military police Journal

FEBRUARY, 1958

Journaletters

COVER PICTURE

RASPolicemen meeting the MATS plane which was the first to airlift JOURNALS to the Pacific commands are SP3 William J. Davis, USA; Cpl J. T. O'Mara, USMC; AD2 Ralph H. Merrit, USN: and A/2C Richard E. Miller, USAF.

Dear Editor:

I hasten to thank you and your staff for the new rapid delivery of the *Journals*. It's the shot in the arm we need out here. Your initial December Air Shipment came through in fine shape and considering competition with Christmas mail the time interval was good. We received the *Journals* on December 27. We were so pleased with the new service that we set up a picture (*see this month's cover*).

Col A. T. Leland, MPC
PM, USARYIS/IX Corps,
APO 331, SF

Thank you for the excellent photo of the fine quartet of military policemen representing each of the armed services. Sorry we didn't make it by Christmas. January JOURNALS *also went to the Pacific (Hawaii, Okinawa, Japan and Korea) via MATS with even less delay, it is hoped. This issue will also go via MATS to Europe and the Caribbean in an effort to give Association members better service. We will appreciate word on the results and reactions in each area.*—THE EDITORS.

Dear Editor:

I'm very happy to inform you that we received our January issues of the Military Police Journal on 16 January 1958 (via MATS—Ed.).... Consider yourself lucky that at the moment you art at Fort Gordon. Temperature last night:—4° below zero!

Capt James F. Marshall, MPC
Chief, Adm Div, PMO
Eighth U. S. Army,
APO 301, SF

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Dear Editor:

. . . Of the three E's — Education, Engineering and Enforcement — Enforcement has shown the greatest promise of reducing the nation's traffic fatality toll, according to reports from the Traffic Institute and the National Safety Council. ENFORCEMENT IS THE MP ROLE....

Major John J. Flanagan
Student Det, C&GSC
Ft Leavenworth, Kans.

See pages 10-11 this issue for the story of USAREUR MPs and traffic safety. We would like to see more reports on efforts and results of MP enforcement.—THE EDITORS

BUILD MP PHOTO FILE

Dear Editor:

... In reviewing the albums of the Signal Corps, I noticed that there is an outstanding absence of pictures showing trained Military Police Corps service or support to the other branches of the Army, i.e., the Medics, Quartermaster, Chemical, TC etc. It appears to me that perhaps we have been missing the boat by not getting more interservice participation in photographs of record for future use. I passed this idea on thinking that perhaps the *Journal* might encourage the Corps to build up a pictorial record in the Department of Army files which would reflect creditably on our service to the entire Army...

Col Joseph L. Driskell, MPC
PM for The Chief of
Engineers

We know whereof you speak! The Army Pictorial Service in the Pentagon maintains a complete file of official record photos which are sent in regularly by Signal Photo Labs in the field. Military Police in the field can help build up the file in Washington by requesting official Signal photo coverage of their activities which depict inter-service support by MPs. Meanwhile the JOURNAL *editors will be glad to catalog and file similar photos from other than Signal sources in order to collect and preserve them for future use. There is a constant need for good photographs (with captions) depicting military police activities of all kinds.*—THE EDITORS.

PROFESSIONAL INTEREST

Dear Editor:

I would greatly appreciate the opportunity of joining your organization, as I am very interested in police work of all kinds. I hope someday to obtain an Army commission in the MPC, and also hope, after I obtain my law degree, to do some work with CIA and/or FBI. I therefore feel that membership would give me the chance to acquaint myself with work along the aforementioned lines...

Joseph A. Zimmerman, Jr.
University of Arizona, Tucson

Welcome to the Association. With your spirit, interest and determination, you should do well in your undergraduate work, the Army, and the legal or police fields. You have our best wishes.—THE EDITORS

COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS

Dear Editor:

As the author of the article: "Combat Developments Challenge Military Police," (MP Journal, Nov. '57) I appreciate General Boatner's comments (Journaletters, Jan. '58) and am glad to know of his special interest in this area.... In contrast to the Military Police Corps, the other services I have looked into have special organizations devoted exclusively to Combat Developments work, with separate sections for doctrine, organization, and materiel. I have felt for some time that this is what we need in the Corps... a section to keep abreast of Combat Development matters and plan for the future: midrange, long range, and very long range... It is imperative, in my opinion, that we place greater emphasis upon requirements of the Military Police Corps of the future, rather than on minor revision of existing doctrine and procedures...

Lt Col Walter A. Luszki, MPC
U. S. A. MP Board, Ft Gordon

RADIO SIGNALS

Dear Editor:

...I was particularly pleased to read the article in the December issue on standard radio call signals. In fact we were in the process of writing a letter to OPMG suggesting such guidance. It is a step long overdue and one that should be well received by the PM's in the field...

Brig Gen H. M. Hobson, MPC
PM, USFK/EUSA

MORE 100 PERCENTERS

Dear Editor:

Enclosed you will please find a money order for $75 for new MPA memberships and renewals for members of the 9th Military Police Detachment (CI), APO 696, N.Y. This makes the detachment 100 percent for the third consecutive year.

Capt Lowell Bruhns, MPC
Commanding

Dear Editor:

In reply to your letter of 12 November 1957, I am happy to report that our unit is approximately 100% enrolled in the Military Police Association... Your *Journal* is all that you say it is and we often refer to it in our training....

Captain Sam Scarpelli
8840th MP Unit Tng Center
Chicago, Illinois

FOOTNOTE

Dear Editor:

Congrats! Received every issue this past year. New record!

MSgt Frank N. Hayson, MPC
Co C, 709th MP Bn,
APO 165, NY

military police Journal

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THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is published monthly by The Military Police Association, Inc., for the benefit of its members, and is not an official publication of the Department of the Army. Views expressed in articles appearing in the *Military Police Journal* do not necessarily reflect official thought or endorsement. The personal views of authors expressed over their by-lines are published to stimulate interest and provoke thought in matters of police administration, crime prevention and military police activities.

—mpa—

CONTRIBUTIONS are welcome. No payment is guaranteed. Material intended for publication should reach the editor by the 10th of the month preceding date of publication. Correspondence should be addressed to the Association, Post Office Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia. Notify MPA of change of address promptly on forms provided at any post office.

—mpa—

MEMBERSHIP in The Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association. The fee is $3.00 per year in the USA or to APO's, payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the *Military Police Journal*. Single copies, 25¢. Entered as second class matter at the post office, Augusta, Georgia. Additional entry at the post office, Clinton, South Carolina.

The Military Police Association Inc.

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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THE MILITARY POLICEMAN

By Sergeant Salvatore Pinto, MPC
Traffic Investigation Section, Office of the Provost Marshal, Regional Camp Zama, APO 343, San Francisco.

MOST *of the time he's just another soldier in uniform who waves you through a busy intersection . . . but suddenly he's the guy who clears the scene of an accident and gets the traffic moving again.*

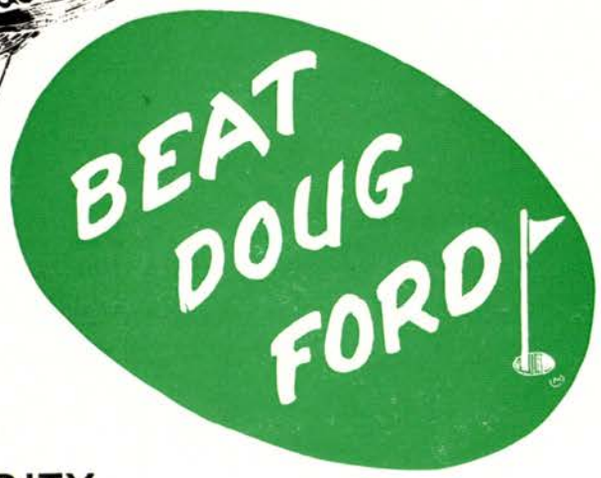
He's the guy that gives you a traffic ticket when you push the speed limit a little too much . . . but he's also the guy who pulls your buddies out of a smash-up and gives them first aid until the medics arrive.

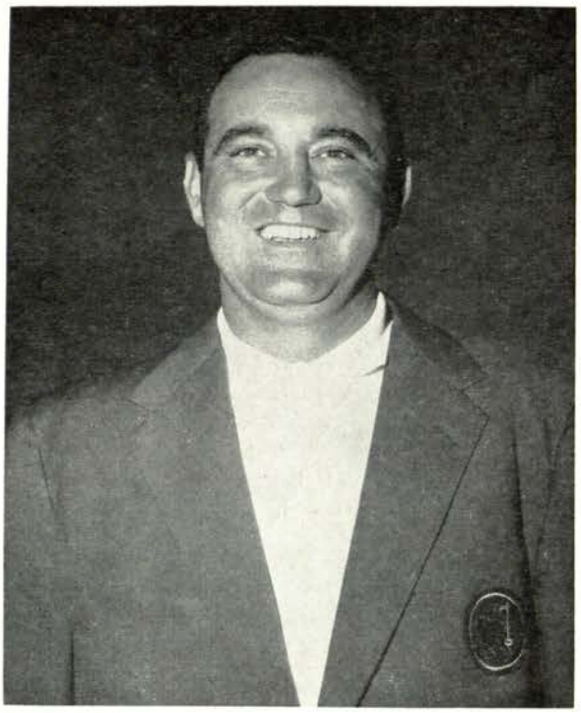
He's the guy who wears a smile wherever he goes no matter how disgusted he gets . . . he's the guy who is a "bully" when he pulls you out of a fight in town or at the club . . . he takes 95 percent of the guff but still controls his temper.

He's the guy who works 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, in all kinds of weather . . . he's also the guy who is usually the last one out of a combat area and probably was one of the first ones in . . . he's the guy who may never hear the word "Thanks" for handling a nasty situation, but he's in there pitching the next time just the same.

He's the guy who knows what to do when the desk sergeant says: "INVESTIGATE, SUBSTANTIATE, EVALUATE, DISSEMINATE, ASSIST and REPORT!"

Above all, it's good to know that, regardless of the hour, regardless of the weather, location or situation, there are men ready to don brassards and .45's to do their job for the men of the Army . . . they are the Military Police, OF THE TROOPS AND FOR THE TROOPS.





DOUG FORD . . . ***1957 Master's Champion defends his title at the Augusta National April 3-6.***

- **FUN**
- **CHARITY**
- **PRIZES IN THE 1958**

International Golf Day

Doug Ford is the man to beat in the 1958 MPA International Golf Day.

When the 1957 champion of the Master's tournament turns in the first round score of his title defense at the Augusta National on April 3, many thousands of golfers around the world will be watching, waiting to find out: "Did I beat him?"

April 3, 1958 will be the climax of the annual charity handicap tournament sponsored by the Military Police Association. Military Policemen stationed throughout the free world invite all comers to compete for the prizes which will be awarded by the MPA to all players who beat Ford's first round score, either by using their own club handicap or by using the Callaway automatic handicap system.

Charities which benefit from the tournament are selected by the local area provost marshals so that one dollar from each $1.25 ticket goes to a charitable cause in each community. The remaining 25 cents goes to Association headquarters to help defray the cost of prizes and publicity in promoting the tournament.

This year's prize will be a windproof lighter finished in green enamel with gold crossed pistols. It will be inscribed in gold color with: "I BEAT DOUG FORD IN THE 1958 MPA INTERNATIONAL GOLF DAY."

