transit or in depots, and much of it was stored or in transit when destroyed.

GUERRILLAS achieve their successes by sabotage, ambush, raids or attacks in force. Sabotage includes mining roads, derailing trains, cutting lines of communication and blowing up administrative centers and supply depots. Sometimes guerrillas sabotage under cover of riots, strikes or other disturbances which keep garrison troops busy.

The ambush is one of the most frequently used forms of attack. The advantage is that the guerrillas can achieve the greatest success by surprise which nullifies the superior numbers and weapons of the occupying army. As soon as the ambushed group begins to counterattack, the guerrillas disperse and vanish in small groups to reform at a pre-designated place. There they plan their next attack. Casualties are much less than those of the enemy, and due to the great numbers of troops it takes to guard routes and depots, guerrillas often control as much territory as those who supposedly have won the area.

Raids are frequently used against depots and communication centers. This is done either by surprise assault or by silently removing the guards, annihilating the garrison and destroying supplies and communications. Many a guard has suddenly died talking to a pretty girl or to a "nice, little old lady."

Attacks in force usually occur when there is intensive action by friendly forces of the guerrillas near their base of operations. This is the signal that secrecy is no longer too important as occupying troops are now front line troops and are too busy fighting regular soldiers to worry about the rear area. These attacks are usually closely planned with friendly front line movements. Again, an example from World War II may illustrate the success of attacks in force in conjunction with front line movements. The German lines in one area looked like a huge question mark on a map, and the German commanders had been constantly harrassed by strong guerrilla attacks during the winter. These attacks suddenly stopped



Guerrillas prepare to repair Calauag Railroad Bridge on Luzon after sabotage had served its purpose, 1945.



Guerrillas load up "bototo" with ammunition supplies brought up from Leyte Island by LCI to Samar Island, Phillipines, 1944.

in the spring. About that time the Russian Army made clever feints toward the lower half of the question mark, leading the Germans to believe that a strong attack would come at that point. The Germans pulled troops south from the upper half of the question mark to the danger area without any interference from guerrillas. These movements were done along the only available rail line. Once the re-inforcements were in place, the Russians attacked strongly at the top of the question mark. The German high command immediately ordered troops back to the area under attack. Then the guerrillas went to work. Re-inforced by guerrillas from other parts of the country, they literally blew hell out of the rail line; trains were derailed, track clearing crews annihilated, locomotives blown up, troop trains ambushed—almost all movements were halted. The German front lines to the north collapsed, and a whole German army group was forced into hurried retreat.

COMBATING GUERRILLAS

ALTHOUGH guerrillas, by virtue of their knowledge of the people and terrain, can seemingly vanish into thin air, they can be stopped. And the sooner they are stopped, the better.

Guerrilla forces go through three stages of development before they are strong enough to achieve the amazing results illustrated above. During the first phase they are concerned with the basics of food, shelter and weapons. This is the easiest time to stifle all guerrilla forces. While the guerrillas are hunting for these basics, occupying forces can also hunt for them and cancel any arrangements the guerrillas may have made with a friendly population. Along with this, it is important to maintain adequate control over harvests and rationing of food. All possible shelters should be marked and searched, and all privately owned weapons confiscated immediately. Informers will help find caches of food or weapons left by the retreating enemy.

Between the initial guerrillas phase of insuring present and future supplies and the second phase of organization, small guerrilla attacks will be made. It is then that the occupying army should move decisively to squelch any small guerrilla nests, round up sympathizers and make fair but harsh examples of those caught. All efforts must be made to protect those who cooperate with our forces. The number of troops needed to combat guerrillas at this stage are relatively few.

SHOULD ineffectual action be taken on the part of the occupying army, guerrilla activities will increase, and

Continued

raids will be bigger and more destructive as guerrilla experience is gained. Small units will band together under a common leader. Volunteers will flock to the guerrilla standard as the civilian population sees that counter-measures against guerrillas are ineffectual, and others will volunteer for duty near their homes as informers, spies, reconnaissance men, messengers and so forth. Guerrilla bands will try to establish contact with their front lines. If successful, guerrilla organizations will then be in a position to definitely contribute to front line tactics by destroying critical roads and railways, disrupting communications and generally lowering the morale of the occupying army.

Anti-guerrilla operations become more difficult; larger units are needed to combat guerrillas, large expeditionary forces are needed to attack them on their own territory, and many more troops are required to guard railways, bridges, depots, roads and other vital lines of supply and communications. And perhaps most important, morale of the occupying army is lessened as front line troops find themselves viciously attacked in rear areas where it is supposedly safe. German front line soldiers in Russia sent back to rear areas for rest and minor punitive expeditions, *asked* to be sent to the front lines again.

Counter-measures during this phase may also include specialized volunteer units to go into guerrilla held territory for long periods and fight guerrillas as guerrillas. This is costly in both men and materials and is not too effective outside a specified area. Punitive expeditions by occupying forces, although larger than before, do not require extensive manpower, but specialized forces will have to be set up. The Germans found that men who had been forest rangers and hunters in civilian life were most suited to this type warfare. They were able to read trail signs and had a "feel" for being isolated in difficult terrain for long periods. These men, who would otherwise have been used to bolster front lines, were now regularly assigned to fighting guerrillas.

IF guerrilla activity is not effectively halted during the second stage of development, the guerrilla forces will move into their third stage of organization. During this stage guerrillas become organized almost to the detailed extent as a regular army; there are special units for supply, intelligence, maintenance and administrative duties. The guerrilla forces have set up training camps for new men, hospital camps for wounded and even rest camps.

At this stage the occupying army wishes it could quit and start all over again. Whole divisions must be pulled from the front lines for guard duty and to attack guerrillas. The morale of the occupying army is low as there is no longer such a place known as "rear area." Soldiers in garrison must sleep lightly with their weapons ready for immediate use. The civilian population is often brazen, and control is almost impossible.

The guerrilla units in the field move closer to important targets. They have achieved regular contact with their front line troops, and regulate their own actions to aid the tactical situation of the lines. Their disruptive actions are so effective that soon the front line collapses, and the guerrillas now serve as front line troops.

Should the former occupying army retake the lost ground, they would immediately face the same effective organization of guerrillas that played a decisive part in their earlier defeat.

CONCLUSIONS

THE most obvious conclusion is vigorous extermination at the first sign of guerrilla activity. This must be effective and last long enough to completely destroy any possible future guerrilla activity. The Japanese on Luzon in the Philippines conducted a vigorous anti-guerrilla campaign against American and Philippino guerrillas which just about destroyed the infant guerrilla organization. The Japanese then made the mistake of replacing their experienced anti-guerrilla troops with ineffective, green troops. The Japanese thought this would be an effective way of keeping guerrillas from becoming a menace and also serve as advanced combat training for their new troops. The guerrilla organization reformed, and eventually grew strong enough to fight as a front line combat division.

Dealings with civilians in occupied territory must be fa
If a civilian is found to be a collaborator or guerrilla and the facts can be proved, strong measures should be taken to act as a deterrent to others. The most important factor is *fairness;* if the action is not fair, the people will come to believe they have no choice but to join and aid guerrilla forces. In guerrilla warfare, whichever side has the sympathy of the population has the best chance of winning.

Security measures must be effective. If guerrillas can attack successively almost at will, their success stories will spread rapidly and encourage others to join their cause.

Guerrilla forces are perhaps the most disciplined in the world. They must be in order to survive. Reconnaissance must be accurate down to the last detail to insure success of a raid or ambush; march discipline must be strictly enforced; base security is a matter of life or death; and obedience to orders is even more esential than with front line troops for the slightest slip can spell disaster for the entire band.

A NOTE of interest. Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist leader, is considered to be one of the greatest experts on guerrilla warfare today. Mao has written a rather long work in which he analyzes many of the major battles fought in his conquest of China, and this *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* is one of the most important works on guerrilla warfare to date. One of his important tactical premises is that no command post should be more than a half hour trot from the front lines; the lack of quick communications caused much of th
confusion surrounding the Laotian situation.

Guerrilla warfare played a major role in the Communist fight in China, and they are firm believers in guerrilla type fighting. They won China with it, they drove the well-equipped French from Indo-China with it, they used it in Greece and Malaya, and are now using it in Laos. Guerrilla warfare is one of the Communists' pet ways of fighting, and they have plenty of experienced men who know the tricks. END



The 174th MP Bn, NG, receives basic training in individu guerrilla tactics.

GUIDING THE MP

By CAPTAIN SAM H. SMITH

Provost Marshal's Office, Fort Bliss, Texas

NATURE OF MATERIAL		LOGICAL			
		GUIDE			WORK
		PROCEDURE	POLICY	INSTRUCTION	
TEMPORAL	PERMANENT	SOP EMERGENCY SECTIONS GENERAL SPECIAL ORDERS MOTOR PATROLS FOOT PATROLS POSTS	POLICY MEMOS	INSTRUTION SHEETS	PREVIOUS OFFENSE FILE
	TEMPORARY	OPNS ORDERS BRIEFINGNOTES VERBALORDERS	BRIEFING NOTES VERBAL ORDERS	BRIEFING NOTES VERBAL ORDERS	STATION WORK FILE (POSTED) STOLEN VEHICLES STOLEN WEAPONS PERSONS MISSING/WANTED JURISDICTION MAP SELECTIVE ENF. PROG. DESK WORK FILE (BOUND) ROSTERS, PERMITS BAR LETTERS SUSPENSIONS ETC. STOLEN PROPERTY LIST AWOL LIST MP NOTEBOOKS

Suggested guide chart to aid MPs on duty.

ONE element of leadership is the direction of problem solving action. Confronted with the problems of job rotation, the increasing complexity of military police operations, and realizing that directing the man on the job is the factor which makes or breaks our operations, we must admit to a ed for a standard pattern for guiding military policemen.

The chart shown is a suggested pattern; it was derived by considering applicable portions of Field Manual 101-5 and Field Manual 19-10, and by considering the exact meaning of some words which at present are used loosely. The problem is to guide the military policeman (guide—point out the way for, direct on a course). He must be told the specific *what, when* and *where* of his actions and any factors which may influence the *how* and *why*. He must know the procedure (the act, method or manner of proceeding in some process or course of action), and the policy (diplomacy, prudence or artfulness) desired by the provost marshal. Further, he must be instructed when his actions vary from the desired procedure or policy.

PERMANENT guide material is logically divided into procedure, policy and instruction. Standard operating procedures give the methods to be followed for those features of the operation desired to be made routine. They are divided and placed in the guide file under emergency procedures, including escapees and response to alarm; section procedures, such as absentee, traffic liaison, records and registration; and general procedures including accident investigations, handling evidence and so forth. Special orders are written in general outline in Field Manual 19-10 for each patrol and post.

The policy section of the guide file contains numbered memoranda indexed by number and cross-indexed by related content. Officers, female offenders, traffic violation policy, ffenses involving use of alcohol are some examples.

The instruction section of the guide file contains instruction sheets which point out the differences in the stated policy, procedure and military police actions. Sheets are posted in the military police station until a new one is written; then it is filed in the guide file for permanent reference. The sheets are also forwarded to the military police commander along with other training material for amplification in the company training program. The guide file is kept at each military police desk, the provost marshal's office, the military police company and the military police reading room so that all men, from the colonel to the private, have 24 hour access to all permanent guide material. New and revised SOPs, orders and memos are red tabbed for thirty days after publication. When portions of instruction sheets are obsolete or no longer accurate, they are deleted by the operations officer.

TEMPORARY guide material can be written as an operations order which outlines the procedure for a field or tactical operation. It is usually disseminated by a set of briefing notes posted by the operations officer or non-commissioned officer. They are kept at the military police desk and read to each patrol mount by the patrol sergeant. Entries are made by date and hour and are lined out when no longer applicable; the deletion shows date and hour also. Sheets showing old entries back up the operations officer and show new personnel the nature and extent of patrol activity. Verbal orders, applicable to one car or post for one shift, complete the guide pattern.

Work material, as shown on the chart, provides factual information on the equipment military policemen will need for a specific job.

A STANDARD pattern in no way implies standard content. The number and type of orders, standard operating procedures, policy memos and so forth will vary among operational provost marshal sections. However, it would be advantageous to all military police if, in the field of directing our operations, we spoke the same language. END



Above is pictured pugil stick and equipment. Pugil stick training was wholeheartedly supported by a test group.

PT FOR THE MP

By FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT L. OWENS

Company D, Provost Marshal General's School

SPECIAL conditions and specialized duties, such as those that attend the military policeman, require an equally specialized preparation and training. Few could dispute the desirability of choosing for military policemen men with sufficient size, strength and quick, intelligent minds. More specifically we would like to see him courteous, confident, aggressive, resourceful and just. Unfortunately such men are in the minority, and those with potential must be trained so that they meet the requirements.

To prepare a man to perform the duties of a military policeman, he must receive a variety of training from legal subjects to weapons and from radios to judo. Underlying all this is the one phase of his training recognized as essentia.

but seldom fully appreciated. This is his physical training.

Our potential military policeman may be intelligent and possess the best of manners. He may be extremely resourceful and have a keen sense of justice, but these will be of little avail if he does not have the physical ability and confidence in that ability to meet the brutal situations that may confront him in the execution of his duties. A well-directed fist to the stomach of the most intelligent, resourceful and courteous of military policeman could well make him forget all he ever learned about police work if he has not been physically and psychologically prepared.

A man can be trained to do a hundred push-ups, twenty pull-ups and 200 squat jumps, but this does not prove him physically prepared—only strong. The infantry requires its soldiers to have good leg muscles and circulo-respiratory endurance so they can march long distances, meet the enemy and destroy him. For the missileman or the lab technician we could perhaps prescribe a milder set of physical requirements without impairing his efficiency. Physical standards, like all training needs, must undergo continual re-evaluation in the light of new developments, techniques and special requirements.

