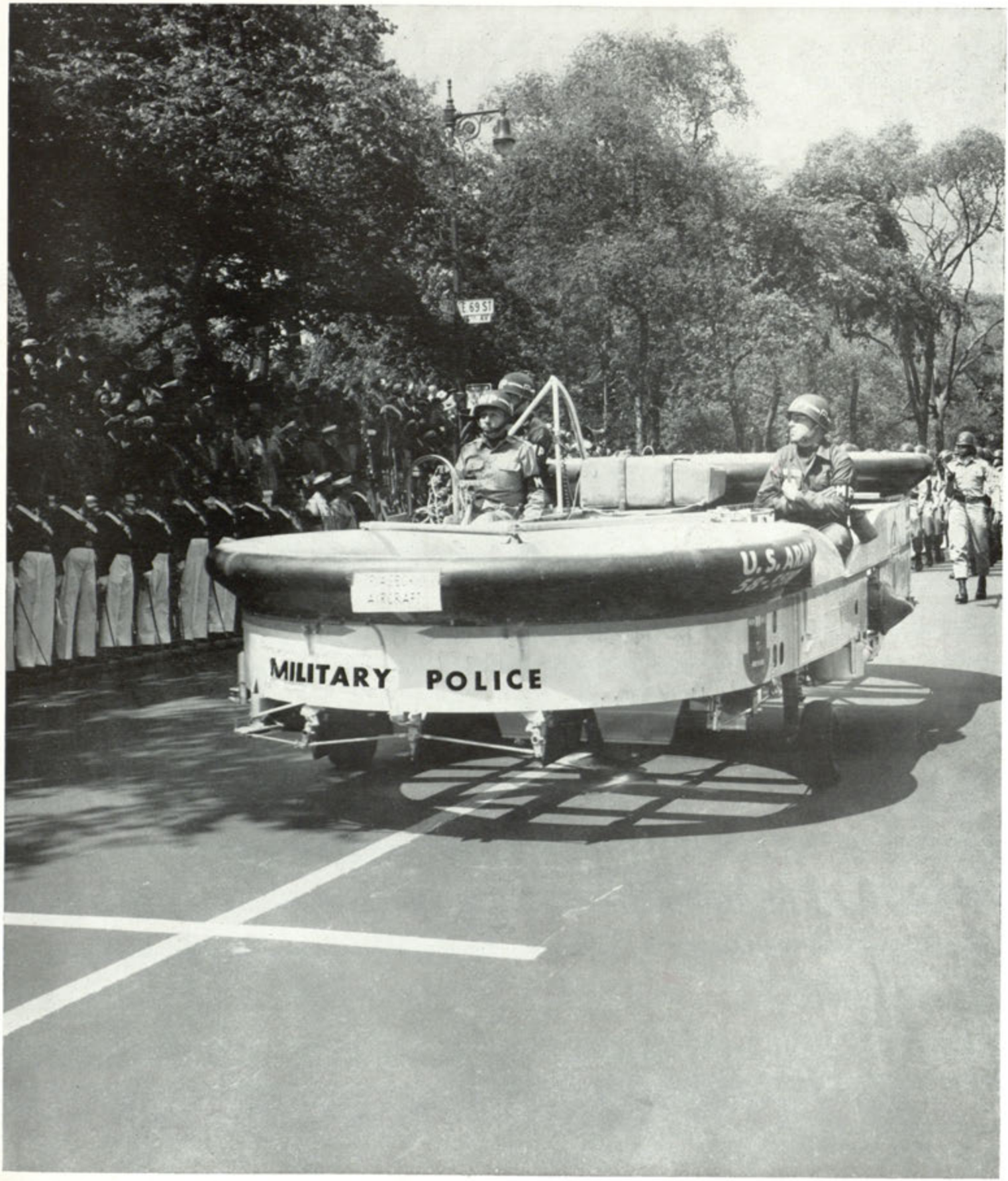
MILITARY POLICE
Journal
AUGUST, 1959



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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—mpa—

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

—mpa—

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MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION INC.

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

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Journalletters

Gentlemen:

Your cover of last March and the 7,000 mile trip by land, sea and air of the 504th MP Battalion brings back memories of the old World War II 504th MP Battalion in Africa, Sicily, Salerno, Anzio and Southern France.

I enjoyed the D-Day article and the statement "not enough Division MPs is still a problem" when the division starts to move inland on the beaches. In Sicily, Italy, Southern France and Anzio, the 504th MP Battalion was stretched out and given more to cover than our manpower could provide for the divisions landing at Gala Beach, Sicily, in July 1943. Our whole headquarters staff and headquarters company including medical and dental personnel, covered the 1st Division beaches for the first five days. Prisoner of war evacuation went out on the LCIs that brought men of the division into shore.

All shore D-Day landings will find plenty of SNAFU. Good police work, plenty of hard work and common sense will get you over the beaches. Oh yes, you need the help of the Engineers Shore Party (God bless 'em).

Maj William M. Duncansen, AUS-RET.
WW II Commander, 504 MP Bn.

* * *

I am enclosing a membership application in the name of my cousin. He is a junior in high school and will likely enter the military service next year. I have been in police work over ten years, and he has expressed his desire to be a military policeman many times.

Being a member of the Military Police Association and receiving copies of the *Journal* will certainly help to assure him of a career in the Military Police Corps besides giving him valuable information and first hand knowledge of the service police.

Sgt. E. C. Johnson
Hq Sq Section, 2710th AB Wing
APO, 323, San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate those responsible for the *Journal* They are printing a wonderful and interesting magazine. Attached to this letter is a list of 22 officers in my detachment who want to become members of the MPA.

Sgt Jack Lemay,
Quebec Command Provost Company
Jacques Cartier Barracks
Montreal South, PQ, Canada

* * *

I was very interested in the excellent article, *NATO Tenth Anniversary*, published in your April issue and wondered if you would agree to its publication in the *Royal Military Police Journal*. If agreed and if available, copies of the photographs would be of great assistance.

Major W. K. Ayres, Editor
Royal Military Police Journal
Inkerman Barracks
Woking, Durrey, England

Pictures requested have been sent, and we look forward to seeing the NATO article in the Royal Military Police Journal.—Ed.

I have been confined to a wheelchair from polio since 1935 and am now 28 years old. As this keeps me indoors a great deal of the time, I have been collecting police insignias and badges for the past twelve years. Although I had several hobbies before this, none gave me the enjoyment and satisfaction that this does. Since 1947 my collection has grown until it now numbers 2746 insignias and badges from 1371 departments of 52 countries and colonies.

As a result of collecting the various identifications of the Military Police Corps, I have become interested in its work. While I will never have the opportunity of serving in the Army, I am sure I would choose the MPC if I could. It is a great pleasure collecting the identifications, and I now have over 75 of the MPC. These consist of brassards, badges, crests, collar insigna and others. The response to my letters has been wonderful.

Several of the military policemen that I have contacted while collecting have told me about the *Military Police Journal* which is published by the Military Police Association. I am wondering if it would be possible for me to receive it.

I recently had my badges on display for the military police unit near my home, and while talking to one of the men, he referred to the *Journal*, so I decided I would write.

Joseph McDermott, Jr.
88-54 247th Street
Jamaica 26, N. Y.

Mr. McDermott has been extended an honorary membership in the Association. Anyone having police badges, insignias, brassards, crests, or collar insignia they no longer need, please contact Mr. McDermott as they may help fill out his military police collection. —Ed.

* * *

I wish to take this opportunity to express in a small way my sincere thanks to the Military Police Corps for the benefits gained as a result of having served in this outstanding police organization.

My military service recently terminated. From January 1957 to January 1959 I was on military leave from the New York City Police Department. After basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., I was sent to the Provost Marshal General's School and then assigned to the Armed Forces Police Detachment in Metropolitan New York. In receiving this type duty assignment, I felt extremely fortunate. My liaison with fellow civilian police officers was maintained, and I was located in an area where I was familiar with the local problems and conditions. As a result of this assignment I believe that I was of more value to the military service. Likewise, the transition from military service back to civilian police work was simplified.

I am confident that I am returning to the police department much the wiser for having experienced some of the problems faced daily by a military policeman in a big metropolis like New York City. The strict military discipline and closeness under which a military man must live, served to teach me both self-discipline and patience which are most important in police work.

I know that you must receive many such letters in the course of a year, but be assured that the tour has been a profitable one to me. In spite of the pay differential between my civilian police pay and what was received in the U. S. Army, I feel that my time was fully rewarded, and know that I will carry forth some indelible marks which will benefit me for the remainder of my life and police career.

Patrolman Michael A. McDonnell
66th Precinct, N.Y.C., N.Y.

* * *

I would like to renew my subscription to the Military Police Association for a period of one year and I also enclose an application for membership of Mr. Jimmie E. Hayes, local Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent.

Having served on various committees of the *Journal* for a number of years, it is with great pride that I study and pass on to others the fine *Journal* that is being published today. The discussions of policy and procedure have a great deal of influence on the younger members of the corps. You are to be congratulated.

Freeman Jones, Major, MPC
Hq. USA Inf. Center, PMO
Investigation Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

* * *

I would like very much to be a member of the Military Police Association. I am presently with the 404th MP Co., here in Germany and have been here the past sixteen months. A lot of my buddies are members of the Association and I always read their *Journals* every month. Now due to the fact that I will be getting discharged from the Army in two months, I would like to keep posted on the activities of the great organization that I am a part of.

PFC Robert L. Tyburski
404th MP Co., APO 326, N. Y.

* * *

I enjoy your magazine very much as it keeps me in contact with the policies and procedures of the Military Police Corps.

Sp4 Howard W. Carter
c/o General Delivery
Hartford, Conn.

THIS MONTH'S COVER

The AERIAL JEEP was seen for the first time by the public during the Armed Forces Day Parade, May 16, 1959, in New York City. The picture was furnished the *Journal* by Colonel Thomas F. Lancer, Provost Marshal, First Army. The military police riding in the vehicle are from the MP Detachment, Fort Jay, New York.

The revolutionary jeep is still in the experimental stage and was designed and built by the Piasecki Aircraft Company, Philadelphia. It has shielded rotors and can travel on the road like a jeep or fly through the air like a helicopter. Department of the Army believes that it will make an ideal combat platform and troop carrier. (The editor believes it would make an excellent military police patrol vehicle for the atomic battlefield.)

MP BULLETIN BOARD

Many military police officers and enlisted men have expressed their dissatisfaction with the present MP brassard. Consequently, many modifications have been made in the field at the local level, particularly in overseas areas. The Office of the Provost Marshal General is conducting a project to modify the present brassard. When final approval is obtained from the Quartermaster General, the necessary changes will be made to AR 670-5.

* * *

Reserve officers who were turned down for augmentation in the regular establishment may try again if they have provided themselves with improved qualifications such as college education, assignments where they demonstrated leadership potential and good service school grades.

* * *

Department of the Army recently published a pamphlet, No. 1-10, entitled, *Improve Your Writing*. Members of the Military Police Corps are urged to get a copy through normal channels, — study it and then write — for the *Military Police Journal*.

* * *

The 300th Military Police Command has been organized in Detroit. The unit will serve as headquarters for a potential ten prisoner of war camps. It is presently organized to contain 38 officers, one warrant officer and 51 enlisted men. Colonel Gerald Greene, USAR, is the commanding officer.

* * *

"What Is a Modern Army?" will be the theme of the annual meeting of the Association of the U.S. Army, to be held in the Nation's Capitol, August 3, 4, and 5.

* * *

A new gas mask has been developed by the Army Chemical Corps and adopted by the Department of the Army as a standard item of issue. The mask affords respiratory protection against chemical and biological agents as well as radiological particles. The new mask does not have a canister. Delivery to the field will begin in June 1960.

* * *

The U.S. Army's Honest John free flight rocket can move into position, fire and move out again in a reaction time comparable to that of field artillery. It travels on dirt roads at 35 mph and can move anywhere a 2½ ton truck can go.

Successful in-flight transition from vertical to horizontal flight and back to vertical has been accomplished in tests of a rotatable, ducted-fan airplane developed for U.S. Army use. The plane can also fly straight ahead at high speeds approximating the performance of conventional fixed-wing aircraft. It was developed by the Doak Aircraft Company, Inc., Torrance, California, and is called the Doak 16, or in Army lingo the VZ-4DA-VTOL.

* * *

The Pinkerton National Detective Agency has informed the *Journal* that it would like to hire forty former MPC servicemen who have had experience in the operation of the lie detector. Personnel interested in this work may write Mr. John H. Heyrman, Pinkerton National Detective Agency, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

* * *

A new revised edition of *West Point Today* has been published by Coward-McCann, Inc., 210 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16, N. Y. The book was edited by Colonel A. C. M. Azoy, USA, retired, and takes a hypothetical cadet, showing what happens to him from the time he reports for duty on M-Day through June Week the following year. The appendix includes the requirements for becoming a cadet. Price $3.95.

* * *

Military Police Corps personnel interested in starting an organized reading program may write the Librarian, Provost Marshal General's School, requesting a syllabus of the reference materials covering the following listed subjects: criminology and penology, education, military affairs, military history and biography, police science and administration and foreign affairs.

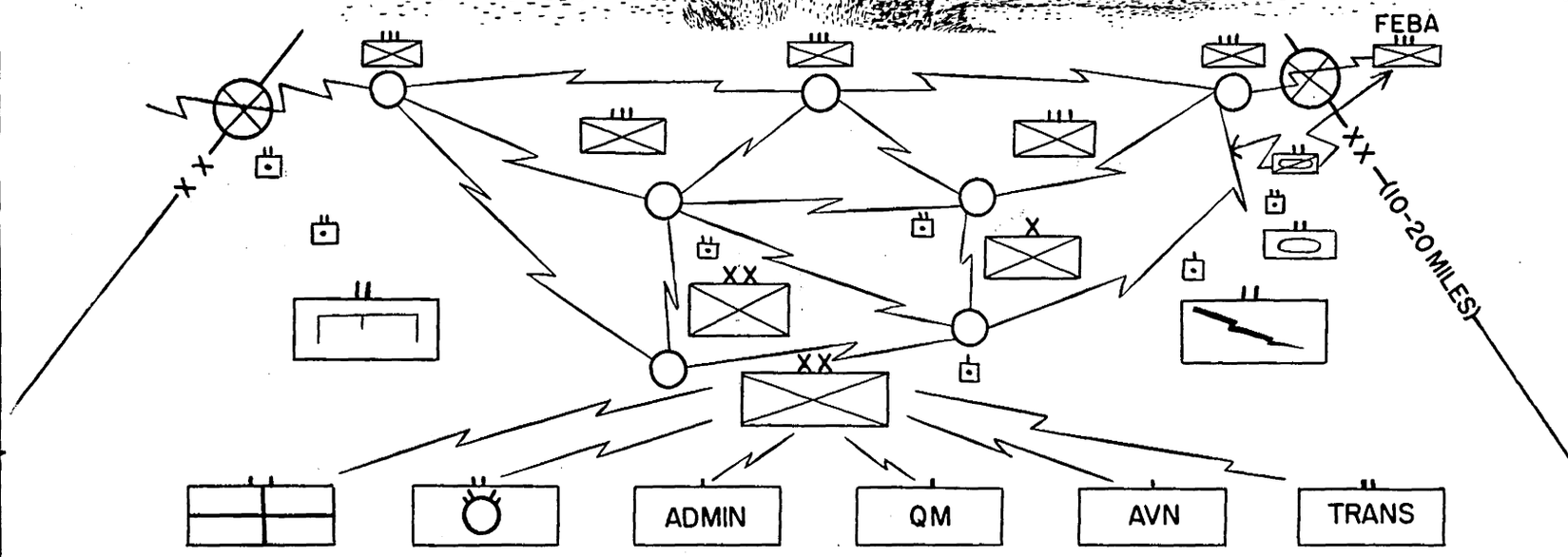
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The infantry division upon reorganization will have six streamlined field artillery battalions in place of the current two, adding greater capabilities in mobility and fire power in keeping with advances in modern tactics and techniques on the atomic battlefield.

* * *

The Army prison population has dropped 75 percent since 1956 and has resulted in the closing of disciplinary barracks at Fort Gordon, Camp Crowder and New Cumberland. This summer the disciplinary barracks at Lompoc, California, will also close, leaving Fort Leavenworth as the only remaining DB in operation.

THE INFANTRY DIVISION



QUEEN OF BATTLE

ORGANIZED FOR NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL WARFARE

By MAJOR JOHN SYNOWSKY

Tactics Committee, PMGS

THE development of atomic weapons that can be used by tactical units in the field has produced a revolution unequaled in military history. While keeping its capability to fight a conventional war, the new pentomic division is designed to fight on the nuclear battlefield. The different conditions and situations to be encountered in nuclear warfare requires the division to operate in a wide variety of roles. Characteristics of the new organization are its flexibility, versatility, combat power, endurance, ability to apply measured force, and suitability for rapid tactical or strategic development.

MISSION

THE mission of the infantry division is to destroy, defeat, or repel the enemy by aggressive offensive action employing fire, maneuver, and close combat.

THE capabilities of the infantry division include conducting all types of ground operations under varying conditions of weather and terrain. It can do this either alone or as part of a larger force, with or without nuclear weapons. It can sustain itself in combat over an extended period of time and deliver nuclear fires with organic weapons. It can organize to meet the requirements of the mission with its changing situation, especially when operating as a task force.

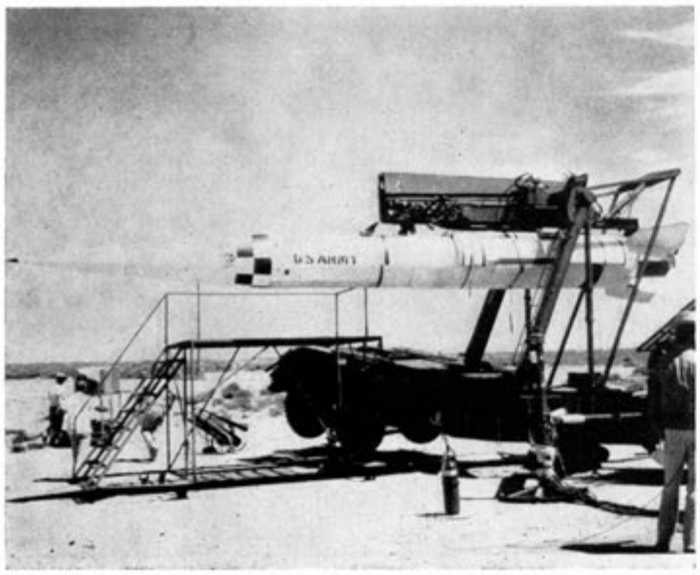
The basic change that has taken place in the infantry division is in its organizational structure. The three infantry regiments of World War II days have been replaced by five battle groups. Under this reorganization the strength of the infantry division has been reduced from approximately 17,000 to 14,000 men. However, because of the increased capabilities through better firepower, flexibility and communications, the mission remains the same.

