MILITARY POLICE
Journal
NOVEMBER, 1960

The Shield and Sword of NATO



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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VOLUME X **November, 1960** **NUMBER 3**

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Journaletters

WANTED

MPC officers with a little brains and lots of energy who wish to at long last get their college degree. Must have enough college credits to qualify for degree within two semesters in an accredited college. I will pay salary and allowances at present Army scale. All officers need do is pay their college and other expenses and work like HELL! For details see Change Nr. 8, AR 621-5, or write me.

The Provost Marshal General
United States Army
Washington 25, D. C.

I was pleased to see my article, "Use of Force", in the August issue of the *MP Journal*. To prevent any reader misunderstanding, I wish to point out that the word *NOT* was omitted from the sentence—"This would *NOT* apply in foreign countries"—which refers to *Article 140* on page 27. This type of protection could be accomplished by international agreements but not by a law passed by our Congress.

Captain Bruce C. Young, MPC
Law Committee, PMGS
Fort Gordon, Ga.

* * *

I have just returned from a service police course of instruction at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, and noticed that the May issue of the *Journal* had arrived. I would like to take this opportunity to express my congratulations to the editorial staff for a very fine and informative magazine.

Sgt M. S. Baldwin
Jacques Cartier Barracks
Special Investigation Det.,
Montreal, Canada

* * *

Please convey our compliments to Captain Bruce C. Young, Law Committee, PMGS, for his excellent article in the August issue of the *MP Journal*, entitled: *Use of Force by MPs.*

I would like to call this article to the attention of our instructors at the Air Police School, Lackland Air Force Base, and to others. If you have ten extra copies of the August issue, or Captain Young's manuscript, we would appreciate receiving them.

Colonel John L. Fisher, USAF
Chief, Enforcement-Correction Division
Department of the Air Force
Washington 25, D. C.

Thanks for the compliments. MP JOURNALS *requested are now on the way to you.—Ed.*

* * *

I think the TV program, *Not For Hire*, is not only non-reflective of the Military Police Corps and the U.S. Army but also darn poor entertainment. Think I'll go back to *Shot Gun Slade.*

1st Lieutenant Edward F. Meskunas, MPC
559th MP Company
Fort Monroe, Va.

Our client, Motorola, Inc., has asked us to write you concerning an improper use of one of its trademarks in the July 1960 issue of the *MP Journal*. On page 14 of this issue there is a reference to "radio equipment which consists of the Handy-Talkie (AN/PRC-6)."

We enclose a copy of trademark registration No. 542,561 showing the Motorola trademark HANDIE-TALKIE as registered in the United States patent office. Motorola has used this trademark extensively for many years and has thus estabished valuable rights in it.

Improper use of this mark in your magazine involves the misspelling of "HANDIE" with a "Y" instead of the "IE" and the reference to a PRC-6 model which was not manufactured by Motorola. Only Motorola manufactured equipment should be referred to by a Motorola trademark. Also, this mark should not be used generically as the name of the equipment itself but rather should be followed by the regular name of the unit such as "HANDIE-TALKIE" transmitter-receiver.

We do note the use of capital letters and quotation marks in the magazine article referring to this mark and this is, of course, proper trademark handling.

The misuses of the trademark HANDIE-TALKIE in your magazine were most likely inadvertent or due to some misunderstanding. However, we are sure that you will appreciate that Motorola must undertake a program of education of those who might make reference to its marks and must keep constant vigilance for any misuse in order to maintain its trademark rights.

Mueller and Aichele
Law Offices
105 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois

The use of the term HANDIE-TALKIE in the JOURNAL *was not inadvertent but due to a misunderstanding of the term.—Ed.*

* * *

I have not received a packet for the MPA Pistol Trophy Match. Since this detachment has the finest pistol team, we are anxious to participate in the meet. Please send us a packet. Also I want to comment on the *Journal*. It is a very worth while magazine and is keeping us up-to-date on the MP Corps changes in mission, etc.

Captain Robert W. Anderson
MP Detachment
96th Infantry Division
Fort Douglas, Utah



Happy Thanksgiving! We thought the two tom turkeys pictured above looked like our Corps' crossed pistols — well anyway the thought occurred after "happy-hour" so we published the picture. Captain E. T. Carson, Adjutant, PMGS Troop Command, Fort Gordon, took the picture for the JOURNAL.

I am sending you a story entitled "Moose on the Loose" for publication in the *MP Journal*. It describes a recent project which was handled by this office in conjunction with the State Commissoner of Fish and Game. Obviously, upon reading the story you will find little or no reference to the usual military police or crime prevention story. However, after you have been in Alaska for a few months you will realize the extreme importance of a good enforcement and conservation program in terms of fish and game. The story is an attempt to point out the importance of the fish and game program in Alaska and to describe in detail one recent project which gained a great deal of admiration and thanks from the fish and game personnel.

This was a very important project from the point of liaison with the fish and game personnel of Alaska. As far as my office was concerned, we gained a great deal of cooperation by helping in this project. We also were merely continuing what my predecessors had started. When you publish the article, I would appreciate your sending me several extra copies — since the State Fish and Game Commissioner is interested in the story, as well as the commanding officer of the helicopter company who helped us in the project. Suggest that you pass the word that the forty pound salmon are now in season. Come on up to Alaska!

Lt Colonel Richard E. Wade, MPC
Provost Marshal
U.S. Army, Alaska
APO 949, Seattle, Washington

The story Moose on the Loose appears in this issue of the JOURNAL. *Thanks for sending it to us, Colonel Wade. It must be fun catching a forty pound fish.—Ed.*

THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

Armistice Day, which marked the end of World War I, became Veterans' Day on June 1, 1954 when President Eisenhower signed a bill passed by the Congress, setting November 11 aside each year for the purpose of honoring all veterans of all wars of the United States. Drawing by Sp-5 Harwood H. Ritter, U.S. Army MP Board, Fort Gordon, Ga.

W74R7L-7195-0003 (1987)
DEACCESSIONED

MP BULLETIN BOARD

(UNOFFICIAL)

Beginning November 1, 1960, new members will no longer be able to charge their dues when joining the MPA. Members who owe dues were notified on October 1, 1960 that unless they paid within 30 days they would be dropped from the rolls. *Bill Me Later* has gone by the board. *Cash On The Barrelhead* is the new policy and is necessary due to the cost of collecting payment by mail.

* * * * * *

FM 19-15, Change Nr 1, *Civil Disturbances and Disasters*, February 25, 1960, currently being distributed, contains minor errors which will be corrected in the next revision or change to the manual. The substances of the errors is that the table title appearing on page six suggests that there is a "smoke (CS)," and that such smoke is referred to in the table; actually there is NO such smoke agent, and it is *NOT* referred to in the table.

* * * * * *

The policy of the Secretary of Defense concerning the "line-up" method of identifying suspects is contained in Letter, Office of the Adjutant General, File AGAM-P (M), 333.5, January 3, 1958, DESPER, Subject: *Investigative Practices*, January 14, 1958. All military police personnel in the investigative field should be familiar with the contents of the cited letter.

* * * * * *

Department of the Army has released the semiannual allocation, a total of 10,250, of permanent enlisted promotion quotas to major commands for the last half of calendar year 1960. The breakdown shows 250 to be promoted to E-8; 1500 to E-7; 2500 to E-6; 5000 to E-5 and 1000 to E-4. Permanent promotions are allotted semiannually to add stability to Regular Army enlisted personnel and provide recognition for the best qualified people.

* * * * * *

OPMG, using the facilities of the MP Board, initiated a study of a fingerprint identification kit which would provide all necessary components for MPCI personnel for fingerprint work. This kit has now been standardized as "Fingerprint Identification Kit, 59 Components." The Quartermaster General has started procurement of the kit, and it will be available for issue from depot stocks on February 1, 1961.

* * * * * *

Did you know that the problem of wrapping and forwarding evidence to the U.S. Army CI Laboratory could be reduced if certain containers, of the more commonly used types, were maintained on hand in the supply room? We suggest: cigar boxes for hand weapons (try the PX); pill or powder boxes for projectiles, cartridge cases, fingernail scrapings; pills, drugs, powders, etc., (try your medical supply depot); cardboard cartons may be used for the bulkier items such as clothing, metal and wooden objects. But let's not forget, wrap each item separately (try your self-service store). For special problems in shipping evidence, try your engineer, quartermaster or transportation officer.