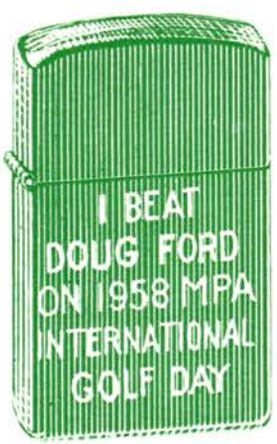
The 1958 International Golf Day committee chairman is Lieutenant Colonel J. O. Nottingham, U. S. Army Military Police Board. Committee members are: Major Joseph Corr, U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (Fort Gordon) commander; and CWO Harold J. Goring, instructor in the lie detector section, PMGS. All are members of the MPA executive council.

The IGD committee is planning for an even bigger play this year than the successful "Beat Jackie Burke" event of 1957 which brought several thousand dollars to local charities.

"We're counting on support from local MPA chapters, wherever they are organized, to make 1958 International Golf Day a tremendous local success," Colonel Nottingham said. "If you don't have a chapter as yet, local provost marshals or their IGD coordinators will be the keys to success in getting a good turn-out of local golfers — military, civil police and all the other civilian golf enthusiasts."

Major command provost marshals have already been requested to appoint area coordinators and in turn request that local chapters or local provost marshals appoint their own coordinators. This system of organization will insure complete distribution of the publicity aids, individual score cards printed with the Callaway automatic handicap system, and other information to be sent out by the IGD committee.

Dates for play may be set for any period closing at sunset on Thursday, April 3. The committee is suggesting a one-week play from March 27 to April 3. "Unfortunately, present plans don't call for issuing fairway snowplows for our snowbound friends to the north," Colonel Nottingham added, "but the First Army MPs proved last year that you can putt on snow white greens, and buy a ticket for a good cause." END



PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

At Schools . . . and in the Field

AT the beginning of the new year it might be wise to take a look at the educational activities of the Military Police Corps. There are several new courses to consider, particularly at this time when professional standards are being constantly raised.

Recently the first Continuity of Essential Operations course offered under the direction The Provost Marshal General's School graduated forty-eight students. The course was designed for the protection of America's defense plants in the event of any form of disaster, and was attended by top military and civilian industrial management personnel.

Featured were such subjects as radiological hazards in firefighting and damage control, restoration measures for plant production, and the effects of radioactive fallout on structures, equipment and personnel.

Realizing that industrial defense measures taken at U.S. Army installations may have far different effects from those applied in tactical or battlefield situations, the Commanding General, Continental Army Command had approved the new course to keep industrial management personnel abreast of atomic age protective means.

A coordinated effort between the Office of the Chief of Ordnance and the Office of The Provost Marshal General, the Industrial Continuity course stressed damage reporting and assessment in addition to management methods required to keep vital defense plants in operation.

At the graduation exercises Brigadier General Frederick G. Waite, Assistant Chief of Ordnance Manpower, told the class that it was "lighting the torch that will pave the way for others in the field." Warning the men not to become discouraged at other people's apathy concerning the new program, the General went on to say, "Since you are among the first to take active enthusiastic interest in this field, the torch you carry will sometimes prove a burden. You may often experience difficulty in convincing others of the importance of your work, but the results will justify the trouble and expense.

"You are your nation's walking, talking insurance policies. The premium is high, but the question is one of survival."

Brig Gen Frederick G. Waite

GENERAL BOATNER'S SCHOOL POLICY

Each officer of the Military Police Corps will be given an equal opportunity to increase his technical and professional qualifications by attending his share of courses at The Provost Marshal General's School. During these courses he must demonstrate, by his own application, his own determination to obtain maximum benefits. It must be a period of maximum attention to duty.

Attendance at senior service schools by military police officers is limited by quotas available and selection must be on a "best qualified basis". The selected individual's demonstrated ability and determination to assume additional obligations of service and performance must become apparent. The academic standings of a military police officer attending a senior school must be creditable (within the top fifty per cent of his class seems reasonable) and his conduct, demeanor and participation in social activities be such as to impress upon all that the Military Police Corps is a vital, spirited branch of the modern Army.

Our students have built a splendid reputation at senior schools and candidates for attendance must appreciate the additional responsibilities and obligations for maintaining such a record.

Reading Program Continues to Grow

The Military Police Officers' Reading Program which was highlighted in the November *Journal* is picking up momentum with so many applications being received that an additional eight hundred dollars was allocated for the purchase of books.

Recent officers who have completed the required four books and have submitted reports are: CWO Harland M. Kane, Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Alexander, Captain Freeman B. Mariner, Major Brooks Anderson, Major Alfred A. Sanelli, Captain Frank Sidella, Captain Vernon Johnson, Captain James M. Waters and First Lieutenant William A. Jacobs.

Extension Courses Aid MOS Proficiency

Of special interest to all holders of MOS 951.1, 951.6 and 951.7 is the announcement of new MOS proficiency tests. All military police with the above MOS's will be tested by performance and/or written tests to assure outstanding performance of their duties. If you're doubtful of your own capabilities, the PMGS Army Extension Course Branch offers a sure-fire way to get back on the right track. Following is a list of courses available. Your company commander has the DA Form 145 for enrollment.

Subcourse—Title		*Credit Hours*
2	Traffic Control—I	14
3	Stockades & Hospital Prisoner Wards—I	15
5	Civil Disturbances—I	11
6	Criminal Investigation—I	12
7	Town, Train & Station Patrolling	13
11	Organization & Duties of the MPC	7
13	Training & Methods of Instruction—I	10
15	Supervision of Tactical Wheel Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	18
16	Fundamentals of Military Justice—II	16
17	Communication in the Infantry Bn	20
18	Town Patrolling	19

Subcourse—Title		*Credit Hours*
19	Traffic Control—II	15
20	Military Police CI Detachments—I	12
21	Criminal Investigation—II	15
22	Stockades & Hospital Prisoner Wards—II	15
24	Civil Disturbances—II	9
27	Map & Aerial Photograph Reading—II	20
30	Stockades & Hospital Prisoner Wards—III	15
31	Field Engineering	11
34	Military Motor Convoys	15
36	Special Methods of Warfare	12
38	Physical Security of Military Installations	21
40	Duties & Functions of a Provost Marshal	16
52	Control & Evacuation of Stragglers & Civilians	12
53	Rules of Land Warfare	16
69	Traffic Control—V	24
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Friend . . . Advisor . . . Commander

Last Rites For General Maglin

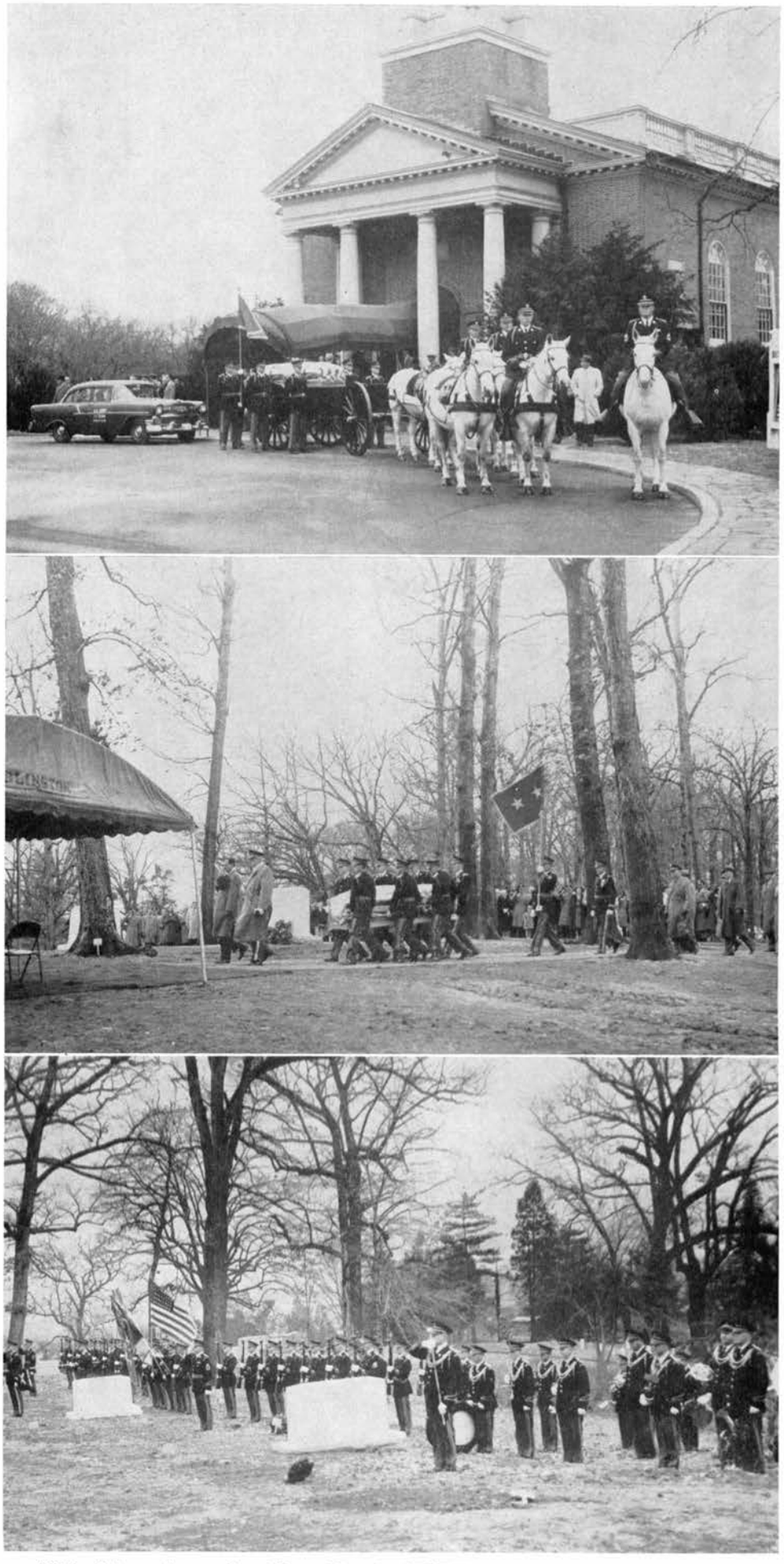
Major General William H. Maglin, who died suddenly January 11 at his retirement home in Melbourne, Fla., was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery January 15.

Services were held at 11 A.M. at the Fort Myer Chapel which was filled to overflowing with active and retired military and civilian friends. General Maglin's classmates of '24 at the United States Military Academy served as honorary pallbearers. They were: Lt Gen Clyde D. Eddleman, DCS for Military Operations; Maj Gen Edwin P. Parker (Ret), former Provost Marshal General; Maj Gen Emerson L. Cummings, Chief of Ordnance; Maj Gen Haydon L. Boatner, The Provost Marshal General; Maj Gen Robert V. Lee, Deputy The Adjutant General; Maj Gen George N. Smythe; Brig Gen John G. Hill (Ret); Brig Gen John A. Elmore (Ret); Col David G. Erskine (Ret); and Col Francis J. Graling (Ret), president of the USMA Class of 1924.

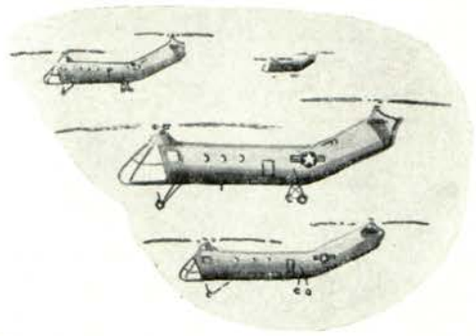
The U. S. Army Band played the traditional music and the honor guard was furnished by the "Old Guard" 3rd Infantry.