MUCH has been said about getting mature men of minimum height and weight with a minimum of education and intelligence level. But this remains just so much happy speculation. Ready-made military policemen are hard to come by and therefore must be produced. And the size of today's Army, with its rapid turnover of men, demands a system of mass production. Physical training is only one of the steps in that production, but one that is most often neglected.

Lieutenant Colonel James E. Reilly of the Combat Conditioning Committee in the Ranger Department, Fort Benning, Ga., says that any physical training program is confronted with two problems, "During times of peace it has always been traditional Army policy to give lip service to physical training and to concentrate on training, maintenance, housekeeping and so forth which assume more importance; and the growing attitude of the nation's population (of which the Army is a cross section) dictates that all efforts toward a better life be dedicated to making things easier to accomplish with the resultant reduction or elimination of physical exertion."

Unfortunately the military policeman is often called on to solve problems involving violence even though the nation is at peace, and the traditional Army policy referred to by Colonel Reilly would be suicidal to an effective Military Police Corps. In reference to the second problem cited by Colonel Reilly, there are not many push-button machines that will break up a riot, subdue a barroom brawl or enforce discipline. The man, the military policeman, is still the measure of everything, and he must be prepared.

WHAT are the special needs of the military policeman in regards to his physical training? Strength and endurance to overcome most problems that will confront him are obviously essential. Beyond this however are several musts. He must have agility, craftiness and know-how to put this strength and endurance to use; he must have experience in solving physical problems that will confront him; and he must be resourceful. All of these additional requirements give a hint that a more varied and imaginative physical training program must be developed for the military policeman.

Training Manual 21-200 says that the physically combat ready soldier bases his readiness on strength, endurance, agility and coordination. With these factors he develops skills in running, jumping, climbing and so forth. Along with these activities comes the development of certain desirable traits such as teamwork, thinking under pressure, resourcefulness, aggressiveness and confidence. A slight deficiency in these traits will not noticeably impair the infantryman or the tanker in peace time, but they are constantly essential to the military policeman in order that he may properly execute his routine duties.

AN anonymous questionnaire was submitted to a number of trainees in their last week of training at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga., to solicit their feelings in regards to being physically prepared. The trainees were required to give either a yes or no answer or make a choice of several alternatives. They were also asked to make any comment they had concerning their physical training and



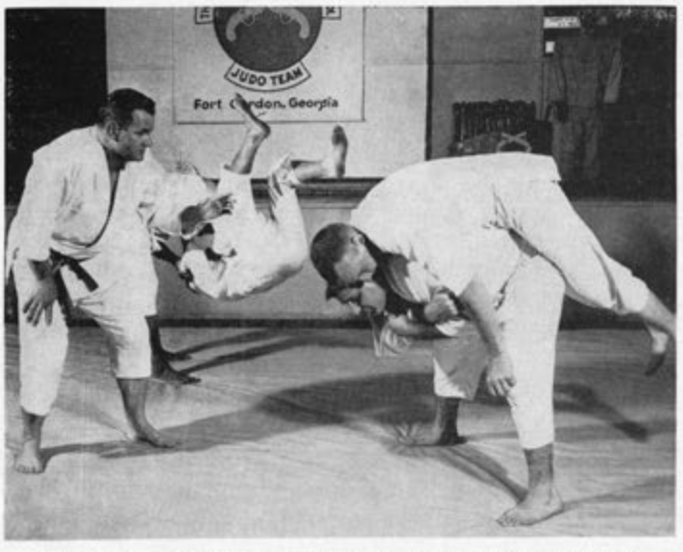
Routine drills are good for the build-up phase, but should be cut down in the sustaining phase.



Rough, competitive games maintain physical fitness beside building confidence and aggressiveness.



Some men show reluctance to dive into rough scambles, and these should be helped to develop aggressiveness.



There is too much emphasis on spectacular judo and not enough on basic come-alongs.



Horse fights are excellent conditioners, are fun, and there is no limit to the number of participants.

PT FOR MPs Continued

preparedness. The results revealed that some thought and possible revision of current physical training programs for the military policeman may well be in order.

The original comments by those surveyed turned out to be the most illuminating part of the questionnaire and permitted a division of completed questionnaires into three categories: those feeling their physical training could be improved, those with no comment, and those feeling they had been adequately prepared. These categories were then subdivided into those with mild or extreme feelings one way or the other.

The breakdown revealed that 64.8% felt to be in need of additional or improved training, 26.5% had no feelings or were too inarticulate to comment, while only 8.7% felt they were ready to face most any challenge that could confront them. The men questioned were neither weaklings nor immature in that they averaged out to be rather typical in size and age. The average man was twenty years old, 71 inches tall and weighed 172.6 pounds.

Feelings in the group mildly expressing a desire for more or improved physical training ranged from a simple "yes" to "more judo" and "I don't think we had enough hand-to-hand combat." More emphatic statements made in the questionnaire, although sometimes less literate, included, "Much more hard PT," "More physical training and hand-to-hand combat would make an MP more fit and confident to perform his duties," "I think that more PT and hand-to-hand combat should be given to all future MPs to make them sure of themselves and rougher physically," "... they could have either left out all hand-to-hand combat or given more of it since with what they showed you learn just enough to get your neck broken." One trainee verbally observed that unarmed defense instruction should have concentrated more on "come-alongs" rather than the throws, however more spectacular and impressive the latter were.

All this reveals that well over half the men turned out as finished military policeman lack complete confidence in their physical ability to handle any situations which may soon confront them. Just how many experienced military policemen have doubts of this nature is yet to be measured, but having been confronted with the reality of the situation, it can be assumed that many of them would welcome more preparation.

A SOLUTION must be based somewhat on speculation, but there is ample evidence to guide the formulation of a physical training program designed not only to physically prepare the individual but to give him the confidence and aggressiveness to use it. After the military policeman has reached the sustaining stage in his physical training (which requires from six to ten weeks), the routine Army drills can be held to a minimum, and other types of exercise for more specialized muscle development and interest can be worked in. For the military policeman, Colonel Reilly suggests combativeness, hand-to-hand combat, guerrilla exercises, pugil stick training and team athletics. To this acceptable list should be added grass drills, and then the proper emphasis can be developed.

HAND-TO-HAND combat, judo or unarmed defense is probably stressed more in the Military Police Corps than i.

any other branch of service, but 58.4% of the men questioned made direct reference to the insufficient judo taught. This is obvious training to develop the individual's confidence and make him more aggressive. It also gives him the all-important lesson of how to get knocked around and take it. The major difficulty encountered with judo is the lack of qualified instructors. This training can also produce casualties to which most commands are very adverse in spite of the realities of the situation. However, judo training should be one of the most important as it most closely approximates the actualities often faced by the military policeman.

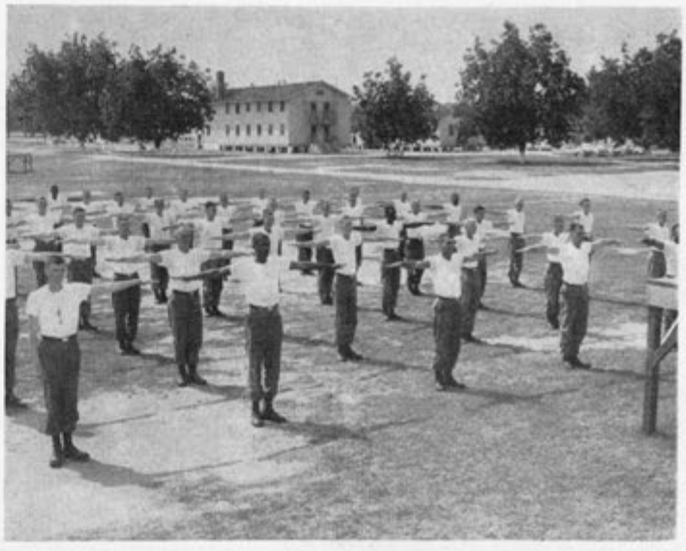
A similar type of exercise is the combative. Combative exercises, while lacking the authenticity of hand-to-hand combat, offer more to develop the aggressive spirit so often lacking in the new trainee. One man or team is pitted against another in some struggle such as Indian wrestling, rooster fighting, wrist wrestling, horse and rider, master of the ring and many others. The feeling of individual, squad or platoon, pride can be a great incentive to spirited participation. Combatives are especially valuable in training the new military policeman as it can readily be seen which men are lacking in necessary confidence to be effective. These individuals can consequently be helped if placed where their appitudes will render them more effective.

Combatives offer the individual the opportunity to be exposed to bumps and bruises. Further, they are relatively easy to conduct as they require neither specialized personnel to instruct, supervise nor any extensive equipment. It is here that TM 21-200 says strength, agility, coordination, resourcefulness, aggressiveness and the all important feeling of confidence are developed.

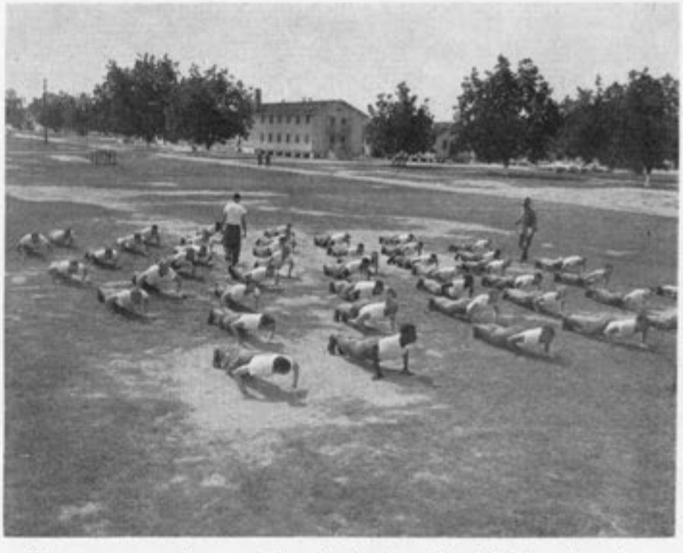
Guerrilla exercises, such as the duck walk and the crab walk, and grass drills, in spite of the meaninglessness of some of them, do much to physically prepare the military policeman for the rigorous duties which will confront him. Guerrilla exercises force the individual to move in difficult positions, thus calling on unused muscles to develop agility and coordination; agility and coordination that may well be needed in a future pursuit or struggle. Grass drills, as FM 21-20 explains, are among the most strenuous of the Army's exercises; this in itself should recommend it to anyone wanting to develop a substantial physical training program. FM 21-20 also explains that muscles brought into contact with the ground develop hardness. Strength is not enough; muscles must be hardened, and grass drills will do this when the individual is strenuously exercising on the ground.

PUGIL stick training is a new-comer to the military; the Marines have used it some eighteen months, and the Ranger Department about one year. Although it requires some special equipment, it can still pay dividends in the psychological conditioning of the military policeman. Two quotes from the Ranger Department's combat conditioning committee report, *Final Report Training Aids for Bayonet Techniques*, can be taken as hardy recommendation for incorporation of pugil stick training in a positive physical training program. "Pugil stick training adds aggressiveness, enthusiasm and physical contact . . ." and, "All participating personnel, students and cadre, were overwhelmingly in support of pugil stick training." Although in the early stages of its development, this item holds much promise. It makes for

Continued



There is often too much routine drill after men have reached the sustaining phase of conditioning.



The same results can be obtained and with less boredom by rough games.



Some injuries will naturally occur, but trainees are preparing for rough duty and must be ready.

realism, improves the effectiveness of the training, and develops confidence and aggressiveness.

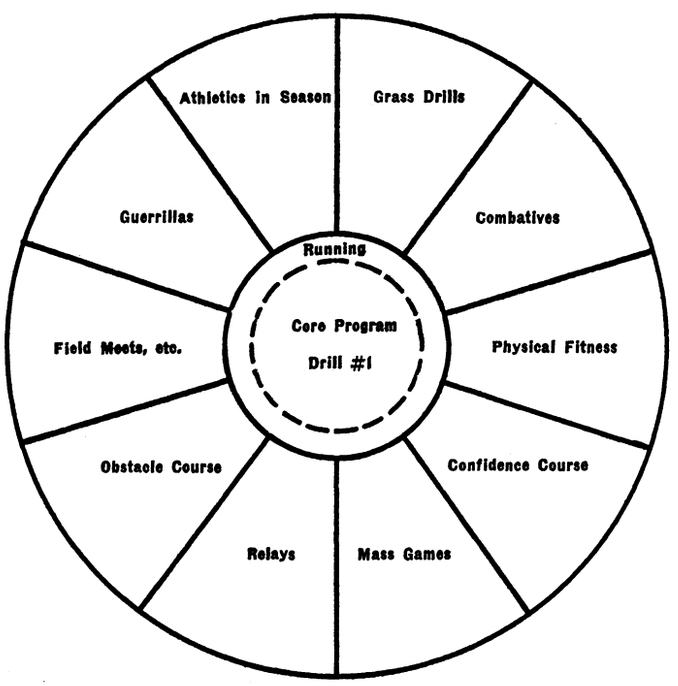
Team athletics, as suggested by Colonel Reilly, do not include the less strenuous games involving little or no bodily contact such as softball or volleyball; instead, touch football, soccer and speedball are used which demand man against man action. These games stimulate interest and wholehearted participation in spite of the bumping and jolting a man might receive.

