THE MILITARY POLICE Journal

JULY 1955

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Mark And Mail Your Ballot – See Page 15

THE MILITARY POLICE Journal

VOL. IV NO. 7

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ARMED FORCES PRAYER

God of our fathers, Thou hast made us heirs of brave and faithful men. On this Independence Day, humble us with the thought of what others have done for us. Grant that we may prove worthy of the sacrifices by which our blessings have been bought. May the esteem in which we hold our fallen comrades be evident by our emulation of their spirit of loyalty and courage.

Protect and assist all those who at home and abroad, by land, by sea, and in the air, are serving our country. Shield them from danger; keep them strong and steadfast; give them courage and chivalry, uphold their hands that they may faithfully perform their duties. In all things may they know the power of Thy presence.

Show us our part in the redemption of this world from cruelty and hate and make us faithful and courageous in the accomplishment of this holy purpose. To this end we dedicate ourselves unto Thee, the only Giver of all victory.

All glory be unto Thee, world without end. Amen.

FOR OUR SLIGHT TRANSLITERATION. WE ASK THE INDULGENCE OF THE ARMED FORCES CHAPLAINS BOARD WHO PREPARED THE ORIGINAL FORM FOR ARMED FORCES DAY

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Mr. and Mrs.Souve shown cutting their wedding cake at the reception following their wedding at Camp Gordon. The scene is the new Officers' Club which was especially opened for this occasion. The wedding was performed by Chaplain Richards at Chapel No. 3 on the Post. The bride was Miss Patricia Goetz, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Hugo C. Goetz. Col. Goetz is the Secretary-Treasurer of the MPA and has authorized us to blush for him in announcing that the groom is 1st Lt. in the (wisper) Signal Corps.

The Woman's Viewpoint

By MRS. AUBREY BARKER
From THE GREEN SCARF

I have been looking over various things in Tokyo and I am still very much fascinated by it all. I have joined the Enlisted Wives Club of the 519th and really enjoy conversing with the other American wives about home. We have a few Japanese wives going to the "Brides School" which I think is an excellent idea. This way they know what the other girls are talking about and it helps them to understand a little better our America while we are learning about their Japan.

I attended a luncheon given for Mrs. Grace Stevenson the other day at the "Rocker Four Club." The occasion was her arrival in Japan. Mrs. Pantano, the club president, presented her with a lovely orchid and a "Welcome to Japan" cake .The luncheon was a big success and I know the other wives share my wish that she may have a pleasant stay in Tokyo. It is a wonderful idea to welcome the wives over here. A woman gives up her friends, relatives and a home to travel to foreign countries. It is a long process to get acquainted when we are scattered all over Tokyo and these luncheons serve to gather us together and give us a couple of hours for a social visit.

The other day I went along with the other Enlisted Wives to the Toku Fu Ryo Orphanage. Three was ice cream and cokes taken out for the youngsters and the smiles that spread over their faces upon seeing this meant much more than just 'Thanks". I always feel sorry for children without parents no matter what race or creed and is wonderful to see them have a little joy. New construction has been started and their building now sports a new front. Porches have been added, also fire exits. They owe all this to the members of the 219th MP Bn. I think it is wonderful too that the wives have interested themselves to the extent of going out and seeing the children, also saving old clothes and taking them to the children. If you have something to contribute please call Mrs. Pantano, the club president.

A COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

APPROACH TO LIFE

By MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. MAGLIN

I feel that to have a part in the Commencement exercises here is one of the greatest honors to come to me in my entire career. It is an impressive experience to speak to the assembled faculty and student body of Loyola University, their families and friends, and other distinguished guests gathered here tonight.

I must confess that I am awed to find myself addressing graduates who have had the enviable privilege of receiving their education from members of the Jesuit Order—men of God dedicated to learning, zeal, and holiness.

The fact that St. Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the great Society of Jesus, was a soldier gives me a spark of encouragement. Frankly a soldier could do no better on an occasion like this than to repeat the instructions St. Ignatius gave his representatives at the Council of Trent in 1542. St. Ignatius emphasized the need for God's guidance in their every action. He stressed patience, tolerance, discipline, humility, and steadfastness of purpose. These qualities are especially applicable to one who strives to become a leader in the military service. Thirty of the young gentlemen graduating tonight are to be commissioned officers in the Military Police Corps of the Army. As Chief of the Military Police Corps and on behalf of the Corps, I welcome you most enthusiastically.

Your military training received in this wholesome atmosphere of scholastic and spiritual ideals makes you an especially desirable addition to our ranks.

Today our country is engaged in a desperate struggle for survival—a struggle for our way of life against a Godless ideology. We are all in that struggle. Too often members of the military service, because they wear a uniform, are considered to be more directly involved. How fatal that assumption can be! Actual combat is only one of the devious means the Soviets use in their diabolical effort to overthrow freedom. They constantly oppress and insidiously attack free men in all phases of life common to America. They are after our minds, as well as our material assets. They strive to weaken us by inroads in our education, our cultures, our industry, and our public thought mediums such as the press, radio, television and the cinema. In some parts of the world there are those who because of the christian name, suffer persecution and are deprived of human rights to liberty. You, of course, are aware of all this but perhaps you may have thought of the part you may play in the defense against it when you leave these halls of of learinng. Regardless of the vocation you follow on leaving here, you are going to be in the fight during the so-called "cold-war" period just as definitely as the young men who are going into the military service — you young ladies as well as you young gentlemen. Our leaders come from the halls of our colleges and universities. The education and training you have received here is not for you to keep to yourselves for any selfish advancement or satisfaction. It is your duty to pass it on to others and even to improve on it for the survival of our great nation. That is why I say you are all going into the service. Service means sacrifice. It is a great challenge for you today and we must never forget that where there is a challenge, while there is trial and obligation and responsibility, there is also opportunity.

How will you serve? You will serve by being everlastingly alert to the attacks by our enemies. You will serve by influencing others to have faith in our leaders. You will serve by being tolerant and patient to set an example to those who by their impatience and intolerance may destroy our due processes under the constitution. You will serve by adhering tenaciously of the ideals, standards, and virtues with which you have been imbued here in your formative years.

I wager that as time goes on, as you resist the vicissitudes and overcome the temptations of life, you will more and more realize the lasting influence of your time spent here at Loyola and will, in your minds and hearts, picture this campus as hallowed ground.

The world picture is far from gloomy. In fact, it is bright and glorious. The opportunities for young graduates today are unlimited. With faith, courage, and optimism you can face the future with the same spirit of the young boy playing left field in a sand lot baseball game. A passer by engaged the young man in conversation as follows: "What's the score, son?" "15 to nothing" "Who's ahead?, "They are." "You're taking quite a beating, ain't you?" "Gosh no, we ain't been to bat yet."

Following the precepts you have been taught at this fine university, inspired by the splendid traditions of our nation, and guided by the spiritual values which we Americans possess in common, you can look to the future not with complacency but with sturdy confidence.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, to each of you my sincerest congratulations and my best wishes for every success and satisfation in the vocation you have chosen. If you let truth guide you, your furrows will be straight. If you remember that God is your judge, you need not fear the judgement of men.

Berlin Command

One of the unusual activities which come under the jurisdiction of the Berlin Command Provost Marshal operations are the posting and repairing of signs located on the border of the US Sector of Berlin and the warning signs on the Berlin-Helmstedt Autobahn. Sgt. Carl L. McKenzie of Medford, Mass. is in charge of the inspection, repair and maintenance of 400 border signs located on the US Sector and zonal boundries.

There are signs at busy street intersections, in quiet residential districts, in garden areas, in wooded areas, in open fields, and even floating signs on Lake Wannsee.

To carry out his assignment, Sgt. McKenzie is assisted in this task by Provost Marshal Liaison Officers who effect the necessary coordination with their Soviet counterparts.

The divided city of Berlin is encircled by the Soviet Zone of Germany, and within its enclosure is further bordered by a division of the Soviet Sector of Berlin. Many of the signs carry four language wording, i.e., English, French, German and Russian. If one ventures nto the Soviet Zone from West Berlin without proper documentation, the consequences may be particularly embarrassing. In order to avoid this type of incident, the Provost Marshal Office has initiated a continuous survey of all border signs and replaces damaged or defaced signs.

In addition to the signs in Berlin, the Berlin Command maintains a series of signs reminding motorists to remain on the approved route from Berlin to Helmstedt. This stretch of autobahn covers 105 miles through the Soviet Zone of Germany. These signs are primarily posted to inform the motorist that he is on the approved route and lessen his chance of taking a wrong turn that would leave him in the Soviet Zone.



Replacing damaged signs is only a small part of the work involved for Sgt. Carl L. McKenzie who is in charge of the inspection, repair and maintenance of 400 border signs located in the US Sector and zonal boundries in Berlin. Here, Sgt. McKenzie is at work replacing one of the four-language signs near the border.

The Cover

One hundred and seventy-nine years ago in the opening frenzy of War a new idea in human liberty and dignity was born as the United States of America.

Cynics looked on in amusement and prophesied its early death. Ten years ago, in the first flush of a hard won peace, the baby nation of 1776 now a lusty champion assisted at the birth of the United Nations, A perpetuation of the idea that created America. The Cynics are still looking on and still prophesying. Perhaps the respectful juxtaposition of the flags being raised by the members of the 209th MP Company at Camp Kobe Presages another healthy growth, and further confusion to the enemies of world peace.

CI And Civil Police

On 5 April 1955, near Blackstone V,irginia, Military Police Criminal Investigators of the 125th Military Police Detachment (CI), Heaquarters, Fort Monroe, Virginia, became a part of an investigation in liaison with Civil Authorities, which ultimately resulted in the positive identification of the remains of a soldier, murdered and buried in October, 1945.

The inquiry was initiated by the Sheriff, Nottoway County, Virginia, on formation obtained from an unidentified informant, who admitted being an eye witness to the actual killing. The informant also stated that the man who murdered the alleged soldier had subsequently died of natural causes.

The Military Police Criminal Investigators, after obtaining a tentative identificaton of the remains by thoroughly sifting the ground in the vicinity of the shallow grave containing the bones of the victim, interviewed the immediate relatives of the victim and obtained a portrait parle, civil dental record, skull and mandible characteristics, sufficient to warrant a comparison examination of the remains.

On 22 April 1955, approximately fifteen (15) days after the outset of the investigation, U. S. Army Medical Authorities and the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, furnished with the accumulated material, came to a definite conclusion as to the identity of the victim.

This sequence of efforts seemed reportable to indicate the success of diligent and careful examination of a crime scene and to the extent which Military Police and Civil Authorities can work in conjunction with one another. But for the combine efforts of these two exceptional investigating agencies, the identity of this soldier might never have been obtained.

—MPJ—

This will be your last chance to make a choice for the Officers and Executive Council of the Military Police Association. Mark and mail your ballot.

Lady Cop

First Lt. Irene Evans says that being the only gal in an MP Company is rather fun and she wouldn't change it for anything in spite of the constant jokes about her position. "I'm kidded about being a cop all the time," she said.

Only 5' 4", slender Lt. Evans qualifies as a sharp shooter with a .45 pistol, but refuses to say whether she prefers to cook or shoot a pistol.

Born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Lt. Evans joned the Army after college graduation and likes it so much that she plans to make it her career.

"I was a DA civilian sceretary for the State Department in Korea before the war so I knew what I was getting into," she said. "I'm the only member of my family in the Army. My brother was in the Air Force during the war and he wasn't too enthusiastic about my plans. But now the whole family is resigned and I think they are happy that I have such a secure future."

Lt. Evans was among the first group of WACs to receive a direct commission as second lieutenants. "We were sent to Ft. Lee to learn how to be officers and then two of us went to the Provost Marshal General School at Camp Gordon, Ga., where we received MP training."

After Camp Gordon she was assigned to the Office of the Provost Marshal General in the Pentagon where she worked for two years and became an expert on "regulations, field manuals and training movies."

In Munich since a year ago, the pretty MP claims her duties are the same as those of any other MP officer. "No, I don't carry guns and I don't go out with car patrols too often either. My job is mostly administrative. Process papers and answer the telephone.

Her most interesting assignment since she's been over here was escorting a dependent woman who last year stabbed her husband and was being sent back to jail in the states.

"I had no handcuffs and no guns but there were two armed male MPs traveling with me. The people n the States were very surprised to see a woman cop and didn't know what to do. The twix about our trip hadn't arrived and it took me a whole day to find somebody who could take care of us."



Lt. IRENE EVANS

Military Police in REAR AREA DEFENSE

By MAJOR HARRY B. HAMBLETON, JR., OPMG
(*By Permission of The Armed Forces Digest*)

"I'd never have believed we'd be licked by a bunch of cops!" exclaimed Captain Diritus, commanding officer of the paratroop company. "We have a lot more respect for the communications, firepower, and mobility of the military police," he continued. "I think a great many people in the service do not realize what the MP's have — we definitely know now! I believe the rest of the troops should be familiar with their fighting ability." His company had been dropped near the army PW cage during "Exercise PROVO"; mission — to liberate and arm the prisoners, wipe out the Army CP and raise hell along the MSR. Before the paratroopers could really get underway, they had been pinned down, blocked, and isolated by a hard-hitting military police force. Capabilities long nurtured in the minds of the Military Police Corps had taken positive form — the ability of military police, because of their wide coverage, mobility, communications and fire power, to detect and initially engage rear area enemy action; to defeat small scale attacks without disturbing Army reserve troops; to develop the situation and contain larger scale attacks until reserve forces could be moved into action.

Over 2400 military police officers and enlisted men of the Seventh Army in Europe took to the field in the army rear area of "Exercise COMBINE", during May 195-, to demonstrate these capabilities. General Einar B. Gjelsteen, Chief of Staff, Seventh Army, remarked, "It is not a case of military police support of a combat army alone. You are not only a service arm, but also a combat arm and your primary mission is combat!" Observations of G3, Seventh Army, were — "The provost marshal has foreseen the importance of the rear area security mission and is planning for and practicing that mission." General Maglin, The Provost Marshal General, emphasizing the military police potential, said, "Trained military police, properly used, are the oil so necessary to smooth the complicated machinery of the Army rear area defense, and are a vital force to detect and engage enemy forces harrassing the rear areas. I am happy that Exercise PROVO has given practical proof of our capabilities in rear area fighting."

Success in the violence of combat stems from the relatively undramatic role performed by rear areas — the uninterrupted flow of war material to the front line soldier. Axiomatically, the impetus of supply is from rear to front. The problems evoked by technological development coupled with the complexity of getting the right thing, to the right place, at the right time, and in proper condition, emphasizes the inseparable alliance of tactics and logistics.

Rear area communications are comparable to the blood vessels of the human body. The most capable brain, the strongest arm, the most powerful heart, can no longer fully perform its functions if the blood cannot follow its prescribed course through the vital arteries. Hence, rear areas must be secured and defended against all forms of attack in order to perform their function of fully supporting the strong combat arms. How well the Germans learned this lesson "the hard way" can be found in an historical study entitled "Rear Area Security in Russia, the Soviet Second Front Behind the German Lines." This study of the problems of rear area security is based on German experiences during the Russian campaign * * * Similar circumstances were encountered in all other theaters of war * * * yet, the fundamental questions remain the same. As seen from the Russian point of view, the problem might be stated as follows: By what means or methods can I most effectively cut the lifeline of the enemy's fighting forces, either for a short time or, if possible, for an extended period? Where can I disrupt the line in such a manner that the effect will be felt at the front? The answer — strike within rear areas! Among the conclusions reached in this study, one finds the following statement concerning the effectiveness of enemy activity in rear areas:

"* * * In modern warfare even an active defense based on the combined efforts of combat troops and security forces cannot assure the complete elimination of partisan activities. In the area of Army Group Center, for instance, there were 80,000 to 100,000 partisans, who tied down a security force conservatively estimated at 100,000 men * * *" Obviously, we can ill afford the luxury of such a special organization and forces of this size having the sole mission of rear area defense. Rather, economy of force dictates that defense against such attacks as airborne, guerrilla action, infiltration, and sabotage, be a part of the mission of all forces comprising the defensive structure. This concept, of course, contemplates the employment of those forces primarily regarded as support units.