Death came to the former Provost Marshal General in the fourth month after his retirement September 30. He had risen from the rank of private when he enlisted the day following the outbreak of World War I to become the first general officer selected from the youthful Military Police Corps and later to become The Provost Marshal General for nearly four years. "His 40 years of dedicated service was of such a nature and came at such a time that it will stand forever unique among the leaders of the Military Police Corps," wrote Lt Col Homer E. Shields, president of the Military Police Association in his January Newsletter.

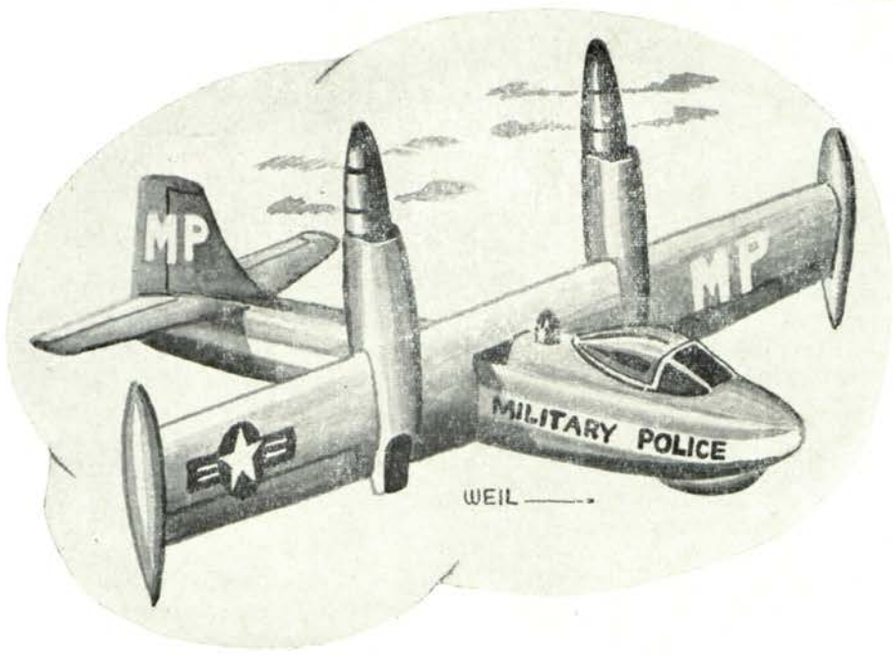
General Maglin is survived by his widow, Mrs. Kathryn Swint Maglin, formerly of Augusta and Atlanta; and two sons: Capt William M. Maglin, USA, Honolulu, T.H.; and Jere P. Maglin, Chevy Chase, Md.



TOP—Caisson leaves Fort Myer Chapel. CENTER—Procession moves to gravesight in Arlington National Cemetery. BOTTOM—"Taps" for General Maglin with the "Old Guard" and U.S. Army Band at "Present Arms."



MILITARY POLICE IN THE FUTURARMY DIVISION



By Lieutenant Colonel Walter A. Luszki, MPC

THE Military Police Corps must begin to examine its role and function in the atomic army of the future, and at the same time continue to revise plans for its best performance in the army of today. This is in line with the principles stated by the Department of the Army which read in part:

> The Army is a progressive service, looking steadily ahead to the future. While respecting experience and avoiding fads, the Army concerns itself with the next war, not the last one.

If the military police are to make their greatest contribution, they must take an active part in the task of looking ahead, and maintain close contact with the military planning agencies and key planners within them.

Much current emphasis is placed on ROCID (Reorganization of Current Infantry Division), ROCAD (Reorganization of Current Armored Division), and ROTAD (Reorganization of Airborne Division) and work is being done on the military police functions within them. At the same time that these types of organizations are being tested, it is necessary to look beyond to the division of the future which will incorporate the best aspects of the present ROCID, ROTAD, and ROCAD and will replace them.

If one is permitted to speculate, a possibility for the future division might be the 100 per cent air transportability of ROTAD, the ground speed and maneuverability of ROCAD, and the tremendous fire power of ROCID. The requirement of 100 per cent air transportability will necessarily have a marked effect on the future division. Either air transport capabilities must be increased, or the size of certain equipment, particularly tanks, must be decreased, or large equipment must be constructed so that it can be partially disassembled for air shipment and reassembled quickly upon landing.

Another kind of change that can be anticipated is a deemphasis of ground reconnaissance and marked development of reconnaissance by air. Such a change is a proper consequence of the greater speed of troop movements and the larger area to be covered by possibly fewer men in the future division.

All these changes have an important bearing on military police operations, organization, and equipment. Implications of some of the changes are rather clear; others can be ascertained only after careful and extended study. A

basic fact is that the military police unit in the future division must be adaptable to the anticipated conditions of future warfare. Regardless of the changes, the atomic battlefield will still require military police support for the forces engaged. There still will be requirements for traffic control, security, handling prisoners of war and civilian internees, confinement of military offenders, investigation of crimes, handling stragglers and other functions.

What can be envisioned at the present time as to the effect of these changes on military police? The changes will be discussed in three areas: organization, materiel, and training.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

The world situation dictates that the Army be ready to fight either an atomic or nonatomic war, or both. The recent reorganization of the divisions into ROCID, ROCAD, and ROTAD is the present answer to this requirement. What kind of organizations will best meet future requirements? Much work is being done on this problem by the Combat Development Experimentation Center (CDEC) at Fort Ord, California.

An experiment to be conducted by CDEC in fiscal year 1959, and the most important project for the Military Police Corps, deals with the Integrated Combat Group (ICG). This will be a battalion-plus size unit. Military Police should have close liaison with CDEC to advise CDEC as to the military police requirements in the ICG. In testing the ICG, the TOE for military police unit and the operational concepts will have to be deliberately varied. Variations will be of two types: organizational structure and equipment. The relevant controllability (size and number of units which a commander can control over different size areas) and mobility of the military police units can be determined. Military police in the ICG will be operating in widely scattered areas and will have increased communications, traffic and other problems. These should be thoroughly studied.

Ideally, there should be a military police unit about platoon size in each of the five ICG's in a division and one platoon at division headquarters or a total of six military police platoons per division. With this kind of organizational structure each ICG commander has personnel to handle military police responsibilities and at the same time the division provost marshal has personnel to handle military police responsibilities in the division headquarters area.

MATERIEL CHANGES

The battlefield of the future might well be a group of constantly shifting centers of forces which change positions as required in order to envelope and destroy opposing forces. They must be able to move quickly to different areas, or to disperse. The ability to change tactical disposition rapidly in hostile terrain is all important. Because of the high degree of mobility and the necessity for meeting rapidly changing conditions, it is envisioned that Army aircraft will play a very significant part in tomorrow's military police operations. There will undoubtedly be extensive use of flying platforms, helicopters, and aerial jeeps. The U. S. Army already has let several contracts for the construction and testing of flying counterparts of the jeep. The new vehicle will have a low silhouette. It will be able to stay close to the ground and operate under different weather conditions. It will be able to move on streets and between buildings, and it will be easy to conceal and camouflage.

The increase in air transportation will undoubtedly have a major effect upon such military police operations as traffic control, evacuation of prisoners of war, and rear area security. For example, traffic control for the military police of today is a ground operation. In the future, while ground traffic control will continue to be an important function of military police, increased emphasis will have to be placed on control of air traffic. This suggests the need for military police to work closely with those other defense agencies planning and experimenting with air traffic. Unless this is done we might find that we no longer have a traffic control function of any consequence. It may sound far fetched to think of military police directing traffic in the air, but in view of the many military developments that were undreamed of a few years ago, it seems worth exploring. For example, it might be desirable to establish roving military police air patrols operating within a certain radius of important route intersections to control air traffic.

One of the problems with which military police will be concerned is the evacuation of prisoners of war through guerrilla infested territory. It is probable that most if not all of this work must be done at times when all available combat support is otherwise engaged. The military police will thus have to provide the necessary security for their own activities. One possible way of accomplishing this without a large increase in personnel is the development of some anti-personnel device which could be mounted on and operated from vehicles at various points within a convoy. One possibility for such a device would be a combination of the desirable features of mortar, shotgun, and machine gun. A combination of the characteristics of these different weapons would provide protection against a variety of enemy actions including guerrila warfare and air attack.

The need for improved communications will continue to be a problem in the control of military police units in atomic warfare. Military police units will be dispersed far and wide. Lack of communication to units assigned to a commander means that such units are not in fact under his control. More research is needed in improving communications over wide battlefield areas where units are widely scattered.

CHANGES IN TRAINING

The military police of tomorrow will receive training in subjects which are not included in today's training program. Because of the increase in air mobility, military police will need to know how to pilot aircraft, air-ground communications, visual signals, meteorology, and other new subjects which are currently taught in pilot training courses. There will be greater emphasis than today on such subjects as map and aerial photography, radio operation and procedures, trafficability and movement characteristics of guided missile units, and evacuation of prisoners of war by aircraft.

Military police officers will have to gain the knowledge they will need to keep up with atomic warfare and its changing concepts. There must be a growing realization of the military police officer's responsibility to learn more about all aspects of atomic warfare including organizational, operational, materiel, and training concepts. The military police officer must be trained to make the correct decisions quickly and to carry out the decisions even under conditions of extreme shortages of personnel. These and many other training problems will be faced by the military police of tomorrow.

CONCLUSION

The imaginative and resourceful use of technological advances and developments is required if the Military Police Corps is to meet its full responsibility in both atomic and nonatomic warfare of tomorrow. This can be accomplished most effectively by close collaboration between experienced military police leaders and key persons in other branches of the service who are working on this problem. A next step would appear to be a conference of such persons. Because of the important work that Major General Robert F. Sink, XVIII Corps commander, and his staff have been doing on the pattern of the airborne forces of the future, it is suggested that he and members of his staff be invited to participate in such a conference. The Provost Marshal Conference proposed for the spring of 1958 would be an opportune time for this. Such a conference should emphasize the near future aspects and should be a down-to-earth, practical approach to military police problems in the areas of organization, operation, training, and materiel requirements. Only by continued study and experimentation and joint thinking can the Military Police Corps be organized, equipped, and trained to play its proper part in the Army of tomorrow. END

on the AUTOBAHN

A SUMMARY OF USAREUR MILITARY POLICE TRAFFIC SAFETY NEWS

NECESSITY, the everpresent mother of invention, has recently supplied the Corps with some very practical innovations in the field of traffic control. Several of the forward strides in this area have come from our units stationed in Germany, where mile after mile of broad autobahns are a dangerous invitation to traffic violation.

Faced with the increasingly crowded roads and the added hazards of a German winter, military police units within USAREUR are constantly on the lookout for new approaches to the traffic problem.

One interesting and successful system of accident prevention has been initiated by the Provost Marshal Division at the United States Army Port of Embarkation, Bremerhaven. According to Major James D. Manning, provost marshal of the port, the new medium for accident prevention is *children*.

Children, as a rule, are quite intelligent and receptive to new ideas. Their minds are quick and active. They respond to accepting authority even faster than grown-ups. "If you can reach a child with your message", says Major Manning, "you have reached his parents.