THE Army has set up an ideal physical training program both for the build-up phase and the sustaining phase. The sustaining phase gives all aspects of physical exercise equal time, and all are based on running and Drill Number One (see diagram 1). This is undoubtedly a sound system, but it is devised for that unit which has all types of equipment available such as confidence courses, logs and game equipment. It is also devised for the average, well-rounded soldier doing routine duties. The special set of conditions confronting the military policeman have been presented, and the need for a specialized physical training program discussed. This would cause a slight alteration in the Army's balanced program in order to tailor it to the military policeman's needs (see diagram 2). In this suggested program certain elements have been omitted while other elements have been given a larger share of the total training program. Combatives, including hand-to-hand combat, have been given the lion's share in keeping with the concept that the military policeman must be able to take as well as receive a certain amount of physical punishment, and he must be psychologically conditioned to readily take part in any physical struggle that may confront him. Such a program could be made as flexible as desired and adjusted to fit into available facilities such as obstacle and confidence courses. Swimming could be included if facilities are available.

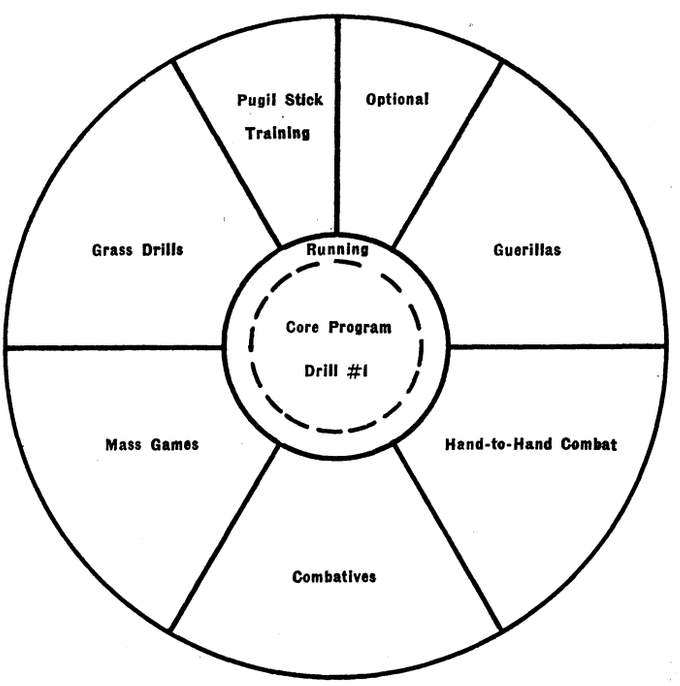
But the fact remains that the military policeman, even in peace time, cannot be caught lacking in his physical fitness. Nor can he be denied the necessary training to give him the essential confidence in himself and his training. Confidence, aggressiveness, agility, coordination and resourcefulness are all by-products of a well designed physical training program and are essential for the properly prepared military policeman. There is another asset to be gained even when it is less tangible; this is spirit and morale. A healthy body and confident mind make a man more able and increases the quality of his work. It will tend to make him proud of the service that demands high standards from him. A case in point is the airborne. Their physical fitness is legend as well as a common bond of unity among all who blouse their boots.

ONE major obstacle remains—training injuries. Strenuous and combative exercises as suggested above are bound to pull a few muscles and break a few bones. This spectre is something that any command will shy away from. It will incite parents to incite congressmen or anyone interested in the "welfare" of the men in service. But these same parents and relatives will work hard to see their sons and nephews play football and basketball in high school or college, and take great pride in the achievement and great martydom in their injuries. These same people will often resent the Army trying to prepare this same man for an even more important game—that of survival in combat. This obstacle will be the most difficult to overcome in establishing a physical training program for the Military Police Corps.

The military policeman is in need of physical preparedness, especially the new soldier being trained to be a military policeman. The new soldier is young and inexperienced and is often sent out to do a very big man's job. Expose him to the bumps and jolts of combatives and pugil stick combat, let him exercise on the ground with grass drills, fall in combatives and mass games, and develop the necessary agility, resourcefulness and coordination. Not only will this round out his physical development, but it will give him the mental security of knowing he can take a few jolts as well as hand out a few. A corps of physically hardened military policemen will make a better Military Police Corps. END



ACTUAL TRAINING PROGRAM



SUGGESTED TRAINING PROGRAM

YOU CAN





SHOOT EXPERT

By SERGEANT EUGENE D. FINNERAN

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

THIS article was prepared so that units in the field may benefit from experienced gained in teaching and utilizing the principles of marksmanship with the military police basic weapon. It reflects the current system in effect at the Provost Marshal General School. Anyone having a better system or suggestions to improve this one are encouraged to send them to the Provost Marshal General's School where they will be given a trial.

SIGHT ALIGNMENT

SIGHT alignment, combined with the principle of trigger squeeze, is the most important element of marksmanship with the .45. There seems to be a constant disagreement as to which of the two is more important. Actually either one without the other is like an automobile without an engine; to neglect either one is foolish.

Correct sight alignment is obtained by keeping the front sight blade level with the rear sight and centering the front sight blade in the rear sight so that an equal amount of light shows on either side of the front sight blade. Since the human eye is capable of concentrating on only one object at a time,

the front sight blade should have all the concentration of the eye so that it stands out sharply. At the same time, although you still see the rear sight and target, they should appear slightly hazy.

Some of our students seem to have considerable difficulty understanding why the front sight blade is kept level with the rear sight. They have learned in using the peep sight that the front sight blade is halfway up in the rear sight. We illustrate the difference by drawing the picture of a peep sight on the blackboard with the correct sight alignment and then erasing the top of the peep sight, converting it more or less to an open sight. Then the students see that the front sight blade is actually in the same position.

AREA OF AIM

IN the principle of area of aim we depart from the normal sight picture. We have discovered in teaching beginners that better results are obtained by using an "area of aim" rather than a fixed sight picture. This system is also useful in aiding individuals who have a hard time qualifying because of extreme nervousness or lack of confidence.

The desired area of aim on the "L" type target is achieved by cutting one third of the bull and staying within the eight ring. Using this system, the shooter is able to move the weapon from side to side, up or down or even around in circles. As long as he maintains correct sight alignment and squeezes the trigger, he can qualify as an expert. In the event the shooter strays out of the area of aim, he simply holds the pressure on the trigger, neither increasing or decreasing it, until his sights are brought back into the area. He then continues his squeeze until the weapon fires.

TRIGGER SQUEEZE

AS we have already stated, this is one of the two most important principles of marksmanship. A man who jerks the trigger will be lucky to qualify with the weapon. In any event, he will never be a dependable marksman. There are several ways of determining if a man is jerking the trigger. The most widely used is by analyzing the shot pattern on the target. A jerk pattern will normally run from the bulls-eye off the target at seven o'clock. Another method is by putting a dummy round in the middle of a magazine of live rounds. When the hammer falls on the dummy round, it is very evident whether or not the man is jerking the trigger. Eliminating improper shooting of the pistol is a problem which can only be overcome by practicing the correct method of trigger squeeze until it becomes a habit.

Correct trigger squeeze is the independent movement of trigger finger to the rear with a steadily increasing pressure so that the weapon fires as a surprise. The proper amount of trigger-finger placed on the trigger is also important. Of course this varies with individuals, but for the average man it should be the pad of the first digit of the trigger finger. This allows a space between the finger and the side of the weapon. Too much finger on the trigger normally causes shots to be pulled to the right of the target; too little finger on the trigger causes the shots to be pushed to the left.

POSITION

A CORRECT, comfortable and steady position is a necessity to a beginner and is certainly an aid to anyone. To assume a good position the firer walks to the right of the stand, does a left face, spreads his feet at comfortable distance (about shoulder width) and raises his right arm in the direction of the target without looking at the target. Then he sights down his arm from the shoulder straight across the hand where the pistol will be positioned. If the arm is not centered on the target, he must drop the arm, look away and adjust his position. He then follows the method as outlined above until his arm is centered on target. Once centered he should drop his arm and repeat the method to insure that his position is correct.

This method has the firing arm in its most comfortable and natural raised position. It not only helps eliminate strain, but it aids in firing sustained fire. When firing sustained the arm returns to its most natural position after each round. Having the proper positions eliminates the need to keep adjusting the arm on the center of the target after each round.

GRIP

CORRECT grip is another important element of marksmanship with the .45. The weapon needs to be gripped so it is steady and firm so that the shooter looks directly across the sights of his weapon.

Take the weapon in the left hand with the thumb across the slide between the ejection port and the front sight blade, and wrap the fingers of the left hand around the trigger guard. Elevate the muzzle end of the weapon approximately 45 degrees from the right hand and center between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. Roll the weapon into the "V" formed by the thumb and forefinger so that the webbing is rolled down tightly beneath the grip safety tang. Wrap the little and ring fingers of the right hand around the pistol grip high enough so that the second finger will have to be slightly squeezed between the trigger guard and the right finger. Keep your thumb up at all times, and when moving the safety lock to the off position always do it with the left hand.

You should obtain a good grip after receiving the commands of "ready on the right" and "ready on the left." At "ready on the firing line" unlock the weapon with the left hand, and anchor the left hand by placing it in your pocket hooking your thumb in your belt or by any other way just so the left arm is not dangling loosely at the side. At the command "commence" extend your arm, lock your wrist and elbow and practice the BRASS rule: BREATH by taking a deep breath, expel part of it and hold the remainder by locking the throat muscles; RELAX your body as you let out part of your breath; AIM by using the proper sight alignment to get your area of aim; SLACK by taking up the slack in the trigger; and SQUEEZE the trigger after receiving the command to fire.

THE entire method outlined above is slanted toward the right hand firer. At the Provost Marshal General's School, we encourage everyone to fire right handed. In firing demonstrations we fire left handed to demonstrate that as long as the principles are adhered to, the weapon can be fired accurately with either hand. The reasons for everyone firing right handed are simple; the weapon is designed for a right handed shooter, the holster is worn on the right side and even more important, uniformity in Army training requires that we teach the same method and techniques of shooting. Even if the holster which was suggested by Captain Prehle is adopted (see July issue of the *Military Police Journal*—"Give It Back to the Cavalry") it would probably continue to be worn on the right side for uniformity.

It is my belief that anyone practicing and using the principles of shooting outlined above can qualify as an expert as long as he is neither blind nor physically handicapped. ENL

"IN MY OPINION . . ."

(PERSONAL VIEWS OF ASSOCIATION MEMBERS)

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

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

SPEECH IS GOLDEN

THE ability to express one's thoughts and opinions in a clear, clean and fluent manner is one of the most highly prized of all character traits. Present command attention to the improvement of this ability is both desirable and necessary. This attention does need the extensive implementation now lacking in nearly every service school.

Students in service schools receive instruction in the art of self expression in an all-too-brief presentation. The brief period is now very lightly weighted for grading purposes and takes a back seat in emphasis. Members of the Military Police Corps have daily occasion to exercise their own speaking and writing abilities. Whether a military policeman or a provost marshal, the law enforcement officer renders numerous reports, written and oral. These reports, heard or seen by their addressee, furnish a very accurate word picture of the author regardless of the subject matter. The end result of each incident, complaint, or investigation covered by military police is a written or verbal record. Each visit by the provost marshal to the chief of police is recorded by the visited party and mentally filed for future consideration.

THE members of the Military Police Corps are privileged to work in one of the most interesting and satisfying fields of human relations. The techniques of this work are taught in the finest of service schools. I move that all instruction at the Provost Marshal General's School include some classes devoted solely to the development of better speaking and writing abilities. I feel sure our example would soon be copied by other branch schools when the success of a thirty hour block of instruction soon became apparent in all our many activities.

1st Lt William A. Hewitt
Company B, 709th MP Bn
APO 36, N.Y.

OPERATION INFORMATION

MOST of us on duty with the Military Police Corps take pride in being a part of the *Corps de Elite.* However, we realize that many improvements need to be made before we can say we are "the finest" without being biased in our views. In order to really help improve the Corps and elevate it to the position it deserves it is necessary that we fulfill the dream of attaining the status of a corps comprised entirely of volunteers; a corps in which we can pick and choose from the best and most able men.

Impossible? Perhaps, but I doubt it. It would, of course, require a great deal of work on the part of every dedicated military police officer, non-commissioned officer and enlisted man. We would all have to become salesmen, selling the idea that there is no finer duty assignment than that of being in the Military Police Corps.

IN order to do this it would be necessary to send qualified officers and non-commissioned officers out to "spread the word." They would inform the public of all the functions of the Corps today and the missions that will confront it in the Army of the future. Our salesmen would have to speak to police fraternities, civic organizations, veteran and church groups, boys clubs, Boy Scout organizations and senior high school classes.

This would seem to be a project requiring many especially qualified personnel plus an unlimited amount of financing. For any other corps it certainly would. What advantages do we have which would allow us to carry out such a plan without a great deal of expense? First of all, any military policeman, in order to be effective in his work, must be highly adept at public relations. This is true of the officers and non-commissioned officers in the Corps; so this would eliminate the need for especially qualified personnel. Secondly, we in the Corps enjoy an advantage shared only with the giants of industry, such as General Motors, Ford and so forth; we have battalions, companies, platoons and detachments in all the United States as well as overseas. This includes most major cities of the country, if not all of them. So, with just one officer or non-commissioned officer from each unit, we could saturate all fifty states plus other countries of the world wherever MPs are stationed.

WHILE instilling a desire to serve in the Military Police Corps in the higher caliber enlistees, we would let the public know that the burley, strong-backed but weak minded men have departed from the Military Police Corps. They have been replaced by modern, well-trained professional policemen.

The question of course arises, "What would we use in conjunction with the talks to make them more interesting?" We couldn't go out and just talk the public into our way of thinking. However, we seem to be well equipped. Every unit in the Corps, large or small, conducts training. For this they utilize training aids, such as films, and viewgraph transparencies. Many of these training aids are highly suitable for showing to the public. One such training aid is, *The MP Story.* It could stand a little updating, but even as it is, it would be most effective. Here at the Provost Marshal General's School this film is shown to guests of enlisted men graduating from advanced individual training. It never fails to bring favorable comment.