During the Korean conflict, military police were continually combating guerrillas, infiltrators, saboteurs and espionage activities in rear areas. It appears evident, especially with the advent of atomic and guided missile capabilities, that disruption and paralysis of rear area activities in future warfare will present a serious and unprecendented threat. At the height of battle, such measures could be of decisive importance in hampering tactical troop movements, as well as the resupply of fuel, food and ammunition. Consequently, the necessity for security and defense of rear areas assumes greater significance. In a theater of operations, the majority of military police function in rear areas. It is inescapable that their role will become increasingly important in the defensive and security plans. Basic training provides for the development of skill in small-unit infantry tactics by all military police as they must be capable of fighting in defense of their bivouaces, installations, or within their areas of responsibility. Military police battalions are ideally suited for employment in rear area defense roles because of three (3) major capabilities:

Fire Power
Communications
Mobility

These capabilities can be effectively applied over large areas which are normally patrolled by military police. Traditionally, military police operate around-the-clock in performance of their normal duties. Therefore, a relatively formidable force is readily available to move rapidly and on short notice to meet and neutralize or contain small airborne drops, guerrilla attacks, and infiltrator actions. Characteristically, these hostile actions are usually executed by small forces. The attacks are of short duration — seldom sustained. Generally, the weapons employed are light and portable. Vehicular transport is limited. Surprise is utilized to the maximum.

The Military Police Battalion (T/O&E 19-35) is capable of counteracting these hostile actions. First, the battalion can employ a variety of automatic weapons such as submachine guns, light machine guns, 50 cal. machine guns and rocket launchers. This mass of automatic fire power is capable of being sustained for greater periods in an attack than

Continued on Page 20

MP GLOW

By The Military Police Board

When someone suggested in all seriousness that military policemen could be made to glow in the dark, an agency with a sympathetic ear was ready to consider both why they should and how.

The night time shine for the service's policemen was a research suggestion made to the Test and Experimental Section of the Military Police Board, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

This agency, located in the Provost Marshal General Center, is always ready to search out any method or technique, no matter how novel, that might protect personnel, increase combat efficiency, or just help the duty MP to accomplish his job.

It's the Military Police Board's responsibility under the leadership of its commanding officer, to evaluate, test and develop the characteristics of equipment for use in the Military Police Corps. Both MP training manuals and films for visual aids are prepared and reviewed within the Board.

Studies are instituted by this group into the research activities of other branches of the Armed Services. Existing MP equipment is tested to insure that it adequately fills the bill, and regular civilian markets are screened for new commercially developed articles that might be adopted to meet military police problems.

Most colorful to the laymen is this Test and Experimental Section of the Board. Equipment under consideration in this department often seems to have escaped from the pages of a science fiction work. Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Bruno, chief of the section, and his associates, Lieutenant Colonel Harrel Reagan, Captain John J. Cullen, and Captain Wiley S. Honea, approach each new idea with what might be termed cautious enthusiasm.

In the case of the glowing policemen, it was the desire of those studying the problem of traffic cotrol under night conditions to make the MP and his hand signals clearly discernable.

A set of reflectorized sleeves made of a material similar to the familiar road-side speed signs was designed to pick up the glow of the headlights of oncoming traffic. Actual test conditions raised a number of typical questions.

What about this item in combat conditions? Do black out lamps on military vehicles throw out enough light to illumin the sleeves? And what about tactical situations where no light is used at all? If the material was also coated with fluorescent paint, mightn't the MP be a prime target for the first sniper that happened along?

Under study is a modification of a regular commercial crop-dusting unit such as those used in large-scale farmiing which when loaded with chemicals can spray a rioting mob with tear gas a thousand feet away. The whole unit weighs four hundred pounds and can be loaded easily on a truck.



STOP! GO!—A Military Policeman tries out a new traffic control device designed for night use.

Another modification for the Board's consideration is a refinement of the familiar flame-thrower converted to spray tear gas, a real advantage because of its high portability. A single soldier can carry this unit.

Prisoner of War units would be interested in a prisoner search device which has been under consideration, a three and a half foot long tube shaped somewhat like a miniature space projectile. A loud squeal is set up when it detects metalic objects. Such a device could aid in nosing out weapons or contraband.

A highly portable public address unit is being tested for use in several new ways. Among them is mounting the unit to either small airplanes or helicopters from which a column of men or vehicle traffic can be controlled, the observer having the advantage of an overall picture of the problem he is directing.

The Ordnance Corps has developed to the Military Police Board's specifications, a three quarter ton panel truck to be used to transfer prisoners. Up until this time the military has had no standard vehicle comparable to the civilian police "Paddy Wagon." The suggested M-330 is the result and it contains locking devices and interior layout which will insure the security of the prisoner in transit with a maximum safety to the driver.

A gamut of items from improvements on electric flashlight batons for traffic direction to studies on the standardization of markings on military police vehicles, make, with the new ideas constantly cropping up from the many departments of the Corps, a rather endless and busy life for the Test and Experimental Section.

The Board is a unit divided into four sections, with each section's work placed for review before the entire group to insure that every angle of consideration is given any innovation.

"Everything is looked over with a rather jaundiced eye," said one researcher.

"Any project which receives approval will more than likely become a standard piece of equipment or technique."

The Board's recommendations are made to The Office of the Provost Marshal General in Washington for final action. Its activities are carefully coordinated with The Provost Marshal General's School and the Criminal Investigation Laboratory, hence its location in the center of MP activities at Camp Gordon.

Chaplain's Corner

By An MP Chaplain

One day several years ago I had the pleasure of talking wth Robert G. Letourneau. He is called "the world's greatest builder of earth-moving machinery." His many kinds of giant earth-moving machines (one weighing over 200 tons) have really "moved the world." He is also the founder and president of "Letourneau Tech", at Longview, Texas, an outstanding engineering college, and one of America's leading inventors and engineers.

He wrote a book called "God Runs My Business", telling how he made God his partner when he first began with nothing. But his main business is working as a Christian minister, traveling from country to country telling people about Jesus Christ. He is also director of the world's largest missionary project, which covers nearly a million acres in Africa. He is converting this jungle waste into thousands of modern farms and villages, just as he is converting thousands of wasted and helpless lives into faithful Christian living.

To various missionary projects over the world he donates about a million dollars a year. He says that the more he gives, the more God returns. He is a rare individual who is not afraid to take God at His word.

He is just an ordinary man who gave God a chance. Believe it or not, God can use all of us in this business of making a world fit to live in. What's your reason for living?

Handwriting Identification

PREPARED BY MP CI LABORATORY
Camp Gordon, Georgia

One of the most important elements in connection with the identification of handwriting is the collection and submission of standard writings; that is, known samples of a suspect's handwriting. Every possible effort should be expended to reproduce standard writings that conform as closely as possible to the questioned writing, without actual copying.

Standard writings of a suspect should be confined to the words, figures, signatures, or other writing appearing on the document in question. Words or figures written at random do not show the peculiarities of construction that become habitual with every individual and do not, therefore, provide a good medium for comparison.

The type of paper; the writing instrument, pen or pencil; the space allocated to specific portions of the writing should be as nearly similar to the questioned document as possible. In cases of indorsements on checks, or the face of checks, similar space restrictions on the questioned documents, should be duplicated by providing similar type documents where possible, then paper should be cut to size and lines drawn to confine the sample writing.

Once the suspect has been provided with all of the material necessary to duplicate the questioned document he should be required to reproduce the document by dictation. The suspect should not be shown the questioned document and should receive no help in its reconstruction. The spelling and placement of the information required, should be left entirely up to the suspect. When no misspelled words are present in the document, a typed list may be given to the suspect as a guide to the writing desired.

A cursory examination will sometimes reveal a deliberate attempt by the suspect to write the requested material either at a slower or faster speed than is indicated in the questioned writing. Should this be the case, he should then be requested to write additional specimens at a faster or slower speed as the case may be. If the questioned writing contains flourishes and the suspect's standard writings do not, he should then be required to write additional exemplars with instructions to make the writing fancy or vice versa as required.

Fifteen (15) to twenty (20) samples of a signature, or other small writings, are required. If a letter, or similar fairly lengthy document constitutes the questioned writing, about two (2) reproductions are all that would be necessary, but they should be complete, even if extending to two (2) or three (3) pages. When obtaining material containing obscene words or phrases they may be deleted from the exemplars if sufficient other writing is available for comparison purposes. When one exemplar has been written by the suspect it should be removed from his view while he completes subsequent writings.

Armed with sufficient and properly obtained exemplars, the document examiner is in a position to search for the individual significant characteristics that will as truly identify the author as if he had left his fingerprint thereon.

Only original documents should be submitted for comparison purposes. Photostats and other reproductions do not present all of the fine details necessary for a complete examination. Overwriting and the sequence of strokes are not discoverable in reproductions of this nature and will usually prevent the examiner from reaching a positive conclusion.

Only original documents, when they are available, can be introduced in court and the examiner will be unable to testify unless he has examined the original documents. By submitting the original documents in the first place, time is saved in the laboratory by eliminating the need for a second examination and a firm conclusion can be reached.

With the examination completed the examiner is able to reach one of three (3) conclusions. First, that a certain individual who wrote certain writings also wrote the questioned writing. Second, that a certain individual who wrote certain known writings did not write the questioned writing. Third, that due to a lack of sufficient individual significant characteristics no positive conclusion can be reached.

When a questioned document, alleged to be fraudulent, is submitted for examination, exemplars should be obtained from the victim as well as the suspect so that he may be eliminated or the document proved genuine.

When documents are submitted to the laboratory for examination always be sure to include a brief statement of exactly what is required. When numerous documents are submitted without such a statement, the examiner is often as a loss as to just what he is expected to do.

What has been said for handwriting is equally as important for type-writing identification. Exemplars of the keyboard of any typewriter may not show the peculiarities often present in letters written in a certain sequence. The format of the questioned document should be followed and about two (2) complete reproductions will be sufficient. If any changes have been made in the suspect typewriter: repairs, ribbon changer, etc., specimens of material known to have been written on that particular typewriter at about the same time as the questioned writing should be obtained.

—MPJ—

Mark The

BALLOT ON PAGE 15

And Mail It Today!

ANNOUNCING A

Change Of Command At PMGC

Colonel John K. Daly, Commanding Officer at Camp Gordon since August 1, 1954 has been reassigned to PM, Seventh Army Stuttgart, Germany. He will leave Camp Gordon July 8.

Assignment to this post marks another step in Colonel Daly's varied career. His military service started in June 1928, as a reserve 2d Lieutenant by commission through the ROTC at the University of Maryland. He was called to active duty in 1940 and served until May 1946 when he was separated as Lieutenent Colonel, A.U.S. He accepted a commission in the regular army and returned to active duty in August 1947.

Col. Daly has had an intimate association with the growth of PMGS, having been one of the first instructors when it was established at Fort Meyer, Va., in 1942. He moved with the school to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and to Fort Custer, Mich., where he was director of training at the end of 1943. He was an official observer of the Normandy Invasion landing in 1944, after which he was assigned as an instructor and Military Police representative at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth.

On acceptance of a regular commission in 1947, he was ordered to duty with the Military Police School at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., as Director of Training and Assistant Commandant. He graduated from the Army War College in July 1952, and was Chief of Plans and Training Division of OPMG until his appointment to Camp Gordon in February, 1954.

Colonel Daly will be replaced by Colonel Thomas Francis Lancer who is currently PM, Seventh Army.

The assignments of both officers represent an exchange of duties. Col. Lancer was, prior to his military service, associated with the New York Police Deparment and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Manhattan College and a Bachelor of Law from St. John's University, N. Y. He also is a graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and Armed Forces Staff College.

Following his enlistment in the army in 1936, Col. Lancer was appointed 2d Lt. of the Field Artillery Reserve in 1937. During World War II he was PM of Oxford, England, and of the First Infantry Division engaged in the campaign of North Africa, Southern Italy, and Normandy. He was also Military Governor of Aachen, the first German city captured by American troops during the war. Colonel Lancer was PM of the US sector of Berlin during the entire period of the Air Lift.

Personnel STATUS CHANGES

Since the last issue of the Journal, the following changes in status and assignments have been reported by D/A Special Orders Nos. 91 thru 117:

Promotions: To 1st Lt.
Lyle J. Garrity Jr.
Robert N. Hulley
John G. Watson Jr.

TO W - 3:
Richard Comerford
Paul H. Marvin
Philip J. Siemons
H. Rex Smith

TO W - 2
Joseph J. Dalto
James R. Durham
Anthony M. Lydon
Herbert A. Ruge
Walter Steinhardt

Changes of Station

TO USAFFE

Col. Larue M. Edelen from Ft. Meade
Col. Anthony E. Papa from Ft. Gordon
Lt. Col. Warren E. Crane, from Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. Andrew J. Eaken, from Pres San Francisco
Lt. Col. Geo. H. Cornish, From Camp Gordon
Lt. Col. Robt. L. Staver, from Camp Gordon
Maj. Stanley F. Levin JAGC, from Camp Gordon
Maj. Harry Apple, from Camp Gordon
Maj. Leonard W. Bailes, from Ft. Bragg
Maj. Elijah W. Cunningham, from Camp Gordon
Maj. Frederick J. Deyeso, from New York City
Maj. Grady J. Flynn, from Raleigh, N. C.
Maj. Charles Hendry, from Pueblo Colo.
Capt. Joseph A. Myers from Pres. Monterey
1st Lt. James J. Riley, from Pres. Monterey
W-2 Allan T. Kokinda from Kilmer
W-2 Jacob J. Lievens, from APG, Maryland
W-2 Norman J. Miller, from Chicago
W-2 John A. Wahlen, from Governors Island

TO USARCARIB

Col. Joseph R. Walton, from Camp Gordon
Maj. Fred Vigil, from Camp Gordon
W-3 Henry C. Coogan, from Ft. Myer, Va.