Enlisted men holding the following qualifications may volunteer for dog handlers. Interested persons should contact C & A, in their personnel section. Requirements are: Grade E-5 or E-6; PMOS 951.60; profile "A"; have a minimum of two years service remaining or agree to extend current enlistment if accepted; have foreign service availability; be non-POR qualified and not afraid of dogs.

* * * * * *

MPA members should advise the business manager in advance of a change of address. If you do not know where your address will be—please advise us to hold your copy of the *Journal*, pending a change of address. This will eliminate a delay of from ten to thirty days in delivery of your magazine to the new address.

* * * * * *

A working conference on the latest lie-detection developments will be held in New York City, National Training Center of Lie Detection, November 14-18, 1960. Meetings will be held from 8:30 to 11:30 and 12:30 to 3:30 each day. Attendance must be by advanced application. Address: 57 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

* * * * * *

A revised armored division military police company, TOE 19-29D, has been published, dated May 1, 1960. Also, TOE 19-500D, military police service organization, has been forwarded by OPMG to the Adjutant General for publication. The target date for distribution was July 15, 1960.

* * * * * *

The following is one of the Army information objectives in supporting the essentiality of the Army: "A highly disciplined body of men is essential to the maintenance of internal order and the control of panic in the event of national catastrophe even under the most imaginative form of *push-button* warfare."

* * * * * *

Commencing on January 1, 1961, the price of membership dues in the Military Police Association will be $4.00 per year. This increase of $1.00 per year was approved by the MPA Executive Council in order to carry on the various programs of the Association and to continue to publish the *MP Journal* in its present format without reducing the number of pages or the number of issues per year. See story on the MPA, this issue, page 19.

* * * * * *

The Quartermaster General has advised that the new military police brassard will be in the supply system on or about October 1, 1960.



NATO'S GROUND FORCES, PART 1

By GENERAL DR. HANS SPEIDEL, WEST GERMAN ARMY,

Commander, Allied Land Forces, Central Europe, NATO



General Dr. Hans Speidel

YOUR distinguished Association President, my long-time friend, General Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, very kindly invited me to speak to your membership at this annual meeting here in Washington. For me I can assure you that this is a great honor, a privilege and a pleasure. Not only have I looked forward to this opportunity to talk to you, but I value greatly the occasion which three-day meetings will afford me to listen to, and possibly participate in, your discussions and to meet you individually.

I have been asked to talk to you about the importance and the mission of our ground forces within the NATO framework. As the Commander of Allied Land Force, Central Europe, I welcome this subject and this opportunity. However, may I start with an expression of appreciation which comes from the bottom of my heart and from my country.

The fact that we Germans have taken our place in the European community, and that we have accepted our responsibilities to defend that community in conjunction with our Allies, is due in great measure to the moral, spiritual and

Continued



NATO engineers race against time to put up a temporary bridge during a recent NATO maneuver.

NATO'S MISSION Continued

material assistance we have had from you—the United States. Without this help, for example, we could never have activated, organized and trained the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Germany. That we are where we are today in our build-up is due, as I say, to your help. For this we shall always be grateful and we shall never forget this demonstration of friendship and greatness on your part. I want you to know this and I emphasize it by telling it to you at the outset.

NOW a few words about the current military-political situation, as I see it, before we get into specifics. The Summit Conference failed; the disarmament talks have ceased. Now, the West must recognize that the true Soviet intentions have once again been disclosed — quite forcefully and violently. From this we must learn again the basic lesson—there can be no relaxation of our defense posture and of our awareness of the Soviet threat! If these so-called failures of negotiations have done nothing else, they must serve to strengthen the unity of the West.

With regard to the disarmament talks, aside from their propaganda value to the Soviets and the possibility that the West will let down its guard a bit, there is one factor which we should not overlook. The Russians were badly hurt in World War II and one of the most significant points is the fact that their wartime and immediate postwar birth rate was at a very low level. From information available, it is estimated that they can call up no more than 600,000 conscripts for military service in the years 1963 and 1964.

As I say, this is significant and of course it points up one reason for the Soviets continuing the disarmament talks as long as they did. If they could have brought about a reduction in the forces of the West—especially during the critical period for them — they would have insured their present superiority in the conventional sphere.

ONE of their primary targets in the reduction of forces was, of course, the *Bundeswehr* (German Army). This is only natural for they know full well that any delay or any downward revision in strength of the German Army or any demilitarization efforts weakens the shield forces in vital and specific areas. They would like nothing better than this.

And in all these disarmament talks we must not lose sight of the fact that there is an ominous threat and a great potential in the Eastern block's quasi-military forces and their reserves. I refer for example to the so-called SED battle groups in the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany. We in the West have no such forces. So far as reserves are concerned, here again we must not forget that the Soviets and their satellites have ample reserves of trained men, and what is equally important, they have the weapons and equipment to mobilize the formations at any time. And when we speak of time, let us also not forget that the element of surprise is left to the Soviets!

Here I need not remind you that the primary aim of the Soviets remains the removal of American bases and the withdrawal of the American divisions from Central Europe.

The Seventh U.S. Army in Germany, under my tactical and operational command, with its high state of training and the exemplary morale of its divisions is one of the keystones in the defense of Central Europe. You can understand that the Soviets wish its withdrawal from Central Europe.

EVERY man who has known war desires disarmament, but we do not want a disarmament arrangement which would imperil the security of the Western World and of freedom. The conditions which ten years ago caused the creation of NATO remain unchanged. The political maneuvers of the Soviets must not disguise the fact that the danger has not diminished. Let us examine the threat from the East.

In their strategic concept, the Soviets profess the view that modern weapons of mass destruction with intercontinental capabilities will not shorten a future war, but on the contrary, will widen it in area and increase its duration. The Soviets believe in a war of this kind, which would probably begin with lightning blows and then could continue as a tough and long-drawn-out struggle; the strength, the determination and the support of an army would become of decisive importance. Thus in the atomic age only the destruction of enemy forces and the occupation of enemy territory would lead to final success.

That is why the Soviets refuse to increase their strategic nuclear weapons at the expense of conventional forces and why they continue the integration of all means of war in one balanced army that can fight both a nuclear and a conventional war.

THE Soviets have at their disposal today a striking power which reflects their experiences in the last wars as well as the rapid developments of science. Their doctrines of command, tactics and strategy and the equipment and organization of their troops have profited from these experiences and developments. They have not allowed themselves to be seduced by technical super-weapons but are holding on to the irreplaceable conventional forces which they know are indispensable even in a nuclear war.

These views are taken into consideration by the Soviet tactical reasoning. The Soviet tactical concept has been developed from the German basic command concept. This has been modernized by the Russians and adapted to the atomic

battlefield. The basic military principle is the attack. Speed is decisive. The aim of the attack is the destruction of the enemy and, above all, of his reserves in depth. Attacks will be pressed along lines of advance. Any lack of flank protection will be accepted and chances will be taken. The intervals between the lines of attack will probably be covered by atomic strikes. The mopping-up of remaining resistance will be left to formations following the striking forces. The attack will take place primarily from the move; troop concentrations will be exceptional even for river crossings. It is no longer essential that the attacker have superiority over the defender — three or four to one was formerly considered desirable. Fire power will make up the difference. Strong reserves will remain in the hands of the commander.

The leader of the attack will be the armor formations completely supported by all essential arms — conventional infantry will be in the follow-up position. The battle will continue at night and with no reduction in intensity. Minimizing the effect of our atomic strikes will be attempted by: keeping in close contact with opposing forces; widely dispersed assembly areas for attacking formations; if required, rapid concentration by several advancing columns on converging lines of advance; the shortening of all halts; at longer halts basically all soldiers, all weapons and all equipment will be dug in.