I believe the Corps can put "Operation Information" into effect. It would not be an easy undertaking as MPs do not have an abundance of spare time, but in my opinion, we could do it with the blessing, coordination and cooperation of the Office of the Provost Marshal General.

Sgt. Eugene D. Finneran
Training Company A
PMGS
Fort Gordon, Georgia

MPA ROUND UP

FT SILL MPs INSTRUCT LAWTON, OKLA., POLICE TRAINEES



Shown above are Fort Sill, Okla., MPs and Lawton, Okla., police trainees as they prepare themselves for a helicopter ride over the surrounding community. The purpose of the ride was to check traffic points, know where the major areas of traffic conjestion are, and to spot special bottlenecks which confront the Lawton-Fort Sill motorist.

Ft Sill, Okla. — Recently trainees of the Lawton, Okla., police department met with Fort Sill military police for two weeks of instruction at the 546th Military Police Company at Fort Sill, Okla. Supervising the operation was Sergeant First Class Wesley N. Pitts, training non-commissioned officer for the 546th. The training schedule, made possible by post-wide cooperation of the military personnel, exemplified the excellent community relations which exist in the Lawton-Fort Sill area. Colonel (retired) Jack L. Rhodes, former Provost Marshal of Fort Sill and now Chief of Police in Lawton, devised the plan for the training program with the aid of departing Provost Marshal Colonel Isaac F. Bonifay and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph D. Hoopert, the acting Provost Marshal of Fort Sill.

BROTHERS MEET COUSIN AT 55TH MP COMPANY



I U.S. Corps (Group), Korea — Shown above are PFCs Daniel E. and Richard E. Schiller (right), as they welcome their cousin, PFC Robert L. Schiller, to the 55th MP Co, Korea.

The three Schillers enlisted together in Michigan, received their basic training at Fort Knox, Ky., and military police training at Fort Gordon, Ga., and then were separated. The brothers have been in Korea since early June, but their cousin only arrived there recently.

MEN OF THE 68TH MP CO TREAT ITALIAN ORPHANS TO PICNIC

Leghorn, Italy — Members of the Third Platoon, 68th Military Police Company, Southern European Task Force, Camp Darby, Italy, recently treated the children of the Bonconsiglio Orphanage of Pisa, Italy, to their first picnic.

The American style picnic, under the direction of Sergeant First Class Story, was held in the shade of the pines of Tombole near Camp Darby.

The picnic was financed by voluntary donations from members of the Third Platoon.

EIGHT YEAR OLDS JOIN POLICE FORCE

Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.—After swearing in ceremonies were completed, Charles Goslee III was presented his badge as a member of the Junior Police Force of the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. Presenting the honor was Chief Jack Flemming of the Arsenal Police Force. Young Charles is the son of Major Charles Goslee, Arsenal Provost Marshal, who established the Junior Police to assist in controlling the younger element of the Arsenal's population.

THAILAND GENERAL VISITS FT GORDON



Brig Gen Howard M. Hobson (left), CG, PMGC, Fort Gordon, Ga., briefs Brig Gen Chan of Thailand, Chief Border Patrol Forces, on the mission and functions of the PMGC.

Ft Gordon, Ga. — The Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC) Fort Gordon, Ga., welcomed Brigadier General Chan, Chief of Thailand's Border Patrol Forces recently. General Chan, here for a two day visit, inspected academic and training facilities of the Provost Marshal General's School (PMGS) and PMGC.

After an informal briefing on PMGC functions and mission by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General, (PMGC), General Chan toured the PMGS instructional plant and the Criminal Investigation Laboratory. During the afternoon he visited Colonel Paul T. Snowden, Fort Gordon Post Commander, and the Civil Affairs facilities on post.

Prior to visiting Fort Gordon, General Chan toured the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. His visits to U.S. military installations have been coordinated with courses of instruction attended by Thai officer students here in the U.S. A large number of Thai Army and National Police officers have attended various advanced technical and staff provost marshal courses at PMGS.

A reception in General Chan's honor was held at the Fort Gordon Officers' Club. General Hobson, staff and faculty members of PMGC and PMGS were hosts at the the occasion.

CHINESE GENERAL PRESENTED MPA MEMBERSHIP



Taiwan, China—Lt Col James R. Bower (left), PM MAAG, Taiwan, China, recently presented Lt Gen Yin, CG of the MP Command, Government Republic of China, Taiwan, a membership in the MPA. In addition to being the PM of MAAG, Col Bower is the senior military police advisor for Chi MAAG to the Chinese MP Command.

TURKISH OFFICERS VISIT 7TH U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER



Grafenwohr, Germany — Shown above is Turkish Capt Salih Ozon (second from left), CO of the MP Co, NATO Hqs, Turkey, as he shakes hands with Capt John F. Riley, (third from right), CO of the 404th MP Co, 4th Armd Div, Grafenwohr, Germany. Occasion for the meeting was the visit of the Turkish officers to the division during its training period at the Seventh U.S. Army Training Center. Also shown are (from left to right), Maj Enver Sommez, of the 12th Turk Div; Capt Ozon; Capt Riley; Maj Bilal Bingol, Seventh Army; and Lt Col Robert L. Huffaker, 4th Armd Div PM.

LOCAL LAWMEN MEET AT CAMP DRUM

Watertown, N. Y.—The military police of Camp Drum, N. Y., headed by Major Frederick G. Peacock, Provost Marshal, held the first annual meeting of law enforcement agencies in this area recently. Attending the meeting were law enforcement officials from the Watertown and Carthage, N. Y., districts, and from state police and Jefferson County sheriff's departments.

Among the military guests at the meeting were Camp Drum's Post Commander, Colonel Murray D. Dougan; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph P. Landauer, comptroller; Lieutenant Colonel Frederic W. Hodge, personnel director; Lieutenant Colonel Fred E. Steele, information officer; and Captain England L. Galloway, Lieutenant Irvin J. Huntzinger, and Lieutenant Jack Kern, all of the provost marshal's office. District Attorney Angus G. Saunders was the guest speaker. He complimented Camp Drum on its positive program for being a good neighbor.

It was noted at the meeting that the crime prevention record at Camp Drum in the last year was outstanding, due to the close cooperation between civil law enforcing agencies and the military police.

FT MEADE CAPT DECORATED



Ft Meade, Md.—Capt Frank Y. F. Lee, Jr. (left), is being presented the Army Commendation Ribbon with Medal Pendant, 1st Oak Leaf Cluster, by Col Harold M. Bowman, Second Army PM. The ceremony took place at Fort George G. Meade, Md., where Capt Lee was assigned.

SANDIA BASE MPs SALUTE DECEASED SERVICEMAN OF AREA

Sandia Base, N. M.—Sandia Base, N. M., Military Police recently fired a final salute to a deceased local ex-serviceman. This is a part of the impressve military funeral ceremony provided by the Military Police Command for deceased veterans of the Albuquerque-Santa Fe, N. M., area.

Since they began this service last year, along with the U.S. Army Garrison, the MPs have rendered final honors at 68 funeral ceremonies.

THAILAND BRIG GEN PRESENTED PLAQUE AT FT LEAVENWORTH



Brig Gen Frederick R. Zierath (right), Asst Comandant of the U.S. Army Command & General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is shown presenting a plaque containing the crest of the Army college to Brig Gen Chan Ansuchute, Deputy CG of the Thailand Border Patrol Force.

Gen Ansuchute recently visited Fort Leavenworth as part of a tour of U.S. Military Installations. While there, he inspected the world-famous U.S. Army Command & General Staff College and conferred with officials at the USDB.

OCS GRADUATE CONGRATULATED BY OCS CANDIDATE



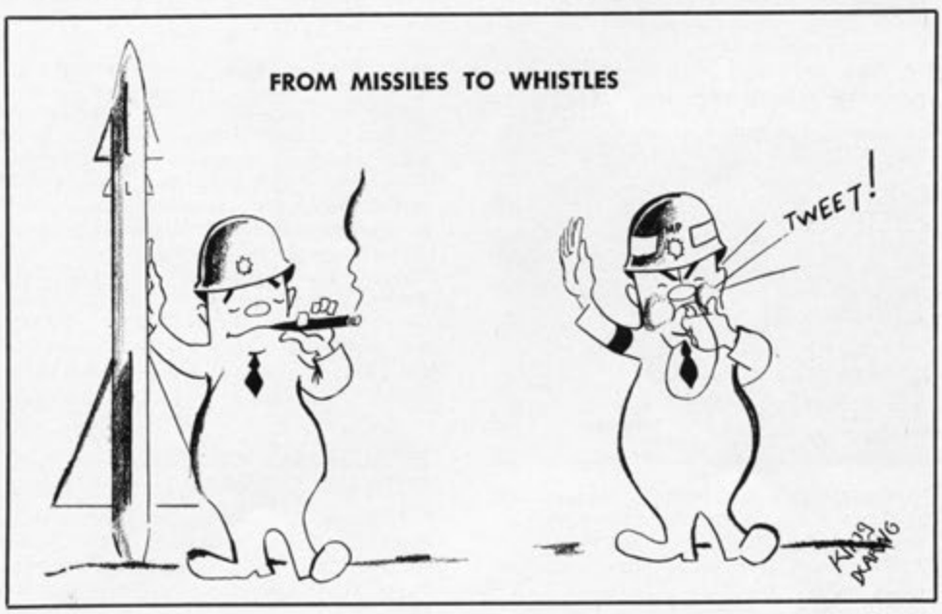
Ft Sill, Okla.—Shown at the OCS graduation ceremonies at Fort Sill, Okla., (L. to R.), Capt Samuel A. Rutherford, CO of the 546th MP Co, the newly commissioned 2nd Lt Albert G. Mullins, Arty, PFC Billy L. Wallis, OCS candidate, and 1st Sgt Casimir S. Tyboroski, 1st Sgt of the 546th. Lt Mullins entered OCS as a Sp4 from the 546th and maintained fifth place in his class throughout his training. PFC Wallis has been accepted for OCS, Inf, Fort Benning, Ga., and hopes to uphold Lt Mullins' record.

PMGS TRAINS DEPUTY SHERIFF

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Stanley B. Jacka, Deputy Sheriff of Clark County, Las Vegas, Nevada, was recently on military leave from the Sheriff's Department and took advanced individual basic training with Training Company "K", of the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Private Jacka is the son of a deputy sheriff, has numerous cousins connected with law enforcement work, and is the nephew of a Federal Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals. He has always been interested in work dealing with the law, and while in college, minored in criminology.

Private Jacka entered training under the Reserve Forces Act, and returned to his hometown Reserve Unit, the 427th Civil Affairs Company, Las Vegas.



Washington, D. C.—The District of Columbia National Guard was reorganized in March 1959. After the dust had settled, the following units had appeared: the 206th MP Group, 163rd MP Bn, 171st MP Bn, and the 105th MP POW Information Center. During the reorganization, the above "theme" as depicted by the cartoon was used to retread NIKE AJAX missilemen into members of the Military Police Corps. Col Carl Santilli, MPC, DCARNS, is the CO, 260th MP Group, which now has a 94.3% membership in the Military Police Association.

FT LEWIS CONDUCTS 6TH ARMY ROTC CAMP



Shown above is a division POW enclosure which was constructed in the field to demonstrate to ROTC students attending summer camp at Fort Lewis, Wash., this phase of their mission.

Ft Lewis, Wash.—The 4th Infantry Division and Fort Lewis, Wash., Provost Marshal and military police personnel, took a hand in demonstrating to 1225 Senior Reserve Officer Training Cadets at Fort Lewis what is meant by comrade-in-arms cooperation.

As a part of the exercise that involved five services, Fort Lewis personnel staged practical demonstrations in division detachment organization, criminal investigation, combat functions, military police desk activities, demonstration of helicopter mobility and its use in traffic control functions, apprehension of traffic offenders, and prisoner of war operations at the division level. The cadets also visited military police agencies located on the Fort Lewis Post.

The outstanding efforts of Colonel William LaFarge, Fort Lewis Provost Marshal, and Captain Willie Stocton, 4th Infantry Division Military Police Detachment Commander, resulted in many of the cadets indicating an interest in selecting the Military Police Corps as the Branch of their choosing.

This is another example where obvious cooperation and coordination within the family of the Corps is paying off. Many outstanding military graduates will be joining the Military Police Corps because of their experience at Fort Lewis.

DENVER MPs CITED FOR SAFETY



Denver, Colo.—Maj Harry F. Ibbotson, PM of Denver, Colo., is shown accepting the Outstanding Safety Performance award from Mr. Paul Grannon, Director of Safety, Fort Carson, Colo.

The award was presented to the Denver MPs for an eighteen month period, during which they drove over 200,000 miles without an accident. MPs in the background are (L. to R.), Cpl Eldridge, PFC Nisson, and PFC Griffin. The Denver MP Det received a similar award in 1955.

PMGS NAMES CLASSROOM IN HONOR OF MAJ HURLEY



Shown above is Col Harley L. Moore, Jr. (left), Asst Commandant of the PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga., and Lt Col Vern E. Johnson, senior faculty advisor of the PMGS' Officer Advanced Course #13, as they prepare to mount a plaque in the Officers Advanced Classroom, after ceremonies formally dedicating Hurley Hall.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—A recent ceremony, dedicating the Officers Advanced Classroom in memory of Major John J. Hurley, took place at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga. Hurley Hall is now the most modern and well equipped classroom in the Provost Marshal General's School. Fitted with electrically operated rear projection movie screens enabling films to be shown in partial light, the classroom also features electro-magnetic training aids display boards, and a two-way public address system with multiple microphones and speakers. Major Hurley, a member of the Military Police Corps, received the Silver Star for valor, and was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star and Purple Heart Medal for service in Europe.