TO USAREUR

Col. Jav A. Dasche, from Ft. Meade
Lt. Col. McClure Hudelson, from New Cumberland
Lt. Col. Wyan E. Thiessen, from Lathrop, California
Lt. Col. Eugene J. Carson, from Ft. Bragg
Lt. Col. John B. Hoar Jr., from Camp Gordon
Capt. Carl A. Anderson, from Wash., D. C.
Capt. Theodore Hnbatsford, from Camp Gordon
Capt. Mark A. Kirkpatrick, from Baton Rouge
Capt. Robert L. Krantz, from Camp Gordon
Capt. Gordon D. Rowe, from Canton, N. J.
Capt. Frank L. Pogue, from Alameda, Calif.
1st Lt. Walter A. Alderman, from Ft. Hayes
1st Lt. William J. Miller, from Ft. Sill
1st Lt. Csamir C. Krauza, from Camp Gordon
1st. Lt. James D. Smith, from Ft. Hood
W-2 Francis J. Vetter, from CML Center
W-2 Wiam G. Parsons, from Camp Rucker
W-2 Edward P. Sebastian, from Ft. Myer, Va.
W-1 William D. Gunn, from Ft. Mcarthur

TO STUDENT DET. CAMP GORDON

Lt. Col. Glenn M. Bradley
Lt. Col. Virgil P. Foster Jr.
Lt. Col. Herbert K. Harris
Lt. Col. Eugene D. Manary
Lt. Col. Shelby L. Denney
Lt. Col. Paul B. Duruz
Lt. Col. Robert H. Fisher
Lt. Col. Frank E. Hearn Jr.
Lt. Col. Richard S. Johnson
Lt. Col. Paul M. Koerner
Lt. Col. John M. Lally
Lt. Col. Robert H. Lehman
Lt. Col. Lloyd E. Stone
Lt. Col. Robert J. Kriwanek
Lt. Col. Arthur M. Bliss
Lt. Col. Robert Goggans
Capt. Paul R. Atherton
Capt. Donald S. Beyer
Capt. Richard F. Burns
Capt. Charles D. Clements
Capt. Keith F. Dubois
Capt. Wilton A. Herring Jr
Capt. Elvin E. Keller
Capt. Zane V. Kortum
Capt. Robert S. Law
Capt. Marion A. Lewis Jr
Capt. Joseph E. McCarthy
Capt. John E. Place
Capt. Hugh H. Riddle
Capt. Richard R. Stevens
Capt. Duane L. Wayman
Capt. Thomas D. Whitlock
Capt. Vincent H. York
Capt. Samuel A. Lewis
Capt. Joseph P. Fox
Capt. Leonard Becicka
Capt. Harold N. Elliott
Capt. George F. Godspeed Jr.
Capt. Arlye D. Adams
1st Lt. Peter Slusar
Maj. Chester De Vincent Murphy AH to Valley Forge
Maj. James J. O'Donnell Mich. State Col., to Ft. Meade
Capt. Robt. P. Curry, Camp Gordon, to Ft. Ritchie
Capt. Howard C. Hyatt, Camp Gordon to Ft. Belvoir
Capt. Joseph M. Hancock, Camp Gordon, to Redstone Arsenal
Capt. Troy C. Snow, Camp Gordon, to Ft. Belvoir
Capt. John H. Moller, Ft. Meade to Cambodia
1st Lt. Thomas E. Connell, Camp Gordon to Camp Rucker.
2nd Lt. Johnny B. Goodwin, Camp Gordon, to Camp Rucker



Pfc. Ernest Frye Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Frye Sr., of Route 1, Lena, Wisc., 287th Military Police Company, checks one of the border points between the American sector of Berlin and the Soviet zone of Germany with West Berlin policeman Otto Weistenhagen. The road block on this bridge is the Iron Curtain—beyond it is Communist East Germany. *Story on Page* 13

2nd Lt. Charles P. O'Neill, Camp Gordon, to Ft. Monmouth
2nd Lt. Roland F. McDowell, Ft. Bragg, to Ft. Campbell
2nd Lt. Thomas J. Towle, Ft. Eustis, to Camp Rucker

TRANSFERRED FROM INF. TO MPC

Capt. Charles G. Payne Jr.

DISTINGUISHED MILITARY CADETS COMMISSIONED 2nd LTS MPC (RA)

Charles D. Gooch
James P. O'Shaughnessy

RELIEVED FROM DETAIL IN INF.

Capt. Samueal A. Lewis
Capt. John S. Holeman Jr.
Capt. Zane V. Kortum
Capt. Marion A. Lewis Jr.
Capt. Hugh H. Riddle
1st Lt. Wiley T. Higgins Jr.
1st Lt. Carl O. Swanson Jr.

DETAILED IN AGS

Capt. Daniel F. Resendes

THE ARMY AVIATOR BADGE IS AWARDED TO

Capt. Robt. R. Tyner

UNDER THE APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW, THE FOLLOWING RETIREMENTS ARE ANNOUNCED:

Col. Lindsey P. Caywood
Col. Clarence J. Nelson
Lt. Col. Jack W. Myers
Lt. Col. Frank Z. Strickland
Maj. LeRoy V. Cheesman
Maj. James R. Downey Jr.
Maj. Eugene F. Halliday
Maj. Carl W. Hannah
Maj. Alexander Skorina
Capt. Archie C. Underwood
CWO W-2 Ike Howard
M/Sgt. Milton L. Sharp
SFC Marvin L. Judson
Sgt. Irving Katz
Sgt. Robert F. Reid
Cpl. Harold Rowell
Pfc. Harold P. Lehmann
Pfc. Bernard A. Paull
Pvt. William Walls

What Do You Think?

We present herewith our version of an improvement in the appearance of the Journal. It may be that the contents are not yet exactly what you want. They are not as we would like them in all respects, but with the continued interest of you people in the field who read and who write, we feel that your magazine is due to become one of the finest in the field of quasi-military publications.

Our predecessors in the editorial seat have looked longingly at slick paper but have been understandably deterred by costs. For their information and for yours we want to say that this issue and its successors will not increase the liabilities of the association. In fact, if our present plans mature, there will be a substantial savings to the MPA in the printing and distribution of the Journal.

Editing it is a satisfying job and a live one. There is a surprisingly large flow of interest from you subscribers but to date you have been hesitant with suggestions, condemnation or approval. It is indeed, your magazine, and while we enjoy putting it together we would like to feel that what goes into it is what you want to read. Write in and let us know how you really feel about it.

Statistics, Selective Enforcement And You

Don't be so skittish, stick around a minute! Most people rebel at the mere mention of statistics, but this article only involves those things that concern us in our everyday work which we apply daily whether we realize it or not.

In this instance, instead of deciding if we can buy that new car, bicycle for the kids, take a vacation, or if we have to replenish the food supplies in the house, we want to know how many military police we will need, at what time, where, and for what purpose.

Statistics express in simple form the accident, offense, and incident rates and the enforcement experience of the command. A short pencil is better than a long memory and a picture will take the place of a thousand words. The records we keep and the expression of pertinent data from these records in graphic form are as important to the military police operation as the Provost Marshal himself and his policies. Statistics directly affect the activities of every officer and man in the military police picture as well as all persons with whom they come in contact.

Every provost marshal is called upon to continually make decisions relating to the distribution of his force, the assignment of personnel to specific duties and the revision of plans to cope with the ever changing situation. You may be asked at any time how, when, and where incidents occur and what can be done to eliminate or at least reduce them. You can answer these questions by using statistics and by practicing selective enforcement.

To accomplish the objectives of reducing accidents, incidents, and offenses you must have data and records which readily indicate the where, and when of traffic accidents and the who, where, and when of incidents and offenses. You can assign your limited number of personnel when and where they are needed most, based upon a study of your records and the data in them. When you make a careful analysis of the data on accident reports you will be able to determine the factors responsible and take corrective action. A single spot map may help you locate an accident prone position; a traffic survey and an evaluation of the present enforcement situation may assist you in making recommendations on engineering improvements or in the taking of certain enforcement action.

Selective enforcement requires the proper distribution of military policemen. Patrol requirements are estimated by considernig the percentage of offenses that have occurred during each patrol period. For example, if 50 per cent of the total offenses have occurred during a given period, one half of the patrol force should be allocated during that time.



Sfc. Euguen C. Prowant (Brownsville, Md.) Platoon Sgt. 59th MP Company, Taegu, Military Post, lays down his M-1 rifle prior to a demonstration of MP equipment during the MP's 13th anniversary ceremonies at Hqs., KCOMZ, Taegu, Korea.

MP's Make Traffic Count

When a metropolis acts willingly as a guinea pig" city for the field problems of a neighbornig military establishment it illustrates the existing friendship which has benefited both the civilian community and the service.

An annual invitation was accepted again this year by the 504th Military Police Battalion, Camp Gordon, Georgia, to make a traffic count in the nearby city of Augusta.

Arrangements for the use of the 504th in the survey in down-town Augusta were made by Colonel John K. Daly, Commanding Officer of the Provost Marshal General Center, following a request by police Lieutenant B. A. Hardy, consultant to the City-County Zoning and Planning Commission.

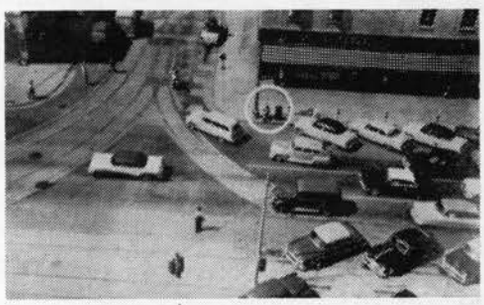
The survey was a practical field problem in typical city for the unit which was moved into Augusta in a convoy formation of jeeps and trucks at 6:00 o'clock in the morning and took their places at strategic street intersections

Practical use of the count after tabulation and analysis will supply a basis for the placement of traffic devices and signs. Reports show that recommendations made on surveys conducted by the 504th in past years have resulted in a noticeable decrease in traffic accidents. This is despite the increase in Augusta's vehicular traffic. In 1952, for instance, there were 3,265, traffic accidents, while in 1954, the figure dropped to 2,338.

This year's traffic count soared well above the 300,000 mark, which does not mean that number of vehicles were in the city that day, since one vehicle would be counted many times at different corners.

A lunch was provided for the military police surveyors by the grateful city. The men worked throughout a day that reached a temperature close to a hundred degrees, completing their assignment at 7:00 P.M.

Major Frederick Peacock, Traffic Instructor of The Provost Marshal General's School, and Captain Paul A. Atherton, 504th S-3 Officer, organized the details of the survey and 1st Lieutenant Raymond F. Shipp was the officer in charge.



A view of the traffic control survey from atop the Masonic Building shows one of the 504th MP's (circled) counting cars on 8th Street and Broad.





Coed Colonel Miss Margaret Wierbinski presents the Military Police Association Award to Cadet Major Daniel J. Barren in ceremonies at Gannon College, Erie, Penn.

Extension Courses

Certificates of series completions were issued the past month to 52 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

The 40 series graduates were: Major Nathan Adelman, ORC, Detroit, Major John W. Drain, ORC, Mobile, Ala.; Capt. Richard E. Cook, ORC, Portland, Oregon, Capt. Jose M. Nieves, 1240 SU, Ft. Jay, Capt. Earl H. Schalrb, ORC, Sarasota, Fla., and Capt. Joseph A. Falsone, ORC, Tampa, Florida.

Capt. Moses S. Gibson, 1st MP Unit, NY; 1st Lts. Kermit R. Moore, ORC, Manton, Mich., Robert W. Sweet, 366th MP Det. (CI) Ft. Monroe, Va., Elmer S. Myers, 35th MP Co., NG, Hannibal, Missouri and SFC Fred S. Crumley, 503d MP Co., Fort Knox, Kentucky, completed the 30 series.

The following students completed the 20 series: 2d Lt. William J. Finn Jr., ORC, Chicago; WOJG James Marlatt, EADF, Newburgh, NY; T Sgt. Gerald F. Stokes, 3505th USAF, St. Louis, Missouri, SFC Emmett L. Ragland, NG Austin, Texas; Sgt. George J. Hinken, 55th MP Co. c/o PM, San Francisco, and Cpl Carl A. Johnson, 404th MP Co. Fort Hood, Texas.

Those who completed the Special Series Criminal Investigation were: M Sgt. Edward W. Schornstein, 35th MP Det., c/o PM, NY; SFC's Helen G. Van Nest, 43d MP CI Det., Fort Hood, Texas, Albert H. AhNee, 293d CP Co., Fort Ord Calif. and Rudolph B. Costa, ORC, Norwalk, Conn.; Cpl. Gordon L. Barnhart, ORC, Kaukauna, Wisc and A/2C Mitchell L. Askins, ORC, Providence, R. I.

The 10 series graduates were: WOJG's Geo. J. Peek, 25th MP CI Det., Detroit, Norman W. Leavitt, ORC, Manchester, NH and Michael J. Di Mauro, ORC, Providence, RI: M Sgt's William E. Gotthardt, March AFB, Calif, Dean C. Coles, 1st Gd Co, USDB, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas and Julius Wexler, ORC, Elmont, Long Isl, New York; S Sgt. Maurice R. Castellon, 72d AP Sq., c/o PM, NY; SFC's Duane V. Ernst, NG, Minneapolis, Minn., Joseph O. McMurrey, Jr. 568th Trans. Co., c/o PM, Seattle, Wash, Virgil C. Franzen, NG, Hannibal, Missouri, Nolen W. Freeman, ORC, Alexandria, Kentucky, Clarence H. A. Romig, 521st MP Co., Ft. Belvoir, Va., Alvin J. Twine, RA, Park Forest, Ill. and Kenneth L. Lacy, Ward C-3, Fitzsimmons AH, Denver, Colorado.

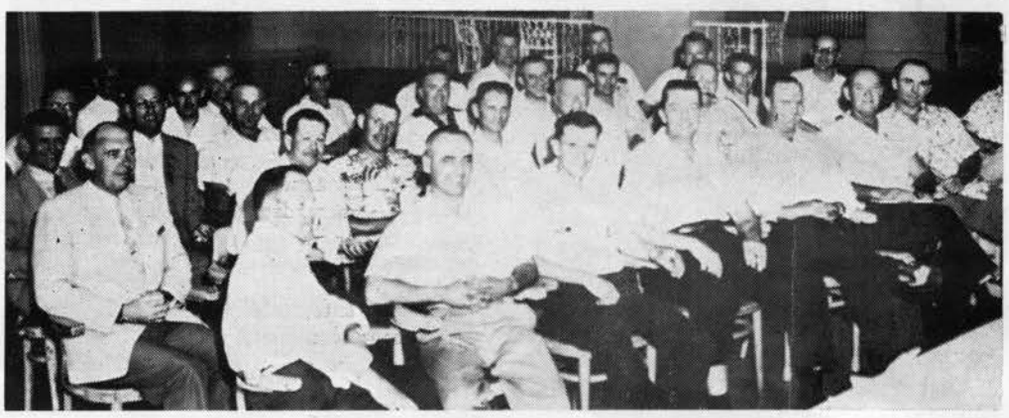
Also, Sgts Alfred A. Arruda, 6019 SU, Cp Irwin, Calif.; Leroy Foster, 52d AEB, Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri, John C. Casaday, 8691st AAU, Williamsburg, Va., Donald L. Strass, 24th MP Det (CI) c/o PM, Seattle, Wash. and Harry M. Roth, 81st MP Det., Broughton, Pa.; Cpt's Willis R. Penn, 9953.0 ITS, Fitzsimmons AH, Denver, Colorado, Edward E. Tess, 5028th ASU Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Richard L. Beem, 8801 DU Cp Gordon, Ga., Harold G. Fahey, 519th MP Bn., c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif., Samuel G. Baker, Jr., ORC, Manchester, N. H., Ronald D. Lukas, 8457th AAU, Albuquerque, N. M., Peter D. Sterling, 716th MP Bn., Ft. Dix, Floyd N. Cossman, NG, Topeka, Kansas and Leonardo Serna, Jr., 9361 TSU, Texarkana, Texas and Pfc. Harold H. Johnson, ORC, Los Angeles, California.

Subcourses 10-12 "Military Law — The Law of Military Offenses" and 20-7 "Military Law — Courts Martial" have been revised and are now known as Fundamentals of Military Justice I and II. The Scope of these courses is as follows:

10-12 "Fundamentals of Military Justice—I": An introduction to certain aspects of the law of courts-martial, including persons subject to trial by courts-martial, certain crimes and offenses, evidentiary matters and insanity.