NOW a few words on the enemy dispositions and posture. Most of this is well known to you. I repeat it to set the stage for my later remarks. Along the Central European front, the Russians have twenty tank and mechanized divisions in East Germany, two in Poland, and four in Hungary. All of them are combat-ready. These formations can be reinforced by twenty Czech, Polish and East German divisions. From European or Western Russia, the Soviets can move forward forty to fifty divisions, if they are not prevented from doing so by our air forces. These ground forces can be supported by upward of 6000 Soviet and satellite aircraft. Based on the strategic and tactical concepts of the Russians and from their strength, disposition and equipment, Soviet operational intentions for major war can be judged to be something like the following:

Our NATO forces will be subjected to a massive Soviet offensive launched with little or no warning. The attack will be by all means available—land, sea and air. It will have as its objective the complete disorganization of our forces before we have time to organize to meet it. Of course all our bases —air, missile, supply and naval—will come under this assault.

To accomplish their objectives, the Soviets must over run most of Western Europe. They must reach the Atlantic and North Sea coasts to threaten invasion of Great Britain. They must achieve this interim object in order to be in a formidable position for possible political negotiations at this stage. In the event of failure of political negotiations, they will have a tremendous base for the continuation of the war, and they may consider themselves to be protected against long range atomic weapons which the NATO countries might not be willing to employ against them while they occupy NATO countries.

NOW what is our (NATO) mission? The task of the NATO forces is specified in the preamble of the NATO treaty. I would like to stress that the man who established and organized SHAPE Headquarters, your distinguished President, General Eisenhower, stated that this mission consisted of two parts. The first is to prevent war, or to make such contributions as we can, with the forces available to us, to deter the enemy from launching his aggression. And our second mission, if our first efforts fail, is to defend the peoples and territories of the NATO Alliance once they are attacked.



German soldiers observe as Americans fire at "aggressor." Close relationships have developed between Allied soldiers.

This means, for the Central European region, the defense of the land mass as far to the East as possible. And in the East the sector is bordered by the Iron Curtain, and it encompasses all of the territories of the nations in Central Europe.

Between the Iron Curtain and the Seine River, there is an area of 330,000 square miles, in which there is concentrated a population of 120 million people and almost the entire industrial and economic potential of the continent of Western Europe: the Ruhr and Rhine industrial complexes, the coal mines of the Saar and Belgium, the ore mines of Lothringen (Lorraine), the heavy industries of Liege, Charleroi, Denain-Anzin, Pont-a-Mousson, Metz and Luxembourg, and with them the five major European ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Havre.

I NEED not point out to you that with this massive industrial and economic complex, together with the population to operate it as slaves in their hands, the Soviets would have a great superiority over the United States and the Western Hemisphere. As I say, the military and economic conclusions are obvious.

Now what is the role of our NATO land forces in such a possible war? As I have said, NATO is a defensive alliance. The type of defense and the methods by which it can be carried out, depend on the form which this war takes. We must, therefore, be ready for all eventualities. Our freedom of action is greatly limited because the enemy has the initiative. We will never start a war. The enemy can therefore dictate the course of initial events selecting the time, place and methods of his attacks. END

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH

This article was presented as an address by General Speidel before the annual meeting of the Association of the U.S. Army, Washington, D. C., August 8, 1960. Due to the length of General Speidel's talk, the article will be divided between two issues of the *Journal*.



PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AT LEAVENWORTH DB

By CAPTAIN RICHARD A. COOK, MSC

Chief Clinical Psychologist, USDB, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

FEW penal institutions have a psychiatric service as well staffed as the Psychiatry and Neurology Division of the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth. The division employs three psychiatrists, a clinical psychologist, five psychiatric social workers, four clinical psychology technicians, three social work technicians and a clerical and administrative staff of five military and civilian personnel.

HISTORY OF THE PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY DIVISION

THE Psychiatry and Neurology Division has been an integral part of the USDB for a period of over 35 years. It was established in the fall of 1914 as the Department of Psychiatry and Sociology and, with the exception of a ten year period during the 1930s when the Disciplinary Barracks was operated as a Federal penitentiary under the Department of Justice, it has actively participated in the classification and treatment of military offenders.

Initially the only professional personnel assigned to the department were psychiatrists. Clinical psychologists were not assigned until 1945. Psychiatric social workers were first assigned to the DB in 1949 and in 1950 a neuropsychiatric team was formed when the clinical psychologist and the social worker were assigned to work directly with the psychiatrist.

The work of the Department of Psychiatry and Sociology began as soon as an inmate was admitted to the Disciplinary Barracks. He was first given a physical examination which included a Wasserman Test, and immediately thereafter he had his fingerprints and photograph taken. Following that, a history of his case was taken and recorded on a special form used for that purpose. The history included the addresses of relatives, former employers, previous institutions in which he had been confined and his military unit. Letters were then sent to these addresses requesting further information about the inmate. After all this information was obtained the inmate was interviewed by one of the psychiatrists. The psychiatrist would then submit a report to the Board of Psychiatry and Sociology, Predecessor of the present Clemency Classification Board. That report included a complete history of the inmate's social development, an assessment of his mental and physical condition and the psychiatrist's recommendations concerning the inmate's suitability for clemency, parole or restoration to military duty. The Board of Psychiatry and Sociology reviewed all the information and made its own recommendations to the commandant. The psychiatrist sat as a recorder on the Board and was thus in a favorable position to support his own recommendations.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

THE activities of the Psychiatry and Neurology Division are not as varied as were those of its progenitor, the Department of Psychiatry and Sociology. Responsibility for obtaining information about inmates has been assumed by the Classification Division established in 1946. That division also provides the recorder for the Clemency Classification Board. Nevertheless the increasing emphasis upon treatment of military offenders has placed a heavy workload upon the Psychiatry and Neurology Division, and it still plays an instrumental role in the classification of inmates. Its activities relative to classification consist of: recording the personal history of each inmate; administering psychological tests to each inmate; conducting mental status examinations of each inmate; and making recommendations for every inmate concerning his potential for restoration to military duty, clemency, parole, job assingment and custody level. With the exception of psychological test data all of the above information is recorded in the inmates Admission Classification Summary. Classification procedures, treatment, lecture and discussion groups and research conducted by the Psychiatry and Neu-

rology Division will be discussed briefly in the paragraphs that follow.

CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES

SHORTLY after an inmate arrives at the Disciplinary Barracks, he is interviewed by a psychiatric social worker. Prior to the interview the social worker consults the inmate's Correctional Treatment File (201 File), Personnel Records Jacket (Service Record), police and Federal Bureau of Investigation reports and questionnaires filled out by his relatives and former commanding officer. This gives the social worker background information which he can use to structure his interviews and verify statements made by the inmate. He then interviews the inmate and inquires into his personal background, focusing upon his relationships with his parents and siblings, his parents' financial and marital situation, his physical condition during childhood, his psychosexual development and his educational and vocational attainments. He also asks the inmate to state his version of the offense for which he was confined. His statements concerning the precipitating circumstances, his guilt or innocence, his contrition or lack of it, and his opinion of his mental and emotional state at the time the offense was committed are recorded by the social worker who is particularly intent upon discerning attitudes of the inmate that might serve as an asset to or militate against his rehabilitation. At the conclusion of the interview the social worker dictates the inmate's personal history for incorporation into his Admission Classification Summary. The complete history includes a list of the inmate's prior civil and military offenses and a description of his military service. Finally the social worker sums up his impressions of the inmate and points up adjustment difficulties that he has had in the past that should be taken into consideration by the psychiatrist in making his recommendations.

The inmate is next scheduled for psychological testing. The tests that are routinely given at the Disciplinary Barracks are the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and a specially devised sentence completion test which, among other things, requires the inmate to express his attitudes toward the Service, e.g. "Officers are ....." and "When his brother talked about enlisting, he ....." These tests are administered by a clinical psychology technician to twenty or more inmates at one time. Significant responses to the sentence completion test are circled by the technician who also draws up the inmate's profile of scale scores in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Further psychological testing is done only if the inmate appears to be of low intelligence or the psychiatrist who examines him requests a more detailed evaluation.