Let's take a look at the subordinate units of the pentomic division which can be classed in five categories: the major maneuver units; division artillery; combat support units, units which support the division; and division administrative support units grouped under the division trains.

BATTLE GROUPS

THE infantry division battle groups are the major maneuver units. Each is an administratively self-contained unit. It contains a headquarters company, four rifle companies and an artillery heavy mortar battery. Its organization gives the division a smaller, self-contained, combat unit which is less important as a target on the atomic battlefield than an infantry regiment.

The pentomic battle group will normally be used as part of the division. However, it may be reinforced and used as a task force by attaching armor, cavalry, reconnaissance units, fire support elements, engineer and transportation as needed.



The "Sergeant" surface-to-surface missile is being prepared for firing.

ARMOR BATTALION

WITH the advent of the battle group and the loss of the regimental tank company, armor support is now found at division level in the armor battalion. The armor battalion has a pentagonal structure of five armor companies with 17 tanks to each company. This gives a lot of flexibility because it permits one company of tanks to support each battle group.

The battalion may be employed under division control or attached to a battle group or the reconnaissance squadron. When it is attached to a battle group, the primary mission is to assist the advance by fire, maneuver, or shock action. Of particular importance in atomic warfare is the ability of the battalion and the battle group to form a powerful mobile force to exploit the effect of atomic weapons. This is possible because of the ability of tanks to cross obstacles which may result from the blast of atomic weapons.

CAVALRY SQUADRON

THE old reconnaissance company of the division has been replaced by the new pentomic infantry division cavalry squadron of three reconnaissance troops. This squadron has the latest communication equipment, including radar, television, infrared and photographic.

In addition to its reconnaissance and intelligence mission, the squadron can be reinforced and used as an armored task force. It enables the division to extend the depth of the reconnaissance mission and gather information of the enemy. Its addition to the new division has returned to the battlefield the traditional role of the cavalry as the eyes and ears of the commander.



The Arctic Tanker prepares to move out with its load of ten transporters carrying 5000 gallons of fuel.

ARTILLERY SUPPORT

AT present the firepower available in the division to support the maneuver elements consists of two artillery battalions. In the near future this will be changed to six battalions, adding even greater capabilities in mobility and firepower in keeping with advances in modern tactics and techniques on the battlefield.

The field artillery battalion consists of five batteries of 105mm howitzers. It provides close artillery support to the five battle groups by either reinforcing the fires of the battle group mortar batteries or providing general support. The general support composite battalion consists of four firing batteries; an eight inch howitzer battery, a 762mm rocket battery and two 155mm howitzer batteries. These batteries provide the division commander with increased flexibility and an atomic capability formerly only available at corps level.

In widely dispersed deployment of the division's battle groups, artillery batteries may be attached to battle groups, armor, or cavalry, forming task forces.

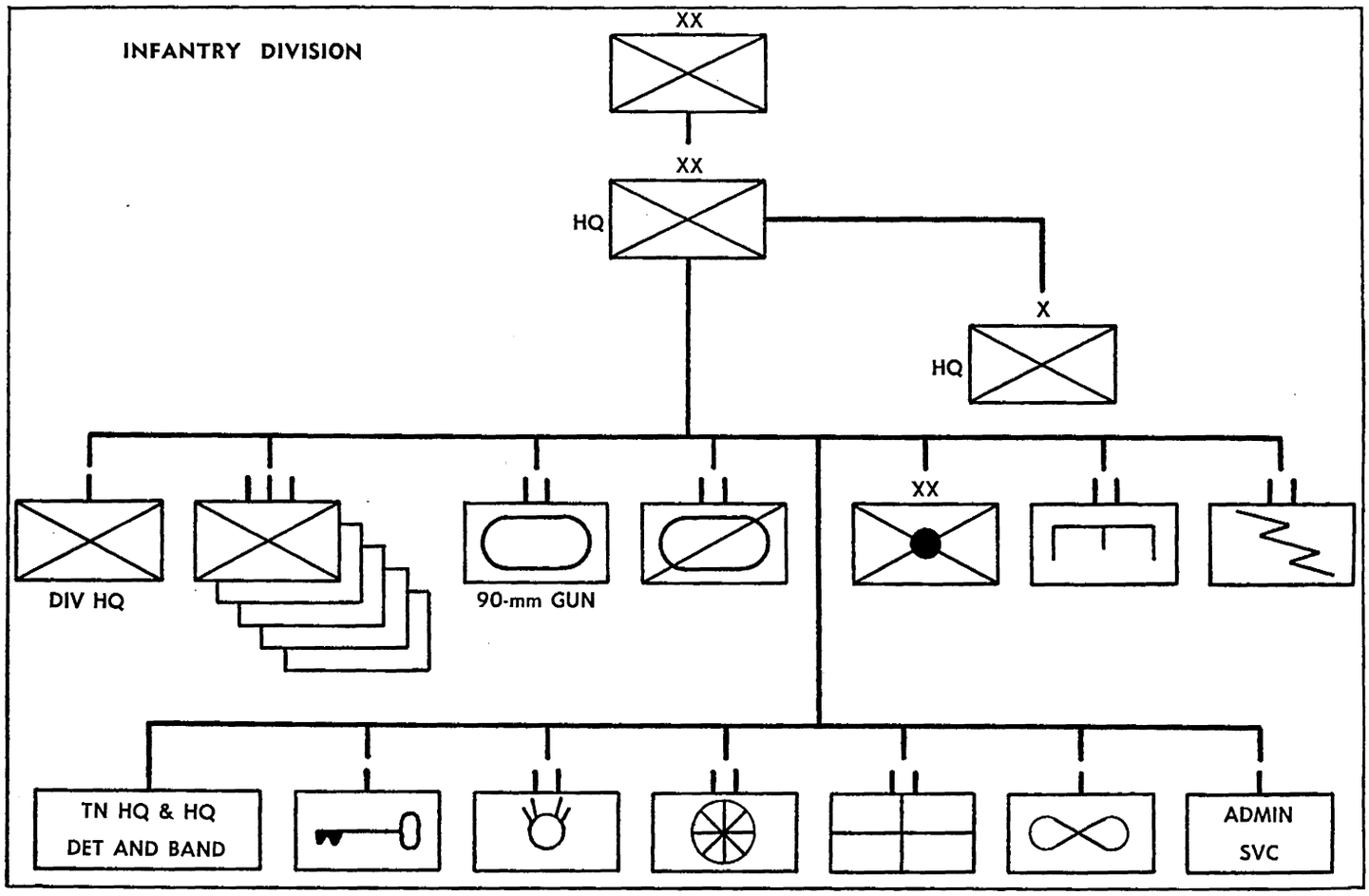
COMBAT SUPPORT

THE division is furnished additional support in combat by the engineer battalion, the transportation battalion and the combat aviation company, from the division trains.

An additional company has been added to the engineer battalion of the infantry division in order to bring the pentagonal concept to this support branch. However, the reorganization of the engineer battalion reduced from three to two the number of platoons in each company. This reduced the strength of the battalion by 50 men, but the support has been



Any of three different cannons or a wrecker can be permanently mounted on this new carriage of lighter weight.



increased due to the fact that each battle group has an organic engineer platoon. A company may be given the mission of direct support of or attachment to a battle group. Normally though the most efficient use of the battalion is accomplished by keeping the battalion under division control. Its primary mission is to increase the mobility and combat effectiveness of the division, but its secondary mission is to fight as infantry when required.

TRANSPORTATION BATTALION

THE transportation battalion is included in the division trains. It is organized under a completely new concept which provides the new division with greatly increased mobility so necessary on the atomic battlefield. It is organized with a headquarters and service company, one light transportation truck company and two transportation personnel carrier companies. The carrier companies, equipped with 57 armored personnel carriers, provide greater armored mobility than in the old infantry division. It also gives the commander added flexibility in forming mobile infantry-tank task forces to exploit the use of atomic weapons.

The division's combat aviation company is a part of the division trains. It supports the division with twice as many rotary and fixed wing aircraft as had the old triangular division. It has fifty aircraft, divided into two platoons. One platoon is for general and the other for direct support.

These Army aircraft have numerous jobs including reconnaissance, observation, artillery adjustment, illumination, wire laying and photography. In addition they may be used to transport troops, supplies, and equipment, as well as the evacuation of casualties. This combat aviation company is one big step in providing greater mobility to the division on the atomic battlefield.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

DIVISION headquarters is furnished personnel from headquarters and headquarters company which also provides the necessary personnel and facilities to establish three command posts. In addition to the forward and rear command posts, the division has a brigade command post. In a moving situation these command posts are separated so that all will not be knocked out by a single atomic weapon.

The military police detachment is a part of headquarters and headquarters company. The detachment, including the provost marshal section at division headquarters, has six officers, one warrant officer and 93 enlisted men. It furnishes military police service to the entire division and replaces the old military police company, which had seven officers and 168 enlisted men.

This is the second change in the division military police organization since World War II when the platoon consisted of three officers and 77 enlisted men.

DIVISION TRAINS

A NEW concept for the infantry division in the new pentomic organization is the grouping of all administrative support in one unit known as division trains. It includes all

SUPPORT TO THE COMMAND

THE MP DETACHMENT, INFANTRY DIVISION

THE infantry division, Queen of Battle, will be supported on the atomic battlefield by the military police detachment as a guarantee of mobility, flexibility, decentralization and dispersion before and after a nuclear strike. Pentomic reorganization of the infantry division began more than a year ago and resulted in the pre-pentomic MP company being reduced to a detachment.

The MP detachment provides military police support to the entire division including battle groups and task forces. This service includes: circulation control of individuals; enforcement of military law and order; traffic control; operation of prisoner of war collection points; operation of a temporary detention facility for military prisoners; the prevention and investigation of crime; and the protection of persons and property.

When MP service requirements exceed the capabilities of the detachment, higher headquarters will increase the number of assigned platoons on request of the provost marshal. *These extra platoons would come from the division.* In example, the division band could be used to guard prisoners of war.

CAPABILITIES OF THE DETACHMENT

THE full strength MP detachment is capable of performing the following support to the command:

1. The provost marshal section for division headquarters is provided by the detachment.

2. It is capable of commanding seven MP platoons, five of which would be furnished by higher headquarters *when requirements of the detachment exceed its capabilities.*

3. One platoon is capable of performing a maximum of one, or a proportionate part of all, of the following primary duties on a twenty-four hour continuing basis:
   a. operating five (two man) fixed TCPs,
   b. operating five (two man) traffic patrols,
   c. providing ten (one man) posts for prisoner of war collecting points, detention facility or security posts.

The time expended on additional duties, such as anti-guerrila operations, honor guards, route reconnaissance, testifying before courts and boards, maintenance of temporary route signs and other such duties; is unpredictable and will always reduce the detachment capabilities.

SUPPORT TO THE DIVISION

THE military police detachment is under the operational control of the division provost marshal, but is commanded by the detachment commander. The unit's integrity is maintained down to and including the squads.

In the division area, *exclusive of areas occupied by a battle group which is engaged with the enemy,* one platoon is used for traffic control, circulation and control of individuals

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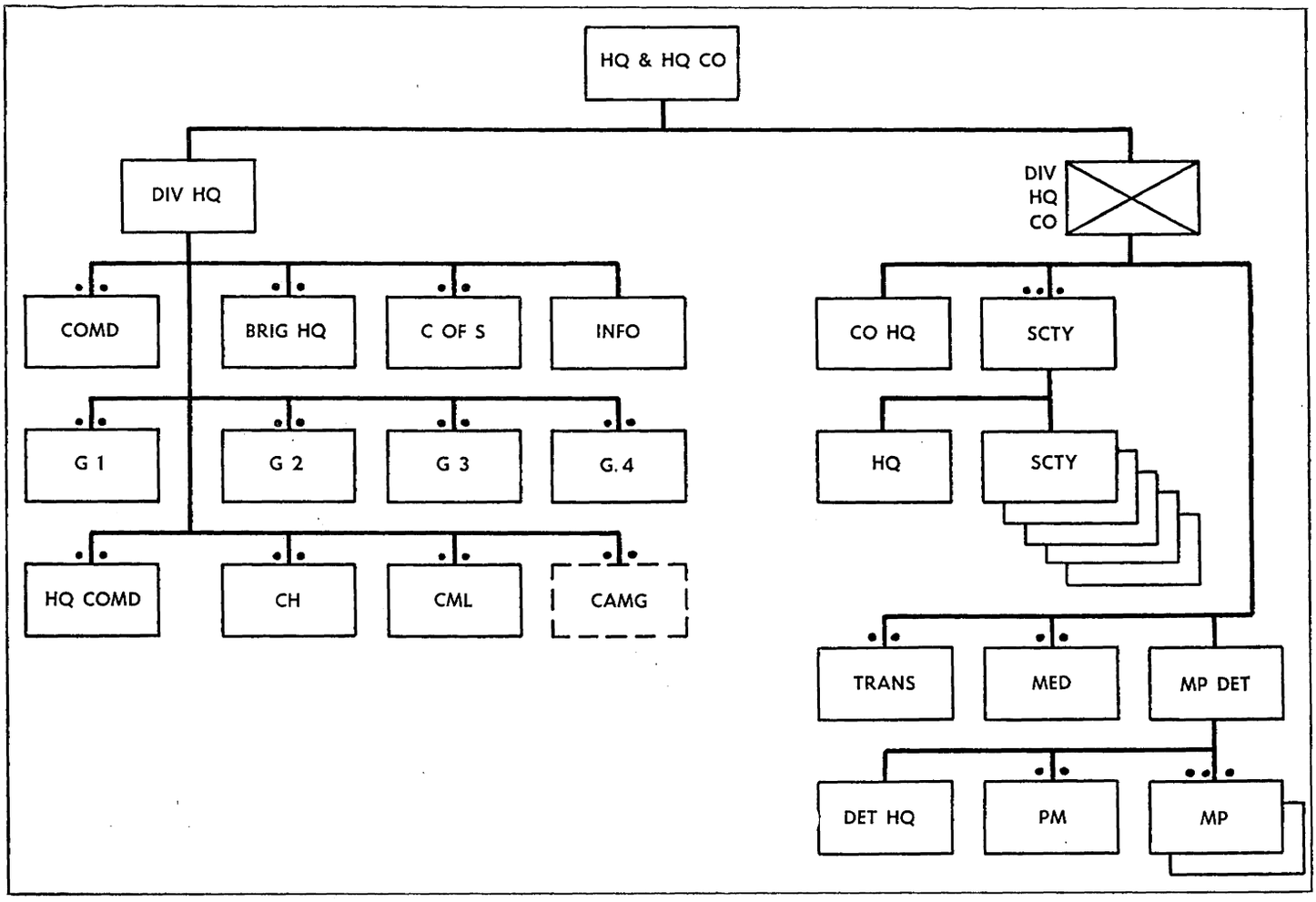
INFANTRY DIVISION Continued

the logistical elements of the division: the quartermaster company, the ordnance battalion, the medical battalion and the administration company as well as the aviation company and the transportation battalion.

The administration company includes the replacement company and the following special staff agencies: the adjutant general, the finance, inspector general, public information, staff judge advocate and special services.

CONCLUSION

THE new pentomic infantry division is a versatile fighting unit that can fight nuclear or conventional warfare anywhere in the world. Those elements not needed all the time are pooled at corps or army echelons. This pooling of equipment results in economy of equipment and enables the division to travel lighter. With its atomic firepower capabilities, including the Honest John rocket and the eight-inch howitzer, the new pentomic division is the most deadly fighting force ever to be employed in a field army. END



and straggler control. These duties are done by fixed traffic control posts and mobile traffic patrols. The other platoon is used for prisoner of war security at the collecting point, operating the detention facility, protecting individuals and property and assisting in handling refugees and displaced persons.

When the detachment supports the entire division, *including a battle group or a task force,* one platoon is used in support of, or it may be attached to, the task force or battle group. MPs will not be attached unless it is impossible to direct or support them from the detachment. When attached, MPs will be commanded by the battle group or task force commander. The other platoon remains in the division area, exclusive of the task force or battle group area, and under the control of the provost marshal.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

THE infantry division, even during combat on the conventional battlefield, does not always have a good road net in its area of operation. The atomic battlefield will increase the requirement for efficient ground movement, with or without a good road net. Movement on multiple routes during an atomic strike, or when visibility is poor, will increase the need of MP traffic control.

Traffic control posts are most frequently located at the junction of main supply routes; at points leading into the division area from the rear; at critical points such as lateral roads behind committed battle groups; at entrances to division supply installations; in villages, defiles, damaged bridges and at road intersections.