20-7 "Fundamentals of Military Justice — II": An introduction of the law of courts-martial, including a brief study of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the fundamental rights of an accused, the preference and action upon charges, nonjudicial punishment, the jurisdiction, composition, duties, and procedure of the summary court-martial, the investigation of charges, composition and jurisdiction of special and general court-martial, the duties of Trial Counsel and Defense Counsel, findings and sentences of courts-martial and Appellate Review.

Also, the revised edition of subcourse 50-15 "Mines and Booby Traps" has recently been made available for issue. The scope of the



The "Old Boys" of the 504th got together with their successors over the Armed Forces Week weekend and helped to distrub the peace of Camp Gordon and the Bon Air Hotel. They are shown here in a restful period.

course is as follows: Mine Warfare; types, characteristics and employment of US and foreign antitank and antipersonnel mines, mine fields and booby traps including their installation, detection and removal.

The above subcourses are now being issued to enrolled students of Army Extension Courses, the Provost Marshal General's School. Other revisions in subcourses dealing with Military Police subjects in the curriculum of the Army Extension Course Program will be announced as they become available.

—MPJ—

COOPERATION *pays off*

Although attempts made, by the Buffalo (N. Y.) District Engineer, to blast the gigantic ice jam in the Niagara River opposite Fort Niagara, N. Y. during March 1955 proved unsuccessful, the operation did reflect the smooth and harmonious relationships possible between civil and military agencies in cases of pending disaster.

Military Police of Fort Niagara, in conjunction with the New York State Police, the Niagara County Sheriff Dept., and the Civil Defense Auxiliary Police of Niagara County, were deployed to control the immense flow of curious visitors and to provide security and safety for the blasting operation. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard worked together in close liaison, each service contributing towards the common goal, to protect federal and civil property. By the time the ice had melted away, the local communities on both sides of the river were impressed and felt confident that, should a disaster strike, all agencies serving the public interest could and would work together with mutual understanding, in a most efficient manner.



Members of the small MP Det of Fort Niagara (authorized Strength 1 Officer and 19 Men) are shown during the ice jam blasting. Standing, from left to right, are: Pfc. Edwin Taylor, MP Desk Sgt.; Cpl. David Mills, Patrol Leader; Pfc. Thomas Pledger, Patrol member, and Capt. Frank Cohn, Provost Marshal. Squatting, from left to right: Pfc. Louis Kroll, Patrol Leader; Pfc. Richard Launder, Patrol member, and Sfc. George Miletich, Provost Sgt. The helicopter in background was piloted by 1st Lt. Sparrow, 518th Air Defense Group, Niagara Falls, NY, during most of the operation. (Only an Irish editor with a perverted sense of humor could hold out a March story like this for issue in a Georgia July.)

Self DEFENSE

PREPARED BY THE
PHYS TRG SECT
TPMGS

In the 12th Century Monks of the Far East, who were not allowed to carry arms, developed a method of unarmed defense against robbers and bandits.

Today, members of The Provost Marshal General's School at Camp Gordon, Georgia, learn as a part of their training, some of the same fundamentals of self-defense and personal encounters at the Physical Training Section of the School headed by Captain Bernard E. Carr.

The student's training is a mixture of Judo and Jujitsu.

"Judo should not be confused with Jujitsu," Captain Carr explained, "Judo is a sport, which the word itself means, to give way to gain an ultimate victory, whereas Jujitsu is the seeing of one's opponent, taking advantage of him, and either disabling or injuring him."

Because of the fast rising popularity of the sport of Judo in the United States with the return of servicemen from the Far East and the Hawaiian Islands, Captain Carr related some of the history and rules of the sport.

"Back in the 12th Century in the Far Eastern Countries," he said, "Monks were not allowed to use arms to defend themselves against robbers and bandits. So they developed a form of unarmed self-defense and personal encounters.

This defense was a combination form of Judo and Jujitsu. It remained as an art and skill of the Monks until the end of the 19th century, when Professor Kano of Japan made a study of this unarmed defense, and opened a school of Judo to the masses."

From that time the sport of Judo has developed into a world-wide organization, in which Professor Kano set up the Kodokan School in Japan as its headquarters.

Captain Carr further related that in order to distinguish between the skill and efficiency which an individual obtains in the art of Judo, various degrees were established, and different belts given for each degree earned.

The lowest degree is the white belt. It is given to an individual upon entering a school. Here the person learns how to take a fall and the basic throws which will earn him the next degree, the brown belt.

The brown belt has three degrees in it. The rate of advancement in the degrees is determined by the amount of skill which each individual acquires through continued practice. All the time that an individual is preparing himself for the next step, reports are sent in to the Kodokan School of his progress.

Captain Carr explained that a person may advance himself through examination and tournament.

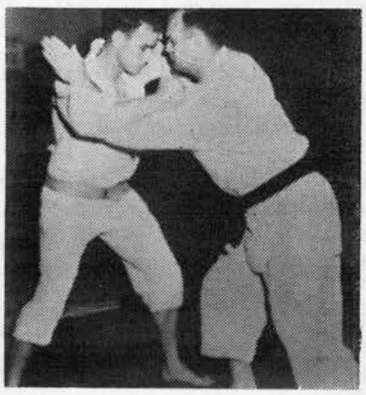
"The examination is held before three to five judges who are selected by the Kodokan," he explained. "Here the individual is required to go through numerous throws and holds, and is graded on cleaness of the throw, aggressiveness, and his mat work. If the man passes, he is raised to the next degree.

"The tournament," he continued, "or Randori, as it is called, is the other way in which a man may advance himself. Each year, tournaments are held in which persons of the same degree from all over the world come. From the reports which are sent to the Kodokan, the men are lined up facing each other. One Man from each end of the line gets up, and the match begins. When one of the men is thrown, the loser sits down, and another man from that line takes on the victor. If the victor throws five men in a row, he is then raised to the next higher degree."

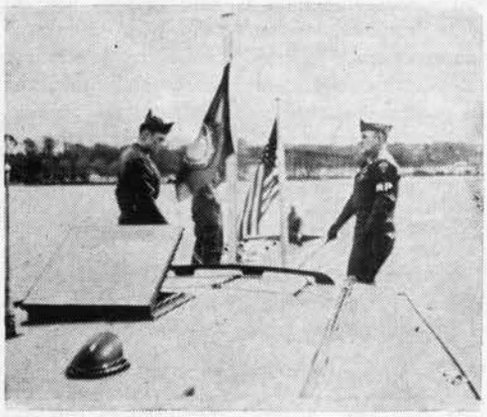
Captain Carr, himself a holder of a first degree black belt, said that the highest degrees are the black belt, of which there are five degrees and five honorary degrees. The advancement in the first five is also by examination and tournament. The honorary degrees are given to those persons who spend a certain portion of time in teaching and furthering the knowledge of Judo throughout the world.

Judo develops a man both mentally and physically, Captain Carr pointed out. It also develops self-discipline because if a man ever loses his temper and deliberately tries to hurt a man, he is dismissed from the society and can never return.

It was not until 1952 that the Amateur Athletic Union and the United States Olympic Committee sanctioned the sport. The future of the sport in this country has been greatly enhanced by the numerous Judo Clubs springing up throughout the nation, and the work done by the Armed Forces.



MPA ROUND UP



Spring arrived with a splash in Berlin—with the relaunching of the MP Boat Patrol on Wannsee lake. Each year, in the spring, the Boat Patrol on Wansee lake is readied for its warm weather duty. Manned by two Military Policemen and driven by Transportation Corps personnel, this "J" type craft patrols the Wannsee. The lake is a popular warm-weather recreation area in Berlin, and the boat MP patrol is always present for the purpose of maintaining order and rendering assistance to boatsmen in distress on the lake. Sudden wind storms and squalls make Wannsee dangerous for inexperienced personnel. Here, two boat patrolmen, Cpl. Ora K. Klein and SFC Sherman V. Spalding start out on their first patrol of the year—on Wansee lake, that is.

—MPJ—

TAEGU, KOREA (772nd MP Bn)—Private James A. Wallace of Puritan, West Virginia, recently was responsible for preventing the pilferage of United Nations supplies while performing his duties as a railway security guard with Company "B" of the famed 772nd Military Police Battalion. Private Wallace, while assigned as a guard on a UN freight train, noticed a Korean National looting one of the box cars. He fired his weapon in warning to the would be pilferer, and as a result the Korean fled and the supplies were not removed from the car.

The "Seven-Seven-Deuce", as the Battalion is known throughout the Far East, is responsible for safeguarding all UN military supplies, equipment, material and personnel transported over the Korean National Railroad. The 772nd MP Bn is a sub-ordinate unit of the 3rd Transportation Railway Command.

The 18-year-old soldier, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wallace, reside in Puritan, entered the service in September 1953 and received his basic training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. He joined the 772nd Military Police Battalion in June 1954.

—MPJ—

The 285th MP Co., located in Baumholder, Germany has weathered the storm to master many achievements in the past. Most recent of these was the winning of a second place slot in the Sub-Area Basketball elimination finals here in Baumholder. Even though the 285th was in the midst of a terrific manpower shortage at the time fo the finals, the men found time on their own each day to obtain the necessary practice and to keep in shape. Also because of this lack in manpower it was impossible for the men to practice together except the last few minutes prior to each game. We, of the 285th, consider this trophy one of our most prized possessions and owe the team a great deal of gratitude.

During the regular season games the 285th team set a new record here in Baumholder by trouncing a local team 101 to 59. This was the first time in three years that a company level basketball team had broken 100 points in the Baumholder league competition.

Another of the company's recent achievements was when they scored an overall "SUPERIOR" on the annual USAREUR Command Inspection. Perhaps the Military Police Corps is noted for a little higher shine and a little more 'spit and polish" but to understand the difficulties encountered in obtaining a SUPERIOR rating in an Inspection, one must note the unique organization of this company.

The company headquarters and the first platoon are located in Baumholder, Germany with the first platoon doing the policing of Baumholder and surrounding cities. Pirmasens, Germany is the home of the second platoon, one squad of which is detached in Zweibrucken for policing of that area. The third platoon is located in Vogelweh, Germany as an integral part of Det. F, 62d Military Police (HP) Co with one squad detached to Bad Kreuznach for duty with the Highway Patrol there. In addition to the above breakdown this company furnishes two enlisted instructors for teaching Military Police Technical subjects to all MP units in Western Area Command. Also two men are assigned to the 480th MP (CI) as investigators and are at present working on their last phases of accreditation. Thus by analyzing this structure one can see that the task of control is a very difficult one.

During the past year 18 men from this company have completed the Military Police Course at Oberammergau, Germany, eight of which have come back with a rating of Excellent or Superior. In addition to this one man graduated as honor student of his class.

The 285th is proud of these accomplishments and is continuing to strive to uphold the prestige of the Corps as well as this unit.

—MPJ—

Master Sergeant Robert J. Varner, of the 553rd Military Police Company stationed here at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, was recently slashing records as the Post's N.C.O. School, to finish with an all time high of 946 points out of a possible 1000. Master Sergeant Varner is from Pomona, North Carolina. He entered the service in 1942, and has served in France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Luxemberg. He has been awarded the following decorations and service ribbons: the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, European Theater, Good Conduct, Combat Infantry Badge, American Defense, National Defense, and the Occupation of Germany. Master Sergeant Varner is now serving the 553rd Military Police Company as Sergeant Major for the Povost Marshal.



On The Left: MASTER SERGEANT ROBERT J. VARNER, 553d *Military Police Company. On The Right*: COL. JOHN D. CONE; *Chief Of Staff* 11th *Airborne Division.*

GOEPPINGEN, (Special) — More than 300 hardy German National spectators braved rain and chilling winds here on Armed Forces Day to watch 12 German Police and 9th Division pistolmen vie for top honors in the second

straight year of competition between the two aggregations.

A team composed of three Division officers fired a 578 score to take first place to even shooting laurels between the two teams — the Germans having won a carbine competition last year.

Members of the winning officer's team were Capt. William R. Price, 9th Division Headquarters, with a 198 score; Lt. Dean R. Patrick, Executive Officer, 9th MP Company, 195; and Lt. Alvin O. Hall Jr., Platoon Leader, 9th MP Company, 185.

Individual high scoring laurels went to Goeppingen City Police Kommisar Herr Josef Reig with a 201 score. Only one point behind in the runnerup slot was Sfc. Frank J. Wheeler, 9th MP Company, with 200 points.

A team of three 9th MP sergeants composed of Wheeler, M/Sgt. Verlon L. Ragland, and Sgt. Guy O. Howard won second place honors with a 553 score, 25 points behind the officer's high mark.

In third place was the German Lande (county) Police, captained by non-firing Kommisar Herr Erwin Aurenz, with a 438 score. Firing members of the team included Hapstrassmeister Herr Ernst Ernst Spaeth, Herr Karl Knoll, and Herr Friedrich Diebold.

A 406 score was recorded by the Goeppingen City Police, who finished fourth. High firing Kommisar Reig, Herr Willi Neher, and Herr Horst Trapp fired on the City Police team.

Capt. Harold J. Hartley served as official scorer for the match, with Herr Aurenz acting as alternate scorer. Lt. Patrick and Capt. Price alternated as Range Officer.

All participants used regulation caliber 45 pistols, furnished by 9th MP Company. An interesting sidelight was the fact that the German Police had fired 45s only once recently — a total of 60 rounds per man at the Cooke Barracks Range the day before the match!

The Little Camp Perry Pistol Course was used for the competition. The course consists of 25 yards slow fire, 10 rounds in 10 minutes; 25 yards rapid fire, 10 rounds in 20 seconds; and 25 yards rapid fire, 10 rounds in 10 seconds.

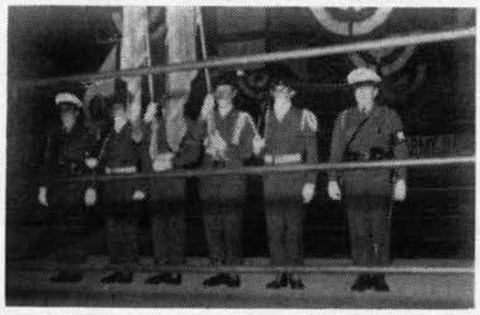
At the conclusion of the match Herr Reig was presented an engraved cigarette lighter by Lt. Patrick, on behalf of the 9th MP Company, for his high score.

—MPJ—

PARIS — Vying with fifteen other top marksmen in the Seine Area Command pistol competition recently, men of the 520th Military Police Company took all the honors.

Scoring 622, Pvt. Charles Largent of Lufkin, Texas, led the match. Selected as members of the team were Lt. Kenneth G. Oliver, team captain, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Sgt. Joseph M. Hughes, Attalla, Ala.; Cpl. George A. Gann, El Centro, Calif.; Harrison W. Tate, Rocky Mount, N. C., and Largent. The team score was 2908.

Held at the French Army's Stand de Tir du Mail in nearby Versailles, the competitions required more skill than the scores indicate. The American 200 yard targets can be placed only at the minimum distance constructed into the range (200 metres).



The above photograph depicts the Oakland Army Base MP Color Guard flanked by the two assistants who helped them through the ropes at the All Service fights. Left to right, Pfc Arnold R. Bennett, Pfc Ronald R. Carroll, Sgt Dale L. Blender, Pfc Bernard G. Beck, Pfe Donald R. Carroll (Ronald's twin) and Pfc Bernard J. Blue.