The inmate is next seen by a psychiatrist for a mental status examination. The psychiatrist has at his disposal the test data and personal history data previously obtained. He renders a report of his examination in one or two paragraphs and states the inmate's diagnosis if any is appropriate. A diagnosis of an inmate is followed in the report by a brief statement of the ways in which the psychopathology indicated by the diagnosis is manifested in the inmate's behavior. This is followed by the psychiatrist's recommendations concerning the inmate's treatment, restoration to military duty, clemency, parole, job assignment and custody.

Inmates are interviewed subsequently whenever they are scheduled to appear before the Clemency Classification Board. A social worker incorporates into the inmate's Admission Classification Summary information that has been received from outside sources since his previous appearance before the Board. He also interviews the inmate to determine how well he has been adjusting to confinement and to observe any changes in his attitudes. A psychiatrist then interviews the inmate to determine if there have been any changes in his mental status that would warrant a change in the diagnosis previously made.

TREATMENT

AN inmate who is found to be psychotic by a medical board held in the Psychiatry and Neurology Division is usually sent to an Army hospital properly staffed and equipped for intensive treatment. If he responds to treatment he is returned to the Disciplinary Barracks; if not, he is processed for separation from the Service and arrangements are made to have him committed to a civilian mental institution. Of course when an inmate is found to be psychotic the question is usually raised about his mental condition at the time of the offense and during his trial, and these questions must be resolved. A treatment ward of the Psychiatry and Neurology Division was opened in 1958 for the purpose of providing intensive treatment and ward care for these seriously disturbed inmates, obviating the necessity of transferring them to an Army hospital. However the number of such inmates was not found to be sufficient to justify the continued operation of the ward, and it was closed in January, 1960.

Individual and group psychotherapy are the types of treatment currently offered by the Psychiatry and Neurology Division. Electro-shock and other somatic therapies are not used, but tranquilizing drugs are sometimes prescribed for an inmate in addition to psychotherapy. An inmate may be seen for individual or group psychotherapy, or he may participate in both. Most of the treatment that has been conducted in recent months has been individual psychotherapy although there were once many therapy groups meeting regularly in the P&N Division. A psychiatrist, clinical psychologist or psychiatric social worker may serve as the individual or group psychotherapist.

There are two groups of inmates whose treatment needs must be considered in the Disciplinary Barracks: inmates who, for emotional as well as other reasons, are not considered to be good candidates for restoration to military duty, and inmates who are considered to be good candidates for restoration. Inmates in the first group are seen for phychotherapy if they have an emotional disorder of such severity that they are likely to be greatly handicapped in their future adjustment in or out of Service. Inmates may be selected for treatment from the second group who have relatively minor emotional disorders if it appears that this will facilitate their readjustment to the Service. In either group the inmate must have adequate intelligence and motivation to profit from psychotherapy.

LECTURE AND DISCUSSION GROUPS

STRESSES of military service and adjustment problems that young men often have upon entering the Army or Air Force are discussed in weekly meetings with inmates who have selected for participation in the recently instituted Restoration Orientation Program. Its purpose is to motivate inmates for return to duty and provide them with information that may assist them in their readjustment to military life. Several branches and divisions of the DB contribute to the program. Inmates are selected for this program shortly after they arrive at the DB if they appear to the restoration officer to be likely candidates for restoration. However they are informed that their selection does not offer any assurance that they will be ultimately restored to duty.

A singly three-hour lecture and discussion meeting is held each month with inmates assigned to the Pre-Release Program. That meeting is oriented primarily toward adjustment problems which inmates are likely to face upon their discharge from the Disciplinary Barracks to civilian life.

Continued

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES Continued

Four lectures are given each month in the In-Service Training Program for custodial personnel. These lectures explain the activities of the Psychiatry and Neurology Division, the subject of psychiatry and its relationship to the law, personality characteristics of the inmate population and methods of diagnosis and treatment of military offenders.

Periodic meetings are held with counselors. The counselors are specially selected enlisted men assigned to the Supervisor of Prisoners who assist inmates in solving any practical personal problems that they might have. During these meetings with the counselors a member of the Psychiatry and Neurology Division answers questions regarding personality defects of particular inmates and effective ways of handling them.

An Alcoholics Anonymous Group is sponsored by the Psychiatry and Neurology Division which also assumes responsibility for publication of its quarterly magazine, *Wake Up*. Speakers at meetings of that Group are members of the Kansas City chapters of Alcoholics Anonymous. Meetings are held each Sunday morning and are well attended. Even inmates whose problems with alcohol have been relatively minor feel that they profit from the meetings.

RESEARCH

A FUNCTION of the Psychiatry and Neurology Division which is fully as important as its clinical services is that of conducting continuous research into causes and corrections of military delinquency. Since continuous research requires continuous feedback of a great deal of information about inmates, arrangements have been made with the Supervisor of Prisoners, the Education Branch and the Classification Division to send their records on every inmate to the Psychology Branch of the Psychiatry and Neurology Division following his discharge. These records are maintained in a permanent file. Several studies are planned or are currently in progress which are designed to utilize this information and, it is hoped, provide data that may be used to increase the efficacy of current classification and treatment procedures.

SUMMARY

FOR a period of over 35 years the Psychiatry and Neurology Division of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth has actively participated in the classification and treatment of military offenders. Every inmate receives a complete psychiatric evaluation shortly after his arrival at the Disciplinary Barracks which includes a detailed social history, psychological testing and a psychiatric interview. To accomplish this, systematic procedures have been developed which afford maximal utilization of personnel of the Social Work, Psychology, Psychiatry and Administrative branches of the Psychiatry and Neurology Division. The main purpose of the evaluation of each inmate is to determine his suitability for return to active military duty, but it also serves as a basis for recommendations concerning clemency, parole, work assignment during confinement and level of custody. Each inmate is reevaluated periodically in order that any changes in his attitudes, behavior and treatment requirements may be noted and recommendations altered accordingly.

Considerable improvement has been made and continues to be made in the identification of inmates who have good potential for restoration to active military duty. A psychiatric treatment program is formulated for those inmates who have good restoration potential but who have emotional problems that might interfere with their readjustment to the Service.

Psychiatric treatment is also afforded inmates who are not considered restorable but whose emotional problems would greatly handicap them upon their return to civilian life. Individual psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, lectures and discussions with inmates and custodial personnel relating to problems of mental hygiene and an Alcoholics Anonymous group are all directed toward the rehabilitation of inmates. An extensive parmanent file of data collected on every inmate is maintained by the Psychiatry and Neurology Division and continuous research is carried out, utilizing this file, to consistently improve upon existing classification and treatment procedures.

The psychiatric program in operation at the Disciplinary Barracks has behind it may years of experience in dealing with military offenders, and it is considered to be a model for correctional and other agencies involved in the rehabilitation of delinquent individuals. END

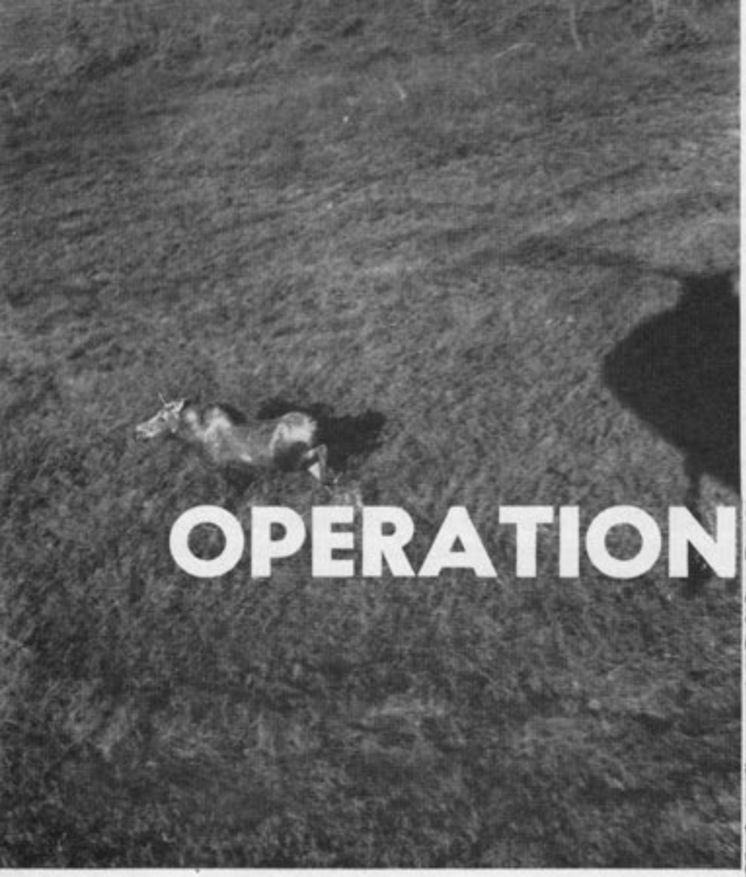
NEW ARMY DEVELOPMENTS



The GOER is an example of the type vehicles MPs must be prepared to guide across open terrain in any future actions. The vehicle is floatable with load, and its water speed (loaded) is better than three miles per hour using only front wheel propulsion. Wagon steering, oversized tires and rear drive are taken directly from earthmoving equipment which is renowned for its ability to work in almost any terrain.