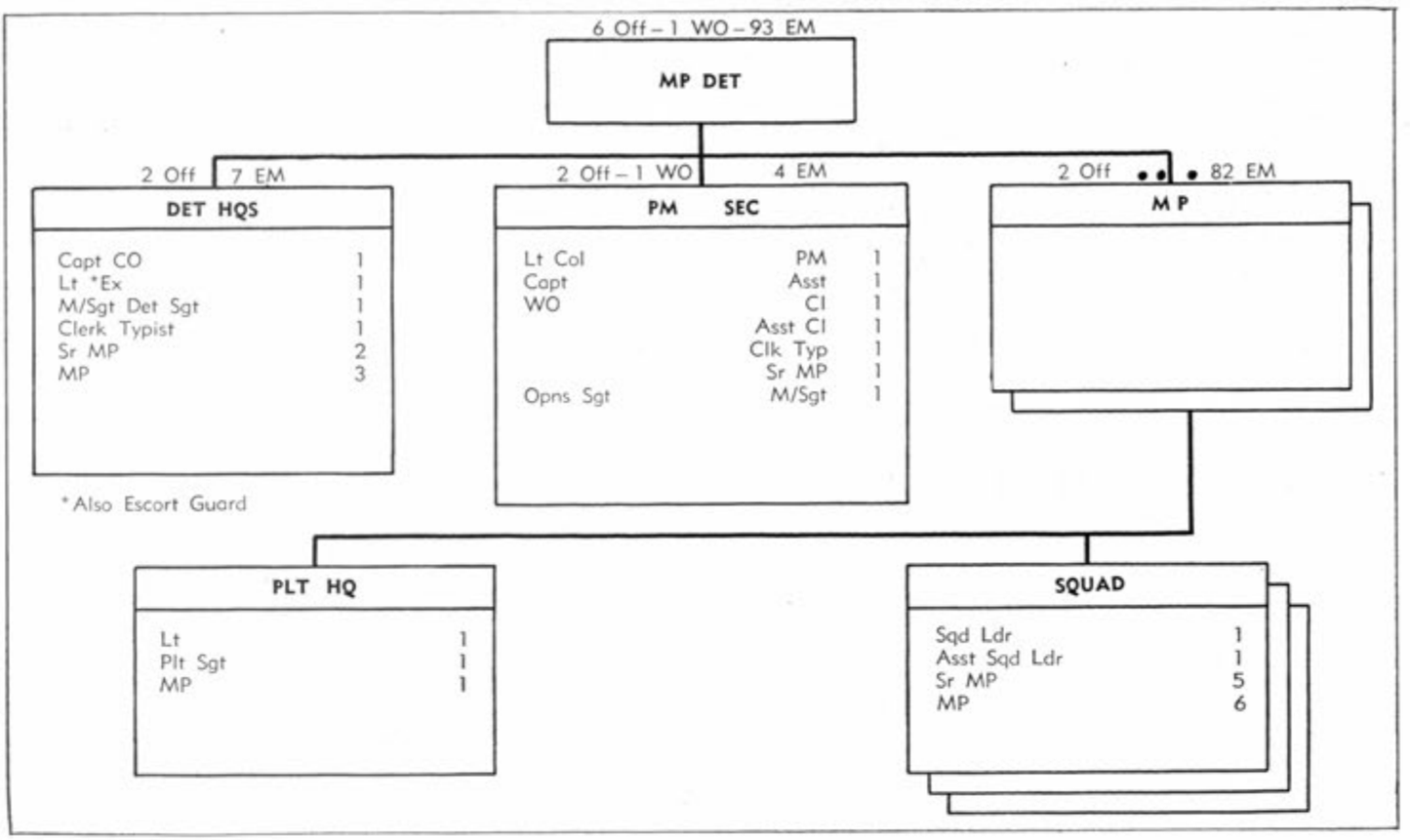
The destructive power of nuclear weapons coupled with the inherent fear of the unknown will place a greater burden of responsibility upon the military police than ever before. The absolute and immediate control of traffic and personnel will be essential to successful combat operations. Vehicles and personnel will have to be re-routed over multiple road nets around contaminated areas, blown bridges, narrow passes and debris.

Traffic patrols will operate between TCPs in order to maintain contact and maintain a continuing reconnaissance of bridges, defiles, assembly areas and refugee collecting points. Straggler control, as well as the control of refugees and displaced persons, is a secondary duty of all TCPs and traffic patrols.

The free and orderly movement of traffic in the combat area is the goal of the MP detachment. This is accomplished by only the fewest of control measures in order to speed priority vehicles to their destination. Roads capable of two way traffic will not be restricted to one-way traffic and the whole road net will be used in maintaining the maximum flow of vehicles.

CONTROL OF INDIVIDUALS

IN order to insure the unimpeded flow of traffic in the infantry division area, it is imperative that the circulation of



individuals is controlled. Combat operations have been seriously effected in past wars when long streams of refugees clogged roads, forcing military traffic to halt. A halted battle group or task force immediately becomes an atomic target.

Refugees and displaced persons, as well as stragglers, will be collected at TCPs and evacuated to rear area collecting points where military police and military government personnel will process them. Empty supply trucks returning from the front lines will be used to transport these people to the rear.

The MP detachment maintains a prisoner of war collecting point where prisoners are tagged, registered, fed and guarded until evacuated to army control. Capturing troops normally evacuate prisoners to the division collecting point and army escort guard personnel evacuate them from the division area to the army collecting point.

CONCLUSIONS

WHETHER the pentomic MP detachment of the infantry division has adequate personnel to guarantee continuing service to the command on the nuclear battlefield remains to be seen. There were never enough MPs in the infantry division MP platoon of World War II. In fact, the anti-tank platoon of each regiment was used as an MP platoon in the later days of the war in most divisions.

Based on the experience of World War II and the Korean War, *the requirement for military police service to the infantry division, at all times, exceeded the capabilities of the platoon or company*. The atomic battlefield will increase the requirement for the control of traffic and personnel, in order to guarantee fast and efficient ground movement.

THE characteristics of movement before or after an atomic strike is speed, control, security and secrecy. Also, in order to reduce vulnerability to atomic fire, the infantry division must use multiple routes. These requirements will increase the need for MPs. It is hard to believe that higher headquarters will always be able to increase the number of assigned platoons in the MP detachment when requested by the provost marshal.

The problem of handling communist prisoners of war was experienced in Korea when rioting POWs caused several thousand combat troops to be pulled from the front line to guard prisoners. The communist prisoner of war will not be the placid, cooperative and friendly POW of World War II. Adequate MP personnel, trained in this task, will be required to preclude the division commander taking combat troops from their primary mission and placing them on guard duty at the POW collecting point.

Military police support to the infantry division is essential for mobility and dispersion, but this support must be in adequate numbers of trained military policemen to be effective on the atomic battlefield. END



Another picture of the new carriage shows the 175mm gun. Other guns include the 155mm gun and the 8 inch howitzer. A wrecker can also be attached to the carriage.

CHEMICALS IN RIOT CONTROL



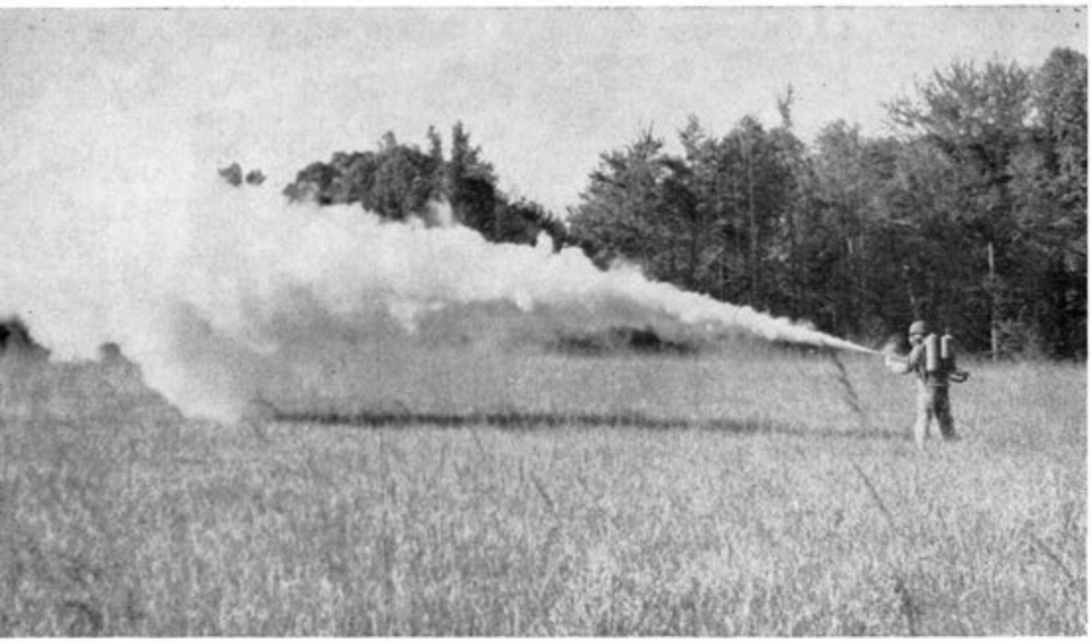
By LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER L. MILLER, JR.

Command and Staff Department, U. S. Army Infantry School

IN 1953 open and organized resistance broke out in the United Nations prisoner of war enclosures in Korea. It was necessary to use considerable force to reduce resistance, restore order and break the prisoners into smaller, more controllable groups. However, open resistance continued even after this. The Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, authorized use of chemical riot control munitions to reduce gun fire and the resulting bloodshed. This was clearly stated in the directive covering the employment of the chemical riot control munitions.

Information on the use of these agents for this purpose was released to the press. Tear gas and vomiting gas in the form of grenades were used, and liquid tear gas in portable flame throwers was available although it was not used extensively. Tactics and techniques were developed to include the organization of a gas squad. Other squads were to open huts in which the prisoners took cover and where they tried to reduce the effects of the irritating smoke by placing blankets over the windows and doors. When a procedure for employment of the gas cloud was developed, the effectiveness increased.

Generally, while tear gas proved ineffective in halting the disorders, vomiting gas (DM) proved highly effective, and prisoners were incapacitated for approximately twelve hours. In general, it can be said that when properly employed, the chemical munitions did assist in controlling the prisoners of war. The use of these munitions in the combat area was strictly forbidden, and strict safeguards were taken to see that none reached the combat scene. During the same time, the use of tear gas (CN) and tear gas and vomiting gas combined (CN-DM) was authorized for training in Japan. A





Pictured at right is the kneeling position for firing the E15R2 irritant gas dispenser. At the left, the dispenser is being fired from the standing position. It can also be mounted on a 3/4 ton truck.

great deal more realism and respect for the mask was noted in one unit which was exposed a second time to the effect of combined tear and vomiting gas grenades (CN-DM). Soldiers who in previous training had been carelessly assuming that only tear gas would be used and who had experienced the effects of vomiting gas, soon spread the word. The soldiers in subsequent training masked quickly and properly and continued their assigned duties, refusing to remove their masks until a check of the area had been made by a qualified CBR officer. Following the cessation of hostilities, fire hoses and tear gas were used to protect the Communist Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from threatening mobs in Korea.

ALL Army units, particularly infantry and military police, must be prepared to perform riot control duty or assist in controlling unruly prisoners of war. Basic considerations of this type duty, including necessary planning, training and riot control formations, are found in Field Manual 19-15, *Civil Disturbances*, and in Army Training Schedule 19-6. In establishing control of such disorders, the basic American axiom is that only the minimum necessary force will be used to restore order.

There is a group of chemical agents classified as training and riot control agents which can assist in restoring order with the least chance of permanent injury. These agents are known as irritating smokes as they are disseminated into the air in small particles which enter the eyes or respiratory openings. Their full effectiveness can only be obtained by a proper understanding of the effects of the agents, proper planning and training for their use, and proper techniques in the employment of available munitions.

AVAILABLE riot control agents are tear gas (CN), tear gas in liquid solution (CNB), a vomiting gas (DM) and a combination of tear and vomiting gas (CN-DM). Tear gas causes an immediate and copious crying so as to render the individual relatively helpless. Tear gas in liquid solution or in a high vapor concentration causes a burning and slightly blistering effect on the skin in addition to the tear effect. This burning and blistering can be aleviated by washing with soap and water.

The effects of vomiting gas are much more extreme. This irritating smoke produces a headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and physical prostration which may last up to twelve hours depending on how rapidly the exposed individual inhales it. Both tear gas (CN) and vomiting gas (DM) require extremely high concentrations not normally obtainable in the field to produce lethal effects. Hence they are commonly referred to as non-lethal irritant agents. CN1 and DM1 are the same agents in talc form. T1 is a talc which may be used as a simulant in training.

AT the present time there are several standard riot control munitions. The M7A1 CN grenade and the M6A1 CN-DM grenade burn from twenty seconds to one minute. The M25A1 CN baseball type grenade is the bursting kind. This grenade consists of a plastic body filled with micropulverized tear gas. Two seconds after the release of the striker, the grenade explodes to throw micropulverized tear gas (CN) into the air. At the present time a companion vomiting gas, (DM) bursting type grenade, is under development.

Liquid tear gas (CNB) may be projected by the portable flame thrower. Such use requires a replacement of the diaphragm of the flame thrower prior to use with flame fluids. By means of a special gun, micropulverized tear gas and vomiting gas in talc form can be disseminated from the portable flame thrower. An item of special equipment which can disseminate either CN1 or DM1 (tear or vomiting gas in talc) in large quantities is the M2 Irritant Gas Disperser. Adaptations can be made to Army fixed-wing or helicopter aircraft to disseminate riot control burning grenades or liquid spray.

TRAINING of personnel in the proper employment of these munitions is essential if full benefits are to be realized. In controlling disorders, the minimum force is necessary. Present policy is to use a "show of force," and if that does not work, tear gas is to be used. Since the object is to disperse the group, an escape way *must* be made available to the rioters. If such a group is confined, it has no choice but to fight. In Korea, operational limitations prohibited the gassing of pri-

soners in the double barbed wire exits or in huts unless an opening for escape was provided.

Riot munitions cannot be expected to stop or turn back a mass charge. Likewise, tear or vomiting gas should not be used in a confined space without providing an exit as the gas is toxic and in high concentrations might seriously injure the individual, either by effects of the agent itself or by suffocation due to withdrawal of oxygen from the air by the burning munition.

Bursting type munitions should be thrown so as to break at eye level for maximum effect. In the case of burning munitions it is better to establish a gas cloud upwind of the target area to allow the cloud to form and be carried over the unruly group. In this manner, control of the cloud is achieved, and it can be maintained as long as necessary.

BURNING grenades thrown among a crowd can be picked up and thrown back. An individual can also avoid the effects of the grenade by moving upwind. Liquid tear gas can be projected onto or into a target. The liquid agent will saturate clothing and other material and remain effective much longer than burning munitions.

Dye included in the liquid tear gas, or dye alone in water, can be used to mark persons who have participated in a disorder. The psychological effect of this marking tends to separate less serious minded members of the riotous group. Dry mixtures of tear or vomiting gas disseminated by a portable flame thrower or by the M2 Irritant Gas Dispenser can take advantage of the wind to release large quantities of agents over an extensive area from the upwind side without bringing the operators into close contact with the rioters. Fire hoses may assist in further dispersal of the group. In one case in Korea, 3500 grenades were used. When investigated, it was found that the grenades were used in 35 mile per hour winds. Such strong wind speeds obviously limit the effectiveness of these agents due to the short time the individual is exposed.

SMOKE should be used to a limited extent as extensive use hides the crowd and may allow rioters to maneuver and close with the troops attempting to quell the riot. A single smoke grenade may be used to determine the drift and extent of an agent cloud to be released. If possible the path of the cloud should be planned to avoid personnel or areas not involved.

Troops using riot control munitions should be equipped with protective masks in the event of wind shift or of the necessity of entering the gassed area. They should also know first aid measures for the agent employed. The use of a properly organized and trained gas squad who knows and practices the techniques of proper employment of these munitions can greatly improve the effectiveness of the agents. Sufficient grenades to create and maintain an effective concentration must be planned and used.

American soldiers around the world may be called upon to protect their lives and military property from local, communist-inspired uprisings. Gun fire will turn semi-friendly people into enemies. Proper planning and training coupled with the judicious and proper use of chemical riot control munitions can assist in the problems of control without bloodshed and is in accord with the American axiom of minimum force in controlling civilian or prisoner of war disorders. END

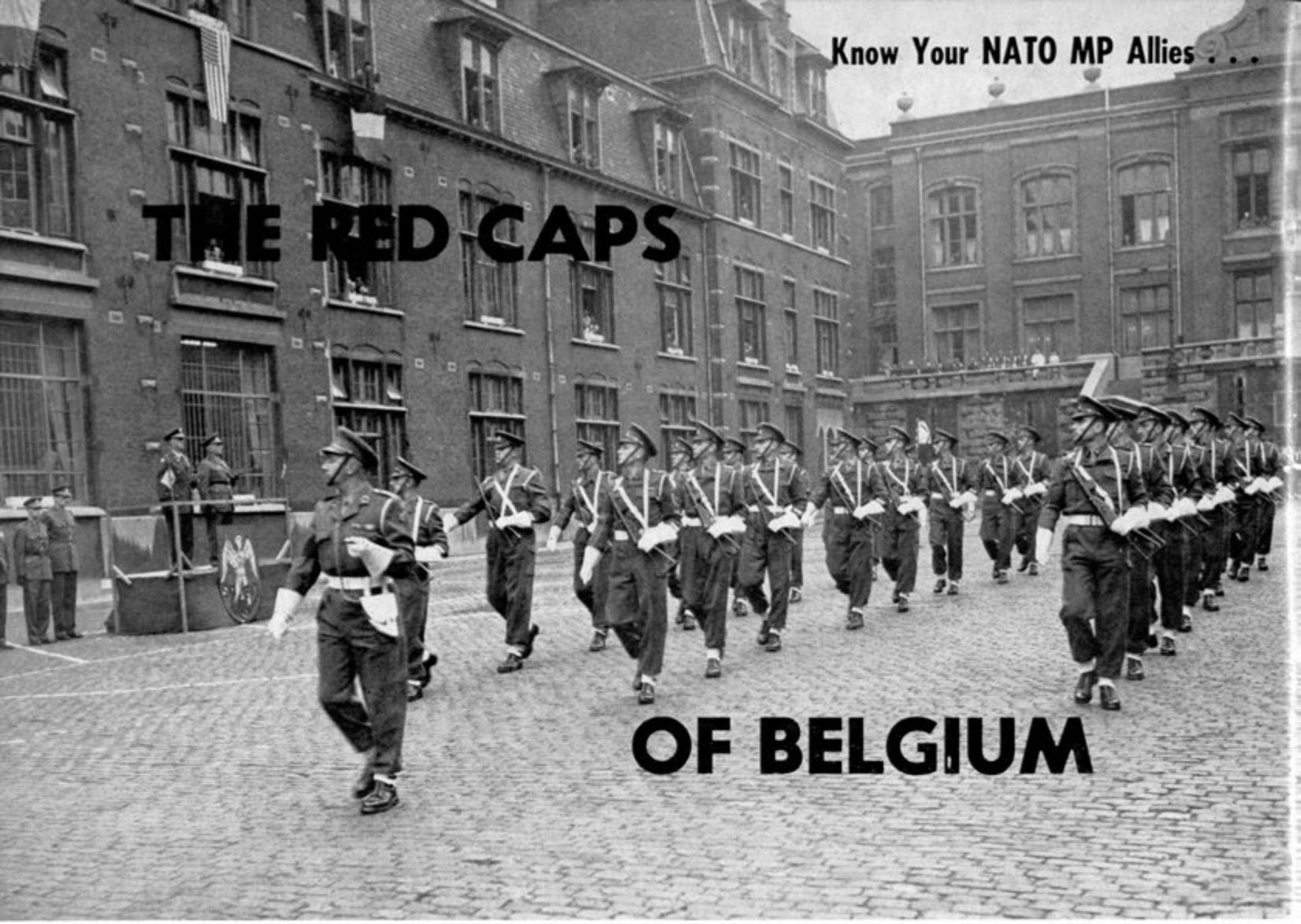
ABOUT THE AUTHOR . . .