With a final grade of 93.58, Cpl David L. Stillings of company C, 728th Military Police Battalion walked away with top honors at a recent thirty-day cycle at the United States I Corps Academy. While Lt Col John T. Merrill, Battalion Commander, was in the midst of writing a congratulatory message for Cpl Stillings, word came that Pfc Guy C. Parkman, a member of Stillings organization, had made the second highest score in the following Academy cycle. The 728th Military Police Battalion sends about three men each week to the NCO Academy, and Lt Col Merrill is confident that the scholastic accomplishments of both Stillings and Parkman will be repeated in the near future

—MPJ—

Don't Miss The
HARPER'S FERRY LETTER
Starting on page twenty-three

Pfc. Ernest Frye Jr., 21 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Frye Sr., Route 1, Lena, Wisconsin, belongs to one of the only two American Military Police companies behind the Iron Curtain.

Frye came to the Divided City last December from a tour of duty in Seattle, Wash. He entered the Army in January, 1954 and completed basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

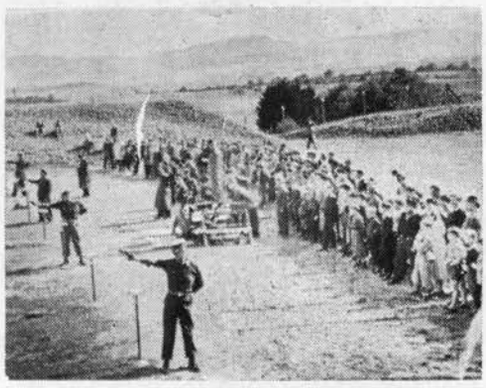
In Berlin the Wisconsin soldier is in the 287th Military Police Company, which with a sister company, the 272nd MP Co., is responsible for law and order in the American Sector. Frye's duties in the 287th are those of a patrolman.

With another MP and a West Berlin civil policeman, Frye patrols the U. S. Sector in eight-hour tours. During his tour, he may assist in controlling traffic, work with German customs police in checking blackmarket activities, give aid to American servicemen off duty, investigate civil disturbances, or inspect border points between the U. S. Sector and the Soviet Sector of the city or the Soviet Zone of the country. While on patrol, Frye and his partners maintain contact with the MP Headquarters by means of a two-way radio installed in the patrol vehicle.

In addition to his association with the German Police, Frye is called up from time to time to cooperate with the British and French Military Police. West Berlin is occupied by American, British and French troops; the three powers work together very closely in a number of activities.



FRANKFURT, GERMANY—Working together with German Police officials is nothing new for Military Policemen in Europe, but during the recent traffic Safety Week in Germany, cooperation between Military and German Police officials was at a new high. In many cities, German police and MPs were on joint assignments at major intersections to correct pedestrian and vehicle errors. In Frankfurt, here are SFC Charles M. Boynton Jr. of Co A., 709th Mp Bn and Hans Heilmann of the Frankfurt Traffic Police.



GOEPPINGEN, (Special)—Members of the 9th Division and two German Police teams toe the firing line during Armed Forces Day pistol competition held here, which saw a team of three officers from Headquarters, 9th Division, and 9th MP Company cop top honors.

PRISON GUARDS

THE KEY TO A SUCESSFUL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

BY SHELTON LOEB, M. D.

The relationship between the prison guard and the prisoner is a most important element in the rehabilitation of the offender. The function of confinement from the standpoint of security and punishment has long been recognized, and in recent years, the value of additional rehabilitation through academic, occupational and recreational facilities has been increasingly appreciated as well. Nevertheless, many offenders subsequent to their release from confinment return as repeat offenders. A more effective relationship between the guard and prisoner may enable the guard to assist the prisoner in achieving a more successful future adjustment. Reviewing four hundred hours of group therapy and fifteen hundred individual evaluations of prisoners, the following questions have occurred to me. In attmepting to answer these questions some of the factors involved in the interpersonal relationship between the guard and the prisoner are focused upon. It is desirable that the guard have a better understanding of the forces involved in the expectation that the relationship may be improved.

WHAT ARE PRISONERS LIKE?

Prisoners are people and as people they have the same basic aggressive and sexual impluses manifested by their derivatives such as an impulse for recognition, a desire for approval, an impulse to be helped and to have physical and mental comfort.

Prisoners are people who have committed crimes and who have been apprehended and in this sense they are unlike others. They differ from others because most of them have had disrupted homes and absent or ineffective parents who were frequently hostile, rejecting, inconsistent, unreliable and overprotecting. As a result of this early frustration many of those individuals developed defective personalities which are warped or immature. This is expressed by impulsive acts, irresponsible behavior, hostility to authority, failure to tolerate or utilize aggression in a socially acceptable manner and other aberrant activities.

DO PRISONERS HAVE A PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER?

As a part of the prisoner's routine, he is required to be evaluated by the psychiatry division of the Disciplinary Barracks. It has been found that approximately twelve to eighteen percent are free from gross psychiatric disorder. Two to four percent have neuroses or psychoses. The vast majority remaining have acting out disorders of the Character and Behavior type. Therefore, in working with people who have varying degrees of psychiatric disorders, the custodial personnel should be acquainted with the things that these people do as a result of their disorder. Since the custodial personnel, especially the block sergeants and the work supervisors are in constant contact with the prisoner, they have the first, the best, and the most constant opportunity to handle the emotional problems of the prisoner. No staff structure alone can achieve these advantages because of the large number of prisoners involved. There are many facets to the disorders of the criminal personality; the following have been chosen for further study.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE PRISONER WHEN HE IS CONFINED?

The prisoner is separated from his usual sources of satisfaction and can be expected to try to find replacements and substitutes for them. Those substitutes are the custodial personnel and professional staff of the prison. This staff is in a position of authority as well as being several years older than the prisoner. The prisoner displaces the feelings that he has acquired from his relationship with early parental authority figures to their substitutes in confinement. The prisoner will expect the custodial personnel to also be like his inadequate, hostile, inconsistent, and unreliable parents as well as himself being like the parents with whom he has identified.

WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CUSTODIAL PERSONNEL?

One implication is that because the prisoner is in confinement and has a psychiatric disorder that this affects his impulses for dependency more than a normal person is affected in normal surroundings. These impulses become directed to the custodial personnel and the professional staff as well as to fellow prisoners. The prisoner continues to gain some satisfaction from his family and friends though he is separated from them. Dependency impulses may be expressed directly or may be denied by various mechanisms such as a reaction formed against them.

DEPENDENCY IMPULSES

If you listen to the prisoner carefully, he may disclose his underlying motives. What he may be saying is, "I need your help. Help me. If you don't help me, I will hurt myself and it will be your fault." The prisoner has painful internal feelings and in relieving himself from these he may stimulate similar feelings in the custodial person. Feelings of shame and guilt are sometimes generated. Since these are painful feelings the custodial person is tempted to act to rid himself of them. The guard may do this by taking care of the prisoner: seeing the Red Cross for him, talking to the parole officer for him or helping him get a block or a job change. The guard may also respond by refusing the assistance desired.

DENIAL OF DEPENDENCY IMPULSES AND THE FORMATION OF A REACTION AGAINST THEM.

In this case what the prisoner may be saying is, "I don't need you. You are no good. You don't help me. I am more of a man than you are." The prisoner has certain feelings which are denied and are projected to the custodial person and the prisoner acts as if it were the guard who has these feelings. The prisoner may stimulate a feeling of inferiority in the guard. This might result in anger and the guard may be tempted to act to rid himself of this uncomfortable feeling by reacting with a threat, warning or disciplinary report.

Another reaction may be one of fear for which the guard will be tempted to appease the prisoner.

CONCLUSION

The guard should be more aware of the underlying motives of the prisoner so that the guard can do what is appropriate to the intrinsic problem and not simply respond to the overt symptoms. First, it becomes necessary for the guard to tolerate the feelings that have been aroused in him through relationship with the prisoner. The guard should think first and act after he has sufficiently thought the problem through. If the time and situation permit, he should sit down and talk to the prisoner before doing what the prisoner's symtoms suggest or warning him about them. Second, the guard must be reliable. The guard should try not to say anything that he can't carry out and should carry out everything that is feasible when he promises it. The guard should be consistent, but not rigid, in doing things the same way every day. If a guard allows a prisoner to use a mop to wash out his cell one day and then gives him a disciplinary report for it the next day, the custodial person may duplicate in the prisoner some of the same feellngs and resentments that his parents had elicited from him.

Since the prisoner may automatically expect the custodial person to behave like his parents, the prisoner can be anticipated to react to these parent substitutes as he reacted to his parents. He can be expected to attempt to stimulate the custodial person to do for him what he once desired his parents to do. The custodial person must reverse the pattern that the prisoner has learned from infancy so that the prisoner can become more stable, reliable and consistent. If the custodial person responds to the overt symptoms in a manner such that there is a continued reduplication of past unsatisfactory traumatic experiences, this will only reinforce the prisoner's criminal personality and will defeat the value of the relationship. Certainly, one can't correct all of the faults that the prisoner has acquired, but there is much that can be accomplished through efforts at a better understanding of the interpersonal relationships between the guard and the prisoner.

Vacation Hints

This being the time of year when everyone begins to think a little about packing some gear and going someplace we thought some of you might be interested in knowing where you might have a chance to see some of your old friends and swap your favorite lies. While it it not complete, the following list gives you an idea where some of the ex-soldiers will be holding forth during the next few weeks:

8th Armored Div., Wash. D. C., July 1 - 3
82d ABN Div., Detroit, July 1 - 3
1st Armored Div., New York City, July 2 - 3
42d (Rainbow) Omaha, July 12 - 14
3rd Inf. Div., Portland, Ore., July 1 - 17
25th Inf. Div., Philadelphia, July 15 - 17
2nd Inf. Div., Wash. D. C., July 21 - 23
28th Inf. Div., Scranton, Pa., July 21 - 23
94th Inf. Div., Philadelphia, July 21 - 24
101st Inf. Div., Toledo, Ohio, July 22 - 24
3rd ARMD Div., St. Louis, July 28 - 30
9th Inf. Div., Philadelphia, July 28 - 30
41st Inf. Div., Chicago, July 29 - 31
78th Inf. Div., Ft. Dix, July 29 - 31
5th ARMD Div., St. Louis, August 4 - 6
12th ARMD Div., Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 4-7
6th Inf. Div., Milwaukee, August 4 - 6
80th Inf. Div., Indianapolis, August 4 - 7
C-B-I Vets Assn, St. Louis, August 4 - 7

—MPJ—

Pres. Defends Need For PXs, Commissaries

Washington (AFPS)—President Eisenhower believes it would be a "terrible injustice" to Armed Forces personnel to take away their commissary and exchange facilities.

The President was referring to recent recommendations to Congress by the Hoover Commission, known officially as the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

In its report, the commission recommended that the Defense Department confine exchanges and commissaries to remote localities.

At present the DOD operates 438 commissary stores in the U. S. and overseas. Of these, 199 are in the U. S., and 239 abroad.

Exchange facilities are more numerous. The Armed Services now operate about 450 exchanges in the U. S. and 2,700 abroad, including branches.

President Eisenhower told a press conference he had never believed in the "uncontrolled spread" of exchanges. He also said "to take away the commissary privileges and post exchange privileges from the military, uniformed personnel, wherever they may be, when those are really needful things in order to give them the normal business of living, and giving it to them at a decent price, I believe it would be a terrible injustice to those people."

—MPJ—

HARPER'S FERRY LETTER

Starts on page 23



Word has been received at the Provost Marshal General Center of the death in Clearwater, Florida, of Colonel Hobart B. Brown. Colonel Brown, who has been retired since WW II was the first commandant of the P M G C, moved it to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and was thereafter the organizer and first commandant of the WAAC training center when it was organized at that post.

-ELECTION-

This will be your last chance to make a choice for the Officers and Executive Council of the Military Police Association. The ballots must be in the office of the Journal not later than August 15th. It should be a source of pride to every member that the MPA is the only successful association of both enlisted and officer personnel, of active and reserve, in the history of Military Life. To keep it alive as such should be worth the vote of every active member. Read the little box on rules, fill our your choices on the ballot, cut it out and mail it in. We'd like to be snowed under an avalanche of votes. If you don't like the choices on the ballot, name your own. Write them in. One of our boys went to the Senate that way.

Under the Association laws, the Secretary-Treasurer and the members of the Council must come from Camp Gordon or posts from which they can attend meetings and carry on other necessary functions of the Association. These restrictions do not apply in the cases of President and Vice-President.

NOTE: There are at present only three duly elected members of the Council whose terms do not expire this year. They are Capt. Church, Sgt. Miller and Sgt. McMahon, so that as now constituted the Council has 6 officer and 3 enlisted vacancies.

It's your Association. Mark and mail your ballot. Prod your friends into doing likewise.

OFFICIAL BALLOT

(MAY BE REPRODUCED LOCALLY)

PRESIDENT: (VOTE FOR ONE)

Colonel John K. Daly ( )
Colonel Ralph E. Pearson ( )
M/Sgt William E. McCrimmon ( )
_____ ( )
(*Other Selection*)

VICE-PRESIDENT: (VOTE FOR ONE)

Colonel Earl L. Edwards ( )
Lt. Colonel Oscar J. Magee ( )
Major Henry H. Tufts ( )
_____ ( )
(*Other Selection*)

SECRETARY-TREAS. (VOTE FOR ONE)

Lt. Colonel Hugo G. Goetz ( )
Lt. Colonel Homer E. Shields ( )
_____ ( )
(*Other Selection*)

EXEC. COUNCIL: (VOTE FOR NINE)

Lt. Colonel Walter A. Swinhoe ( )
Lt. Colonel Gerald K. Bergin ( )
Lt. Colonel Virgil P. Foster ( )
Major Fred Witta, Jr. ( )
Major Fred Vigil ( )
Major Sabin C. Taplin ( )
Major Robert T. MacEachern ( )
Captain Harrison H. Holland ( )
Captain William L. McIntyre ( )
Captain Marvin F. Jaeger ( )
CWO Ira B. Morton ( )
M/Sgt Lee E. Strickland ( )
M/Sgt. Armenag Palien ( )
M/Sgt. Edward E. Cartwright ( )
M/Sgt. D. W. Stillwell ( )
_____ ( )
(*Other Selection*)
_____ ( )
(*Other Selection*)
_____ ( )
(*Other Selection*)
_____ ( )
(*Other Selection*)

MEMBERSHIP CARD NO._____

Raid CONSIDERATIONS

By CAPTAIN GEORGE S. BLACK

Participation in a raid, a duty never performed by many military policemen, is one of the most hazardous of all military police operations. Because it is a dangerous assignment, where a mistake may mean unnecessary bloodshed, it is important that all military policemen know the basic considerations which should be taken into account in planning such an operation. A raid is an extreme measure which should not be resorted to when other courses of action will suffice. Before a raid is authorized sufficient information must be obtained to establish that the situation is serious enough to warrant a raid and that no lesser measure will accomplish the mission.

This information may come from a variety of sources, some reliable, some not, some whose identity is known, some who are not known. All information, whether it comes from an informer, informant, or is gleaned from police records and reports, must be confirmed or refuted before positive action can be taken. Military police do not conduct raids on the basis of whims or conjecture. Determination of the true facts is usually accomplished by means of surveillance of the suspected area or person. Undeniably the best confirmation is to observe the person or area in question to see at at first hand the true situation. However, this may not always be possible and such things as the reputation of the person supplying the information may be a consideration in determining its authenticity. Whatever the method, sufficient reason must be established before requesting authority to conduct a raid.