The design of the GOER was taken from civilian earthmoving equipment. It can go anywhere a tank will go. Power is provided by an eight-cycle V-type diesel engine with mechanical transmission. Power steering is accomplished by an electric motor directly coupled to a gear which is in mesh with a large segment gear mounted on the front axle. Central tire inflation and deflation, controllable from the cab, provide pressure variation to suit loads and terrain.

The GOER is another of the many vehicles designed for cross-country operation. Is the Military Police Corps prepared to maintain its function of traffic control with these new-type vehicles?



LEFT — helicopter keeps angered cow moose away from state game biologists as they overpower the young calf (below). In background the helicopter can be seen hovering between the cow moose and the game biologists with her calf. The helicopter proved the perfect machine for getting the men to the breeding areas, protecting them while they worked and getting them out quickly.

OPERATION "MOOSE TAG"



By LT COL RICHARD E. WADE, MPC

Provost Marshal, U.S. Army, Alaska

APPREHENSION tactics and procedures took a new turn recently in Alaska as airborne moose apprehension teams took off in Army H-21 helicopters for Operation MOOSE TAG. Army helicopter pilots rapidly acquired new skills and developed new procedures in bodyguard techniques.

The operation was a joint effort of U.S. Army Alaska (USARAL), commanded by Major General J. H. Michaelis, member of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. As chief of conservation for the Army, the provost marshal, USARAL, coordinated the project.

H-hour for Operation MOOSE TAG was 0300 hours when Alaskan game experts took off in the H-21 helicopters for the roundup. Within an hour the game agents were jumping from copters, hovering a foot or two from the surface of the muskeg, to begin a close-in chase which ended with an apprehended moose calf. Quickly a numbered tag was clipped in the calf's ear, and the calf weighed and released. Thus began the largest tagging study ever made of moose, their migration pattern, death rate, age and ranging habits.

Operation MOOSE TAG provided the provost marshal, USARAL, and the Military Police Corps generally as ideal a liaison and public relations project as could be found. But more important, in Alaska concentration on enforcement of fish and game regulations and conservation have a top priority. Killing a moose out of season is serious to Alaskans, so serious that state statutes provide prison sentences for offenders. When one considers that fifty per cent of Alaska's sports hunters and fishermen are military personnel, the requirement for a good army program is understandable. Liaison and cooperaton with state and federal fish and game officials is vital.

Basic mission of the game biologists was to travel to largely inaccessible areas, catch newborn moose calves and tag them. Thus identified, the calves will provide valuable information to the biologists. Hunters who kill a tagged moose in the future will be required to return the tag to the Department of Fish and Game along with date, place and time they shot the animal. In turn the hunter will be provided biological and migratorial information on the moose he has taken.

MISSION of the 80th Transportation Company, aside from basic transportation, was to support and protect the game agents. Moose roam freely throughout much of Alaska and on many army posts. They are seldom dangerous if not molested. However apprehension of a moose calf directly from under the protection of its mother can be dangerous.

Thus the copters played a new role in moose apprehension. The copters chased the mother away from her young, dis-

"MOOSE TAG" Continued

charged passengers rapidly and immediately took to the air again to keep the dangerously huge cow moose from the calf until the agents had completed their identification work. The roar of the engine, whirring blades, and size of the H-21 as it swooped close to the ground were highly effective in this work as an aerial cow pony. These tactics developed in pre-operation conference were unique in moose tagging, proved successful and permitted the game agents to accomplish the tagging quickly.

The versatility of the helicopter proved even more helpful on the mission since the search and apprehension areas were muskeg, wet and marshy bogs. The H-21 hovered just above the surface of the muskeg and the agents jumped out close to the calf. Only by helicopter could so many moose calves be apprehended in such difficult terrain.

"Without the help of the Army copters we could not have succeeded in the tagging project," Al Erickson, game biologist said, "It's almost impossible to get into moose calving grounds in anything but a whirlybird, and we certainly could never have covered the vast area without them. Furthermore the success realized in this project could not have been accomplished without the interest and enthusiasm of the provost marshal's office and the chopper crews."

FISH and game agents tagged approximately 200 moose calves. The primary goal was to establish a statistical base from which biologist would gain meaningful research information in the future. This was a record breaking tagging project and will have a far reaching effect on Alaskan hunting and management of the moose herds.

According to Erickson, "If all the moose previously tagged in the U.S. were added together, I'm sure they would not total the number tagged during this project." All but thirteen calves were released. Twelve have been sent to Berner's Bay in Southeastern Alaska to bolster the moose population introduced there last year. One female has been flown to the Amsterdam Zoo at the request of Dutch officials.

Army Public Information Officers gave newspaper coverage; two army television shows discussed the project emphasizing the cooperation of the USARAL MPs and state and Federal agencies. In Alaska Army personnel make use of the fishing and hunting opportunities, and the conscientious attitude of the Alaskan public toward wildlife and good conservation practices requires a sound relations program.

THE provost marshal is by order chief of conservation for the Army. Historically a bad relationship existed between the Army and civilians due to either real or rumored non-compliance with fish and game laws, wanton waste of wildlife and disregard for good sportsmanship. During recent years conditions have been different. The change was brought about through proper education, conservation, good liaison and public relations.

Basic education of all Army personnel is carried out under the supervision of the provost marshal, USARAL through fish and wildlife agents in every detachment and company-sized unit. The Army agents are trained at the University of Alaska as a courtesy of the State. Courses include rules and regulations, their interpretation, biological studies and conservation programs and methods. Each agent receives academic credit upon completion of the course and becomes an official fish and wildlife agent of the Army. His job is then to orient all personnel, particularly new arrivals, on all elements of fishing and hunting in Alaska from license fees, bag limits, and seasons, to good sportsmanship.

Prior to statehood and the imposition of the Posse Comitatus Act, these agents, in coordination with fish and game officials of the territory of Alaska, traveled to off-post areas to assist in enforcement of conservation laws.

Since statehood, conservation has become more important to the army, and there is increased stress on liaison and assistance to state officials both on and off post. Thus military police units in Alaska have full time conservation agents working on post projects ranging from census taking, migration studies, and apprehending injured animals to stocking lakes and streams and the breeding of fry.

ONE special project of note took place last winter under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Vail, Provost Marshal, Fort Richardson, Alaska. The project involved supplying oxygen to fish under ice. The previous winter, fish in Otter Lake, Fort Richardson, died from lack of oxygen.

Military police conservation agents devised gear which would pump air into the lake. A metal pipe drilled with small holes was laid along the lake bottom before freeze-up, and air pumped through provided a source of oxygen for the fish.

Early studies this year indicate the project resulted in tremendous reduction in the winter kill. Support of the Alaska fish and game program has created tremendous public relations value for the Military Police Corps and the Army. Army assistance, support and cooperation in all fish and game aspects is essential when one considers the great interest and pride Alaskans have in their natural resources which are enjoyed by both military personnel and civilians.