Lieutenant Colonel Walter L. Miller, Jr., received his commission upon graduation from the University of Maryland in 1939. He entered active duty the following year and two years later received a Regular Army commission. Although he is now a Chemical Corps officer, Colonel Miller was an Infantry officer until 1949. He landed in Normandy on D-Day with the 327th Glider Infantry and participated in the airborne invasion of Holland and the battle of Bastogne. Following the war he was an airborne command and test officer at Fort Bragg, and Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Maryland. Colonel Miller was graduated from the Chemical Corps Advanced Course in 1950, and following duty with the Chemical Corps Board at the Army Chemical Center, went to Korea as chemical officer of I Corps. He then returned to the Army Chemical Center where he served with the Munitions and Technical Divisions. Two years ago he was named chairman of the Chemical Committee in the Tactical Department, now Command and Staff Department, of the United States Army Infantry School.



Team members of the Irritant Gas Disperser (IGD) M-2 Team of Fort Gordon, Ga., pose by their machine. (Left to right) are SFC Joe Stanley, Sgt Robert W. Chapman, Sgt Fred Ellis, and Sp4 Robert F. Wiebeck. Picture at left shows a similar gas dispenser mounted and being loaded for dispersal.





THE RED CAPS OF BELGIUM

This is the thirteenth in a series of articles describing the military police of our NATO allies. The material for this article was collected and edited by the Provost Marshal Division, U.S. Army, Europe. Appreciation is expressed to Major Jules Van Helleputte of the Belgian Army Military Police who prepared the material for the article.

THE idea of providing the Belgian Armed Forces with their own military police force dates from World War II. At the time of the German invasion, the Piron Brigade, forerunner of the present Belgian Military Police, exercised limited police functions handled by two sections of regimental police.

After the Belgian liberation in 1945, three traffic control and three provost companies were created along the lines of those in the British Army. After undergoing a brief training period under the supervision of the British Military Police, these units were placed at the disposal of the 21st British Army Group. The integration of these units into the reorganized Belgian Army gave birth to the military police companies distributed at army, corps, division and major military administrative levels.

SELECTION

THE Military Police School was founded at Tervuren, Belgium, on the outskirts of Brussels about the same time.

The school is now known as the Police Center. The mission of the training center is to prepare regular and conscripted personnel for the tasks they will face in military police companies. Selection criteria for all candidates include a minimum height of 1.72 meters, excellent physical and moral standards, and a certificate of qualification as a motorcyclist and chauffeur. A supplementary condition for regular army candidates stipulates that they have no penal record and be among the top men in their unit.

TRAINING

AFTER selection military police candidates are trained at the Military Police Center. Regular army personnel undergo a three month training program; conscripts who are selected for military police service are trained for five, seven or eight months depending upon whether they will serve as corporals, sergeants or reserve second lieutenants.

Instruction begins with basic training during which the physical element plays an important role. Then the true military police training begins and is designed to develop the moral qualities and intensify the physical training of the military police candidates. In addition to normal military police subjects, jujitsu, cross-country running, automobile and motorcycle driving, combat training and participation in combined exercises, with other units are included in the training. During this period strict discipline is imposed, and students are tested not only on their knowledge of regulations but also on their ability as individual soldiers. This training, exceptionally difficult both physical and mentally, culminates in awarding the students their white belts, red caps and their assignments to military police companies.

AS early as 1946 a tendency developed to replace the British-type organization with the American company-type organization with respect to both personnel and equipment. Thus each unit is completely motorized and equipped with vehicle mounted radios. Each company includes six officers, thirty non-commissioned officers and about one hundred enlisted men. Arms include the pistol, the caliber .50 machine gun, and anti-tank weapons, all of which members of the company are capable of handling.

According to his duty, the Belgian military policeman wears one of the following uniforms: the combat uniform, service uniform, drill uniform and off-duty uniform. A special chauffeur uniform is provided those who drive motorcycles or other motor vehicles.

On duty the military policeman normally wears a white helmet bearing the letters "MP" in black. However, for certain duties, such as honor guard, the red cap is still worn.



Belgian MPs pull over Belgian Army truck for inspection.



Belgian "Red Caps" guide truck around stalled vehicle.

DUTIES

MILITARY police duties are numerous and varied. In the "police" field the Belgian Military Police carry out civilian police and security services in collaboration with other Allied military police, and close surveillance of military personnel in regard to their behavior and observation of regulations in force regarding the uniform, discipline and security. For this purpose military police patrols are stationed on civilian and military trains, in large railway stations and in the more important cities. Supervision of highway traffic is carried out by motorized patrols which watch for speeding and other violations of traffic regulations.

"ASSISTING the soldier" is the primary mission of the Belgian military police. For this reason their intervention is less repressive than preventive. With this in mind, a soldier, Belgian or Allied, who finds himself in difficulty can always get assistance and information at a military police post.

The military police, elite corps of the Belgian Army, is called upon to render military honors to high officials. Thus the Belgian police have had the honor of escorting the highest public figures, including General Eisenhower, and most foreign presidents or sovereigns who visited the Brussels Universal Exposition in 1958. Their soldierly bearing is much admired in parades which always calls for an imposing military police participation. Lastly, the increasing prestige of the Belgian Military Police led to their selection as the guard for the Palais de la Nation, seat of the Belgian Parliament, in Brussels.

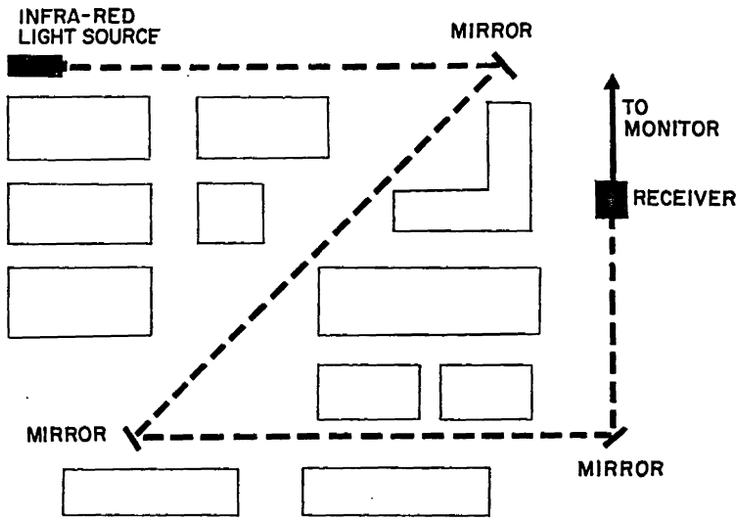
From a tactical point of view, military police units, both active and reserve, are operationally fit for duty. Reserve military police battalions are severely tested when on maneuvers with combat forces.

During these maneuvers, the senior military police officers seek to improve the administration, organizational and operational functions of the companies which are responsible for road movement control, provost missions, guard and escort duty for prisoners of war, guard duty at headquarters or a tactical role in combat at the division level.

ST. MICHEL

FOLLOWING the example of St. Michel, their patron saint, Belgian military police consider themselves protectors of all military personnel. Although the daily life of a military policeman is more difficult than that of other soldiers and more is required of him, the number of candidates for the military police service continues to exceed the demand. END

INFRA-RED AND PHYSICAL SECURITY



Infra-red "sees" around corners at night.

By CAPTAIN HERMAN TROP

Physical Security Branch, PMGS

INFRA-RED light is a means of seeing at night with a light source that is invisible to the human eye. It is also used by the criminal investigator for detecting forgery and fraud. However, infra-red is gaining support in the broader field of physical security as an excellent means of detecting intrusion of vital facilities and installations.

The system operates much the same as an electric eye burglar-alarm used to protect the vault of your home town bank. A light source projects a continuous beam of invisible light to a receiver which is sensitive only to the light source.

When the beam is interrupted, the receiver automatically switches on the alarm. Daylight or normal electric light will not effect the system.

Mirrors may be used to deflect the beam at any angle. By placing mirrors in a planned pattern, the beam may be bounced between a number of buildings, around corners for greater coverage and protection. The beams may be aimed up or down, thus preventing the intruder from crawling under, or jumping over, the beam even when the transmitting and receiving instruments are visible.

Infra-red light may also be used as an aid to physical security by the installation of the equipment within normal lighting fixtures. Guards could then patrol the area unseen while wearing optical devices which convert infra-red light to visual light. This is particularly advantageous where normal security lighting would only advertise an otherwise concealed installation.

The growing application of closed circuit television presents another possibility. An area could be protected by infra-red light and scanned with television cameras transmitting pictures to a central station, permitting the operator to view the complete area during the darkest night. This system would permit the reduction of guard personnel to the bare minimum.

LIMITATIONS

THERE are limitations to the use of infra-red light as an aid to physical security. In all three cases mentioned above the equipment is complicated to operate and expensive to maintain. Skilled personnel would be required to insure the system of functioning at all times. A power source is necessary and any failure would result in an unguarded installation. Another disadvantage is the high voltage requirements of most infra-red light devices.

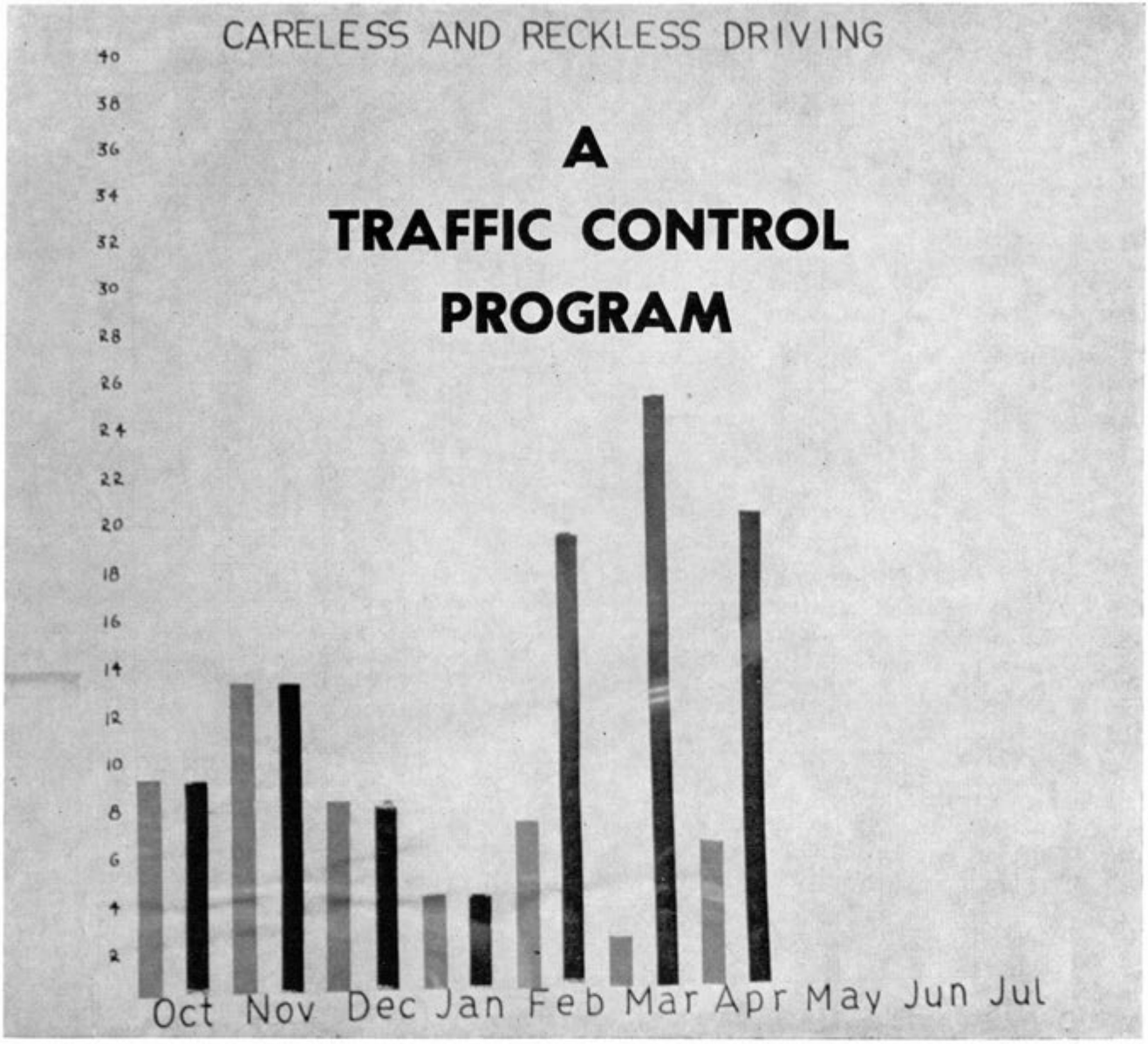
In the electric eye infra-red type alarm system, heavy rain or snow cause constant interruptions. A strong wind blowing debris across the infra-red beam would set off the alarm. Irregular terrain, drifting sand, tumble-weeds, jackrabbits, growing grass and other vegetation cause difficulties. However, the use of infra-red light is extremely valuable inside closed and covered areas.

Although the hazards of the electric eye infra-red alarm system are not present in the television combination. Eye fatigue of the operator is the main disadvantage.

THE FUTURE OF INFRA-RED

THE Army of the future will see increased use of infra-red lighting, not only in the physical security field, but on the battlefield during night operations. U.S. Army Engineers have already developed infra-red equipment which is powered by a six volt battery and transformer. The new equipment is a compact unit, efficient and economical.

Infra-red, like the pentomic concept, is new and has not yet been fully tested under field conditions, but its possibilities cannot be ignored in planning the defense of our critical installations. It is a very difficult device for an intruder to by-pass and it deserves consideration for inclusion with the many anti-intrusion devices being placed in our physical security program. END



A TRAFFIC CONTROL PROGRAM

The light bar indicates accidents, and the dark bar indicates no accidents. The chart is used in comparison of accidents and offenses in careless and reckless driving category. Note maximum enforcement and accident low in March.

By CAPTAIN SAM H. SMITH

Office of the Provost Marshal, U. S. Army Air Defense Center, Fort Bliss, Texas

OVER 22,000 people who live and work at Fort Bliss, Texas, have cars. They use 36 miles of roadway for business and pleasure trips; they are joined by military vehicles, Joe's Transfer and Storage, Handy Andy Diaper trucks, a few thousand motorists from the city which adjoins on three sides and contractor's trucks which mix their cement while waiting for traffic to clear.

We have our traffic problems. We have congestion, delay and accidents ranging from fender scrapes to four figured claims against the government, and compared with civilian communities, we have small roadway mileage.

The provost marshal is the special staff officer charged with traffic control. We normally think of traffic control as those measures necessary to enforce a traffic circulation plan which is given to us by the G-4. Our manuals and military schooling are expressed in terms of the tactical situation in which we can tell everyone where to go—for traffic purposes. However at our post, Fort Bliss, the G-4 directs the movement of less than one percent of the vehicles. The provost marshal must determine how traffic circulates in this area by compiling traffic data, and he must devise an effective system for

using that data in his control program.

SETTING UP A TRAFFIC CONTROL PROGRAM

THE purpose of the traffic control program is to insure the efficient and safe movement of vehicular and foot traffic throughout the area by means of studied and flexible control measures, engineering changes, driver education and enforcement procedures. The program is a continual process of problem and solutions with each solution in a logical relation to an overall control plan.

Once a problem is analyzed we can take four courses of action, either singly or in combination. First, we can change control measures such as cycles of traffic signals, traffic signs, manned traffic control points, right and left turn permissions and prohibitions and so forth; or we can recommend to the engineers that structural changes in roadways, intersections and so on be changed. Third, we can formulate means of educating the driver when the problem indicates that his ignorance is a factor in congestion, delay or accidents. Finally we can change enforcement procedures, align patrol routes, cite certain types of violators, or establish time and place factors for preventive enforcement.

Knowing the mission and measures we can take to solve traffic problems, our first step is collection of data which can be analyzed to determine sound actions. Collection of data must be from general to specific, and corrective measures must be related from the specific problem back to general conditions.

METHODS USED AT FORT BLISS

WITH this in mind we began collecting data on existing facilities such as roadways, parking areas, loading points, existing traffic signs and devices, and those areas indirectly related to movement, such as key facilities, which are focal points for vehicle drivers.

This data was recorded on an *existing facilities map*. The questions with these facilities then were how does traffic circulate? and to what extent are drivers able to make their trips without delay or hazard? By means of 24 hour traffic counts, a *volume map* was developed showing the "volume width" of each section of road in the area. Concurrently, by means of a ten percent sampling of "typical day" trips of motor pools and households, a *desire line of travel map* was developed.

At this stage we knew three things: what roads drivers have to travel on, how they would like to travel, and how they actually travel. To effect solutions to specific problems in the framework of this general data, we needed a system to pinpoint the problems.

Considering the corrective measures available, their focal point was *location*, or where and when traffic moved. So we set about the job of building a location file. In this file the main traffic arteries, as indicated on the volume map, were listed.

Moving west to east and then north to south on the main arteries, a folder was put in the file for each intersection including approaches so that each section of road in the area, with intersections as reference points, had a folder in the file.

SUBSEQUENT data went into the location file. For example, under Sheridan Road we go to the Pershing Road reference folder. In this folder is a sketch drawn to scale showing the Sheridan-Pershing intersection and the roadways to one hundred feet each side of the intersection. Behind this sketch we filed a summary sheet posted with all total and peak hour



SFC Wendall Chancery (left) looks at Traffic Control Map while Lt Thomas E. McDowell points out one of the post's busiest intersections. The intersection in question handles 18,023 vehicles from 0600 to 2000 hours on a typical day.

volume counts with the dates and hours of the counts; separate sheets for each hand signal tallied the intersection count showing through and turning movements and date and time taken; an accident sheet which is a sketch of the area and on which is posted the exact location, position of vehicles, accident cause, time and date of each accident; capacity, time-delay, speed check and other studies made in the area; copies of traffic section instruction sheets which directed traffic personnel to change light cycles, establish point control, or take other control measures; copies of requests to the engineer for structural changes, posting or replacement of signs and all complaints or suggestions received by the provost marshal from individuals, safety committees and other agencies.

At the same time the location file was established, it was necessary to establish a complete file and map system. In addition to the facilities and volume maps a traffic control map was posted with main and secondary roads and control measures such as TCPs and the location and phasing of traffic lights. An accident map was posted with the location of accidents and referenced to the accident report file by numbered tabs. This map brought "place" correlations to our attention. It was obvious, however, that place correlation of accidents was not sufficient data on which to base corrective action. Accidents are directly related to violations of traffic regulations. To complete our map and file system we established a system for recording and comparing accident and enforcement data.