Authority and jurisdiction is one of the most important considerations in planning a raid. The legality of raids is important to the MP, not only from viewpoint of evidence obtained but for his own protection as well. Evidence secured in an illegal raid is not ordinarilly admissable in court and the person instigating such a raid may very likely find himself in serious trouble.

Jurisdiction within the continental limits of the United States its possessions and territories can be divided into two areas of consideration for the MP.

First, within a military area (post, camp, or station), a search of property which is owned or controlled by the United States and is under control of the armed force, or of property which is located within a military installation, must be authorized by the commanding officer of that area to be lawful. The commanding officer may or may not, according to his own desires, delegate the general authority to order searches to persons of his command.

Second, when a raid is desired outside the military area it must be conducted by the appropriate civilian police having jurisdiction in the area. When conditions exsit such as to warrant a raid in an area where civil authorities have jurisdiction, military police obtain sufficient information to obtain a search warrant, turn it over to the civil police and request that they take action. Military police may accompany civilian police on raids for the purpose of taking custody of military personnel or government property if released by the civil police but they may not take active part in the raid itself.

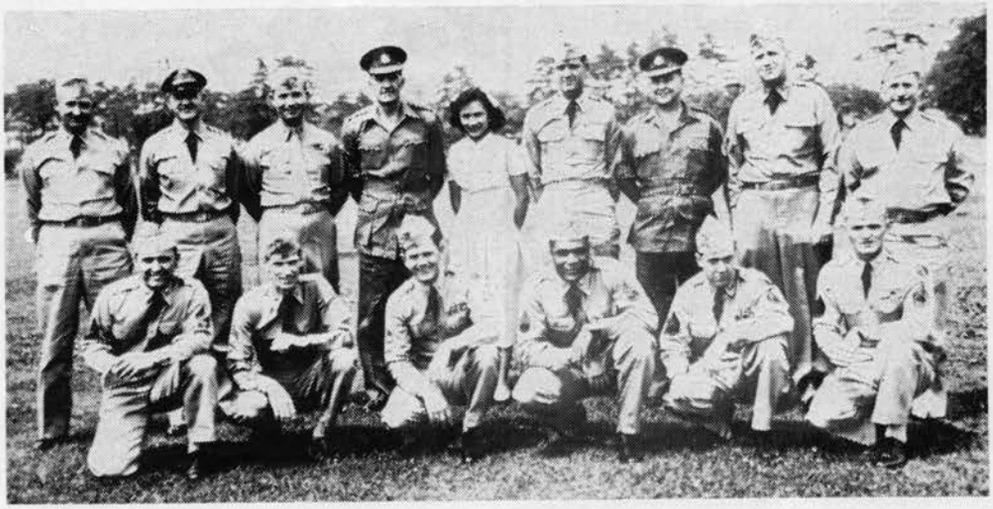
Authorization for raids in an overseas area will depend on the policy of the major commander of the area.

Before detailed planning of a raid can begin, additional information about the objective, terrain, and buildings must be gathered. Surveillance, personal reconnaissance and map reconnaissance are the normal means of obtaining this information. The success of a raid will depend on accurate and complete information;

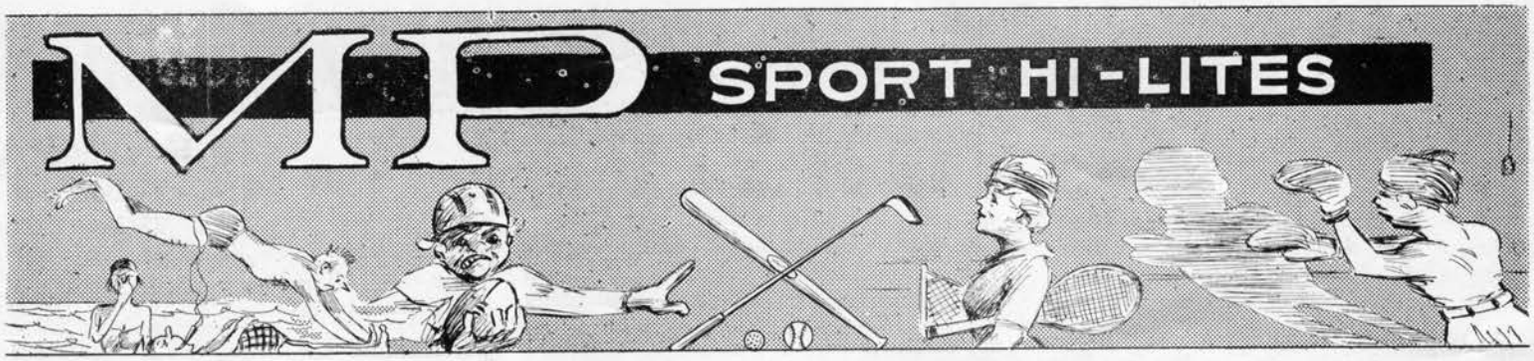
The success of a raid will depend on accurate and complete information; therefore, no possible source can be overlooked or neglected .It is is imperative that the raid commander, who is completely responsible for the raid, conduct

(*Continued on page* 18)

Now that you have gone to the trouble of clipping the ballot on the reverse side and have, we hope, voted for the proper number of candidates for each office, will you add just a line or two to let your Executive Council and its committee know what you thing of the idea of permanent memorial or shrine for the Corps at the Harper's site?



Graduating Class and Their Instructors in Fingerprinting at FECIL. Class held under the auspices of Provost Marshal, AFFE/8th Army. Course given from 16 May 1955 to 9 June 1955. Kneeling (from left to right): SFC Roger K. Mullis, FECIL (Instructor in Fingerprint Photography); Sgt Claude L. Trubey, FECIL (Finger Instructor); SFC Donald C. UBER 51st MP DET (CI), APO 500; Sgt Kenneth L. Douglas, 8030 AU, APA 343; SFC William M. Patterson, 82nd MP DET (CI), APO 503; SFC Charles V. Gruzanszi, 51st MP DET (CI), APO 500; Standing (from left to right): CWO Robert L. Rast, Chief, Photo Section, FECIL; Captain Mark A. Smith, Executive Officer, FECIL; Sgt. Jack Farrell, 3rd Marine Regiment; WO D. C. Monarch, British Commonwealth Forces, SIB; DAC R. A. Jimenez, FECIL; Cpl. Paul R. Truelove, 8002 AU, APO 503; Sgt John Woods, British Commonwealth Forces, SIB; Major Hugh H. Tonsfeldt, Commanding Officer, FECIL; CWO Kenneth P. Spencer, Chief, Repository Section, FECIL. Brigadier General F. A. Kriedel, Provost Marshal, AFFE/8th Army was the principal speaker at graduation held in 9 June 1955 at the Far East Criminal Investigation Laboratory.



AUGSBURG, GERMANY — The 5th MP Company in Augsburg captured the 5th Infantry Division volleyball tournament this year, after three years of fighting for the volleyball champions title.

Sparked by Sgt. J. Bowden and Sgt. Clifford Williams, the team fought its way up to the top spot on the division volleyball roster, during the season's play. In the championship tournament, the team defeated the 705th Ordiance Bn to win the final games.

Team members were Sgt. J. Bowden, Sgt Clifford Williams, Pvt. Kane Waggoner, Pvt. Keith Patterson, Lt. Dick Patterson and Pfc. Frank DePaolo. Subs for the team were Pfc Lou Sahadi, Pfc Bob Schmidt and Pvt. Douglas Meyer.

The capture of the volleyball tournament honors puts the 5th MP Co in the lead for the commander's trophy in the 5th Division. This win follows on the heels of the victory over the other 5th Div. units in winning the division basketball trophy.

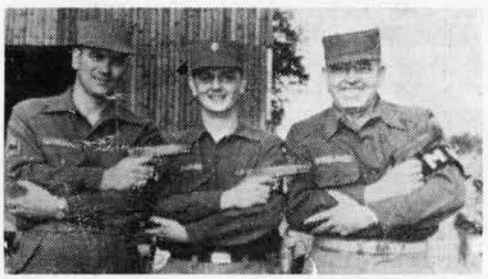


VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONS—Recent winners of the 5th Division company level volleyball championship are these beaming members of the 5th MP squad. Kneeling left to right, Sgt. Clifford Williams, Sgt. J. Bowden, capt., Pfc Frank DePaolo, 2nd Lt. Dick Patterson. Standing left to right, Pfc Bob Schmidt, Pvt Kane Waggoner, Pvt Doug Meyer, Pvt Keith Patterson, Pfc Lou Sahadi, and company commander 1st Lt. Thomas H. Small.

TAEGU, KOREA (772nd MP Bn) — PFC Timmie P. Millen of Gastonia, North Carolina, defeated Corporal Kenneth E. Smith of Baltimore, Maryland, to win the horseshoes championship of the 772nd Military Police Battalion in Korea. Both men are members of Company "D" of the famed Battalion.

PFC William Madison of Goldfield, Illinois, took third place honors by beating SFC Howard B. Tosht of Canton, Ohio. Madison is a Company "C" soldier and Tosht is from Company "B".

The championship was decided in an overtime match when Millen came through with a pair of ringers in ten free throws to win the crown.



GOEPPINGEN, (Special)—Grabbing second place honors in Armed Forces Day pistol competition here against two German Police and a 9th Division Officer's team was this EM team from 9th MP Company. They are (left to right) Sfc Frank J. Wheeler, Dorchester, Mass.)Sgt. Guy O. Howard, (Topeka, Kan.. and M/Sgt. Verlon L. Ragland (Arlington, Tex.)

Willie the Wyvern, a red dragon who grins menacingly from the crest of the 504th Military Police Battalion, was smiling last month. And with good reason. Another trophy was in his lair.

Hq. Co. of the 504th was simply doing what comes naturally to the battalion when it trotted off with the PMGC Volleyball Championship. The 504th, ever since its arrival at Camp Gordon in 1951, has been a dominant power in the world of sports.

Seemingly determined to match the peerless battlefield record of their predecessors who won for the unit nine battle stars and four bronze arrowheads during World War II, the postwar MPs have taken to the athletic fields with amazing vigor.

The 504th, during the past two years, has swept through to win a championship in every major sport at Gordon. In 1953, the Officer's Team racked up the PMGC Softball Crown; in 1953-54, the MP unit ran away with the Post Basketball Title despite the fact that it entered the play-offs against four Signal Corps units; in 1954, B. Company was crowned PMGC Volleyball Champs; in 1954, the 504th smashed to the Post Football Championship while A Company, in a different league, was racking up the PMGC Company title with resounding pigskin play.

This year, the Hq Co Six was never in trouble as it waltzed through 10 matches without losing a single game. If there seemed a lack of jubilation in the 504th camp after the clean sweep, it was only because they were doing what comes naturally in the 504th . . . winning.

—MPJ—

1st Lieutenant John E. Parks of C. Company, 504th Military Police Battalion, was the only member of the Military Police Corps to win a place on the All-Army Rifle Team during matches held at Fort Benning, Georgia, the week of June 13th.

Lieutenant Parks also won his second "leg" in the tournament, which means that with the addition of one more, he will be awarded the Distinguished Rifleman's Badge. He received his first leg this year as a member of the Camp Gordon Team in Third Army competition.

Lieutenant Parks, a Korean veteran, won his place in competition with the finest Army shots from all over the world. This is his first entry into Army rifle competition.



GOEPPINGEN, (Special)— Lt. Dean R. Patrick (San Diego, Calif.) Executive Officer, 9th MP Company, draws a bead on his target during Armed Forces Day pistol competition at Cooke Barracks. Lt. Patrick, who fired a 195, was a member of the winning 9th Division officer's team. Other teams entered were an EM team and two German Police aggregations.

RAID Considerations

(*Continued from page* 16)

a personal reconnaissance. Depending on the time available, this reconnaissance may vary from a detailed examination well in advance of the raid to a very brief survey while the raid party is assembling. Once all the available information has been collected, the raid commander is ready to begin planning.

Again, the degree of detailed planning possible will depend on the situation. The raid commander may have several days in which to plan and prepare for a raid or he may have to make his plans after arrival at the raid area. A definite plan, the more simple the better, providing for alternate courses of action for each forseeable contingency is absolutely essential to the success of the operation.

One of the best ways to plan a raid is to draw a picture of it. That is, to prepare a raid diagram, noting on it the identity, number, and habits of occupants of the raid area; opposition expected; best avenues of approach and escape; transportation available to the suspects; location of all entrances and exits to buildings; sources of alarm to the suspects, interference, and danger; and the position, specific duties and actions, and fields of fire of each member of the raid party. This diagram may be a simple sketch drawn on the ground or a scaled blueprint of the area, depending on the time available for its preparation. Such a diagram is extremely valuable as an aid in briefing personnel who are to take part in the operation.

One important objective of planning is to element of surprise. Generally, accomplishment of surprise is dependent on the secrecy with which the raid is conducted and selection of the proper time to commence the raid. Just before dawn is usually the best time to begin a raid because darkness covers the movement into position and at dawn there is sufficient light to perform the more hazzardous phases of the operation.

Any raid to be successful must be a controlled operation with close coordination between all elements of the raid party. An unsuccessful raid may mean the loss of life and that life may be yours!

—MPJ—

Civilian Guards

Civilian guards at the Ordnance Corps' Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey, are proving their interest in their jobs and in qualifying themselves for better performance of their duties and possible promotion, by enrollment in extension courses offered by The Provost Marshal General School.

Major Elmer H. Butcher, MPC, Provost Marshal at Picatinny, reports that 53 per cent of the DA civilian guards employed at the installation are presently engaged in the extension studies.

Such enthusiasm in the search for knowledge can't help but result in benefit to the individuals concerned and the government alike.



"En el similacro de suprcsion de motines, el comandante de las fuerazs, Teniente Jorge Marcano Rodriguez exhorta a los amotinados a la abservancis de la ley y el orden," or as we say "In a simulated suppression of riot, the commanding officer of the troops, Lt. George Marcano Rodroguez, exhorts the rioters to observe the law and maintain peace and good order."

Letters to the MPA

31 May 1955

The Military Police Association Inc.
Box 3385 Hill Station
Augusta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Your issues of the Military Police Journal are not only interesting, but helpful as well. I make it a practice to reread the items and to borrow ideas whenever they apply to our operations.

The roll of the Air Police within Fifth Air Force is quite similar to that of the Military Police in forward areas. The danger of sabotage is real and requires the same counted measures.

The inclosed pamphlets are for your information and utilization as you wish.

I look forward to each issue of the Journal. Keep up the good work!

Securely yours,

HARRY J. MRACHEK

Colonel, USAF
Provost Marshal

My dear Colonel: We are pleased and proud of hear from you in such friendly and laudatory terms. We want to keep in contact with the Air Police who are, we feel, part of our police family. Your article on Sabotage may, if you have no objection, find itself in one of our early issues.

The Editor

Pfc Russell C. Carpino US 51297888
9th Corps MP Det.
APO 547, San. Fran., Calif.

DEAR SIRS:

I have been a member of the M.P.A. now for some time. I have pulled duty in Chitose, Japan, as a member of the 16th Military Police Corps, which has since been changed to the 9th Corps. I have seen good times and I have seen bad times as far as duty goes. I feel that the military policemen should have some sort of a shoulder patch or a ring that could be worn that would distinguish him on and off duty. I am very proud to wear the crossed pistols and shall still be after my discharge from the army. The military policemen is constantly under observation both from his superiors and the men he is trying to protect. He must be the acme of what a soldier should be I hope to read your reply in the next issue of M. P. A.