END

LEFT — the moose calf is weighed, tagged and photographed. Then the biologists signaled the helicopter to cease its herding duties and pick them up. This meant the start of the men's race (right) to get to the helicopter before the infuriated mother moose got to them. The dash was more difficult due to the marshy ground they had to "race" through.



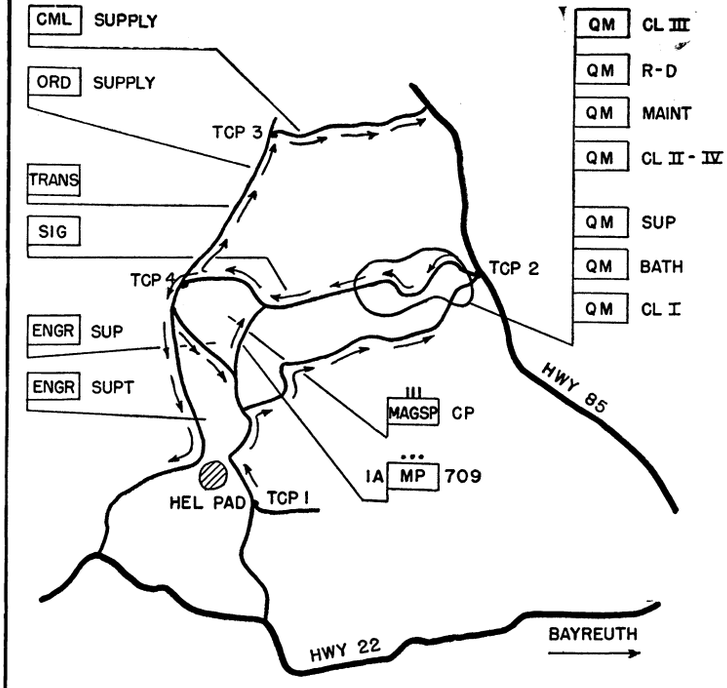


A PEEK AT THE FUTURE

By

1ST LT THOMAS A. MACDONNEL, MPC

Company A, 709th MP Battalion, Frankfurt, Germany



ARROWS INDICATE DIRECTION OF ONEWAY TRAFFIC

DURING Field Training Exercise (FTX) WINTERSHIELD, Seventh U.S. Army's 1960 winter maneuver, one major objective was to test the logistics system of a field army. The organization tested was a completely mobile army general supply point. To obtain supply point mobility, levels of supply were reduced and transportation resources were increased. The mobile army general supply point (MAGSP) mission was to remain mobile while providing service to division and non-divisional units with all classes and types of supplies. For FTX WINTERSHIELD, two-corps war game, two such organizations were established. One supply point supported North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, and the other supported AGGRESSOR. This article deals with military police support to the NATO MAGSP commanded by Colonel Clifford T. Riordan of the 6th Quartermaster Group.

A MAGSP is goose-egged in shape and varies in size but can be as much as twenty miles in diameter with the various technical service activities dispersed along a good road net within a perimeter. All technical services except medical established truck mounted supply and maintenance facilities are in the complex. None of the supplies were on the ground. The NATO MAGSP had 750 vehicles and 550 trailers. These vehicles ranged in size from jeeps to 5000 gallon tankers and "dragon wagons." Requests were filled by driving loaded vehicles to division and corps supply or rendezvous points and exchanging loaded vehicles for empty ones; or in some cases user units drove their empties to the MAGSP and exchanged them for fully loaded vehicles. The various technical service units were under the operational control of the army commander; however, the MAGSP commander had control over internal administration, discipline, traffic control, security, location of sites, facilities, displacement and coordinated operations which involved more than one tenant of the MAGSP.

MILITARY police support was provided by the 709th Military Police Battalion. Military police strength was one officer, 39 MPs, a radio repairman, a vehicle repairman and one duty soldier; a total of 43 persons. Principle equipment was eleven jeeps (nine with AN/VRC 10 radios), three three-quarter ton trucks each with an AN/VRC 10 radio, and seven phones which were tied in with wire laid by an army area signal center.

The biggest military police mission, naturally, was control of traffic. MAGSP Number 5 was located in a wooded area which our reconnaissance indicated contained 18.5 miles of good but narrow dirt roads. It did not need much study to determine that the only way this complex could operate was with a one-way road system.

Based on the road net and unit locations within the MAGSP, a traffic control plan was developed. This one-way traffic flow system was designed to assure that the road net was not overcrowded, enhance security, control the direction of traffic and provide information on the traffic situation in the complex at all times. To meet these goals four traffic control points (TCPs) were established at the entrances and exits of the MAGSP. Two motor patrols circulated throughout the area. Approximately 150 directional signs were posted. Strip maps were prepared and issued to vehicles drivers and/or convoy commanders. For the first two days additional TCPs were established with the MAGSP to assure compliance with the traffic control plan. Close and constant liaison was established with the engineer company assigned to maintain the internal road net.

The TCPs were connected to the platoon command post by telephone through the main switchboard. Radios were used as a main or alternative means of communication depending on the situation. The TCPs were located and manned so that each MP at the intersection was covered by fire from a concealed position, acting as perimeter security posts. Each TCP had vehicle holding areas located nearby. These holding areas could accommodate approximately fifty vehicles. Secondary locations were selected which could handle another hundred vehicles.

Each vehicle and person entering the area was checked. A vehicle count sheet was maintained for vehicles assigned

Continued

to units organic to the MAGSP. Vehicles belonging to user units coming to the MAGSP for supplies or services were accounted for by a vehicle ticket. This ticket identified the vehicle by organization and number, class of supplies delivered or to be picked up, time in and time out, number of personnel on the vehicle in and out, and routing for the vehicle to follow within the MAGSP. These tickets were issued to drivers when entering the supply point and were picked up and became their exit pass when leaving. This system allowed us to know at any time the number of vehicles in the area and a cumulative total of vehicles processed through the area. In the crime prevention field the ticket was designed to assist in the control of pilferage and blackmarket. It also served as a secondary check by the MAGSP commander on daily receipts and issues. Strip maps with route-to-designation outlined in colored pencil by the MP were given to each driver. This service, plus briefing from a blown-up map of the area, was extremely well received by drivers who indicated that the delay upon entering saved time in the long run.

Through the efforts of the TCPs, the MAGSP processed 7645 of its own and 1457 customer vehicles with minimum delay. In addition, the TCPs processed 35 general officers and over 600 other visitors into the supply point for briefings on its operation.

OUR patrol supervisor and motor patrols were constantly on the road net. Their mission was to spot traffic problems and to apply corrective action. Also they served as the MAGSP roving security patrols. The roads, first wet and muddy and then covered with snow, created a great deal of work for these patrols. Where patrols could not get traffic moving, a seven man stand-by force was available for use. Experience showed that it took five minutes to get this force on the road. Included in this force was a 5-ton wrecker attached to the MPs. No traffic bottleneck or problem lasted more than 45 minutes. Accidents and incidents within the MAGSP were investigated by the platoon.

The MAGSP heli-port soon became an important location to the MPs. VIPs landed and took off there, and priority cargo moved to and from this field. The type and amount of traffic at this location had not been fully appreciated in our initial planning.

When the MAGSP relocated, the military police supplied direction and control for the movement. One move of over fifty miles was completed in fifteen hours. Not only did this mean moving the 750 vehicles and 550 trailers plus other materiels, but during the move the supply point was required to remain operational. When this happened the entire MP force worked around the clock, usually in near-zero degree weather. At no time was a customer unable to draw supplies.

FTX WINTERSHIELD was a truer test for an MP unit than any unit Army training test. In addition to the traffic phases, the platoon was responsible for its own security, and its working MPs constituted a security element of the MAGSP. POWs on their way to the army cage were processed through the supply point. The civilian population in and around the area required limited control and coordination with local police agencies. We performed our duties in the areas of discipline, law and order by enforcing regulations and directives. For lieutenant generals and higher, we provided VIP escorts. This plan was put into effect seven times. On numerous occasions the platoon was required to escort special equipment and vehicles. Every phase of our training test was covered in this exercise except riot control. But more important, we had real people and traffic, combined with poor weather to test our ability.