TRAFFIC violations were reported both when the driver violated a traffic regulation and caused an accident, and when he has committed a violation but did not cause an accident. We divided all violations into six categories: failure to yield right of way, excessive speed, parking and backing, following too close, driving while intoxicated, and careless and reckless driving. For each category we set up a twelve month graph with the vertical axis numbering one through fifty and the horizontal axis the months of the year. For each month two bars are posted. One indicates the number of accidents caused by violations in the particular category, and the other, number of traffic violation notices issued when the violation did not result in an accident. All violations, in addition to being posted on these bar graphs, were posted on cards filed by violation along with the time and place of the violation to allow detailed study and analysis.

The records system was complete with the volume, origin-destination desire line, facilities, control and accident maps;

the location accident report and violation files; and charts showing accident and offense correlations.

CONTROL MEASURES

ON the basis of traffic data, some thirty basic control measures were initiated or changed since the first of the year. Traffic lights have phases and cycles which conform with volume, time-delay and capacity studies. Turn prohibitions and permissions have increased intersection capacities, manned TCPs have been reduced, and the few remaining are manned by military policemen who know the volumes, turning movements, accident experience and violation experience for the intersections where they are posted.

Requests to the engineer for structural changes, signing of new areas and so on were forwarded and action was taken. These requests were submitted with the assurance that the specific changes recommended would not increase cost factors by being stopgap measures which only create more problems than they solve. In addition, traffic data, primarily from volume and intersection counts, has been supplied to the post and district engineer for use in master planning. This data supplied by a private firm under contract would have cost the government a considerable amount of money.

DURING the first three months of the current calendar year, vehicle accidents have been reduced by 34 percent under last year's averages. Property damage figures indicate that this represents a saving of $5,406 to persons operating vehicles on the post, or projected over the rest of the year, a savings of $21,624. This is not a saving in government funds, but it certainly does mean police protection.

Many separate but related corrective measures were taken to achieve these results. For example, on compiling the double bar graph described above, we proved what many provost marshals and police chiefs suspect in their operation —we were writing plenty of traffic violation notices, but still having plenty of accidents. The tickets being written were not for the offenses which were causing the accidents. Thirty-five percent of all accidents came under this category totaling 32 accidents in the third month.

Every effort was made to analyze specific violations under this general category and to determine all relevant time, place and driver failure factors. Selective enforcement and control measures were taken on the basis of this analysis. A need for educational measures was indicated. Efforts to educate drivers in specific terms rather than general platitudes were made through the post newspaper, the post information program and by individual military policemen who were made aware of our findings and who counciled all offenders on accident facts. As a result, the bar on the parking and backing chart for no accident violations went up 42 percent while the bar for accident violations went down 34 percent.

Another interesting matter was the light shed on our training needs by the doubled-barreled graphs. Analysis of the failure to yield right of way category indicated that for running stop signs and red lights, we were issuing a large number of notices but had investigated very few accidents. However, for turning left in front of oncoming traffic and creating a hazard, we had issued exactly zero notices and had investigated many accidents. Our training and patrol briefings stressed this and other fine points of right of way regulations. Again the no accident bar went up, and the accident violation bar went down.

CONCLUSIONS

ANY time our bars are even we have a training problem, and we take the positive attitude that a person who commits any violation can be cited before he causes an accident.

The question now in the reader's mind may be, "Where do they get the people to do all this?" The traffic section consists of fourteen men and one officer, primary duty. This section investigates all vehicle accidents, conduct traffic counts and surveys, accomplishes selective enforcement missions, provides escort and point control for military and VIP convoys, and controls all electrical traffic devices. There is no slack time between escorts and TCPs. Further, many MP escorts, control points, gates, information points and the like tend to be "nice but not necessary." The traffic section performs "necessary" duties.

Should the provost marshal assume all the functions of the traffic engineer in the civil community? Definitely. He is responsible for traffic control. He has the means of collecting and organizing traffic data. His office investigates traffic accidents and enforces traffic regulations. It also receives all complaints and suggestions as well as the desires of the commander concerning traffic conditions.

TRAFFIC control should include all aspects of traffic engineering. In order to insure that it does, the training program of military police officers must include not only the current traffic control material, which pertains almost exclusively to the tactical situation, but also the basic theory as developed by the Institute of Traffic Engineers, Bureau of Public Roads and other government and civil agencies; collection and analysis of traffic data and map and filing systems for various echelons of command and types of installations; traffic studies such as origin-destination, capacity, delay and their application at installations and in the field; use of statistical methods, formula, chart and graph systems and comparative analysis of accident and enforcement data; vehicle, road and structure capabilities and expression of traffic requirements in terms adaptable to engineer planning; and application of proven traffic engineering techniques to tactical, Com Z, port beachhead and airhead situations.

AS military policemen our primary concern will always be battlefield traffic and not the five o'clock rush. The policies of provost marshal responsibility and MP officer training suggested above are made with this in mind. In the logistical estimate formulated for the battle situation in the future, the "cans" and "can'ts" of traffic circulation cannot be overlooked. The need for dispersion, rapid exploitation and dependable logistical support increases in direct proportion to the power of our weapons. A TCP with a copy of the march tables is not enough. In the planning and execution of operations on the future battlefield, every method, technique, device and trick of the traffic trade must be used to insure that the provost marshal delivers his "mail." What we learn and do in the field of traffic engineering will make us more effective and more respected in any type of operation.

If military policemen are properly oriented and trained in all aspects of traffic control, we will provide better police protection for our installations, the government will not have to pay for information on its own traffic situation, and we can provide better support for military traffic wherever it may be. END



THE K-9 CORPS

By CAPTAIN FRANCIS H. PELL

"SCENT-Sight-Sound-For-Security" is the slogan of the Eighth U.S. Army Sentry Dog Detachment, 728th Military Police Battalion. The detachment employs 120 German shepherd dogs to accomplish its mission. Each dog section is under the command of a non-commissioned officer, and the sections are scattered from the demilitarized zone along the 38th parallel to the central part of South Korea at Taegu.

Handlers and dogs are trained as a team. They must know each other well enough to work hand-in-glove and are always on duty together after completing an extensive training program.

Although dogs have been used in military operations since early times, they are a recent addition to the U.S. Army. The K-9 Corps was established in 1942. Historians tell us that in all man's conflicts, dogs were used in some manner. In the days of Medes and the Persians, dogs were used as offensive weapons and sent into battle with spiked collars against the enemy.

THE German Army employed dogs extensively during World War I. However, the French Army and the American Expeditionary Force used the animals on a smaller scale. It was not until the outbreak of World War II that the U.S. Army became aware of the many uses that could be found for dogs in the service. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, an organization known as "Dogs For Defense" was created to borrow dogs for duty with the Army.



"Walking Radar" is the tab given the dogs of the Eighth U.S. Army Sentry Dog Det in Korea. Above is "Duke" as he and his handler, PFC James Guglielmo, walk a post providing valuable physical security to a unit commander.

The call went out for dogs of all breeds, and from all parts of the country pets were volunteered for war duty. The K-9 Corps became as much a part of American slang as G-I Joe. After being "drafted" from civilian life, the dogs were given eight weeks of training as sled, scout, sentry, messenger, mine detector and casualty dogs. Many of them came home after the war as heroes.

An important change has occurred in the dog training program since the Korean War. Dogs are no longer "drafted" but are purchased by the Army. The practice of returning them to civilian life was found to be uneconomical and impractical. The German shepherd is the accepted dog of the Army today because of his ability to adapt himself to most any climate and Army life.

DOGS have breached the gap of warfare from the cave man to the atomic weapons of today. Experts believe that he will, like man, never become obsolete to the battelfield. While man is hampered in his ability to observe at night, the dog's keen senses during the hours of darkness are increased. Normally, a dog's sense of smell is 40 times greater than that



Making a vain attempt to get hold of Sp4 Donald L. Wright, is sentry dog, "Rebel," recognized as one of the best dogs in the Eighth U.S. Army Sentry Dog Det. "Rebel" shows the fierce determination which agitation brings out in the animals.

OF KOREA

728 Military Police Battalion



of a man, while his sense of hearing is 20 times more powerful. Man can see better than a dog over great distances during daylight. But the dog is a much better detector of movement than man.

The handler and his dog do not walk their post in the prescribed Army manner. They walk post taking advantage of every wind which might carry a sound or smell and prevent forming a routine pattern. The only requirement is that they cover their post twice each hour.

Team training for dog and handler does not stop when a high degree of proficiency in obedience, attack and apprehension is reached. Dogs and men of the Sentry Dog Detachment receive six hours additional dog handler training every week. Like a top-notch sports team, a sentry dog and his handler must stay in training.

IN addition to the normal training, the sentry dogs are "agitated" by strangers in order to keep them aware that their only friend is the handler. While the dog is on the handler's leash, the stranger is allowed to come close and similate an attack on the dog. This arouses the dog's anger and increases his distrust of strangers.

The dogs are also trained in attack. A soldier, dressed in a well padded "attack suit" and who the dog does not know, simulates an attack on the dog. The dog is released by the handler, apprehends the stranger, and is then called off by the handler who instructs him to watch while the handler searches the stranger. This is where training pays dividends. The dog must now sit and guard the stranger and is not allowed to re-attack unless an attempt to escape is made by the intruder.



Ready for action is sentry dog "Red Rex" as he is given an alert by his handler PFC Coy A. Strait. The distinct position of the dog's body tells PFC Strait someone is on his post. If the intruder did not properly answer the challenge, the handler would give "Rex" the command, "Get 'um," and the dog would spring into action.

Men and dogs walk a four hour shift during the winter months in Korea and six hours in summer. When on post they are constantly under the observation of a non-commissioned officer who makes sure that the handler is using the dog in the best manner possible.

THE value of the sentry dogs on duty in Korea has been reflected by the steady increase in the number of requests for their service throughout the peninsula. It is anticipated that additional dogs will be made available for duty in the near future.

A fine record has been made by the sentry dogs in decreasing theft and pilferage which reflects great credit upon the Sentry Dog Detachment. END



PFC Charles F. Cope Jr. (left) needs all his strength as he attempts to bring Sentry Dog "Rebel" off the padded suit he has just attacked. Taking the attack in the suit is PFC Raymond L. Fyffe. The suit is used to give the dogs training in apprehending an intruder who runs or tries to get away after being properly challenged.



SETAF MPs AID TOURISTS

NORTH Italy has been a favorite vacation spot for Americans stationed in Europe ever since the end of World War II. Driving south from Germany or France through Austria or Switzerland, they are out of touch with things American until they hit Verona and the Headquarters of the Southern European Task Force Command.

The weather in Verona is usually mild, and there are lots of historic sights to be seen. Besides, Verona is on the main road going further south into Italy, and the SETAF installation provides certain facilities and conveniences which the traveler has not seen since he departed Germany or France.

The vacationing soldier or civilian and his family visiting the SETAF command for the first time is inevitably favorably impressed. Driving up to the main gate at SETAF Headquarters, he is greeted by the duty military policeman with friendly courtesy that immediately makes the traveler feel welcome.

First-time visitors to the SETAF area are readily identified by the visitor's permit on the windshields of their vehicle attached at the border by the Italian immigration authorities.

Stepping up to the visitor's car, the MP smiles and says, "Good morning. Is this your first visit here? If so, perhaps I may be able to help you." The MP then hands the driver a typewritten fact sheet on which may be found almost everything the visitor may be interested in on the post.

Once inside the gate, the visitor finds that there are hotel listings available as well as maps, a letter of welcome, a card bearing the telephone numbers of all military police stations in the whole SETAF area which extends from Verona east to Vicenza and west to Leghorn.

UNIFORM requirements for American military personnel are explained. If the visitor has a question which is not answered on the welcoming literature, the SETAF MPs use the same patience, tact and courtesy in trying to come up with the correct answer.

"We know that perhaps we carry this courtesy bit to an extreme," said Lieutenant Colonel Houston W. Blackledge, SETAF Provost Marshal. "On the other hand we are equally sure that it pays off in more ways than one. During the tourist season we receive about four thousand visitors a month into the SETAF area.

"Usually the first Americans they see in the area are our MPs. The visitors always have particular needs such as traffic directions, personal supplies and all sorts of things. The information we furnish is accurate and up-to-date, and we are sincerely interested in doing everything possible to make their stay in Italy pleasant. By emphasizing courtesy we feel that we are only doing our duty.

"Apart from making people feel at home when they come into the SETAF area, there are a few other things we must consider. First of all there is the safety angle. The command is proud of its record in this field, and part of the literature we give visitors tells them about Italian traffic regulations. For instance, the average visitor does not know that a person about to make a left turn in Italy must pull as far over to the right as possible before making the turn. This is directly contrary to American procedure, and people ignorant of this particular law have been known to cause accidents or traffic incidents."

ANOTHER important point made by Colonel Blackledge is that while Italy has no speed law, SETAF has set governing speed limits for vehicles operated in north Italy by U.S. servicemen, their dependents and U.S. government-employed civilians.

"We require all our SETAF personnel to drive not over fifty miles per hour on the highways and not more than 25 miles per hour within city limits or thickly settled districts. And we would like to have visitors cooperate with us in this effort toward highway safety," Colonel Blackledge said.

The military police force in Verona, together with detachments stationed at Vicenza and Leghorn, have up to 75 highway patrolmen and gate sentries on duty at all times.

AUGMENTING the SETAF military police force is a permanent detachment of Italian Carabinieri under command of Lieutenant Colonel Michelino Bajona. There is keen competition amongst the Carabinieri personnel to get assigned to the SETAF detachment. While many of the Italian national policemen speak English, there is no language barrier after a few weeks of mutual association.

"The Carabinieri personnel are a priceless asset to us," stated Colonel Blackledge. "They are on all gates with our people, and they ride in the highway patrol cars with them. They handle all incidents involving Italian nationals. They are equally involved in security, and they serve on ceremonial honor guard details with our people." END

"IN MY OPINION..."

- Personal Views of Association Members -

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

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

ARTICLE 31 AIDS MPs

"ARTICLE 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice" — the most maligned words yet written to govern the military establishment. Words which have been called everything from iron clad protection for the criminal element in the Armed Forces to words that are definitely unprintable.

These words, maligned though they may be, guarantee more than anything else the fair administration of justice and aid in insuring that subjects will remain innocent until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Article 31 has been called the greatest stumbling block that has been placed in the path of the investigator. I say "hogwash". An excuse that his hands were tied by the provisions of Article 31 is one of the better known and most well worn excuses offered by investigators who have failed to bring an investigation to a successful conclusion.

LET us suppose an admission or confession is extracted by unlawful means. It would be of no value to right-thinking courts without real evidence to support it. Only a small portion of it, if any, could be relied on as the truth. The military policeman would have no assurance that the confession would not be later repudiated in court, and because the court is the ultimate goal of the majority of investigations, this could be fatal to the successful conclusion of the investigation. With our present attitudes toward civil liberties and rights, the investigator or military policeman would have a difficult time convincing a court he was being truthful in his testimony after it had been shown that he had obtained a confession or admission by unlawful means. But when all the provisions of Article 31 have been complied with, the investigator can enter the court room with no fear of the danger of perjuring himself, no fear that he will be trapped in a lie and with the utmost confidence that his word will be accepted.

Since time began there have been those, no doubt, who have transgressed against their fellow men and have been questioned by others charged with the maintenance of order and discipline. The methods used to extract confessions of guilt have varied. There have been trials by fire, trials by water, the rack, bamboo shoots under the fingernails, and other means which were guaranteed to extract confessions. You may ask confessions of what—anything at all. Obviously they are not very honorable methods. However, variations of these methods are used today in some countries around the world, and some of our own country's police officers would like to use these methods in certain instances. Fortunately, these methods are used only in the so-called police states of the world, and they are extremely effective ... in creating the illusion that the leader is protecting the people by catching all the subversives and criminals in the country, while in reality the leader is only strengthening his power over the people.

ANY police officer who has to resort to brutality to obtain a confession or admission should be ashamed to carry his badge. The average criminal is stupid and lazy. If the policeman doesn't have enough energy to get out and dig up the evidence needed for a conviction and if he is no smarter and has no more integrity and honesty than the offender, then he has no reason for being a policeman and should become a truck driver or a ditch digger or else choose some other non-professional occupation.

Yes, we in the military are blessed in that we have a written guarantee of protection from brutality at the hands of military policemen. We cannot be forced to confess nor admit the commission of any crime, regardless of its pettiness or magnitude or the obviousness of our guilt. In addition and for further protection, our interrogator must sit down with us and, no matter how long and difficult the task, must explain to us our rights and be certain we understand them. Then and only then can he proceed with the questioning. If you confess your guilt under those circumstances, it is not because you have been brutalized, but because you are not a hardened criminal and still have some morals left.

Sp7 Melvin H. Jones
USA Criminal Investigation Lab
Fort Gordon, Georgia

WE NEED EXPERIENCED MEN

THE Military Police Corps has steadily decreased in experienced personnel. I think the Corps is continually degrading itself by allowing unqualified personnel to hold and perform the duties of military policemen. I have noted that both here in Europe and in the CONUS, the requirements that were at one time so hard to attain are being allowed to become decrepit. I refer to the age, appearance, and height of a majority of the younger MPs.

I was always under the impression that if you wanted a superior job performed, you must have qualified, if not superior personnel to do it. Is this true? If so, why are so many of the MPs presently performing the duty falling short of what is expected of them? There are numerous MPs who are barely within the age limit as directed by present regulations.

I FEEL that a great majority of the younger military policemen are lacking in self-confidence. Either the standards of the Provost Marshal General's School have dropped or else the students are not grasping what is being taught them. Many persons who encounter the newer, younger MPs are left with a distasteful and varied dislike for the Corps. I know that every person in enlisted status was at one time a recruit and very insecure of his position, but the majority of them either learn their job or try not to over-act before they are completely confident of their ability.

I would like to know the opinion of other readers. Maybe I am the one who is wrong. What do you think?

Walter A. Robidas
Sgt MPC
24th Inf. Division
APO 112, N.Y. N.Y.

MPA ROUND UP

AP MASTER SERGEANT FOILS PAYROLL ROBBERY

South Ruislip, England—Sixty-three year old Master Sergeant Frank O'Neal recently beat off two bandits attempting a payroll robbery with a couple of powerful blows from the handiest weapon he could find, his handcuffs.

Sergeant O'Neal, operations sergeant of air police at Third Air Force Headquarters, South Ruislip, England, was on Ruislip's main street when the bandits attacked two American Express men carrying a bag containing 11,900 pounds sterling (approximately $33,920). Fred Heron, assistant manager of the express office, was dragged across the road to the bandits car still hanging onto the bag.