REENLISTMENT COUNSELOR CITED AT FT BRAGG

Ft Bragg, N. C.—Brigadier General Genes Perez, Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N. C., presented the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Reenlistment Incentive Award Plaque to Master Sergeant Morris Jones, 503rd Military Police Battalion career counselor. Seregant Jones received the award for attaining a fifty percent reenlistment of eligible personnel of the 503rd Military Police Battalion for one month.

THREE SANDIA BASE LTs & WIVES CITED



Shown above (left to right) are, 1st Lt Richard Graham, 1st Lt Donald Haymaker, 1st Lt Howard Bell, Lt Col Lionel Scott, Nancy Bell, Nellie Haymaker, and June Graham as they pose with their awards. The three Lts received Certificates of Achievement and the wives received the "Kiwi-Brasso-Tide Award", a presentation presented by the MP Command at Sandia Base.

Sandia Base, N. M. — When Lieutenants Richard Graham, Donald Haymaker, and Howard Bell received their Certificates of Achievement recently, a surprise award was presented to their wives by the Military Police Command of Sandia Base, N. M. The "Kiwi-Brasso-Tide Award" was given for the long overdue recognition to the military's wives who are largely responsible for their husbands' inspection-standard appearance.

The citations read, "For demonstrated ability in the difficult mission of being a military homemaker and for your outstanding contribution in keeping your husbands' shoes polished, brass shined, and uniforms cleaned, the Military Police Command of Sandia Base is proud to make you the first recipients of the "Kiwi-Brasso-Tide Award."

68TH MP CO CAPT PRAISED



Verona, Italy — Capt Charles F. Trebbe (left), 68th MP Co, SETAF, receives a Certificate of Achievement from Maj Walter G. Frauenheim, CO of the Spec Trps, SETAF. Capt Trebbe received the award for outstanding performance of duty while assigned as Assistant Personnel Officer, PMGC, Fort Gordon, Ga.

FT KNOX SFC LAUDED



Ft Knox, Ky. — SFC Marion Howard (right), is shown receiving a Commendation Ribbon with Medal Pendant from Col Franklin E. Winnie, former PM of the Armor Center, Fort Knox, Ky. The award was given for outstanding performance of duty as operations sergeant and official escort for the MP Branch, PM office.

RESERVISTS COMPLETE OJT AT FT GORDON CI LAB



Shown above is Sp5 Charles Wiley (in white coat), and Sp6 Frank Elam of the 380th MP Det (CI Lab) Reserve Unit, performing distillation in conjunction with an arson investigation. The experiment took place in the chemistry section of the U.S. Army CI Lab, Fort Gordon, Ga., where Specialist Elam was taking a two week reservists training course.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Graduating recently from a two week on-the-job training course at Fort Gordon, Ga., were members of the 380th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation Laboratory) Reserve Unit. These men were from the XV Army Corps, San Francisco, Cal.

During training, they covered courses of instruction in fingerprinting, hand writing, ballistics, crime photography, document analysis, and chemistry. Each subject was studied and evaluated, and many practical hours were spent working on original and hypothetical cases.

FT SAM HOUSTON MSGT PROMOTED TO E-9



Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—Shown above is Col H. T. Lofton, Fourth Army PM, as he presents MSgt Lonnie Gross of the Fourth U.S. Army Hqs, PM Section, with his new shoulder insignia, promoting him officially to the grade of E-9. This is the first E-9 promotion in the Fourth Army Area.

716TH MP BN SFC LAUDED



Ft Dix, N. J.—Shown above is SFC Walter Duda (right), as he is presented a Certificate of Achievement by Maj Henry V. Dunstan, CO of the 716th MP Bn, Fort Dix, N. J. SFC Duda was cited for his outstanding work in the battalion for the past three years.

FT MONROE PRESENTS JR SHERIFF BADGES

Ft Monroe, Va.—Junior sheriff badges were recently presented to twelve young men at Fort Monroe, Va., by Colonel Paul R. Jeffrey, Post Commander. The boys completed several weeks of training under the supervision of Chief Warrant Officer Keith D. Roberts.

The primary purpose of this organization, which is open to boys from nine to twelve years of age, is to promote safety, protect property, and help in searches for lost children and pets. Training stresses recognition and elimination of safety hazards and methods of area search. As a part of their training, the boys attend a session of Juvenile Court and toured the military police operations section of Fort Monroe.

The organization, which is sponsored by the Dad's Club and the Provost Marshal, has become an active part of the military community since its beginning over a year ago.

BELGIAN MPs VISIT 709TH MP BN



Members of the 709th MP Bn are inspected by Capt Louis J. Beeghs (second from left), who recently visited the 709th.

Frankfurt, Germany—The 709th Military Police Battalion recently hosted a week-long visit by four members of the 4th Belgian Military Police Company.

Captain Louis J. Beeghs, Belgian Unit Commander; Sergeant Majors Joseph De-Baets and Andre' Knockaert; and Corporal Eddy Poot made the trip from Brussels, Belgium, upon an invitation extended by members of the 709th Military Police Battalion, during their performance of duties at the Brussels World Fair last year.

Captain Beeghs, whose unit housed members of the 709th on duty at the World's Fair, had high praise for the unit after one week of touring the battalion. Captain Beeghs stated, "In my years of service, I have never observed better discipline..."

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Bostic, Commanding Officer 709th said that "exchange visits between members of the two nations' armed forces help to bring about a better understanding between the two North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries."

PMGC CIVILIANS HONORED

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Miss Jeannette F. Gay, clerk-typist, Personnel Branch, Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga.; Mrs. Celeste P. Herrera, clerk-steno, Law Committee, Provost Marshal General's School (PMGS); Mrs. Ruby Wilcox, Testing Branch, PMGS; and Mr. Jimmie A. Mims, radio installer and repair foreman, Training Equipment Branch, PMGS, recently received Outstanding Performance awards. The presentation was made by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General of PMGS, at Center Headquarters.

SANDIA BASE PRESENTS CERTIFICATES OF ACHIEVEMENT



Shown above is Col Francis J. Loomis (left), CO of Sandia Base, N. M., as he presents Certificate of Achievement awards to (left to right), Miss Marilyn J. Humphries, Sgt Richard D. Beakes, and Sgt Albert W. Albertson. Maj Gerald Mack, CO of the MP Command, looks on.

Sandia Base, N. M.—Recently three members of Sandia Base, N. M., were presented Certificate of Achievement awards for outstanding performance of duties. They were Miss Marilyn Humphries, who is employed as a clerk-steno for the military police command; Sergeant Richard D. Beakes, Sergeant Major; and Sergeant Albert W. Albertson, who is non-commissioned officer in charge of plans and supply sergeant.

MAJ FOX CITED AT FT KNOX



Ft Knox, Ky.—Maj Francis A. Fox (left), Chief of the MP Branch, U.S. Army Armor Center PMO, is shown receiving a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant from Col K. A. Carlson, PM for the Armor Center.

FT KNOX PM CITED



Ft Knox, Ky.—Col Franklin E. Winnie (left), receives a Certificate of Achievement before leaving his assignment as U.S. Army Armor Center PM, Fort Knox, Ky. Making the presentation is Maj Gen W. Paul Johnson, CG of Fort Knox.

SANDIA BASE MP GRADUATES FROM AF NCO ACADEMY



Shown above is SFC Albert W. Albertson as he marches his company past the reviewing stand during the graduation parade at the Air Force NCO Academy. SFC Albertson was the first Army NCO to graduate from the Air Force Academy.

Sandia Base, N. M.—Sergeant First Class Albert W. Albertson, non-commissioned officer in charge of the Military Police Command's training section, earned the distinction of being the first member of the Army to graduate from the Air Force Non-Commissioned Officer Academy when he successfully completed five weeks of advanced leadership training at the Air Research and Development Command's Non-Commissioned Officer Academy.

Sergeant Albertson finished his studies near the top of his class, and this performance earned the Sandia Base military police the honor of sending one of their non-commissioned officers to the academy each term.

709TH MP BN MSGT PRAISED

Frankfurt, Germany — Master Sergeant Raymond A. Borror, 709th Military Police Battalion, Frankfurt, Germany, was recently presented a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant. Sergeant Borror was cited for his performance of duty while assigned as Sergeant Major of the 709th Military Police Battalion for the past three years.

PMGC HONORS CIVILIAN AT FT GORDON

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Mrs. Lucile S. Dickson, clerk-stenographer, recently received an Outstanding Performance award from Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General of the Provost Marshal General Center. Mrs. Dickson, who is assigned to the S-4 Division, previously received the Sustained Superior Performance award.

293RD MP 1ST SGT PROMOTED TO E-8



Ft Ord, Cal.—First Sgt Edward Aune, 293rd MP Bn, was recently promoted from the grade of E-7 to E-8. Sgt Aune was one of the first men to attain the grade of E-8 in the MPC.

FT DIX MP MSGT LAUDED



Ft Dix, N. J.—MSgt William J. Capone (left), new Sgt Maj of the 716th MP Bn, Fort Dix, N. J., congratulates MSgt Buford Brown. The latter received the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for his outstanding tour of duty as Sgt Maj with the 716th.

CAPT FOWLER CITED



Col William Campbell (right), PM, USARHAW 25th Inf Div, is shown presenting a Certificate of Achievement to Capt Frank X. Fowler, (center), CO, MP Det, 25th Inf Div. Lt Col Arnold Dahlgren (left), PM, Schofield Barracks Area, 25th Inf Div, was present at the ceremony.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii—Colonel William Campbell, Provost Marshal, 25th Infantry Division, U.S. Army Hawaii, presented a Certificate of Achievement to Captain Frank X. Fowler, 25th Infantry Division Military Police Detachment Commander, for his efforts as acting assistant adjutant general of the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Captain Fowler, recently transferred to Hawaii, was also Secretary-Treasurer of the Military Police Association.

Colonel Campbell made the presentation for Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General of the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga.

FT WADESWORTH MP CHOSEN OUTSTANDING SOLDIER OF MONTH

Governors Island, N. Y.—Sergeant Jame G. Muldrow, Military Police Desk Sergeant at Fort Wadesworth, N. Y., recently received congratulations from Lieutenant General B. M. Bryan, Commanding General, First Army, after being selected First Army's Outstanding Soldier of the Month. Sergeant Muldrow was awarded a plaque as a memento at the presentation ceremony.

553RD MP CO AWARDED BEST MESS



Ft Campbell, Ky.—The 553rd MP Co, Fort Campbell, Ky., captured the first place prize in a post wide best dining hall contest recently. The presentation of the plaque was made by Brig Gen Charles Timmes, Ass't Div CO, 101st Airborne Div. The 553rd MP Co Mess rated first among 75 dining halls on post. (Left to right) 1Lt LeRoy H. Fargason, Jr., CO; SSgt Wayne C. Smith, mess steward; Sp5 Charles R. West, 1st cook; Sp5 Francesco R. Devito, 1st cook; Sgt Francis M. Downey, ass't mess steward; Gen Timmes; Pvt Robert M. McClelland, 2nd cook; and 1st Sgt Glidden R. Vargas.

WURZBURG MASTER SERGEANT HONORED



Wurzburg, Germany—MSgt William E. Huey (third from right), Provost Sergeant of the Wurzburg Post Stockade, Germany, is shown shaking hands with Lt Col Victor B. Fox, Post CO, as he and his family receive a Certificate of Achievement for having improved the outside appearance of their quarters. Also shown in the picture (from left t right), are Mark Huey, Lt Col Fox, Mrs. Huey, MSgt Huey, John an Philip Huey.

RESERVISTS AWARDED MEDALS AT FT MEADE



Joan Whitlock of Lansdowne, Md., newly crowned "Miss Teenage Maryland," troops the line at a retreat ceremony of the 200th Army Res MP Bn of Baltimore, Md. Her escort is Capt Louis T. Holtz (right-center), 2nd U.S. Army advisor for the unit.

Ft. Meade, Md. — Seven members of the 200th Army Reserve Military Police Battalion, Baltimore, Md., were presented with Maryland State Service Medals during the annual two week summer training period at Fort George G. Meade.

Miss Joan Whitlock of Lansdowne, Md., newly crowned "Miss Teenage Maryland," presented the awards. The Medal winners were First Lieutenants Robert F. Rantz, William L. Hughes, Anthony A. Wajer; Chief Warrant Officer Robert G. Doerfler; Sergeant First Class Alvin S. Berman, Joseph T. Tribull, and Frederick W. Neubauer.

The newly formed unit, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Bicking, was organized in March, 1959.

NEW GREEN SHOULDER TABS ISSUED TO 504TH MP BN

Ft Gordon, Ga.—New green shoulder tabs have been added to the uniform of the offi-rs and non-commissioned officers of the 4th Military Police Battalion who are in the chain of command. This act symbolizes their role as direct support troops with the XVIII Airborne Corps, and is a mark of prestige.

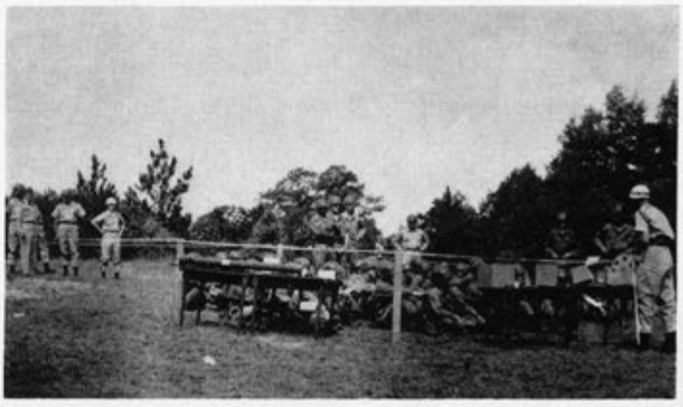
Members of the 504th wearing this new insignia range from battalion sergeant major, down to squad leaders in the non-commissioned ranks, and from battalion commander to platoon leaders among the officers assigned. Personnel assigned to staff positions are not authorized shoulder tabs.