WHETHER or not the overall concept of a mobile supply point is sound is not for me to say. One point was firmly established: without the military police and the engineers there would have been no mobility at the mobile army general supply point during FTX WINTERSHIELD. END

in next month's MP JOURNAL

Read

ERLE STANLEY GARDNER'S

"A New Trend in Criminal Law"

1960 ROTC Summer Camp for MPs



By 1ST LT JIMMIE M. LOCKE, MPC

Non-Resident Department, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.

APPARENTLY accepting the assumption that MAN is the ultimate weapon, the Military Police Corps has intensified its already highly developed training program and has re-emphasized its objectives towards the development of distinctive traits of superior leadership in its future officers. This re-emphasis is evidenced by several new factors in the training and procurement (e.g., the re-organization of the Provost Marshal General's School), but one of the more outstanding examples is the return of branch material training to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) Summer Camp. For the first time in five years the Military Police ROTC cadets from the University of Texas and the University of Wisconsin attended an encampment at Fort Gordon, Ga., where they underwent a newly developed, highly intensified, six weeks training program.

This 1960 Fort Gordon ROTC Summer Camp was a unique one for MP cadets in several aspects—in the resumption of military police branch material training; the combination of the MP cadets with the Signal Corps and Chemical Corps cadets for certain administrative logistics and instruction in general subjects; conduct of the training under a new program of instruction; presentation of some instruction by resident Provost Marshal General School (PMGS) instructors; and presentation of a new Military Police Association MP ROTC Award to the outstanding MP cadet. The 1960 camp also marked the last of Military Police ROTC Summer Camps for cadets from the University of Wisconsin since the university drops all branch training beginning with the school year 1960-1961 and becomes a general military science school. (See the June, 1960 issue, *Military Police Journal.*)

Another unusual feature of the camp was the attitude of the personnel responsible for the development, organization, and instruction of the military police branch training. Despite the crash project approach, the newness of the endeavor, the critical shortage of preparation time and the composite nature of the overall summer camp, all the personnel involved attempted to make this a camp to remember. The goal of laying a solid foundation for professional development was the guiding objective behind each activity planned. This was to be a camp that would be known by its product—the second lieutenant commissioned at the conclusion of the camp or within the following year. Capability, knowledge, and competence of the young officer will mark the success of the considerable planning and execution efforts.

ALTHOUGH the conduct of the camp was the responsibility of the Third Army Commander, further delegated to the Commanding General, Fort Gordon, MP branch training was conducted under the guidance and assistance of PMGS. Thus speed and efficiency were enhanced under the PMGS plan for training. Early in March 1960 the Provost Marshal General's Center (PMGC) was notified that a summer camp for the military police cadets would be conducted at Fort Gordon June 18 through July 29 in conjunction with the established Signal Corps camp, and a change in the army training program was prepared. PMGS gave the project top priority, assigned Major James F. Kingwell, Non-Resident Department, Reserve Affairs, as project officer. A committee of selected members of the staff and faculty was established to develop the program with Colonel Louis Mark as chairman. The program of instruction was developed, subsequently approved and became Change 6 to Army Training Program (ATPO 145-3). A PMGS-ROTC coordinator was appointed. His duties were to develop the detailed support requirements for the summer camp and act as liaison between the PMGS and the ROTC headquarters throughout the planning and execution stages. The responsibility for the developmental program was then passed to this office under the direction of Major Arthur E. Schuder, Deputy Director, Reserve Affairs, Department of Non-Resident Instruction, PMGS. Through the cooperation, aid and assistance of the various departments, units and personnel of PMGC, the necessary logistical, instructional, troop and moral support was gained for the ROTC Summer Camp.

The instructor group, although a temporary composite itself, was further indication of the re-emphasis on quality. Basically composed of two sub-groups, these instructors were chosen for their abilities and outstanding characteristics. One of these sub-groups was staffed by resident PMGS instructors who taught technical subjects or those that involved use of technical training aids. (See below for the hours and subjects taught by each instructor group.) The other sub-group was the ROTC Military Police Instructor Committee which was composed of personnel from military police active Army units, personnel on duty as ROTC instructors and two officers from the Department of Non-Resident Instruction, PMGS. In addition to the sub-groups, there were several *ex officio* mem-

Continued

bers of the group, including the Assistant Deputy Camp Commander, Lieutenant Colonel George H. Cornish, also Assistant Professor of Military Science at the University of Texas; the PMGC Information Officer; the Director of the Department of Non-Resident Instruction, PMGS; the Deputy Director, Reserve Affairs, PMGS; and the PMGS-ROTC Coordinator. The PMGS-ROTC Coordinator was responsible for the plans, operations and training for the ROTC Summer Camp. Once again the criterion for the selection of the instructors was quality output. Directly assisting the instructors were the various support and demonstration troops required for many of the classes. These support troops came from the 504th MP Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John F. Hyde, and the School Troop Command, PMGS, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Jay W. Wright. Both units contributed heavily to the success of the instruction by supplying troops, equipment and advice.

Of interest too were the varied experience and physical characteristics of the MP ROTC Instructor Sub-Group. Lieutenant Colonel Harry B. Hambleton, the officer-in-charge, had more than twenty years commissioned experienced in the MP Corps, was a member of the first military police battalion and a member of the first armed service police unit in the Army. Two other members of the group were relatively new members to the Corps. One of the interesting sidelights of the instructor group was the size of Sergeant E. G. Hooper, 6 feet eight inches, perhaps the tallest MP in the world. His experiences and the experiences of others of the teaching staff provided stimulating discussion topics and made the classes far more dynamic than the usual boring lectures.

THE training for the six weeks was split into two phases: general subjects and branch training. The former was conducted by the personnel of Signal Corps Summer Camp while branch training was further divided into three phases of one week each by the MP instructor groups. The general subjects instruction was presented to the combined groups during the first, second and sixth weeks of camp. Chemical Corps and Military Police Corps used the cadet company organization as the basic unit for training. This training comprised some 132 hours and included rifle training, map reading, chemical, biological and radiological subjects, drill, physical training, motor movements and maintenance. During this period the Military Police Corps cadets functioned as part of the Signal Corps cadet company organization. The third week of camp marked the beginning of branch training and the separation from the cadet company organization, except for basic logistics.

The following three weeks found the cadets subjected to 132 hours of intensive military police activity and instruction. The first week of this training was concerned with laying the foundation for the subjects to be presented later and included training in law, communications, unarmed defense, traffic, criminal investigation and techniques of military police duties. The second week was a continuation of the first. However some subjects were added and the emphasis changed to more practical exercise, examination and individual activities. Forty-two hours were taught by resident PMGS instructors and included: ten hours of communications, ten hours of unarmed defense, four hours of physical security, fourteen hours of criminal investigation and four hours of law. The remaining 38 hours were taught by the ROTC Committee and included twelve hours of traffic, six hours of POW handling and processing, four hours of riot control, four hours of apprehension and search techniques, four hours of station and patrol operation, three hours of use of chemicals, two hours of weapons training, two hours on the Army correctional system and one hour of examination.

The third week of branch training was the highlight of the entire camp. This was the time spent in field training. The MP cadets moved to the training area with the Signal Corps cadets but continued branch training under the tutelage of the ROTC Military Police Committee. The training during this period was designed to increase the skills of the individual cadet and to further team utilization. The first part of the week (fourteen hours) was spent in weapons training and firing. Following this was instruction and practice in infantry squad and platoon tactics. During this eight hours the cadets were required to solve situational exercises while directing action against aggressor forces. This training was designed to offer familiarization with the requirements of infantry tactics and to offer further opportunities for exercising leadership. The climax of the field work was achieved during a twenty hour field exercise; the cadets had to function realistically in normal military police job positions and to utilize





Individual ROTC training was intense as shown by students on the range (left). However, mistakes were quickly pounced upon by the students themselves. At right a student grapples with "prisoner" who saw chance and took it.





From individual training, the students went to group training. At left they are shown practicing riot control formations. After training, summer camp was concluded by an exercise testing everything they had learned (right).

the knowledge and skills taught during the previous three years of classroom instruction as well as those taught during the summer camp. The problem also set the stage for the final year of institutional instruction. This exercise required the cadets to handle situations in traffic control and reconnaissance, riot control, POW handling and processing, attack repulsion, blackout motor movement and town patrol. The knowledge gained during the general subjects' period was also integrated into the problem, along with other subjects not previously taught. Cadet leadership was rigorously evaluated during the problem.