"Adults in the Bremerhaven area have been bombarded from every side concerning traffic safety and recommended ways to prevent traffic accidents. They have just about reached a certain immunity. The mission now is to establish a new channel of communication with them, and this channel is through the children."

The civilian privately owned vehicle accident rate within the Bremerhaven Command area has been reduced over one hundred percent in the period from 1954 to the present. This figure is more impressive when you consider that the majority of privately owned vehicles of members of the forces stationed in Germany pass through this command.

"Ideal driving conditions will only be reached when we develop a combination radio and radar instrument — practically a robot driver — to be mounted in a vehicle to interpret traffic control signs and caution the driver at appropriate times", says Major Manning. "This is the dream of every Traffic Safety Engineer. Since we do not have such an instrument, we must develop and make use of other means. Children may be the answer to our problem. I say children rather than wives for a very obvious reason. Most wives were taught to drive by their husbands, and have acquired their bad driving habits."

At the United States Port of Embarkation, Bremerhaven, Major Manning talks on a weekly radio program to the children of the command. During this radio program the basic rules of traffic safety and the meaning of the different international traffic control signs are explained. The children are then asked by the provost marshal to assist him in helping mother and dad to stay alive. The program has been very successful and is enlarged when necessary to cover other subjects when the need arises.

The children are invited to come and visit the provost marshal's office whenever they are in the vicinity. During these visits they are treated like grown ups, and the workings of the office and the duties of the military police are explained to them.

In Seckenheim the secret is *telephones*, and help is only five minutes away for motorists in distress on Germany's autobahn. Twenty-three non-toll telephones line the German highway between Bruchsal and Mannheim. The phones are linked through the office of the German Strassenmeister to the MP Highway Patrol, which assists disabled motorists twenty-four hours a day.

The call boxes are placed at intervals of from one to three kilometers, and

are marked with large black C-shaped receivers. The boxes have reflectors and therefore can be easily identified at night.

All personnel, whether or not they speak German, can use the autobahn phones. A motorist has merely to lift the receiver flap on one of the phones and a light is automatically flashed on a central switchboard in the office of Strassenmeister Wener Laskowasky.

The light pinpoints the call according to the kilometer stone of the phone. If the caller speaks German, he can explain his situation. If the caller is a non-German speaking American, the Strassenmeister contacts the German police through its direct hook-up and informs them of this fact.

If it is believed that an American motorist is concerned, the police immediately phone Highway Patrol, which dispatches a car to he scene of the call. In most cases assistance is made available in less than five minutes.

Unfortunately, many Americans are not aware of the multilingual phone. When suffering a flat tire or some other mechanical failure, they often stop their cars and seek help by flagging passing motorists — a method which can prove extremely dangerous.

"We will help motorists in any kind of emergency," says Captain Carrol P. Land, commanding officer of Detachment B, 62nd MP Company (Highway Patrol). "However," continued Captain Land, "this does not relieve the driver of responsibility. If he can solve the problem that demands outside assistance he should do so, of course. But in any problem that demands outside assistance, we prefer that the assistance come from the Highway Patrol and not from passing motorists."

Pictured above is Sgt Jack Heinz, 272nd MP Company, and PFC Bob Lewis at the AFN studios in Berlin. The Military Police of Berlin are providing the American community in the divided city with current and accurate information on weather and road conditions both within the city and on the Autobahn.

HEIDELBERG

Periodic weather and road condition reports are being broadcast over the American Forces Network during the winter months to assist in preventing traffic accidents.

Military police throughout the command collect weather and road conditions in their respective areas of responsibility and relay the information to Detachment B, 62nd MP Company (Highway Patrol). This Detachment, reduces tributary reports to a standard report format and transmits the information to the Armed Forces network in Frankfurt.

The Armed Forces Network then broadcasts German weather and road conditions at 0700, 1230, 1815, 2100 and 2230 hours daily over a network-wide hookup. In addition, special local broadcasts are arranged when requested by local provost marshals as required by existing conditions.

Other road and weather service extended by the military police includes special route reports to units and individuals as requested and periodic condition reports to the USAREUR Transportation Center. Since movements involving over five vehicles are cleared with the latter, maximum use of weather and road condition reports are ensured.

Dangerous driving conditions in Germany during fall and winter months enhance the value of weather and road condition reports. The broadcasts and special reports are especially valuable in warning motorists of fog banks which often descend without warning on portions of the German roadnet.

By reducing traffic during times and in areas where adverse driving conditions prevail, the military police road and weather condition reports contribute to the USAREUR accident prevention program.

FRANKFURT

A news release from Frankfurt informs us that members of Northern Area Command's 709th Military Police Battalion are lending traffic post and patrol assistance to the movement of Eighth Infantry Division units.

A motorized patrol, consisting of two MPs in a radio-equipped jeep is maintained for approximately every ten miles along Route Forty from Rohrbrunn, via Aschaffenburg, Darmstadt and Mainz, to Anderson Barracks near Dexheim.

Patrols are drawn from a composite company, made up of members of all units of the 709th MPs, the 536th MP Company in Wurzburg, and the 503rd MP Company of the Third Armored Division.

Captain James H. Dailey, Jr., commanding officer of the 709th Headquarters Company also commands the composite company.

Assistance is given largely to dependents travelling in private cars. It consists of giving information, reporting on road conditions, maintaining communications with all military police stations on the route, and being prepared to render aid in case of breakdowns or accidents.

Prior to the start of the Eighth Division's movements, the composite military police company posted traffic signs along the route. It also maintains traffic posts in all the towns. In this service, the MP units permanently stationed in Darmstadt, Aschaffenburg and Mainz are cooperating. END

The MPC in the Reorganized Pacific Commands

Tenth of a Series

PM REPORTS

Military Police in the *Pacific*

By Brigadier General H. M. Hobson
Provost Marshal, U.S. Forces Korea/Eighth U.S. Army

BECAUSE of the rather complex command structure resulting from the re-organization of the Far East Command on 1 July 57 this article will be confined to military police organization with reference to the command structure only when necessary for purposes of clarity.

CINCPAC

At the apex of the unified command organization for the Pacific Command is CINCPAC with a joint saff located in Hawaii. Each service is represented at the combined headquarters by a commander for United States Army Pacific (USARPAC), United States Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) and United States Pacific Air Forces (PACAF), each of whom has command authority over component service troops in the subordinate commands of the Pacific area. In addition, each of the major commands (Korea, Japan, Hawaii, Okinawa) is organized with a U.S. Forces commander and a joint staff reporting direct to CINCPAC. In Korea the addition of the United Nations Command reporting direct to Department of the Army further complicates the command structure.

In actuality operations under this organization are far less complicated than they might appear. In each instance the senior commander in the area is wearing two or more hats. For example: General George H. Decker is Commander in Chief, United Nations Command and United States Forces Korea, in addition to Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. He has a UNC/USFK joint staff and a separate Eighth United States Army staff to assist him in accomplishing his several missions. He reports directly to DA on UNC matters, to CINCPAC on matters concerning the three services or unified command, and to CINCUSARPAC on matters pertaining to Eighth Army.

With this brief explanation of the command structure a discussion of military police organization and operations should be much less confusing. Starting at the theater level, the senior Army headquarters is USARPAC in Hawaii. At the present time there is no provost marshal included on the USARPAC staff, however, it is anticipated that a change will soon be made to include representation of all technical and administrative services. In the interim the EUSA PM has retained the responsibility of advising CINCUSARPAC on theater type provost marshal matters.

General Hobson, in a more recent letter writes that the predicted organization of a Provost Marshal Section at USARPAC Headquarters in Hawaii became a reality on 2 January 1958. Colonel Anthony Papa was designated provost marshal with a staff of one lieutenant colonel, one major and three civilians. With this organizational change all PM reports will be forwarded from the four major army commands directly to USARPAC for consolidation prior to submission to OPMG.—The Editors

The major army commands under USARPAC (Hawaii, Okinawa, Japan and Korea) each have a provost marshal on the staff who performs the normal functions plus some additional ones which will be explained in a discussion of each area.

HAWAII AND OKINAWA

USARHAW (Hawaii). The provost marshal in Hawaii is Colonel Henry G. Thomas. He reports through his commander to USARPAC and in addition commands and supervises operations of HASP. At present it is believed that reports including the monthly statistical report are forwarded directly to OPMG with an informational copy furnished USARPAC.

USARYIS (Okinawa). Colonel Alanson T. Leland, Army Provost Marshal, Okinawa, likewise reports through his commander to USARPAC. He commands the Military Police Group and supervises the operation of the Ryukyus Armed Services Police. As a carry over from the AFFE command prior to 1 July 57 the monthly statistical report is forwarded to Japan where it is consolidated with Eighth US Army prior to forwarding to OPMG with a copy furnished to USARPAC.

JAPAN

USARJ (Japan). The Military Police situation in Japan is changing from day to day with the phase down to support operations in that area. After 1 July 57 reorganization the provost marshal in Japan was designated Eighth US Army PM with station in Japan along with other technical and administration service chiefs. In mid-September with the roll up plan well under way the station was moved to Seoul, Korea. Colonel William A. Watkins was designated PM, USARJ at that time, and has staff responsibility to the Commander of Army Troops in Japan, Lieutenant General Charles D. Palmer, who is also Deputy Commander, Eighth US Army. Following the close-out of tactical troops, the logistical support elements were organized into four regional commands with a provost marshal and limited military police in each. At present in addition to USARJ headquarters at Camp Zama the four regional camps are designated Tokyo, Yokohama, Zama and Drew. It is anticipated that by next summer the organization in Japan will approximate a logistical command operating the depot and supply complex with a military police operating group providing police assistance on an austere basis.

At the present writing Colonel Arthur L. Selby is PM for Regional Camp Tokyo and has the 212th and 289th MP Companies and personnel from the 51st MP Detachment (CI) to assist him. All criminal investigators are carried in this detachment administratively, and are attached to and supervised by the local PM. The stockade at Camp Drake operating on a T/D

under his supervision services all Army units in Japan. At Regional Camp Yokohama, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Buyze is the PM supported by the 517th MP Company and investigative personnel from the 51st Detachment. Major R. C. Markillie is PM at Regional Camp Drake with a T/D military police unit. Regional Camp Zama, with Lieutenant Colonel Henry G. Roberts as provost marshal, supports USARJ Headquarters in addition to area operations. Military police support is provided by the 392d MP Company and investigators from the 51st Detachment. The Military Police Crime Laboratory with Major Freeman Jones in charge is operated in nearby Fuchinobe under supervision of the PM, USARJ. Services of the Lab are utilized also by the Navy, Air Force and Marines throughout the Western Pacific.

Physical security of depots and supply installations throughout Japan is supervised by military police with guard personnel obtained from uniformed Japanese guard units. Liaison functions with Japanese prison authorities concerning U.S. military personnel in Japanese prisons resulting from trial by civilian courts have recently been transferred to the U.S. Air Force.

Headquarters USARJ provides the major logistical and administrative support to the Army in the Pacific, and for this reason the PM office still performs much of the administrative support functions for Military Police in Eighth Army. The monthly statistical report and other reports to Department of Army are consolidated and forwarded by that office. With the establishment of a provost marshal office in USARPAC it is expected that each of the major Army Command PM's will submit technical reports to that office for consolidation and further reporting to OPMG.