Thank You,

RUSSELL C. CARPINO

Pistol Match Rules

This is our first attempt to operate a service wide MP pistol shoot. We have missed some fine points, in all probability.

But we have tried to give you every thing to make this at least the beginning of something to which Military Policeman everywhere may look as an annual event. We want it to be one of the highlights of each unit program. With your help we think it can be.

Remember when we say "you" we mean every Military Police unit on active duty with the armed services. "Help' means suggestions for improvement, complaints about what we failed to do this time, and, above all, it means get scores in to the Journal so we can determine the winners.

For the information of all teams we reproduce herewith the rules for the Match. Read and comply.

FIRST ANNUAL MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION PISTOL TEAM MATCH

1. OPEN TO: One team each from company or comparable unit on active duty in the Military Police Corps. Teams to consist of ten men each, all of whom must have been assigned to the organization for a period of thirty days prior to the date on which the match is fired. All team members must be members in good standing, of the Military Police Association at the time the match is fired. Composite teams from several companies of a battalion are not eligible.

2. WHEN FIRED: At any time between 1 June and 31 July 1955. Score cards must be received at Camp Gordon no later than 15 August 1955 to be considered. All members of the team must fire on the same date.

3. WHERE FIRED: On any range available to the company.

4. COURSE OF FIRE: Army Qualification Course, as follows: 10 rounds fired in two 5 shot strings, 2 minutes and 30 seconds per string, on the "L" target at 25 yards; 10 rounds fired in two 5 shot strings, 12 seconds per string, on the "L" target at 15 yards; 10 rounds fired in two 5 shot strings, 15 seconds per string on the "L" target at 25 yards; 10 rounds fired in two 5 shot strings, 3 second per shot, on the bobbing "E" target, at 25 yards. In this stage, the target will face the firer for 3 seconds and then be edged away from him for 3 seconds. The firer must fire while the target is facing him, and may fire only once during the 3 second period. Should the firer fire while the target is edged, or fire more than once while the target is facing him, he shall be penalized the same number of hits as the number of shots illegally fired.

WEAPON: Pistol, semi-automatic, caliber .45, M1911 or M1911A1, having a trigger pull of not less than 4 pounds, factory standard stocks, and fixed iron sights, not undercut, or any similar pistol of commercial make having internal improvements that do not in any manner interfere with the safety mechanisms of the weapon. Adjustable sights and thumb rest grips are specifically prohibited.

AMMUNITION: Service, ball, caliber .45, as issued.

AWARDS: The Military Police Association will send to the winning team, and probably to the second and third place teams, appropriate awards.

SCORING: Each team will arrange for a disinterested officer to be present during the match firing. He will score targets and record these scores on the score card (see published sample — May issue of MP Journal contains correct team score card) to be forwarded to the Military Police Association. During the scoring of targets, the scoring officer will not permit any participant to touch his target until the score has been recorded.

It is imperative that the correct score has been recorded for each stage of fire on the individual score card, together with the shot value of each shot in each string, since this information is used in breaking ties. For example, if two men were to fire a score of 95, and one man had 5 tens and 5 nines, and the other man had 6 tens, 3 nines and 1 eight, the man having no eights would win.

The score card must be signed by the scoring officer who will indicate thereon his name, rank and organization.

(*Extracted from the Military Police Journal, January* 1955 *issue.*)

First Annual MPA Pistol Match
Camp Gordon, Georgia
Dear Sir:

The Colorado Military Police Detachment, 5101 Service Unit, will enter a ten-man team in the First Annual Military Police Association Pistol Match. It is contemplated that firing will be conducted during the month of June.

There are two questions that arise concerning these matches. The first concerns Air Police men. This Detachment is composed of both Military Policemen and Air Policemen, working side by side and training together, and therefore would like to fire as a team. Is there any reason why Air Policemen cannot fire as members of the Detachment team? The second question concerns Civilian Guards who are members of the MPA. Can they fire in this match?

Every man will have been inspected to make certain that he is a member of the Military Police Association. Our present Military Police Association strength is 92 percent of the assigned strength.

We are looking forward to a very pleasant match.

Sincerely,
SALVATORE GALLO, JR.
Captain MPC
Commanding

SCORE CARD — FIRST ANNUAL
MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION PISTOL MATCH

UNIT _____

LOCATION _____

DATE MATCH FIRED _____

WHERE FIRED _____

RANK AND FULL NAME	25 Yd Timed Fire	15 Yd Sust. Fire	25 Yd Sust. Fire	25 Yd Quick Fire	TOTAL

Team total _____

I certify that all of the above personnel have been assigned to this organization for the past thirty days.

_____
Unit CO

I certify that I have personally observed the firing of the above scores, and that they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____
Scoring Officer

Name _____ Rank _____

Rank _____ Organization _____

Note: This Score Card is to be accompanied by the individual score cards of all team members listed above.

Military Police In Rear Area Defense

Continued from Page 5

by hostile forces because of resupply capabilities.

Second, the military police battalion has the advantage of having adequate organic transportation to move men, weapons and equipment rapidly to meet hostile attacks. A numerically superior foe often may be outmaneuvered and defeated by a highly mobile opponent able to concentrate superior forces swiftly at a decisive point. A small, well organized and aggressive military police striking force operating on familiar terrain can, if properly employed, decisively defeat a larger hostile force. For large-scale airborne attacks and guerrilla actions, military police units may be part of a larger force to perform traffic control during movement of the force. Failure to properly provide for the regulation and control of highway traffice may result in the loss of essential freedom of action, immobilize troops and supplies, and seriously jeopardize the success of combat operations. As part of a larger force, military police may handle prisoners of war and civilian refugees, perform motorized reconnaissance, provide communications, and fight as infantry when required.

Third, the element of surprise by hostile forces can be greatly minimized through the utilization of organic communications - AN/GRC9, GRC9, AN/VRC10 - vehicular mounted radios.

These provide "eyes & ears" for the commander 24 hours a day. This communication net constantly covers the highways, byways, and critical areas from one end of a command to the other. Early warning of impending enemy attack is vital to rear area security. Airborne forces, guerrillas, infiltrators, and partisans all depend to a great extent upon surprise in the conduct of operations. To counteract this tactical advantage, military police communications can be integrated into local and distant early warning communication systems. Timely intelligence reports of an approaching enemy, their location, strength, and direction of movement can be radio flashed by military police patrols to all elements of the command. In the "Battle of the Bulge" in Europe during 1944, the First Army military police battalions were credited with furnishing a mass of combat intelligence to army headquarters during the first critical 48 hours. The Army G-3 was assisted in keeping abreast of the situation on the entire First Army front through the communications of the military police battalions. Likewise, this communication capability can be effectively utilized during periods when area damage control plans are in operation.

Military police units can assist in securing and defending vital installations and lines of communications, such as Army airfields, atomic storage areas, MSR's supply complexes, railroads, major rail yards, critical bridges, utilities and communication centers.

To minimize the diversion of front line troops to rear area defense, the maximum utilization must be made of indigenous personnel who are sympathetic to the friendly cause. Local police forces must be organized and employed to assist in carrying out defense measures. Military police, in coordination with military government personnel, can organize and train local and regional police forces from screened local inhabitants and other suitable indigenous personnel. This valuable source of quasi-military manpower can be used to police and control hostile population in urban areas, assist in the movement and control of refugees, and provide for the security of life and property.

Thus, we see that our military police battalions are ideally suited for employment in rear area defense roles because of their fire power, communications and mobility. As emphasized by General Gjelsteen, when he was Chief of Staff, Seventh Army, "To fight as infantry when required" is a part of the mission of every military police unit.

Every military policeman must be trained to fight, and must be capable of performing his combat role in a manner which will effectively contribute to the successful defense of rear areas.

Another For Freedom

He was leaving the school building when the bomb hit. Five hours later they dug him out of the wreckage but the remaining 200 students inside the building were all dead.

His name is Private Hans Daffe, 19, and his home town is Hlallien, Austria. He is now taking Military Police Training with Company A, Military Police Training Center, and he still has a five-inch scar to remind him of the bombing.

It happened during World War II when Private Daffe lived in Belgrade, Yugoslavia under German occupation. He saw first-hand the evidence of German cruelty, and the long years during the war were ones he will never forget.

Private Daffe also has had first-hand experience with life under the Communists. He was in Yugoslavia when the Russians took over from the Germans. He said that the Germans warned the Yugoslavian people about Communist rule, but, he added, "no one believed them."

Private Daffe explained that during the German occupation, Communist politicians had taken over most of the important political positions in the country. "We went to sleep one night, he said, "and woke up the next morning under Communist control."

It wasn't long before Private Daffe's nearest relatives, his father, grandmother, and aunt, were placed in Communist concentration camps. According to Private Daffe, the main occupation of his relatives during the time they were in the camp was the digging of graves for their countrymen killed under Communist rule. Food in the camp was poor and there was little of it.

Private Daffe had an opportunity to escape to Austria before Russian occupation became too well established. Since he and his mother speak German fluently, some departing German officers offered them a ride to Austria in their truck. The Germans explained to all German speaking Yugoslavians that their "home is in Germany if the Russians move in."

Private Daffe and his mother went with the Germans to Austria and were soon followed by the rest of his relatives, who had broken the "iron curtain" after life in the concentration camp became unbearable.



HANS DAFFE

Private Daffe's grandfather came to the US in 1947. He now works in Detroit. In that same year Private Daffe also applied for permission to enter the U. S. Since he already had relatives here, permission was swiftly granted, and he now lives with his grandparents in Detroit, where he was graduated from Wilbur Wright High School in 1953.

Private Daffe hopes to further his education while he is in the Army. He said he chose the Military Police Corps because it was, "the best branch I could find."

"If I finish school," he said, "I'll probably stay here and try to get my parents out of Austria to join me."

Right now he is hoping for orders to Europe when his training cycle is completed.

—MPJ—

Don't Miss The

HARPER'S FERRY LETTER

Starting on page twenty-three

A Book Review

Combat Support In Korea

By Lt. Bill Solley MPC

Written for the layman; conceived in and dedicated to truth. Any school boy can tell of the glory of battle and the heroes of the combat arms. This book deals with the unsung engineer, truck-driver, railroader, lineman and radioman, medic, "Andy Ammo" and the ordnance corps, and the quartermaster. Situations impossible, solved by initiative and daring of one man or a few. Mistakes and carelessness of individuals with far-reaching and disastous results - loss of life and items of critical supply. Some simple, others profound; all are personal accounts, as accurate only as the relator and as truthful as he.

An Engineer Combat Battalion: in three days Charlie Company received orders for, planned, and executed three assualt river crossings, supporting two regiments while at the same it gave general engineer support to a third. That's moving! A like unit had three months preparation and rehearsal to cross the Roer River in Germany. Another company built eight timber bridges, from 120 to 180 feet long, in one week; were just as accomplished — and sometimes as spectacular in destroying as in constructing. Blowing of the causeway at Osan and the bridges at Hungnam and Wonju described so that the reader can smell the smoke and hear the blast.

Tremendous amounts of equipment and vehicles destroyed. 275 freight cars and 15 engines in Hungnam; ammunition at Wonju that made enough light to read a newspaper 6 miles away.

Mines; types, methods of employment and mistakes in both. Of the first 120,000 used in the Eight Army, only 20,000 recorded. 100,000 abandoned or buried without record. Some stories tell of improper use, others, how proper or ingenious employment turned the tide. One unusual even for Korea. On enemy armor, the ROK's formed "body contact" squads. Men would strap charges (or M6 mines) around their waists, run up to a tank, pull a fuze lighter on a two second fuze to disable the tank. This stopped, oddly, due to lack of volunteers. The Mine That Saved Sinnyong, a tale of courage, ingenuity, and proper mine doctrine is a pleasure to read.

Highs for the Transportation Corps. During critical battles with ammunition supply or troop movement as major factors, the military police commandeered vehicles off the MSR, sometimes 100 or more. The narrators, often critical of their own people, highly praise the military police, especially on traffic control and guerrilla warfare. Problems of bad roads, overwork, improper maintenance, and poorly trained drivers; well told accounts of railroad and railhead operations, air and amphibious transportation and support. The non-expert can grasp the true picture out of the turmoil of the days before the conflict became static. Since expense and taxes concern us all, wind up this section of the book with Breakage En Route, by an observer for The Quartermaster General. Following a cargo of two million "B" rations from Japan to the Eighth Army, he estimates the loss en route. Pusan 10 person total loss, 90 percent damage; Pusan to Eighth Army 15 percent total. How about having 25 percent total loss over that distance?

Chemical Corps articles deal largely with Mortar Battalions, now transferred to the Infantry. The men bitter because, employed with, and firing the same weapon as, the infantry heavy mortar companies, they were not eligible for the Combat Infantry Badge. They admit what many suspected. Smoke generating didn't always work in the mountains of Korea. One very good story on napalm. hte expenditures for an *Average* day; Air Force, 15,000 gallons; Marines, 5,000 gallons. Wonder what happened on a *good* day?

You can't read of the signal support without feeling pride at what was accomplished with so little. Their devotion to duty ranks with htat of any arm. In the Mukden Cable, the narrator makes you feel that this sergeant truly puts his whole self into his job. You know that every inch given up is as life blood; during an advance he is with or ahead of the forward elements. If one thing doesn't work, try another. Don't be stopped by any obstacle or hazard even at the expense of doctrine. It doesn't take a technician to appreciate the daring and the audacity of such people.

The Provost Marshal's Transmitter, will delight military policemen. I heartily recommend it. Combat Cameraman takes you into the heart of the Marines battle for Seoul. Communications are truly life lines.

I mention only a few ncidents. Particularly interesting are, helicopter evacuation by the medics, the operation f MASH, dental and optical treatment in the field. Here too, a tremendous job with little praise or reward.

Quartermaster operations, many and varied, involve almost impossible tasks. A company of the British 27th Brigade, surrounded, water short! Attempted air-drop in one-gallon bags failed. The bags split. Solution; 20 pound blocks of ice in barrack bags. All operations were not so successful. Division Supply Operations records many serious mistakes. The job was not only support but to build confidence of the infantry commanders in the quartermaster; to encourage seizure of every opportunity to exploit an advantage, daring and boldness in pursuit, without fear of outrunning supply lines. In this article you can see the real QM.

"Andy Ammo!" "Put out your cigarettes!" the ordnance mark of an ASP. Stories of individual outfits in Korea. Take The Van Fleet Rate of Fire! Some statistics. In the Soyang River battle (28 days) the X Corps Artillery fired 49,986 rounds! 250 rounds per gun per day, or about 25,000 tons! More fast shooting; during the period 19 August to 18 October 1951, US IX and X Corps fired a total 158,303 tons. 27 Liberty Ship loads or 39,527 2 1/2 ton trucks, 100 percent overloaded.

FENCELESS DEFENSE
American Military Policy
Its Development Since 1775
By C. J. Bernardo and Eugene H. Bacon
Published by The Military Service
Publishing Co. at Harrisburg, Pa., for $5.00

I want to thank the authors and their publisher for the chance to review this book. There is nothing new or startling in its content. But there is a freshness of approach and treatment that makes it an interesting as well as an instructive piece of reading. Bernardo and Bacon have taken the long sad tale of American lack of military policy and shown the controlling facets for what they have been, unadulterated political expedients. But the book is not harshly critical nor in any sense polemic. It is a factual account of a consistently mishandled and misunderstood phase of our national growth. Monotonously repetitious mistakes which have cost us inestimably in men and in money and for which no remedy even now seems apparent.

The work is not pontifical nor is it a guaranteed cure.