55TH MP CO RECEIVES BEST MESS AWARD



I U.S. Corps (Group), Korea—The 55th MP Co recently received the I Corps (Group) "Best Mess" award for the second consecutive month. Shown above is Col George H. Chapman (right), I Corps Deputy Chief of Staff, he presented a plaque to SFC Roy H. arker (center), mess steward, and Capt Albert F. Mulberry, Co of the 55th.

FT BENNING MPs TRAIN ROTC STUDENTS



Shown above is MSgt Max Taylor as he explains the nomenclature and operation of the speed watch to ROTC cadets attending the 1959 summer camp at Fort Benning, Ga.

Ft Benning, Ga.—Approximately 1600 Reserve Officer Training Corps Cadets who recently attended 1959 summer camp at Fort Benning, Ga., saw members of the 2nd Division Military Police Detachment demonstrate various phases of their military police activities. The demonstration covered the equipment of the criminal investigator, prisoner of war processing, riot control formations and organizational equipment.

The demonstration invoked such a response that Division G-3 suggested that the demonstration be put on for the officers and non-commissioned officers of the division. This included many West Point Cadets who train with the division during the summer months. Both groups were able to observe military police equipment, its functions, and come to a better understanding of military police duties and mission.

LT & WIFE CITED AT FT GORDON



Ft Gordon, Ga.—2nd Lt Joseph M. Gilligan (left), and his wife, Eleanor, are shown comparing diplomas received at graduation exercises of the MPOB course, Class #7, at Fort Gordon, Ga. Mrs. Gilligan received the diploma along with other wives of men in the graduating class, in recognition of the important role these ladies will play in the military careers of their husbands.

PMGC HONORS SGT O'DANIEL

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Sergeant John T. O'Daniel recently received the Army Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for his outstanding service in Korea. The presentation was made at the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Ga.

The decoration was awarded for Sergeant O'Daniel's performance of duty as commander of a 22-man detachment of military police from the 55th Military Police Company, I Corps, Korea. Colonel Harley L. Moore, Assistant Commandant of the Provost Marshal General's School (PMGS), made the presentation before the massed companies of the PMGS at the weekly parade. Sergeant O'Daniel also viewed the March Past from the reviewing stand as an honored guest.

524TH MP CO MSGT WINS E-8

Hawaii—Master Sergeant John E. Jensen, First Sergeant of the 524th Military Police Company stationed in Hawaii, was recently promoted to the super-grade of E-8.

LAWTON, OKLA., KIWANIS CLUB HONORS FT SILL PM

Ft Sill, Okla.—The Kiwanis Club of Lawton, Okla., honored the departing Provost Marshal of Fort Sill, Okla., Colonel Isaac F. Bonifay, at a farewell luncheon at the Hotel Lawtonian. All the military police officers on the Colonel's staff were guests of the Kiwanis Club.

Speaking on the role of the military police in the Lawton-Fort Sill community, Colonel Bonifay lauded his officers and enlisted men for their support and outstanding performances of duty since he assumed office as provost marshal.

FT BRAGG SGT CITED



Ft Bragg, N. C.—SFC J. C. Garland (left), is shown receiving the Commendation Ribbon with Medal Pendant from Lt Co William Luk, CO, Hq, 503rd MP Bn, Fort Bragg, N. C. SFC Garland was awarded the decoration for meritorious service as motor sergeant, Hq Co, 57 Ord Gp, 7th U.S. Army Support Command, while on duty in Mannheim, Germany.

BOSTON MPs SPONSOR CHILDREN AT CAMP



Boston Army Base, Mass.—For the tenth consecutive summer the men of the New England MP Det, Boston Army Base, Mass., have sponsored a group of children from the Greater Boston area for two weeks at Camp Wonderland, the Salvation Army's summer camp at Sharon, Mass. Funds for the project were raised by voluntary donations. Shown upon arrival at Camp Wonderland are (left to right), Cpl Gerald McAndrews, New England MP Det; Judy Jacobs, Roxbury; Tiana Benbury, Dorchester; Robert Vizard, Somerville; Nancy Ramey, Somerville; and Cpl Thomas L. Hillary, New England MP Det.

FT EUSTIS GUARDS COMPLETE FIRST AID COURSE



Ft Eustis, Va.—Graduates from a first aid course with the Department of Defense Security Guard, Fort Eustis, Va., receive certificates from Capt Burton T. Yount (left), Asst PM, marking their successful completion of a course of instruction in standard first aid. Instructor Guard Sgt Preston L. Price (right) observes the ceremony at guard headquarters. (Left to right) Capt Yount; Supervisor Collis E. Keene; Patrolmen George O. Norris, Earl C. Blair and James C. Jones.

ANSBACH SUB-POST COMMENDED FOR COOPERATION IN COMMUNITY

Ansbach, Germany—Chief Warrant Officer Carl Steele, Provost Marshal, Ansbach Sub-Post, Ansbach, Germany, and his staff, were commended by the principal of the Ansbach American School, Mr. Thomas P. Gleason, in a letter to the Nurnberg Post Commander for the proficiency and cooperation he and his staff had shown the school.

Mr. Gleason expressed his gratitude and appreciation on behalf of the administration, faculty, and the institution's 320 students to Colonel Homer B. Chandler for the support and interest of the Ansbach military community.

BOSTON ARMY BASE CITES CIVILIAN



Boston Army Base, Mass.—Maj John L. Smith (right front), PM of the New England MP area, is shown presenting a Letter of Commendation to Mrs. Bernardine Granara (left front), a clerk-typist with the Investigation Section, NEMPA. Mrs. Granara received the award for qualifying as a member of the "1000 hour club", composed of civilian employees at the Boston Army Base who have accrued 1000 hours or more of sick leave.

382ND MP SGT PRAISED



Kaiserslautern, Germany—Lt Col John R. Palmer (right), CO, 382nd MP Bn, Kaiserslautern, Germany, is shown presenting a Certificate of Achievement for outstanding service in the 382nd MP Bn, to Sgt Adam J. Malenda.

FT GORDON MP BOARD CITES SFC

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Sergeant First Class Paul M. Lessard of the U.S. Army Military Police Board, Fort Gordon, Ga., recently received a Certificate of Achievement from Colonel Shaffer F. Jarrell, president of the board Sergeant Lessard was praised for his meritorious service as a research assistant, and particular commendation was given for Sergeant Lessard's work in equipment tests and tables of organization revision.

94TH MP BN SGT LAUDED

Pirmasens, Germany—Sergeant Norton M. Tripp of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 94th Military Police Battalion, Pirmasens, Germany, was recently presented a Certificate of Achievement by Lieutenant Colonel Carl V. Clark, Commanding Officer of the 94th. He was cited for his outstanding performance of duty as operations sergeant of the 503rd Military Police Battalion, Fort Bragg, N. C., his previous assignment.

GEN GAVIN CITES 793RD MP BN

Nurnberg, Germany—Major General Paul A. Gavin, Commanding General, SACom, commended Lieutenant Colonel Herman H. Von Benge, Commanding Officer of the 793rd Military Police Battalion, Nurnberg, Germany, and his men for two months of accident-free driving. This record is exceptional because the 793rd is in an area where abnormal exposure tends to increase the probability of accidents, as compared with other units.

General Gavin praised the battalion commander for effectively using non-commissioned officers during a period when officer strength was low. He also praised the men for their complete cooperation in complying wth control practices in attaining their safety record.

LT COL VAIL HONORED

Ft Benning, Ga. — Major General R. H. Wienecke of the 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga., recently presented a Certificate of Achievement to Lieutenant Colonel Edwin W. Vail, Provost Marshal of the 2nd Division. Colonel Vail was cited for outstanding performance of duties while serving as provost marshal with the 2nd and 10th Infantry Divisions.

FT SILL MSGT PROMOTED



Ft Sill, Okla.—MSgt Casimir S. Tyborosk 546th MP Co, Fort Sill, Okla., has bee promoted to the grade of E-8.

Sports Hi-Lites

CAMP ZAMA MP AT END FOR JAPAN RAMBLERS

Camp Zama, Japan — Private First Class Johnnie M. Brown, a military policeman assigned to the Military Police Detachment at Camp Zama, Japan, is playing end on the U.S. Army Japan Ramblers in the 1959 Japan Interservice Football League. This is Private Brown's second year with the team.

PMGC INTRAMURAL GOLF TOURNAMENT HELD

Ft Gordon, Ga—Recently seventeen four-man teams participated in the Provost Marshal General Center's Intramural Golf Tournament, which took place on the Fort Gordon, Ga., golf course. The Provost Marshal Department of the Provost Marshal General Center, won the tournament with an overall total score of 322. The winning participants were Colonel Louis Mark, Major Harold Falck, Captain Robert Jackson, and Sergeant First Class Lawrence Moates.

504TH MPs DISPLAY PISTOL TROPHIES



Ft Eustis, Va.—Sp4 John A. Scydick, Jr. (left), and PFC Kenneth P. Beam, of the 504th MP Co., Fort Eustis, Va., proudly stand by a display of trophies they won as members of the post pistol team. The trophies were won in shooting competition in Tampa, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Meade, Md.; Fort Benning, Ga.; and Camp Perry, Ohio.

FT RILEY MPs WIN SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT



Ft Riley, Kans.—For the second consecutive year, the 270th MP Co, Fort Riley, Kans., has won the Spec Trps company level softball tournament. The 270th were undefeated for the full season in posting the championship this year. Above is Col James O. Jones, Deputy Post Commander, shown presenting the Spec Trps company trophy to the members of the 270th MP Co who are (L. to R.), PFC E. A. Williams, Lt D. J. Rowlands, Sp4 J. N. Smallwood, SFC D. A. Farmer, Sgt A. S. Fedak, Sp4 T. T. Brown, SFC L. R. Lacey, PFC J. T. Webb, Col Jones, PFC J. E. Lough, and PFC W. L. Reynolds.

BERLIN LT PLAYS SOCCER FOR HELMSTADT SPORTS CLUB

Berlin, Germany—First Lieutenant Walter J. Nagorski, who is presently serving with the Berlin Command's Helmstadt Detachment as Autobahn Operations Officer, uses his off-duty time to play soccer with the Helmstadt Sports Club. Lieutenant Nagorski has helped his team to a 2-1-1 record, by scoring at least one goal in every match.

Lieutenant Nagorski played previously for the Bundespost Sports Club at Kiel, and was also playing manager of the 385th Military Police Battalion.

SOFTBALL GAME HIGHLIGHTS 19TH MP DET DAY OFF

Camp Red Cloud, Korea—Members of the 19th Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment, I Corps, Korea, celebrated a day off with a softball game. The investigators took on members of their sub-detachment on temporary duty with the 7th Infantry Division.

The game was a wild affair with "Honest Ray" Bidwell of the Corps office umpiring at home plate. Corps romped all over the sub-detachment boys until the fourth inning when, with the losing pitcher hiding his identity behind Article 31, and the score at eight to four, they ran out of refreshments.

793RD MILITARY POLICE BATTALION EXCELS IN NURNBERG POST PISTOL & RIFLE MATCHES



Nurnberg, Germany—Shown above are the 793rd MP Bn pistol champions who are (L. to R.), MSgt Harold D. Burton, Capt Howard J. Kemp'l, 1st Lt Eugene Ginda, and Maj Frederick L. Young (team captain). The pistol team captured first place in the post matches as Lt Ginda won four individual awards.



The 793rd rifle team came in second in the match competition. Above (L. to R.), are Sp4 David Spear, Sp4 David Rose, PFC Everette Grossgebauer, Sp4 Thomas C. Givens, Sp4 Floyd Daugherty, Sp4 Kenneth Collins, and Sp4 Jack Cherba. Specialist Givens, firing coach of the team, led the way with three individual awards.

ALASKAN MPs BREAK OWN RECORD TO WIN MPA PISTOL MATCH FOR THIRD STRAIGHT YEAR

THE men of the Military Police Company, Fort Richardson, Alaska, smashed their last year's record-breaking 3418 x110 team score to win the fifth annual shooting of the Military Police Association Pistol Team Trophy Match with a 3427 x115. The 1959 champs set the new record with only three veterans of last year's record-breaking team.

The 526th Military Police Company (Service), Fort Meade, Md., took second slot with a total of 3370 x80, and the 533rd Military Police Company (Corps) from Kaiserslautern, Germany, took third place with 3348 x85. Last year's second and third place winners scored 3395 x104 and 3389 x67 respectively. Except for the record score by the Military Police Company of Fort Richardson, the scores for the 1959 match were not as high as those of 1958.

The winning teams in the first and second sharp shooter classes (score closest to ten percent below the winning score) were the Armed Forces Police Detachment of New York City, N. Y., and the 520th Military Police Company, SHAPE, Paris, France. The Armed Forces Police Detachment took the first sharpshooter slot with a 3065 x48, and the 520th Military Police Company won second place sharpshooter with a 3040 x46. First place marksman team was the 26th Military Police Detachment, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Division, Boston, Mass., which shot a 2715 x19. The determining score was 20% below the winning score.

TOP individual shot of the 1959 match was Sergeant Elkan F. Solomon of the 526th Military Police Company with a total score of 348 x14. Second spot went to Sergeant Irving E. Henry of the 533rd Military Police Company with a 347 x23; Sergeant Henry still holds the record for the highest individual score ever recorded in this match with a 350 x24 which he scored in the 1958 match. Sergeant First Class Francis D. Broadhead of the Military Police Company at Fort Richardson placed third again this year with a 347 x23. Although he had the same total as Sergeant Henry, the tie was broken by Sergeant Henry's one 9 in the 25 yard sustained fire against Sergeant Broadhead's three 9s. In the 1958 match Sergeant Broadhead placed third with a 347 x22.