KOREA

EIGHTH U.S. ARMY (Korea). The Military Police organization in Korea follows normal command lines except in one instance. The CG, EASCOM (Eighth Army Support Command) commands all logistic activities and installation in rear of I Corps and exercises command through five subordinate area commanders. There is no provost marshal on the staff of CG EASCOM. Advice and assistance is provided by the Eighth Army PM staff.

The Provost Marshal, Eighth United States Army has been designated Joint Provost Marshal on the U. S. Forces Korea staff and coordinates MP matters for the United Nations Command as an additional duty. The PM staff, with Colonel Thomas F. Lancer as Deputy, performs the dual mission by changing hats as the occasion demands.

The provost marshals of the major commands in Korea have an operational mission both tactically and on an area basis. Colonel Sam F. Muffie who replaced Colonel Wesley E. Farmer with I Corps in January has the 55th MP Company and investigators of the 19th MP Detachment (CI) to assist him in performing his area police responsibility as well as combat support to the tactical units. Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Kolster with the 1st Cavalry Division has a similar mission with the assistance of his ROCID Division Military Police detachment augmented by investigators from the 19th. Lieutenant Colonel William Howard is provost marshal of the 7th Division and has the ROCID Division Military Police detachment plus attached investigators from the 19th to carry out his area and tactical responsibilities.

In addition, in the forward area near the Demilitarized Zone Captain R. W. Ludwig has a T/D Military Police detachment to support the Military Armistice Commission, assist the United Nations supervisory delegation and control movement in and out of the conference site beyond the base camp.

South of the 1st Corps rear boundary EASCOM exercises area responsibility through five area commanders. The Seoul Area Command (SAC) Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Leslie Arnold, doubles as both an Area Provost Marshal and Commanding Officer of the 728th MP Bn. Major John Woods acts as provost marshal for the city of Seoul and assistant to Colonel Arnold. Military police support is supplied by "A" and "C" Companies of the battalion and investigators of the 2nd MP Detachment (CI). The Eighth Army Stockade located in Seoul is also operated under the supervision of the battalion commanding officer by a T/D unit augmented by support from "A" Company. "B" Company of the battalion provides some support to the SAC mission, but is charged primarily with the security of rail shipments of military supplies via the Korea National Railroad from Pusan and Inchon north to the forward units.

ASCOM Area is primarily a depot and supply center with Lieutenant Colonel Frank Vinson as provost marshal. He has "D" Company of the 728th MP Battalion and investigators from the 2nd to assist him in his area and depot police activities.

Major William Vann is provost marshal of Inchon Port, and accomplishes his port and area functions with the aid of investigators from the 2nd MP Detachment (CI) and a Military Police T/D company attached to the 728th Battalion for logistics and administration.

The Pusan Port and Area Command has Captain Robert Raley as provost marshal with a T/D Company and investigators from the 2nd to assist in carrying out the complex security and police mission.

Taegu is the remaining Area Command with a depot and supply mission. A platoon of "B" Company, augmented by investigators from the 2nd MP Detachment, provides the Military Police support. Captain James Hawthorne is the area provost marshal and platoon commander.

The two Military Police Detachments (CI) in Korea are administrative only with the personnel attached to the provost marshal to make up his military police investigation and operational teams.

From this discussion it can be readily seen that the 728th MP Battalion provides most of the military police support to EASCOM, the command to which it is assigned, even though the separate companies are under operational control of the Area Provost Marshal. In addition to the above, the battalion also has a detachment on security duty with "Rockpile" commanded by Lieutenant Ralph C. Mechiz, and a Sentry Dog Detachment commanded by Lieutenant Bernard Sanders who supervises the use, care and training of sentry dogs at several supply depots and installations.

In addition to operational military police with Eighth Army, we have four MP Advisors with KMAG. Colonel Hundley Thompson is the Senior MP Advisor assisted by Lieutenant Colonel William Hilke, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Brewer and Major Robert Howey.

It is hoped that an earlier statement that the Military Police organization was much less confusing than the Pacific Command picture has been justified. If you are still confused come on over and we will guarantee complete orientation in 16 months!

IN SPITE of rumors to the contrary duty with the military police in Korea provides one of the most interesting and exciting tours available in the peace time army. The opportunity for professional improvement is almost unlimited and except for family separation this is a most desirable assignment for military police of all grades and specialties. Almost all of the varied duties that an MP can expect to do can be found here. These range from tactical support of combat units in the front line areas under semi-combat conditions, through rear area police activities, to the policing of large metropolitan city areas with concentrated troop population in both off and on duty status. Complicating and compounding this situation is the economic condition of a country still slowly recovering from the devastation of war. Food, clothing and the bare necessities of living are obtainable by many only through individual ingenuity and scavenging. Military supplies and equipment are prime targets for such persons so the problem of security and prevention of pilferage is continuing one with all of its many ramifications of black marketing, illegal currency transactions, and related crimes. Truly, this is Utopia for the eager, enthusiastic MP who likes to play "Cop" 24 hours a day.—BRIG GEN H. M. HOBSON

PERSONNEL

Key to Successful Prison Administration

Condensed from an Address to Students of the U. S. Army's Advanced Course in Corrections and Confinement Held at The Provost Marshal General's School.

BY MYRL E. ALEXANDER

Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons

U. S. Department of Justice

IT'S trite—you've heard it many times —but the key to successful prison administration is personnel.

The prison, parole system or probation system can be no better than the people who manage it and operate it.

Because of the Military Police Corps' and the U. S. Army's interests in personnel, training and corrections, I will describe the personnel training and development system used in our Federal Prison System. Then I will tell you what I believe a good prison administrator is, and finally how the team of all prison personnel led by a warden creates a situation in which our correctional goals can be realized.

BASIC TRAINING

In the Federal Prison System we don't offer a great deal more money than many state systems do, and there are many states which exceed our salaries. The average officer, after a couple of years, earns about $400 a month, but by that time he has become an experienced prison officer capable of handling a wide variety of assignments.

When a new class of correctional officers is recruited into our service, they are immediately put into basic training. Basic training continues for the first six weeks that the officer is in the system. He hears a series of lectures on the modern prison, the role of the correctional officer, and the history and philosophy of American corrections. He hears lectures on the Federal system's organization and its lines of authority.

It is usually during this first phase that we begin to have a few drop out. Sometimes at the end of the first or second day a fellow will come up and say: "This isn't for me. I was in the service, assigned to a POW camp in Italy and all I did was carry a carbine outside the fence. I thought that's what this was and that's all I wanted."

Others keep going ahead with their judo, fire arms and physical training. Then they begin to get a taste of the work with an older, experienced officer. They go out to the tower on the morning watch from midnight to 8 a.m. and begin to see what it is like to be alert all night long when everything in the prison is quiet, when bushes seem to move and the coating on the roof looks like a prisoner with his leg hanging over.

They work with the officer in the hospital, then in the kitchen and on down to the clothing issue room; into a cell house, a dormitory and out on a work detail; then a few days on a farm — each assignment with an experienced instructor. During that six weeks they have had a pretty good sampling of all types of work, coming back for classes each day or two and summarizing the experience. Ordinarily it takes that long before an officer actually begins to go on a post by himself.

His first assignment may be in a dormitory populated by very decent prisoners. He may go out on a tower then for a week, learning that he is not alone on that job because there is an intercom system between the towers and into the control room. He can talk or hear others talk on this open circuit, and not for the record. Soon, the new man discovers that while he is sitting there in the tower alone, he is surrounded by friends and he is a part of a team.

Gradually he is put on posts of greater responsibility. During the first year of his service he is evaluated and re-evaluated each month by training officers and by the lieutenants who supervise the watches until at the end of the year he becomes a full-fledged officer.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

Secondly, there are technical training courses for personnel.

Perhaps a man was a mess sergeant in the Army or a chief commissary steward in the Navy. He likes the correctional field. He is given a special training course in culinary work in the Federal Prison System in which he can apply his old skills.

Technical courses include: parole and classification work, education, farm work, and mechanical work. We conduct a full series of technical training for persons who have completed our basic training and have certain skills which can be applied in special situations.

All personnel of the Federal Prison System participate in quarterly training four hours each quarter (we wish we could afford eight or sixteen hours a quarter). Quarterly training is devoted partially to new developments in the field and partially to special skill within the area of immediate responsibility.

ADVANCED TRAINING

Advanced training is a course for selected personnel who appear to have potential for promotion to supervisory

positions. While we conduct technical training service-wide, advanced training is conducted at one institution.

There are two purposes for this course: first, to teach supervisory skills; second, and of equal importance, to give us an opportunity to evaluate personnel who appear to have potential for promotion to supervisory jobs.

EXECUTIVE TRAINING

During the past year, we have developed an executive training program. It is open to persons who have had supervisory and some administrative experience, and who appear to have potential for promotion to top administrative jobs — assistant wardens, wardens, assistant directors of the bureau and positions of that sort.

This program involves a transfer to a variety of institutions and perhaps from a reformatory to a penitentiary or correctional institution. It involves coming together for one-week conferences of similar people for workshops conducted by assistant directors of the Bureau's staff, again for the same purposes: to transmit skills and methods in top-level administration and for evaluation.

That means then that a person in the Federal Prison System is subject to training throughout his entire career. It starts in basic training. All through his career he has quarterly training and he may take technical training. If he is advancing at all, he usually gets into advanced training and those who are working toward the top now get into executive training.

JOB ROTATION

Part of training also is the method by which personnel are actually assigned to work. Our personnel are rotated — and rotated regularly. No correctional officer can stay on a post longer than nine months. They are most frequently rotated at six months and during the early years of their period ordinarily are rotated every three months.

That rotation is from cell house to laundry to farm to being in charge of the disciplinary and segregation quarters to hospital. A good correctional officer has broad experience. Throughout his training, he learns how to apply the skills of his profession in terms of the goals of the prison system.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

In our modern correctional program, custody and treatment are not inconsistent — they are part of the same thing, in fact they are one and the same, because anything that happens to a man is treatment. Our personnel are trained early to this one fact:

You do not meet emotion with emotion. If ours is to be a profession, we must meet behavior that is unacceptable with behavior that is acceptable.

The inmate that cusses you and questions your ancestory cannot be treated by your questioning his ancestry. The doctor doesn't attack his patient emotionally when a patient attacks him emotionally.

With the total personnel being so important in developing training and developing attitudes, there must always be at each institution a head of that institution who knows the correctional business — a man who has had long experience, a man who has skill, a man who has a real philosophy of corrections.

We can never develop a constructive correctional program by selecting a man simply because he has been a good lawyer, because he has delivered a thousand votes, or because he may have been a good county sheriff some place.

THE WARDEN

Because of certain characteristics that a warden must have to be outstanding, I like to think of a warden as being something like the director of a great symphony orchestra. He has his various sections, the brass and the strings and the tympani. He has in front of him a score which he knows is great.

The warden has the staff member who is driving and interested, the kind that will move right into a vacuum, even overstep his line. That's the kind of person you like to have — he's the brass. And on the other hand he has a person who is very capable, but who is a little shy. Like the director of the symphony, the competent warden knows how to bring this section out and hold that one back to bring the whole thing together.

The warden must be completely free from a proprietary attitude, which you can hear in terms like "my institution, my staff, my inmates, my greenhouse, or my garden." A real prison warden is ever aware of who owns the institution, who he works for, why the inmates are there, who sent them there, and what his job is. Instead of the proprietary attitude he has a deeply rooted feeling of stewardship — he is working for all of the people, his decisions affect the lives of the staff, and through his staff work he can build many of them into leaders. He is not afraid that one of those men is going to root him out of his job. His greatest thrill is seeing these people promoted.