It is easy to read casually, without reference to the footnotes, which for my personal taste are too numerous, but for the scholarly or for the research student, the annotations are liberal and of excellent repute. Were I 'King for a day', the book would be a required part of the library of every alleged teacher of political science or history, professor of geo-politics, congressman, military officer a,nd taxpayer.

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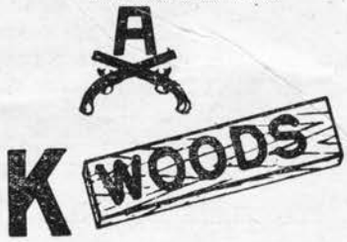
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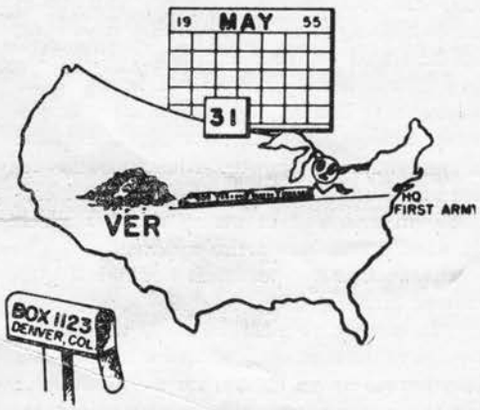
W. Roscoe Coleman or Maj. W. R. Rder/(ret)

CHANGING STATION COMING IR GOING. SEE US FOR HOUSING AND INSURANCE NEEDS.









Legal News for the field

By MAJOR STANLEY F. LEVIN, JAGC, *Chief Law Section,* PMGS

FOREIGN JURISDICTION OVER PERSONS SUBJECT TO U. S. MILITARY LAW

According to latest figures available (10 February 1955) 58 U. S. citizens subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice were serving sentences to confinement in foreign confinement facilities pursuant to sentences of foreign criminal courts. Of these, 32 were convicted of robbery and larceny, 15 of rape and related offenses, 6 of assault type offenses, 4 of murder, and 1 of negligent homicide.

During the period 1 January 1954 through 30 November 1954, 7,416 persons subject to the code were accused of offenses subject to the jurisdiction of foreign courts throughout the world. 3,987 of these persons were traffic cases. Jurisdiction was waived by foreign courts in 5,424 cases and trial was had in 1,475 cases including 793 traffic cases. Charges were dropped as to 255 individuals and 123 persons were acquitted. In 178 cases including 38 traffic cases confinement was imposed but was suspended in all but 77 cases including 16 traffic cases. In 1,164 cases including 693 traffic cases, fines only were imposed.

These figures included statistics under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Status of Forces Agreement, which is applicable to U. S. Forces in Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and Turkey. Of the 1,475 cases actually brought to trial in foreign courts, 815 including 452 traffic cases were of persons subject to the Status of Forces Agreement. Partial statistics of cases tried included 283 in France, 271 in The United Kingdom, 249 in Canada, 216 in Panama, 116 in Iceland and 107 in Japan.

WIRETAPPING

In recent decisions the United States Court of Military Appeals held that the use in evidence before a court-martial of information obtained by the wiretapping of telephone lines of a purely military net or of a telephone call made and completed within the boundaries of a foreign country is legal. In the case of United States vs Noce, 16 CMR 313, the Court held that Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act does not apply to a communication confined to a military telephone system. The Court stated that the Supreme Court has consistently held that the use of wire tap evidence in a criminal case is not prohibited by the Constitution and consequently such evidence is held inadmissible in a federal court solely because of the rule of evidence prescribed in Section 605 of the Communications Act. The Court further stated that although the Act also excludes evidence obtained by intercepting intrastate communications, it does not protect communications over a private, unlicensed system. The Court concluded that a self-contained military communications system is not the kind of system intended by Congress to be included under the rovisions of Section 605.

In the case of United States V. Gopaulsingh, No. 5840, 6 May 1955, the Court held that, "Section 605 has no application whatever to a telephone communication made and completed within the boundaries of a foreign country.

NOTE: Major Levin departs from the PMG School for the Far East after three years duty as law instructor to the OA ard AA classes, chief of the military law section of the PMG School and Staff Legal Officer to the PMG Center. The Journal notes his departure with regret and thanks him for his many fine contributions to the Journal and for his loyal support to the Corps.

I hereby apply for (membership) (renewal of membership) in the Military Police Association, Inc. I enclose $_____ as my dues for _____ year(s).

NAME _____

GRADE _____ SSN _____

MILITARY ADDRESS _____

ALTERNATE ADDRESS _____

PRESENT CARD NO. _____

SIGNATURE _____

Membership Dues: 1 year, $3.00; 2 years, $6.00; 3 years, $8.00; 4 years, $10.00; 5 years, $12.00.

NOTE: Air mail service to overseas commands is available at extra fee of $2.00 per year to cover added postage.

Airbourne MP Lts.

A tour with the Airborne Military Police continues to be an attractive first step for Military Police lieutenants intent on building a professional career pattern, according to the Career Management Branch, Personnel Division, OPMG.

With the continued emphasis on the fluid, mobile, type of Army it behooves young officers to take advantage of Airborne opportunities. No small item is the increase of $100.00 to your monthly paycheck.

LETTER *from Harper's Ferry*

BY ROBERT H. FISHER, MAJOR, MPC

The Journal has a deep interest in the outcome of the suggested affiliation of the Military Police Corps with the newly acquired National Monument at Harper's Ferry, West Vriginia. Traditions are one of the things that help to make a people, a country or an organization great, and to keep its memory green among contemporaries. Our Corps is comparatively new on the roster of military units within the United States Armed forces but already individual policeman and units have added to the laurels won by their predecessors. It is only proper that those men and units should be in a dignified way kept in the eye of the citizens of the country for whom their deeds were performed.

The Ferry is a fitting center for a reason other than that its the origin point of our insignia. Had there been a Military Police Corps at the time of Brown's abortive raid it would most assuredly have been the agency called upon to restore order and to deal with the recalcitrants at the arsenal. In the absence of such an organization at the time of this illegal and foolish irruption we must look upon those soldiers who were called upon to deal with the situation as the spiritual fore-runners of our Corps.

With this little introduction we offer you the following letter from the scene.

Dear Chuck,

You reported in the June issue that General Maglin had been invited to accompany a special party to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., on May 14. Because the date selected for the trip did not jibe with plans already made by the General he asked me to go in his stead. I was happy to have the opportunity to visit the historic spot, particularly in view of the interest shown by the National Park Service in the Military Police Corps. The General told me that the price of admission would be a report to the Journal readers. So here goes.

I imagine most of the members of the Association know by now that the National Park Service has invited the Corps to consider Harper's Ferry National Monument as a logical place for memorialization of Military Police Corps personnel and outstanding units. This, by virtue of the fact that our crossed pistols came from the forges of Harper's Ferry in 1806.

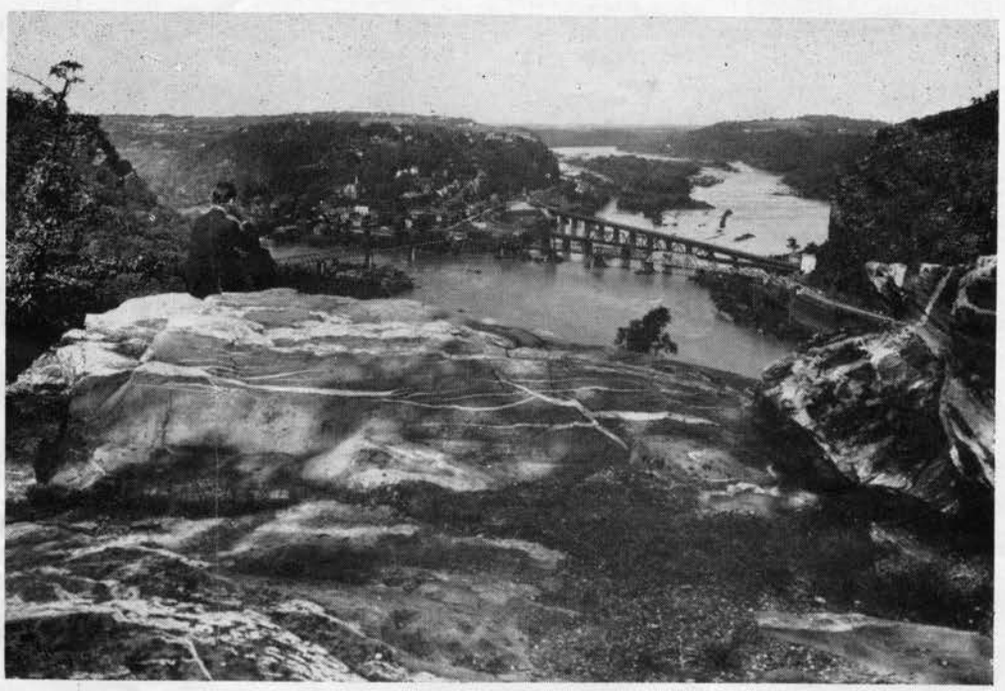
As a result of a motion made by Mr. John Morris Gray at the conference in April, Col. Daly named a committee composed of Major Nick Rudziak, Mr. Gray and myself to explore and possibilities of some type of Corps participation with the National Park Service. So my trip had a semi-official purpose. A formal report will be made to the Association after all three of us have travelled to Harper's Ferry and have conferred with Park officials. That is the background, now to the trip.

May 14 was a Saturday, and because we found a willing baby sitter, Mrs. Fisher put on her traveling duds and hopped in the jeep with me. We drove down to the Silver Spring station of the B & O just in time to catch the two car special. The railroad people who have a lot at stake at Harper's Ferry had spared no effort in making the visiting press and politicos comfortable — plenty of room to stretch our legs and a Park Service ranger to brief us on the passing Maryland landmarks.

A light drizzle which had started early in the morning showed no signs of letting up, however lively conversation and contemplation of the day ahead kept spirits up.

The 55 mile uphill trip took an hour and fifteen minutes and at 11:30 we emerged from a railroad tunnel and slowed to a stop at the newly painted and refurnished Harper's Ferry station. The sun came out when we left the tunnel and somebody said, "it looks like the MPs have put the clouds Off Limits." At any rate, by the time we stepped off the train the last clouds were disappearing over the heights, and I took credit for the phenomenon.

The Harper's Ferry High School band, all



In the last issue we showed you the Ferry site as at the time of the Civil War. Here it is as it looks today. (That is not The Provost Marshal General sitting on the rock.)

SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION

"TO ALL MP's

interested in going into the police field after they are out of the service, I highly recommend this course,"

says Sergeant Fate J. Kirby
about the I.A.S. course in Finger Printing
and Criminal Investigation

This statement is an excerpt from a letter addressed to the Military Police Association, inc.

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duked up in new blue and white uniforms sounded off as the passengers got off and appropriately enough concluded their selection of marches with the tune, "Hernando's Hide-Away." And hide-away it is. I felt that the whole area - rural, rough, and bowl-like in its setting in the hills—must have struck John Brown as a perfect place to set up the clandestine operation which turned the sleepy village into a major Civil War battleground. The war between the states left Harper's Ferry a ghost town.

Mr. Bradley D. Nash, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, who commutes from Harper's Ferry to the Pentagon told me that we were observing the re-awakening of a town that had been dead for 90 years. The worn, empty buildings, the crumbling masonry attested to the fact that this was a real "ghost town." But there was nothing dead about the kid playing the tuba in the band. He had a wad in his jaw and he didn't miss a beat or a chaw.

John Perry, the mayor of Harper's Ferry lost no time in herding us aboard two waiting busses, which, one reporter said, "were old enough to have hauled John Brown's rations." With much wheezing and double clutching we made it to Bolivar Heights, overlooking the confluence of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, the home of Mr. Perry, our host for lunch.

What a lunch!!! Our appetites, sharpened by the clear, spring air, plus the genial atmosphere afforded by our host, made the country ham, turkey and trimmings disappear from the heavily laden tables. Mr. Perry, a true West Virginian took the men in the kitchen for a sample of his hospitality which was contained in gallon jugs called Texas Fifths. The kitchen ministrations did nothing to dampen a rapidly growing admiration for Harper's Ferry.

After a round of welcoming remarks by the citizens of Harper's Ferry we re-mounted the busses which took on new life as they sped downhill to Storer College and the town below.

Storer College, a famous negro school, constructed as a monument to John Brown has a beautiful campus commanding a view of three states and the junction point of the Potomac and Shenandoah is, ceasing operation this year. Integration in the states of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, has eliminated the need for a special negro school. Mr. Nash told me that the school is looking for a new student body and suggested that the Corps think about it. While it looks atractive, lack of ranges and training areas discount any planning in that direction. I suggested that some small administrative service might be interested.

In the remaining one hour of the trip I had my eye peeled for some area or building which would lend itself to a proper and dignified memorial for the Corps. I teamed up with Mr. John Willet, Superintendant of Harper's Ferry and learned that he had more than passing interest in the Military Police Corps. He graduated from one of the first Military Police Officer Candidate classes at Fort Custer and is responsible for the prominent dispaly of a picture of our pistols in the Headqquarters building. John suggested that the Corps take over a small building, perhaps the paymaster house or the old saloon and convert it into a weapons museum. The idea was attractive, however just as we started for the train which had been tooting its whistle importently, I turned and looked up at the old Harper House which hangs precipitously on the side of a steeply rising hill. To the left of the old house a flat patio is extended and I visualized a proud rising flag pole, reaching in to the blue sky. It looked good and proper. I reserve judgement until all of us take our trip up there next week. I'll give you a report of that trip in next issue.

Sincerely,
BOB
ROBERT H. FISHER
Major MPC

TYPICAL DAY plus the home folks

A thousand letters home about the Military Police training program do not get across the picture that mom and dad can get from a good close range look.

Realizing this, the Military Police Training Center, Camp Gordon, Georgia, issued invitations from the trainees' companies, giving parents and relatives an opportunity to see a typical day in the life of the basic MP student.

"Open House", now planned as a regular part of the eighth and final week of the schedule at the Center, has received solid acceptance, bringing parents from almost every state to stand on the side lines and see military police in action. The program, in its seventh week, has had four hundred and seventy-eight visitors to attend, each taking home his own enthusiastic first-hand observations of the MP story.

Parents gather at the beginning of the tour to meet the officers of the MP Training Center who are responsible for the "finest training and individual attention possible." At this meeting, Colonel John K. Daly, Commanding Officer of the Provost Marshal General Center, stresses that everything they are about to see is the normal day's routine and not a planned demonstration.

Buses transport guests from one point to another about the installation, giving them a cross section of everything from a forty-five pistol range to the judo instruction, which is singularly MP in character.

Company officers guide the group, giving explanations when necessary and readily answering the keen questions posed by parents often completely uninitiated in MP procedure.

A visit to the company area and examination of the sleeping barracks bring explanations on the cleanliness and order usual to an MP company.

Lunch time gathers the trainee and his visitors around the company mess hall tables, where they sample Army fare.

"The feed is exceptional," said Mrs. George Herwig of Southampton, Pennsylvania, mother of Private George W. Herwig, Jr., recently visiting Company H with her husband and Private Herwig's fiancee, Miss Dolores Bauer of Philadelphia.

Enthusiasm for the whole Open House idea in the Training Center is more than matched by the visiting moms and dads.



ANY QUESTIONS?—Major General William H. Maglin, center, Provost Marshal General, answers queries for the families of Military Police trainees at the weekly open house held by the Military Police Training Center, Camp Gordon, Georgia.