This same breakdown of the 25 yard sustained fire scored determined the tenth and eleventh place men. Specialist Fourth Class Thomas W. West of the Alaskan team scored 345 x9, and Specialist Fourth Class Thomas D. Whitaker of the 19th Military Police Company also scored a 345 x9; but Specialist West scored only one 9 in the 25 yard sustained fire as against four 9s for Specialist Whitaker.

Competition in this year's Military Police Association Pistol Team Trophy Match was not as keen as in 1958. There were 28 teams entered this year, but a record number of 42 teams entered last year. Some units, such as the 504th Military Police Battalion at Fort Gordon, Ga., were busy with training tests and maneuvers which made it extremely difficult for them to take time out to train and fire a team.

TEAM RESULTS OF 1959 MPA TROPHY MATCH

Place	Team	Location	Score
1.	MP Company,	Fort Richardson, Alaska	3427 x115
2.	526th MP Company (Svc),	Fort Meade, Md.	3370 x80
3.	533rd MP Company (Corps),	APO 227, N. Y.	3348 x85
4.	19th MP Company,	Fort Carson, Colo.	3325 x0
5.	296th MP Company,	Fort Lewis, Wash.	3302 x73
6.	Hq & Hq Co, MP Det, 4th Inf Div,	Fort Lewis, Wash.	3298 x61
7.	Company A, 385th MP Bn,	APO 154, N. Y.	3286 x70
8.	MP Det, 2nd Inf Div,	Fort Benning, Ga.	3265 x55
9.	Protective Svc Elm, OPM, Hq USARJ,	APO 343, S. F.	3263 x0
10.	61st MP Company,	Marne, France, APO 325, N. Y.	3261 x100
11.	USA MP Gp,	Ryukus Islands, APO 331, San Fran, Cal.	3217 x61
12.	534th MP Company (Svc),	Fort Clayton, C.Z.	3172 x41
13.	64th MP Company, USA Gen Depot,	APO 228, N. Y.	3129 x36
14.	1st Gd Company, USDB (5025),	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	3109 x36
15.	USA MP Hq & Company B,	Sandia Base, N. M.	3105 x54
16.	Armed Forces Police Det,	New York City, N. Y.	3065 x48
17.	520th MP Company,	APO 55, N. Y.	3040 x46
18.	208th MP Company,	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	3022 x61
19.	549th MP Company (Svc),	Fort Gulick, C.Z.	3022 x44
20.	515th MP Company,	Fort Lee, Va.	2989 x32
21.	Company B, 728th MP Bn,	APO 301, San Fran.	2835 x28
22.	Hq Det, 728th MP Bn,	APO 301, San Fran.	2791 x28
23.	26th MP Det, Hq & Hq Co, 26th Inf Div,	Boston, Mass.	2715 x19
24.	Hq Det, 709th MP Bn,	APO 757, N. Y.	2706 x25
25.	Company C, 728th MP Bn,	APO 31, N. Y.	2696 x22
26.	Company D, 709th MP Bn,	APO 169, N. Y.	2650 x0
27.	USA MP Det,	Fort Knox, Ky.	2532 x23
28.	Company D, 728th MP Bn,	APO 301, San Fran.	2345 x12

TOP TEN INDIVIDUAL WINNERS

Place	Name	Team	Score
1.	Sgt Elkan F. Solomon,	526th MP Co.	348 x14
2.	Sgt Irving E. Henry,	533rd MP Co.	347 x23
3.	SFC Francis D. Broadhead,	MP Co, Ft Richardson	347 x23
4.	PFC Henry G. Marlowe,	Co A, 385th MP Bn	347 x16
5.	Sgt Albert R. Duby,	526th MP Co.	347 x12
6.	Capt Lowell Bruhns,	208th MP Co.	346 x18
7.	Sp7 Roy A. Young,	61st MP Co.	346 x16
8.	SFC Darrell F. Matthew,	19th MP Co.	346 x14
9.	SFC William C. Wolz,	526th MP Co.	345 x20
10.	Sp4 Thomas W. West,	MP Co, Ft Richardson	345 x9

You Are Here

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

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

ADDY, Cramer I., Jr., Pvt, 215½ 29th Ave N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

ASKINS, Bernard, Sp5, Hq Det, USASAC, Special Services, APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.

BARNES, Larry G., Pvt, Rec Co. PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

BEATTY, Stephen H., Pvt, 208th MP Co., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

BELCHER, John B., Sgt, Rec Co., USATC INF (6003), Ft. Ord, Cal.

BISS, Francis G., Sp4, 526th MP Co., Ft. Meade, Md.

BOLTON, William E., Sp6, 7th MP Co., 7th Inf Div., APO 7, San Francisco, Cal.

BONE, Robert A., Pvt, 209 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y.

BORROR, Raymond A., MSgt, Btry A, Hq Bn, USAADC, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

BOSSON, Henry, MSgt, USA AD W SPT CM (3976), APO 189, N. Y.

BRENNAN, James E., Sp4, PO Box 604, Benicia, Cal.

BRIGGS, James G., SFC, Det 4052 USAADC, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

BRILLHART, Robert W., Sgt, 510 Ord (SW & M) GS Co, Sandia Base, N. M.

BROWN, Clarence A., Sgt, Rec Co., PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

BRUNE, John R., PFC, 12th USASA Fld Sta, Det 1, Box 2025, APO 181, San Francisco, Cal.

BURLEYSON, Calvin, Pvt. Rt #2, Rowan Mill, Salisbury, N. C.

BURTON, Harold D., MSgt, 10423 Portland Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

BYRNE, Robert J., Pvt, 207th MP Co., Ft. Riley, Kans.

CAGLE, Gene, Pvt, 1225 San Mateo S.E., Albuquerque, N. M.

CALHOUN, Leslie A., Pvt, Rec Co., PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

CAMERON, Robert L., Cpl, Sec Guard, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

CAMPOS, Hilavio, Jr., Sp4, 2013 Shaver St., Compton, Cal.

CAPONE, William, MSgt, Hq MP Co., Ft. Dix, N. J.

CARLIN, William, Pvt, 6627 Lebanon Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.

CIDWELL, Charles E., PFC, USA Gar, (6004), Ft. MacArthur, Cal.

CLAY, Robert N., Sp4, 1633 S. Elizabeth, Wichita, Kans.

COCHRANE, William H., Cpl, Provost Div., Ft. Churchill, Manitoba, Canada.

ODY, Edward F., Sgt, PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

CONNELLY, William J., Jr., PFC, 534 MP Co (Svc), Ft. Clayton C.Z.

CROWELL, Maxwell S., Pvt, 85 East Coguac St., Battle Creek, Mich.

CUMMINGS, Alfred L., MSp, 4th MP Det (CI), Ft. Myers, Va.

DeBOLT, John G., Sp4, Administration Det, USA Task Gp 72 JTF 7, Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands.

DENEFIELD, Daniel, Sgt, 4th MP Det, Hq & Hq Co, 4th Inf, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

DEROCHER, James W., Pvt, Rec Co., PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

DEVERE, Monte R., Sgt, Armed Forces Police Det, U.S. Naval Station, Seattle 99, Wash.

DILLARD, Percy E., Jr., MSgt, Hq & Hq Co., 2nd BM Gp, 3rd Inf, APO 7, San Francisco, Cal.

DOWNS, Donald R., PFC, Co A, 2nd Bn., USAICTC, Ft. Benning, Ga.

DRAKE, Alonzo, Sgt, 2011 Windsor Ave., Augusta, Ga.

DUBY, Albert R., Sgt, 3804 USA Gar, APO 165, N. Y.

ELLIS, Eugene, Pvt, 165 Sig Corps, 2nd Missile Command, Ft. Carson, Colo.

FINNEMORE, Dale R., Pvt, Rec Co., PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

FRICKEY, Roland J., Pvt, 177th ASA Co., APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.

GARDNER, James, PFC, RFD #1, Box 94A, Jameville, N. C.

GARRISON, James H., PFC, Rt 1, Box 425, Blytheville, Ark.

GENTZEL, Reynold L., Sgt, 28 Van Pelt Ave., Staten Island 3, N. Y.

GIERSCH, Paul G., Pvt, 591 MP Co., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

GOODING, Robert D., Pvt, 193 MP Co (DIR), APO 189, N. Y.

GRAMPRE, Glenn T., SFC, USA Gar (5027), Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

GRISWOLD, John J., PFC, RR #1, Wyoming, Iowa.

GUTHRIE, James B., Sgt, U.S. Army Hosp. Disposal, Sales Agency, APO 343, San Francisco, Cal.

HALL, Ansel W., Jr., Pvt, Co H, PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

HAMELIN, Norman E., SSgt, 392 Tusculum Rd, Nashville 11, Tenn.

HAPKE, Robert E., Pvt, RFD #2, Box 266, Chester, Ill.

HEITZ, Edward C., Sgt, 213 Sunset Rd., Elizabethtown, Ky.

HENDRICKS, Dewitt J., Pvt, Tng Co. H, PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

HESTROM, Robert E., PFC, Hq & Hq Co., 521st Eng Gp (M&S) APO 227, N. Y.

HIRST, Robert P., Sgt, PMGC, 9650, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

HOBAN, Jerome, Sgt, 26th Art Gp., Ft. Lawton, Seattle, Wash.

HORNING, Richard, Cpl, Armed Forces Police, Comky City Bldg., Tacoma 5, Wash.

JEFFRIES, Andrew, Pvt, 7105 Tampa, Roseda, Cal.

KENDALL, Rex E., Sgt, 3170 USA Gar, Ft. Jackson, S. C.

KERST, Grant D., PFC, P.O. Box 42, Sabael, N. Y.

KLINGHAGEN, Roger K., 3969 USA Gen Depot, APO 216, N. Y.

KOEHLER, Douglas F., Pvt, 405 Valley Brook Dr., Silver Springs, Md.

KUHANECK, Richard W., Pvt, 110 Ave. F., Coppera Coue, Tex.

LANG, Lawrence, Pvt, 2030 Central Park Ave., Topeka, Kans.

LUDWIG, Lewis L., PFC, Rio, W. Va.

MALLAMO, Nicholas, Sgt, 202 Trans Co, (light helicopter) USASETAF, APO 168, N. Y.

MANIO, Dominador, SFC, ACAN Facility (DRAKE), U.S. Army Sig Comm Agcy, Japan, APO 99, San Francisco, Cal.

MARTIN, Robert C., PFC, Co C, 65th Engr. Bn (Int Div), APO 25, San Francisco, Cal.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completions were issued during the month of August to 60 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
John T. Babcock	Lt Col	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
John T. Babcock	Lt Col	USAR	Criminal Investigation
William Blackshear	Major	USAR	Company Extension Course
Peter Koleda	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Robert W. Olcott	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Shelby K. Jett	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Henry J. Manson	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Charles R. Sawyer	Major	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Henry E. Gilpin	Capt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Addison E. Weiland	Capt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Wesley O. Draheim	Capt	USAR	Company Extension Course
Junius C. Bell	1st Lt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Everett J. Marder	1st Lt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
John D. Seiger	1st Lt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Jerry D. Godwin	2nd Lt	NG	Company Extension Course
David C. Crum	2nd Lt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Mario M. Iannacone	WOJG	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Millard P. Richardson, Jr.	WO	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Earl J. Seabright	MSgt	USAR	Military Confinement
Walter J. Michaelkiewicz	TSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles R. Allen	SSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Legette P. Foxworth	SSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Ulysses S. Marchini	SSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Claudelle Walker	SSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Louis Bienvenu	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Ray W. Grooms	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Joseph Knaggs	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Horace J. Underwood	SFC	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles E. Perry	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert E. Bunch	SFC	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Bunyan W. Johnson, Jr.	SFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
John E. Parker	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Ronald L. Lindgren	Sgt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Santos Angel L. Cruz	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Jack A. Zornes	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Edward C. Dydo, Jr.	Sgt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Foy L. Knipp	Sgt	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles T. Pennington	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
James W. Thomas	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Earl L. Fischer	Cpl	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Albert L. Bednar	Cpl	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Dallas E. Bahm	Cpl	RA	Criminal Investigation
Donald L. Smith	Sp7	RA	Criminal Investigation
Leonard D. Lewis	Sp6	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Porter R. Knobel	Sp6	RA	Company Extension Course
Francis J. Finnegan	Sp6	RA	Criminal Investigation
Harold L. McKinney	Sp6	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
William H. Tolson	Sp5	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Peter Jeffrey	Sp5	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Andrew W. Orban	Sp5	RA	Military Confinement
Herbert A. Sauter	Sp4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Alfred H. H. Schmidt	Sp4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
George G. Geier	A/1C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Roy W. Fore	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Richard K. Julian	A/1C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Thomas J. Linton, Sr.	A/2C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
William J. Hanrahan	A/3C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Harry G. Martin	Mr	CIV	Military Police Fundamentals
John S. Cislo	Mr	CIV	Military Confinement
Maston McCoy	Mr	CIV	Criminal Investigation