He knows that his greatest stewardship is the lives of the inmates who are there. He is the man who can be firm in the knowledge that here is a person who just cannot go out and meander through life at the expense of other people. The warden is a person who understands human nature and is a person of leadership. He is a person who has a great respect for human personality and for human life, and who can look at a man who has committed a crime and know that so long as those attitudes and behavior remain, the institution has an obligation to hold him there. But it is a *kind of holding that is a supporting hold*, and not one that is beating the brains out, if our philosophy of corrections is as I think it should be.

Above all this modern prison warden has to have a fine sense of humor. When a staff member comes in all upset and excited, he has to know how to calm him down, perhaps tell him a funny story out of his own experience. He has to know how to handle the inmate who is all upset. And he has to know how to keep from taking *himself* too seriously. It is a part of being a warden to have a sense of humor.

By and large the people in this business who have come up through broad experiences to the helm of a prison installation, a U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, or a jail or whatever it may be, have been men with these kinds of what I call afterbeats. These afterbeats are important because if these characteristics are in turn transmitted to his staff, the staff has had competent training, and then we begin to create an institution that has a setting, *a climate in which attitudes can change.*

I would not be a prison warden if I did not believe that attitudes can change. I doubt very much if some of our 50- and 60-year old cons are going to change their attitudes much. But always remember this: in the prison business, we are dealing essentially with young people — people who are immature. Their attitudes *can* change.

It takes a professional staff of people who don't take themselves as seriously as I did in my early days. Looking back on it I remember the day when I actually tried to keep score on the number of men I had reformed. Well, I never reformed a man in my life, and neither did you or anyone else in the prison business. We created opportunities. We are learning how to create more and more opportunities so that a person can seek out a level that he would like to find. We attempt to open doors, to create those things which would make him want to do it.

That is the challenge that keeps so many men in the prison business. It is one of the world's most difficult kinds of work to be done.

Just as we in the Federal Prison System have a responsibility for the stewardship of those young people in our institutions, so you in military corrections have that responsibility for the lives of young men whose parents have entrusted them to the care of the armed forces.

It gives us the kind of a challenge which I like and which gives real substance to our kind of work. END

Which Way Do WE Go?

A Sampling of Opinion on the Question:

In your personal opinion, what are the three most critical areas of military police activity which require new development, intensification or significant change to insure that the Military Police Corps maintains and improves its support of the U. S. Army and the National Defense today and in the near future?

Which way do we go?

Countless times every day, in every part of the free world, military policemen answer this question — helping others to find their way.

But we military policemen might well ask ourselves a similar question: "Which way do we go? — What can we do to make sure the Military Police Corps keeps pace with a rapidly changing Army?"

To find out what military policemen think about their job in the future, the editors of the *Journal* posed the question this way:

"In your personal opinion, what are the three most critical areas of military police activity which require new development, intensification or significant change to insure that the Military Police Corps maintains and improves its support of the U. S. Army and the National Defense today and in the near future?"

A representative group of permanent-party officers and enlisted men at "The Home of the Corps," the Provost Marshal General Center at Fort Gordon, was selected for the first sampling of opinion on this subject. The question was formulated in a broad manner to insure freedom of thought and expression. The answers were nearly as many and varied as the people asked.

PENTOMIC THINKING

"A clear, concise definition of the role of the Military Police in the atomic age," was one suggestion as to what we need. Another called for new thinking on combat operations of military police, particularly in the Infantry divisions, because "our present authorization of personnel and equipment precludes accomplishment of all our normal functions on any extended front."

Both communications and mobility came in for considerable discussion. These are two of three key words in the pentomic concept, the third being firepower. Significantly, the persons queried omitted any mention of firepower, preferring to discuss military police capabilities and needs to support the combat arms, which are designed to deliver the maximum firepower.

Greatly increased frontages and depths, and the need to guard against offering a tempting atomic target make better communications equipment vitally necessary, wrote one officer. "Our AN/VRC-10, with its range of ten miles, is almost useless without relay equipment on any extended front." A sergeant who had praise for civil police radio nets stated that "the new pentomic structure demands better radio coverage than we now have."

Emphasis on the mobility aspect of military police operations centered around the effect that increased Army aviation and air transportability may have. "The Military Police Corps must be more air-transportation conscious," one officer said. "All of the Military police functions, such as evacuating prisoners of war, traffic control and criminal investigation must be examined to determine how aircraft can be used toward improving the accomplishment of these functions."

Others called for better or expanded systems of exploring new concepts and a stepped-up effort to translate the advanced thinking into doctrine and policy, manpower and materiel. These suggestions ranged from simply increasing the size of the U. S. Army Military Police Board to the establishment of a full-fledged organization to keep abreast of new developments in the light of the MP mission.

The potentiality of an atomic battlefield was an undercurrent in opinions expressed in other areas as well.

ENLISTED CAREER MANAGEMENT

A number of those polled came up with a specific recommendation for the establishment of an Enlisted Career Management Branch in The Office of The Provost Marshal General. Career "insurance" for senior MPC noncommissioned officers against arbitrary branch transfers was suggested. Others discussed stiffer requirements to insure selection of seasoned and mature soldiers for entrance into military police training, and more rapid elimination of the unfit. Several felt that noncommissioned officers should be afforded school training to assist in the establishment of a "real enlisted career field."

A more detailed MOS breakdown for enlisted men was suggested as a significant help in pin-pointing particular skills within the three broad fields of MP skills which are currently identified by a separate MOS. It was felt this would assure proper training and utilization of skilled specialists.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

It was suggested that more effort be made to bring to the forefront through military publications, the media of the press, and personal appearances, the service role of the military police in support of the combat arms during peace and war, and the capabilities of these services channeled into support of disaster relief and civil defense role in local communities.

MORE OPINIONS

In this relatively small space, it has been impossible to cover thoroughly or adequately many of the excellent thoughts advanced. Some had to be omitted entirely. These were published with the intent to invite discussion, pro or con, of stimulating thinking about what we can do to improve accomplishment of the military police mission in any or all of its various aspects.

You have your own thoughts on this basic question for the Military Police Corps. We would appreciate having them, pencilled or typed, as brief or as lengthy as you please. Selected opinions may be published as "Journaletters" or in separate articles.

May we have your views? END

the Ready Line

New Cumberland

Shown above, left to right, 1st Lt Jack Fisher, Farm Officer; James H. Kline; Richard W. Brooks; Frederick Siegfried; Clair D. Cline and Col Charles E. Capito, Depot Commander at New Cumberland General Depot.

Four employees of the Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, New Cumberland General Depot, have been awarded Sustained Superior Performance Certificates and checks totalling six hundred dollars. These employees received awards for their high degree of skill and proficiency in performing their duties. The awards were presented at a recent staff conference by Colonel Charles E. Capito, Depot Commander. The award winners were James H. Kline, secretary (stenography) at the Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks; Clair D. Cline, Prison Clerk Supervisor; Frederick Siegfried, assistant foreman of the Upholstery Shop.

Boston Army Base

Mrs. Bernadine Granara was recently awarded a Department of the Army Certificate for Sustained Superior Performance in her duties.

Mrs. Granara received congratulations from Major Paul C. Dunn, Jr., Provost Marshal, New England Military Police Area, after he presented her with the award.

Major Dunn congratulates Mrs. Granara.

Mrs. Granara is a clerk-stenographer in the office of the provost marshal and has been employed by the Federal Government for many years.

Distaff Side

Ft Myer

Mrs. Edward R. Lewitz (left) Chairman of the MP Officers' Wives Club and Mrs. Raymond R. Ramsey (right), wife of the Deputy Provost Marshal of the Army, welcome Mrs. Haydon L. Boatner (center) at a recent club meeting.

Heidelberg

Sixty German orphans of the Luise Scheppler Heim, ranging in age from one to six years were made happy again this year by a party sponsored by the Provost Marshal Ladies of Heidelberg.

Wives of the officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the USAREUR Provost Marshal Division provided the toys and articles of food that delighted the children.

The orphanage is supported primarily by the German government and the National Lutheran Charitable Organization. However, the Provost Marshal Ladies manage to contribute greatly to the children's welfare by supplying those items in short supply. Food, clothing, equipment and recreation supplied by the ladies do much to brighten the atmosphere of the orphanage.

Members of the ladies' group visit the orphanage once a month. They take two or three large home baked cakes and birthday presents for all the children who have had birthdays since their last visit. This monthly visit ensures that all the children enjoy a monthly party and that birthdays do not go forgotten.

USAREUR Provost Marshal, Brig Gen E. F. Penaat, assists the Ladies of the Provost Marshal Division in their charitable work at a German orphanage.

MPA ROUND UP

Fort Gordon

Brig Gen David P. Schorr, Jr., PMGC Commander (R), discussing Pvt Dominic A. Tata's oil copy of The Last Supper with the young soldier-artist, after the unveiling in the Co. "F", PMGS day room, Ft Gordon.

The day room of Company F, The Provost Marshal General's School, became an impromptu art gallery recently as Brigadier General David P. Schorr, PMG Center Commander, opened the curtain on a "one man show."

The "showpiece" was an impressive two and one-half by four foot oil copy of Leonardo da Vinci's painting, The Last Supper. The painter, Private Dominic A. Tata of Leominster, Massachusetts is a trainee with "F" Company.

Private Tata has had no formal art training, and this was his first oil work. In commenting on Tata's efforts, General Schorr said, "To have this painting done by a soldier and displayed in a military day room is particularly appropriate. The hallmark of a soldier is his willingness to sacrifice and die for others; this has never been better exemplified than by the life of Christ."

Fort Eustis

This group of 85 Junior Policemen from Poquoson, Va., were treated to a tour of Ft Eustis, including a special trip through the crime lab. With the youngsters are Poquoson police chief, Max Cochran, (left) Ft Eustis PM, Lt Col H. A. Slad, Roger Messier, group chaperon, and CWO P. E. Rudeen (right) of the investigation branch.

Ft Jackson

Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Redden, former provost marshal at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, has assumed new duties as advisor to the United States Army Reserve Unit in Gainesville, Georgia.

Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Walterhouse, formerly commanding officer of the 7751st Military Police Customs Unit, in Frankfurt, Germany, is now the provost marshal at Fort Jackson.

New Cumberland

Maj Gen Haydon L. Boatner, the Provost Marshal General, (center) is shown above during his recent inspection tour of the Branch U. S. Disciplinary Barracks and New Cumberland General Depot. With Gen Boatner are Col Ernest Sallee, Disciplinary Barracks Commandant.

Ft MacArthur

Cpl Glendon S. Wistoft was honored recently as Ft MacArthur's Soldier-of-the-Month. He was presented with a cash award by Col Edward F. Stanford-Blunden, Asst Dept Comm of the post. Cpl Wistoft is with the 63rd MP Platoon at Ft MacArthur.

Usarcarib

Ft Gulick

Sergeant Vernon A. Gasch, a member of the 549th Military Police Company, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone, was on duty at the Coco Solito Housing Area after a torrential 10.7 inch rainfall, when he

saw a young girl fall into a rain-filled drainage ditch approximately seven feet deep, and disappear into the waters. Without hesitation, and at the risk of his life, Sergeant Gasch, a non-swimmer, leaped into the water and miraculously managed to locate the child and drag her and himself to safety. Both Sergeant Gasch and the girl, Patricia Garvey, aged seven, daughter of John W. Garvey, U.S. Navy, suffered minor abrasions and lacerations, but otherwise were none the worse for their hazardous experience.