It was at this point that Sergeant O'Neal stepped in, hitting one bandit in the face with the handcuffs, making him flee. The second bandit was tangling with Heron's assistant, Ron Burrowes, but again Sergeant O'Neal wielded his handcuffs and the second attacker fled.

A search notice for the two men, put out by police, said that they were about twenty years old and likely to have facial injuries.

WISCONSIN HONOR CADET AWARDED TROPHY



U of Wisc, Madison, Wisc.—Cadet Lt Col Byron M. Marcus (left), MP Corps, U of Wisc, is shown being awarded the Provost Marshal General's Trophy by Col Josef A. Prall, PMS&T. Cadet Marcus was awarded the trophy after selection by a board of officers as the "Outstanding Military Police Cadet at the University of Wisconsin." Cadet Marcus is the president of the Provost Corps, a campus MP society.

720TH E-8 SOLDIER OF MONTH

Ft. Hood, Tex.—First Sergeant Edward C. Rector, Company B, 720th Military Police Battalion, has been selected as Fort Hood's outstanding soldier of the month.

Sergeant Rector is 28 years old with slightly more than eleven years of service. He is one of the youngest men in the Army to attain the new E-8 "super grade."

TACHIKAWA APS SOLVE HIT AND RUN CASE

Tachikawa, Japan—Eight air policemen stationed at Tachikawa Air Force Base were commended by Japanese police officials for efficiency and cooperation.

The men were praised for conducting an effective and swift apprehension of a hit and run driver who killed one person and injured two others.

Working only with small pieces of a broken headlight lens as a clue, the traffic and town patrol sections tracked down the wanted vehicle within two hours of the accident. In two more hours the driver was apprehended.

The Tokyo metropolitan police board and the Tachikawa City chief of police presented certificates to the air policemen. Citations were presented to Airman First Class Paul V. Poehler; Technical Sergeant Edward N. Davis, Jr., Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge, traffic section; Lieutenant George W. Harris, Officer in Charge, traffic section; Captain Charles W. Stover, Operations Officer; Airman Second Class William H. Brannan, Jr.; Airman Second Class Jessie O. Reed, Jr.; Technical Sergeant Paul J. Albert; and Staff Sergeant Earl Johnson.

GEN HARRIS CITES MAN AS ULTIMATE WEAPON

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Major General Hugh P. Harris, Deputy Chief of Staff for the Plans and Training (G3), Continental Army Command, called man the ultimate weapon in an address to members of the Provost Marshal General's School Officer Advanced and Associate Advanced Courses.

One of the Army's top airborne officers, and an early pioneer in the development of airborne tactics, General Harris expressed pride in the Army school system and in the instructors. "From the National War College down to the lowest branch course, we have a military training system rivaling and beating that of any army anywhere." Encouraging the graduates to take the methods of instruction they have observed at Provost Marshal General's School to their Units, General Harris described good instructions as the payoff in making men into top level soldiers and commanders.

"A good staff officer must also have an anxiety complex, an uneasiness that persists until the job is done." Citing numerous examples of his experience in both staff and command positions, General Harris told the graduates they would find the job of an Army officer important, rewarding, and would give a definite sense of accomplishment.

General Harris presented diplomas to the graduates, and joined Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Provost Marshal General's School Commandant, in extending congratulations to U. S. and allied officers completing the Advanced and associated advanced courses.

DACHSHUND CHOSEN AS 110TH MP PLATOON MASCOT



Wally, a German dachshund, who became an American "police dog" as a mascot of the 110th MP Pltn, stands guard along with PFC Mike Aremma at the entrance to Hq, VIII Corps at its field location at Amberg.

Amberg, Germany—About a year ago, members of the 110th MP Platoon pooled their money ($10.00) and went off seeking a mascot. A sad-eyed, low-slung, black and brown Dachshund in nearby Plattenhardt captured their fancy. They named him "Wally" and brought him back to the barracks; a strong bond of friendship between himself and the members of the platoon has grown steadily ever since.

Wally stands many hours of vigil with his buddies who are charged with internal security of Headquarters, VIII Corps. While in the field, he dearly loves to sleep in a sleeping bag, and for some unexplained reason, he is particularly fond of Specialist Fourth Class James DeLauters, who says that Wally is a first class foot-warmer.

He is a notorious chow-hound, gulping down huge quantities of hamburgers and coke that his comrades purchase for him at the snack bar. His sincere desire to join his buddies in the mess hall, without a proper meal card, has been a point of friction between himself, Mess Steward Conrad A. Gonzales, and members of the platoon.

On the merit of his military bearing, exemplary behavior, and deep devotion to duty, Wally has been promoted to the honorary rank of corporal with the platoon and is assigned to the fourth squad under the command of Corporal James D. Coombs.

559TH PFC MP OF THE MONTH



Ft Monroe, Va. — Col Paul R. Jeffery (right), CO, Fort Monroe, Va., presents the Fort Monroe Soldier of the Month Trophy to Pfc Swanton H. Wyman, 559th MP Co.

NEW SERGEANT MISSILE VIEWED AT PENN STATION



New York City, N. Y.—Army's Sergeant, new solid-fueled, medium range, ballistic, guided missile is viewed at the Sperry exhibit in New York's Pennsylvania Station during Armed Forces Week. Looking over the half-scale model of the missile is Col T. F. Lancer, PM 1st Army, and Sgt Martin A. O'Conner, an MP stationed at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y. The surface-to-surface, air transportable Sergeant can be quickly set up in the field by a minimum crew. The missile can carry a nuclear warhead, and has a range far beyond conventional artillery weapons. It is now entering production.

PMGS SERGEANT PROMOTED TO E-8

Master Sergeant Robert F. Mitchell, Sergeant Major of the Provost Marshal General's School, became the fourth senior non-commissioned officer of the Provost Marshal General Center to attain the new "supergrade" of master sergeant (E-8). Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, in brief ceremonies at the Center's Headquarters, conferred the new rank on Sergeant Mitchell.

GENERAL TAYLOR VISITS HEIDELBERG



Heidelberg, Germany—Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, US Army Chief of Staff (right), reviews honor guard with Gen C. D. Eddlemen, USAREUR Commander (left). Capt Paul M. Timmerberg, CO of the 529th MP Co Honor Guard. Gen Taylor was on a farewell tour of Army installations in Europe before he retired from service.

MSP WINS ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



Paris, France—MSp Leslie R. Flatt (right), Paris Det, 15th MP Det, is shown being presented an Achievement Award by Col. C. T. Barton, CO, Seine Area Command, Paris, France. MSp Flatt was congratulated by CWO Jack S. Drew, CI; Maj R. A. Satterfield, PM, Seine Area Command; and CWO Elmer B. Lund, C.I.

TWO SCHWEINFURT MPs SAVE EM's LIFE

Schweinfurt, Germany—Quick thinking, fast action and a pint of rare-type blood helped save the life of Schweinfurt soldier recently.

The enlisted man had severed an artery in his right arm when he cut himself on the broken pane of a billet window.

Specialist Fourth Class Joseph E. E. Ouelette and Private First Class Charles Nabors Company B, 709 Military Police Battalion, answered the call to the scene of the accident and accompanied the ambulance to a nearby dispensary.

The soldier, bleeding profusely, was in a serious condition. Given first aid at the dispensary, he was rushed to the U.S. Army Hospital in Wurtzberg. The hospital's blood test technicians determined the soldiers blood-type to be the rare "AB" and that a transfusion was needed immediately.

He had lost over three pints of blood and the hospital had only two of the "AB" on hand. Specialist Ouelette quickly volunteered his own—which fortunately happened to match the injured man's extremely rare type. "The doctor was really surprised," commented Ouelette.

The transfusion was successful, and the injured soldier was reported to be in fair condition.

FT SILL MPs ESCORT ARMED FORCES DAY PARADE



Ft Sill, Okla.—A motorcycle escort for the Armed Forces Day Parade in Lawton, Okla., is provided by (left to right) PFC John C. Young, PFC James A. Atkinson, and SGT Carson A. Honaker, of the 546th MP Co, Ft Sill, Okla.

CAPT RICKER LAUDED



Ft Hood, Tex.—Capt Renard Ricker (right), Asst PM of Fort Hood, receives the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant from Maj Gen Earl G. Wheeler, 2nd Armd Div, and CO of Fort Hood.

208TH MP CO DISPLAYS EQUIPMENT



Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.—On Armed Forces Day, the 208th MP Co, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo., had a display of organizational equipment (pictured above) used by MP's. Guides explained and demonstrated many items such as cameras, ultraviolet light, a monitor unit operation on the military police station radio, and a public address system. Children under twelve years of age were fingerprinted on a special fingerprint card and were given the card and a "Junior MP Brassard."

FRENCH GEN COMMENDS 520TH MP COMPANY



Capt Stanley J. Lobodinski (left) CO, 520th MP Co, is shown being congratulated by Lt Gen Beaufre, French Army Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics and Administration, SHAPE, for the effort and integrity his troops rendered for a recent command inspection. Looking on (right) is Col William A. Dodds, USA SHAPE Headquarters Commandant.

Louveyrennes, France—A SHAPE Headquarters command inspection was conducted at SHAPE and Camp Voluceau. Lieutenant General Beaufre, French Army Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics and Administration, SHAPE, presented awards to SHAPE and Camp Voluceau for the excellence of the areas.

The quarters in which the personnel of the 520th Military Police Company(Service) live are 300 years old and were in competition with units living in modern designed quarters.

Captain Stanley J. Lobodinsky, Commanding Officer of the 520th Military Police Company, received a letter of commendation from General Beaufre for the outstanding performance of his troops.

The personnel of the 520th Military Police Company instrumental for the outstanding results were Captain Donald W. Weindorf, Executive Officer; First Lieutenant Peter R. Nowak, Platoon Leader; Sergeant First Class Paul E. Singletary, First Sergeant; and Platoon Sergeants, Sergeant First Class Arneal Floyd, Sergeant First Class Anthony T. Kantrim, and Sergeant Harley H. Morrison.

FT MONMOUTH PVT IS MP OF THE MONTH



Mommouth N. J.—Pvt John L. Vigliotta, MP Co, (right front), receives the MP of the Month Trophy from Lt Col Walter A. Luszki, PM, (left front), as (left to right) 2nd Lt Harry Issler, PMO; Maj James Rafy, Operations Officer; Maj Fred C. Hall, Deputy PM; Capt Joseph P. Fox, Security Officer; and 1st Lt William J. Barney, Admin Officer; look on. In competition with all other members of his company, Pvt Vigliotta was selected because of his appearance, initiative, devotion to duty and knowledge of assignment.

GERMAN SAFETY COUNCIL MEETS IN MOZART HALL

Mannheim, Germany—The German National Safety Council (Bundesverkeharswacht) held its annual meeting in Mozart Hall of the Rosengarten.

Some 200 delegates from all over the Federal Republic of Germany attended. Featured speakers were Doctor Hans Otto Weseman who spoke on the subject of "Better and Safer Drivers" and Herr H. Borrelly, City Building Director, spoke on the topic of "Traffic Planning."

Among the several American Forces representatives attending the conference was Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR Provost Marshal.

IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN ARMY PRAISES GEN HOBSON



Capt Messele (right), Imperial Ethiopian Army, presents Brig Gen Hobson a token of esteem in behalf of Brig Gen Mengistu Newaye, Commander of the Imperial Guard.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—A token of friendship and esteem was presented to the Commandant of the Provost Marshal General's School recently by the Imperial Ethiopian Army.

Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson received the handsome, gold-mounted plaque in ceremonies conducted at Headquarters, Provost Marshal General Center. Captain Mekuria Messele of the Imperial Ethiopian Army and an officer of the Imperial Body Guard, presented the trophy on behalf of Brigadier General Mengistu Newaye, Commander of the Imperial Guard.

Surmounting the mahogany plaque was the insignia of the imperial bodyguard bearing the inscription "KINIT SEYEKE HAYLE" in Amharic, the ancient tongue of Ethiopia. The literal translation of the Amharic phrase is "Warrior, raise your sword!" A medallion depicting St. George slaying the dragon adorns the upper left hand corner, and a similar medallion bearing a relief of Haille Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, is in the upper right corner.

Accepting the award for the Provost Marshal General's School, General Hobson announced that it would be displayed in a place of honor where it could be viewed by all students, American and Allied alike, as a token of mutual understanding and respect existing between military policemen everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC DAY SUCCESSFUL

Heidelberg, Germany—The U. S. Forces in Europe, spearheaded by German and French civil police and U. S. Military police cooperation, participated in the International Traffic Safety Day recently. In addition to the Federal Republics of Germany and France, other countries participating were Austria, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

Extensive use was made of the radio, television and the press to disseminate traffic educational material. Various programs, displays, posters and leaflets were utilized to present the traffic safety problem to the public.

Traffic equipment of the military police and other police forces, such as speed meters and driver testing devices, took their place beside European equipment in displays held in Germany and France.

European traffic and police officials acclaimed the event as very successful.

RARITAN ARSENAL NAMES NEW CHIEF GUARD



Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.—Capt H. M. Strassburger (right), PM, Raritan Arsenal, Edison, N. J., presents to Guard Lt Lewis S. McGilvray the badge and shoulder tab of his new office as Chief of the Raritan Arsenal Guard Force.

508TH MP BN NCO AWARDED ARMY COMMENDATION RIBBON

Munich, Germany—Sergeant First Class Edwin W. Hundertmark, 508th Military Police Battalion, was awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant (First Oak Cluster), for his performance of duties as personnel sergeant major.

Sergeant Hundertmark found that in addition to the normal duties, the section also had to absorb the functions of recruiting, redeployment and educational development. He decided to attend classes and study subjects pertinent to his assignment in his off duty hours. As a result of his own initiative to study and his desire to learn, Sergeant Hundertmark gathered a systematic knowledge of the complexities associated with personnel work.

Lieutenant Colonel Hobart W. Sharp, Commanding Officer of the 508th Military Police Battalion, presented the commendation.

MP PROMOTED TO E-8



Bremerhaven, Germany—Pictured above is 1st Sgt Jose B. Pastrana, 59th MP Co, Bremerhaven, Germany, who was recently promoted to the grade of E-8.

U OF TEX CADET WINS MPA TROPHY



Austin, Tex.—Presenting the Military Police Association Statuette to the Outstanding MP ROTC Cadet is Col James Burleson (left), Texas State Guard ROTC Liaison Officer. The winning cadet was George E. Batcheler, senior MP cadet, who was presented the award during a joint Army-Air Force Awards Day Ceremony at the University of Texas. The MPA presents the award yearly to the most deserving MP cadet in the nation-wide MP ROTC program.

CO B PMGS IS HONORED



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt James R. Barker (left), CO of Co B, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga., accepts the "Honor Company Plaque" from Col Eugene J. Carson, Commander of the PMGS Troop Command. The award was presented to Co B for their outstanding unit activities and general excellence.

HQ CO PMGS WINS BEST MESS AWARD

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Headquarters and Headquarters Company, the Provost Marshal General School, captured the Best Mess Award, recently inaugurated by the Provost Marshal General Center.

Presentation of the award was made by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General, PMGC, to Captain William T. Coburn, Commanding Officer of Headquarters Company and Sergeant First Class Frederich H. Wright, Mess Sergeant.

OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE COURSE



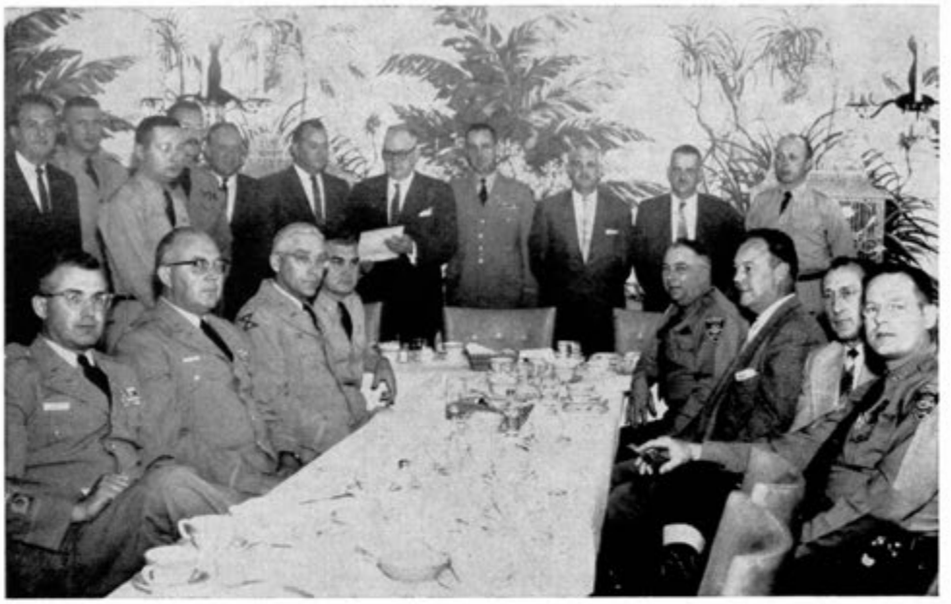
Capt L. D. Walker (standing-right), Industrial Defense Instructor, points out a disaster vulnerable area in a typical industrial plant to Mr. Joseph J. Micciche, acting Director of Civil Defense for the City of Los Angeles.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Thirty-eight officers and civilians of the Department of Defense and industrial management fields underwent a nine day course in the "Continuity of Essential Industrial Operations" at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga. Their instruction included radiological hazards in firefighting and damage control, restoration measures for plant production and the effects of radioactive fallout on structure, equipment and personnel.

The course, designed to help keep industrial management personnel abreast of atomic age protective measures, was based on the realization that industrial defense measures taken at U. S. Army installations may have a far different effect from those applied in tactical or battle situations. Management methods required to keep vital plants in operation were stressed as well as damage reporting and assessment.

Instructors for the course included experts in the field of security, atomic warfare and civil defense measures.

COLORADO SPRINGS LAW MEN HONOR CWO



Pictured above at a recent meeting of Colorado Springs law enforcement officials are (seated left to right), Maj A. Emme, Jr., 9th MI Det; Maj Andrew J. Miller, Deputy PM, Fort Carson; Lt Col James S. Killough, PM, Fort Carson; Maj Thomas E. Myers, Base Chaplain, ENT AFB; Capt O. Boling, Colorado Springs Police Dept.; Asst Chief Cecil J. McKissick, Colorado Springs Police Dept; Lt Jess L. Garret, Detective Bureau, Colorado Springs Police Dept; Lt Rudy Cheetsos, Colorado Springs Police Dept; (standing left to right), Mr. Ed Rodgers, FBI, Colorado Springs; Lt Paul J. Petrich, USAF Academy; Capt Rodger P. Fox, PM, USAF Academy; Capt C. L. Heddel, 9th MI Det; Mr. Hal Cook, FBI, Colorado Springs; CWO Walter H. Leuthard, MPCI, Fort Carson; Chief I. B. Bruce, Colorado Springs Police Dept; Capt Hazelett Smith, Chief CI, Fort Carson; Mr. F. Biederman, CIC, Colorado Springs; and Capt S. H. Elmore, PM, Ent Air Force Base.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Chief Warrant Officer Walter H. Leuthard, Military Police Criminal Investigator, Office of the Provost Marshal, Fort Carson, Colorado, was presented with a letter of commendation by I. B. Bruce, Chief of Police, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at the regular Tuesday luncheon of law enforcement officials. Mr. Leuthard has served as liaison officer with the Colorado Springs Police Department for the past two and one-half years and was cited for promoting outstanding police relations between the military and civilian police department.