MARTIN, Thomas E., MSgt, 1679 Manor Circle, Pamona, Cal.
MASON, Thomas O., PFC, 524 MP Co., APO 958, San Francisco, Cal.
McGREEVY, Thomas J., Sp7, 575 Spartan Ave., East Lansing, Mich.
McLOUGHLIN, John P., Sp6, 2nd MP Det (CI), APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.
McNEIL, Thomas J., Sgt, PMGC, 9650, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
MERCHANT, David F., Pvt, MP Det., Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Md.
MERLIN, Daniel G., Sgt, USA Gar, 5012, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
MONGIN, Franklin D., PFC, USAOSREPSTA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
MONTGOMERY, Wendell, Pvt, Rec. Co., PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
MORRISON, Everett, Sp4, 440 Alamoana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii.
MYERS, Julius W., Sgt, PMGC, 9650, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
NEDEAU, Ronald A., Pvt, (3412) Fritzsimmons Army Hosp., Denver, Colo.
O'GRADY, John E., Pvt, 2200 N. River Rd., St. Charles, Mo.
PAGE, Jimmie Z., SFC, 1800 Limpkin St., Augusta, Ga.
PALMER, Virgil, SFC, Fyke Road, Catskill, N. Y.
PARISH, Robert G., Pvt, USA Sec Co., APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.
PFINGSTEN, Leon S., PFC, Co C, 385 MP Bn, APO 154, N. Y.
POWELL, Thomas D., Pvt, Hq & Hq Det, Sp Trp, USA ORD, Aberdeen Prv. Grd., Md.
REED, James D., Pvt, Btry D, 4th Msl Bn, 71 Arty, Hazlet, N. J.
REED, Jerry D., Sp5, Btry C, 2nd Bn (RKT & HOW), 20th FA, APO 24, San Francisco, Cal.
ROBINSON, Archie L., PFC, USA OSREPLSTA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
ROCKER, Danny L., Pvt, 382 MP Bn (DIR), APO 252, N. Y.
RODERICK, Arthur D., SP6, 4th MP Det. (CI), Ft Myers, Va.
ROMIG, Clarence H. A., Sp7, Inv. Sec, Scty Br, USA Engr Distr, APO 331, San Francisco, Cal.
ROTH, Paul M., Pvt, Rec Co., PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
ROWAT, Richard W., MSgt, Hq & Hq Co., 3rd Div., APO 36, N. Y.
SAMPSON, Maurice, Sp4, Co B, 382 MP Bn, APO 185, N. Y.
SCANO, Anthony, PFC, 500 Concord Ave., Bronx 55, N. Y.
SCOTT, Cooper B., MSgt, Hq & Hq Co (MP Det), 1st Inf Div., Ft. Riley, Kans.
SHIE, Basil O., Pvt, 20 Blymer St., Delaware, Ohio.
SIMMONS, Charles H., Pvt, 65th Ord Co., APO 970, San Francisco, Cal.
SOLOMON, Elkan F., Sgt, 2101-04 MP Det, Ft. Meade, Md.
SPARKS, Leo L., Jr., PFC, Casual Gnl Sec, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
STAHL, Ivan E., PFC, 534 MP Co., Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone.
STRICKLAND, Charles, MSgt, USA Gar, (3150), Ft. Benning, Ga.
STRATTON, Richard H., Pvt, 9 Church Ave., Bellows Falls, Vt.
SUTOR, Joseph W., SFC, U.S. Army Gar, (6002), Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
THOMPSON, Melvin W., Cpl, 553rd MP Co., Ft. Campbell, Ky.
TOWRY, Jerry D., PFC, 14th USASA Field Sta 9404, APO 929, San Francisco, Cal.
TURNER, Delmar A., Sp4, 704th MP Bn, APO 757, N. Y.
TURNER, Peter P., Sgt, 1st Btl Gp, 3rd Inf, Ft. Myers, Va.
TURONIS, John M., Jr., PFC, 28 Gen Hosp., MP Det, APO 165, N. Y.
VOLK, Jack R., Pvt, Rec Co., PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
WALL, Jerome D., Pvt, 65th Ord Co, GMSW GS, APO 970, San Francisco, Cal.
WALTERS, Frank, MSgt, USA Elm, AFETA, Camp Peary, Williamsburg, Va.
WILKINSON, William J., SFC, USA Gar. 3807, APO 154, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, Atlas D., PFC, 906 Evergreen Rd., Rocky Mount, N. C.
WILSON, Wallace, Cpl., 108 Evansville Street, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
WISHING, Donald E., Pvt, 401 S. Hancock St., McAdoo, Pa.
YEAGER, George F., Sp7, 43 MP Det (CI), Ft. Hood, Tex.
YOUNG, Jewel G., MSgt, Hq & Hq Det, U.S. Army Hosp., Ft. Sill, Okla.
ZABLAN, Jensen K., MSgt, 290 Warick, Campell, Cal.

YOUR MOVE

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 156 to 186.

Col Harold M. Bowman, Jr. from Ft. Meade, Md., to Korea. (167)
Lt Col Wilbur S. Dillon from Hq., 5th U.S. Army, Chicago, Ill., to Stu Det Elm AFSC, Norfolk, Va. (169)
Lt Col Eugene M. Orton from OFTPMG, Washington, D. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga. (186)
Maj Francis E. Caliguiri from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Europe. (180)
Capt Donald T. Cameron from Seneca Ord Depot, Romulus, N. Y., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (186)
Capt Ralph A. George from Spt Cen, Chicago, Ill., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (172)
Capt Philip E. Gladding from Trans Term Unit, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Ft. Lewis, Wash. (172)
Capt Clarence J. Snyder from Ft. Leonard Wood to Europe. (172)
Capt Robert A. Strain from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (185)
Capt Donald E. Taft from Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (185)
1Lt Theodore S. Kanamine from Hq Co, 2nd BG, 8th Inf, Ft. Riley, Kans., to Hq Co, 1st Inf Div, Ft. Riley, Kans. (172)
1Lt Robert P. Schmitz from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (173)

The following named officers are assigned to Oakland, Cal., for further assignment to USARPAC (167)

Maj John W. Engl from Lexington Signal Depot, Lexington, Ky., to Japan.
1Lt Carl J. Allen from Ft. Campbell, Ky., to Korea.
1Lt Vernon W. Hinkel from Ft. Gordon to Korea.
1Lt Michael L. Hirt from Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Korea.
1Lt Randolph E. Stefanson from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Korea.

The following named 2/Lts. are relieved from Off. and Enl. Stu. Co., PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga. (166)

Roberto Cordova to Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Anthony B. Hamilton to Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Ivon Lee III to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Kennard G. Speegle to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Robert F. Thaden to Ft. Carson, Colo.
Ronald E. Whittaker to Ft. Carson, Colo.
Wesley L. Wyman to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

PROMOTED

Lt Col/Col
Thomas F. Guidera (173)

Maj/Lt Col
Andrew J. Miller (177)

Capt/Maj
Roy P. McCrary (182)
Robert A. O'Brien (184)
Frank E. Johnson, Jr. (185)
William C. Lightcap (185)
James F. Marshall (185)
Wallace C. Hughling (186)

1Lt/Capt
Philip L. Ash (166)
Glen C. Ellingsworth (171)
Roy A. Kennington (174)
Daniel T. Budd (175)
Stanley H. Johnson (175)
Kenneth Weinstein (178)
Saunder Weinstein (178)
William A. Pope (184)

CWO 3/CWO 4
Harland M. Kane (180)
Manfred P. Manrodt (171)
William Davis (166)
George W. Liske (166)

CWO 2/CWO 3
Joe F. Wood (171)
Joseph C. O'Brien (180)
Andrew J. Blum (185)

Ordered to Active Duty
2Lt William F. Trammell (179)

Relieved from Detl in Inf
1Lt Ronald O. Bailey (178)
1Lt Robert K. Cornell (178)
1Lt John P. Regan (178)

RETIRED
Col Minor K. Wilson (178)
Capt Joseph F. Hanskett (184)
CWO 4 Eugene A. Lawrence (17
CWO 2 Ruel L. Laferney (170)

Christmas Gift Membership

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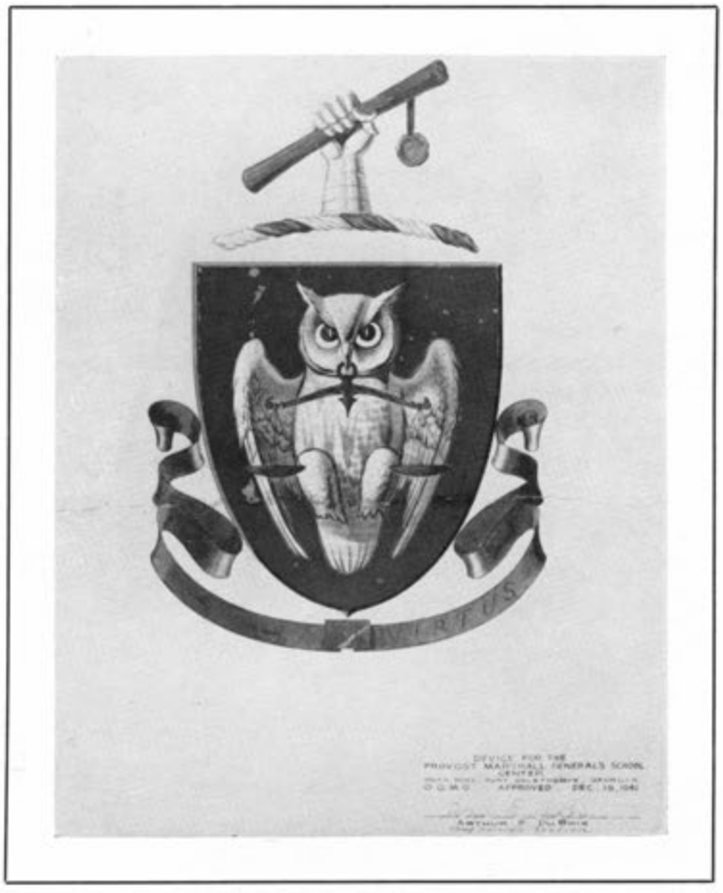
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Historical Note of the Month



ORIGINAL DRAWING OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S SCHOOL CREST

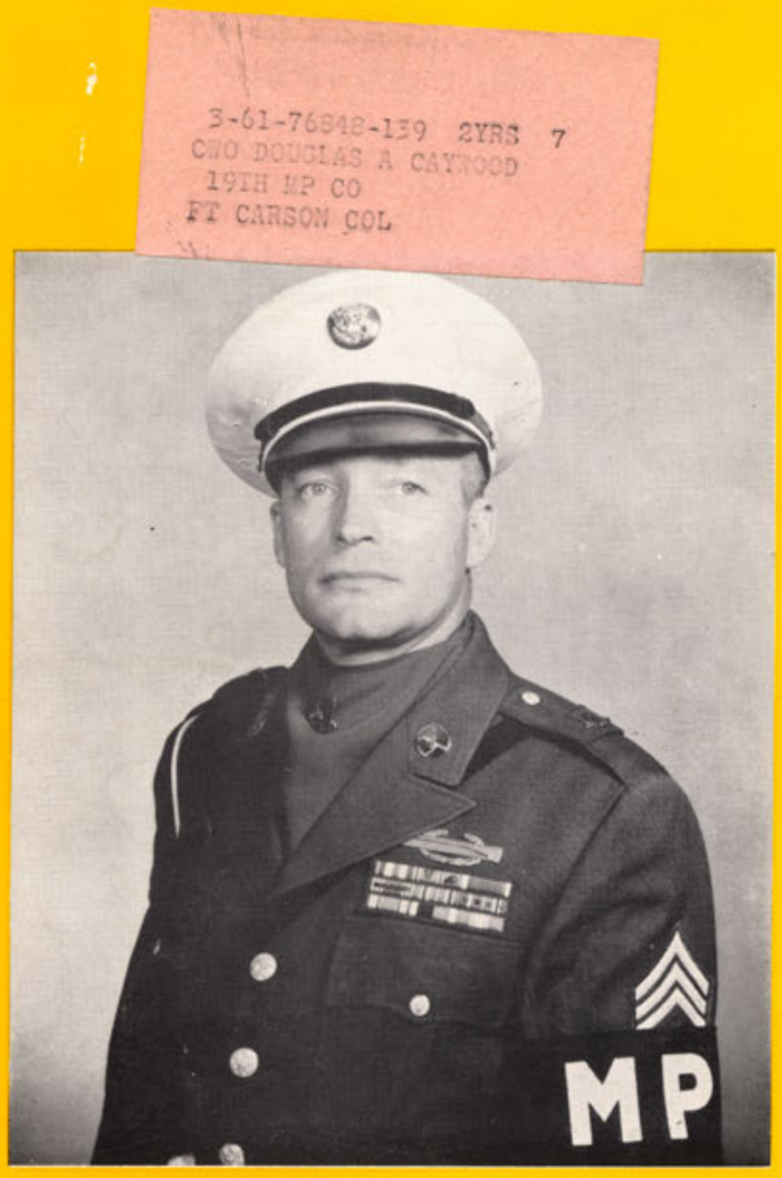
The crest of the Provost Marshal General's School was approved December 19, 1942. In the language of heraldry the blazonry is described as follows:

"Shield, Vert, and owl affronte argent, holding in its beak a pair of scales or Crest. On a wreath argent and vert a cubit hand in armor issuant proper holding a role of parchment or with seal gules. Motto: Justitia et Virtus."

All of which means: "Shield, full front view of an owl in silver on green shield, holding in its beak a pair of gold scales. Crest, a right forearm and hand in armor rising from a wreath of green and silver holding a roll of parchment in gold with a red seal. Motto, Justice and Valor."

The blazonry is explained: "In the green and gold of the Military Police Corps, the teaching functions of the organization are aptly illustrated in the wisdom of the owl holding in its beak the scale of justice. The objectives of the students are symbolized by the parchment scroll or diploma, sealed with the approval of the school, while the material feature is indicated by the mailed hand. The motto, 'Justice and Valor' is expressive of the purposes of the school and the characteristics of the personnel." The original device pictured above was presented to the Military Police Museum by Colonel Shaffer F. Jarrell, President of the U.S. Army Military Police Board, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

A Soldier Of The Modern Army's Military Police Corps



- **Confident**
- **Capable**
- **Successful**

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