Ft Clayton

Two of the most unusual mementos a U. S. Army man ever took from the Isthmus of Panama went with Specialist Maurice Moore of the 534th Military Police Company, Fort Clayton, when he left for discharge in the U. S.

They were two small athletic trophies and a place of honor in the hearts of 15 young Panamanian boys and their families.

The trophies aren't worth very much in cold cash, but Specialist Moore wouldn't take a million dollars for them. They were won in a Panama soccer league by a boys' team which he sponsored, using his own small savings to outfit the players.

No man can estimate the value of Moore's other memento. It was the warmth of a smile from a lad who found it difficult to express thanks because he spoke no English. It was the gratitude of a mother to whose son the young MP brought a gift of happiness.

Moore's one-man adventure as a good neighbor began about eight months ago when a Panamanian friend, Carlos Jordan, told him of a group of boys in Panama who loved to play soccer but had no equipment. Jordan is an employee of the Fort Clayton Post Exchange Restaurant.

The next time Moore had a day off he went to watch the lads at practice. He didn't know a thing about soccer—in Panama it's "futbol"—but he loved kids, and one look at the boys playing the rugged game barefoot or in street shoes and Moore knew he had to sponsor this team.

The boys, who ranged from ten to fifteen years in age, first were provided with uniforms. Moore bought each one a jersey and sneakers and got material which was made into shorts by some of the mothers. Next came a soccer ball and a team name, the Manzanillo, and the group was in business.

Providing the equipment was only the beginning. Moore never missed one of their league games and seldom missed a practice session. He made sure that after every game there was a reward for his players — a candy bar, a soft drink or a movie.

Within a month those kids began playing like crazy. They ran through all league opposition to take the championship trophy and then beat an all star team that challenged them to take another cup.

None of the lads spoke English and Moore was unfamiliar with Spanish. They got along though, even when Jordan could not act as interpreter, because a smile is the same in any language. To the team boys, Moore was "Moe". He was also a pretty wonderful "Norte Americano" to them.

But he wasn't giving them just a handout. You had to have something to be on his team. You had to keep the sneakers and uniforms clean, you had to have your hair cut — Moore gave each boy money for barber shop visits twice a month. You also had to buckle down and forget the horseplay during practice. You played by the rules and you played fair.

To keep the boys supplied with what they needed was a strain on Moore's finances. It meant skimping and giving up little luxuries his barracks mates knew.

But to Moore, it was a blue chip investment. His team had spirit. The boys walked with heads held high, proud to be on the Manzanillo.

Parents began coming to the games. Moore was invited to their homes to share family hospitality.

On free afternoons the soldier took the boys on trips, for a swim, to the Panama Canal locks, or to a snack bar for a hot dog supper.

To Moe they came with their problems. A father was to go for a job interview and didn't have a proper shirt. Moore rifled his own closet. A cousin badly needed a pair of slacks. Moe found the money somehow.

"Sure", he says, "it kept me strapped, but there wasn't a better way in the world to spend the money."

Moore, who comes from a family of nine brothers and four sisters, says he is "just interested in kids." Before graduation from Balboa High School in San Francisco he was a boys' camp counselor. Then he entered the Army. Basic training at Fort Lewis, Washington, and MP training at Fort Gordon, Georgia, kept him too busy to work with children.

When he arrived in the Canal Zone he formed a boys' club for dependents at Fort Clayton before transferring his activities from an Army post to the Republic of Panama.

On return to civilian life he hopes to take special schooling to equip him for work with the juvenile authorities in California.

For the Manzanillo, the chapter doesn't end just because the Specialist is returing to the states. He plans to continue sending money to keep the team operative.

He hopes, too, to arrange to bring one of the boys to the U. S. and foot the bill for his education.

There's another thing Moore took from this tropical land — a dream. Somehow, he is going to finance a clubhouse for kids in Panama. "His" boys may be grown by the time this dream can see reality, but Moore knows there will be other boys here to grasp the hand he extends in friendship.

Four members of the Manzanillo soccer team and their sponsor, Sp3 Maurice Moore, are interviewed over the Caribbean Forces Network at Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, by Jim Pattison, program director. At the far end of the couch is Carlos Jordan, who first interested the young Military Policeman in sponsoring the team of boys in Panama. Recording the scene for the television audience is cameraman PFC William Seagel.

MPA ROUND - UP — Continued

Europe

Vaihingen

Lt Col Frederick C. Alworth

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick C. Alworth, Jacksonville, Florida, has joined the staff of Seventh U.S. Army Headquarters here and has been assigned as executive officer of the Provost Marshal Section. He succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Fred G. Steiner.

Colonel Steiner will return to the United States about December 13th to attend the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Va. He was commanding officer of the 385th Military Police Battalion of Seventh Army Special Troops until he took over staff duties at Vaihingen last summer.

Berchtesgaden

At the winter's start, thirty-eight men from various units throughout USAREUR gathered in Berchtesgaden to undergo intensive training as prospective members of the US Army Ski Patrol that will safeguard the slopes at Berchtesgaden, Chiemsee and Garmisch during the first half of the 1957-58 winter season.

The men underwent a forty-hour course in first aid under the direction of first aid representatives from American Red Cross European Headquarters in Stuttgart.

Upon completion of their first aid instruction, the men received further training in the form of practical work on the ski slopes themselves. Here emphasis was placed on the use of the achi, a toboggan-like device with which injured skiers are carried down from the slopes.

Following this, the men took a third class skiers test in order to qualify as a ski patrolman. Those who passed the entire course were split up among the three Armed Forces recreation centers.

The presence of this highly trained patrol has drastically reduced accident figures among U.S. personnel using Army operated skiing facilities in Europe.

Before the patrol's inception during the winter of 1951-52, over 180 hospital cases were reported each year out of the 30,000 skiers who annually use the facilities. Since that time, the figure has been cut to about forty-five such cases each year.

Verdun

Two wreckers and nine men from Verdun's MP Det unscrambled more than fifty large trucks when the first snow of the winter fell on treacherous Etain Hill.

An afternoon of steadily falling snow caused many of the huge truck-trailer units to jackknife across the road, blocking traffic. Since the slippery surface prevented them from restarting, more trucks piled up until more than fifty of the big transports were stalled on the slope.

In answer to a request for aid from the French constabulary, SFC Richard Nickel, of the 61st MP Company, and eight of his men manned two wreckers and set out for the hill. During the next four hours, the wreckers were used to tow the trucks up the steep incline.

While the 61st MPs were working on the Verdun side of the hill, heavy equipment manned by Air Police from Etain Air Base cleared the road on the east side.

Pacific

USARJ

Colonel W. A. Watkins, Provost Marshal, USARJ, recently presented Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Staver, Deputy Provost Marshal, USARJ, with a Certificate of Scholarship awarded by the University of Maryland. Colonel Staver completed fifteen consecutive semester hours of school work at the end of the Fifth Term 1956-1957 with an average of 3.80. This average, for this particular term, was high enough to earn him a place on the Dean's List and merit the Certificate of Scholarship. Colonel Staver's achievement is representative of the spirit and interest shown by many other officers and warrant officers assigned to Headquarters, USARJ, who are furthering their education by taking advantage of the many valuable courses offered by the University of Maryland and other institutions of learning.

Col W. A. Watkins, PM, USARJ, presents Lt Col R. L. Staver, Dept PM, USARJ, with a Certificate of Scholarship.

Korea

General George H. Decker, Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and Commander, Eighth Army and U.S. Forces in Korea recently presented a cash award to Sergeant Paul W. Metz, Company "D", 728th Military Police Battalion, who won the title of Eighth Army Soldier of the Month.

In congratulating the veteran of nine years' service with the Corps, General Decker stated: "Your soldierly qualities have been clearly demonstrated by your record in this competition, and your success reflects most favorably upon yourself and your organization. I am extremely proud of you as a member of my command, and I extend to you my best wishes for continued success in your future endeavors."

General Decker commends MP Sgt Metz.

Training NCO for the Battalion's Delta Company, Sergeant Metz entered the service from his home in New York City in 1948 and served fifteen months on Guam before attending the Military

Police School at Fort Gordon.

In furthering his education, Sergeant Metz attended and completed the NCO Academy at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

SFC Murray Commended

General Decker also awarded the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant to Sergeant First Class Thomas N. Murray in recognition of his outstanding and devoted service as Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge of the CINC's personal escort guard.

A member of Company "C", 728th Military Police Battalion and a military policeman with twelve years service in the Corps, SFC Murray first joined the VIP Escort in November 1956 and assumed the position of NCOIC in April 1957. As Chief of the selected six-man military police escort detail, he was not

(l. to r.) Gen Decker, Sfc Murray, and Brig Gen Hobson, Eighth Army PM.

only responsible for safely escorting the Commander in Chief and other visiting dignitaries on visits through Korea, but he also insured that his men knew the locations of all headquarters, Government offices and other probable places of visit and were thoroughly familiar with most expeditious routes thereto.

Having completed his tour in Korea, SFC Murray has just assumed his new military police assignment in the Military District of Washington.

I Corps

Second Lieutenant David J. Chapman, 55th Military Police Company, I Corps (Group), was recently proclaimed "Santa Claus of the year 1957" for his role of distributing clothing to over two hundred needy Korean children in Uijongbu this past Christmas.

Several weeks before Christmas the lieutenant wrote a letter to the North Bend Eagle of North Bend, Nebraska, describing the conditions of hundreds of destitute children in the war torn Uijongbu area, and appealed for a clothing drive to have clothing shipped from the United States as Christmas gifts. The charity minded citizens of North Bend and the Lincoln areas responded with approximately one-half ton of clothing.

The major distributing groups were the Delta Sigma Phi fraternity and

2/Lt D. Chapman distributes clothes to Korean orphans.

Kappa Delta sorority of the University of Nebraska (Lieutenant Chapman's alma mater) and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion of North Bend.

Lieutenant Chapman is now distributing clothing to over 200 needy children of Uijongbu through the cooperation of Police Chief Major Chang No Lee.

Vietnam

Lieutenant Colonel Luther R. Barth has been cited for outstanding and exceptional service with the Military Assistance Advisory Group, Vietnam, during the period 10 July 1956 to 10 June 1957 while serving as Advisor to the Vietnamese Government on the operation, training and administration of the Self-Defense Corps, coordinator of internal security matters and liaison with the Civil Guard.

The Military Police Corps officer was commended for his patient understanding and sound advice to the Civil Guard authorities plus his enterprising and cooperative attitude which helped change the Vietnamese Guard into a vibrant, proud and efficient force.

Lt Col Luther R. Barth

Ryukyus

Purple-Heart recipient, Eric, (center) a canine hero, is flanked by fellow sentry-dogs Dolf, Bald, Betrad and Chosho.

The South Sentry Platoon, U.S. Army Military Police Group Ryukyu Islands, boasts a canine hero among its ranks. "Eric", a veteran of the Korean conflict, received the Purple Heart while serving with the 41st Infantry Scout Dog Platoon in Korea. His official citation was lost, but it read in part, "Eric pulled many patrols for various units. On his last patrol, he suffered a bullet wound in the right rear leg. He saved the lives of his patrol at that time."

Eric was drafted into the Army on 9 September, 1953, when he was not even two years old. He took his basic training at the Army Dog Training Center, Camp Carson, Colorado, before he was sent to Korea.