Seventeen years ago the Colorado Springs area was faced with a new situation arising from establishment of Fort Carson. This event naturally brought an influx of civilian and military population, with accompanying increase in public safety problems. This situation has been renewed with the coming of the USAF Academy and establishment of NORAD and ARADCOM headquarters in Colorado Springs.

Envisioning the desirability of close cooperation between officers of all organizations, Chief Bruce devised a plan to bring military and civilian enforcement officers together for an exchange of information and discussion of current problems.

He made arrangements for a meeting place and invited all enforcement agencies in the area to attend or be represented every other Tuesday when a luncheon was to be served for the convenience of those who might not otherwise be able to fit a discussion meeting into their schedules.

Chief Bruce's plan was well received and since its beginning in 1942, the meetings have been attended by an average of thirty officers each meeting including military police criminal investigators, police, state patrol, provost marshals, military unit commanders, judge advocates, sheriffs, FBI agents, and other enforcement personnel.

In addition, guests from time to time have included chamber of commerce officials, generals, judges, and prominent citizens with reason to be interested in public safety and law enforcement. "These meetings have provided a means for discussing problems, setting policies and outlining procedures," says Chief Bruce. Proof of this analysis can be found in the smoothly functioning work of both military and civilian officers whenever a problem arises. Officers in the area attribute this to the fact that policies and procedures already have been worked out in cooperative manner for handling almost any type of situation that might develop.

As many as five generals have been present at one time at the enforcement meetings and have expressed high praise for the cooperative results obtained in this manner.

Chief Bruce has been head of the Colorado Springs Police Department since 1941, and a member of the department since 1913. He took a leave of absence during World War I when he served with the Bureau of Investigation, the agency which preceded the present Federal Bureau of Investigation. He set up the identification bureau at Colorado Springs, as well as the bureau at the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City, Colorado. Chief Bruce is a former President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

TACHIKAWA HONORS TWO NCOs

Tachikawa, Japan—Staff Sergeant Robert C. Petschelt, Air Police Investigator, and Airman Second Class Don C. Walden, Town Patrolman were respectively named Non-Commissioned Officers and Airmen of the month recently. Both are stationed at Tachikawa Air Force Base, Japan.

SGT MILLAR SPEAKS ON FLAG

Frankfurt, Germany—A Northern Area Command sergeant of the 709th Military Police Battalion repeated by popular demand his lecture on the American Flag to students of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of the Frankfurt American Elementary School recently.

Sergeant Roy A. Millar spoke on the significance of the flag, the meaning of the constitution and the role of the policeman in society. A month before, Sergeant Millar addressed lower grades in the same school. His talk sparked such interest that he was asked to repeat his lecture for the upper elementary grades on Law Day.

The sergeant is the holder of the United States' highest peacetime award, the Soldier's medal. The decorated non-commissioned officer is a member of Company A.

BROOKLYN ARMY TERMINAL MP AWARDED SOLDIER OF MONTH



Brooklyn Army Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. —Col John Bannick (right), XO of the Brooklyn Army Terminal, congratulates Pfc James Pugh, winner of the Soldier of the Month Contest as Sp4 Stratton Matinas, runner-up in the contest, looks on. Both Pfc Pugh and Sp4 Matinas are assigned to the MP Det at the terminal.

CONFINEMENT OFFICER IS GIVEN COMMENDATION MEDAL



Ft Bragg, N. C.—Maj William Hull (left), Confinement Officer, Post Stockade, Fort Bragg, N. C., is shown being presented the Commendation Medal with First Oak Leaf Cluster by Maj Gen Robert F. Sink, CG, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg. Maj Hull was awarded the citation for skillful classification and employment of prisoner personnel. He greatly reduced the prison population and thereby reduced guard requirements.

FT GORDON CELEBRATES ARMED FORCES DAY



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Jackie Taylor of Augusta, Ga. checks in with the MP desk sergeant before starting on a "patrol." Sp4 James D. Apple, Co A, 504th MP Bn, driver of the patrol jeep, awaits orders. Among the many exhibits and displays featured in the Armed Forces Day celebrations at Fort Gordon, the chance to ride a radio patrol jeep was one of the outstanding attractions.

720TH MP BN RECEIVES SUPERIOR RATING

Ft Hood, Texas—The 720th Military Police Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas, received a superior rating in the annual command-training inspection conducted by the commanding general of the Fourth U. S. Army and his staff.

The unit was furnishing one company for performance of post, camp and station military functions under the operational control of the post provost marshal. Military courtesy and reporting in the battalion area were superior. Policing of the area was superior. Assigned personnel were well informed and technically qualified. Command supervision and direction were most effective. Training status of the unit had improved markedly with one company participating in training at all times, primarily in field exercises. It was noted the battalion had an outstanding safety record for the past year.

Recent installation technical inspection reflected the equipment status was superior and the battalion headquarters facility was considered the most outstanding observed at Fourth U. S. Army installations.

385TH HOST TO GERMAN BUNDESWEHR

Stuttgart, Germany—The 385th Military Police Battalion acted as hosts to members representing the German Bundeswehr in the presentation of the Armed Forces Day program with a theme of "Power for Peace."

The German officers and enlisted men were welcomed to the 385th to partake in the ceremonies beginning with a formal inspection of a military police shift by Lieutenant William C. Boden.

Lieutenant Burton A. Browning awarded a Battalion Citation to Colonel Ulmer, Commanding Officer of the 490th Ordnance Battalion, German Army, and Captain Becker, Standort Officer.

Drill teams of Companies, A, B and C competed with Company C being awarded first place by German officers who judged the contest.

Following the drill team competition, letters of Commendation hailed three civilian employees for outstanding service. Frau Erika Katzchke, a battalion mess hall employee, Mr. Alfred Heppler, Enlisted Men's Club Bookkeeper, and Mr. Hellmuth Keiling, Boiler Room Foreman, received letters.

709TH MP PROMOTED



Wurzburg, Germany—Recently promoted to the grade of E-8 is 1st Sgt Delmas T. Moore, (pictured above), 709th MP Bn. Wurzburg, Germany.

COL LANCER HONORED



Seoul, Korea—Col Thomas F. Lancer (right) receives the Army Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for meritorious service. Presenting the award is Maj Gen Willis S. Matthews, Chief, U.S. Army Advisory Group, Korea, KMAG, Seoul, Korea. Col Lancer was cited for his superior performance of duty while assigned as KMAG Provost Advisor.

CIVILIAN WINS TWO ARMY SERVICE AWARDS



Stuttgart, Germany—Mr. James D. Deaux, Jr. (left) receives congratulations from Maj Gen R. L. Howze (right), Seventh U. S. Army Chief of Staff, for earning both Dept of Army's Outstanding Performance Awards for his service as chief of Seventh U.S. Army Provost Marshal's Miltary Police Report and Analysis Division. Seventh U.S. Army Provost Marshal, Col Harry W. Gorman, looks on.

BOSTON PM OFFICE EMPLOYEES HONORED



Boston Army Base, Boston, Mass.—Maj John L. Smith, PM, the New England Military Police Area, Boston Army Base, Mass., presents Mrs. Berardine Granara, and Mr. John F. Costello with Certificates of Achievement and Length of Service Awards. Mrs. Granara has 21 years of federal service and at the present time is employed as clerk-stenographer in the investigation section of the office of the Provost Marshal. Mr. Costello is employed as chief clerk. (Left to right) Capt W. Singleton; WO Joseph Swidler; Mr. Costello; Mrs. Granara; Capt Robert Graffum; and Maj Smith.

PMGC LADIES HOLD LUNCHEON



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Admiring the artistic Maypole decorations featured at the Provost Marshal General's Center Ladies Luncheon, held at the Fort Gordon Officers Open Mess, are (left to right) Mrs. Harold Schweibert, Mrs. Vren E. Johnson, Mrs. Ben Suechika and Mrs. Chester R. Allen.

MAJOR MacISAAC RECEIVES KEY TO NEW ORLEANS



Ft Gordon, Ga.—A routine tour of U.S. Army Reserve Schools in Louisiana brought pleasant results for Maj Charles MacIsaac of the PMGS Reserve Affairs Branch. Maj MacIsaac (left) received a handsome engraved certificate and the key to the City of New Orleans from Mayor De Lessops Morrison who is a brigadier general in the Army Reserve. Maj MacIsaac affirms the traditional reputation of hospitality in the Crescent City. The mayor holds a small gold replica of the city's key which he presented to Maj MacIsaac as a keepsake of his visit.

MP WINS SOLDIER OF THE YEAR AT 1ST ARMY HQS

Ft Hamilton, N. Y.—Specialist Fourth Class Curtis L. Murphee, a military police patrolman, was awarded the Soldier of the Year title. As a reward for this accomplishment Specialist Murphree received a four day vacation in New York City which he began with a visit to Governors Island, Headquarters for the First U.S. Army. He received the First Army Award Plaque from Major General J. F. R. Seitz, Chief of Staff, First U.S. Army, and then with four soldiers of the month from the First Army Area. reviewed a parade in their honor.

AREA POLICE SERVICES FORMED IN MARION COUNTY INDIANA

Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—In Marion County, Ind., all the law enforcement agencies have formed an informal group called the Marion County Area Police Services. Affiliated with this group are the Indianapolis Police Department; Marion County Sheriff's Office; Indiana State Police; Federal Bureau of Investigation; and the Police Departments of Beach Grove, Speedway, Lawerence, Meridian Hills, Williams Creek, Southport, Ravenswood and Brendonwood; and the Fort Benjamin Harrison Provost Marshal's Office. The group was organized to exchange information and to achieve better coordination among the various agencies.

COL SULLIVAN AWARDS CERTIFICATE OF HONOR



Chicago, Ill.—Col William Sullivan (left) PM, Hq 5th Army, poses with Detective Frank J. Schira, President, National Police Officers Ass'n, when Col Sullivan presented Morris J. Rubin the Certificate of Merit for his work with youth. Lt Col L. P. Davidson stands at the right.

BOY SCOUTS TOUR FORT CARSON



Ft. Carson, Colo.—Twenty-eight Boy Scouts of Troop 20, Pueblo, Colo., accompanied by their scoutmaster, Mr. Jack Stiffler, spent Armed Forces Day at Fort Carson, Colo., through the cooperation of the Pueblo Police Department and the Fort Carson PMO. The troop made a tour of the Armed Forces Day displays and climaxed their afternoon with the launching of the Honest John Rocket. The boys said they looked forward to the tour again next year. (Standing left) Lt Col James S. Killough, PM; Mr. Jack Stiffler, Scoutmaster; and (extreme right) 2/Lt Frank R. Bryant, escorting officer.

SP6 MAREK HONORED



Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—Sp6 Charles J. Marek, Jr. (right) of the 85th MP Det (CI) is shown being presented the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant by Col Harry F. Taylor (left), Fort Sam Houston Post Commander. The citation was for his service while a member of the 19th MP Det (CI) in Korea.

385TH AIDS GERMAN ORPHANAGE

Stuttgart, Germany—The 385th Military Police Council for the support of the Philadelphia Kinderheim, a German Orphanage, announced that $300.00 had been appropriated for shoes and clothing for the 46 children of the orphanage.

The money was provided through the contributions of the men of the 385th Military Police Battalion.

BERLIN's FIRST E-9 RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS



Berlin, Germany — MSgt. Hollis Graves, Berlin's first E-9, receives the first of two congratulatory handshakes from Lt Col Salisbury, PM and CO of Special Troops, as he is presented the Certificate of Completion for the Military Police Special Fundamental Course.

Sergeant Graves, Special Troops Sergeant Major, completed the PMGS course shortly before his promotion to E-9.

MP WINS SHAPE EM OF THE MONTH

Louveyrennes, France—Private First Class Ishmael M. Gauthier, 502th Military Police Company, was selected as the Outstanding Enlisted Person of SHAPE for the month. Private Gauthier was presented with a letter of Commendation from Colonel William A. Dodds, Headquarters Commandant, U.S. Army Element, SHAPE, for his outstanding performance of duty.

Sports Hi-Lites

504TH MPs WIN TITLE

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Master Sergeant James M. Massey and Corporal Robert Wyngard of Headquarters Detachment, 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Gordon, Ga., copped the Provost Marshal General's Center Doubles Championship in Badminton. Sergeant Massey also showed his prowness on the singles badminton court and took third place in the singles division.

CO B WINS PISTOL MATCHES AT SANDIA BASE



Happy faces of the MP Co Hq and Co B team are shown above in evidence that they had a field day at Sandia Base, N. M. (Left to Right) are Maj Gerald C. Mack, CO of Sandia Base MP Command; Sp4 Robert S. Potts, SFC Albert W. Albertson, Sgt Edward E. Gradington, Sgt Curtey W. Barnes, and Capt George E. Ansloan, MP Hq and Co B Commander.

Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. M.—Company B walked off with all but one prize in a pistol match held on Sandia Base, N. M., in which the best pistol shots from the Army, Navy and Air Force at Sandia Base competed. The team won an aggregate score of 1963; its closest competitor, the 901st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment score a 1893.

The four man firing team consisted of two experienced shooters, Sergeant Edward E. Gradington and Sergeant Curtey W. Barnes; and two newcomers to competitive marksmanship, Sergeant First Class Albert W. Albertson and Specialist Fourth Class Robert S. Potts.

Sergeant Gradington, with an aggregate score of 2274, took individual honors. Despite putting ten rounds in the wrong target, Sergeant Barnes recovered his poise and managed to place third with an aggregate score of 2193.

The most impressive performances of the three day match were those of Sergeant Albertson and Specialist Potts. Neither man was expected to place as well as they did considering the many experienced shooters from the three services.

Ignoring the pre-match predictions of the experts, Albertson and Potts buckled down to the task at hand and refused to be impressed with all the accessories, such as goggles and shooting coats, brought by the old-timers. Albertson turned in an aggregate score of 2052 and Potts a score of 2111. Their fine shooting enabled the Military Police Headquarters and Company B, Sandia Base, to win the 1959 Sandia Base Pistol Championship.

FT MEADE OFFICERS WIN BOWLING VICTORY



Ft Geo. G. Meade, Md.—Col Harold M. Bowman, Jr. (right), PM 2nd Army, congratulates Capt John F. Dean on leading his combined post-army officers bowling team to victory in the Fort Meade league. The trophies in the foreground represent individual and team victories in several events. Other team members are Lt Col H. Krohn, Maj S. Engleman, Maj D. Synntt, Capt J. Hill, Capt F. Lee, Lt W. Caplick, Lt E. Lockwood and CWO W. Dexter.

MARION COUNTY POLICE PLAN PISTOL MATCHES



Marion County, Ind.—This summer, members of the Marion County Area Police Services are planning a pistol contest. Shaping up plans for the match are (left to right) Lt Col Lee H. Pray, PM of Ft Benjamin Harrison; Maj Robert Shields, XO, Sheriff's Office; and Glenn H. Collins, Town Marshal at Speedway.

FT HOOD MP IS MIRACLE PITCHER

Ft Hood, Tex.—To most pitchers, a no-hit pitching effort is a once in a lifetime event, but to Private Thomas C. Zimmerman, Company B, 720th Military Police Battalion at Fort Hood, a no-hitter is just another game.

By late May, pitching for his battalion's soft ball team, he had spun eight of these "miracle" games, seven in league action and one in a practice game.

He is human, however, and has given up a hit now and then, but he has yet to lose. In compiling a 12-0 record, 10-0 in league play, he struck out an even 100 batters; an average of about two per inning.

Private Zimmerman is no sudden flash. He has been pitching since he was eighteen—six years. Last year during intramural competition at Michigan State University, he threw six no-hit games.

549TH MP CO, CZ WINS POST SOFTBALL LEAGUE



Ft Gulick, C.Z.—Capt George S. Black (left), CO, 549th MP Co, Ft Gulick, C.Z., is being congratulated by Col Cecil Himes, Commandant, USARCARIB School, Ft Gulick for the winning of the 1959 post softball league.

You Are Here

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

When you are due to move, let us know so that *You Are Here* can tell the boys who know you and are anxious to keep in touch.

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HEERDT, C. Edward, SFC, 3343 W. Grace St., Chicago 18, Ill.
HERMAN, Ralph W., Pvt, USA MP Co. C, Killeen Base, Tex.
HOWARD, John H., Sgt. Box 379A, Rt. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.
KLIMAS, Henry, Cpl, 1337 Merrian St., Bronx 55, N. Y.