Sports Hi-Lites

Fort Gordon

How big is big? The answer was furnished by Lieutenant Gerald (Big Joe) Amstutz, offensive center of the Cleveland Browns professional football team, when he attempted to purchase uniforms from the Quartermaster Clothing Store at Ft. Gordon, Georgia. Lt. Amstutz, on a six-month active duty tour with the Military Police Corps under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, couldn't be fitted from stock. The reason: He's 6′ 4½″ tall, weighs 270 lbs and has a chest measurement of 49 inches—*not* expanded.

Assigned to the Military Police Officer Basic course of the Provost Marshal General's School, Lieutenant Amstutz started his football career in grammar school and as his ability has grown so has he. At Central Catholic High in Toledo, Ohio, he was chosen All-City in both his junior and senior years. In his senior year he switched from center to T formation quarterback and is believed to be the largest player to fill that position in high school annals. At that time he was 1½″ shorter but seven lbs heavier than he is now.

From high school he went to Indiana University where he was defensive center for three years. Coach Bernie Crimmons has reportedly remarked that Amstutz was 50% of Indiana's defense. Big Joe is rated exceptionally fast for his enormous size.

In 1957 Amstutz played for the North in the annual Senior Bowl game and, the same year, was selected for the College All-Star team which met the N.Y. Giants at Soldier's Field in Chicago. He will complete his active duty obligation in July of this year, in time to rejoin the Browns for the '58 season.

Lt Amstutz gets a fitting

Big Joe entered into a lifetime contract on the 5th of this month when he married the former Julie Murchison of Galva, Illinois. The newlyweds are residing in Augusta, near Fort Gordon.

About those uniforms. The large Lieutenant will join the select group of individuals who are custom-fitted by the Army. Just routine, sir, just routine.

Fort Gulick

The 549th Military Police Company, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone, walked away with the recent Alantic Area Bowling Championship. Members of the Championship Team were presented individual trophies at a league banquet.

Displaying their new trophies are the "Champs" (left to right) Pfc Thomas J. Brissette, Sgt Frank D. Hamilton, Sgt Howard G. Hansen, Capt Albert W. Stetz, Commanding Officer, Sgt Henry T. Headspeth and Sfc Charles E. Finnegan.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course completions were issued during the month of December to 48 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Those who completed the 10 Series were: WOJG John S. Smith, 51st MP Det, (CI), c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif; SFC's Clarence D. Perszyk, 2d Inf Div, Ft Lewis, Wash, Eldred H. Wick, 547th Army Postal Unit, c/o PM, NY, David C. Barton, 526th MP Co, Ft George G. Meade, Md, Robert Hamilton, Jr, 2d Army Sup Elm, Ft George G. Meade, Md, and Wilford A. Robison, USAR, Oswego, Kansas; Sgt Emmett G. Brynes, Pirmasen Sig Depot, c/o PM, NY, and SP2 William H. Bishop, 537th MP Co, c/o PM, New York.

The following students completed the Special Extension Course — Military Confinement: SFC Thomas E. Rowell, US Army Rehab Center, c/o PM, New York; Sgt's Robert L. Kemble, US Army MP Det, Ft Knox, Kentucky, Lloyd W. Balser, MP Det, USAG, Ft Gordon, Ga, and William Kleindope, MP Co, 3440 SU, Ft Benning, Georgia.

The Special Extension Course — Criminal Investigation graduates were: WO Leon G. Greene, 94th MP Det (CI), Pine Bluff, Ark; WO Mitchell R. Stern, USAR, Charleston, SC; M SP Edward E. Atkinson, USAR, Memphis, Tenn; SP3 Robert J. Abrams, 9211.1 MP Det, Ft Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, and Mr. Lee T. Bartholomae, USA Trans Term Comd, New Orleans, La.

Those who completed the Special Extension Course—Military Police Fundamentals were: 2d Lt Theodore M. Critchfield, 1st Brig, USAR, Ft Ord, Calif, WO Warren L. Choate, USAR, Silver Spring, Md; M Sgt's John H. Sloan, 504th MP Bn, Ft Gordon and Martin J. Schlund, 500th MP Det, c/o PM, New York, New York; M SP Francis M. Weber, USAR, Washington, DC; S/Sgt's Lawrence P. Dyer, USAF, Syracuse, New York, and Lennert U. Gunnerfeldt, 127th AB Sq, E. Lansing, Mich; SFC's Juan E. Nieves, USAMP-TR, Fort Gordon, Ga, Marcine H. Simpson, 64th Ord Bn, Fort Sill, and James E. Murray, 2304-4 MP Co, Richmond, Virginia; Sgt's Elmer L. Young, US Army MP Co, AFSWP, Sandia Base, NM, Robert L. Snyder, US Army Pers Cond and Scty Det, Cp Hanford, Wash, Kenneth Warren, 570th MP Co (Ry Gd), c/o PM, New York, Daniel H. Kerwin, 9963 Valley Forge AH, Phoenixville, Penna, William V. Brand, 7th MP Co (Prov), c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif, Clarence E. Downs, Jr, 30th TC Bn, c/o PM, New York, and Carroll D. Peterson, USAR, West Allis, Wisconsin.

Midnight Oilers – Cont'd

Also, Cpl's Proceso M. Monteclaro, MP Det, Sta Comp, Ft Hamilton, NY, John D. Brezinski, 142d MP Co, c/o PM, NY, and Victor M. Rattin, MP Det, Sta Comp (9211.1), Ft Hamilton, New York; SP3's Donald L. Jones, Hq Co, 9th Ord Bn, c/o PM, New York, Donald C. MacDonald, USAR, Brighton, Mass, William M. Monahan, MP Det, Ft Hancock, NJ, Donald L. Barrette, 527th MP Co, c/o PM, NY, Ralph E. Rice, RA, Keyser, W. Va., and William H. Willard, 8187th AU, c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif; Pfc William H. Moore, Jr, 142d MP Co, c/o PM, NY; Pvt's Robert L. Cosey, MP Det, USAAC, Ft Rucker, Ala, and Robert Hirst, MP Det, Ft Ritchie, Md; A/1C Michael McGee, USAF, 1405th AB Gp, Scott AFB, Ill, and A/1C Paul W. Taylor, USAF, 65th Troop Carrier Sq, Seattle, Washington.

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 and are anxious to keep in touch.

ARMSTRONG, Jim, Pvt, Roman 18 Corps, Airborne, Fort Bragg, N. C.
DONOVAN, James, PFC, Hq Co, 504th MP Bn, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
RITCHIE, Raymond, Pvt, AFSWP, Sandia Base, N. M.
RIDDLE, Robert, Pvt, Hq USA Elem, AFSWP, Sandia Base, N. M.
RAGAN, James, Pvt, Cas Enl Sec, Fort Dix, New Jersey
NALL, Ben T., Pvt, Hq USA Elem, AFSWP, Sandia Base, N. M.
MURDOCK, George, Pvt, USAG, Killeen Base, AFSWP, Texas
MAYHUGH, Jerry, USAG, Killeen Base, Texas
MATHIEU, Edward Pvt, Co B, 504th MP Bn, PMGC, Fort Gordon, Georgia
JONES, Malon, SFC, Hq & Hq, USATC, Fort Gordon, Georgia
HILL, Walter L., Roman 18 Abn Corps, Fort Bragg, N. C.
GONSER, Ronald, Pvt, CG 2d USA, Fort Meade, Md.
GILKESON, Fred, Pvt, Hq USA Elem, Sandia Base, N. M.
FORTIN, Andre, Pvt, USAG Killeen Base, Texas
GADD, Clifford, AFSWP, Hq Elem, Sandia Base, N. M.
FOGARTY, William, Pvt, CG 2d USA Fort Meade, Md.
JONES, Carl E., SP3, Co A, 385th MP Bn, APO 154, N. Y.
KUOK, Lee, SP3, 91 Baxter St., Apt 14, New York, 13, N. Y.
MILLS, Harold, SP3, MP Det, Fort Jackson, S. C.
PREVATT, Lawrence, MP Det, 7th Army, APO 46, New York
RHINES, Jacob, SP3, MP Co, USAG, Fort Jay, New York
DUGGER, Charles, Pvt, Co P, USA Eng Ctr, Fort Belvoir, Va.
DOW, Roger, Pvt, USAG, Killeen Base, Texas
COLEMAN, Rodney, Roman 18 Abn Corps, Fort Bragg, N. C.
COFFEY, Berman, Pvt, HQ, USA Elem, AFSWP, Sandia Base, New Mexico
CLOUD, Lamar, Pvt, Co B, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Georgia
EDWARDS, Donald, Co A, 504th MP Bn, Fort Gordon, Georgia
CHERRY, Richard, USAG, Killeen Base, AFSWP, Texas
BURDETTE, Wm., Pvt, Hq AFSWP, Sandia Base, N. M.
BUNJON, Joseph, Pvt, HQ, AFSWP, Sandia Base, N. M.
BEEKER, Eugene, Pvt, USAG, Killeen Base, Texas
BALAGUER, Hector, PFC, 889 East 175th St, N. Y.
OWENS, Johnny, Cpl, 626 E. 133d St, Chicago, Ill.
MORELL-ACEVEDO, Pedro, PFC, Box 741, Munzo Rivera St, Camuy, P.R.
McDONALD, Joseph, SP3, 31 Manchester St, Hartford, Conn.
McKEE, Edmund, Sgt, USA Elct Prov Gds, Ft Huachuca, Ariz.
ROBERSON, John, SP3, Box 291, Robersonville, N. C.
HURD, Shuler, SP3, Gen Del, Allen, Ky.
HANSBERG, Curtis, Cpl, USA Air Defense School, Ft Bliss, Tex.
EATON, Franklin, PFC, RR #5, Mocksville, N. C.
HOGEMAN, Raymon, Pvt, 2237 Parkwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio
TALLEY, Cleyburn, SP3, USA Rtn RSG Sta Pers Ctr, Ft Hamilton, N. Y.
FINLEY, David, Pvt, RR #4, Rock Hill, S. C.
ATKINSON, F. E., Sgt, C Co, 793 MP Bn, APO 751, N. Y.
BREAKER, Bernard, Sgt, USAG, Camp Irwin, Calif.
BRITT, Leslie, Pvt, C Co, 793 MP Bn, APO 751, Camp Irwin, Calif.
BRITT, Luther, SP3, Rt #1, Norcross, Ga.
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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 244 to 9.

REASSIGNED

Lt Col Aaron P. Ross to Ft Gordon, Ga. (252)

Lt Col John W. Brandt to Ft Chaffee, Ark (248)

Maj John H. Heyran to Ft Lee, Va. (247)

1/Lt Frank Morano to Ft Gordon, Ga. (248)

PROMOTED

to Captain

Christopher R. Haydon (7)
Stephen T. Clark (7)
Byron H. Russell (7)
Robert Reinke (7)
Arthur Rhodes (7)
Stanley Lobodinski (7)
Vernon D. Johnson (7)

to CWO - W-4

Morris Looney (9)

RETIRED

Lt Col Martin L. Gross (3)
Maj Roy L. Ewing (247)
Capt John E. McGinnis (3)

R.A. Augmentation (224)

Majors

Goldman Taylor Brashear
Arthur Francis Driscoll
James F. McGowan
Clifford R. Merrill
Raymond W. Saunders
Donald L. Scanlon

Captains

James W. Ewing
William T. McClary
Cleon H. Newton

2nd/Lt

Douglas O. Rimbach