LAFLUME, Alonzo J., Pvt, Gen. Del., Phoenix, Ariz.
LINCOLN, Larry D., PFC, 103, 59½ Wilsey Av., Tujunga, Cal.
LUSK, Edwin D., Pvt, Hq. & Hq. Co., PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
MACPHERSON, Richard A., PFC, Hq. USAG Elm, Exch., APO 971, San Francisco, Cal.
MAGBY, James L., Pvt, Rt. 1, Box 984, Warrenton, Ore.
MASON, Bradie E., Pvt, MP Det., Hq. USAG, APO 122, N. Y.
McGEE, Charles W., Sp4, 1003 Brad SE, Canton 7, Ohio.
MCMULLEN, Kenneth L., SFC, 309 Dewey Av., Washington, Pa.
MCPHERSON, John A., SFC, 1430 N. 89th, Ft. Smith, Ark.
NEWMAN, Frank C., Pvt, 312 Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn.
O'DANIEL, John T., Sgt, TPMG (9650) Gen., Ft. Gordon, Ga.
PARRISH, James L., Pvt, Hq. & Hq. MP Det., 25 Inf. Div., APO 25, San Francisco, Cal.
PEOPLES, Willis M., Pvt, MP Det. USAG, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
PHILBERTSON, Charles, Sgt, 354 NE 110th St., Miami 38, Fla.
SMITH, Brian F., Pvt, 1 Messuir St., South Grafton, Mass.
SMITH, Wilbur L., Pvt, 278 Garrison Av., Charleston 2, W. Va.
STEFFAN, Frank B., PFC, 1103 Girard Rd., Whitehall, Pittsburg 27, Penna.
STEVENSON, Lamor, Pvt, Box 10—372, Memphis, Tenn.
SUMMERS, George E., Pvt, Rec. Co., USA Sig. Tng. Cent., Ft. Gordon, Ga.
UPHAM, George B., Pvt, USAG (3150), Ft. Benning, Ga.
WALLEY, Kenneth R., Pvt, 549 MP Co., (Svc), Box 834, Ft. Gulic, C. Z.
ALLISON, Charles, Pvt, 1094 Central Av., Apt. H, Memphis, Tenn.
BASCZINSKI, James, SFC, 534 MP Co., Ft. Clayton, C. Z.
BEY, Frederick L. H., PFC, 542 MP Co. Svc., APO 851, N. Y.
BLOEDEL, Barry M., Pvt, 19 MP Co., Ft. Carson, Col.
HUNSINGER, Ron L., Sgt, Hq. Sq. 803d Combat Spt. Gp., Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson, Ariz.
KNIGHT, R. B., PFC, 305 W. Mill St., Colorado Springs, Col.
MCPHERSON, Chester E., MSgt, 121-49 St., Union City, N. J.
OVESON, Fred, PFC, Co. A, 328 Ord. Bn., APO 221, N. Y.
PARK, Eugent W., Pvt, USA MP Co. C, Box 3154, Killeen Base, Tex.
AKER, James W., Pvt. 26 Ord. Co., (SW&MSL), Sandia Base, N. M.
BLUE, Paul H, Pvt, 2825 Decatur, East Gary, Ind.
CHAVIER, Robert F., Pvt, 26 Ord. Co., (SW&MSL), Sandia Base, N. M.
CLARK, Lewis, M., Cpl, Hq. & Hq. MP Det., 25 Inf., APO 25, San Francisco, Cal.
COOMBS, John R., Pvt, USA Inf. Center, Ft. Benning, Ga.
CRISPEN, Richard L., Pvt, 26 Ord. Co., (SW&MSL), Sandia Base, N. M.
DEOM, Paul A., Pvt, 1343 Buena Vista, Duarte, Cal.
HARDMAN, Dale S., Pvt, 26 Ord. Co., (SW&MSL)), Sandia Base, N. M.
IMPARA, James C., Pvt, 25 Ord. Co, (SW&MSL), Sandia Base, N. M
JACKSON, Harold E., Pvt, USA MP Co. C, (9233), Killeen Base, Tex.
JOHNSTON, William J, Pvt, 247 Haverhill St., Reading, Mass.
LUJAN, Jose A., Sp5, 31st Trans Co., (lt. htl)-34, Ft. Benning, Ga
MASON, Bradley E., Pvt, 5003 Bevallon Pl, Peoria, Ill.
MORGON, John R., Sp7, 7 MP Co., 7 Inf. Div, APO 7, San Francisco, Cal
OLSON, Brent, Pvt, 233 E. 3d N. Price, Utah.
PADGETT, Amos D., Pvt, 2705 Charleston Rd., New Albany, Ind.
PARKER, Mack A., Sp4, Hq. USA Log, Depot Japan, APO 994, San Francisco, Cal.
PAPPAS, Arthur C., Pvt, 26 Ord. Co., (SW&MSL), Sandia Base, N. M.
PONCE, Pedro, Pvt, 1003 K St., Apt. 2A, S. E. Washington, D. C.
THOMAS, Leroy, M/Sgt, General Del., Rising Star, Tex.

YOUR MOVE

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 103 to 122.

REASSIGNED

Col Kenneth A. Carson from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Knox, Ky. (104)
Col. Franklin E. Winnie From Ft. Knox, Ky., to Chicago, Ill. (104)
Col Isaac Bonifay from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Korea. (106)
Col Robert E. Sullivan from Chicago, Ill., to Korea. (112)
Col Vernon Hammonds from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Korea. (114)
Col Roydon A. Konopaska from Ft. Hood, Tex., to Topeka, Kan. (115)
Lt Col Jack Y. Canon from Ft. Hood, Tex., to Chicago, Ill. (106)
Lt Col Melville H. Griffith from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. (108)
Lt Col Leroy C. Hill from Ft. Holibird, Md., to Korea. (108)
Lt Col Henry W. Gibson from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Campbell, Ky. (113)
Lt Col John P. Feehan from Lompoc, Cal., to Rock Island, Ill. (120)
Maj Richard S. Johnson from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Panama. (103)
Maj Nick K. Stanislo from San Francisco, Cal., to Ft. Bragg, N. C. (113)
Maj Lloyd E. Stone from Ft. Mason, Cal., to Karachi, Pakistan. (117)
Maj George M. Hammond from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Carson, Col. (121)
Capt Melvin S. Ferrera from Madison, Wisc., to Ft. Gordon. Ga. (103)
Capt Aryle D. Adams from N. Y. C. to Ft. Bragg, N. C. (113)
Capt John F. Plumb from Ft. Meade, Md., to E. Lansing, Mich. (116)
Capt Harry Porter from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Ft. Hancock, N. J. (118)
Capt Robert L. Schlager from Washington, D. C. w/Sta. Iran, to Ft. Meade, Md. (119)
Capt Leo C. McCarthy from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (121)
1/Lt Saul Arrington from Ft. Ord, Cal., to Sandia Base, N. M. (103)
1/Lt Peter G. Marthens from Aberdeen Pvg Gd, to Ft. Bragg, N. C. (103)
1/Lt Eddie M. Nix from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Sandia Base, N. M. (103)
1/Lt Daniel T. Budd from Romulus, N. Y., to Sandia Base, N. M. (104)
1/Lt Edward G. Prohofsky from Killeen, Tex., to Ft. Hood, Tex. (109)
1/Lt Leroy Walton from Ft. Devans, Mass., to Germany. (113)
1/Lt Eli Gardner from Ft. Ord, Cal., to Germany. (114)
1/Lt Jack R. Ney from Killeen, Tex., to Ft. Hood, Tex. (115)
1/Lt Thomas F. Bair from Ft. Hood, Tex., to Germany. (115)
1/Lt Eugene R. Cromartie from Ft. Carson, Col., to Germany. (115)
1/Lt Roland A. Goodman from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Germany. (115)
1/Lt Everett J. Marder from Ft. Hood, Tex., to Germany. (115)
1/Lt Bismark A. Steinhagen from Killeen, Tex., to Ft. Hood, Tex. (118)
1/Lt Calet J. Archer from Clementon, N. J., to Germany. (119)
CWO Harold R. Campbell from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to the Antilles. (103)
CWO Richard H. Howard from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Korea. (117)

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Completions were issued during the month of May to 40 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, US Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
Harvey G. Wolfe	Lt Col	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Charles N. Suttles	Capt	USAR	Company Extension Course
Robert E. Livingston	1st Lt	NG	Company Extension Course
Foster S. Griffith	1st Lt	USAR	Company Extension Course
John C. Hoberg	1st Lt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
John C. Hoberg	1st Lt	USAR	Military Confinement
Thomas R. Antolick	2nd Lt	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Ralph C. Neves	WO	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Eldon W. Gentry	MSgt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Clarence E. Neitzel	MSgt	RA	Military Confinement
Harold G. Koetje	MSgt	RA	Military Confinement
John W. Pitts	MSgt	RA	Military Confinement
Henry Walker	SSgt	USAF	Military Confinement
Wilber D. Borden	Sp7	Active	Company Extension Course
Sherman W. Spalding	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Boyd F. Doss	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Melvin A. Green	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Gilbert Cabral	SFC	USAR	Military Confinement
Edward J. Dyke	SFC	RA	Military Confinement
Raymond J. Bright	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert J. Burns	SFC	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Gilbert Rego	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
John Villarreal	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert M. Blackwell	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
John D. Wendell	Sgt.	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Howard W. Moody	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Lloyd K. Hohu	Sgt	USMC	Military Police Fundamentals
Claude Taylor	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard F. Fischer	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Willie Hood, Jr.	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
David A. Trostle	Sp5	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Donald E. Shepherd	Sp4	RA	Military Confinement
Robert C. Grimes	Sp5	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
James F. Salvatore	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Francisco Febus	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Harry A. Sherman	A/2C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Willard A. Nelson	Mr	Civ	Criminal Investigation
Royal F. Winebar	Mr	Civ	Criminal Investigation
Robert J. Martin	Mr	Civ	Criminal Investigation
Richard S. Studt	Mr	Civ	Military Police Fundamentals

CWO Cecil F. Neely from Waco, Tex., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. (112)
CWO Norman O. Willems from Ft. Ord, Cal., to France. (113)

The following named 1/Lts are relieved from Ft. Gordon, Ga. and assigned to Sandia Base, N. M. (103)
John J. Rexford
Robert Shannon
Robert F. Tambling
Perry J. Womack

The following named officers relieved from their present duty and are assigned to Korea. (112)

Lt Col Leonard A. Olson from Washington, D. C.
Lt Col Frederick J. Owens from Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Lt Col Winston E. Wallace from Ft. Gordon, Ga.
Maj Robert E. Doeblin from Ft. Gordon, Ga.
Maj Lawrence D. Tuttle from Ft. Gordon, Ga.
Capt Thomas J. Gorman from Sandia Base, N. M.
Capt Daniel E. Hall from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
Capt Patrick G. Kelly from Ft. Gordon, Ga.
Capt Donald A. Kurz from Ft. Gordon, Ga.
Capt John B. Lovall from Lompoc, Cal.
Capt Lonnie Z. Wetherington from Ft. Gordon, Ga.
1/Lt Kenneth Weinstein from Ft. Carson, Col.
1/Lt Saunder Weinstein from Ft. Carson, Col.

The following named officers are relieved from their present duty and are assigned to Germany (112)
Lt Col Harold F. Buerschinger from Ft. Lee, Va.
Lt Col Lee H. Hilliard from Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Lt Col Raymond E. Jesson from Ft Leavenworth, Kan.
Lt Col James F. McGowan from Ft. Gordon, Ga.
Capt William E. Hanner from Killeen, Tex.
Capt Edward E. Henderson from Ft. Knox, Ky.
1/Lt James I. Dixon from Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
CWO Leon G. Greene from Amy Chem. Cent., Md.

The following named officers are relieved from their present duty and are assigned to France. (112)
1/Lt Robert L. Osborne from Ft. Gordon, Ga.
CWO Nick Barisk from Chicago, Ill.
CWO James J. Lynn from Ft. Ord, Cal.
CWO Doneel Newson from Ft. Knox, Ky.
CWO Thomas R. Taylor from Ft. McPherson, Ga.
CWO Harry F. Duket from Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

The followng named officer is relieved from duty at Ft. Gordon, Ga. and assigned to SETAF. (112)
1/Lt John W. Salee

The following named Captains are relieved from their present duty and are assigned to France. (113)
William T. Coburn
Ralph E. Dillard, Jr.
Paul Lococo
Albert F. Robinson
Robert E. Stromfors

The following named 1/Lts are relieved from their present duty and are assigned to Germany. (115)
Fred V. Bell from Ft. Riley, Kan.
John F. Dahl from Ft. Ord, Cal.
DeWitt H. Hudon from Ft. Dix, N. J.
Raymond F. Humphrey from Ft. Devans, Mass.
Gilbert E. Jones from Ft. Ord, Cal.
Robert W. Loomis from Ft. Ord, Cal.
Ronald M. Lucas from Ft. Carson, Col.
John J. Morrisey from Ft. Dix, N. J.
Crispus C. Nix from Ft. Ord, Cal.
Robert A. O'Brien from Ft. Devans, Mass.
Jim M. Parrick from Ft. Ord, Cal.
Burton D. Patrick from Ft. Jackson, S. C.
Douglas A. Randall from Ft. Riley, Kan.
Thomas H. Sanford from Ft. Lewis, Wash.

The following named 2/Lts are relieved from their present duty and assigned to Germany. (115)
James J. Reilley from Ft. Dix, N. J.
William H. Reynolds from Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

PROMOTIONS

Capt/Major
Donald J. Weber (121)

CWO-3/CWO-4
Louis Korcheck (106)
Alfonso R. DeAndria (119)
Kiyoski Inouye (119)
Joseph J. DeLorenzo (119)

CWO-2/CWO-3
Robert L. Heinrich (106)
Edward P. Sebastian (106)
Frank M. Shimamoto (106)
Robert W. Y. Wong (106)
William G. Parsons (115)
Michael P. Cummings (116)
Robert W. King (116)
Harold D. Simpson (116)
John W. Hunter (117)
George O. Muse (117)
Hans F. Nolte (117)
Edwin L. Seale (117)
Robert C. Stevens (117)
Arthur Walters (117)
John A. Whalen (117)
James H. Winslett (117)
Anthony C. Ghiotto (118)
Glenn E. James (119)
Thomas T. Puckett (119)
James G. Shearer (119)
Charles A. Haas (120)
White F. Lagow (121)
Keith D. Roberts (121)

RETIRED
Col Sam F. Muffie (104)
Col Andrew B. Padgett (109)
Lt Col Martin E. Davy (110)
Lt Col Leroy E. Wade (109)
Maj Rudolph A. Flaim (111)
Maj John Curran (122)
CWO Samuel A. Barsi (104)
CWO Orville N. Elmore (105)
CWO White F. Lagow (115)
CWO Harry R. Cate (117)
CWO Benjamin E. Bowers (117)
CWO Clifford W. Powell (119)

RELIEVED FROM DET. INF.
1/Lt Lloyd E. Gomes (116)

Never Before---

HAS IT BEEN AS IMPORTANT to keep yourself posted on new developments taking place in the field of police work in the armed forces. Never before has the competition been keener among individual service policemen preparing themselves for advancement in their field.

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WHERE ARE YOU?

The whereabouts of the following men are unknown due to a lack of forwarding addresses. If anyone knows the location of these members, please have them notify the Circulation Department of the Military Police Association. so that we may once again send them their Journals.

Col Larue M. Edelen
Lt Col William P. Dunn
Lt Col Dudley F. Coney
Lt Col Robert J. Birkford
Maj Leonard Becicka
Capt John B. Carter
Capt Ward S. Atherton
Capt Tyler H. Fletcher
1/Lt Glenn C. Ellingsworth
MSgt Alfred F. Cosca
MSgt E. Cartwright
MSgt John A. Betts
MSp Alfred W. Barth, Jr
Sp7 Thomas C. Bartlebaugh
Sfc William C. Dodd

CHIPS



Top War Dog Of The K-9 Corps In World War II

WITH the increased emphasis being placed on dogs for security guard duty at our missile sites, perhaps it would be of interest to tell the story of the top-dog of World War II. Chips was his name. He joined the K-9 Corps, and after receiving basic training, was assigned to the 30th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division.

Chips landed on the beaches of North Africa with the division, November 7, 1942. He went on patrols with his handler, Private John R. Rowell, and proved very effective in warning the patrol of danger. He helped guard the site of the Casablanca Conference where President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill formulated the policy of "unconditional surrender" of the Axis powers.

DURING the Sicilian invasion Chips became the first American dog hero of World War II. He went ashore on the beach with Private Rowell, and they advanced in the darkness about three hundred yards. The enemy opened up with a machine gun. Soldiers threw themselves flat on the ground. Chips, without waiting for orders from his handler, charged the machine gun nest. According to Private Rowell, there was a lot of noise in the bunker, and then an Italian soldier came stumbling outside with Chips hanging onto his throat. The other enemy soldiers came running out with their hands over their heads. In a few seconds Chips had knocked out an enemy machine gun nest. This action resulted in wounds for Chips. He suffered burns on his mouth, resulting from his having grabbed the hot machine gun barrel, a scalp wound, and a bullet wound in the hip.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1943, Chips was recommended for heroism in action by Captain Edward G. Parr, Company Commander, "I" Company, 30th Infantry. Major General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Commander of 3rd Infantry Division, waived regulations which prohibit the award of medals to animals and on November 19, 1943, somewhere in Italy, Chips was awarded the Silver Star for "bravery in action against the enemy" and the Purple Heart for his wounds. He was the first dog in U.S. Army history to receive the medals. He will probably be the last to get a decoration.

News stories from Italy about his being decorated brought a protest from the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Politicians complained and on February 3, 1944, an order was published to prevent a recurrence. "The award of War Department decorations to other than persons, that is, human beings, is prohibited. If it is desired to recognize the outstanding service of an animal or fowl appropriate citations may be published in unit general orders."

Chips stayed on duty with the 30th Infantry until the fighting in Sicily ended in August 1943. He then joined the MP Platoon, 3rd Infantry Division, becoming one of the first K-9 dogs to be with the military police. He guarded prisoners of war through the Salerno and Anzio campaigns. It was in Italy that he bit General Eisenhower when the general was bending over to pet the hero of the landings in Sicily.

AFTER the liberation of Rome the 3rd Division moved back to Naples and readied for the landings in Southern France. Chips went through the practice landing operations with the MP Platoon. When the division landed at St. Tropez, Chips was invaluable in helping guard German POWs. They dared not move too far in the collecting point with Chips nearby.

From the beach in southern France through the mountains to Alsace, the Sigfried Line, across the Rhine, and on through Germany to Austria, Chips worked hard as the prison population increased in the 3rd Division POW cage. Then on May 8, 1945, the war was over. Chips was redeployed to the States on orders for discharge. SSgt William H. Bryant Jr., 3rd Division, MP Platoon, returned him to his master on Long Island, New York. END

This is the first of a series of historical notes of MPs, events and paraphernalia of interest to the Military Police Corps. If you have any such material, and all MPs do, send it along with pictures, if possible, for publication in the *Journal*. Address all contributions to Editor, Historical Section, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia.

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There Is A Chinese Parable Which Fits The Situation:



ONCE there was an emperor who wished to learn if people lived on the moon. It occurred to him that if a loud enough noise were sent up from the earth, it might be heard on the moon and be given an answer. So he sent an order throughout all of his domains that every man, woman and child should gather in every village square on a certain day at a certain time and at a certain instant, raise a mighty shout — loud enough to reach the moon.

ELABORATE plans were required for the experiment. At last the day arrived. At the appointed hour all the subjects of the empire were assembled anxiously awaiting the exact instant. The signal was given, and there was utter silence. Everyone had remained still because he wanted to hear the great sound himself.

IN every enterprise, every man and woman must do his or her part. In a project like the Military Police Association, it is important that each member contribute whatever he can. What have you done for the Military Police Association this year? If you have not written an article for publication; solicited a new member; or spoken up for the Military Police Corps, its mission and its capabilities on the atomic battlefield; now is the time. Let's sell our Corps!