The fifth week of camp culminated with an applicatory testing exercise conducted on Saturday morning. This testing period again required each cadet to apply knowledge gained, and a score was awarded. The scoring was used in the overall evaluation system to determine the relative standing of each cadet and helped determine weakness in the instruction program.

THROUGHOUT the camp period every opportunity was uitlized to apply the skills gained during instructional periods. For example, during the fifth week the cadets were responsible for traffic control during the movement of the entire camp to and from the field. They also controlled the movement by vehicle convoy of the various demonstrations and exhibits during the sixth week. Continuously stressed also were the basic soldier skills of appearance, bearing, weapons handling, leadership, physical conditioning, customs of the service and drill.

Conduct during the training added further emphasis on quality. This training was restricted to practical exercises, demonstrations, and applicatory conduct. Of course the nature of some subjects made this approach impractical. However, knowledge gained had to be utilized to perform the activities during the field problem. Even the subjects not immediately applied had their practical exercise.

While the objective of the entire camp was to provide training in tactical, technical, and administrative subjects, other goals were included. Some of these were the promotion of leadership, professionalism (regardless of eventual category or component) and pride in the Corps. These objectives were pursued even during the non-training periods for the camp activities were not all work. Opportunities for recreation and relaxation included a dance in the second week of the camp period, athletic contests, a holiday period and a party for the military police cadets which gave the future officers an opportunity to see some of the social side of army life.

DURING the camp period each cadet was observed, monitored and evaluated. Evaluation included performance in the various leadership positions assigned, participation in the activities of the camp, conduct during the various situational exercises, camp scholastic standing and evaluation by his contemporaries. From these ratings and upon recommendation by platoon cadre, the outstanding cadets were chosen to appear before a board of officers whose purpose was to select the outstanding Military Police Corps cadet who would be awarded the Military Police Association Outstanding Cadet Award. These ratings were also directly related and supplemental to the choosing of the distinguished military graduates. In addition to this individual evaluation, there was a unit evaluation system. This system was based on scores awarded for team activities which included sports competition, inspection ratings, parade ratings and other unit activities. Again, the object of the evaluation system was to further production of superior junior officers. The results, although not complete at the time of writing this article, indicated that the Military Police Corps cadets and the cadet company to which they belonged, in spite of their small numbers (51 of the total 712 cadets), had gained the position of leadership in overall individual and unit evaluation. This indicated that the developers of the new summer camp training program recognized that success in the probable fluid and mobile war of the future rests on development of talent to its fullest capabilities; nothing less than maximum effort can insure this success against the presumable manpower handicap we shall face. They realized that sufficient firepower, groupings of force and mobility can best be used by persons of ability, competence and training. With this in mind, the developers of the program attempted to lay a background for professional development — a foundation for successive layers of professional knowledge, skill and experience. Success of this program is yet to be fully evaluated, for this evaluation must rely on the degree of competence achieved by the end product — the MP Corps junior officer, but early indications predict success.

END



RIGHT — a 534th MP escort vehicle guides much-needed fuel from the POL dump at Albrook AFB. BELOW — the escort vehicle pulls in with its cargo under the lights of Tocumen Airport.



OPERATION "AMIGO"

By SERGEANT EDWARD J. CURTIS AND SP5 THOMAS R. KORANDA, MPC

534th Military Police Company, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone.

THE towns of Puerto Montt and Valdivia in the Republic of Chile were recently jarred by a series of heavy earthquakes followed by gigantic tidal waves. Damage was heavy. Many were either killed or missing, and others were driven from their homes. The U.S. alerted the Caribbean Command to provide rescue personnel and necessary emergency equipment. Within 48 hours the Caribbean Command gathered more than fifteen tons of Army tents and blankets and an eleven-man rescue team. These were dispatched from Albrook Air Force Base (AFB), Canal Zone, to the Chilean disaster area.

Chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in Santiago, Chile, notified Caribbean Command Headquarters that field hospitals and large quantities of medical supplies were also needed in the disaster area. Since these items were not on hand in the Canal Zone, the request was forwarded to the U.S.

Six tons of emergency equipment and the eleven-man rescue team arrived. A gigantic airlift transported the much needed supplies.

The Provost Marshal of the Pacific Area notified Captain Herbert K. Wolbert, Commanding Officer, 534th MP Company, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, that MPs and Panamanian National Guardsmen were needed to escort 5000-gallon fuel tankers carrying aviation fuel from the petroleum (POL) site at Albrook AFB to Tocumen Airport in the Republic of Panama. This was necessary because the C-123s, C-124s and C-130 transport planes were too large and heavy to take off safely from Albrook. Permission was obtained from Panamanian authorities for the Air Force planes to land, refuel and take off from Tocumen.

Captain Wolbert of the 534th MP Company initially dispatched one NCO and five escorts, each consisting of one MP and one Panamanian National Guardsman per vehicle, to report to the POL office at Albrook. Their mission was to ensure that each tanker was provided with an escort. MP vehicles were properly serviced, and unforeseen emergencies were dealt with expeditiously to preclude interference with the escort runs. The operation continued around-the-clock, and three shifts of escorts were provided. Each escorted tankers approximately fifteen miles from Albrook to Tocumen.

AT the end of three days the fuel supply was exhausted, and the tankers were required to obtain fuel at Howard AFB at Fort Kobbe, Canal Zone, which was 24 miles from Tocumen. Additional tankers were required, and the MP escorts were increased to seven, based on the distance involved. This status continued for a week. The bulk of the supplies left for Chile, and the MP escort duty ended.

While members of the 534th MP Company and the Panamanian National Guard were on escort duty, they had the responsibility to ensure that tankers carrying highly inflammable aviation fuel were guided safely through heavily traveled and sometimes dangerous roads during the Panamanian rainy season. Having escorted over half a million gallons of aviation fuel with a perfect safety record and without a breakdown of MP vehicles, the MPs involved resumed their normal duties within the Pacific Area of the Canal Zone. The job accomplished was a small but vitally important part of the relief role played by the U.S. Armed Forces. END

MPA DUES WILL GO TO $4.00 JANUARY 1, 1961

Costs Have Gone Up—Memberships Have Gone Down

AN increase of $1.00 per year in dues for membership in the Military Police Association will go into effect January 1, 1961.

Raising dues for the Association was a *last resort* measure, and it was only done after consideration of two other alternatives—a reduction in the number of issues per year of the *MP Journal*, or a reduction of the *MP Journal's* format and quality.

Of the three possible steps that could be taken, the council decided to increase membership dues by $1.00 per year rather than reduce either the quality or quantity of the *Journal*, pointing out that the magazine is now firmly established in its format as an excellent publication, and that it should be maintained without any changes — and if possible improved even more year by year. The council also believes that MPA members would rather pay an additional $1.00 per year than see a reduction of MPA programs or a cut in quality of the *Journal*.

What are the reasons for an increase in membership dues at this time? Here is the answer:

Early in 1960, MPA's Executive Council took action to put the Association on a firm financial and organizational basis by completely reorganizing the accounting system, appointing a business manager, and separating the activities of the Association from those of the *Journal*. This move made the various committee chairmen responsible for their operations and programs and set up a realistic approach to preparing the 1961 budget.

MPA's Finance Committee had to use a realistic membership projection for 1961. This figure had to be based on the average membership for the past year—8600. When we figure the amount of money collected from dues, at $3.00 per year for each member based on 8600 members, we have a total of $25,800. Actually, the Association needs *a continuing membership* of 12,600 members to meet MPA expenses and to continue publishing the *MP Journal* in its present format with dues remaining at $3.00 per year.

Every effort has been made by the Association during the past year to increase membership to the desired figure. However, the average figure of 8600 seems to be "tops" at the present time.

THE total cost of all MPA's programs and operating costs during the past year was $32,157.60. In comparison with the estimated income for MPA based on 8600 members, the Association would have to program a deficit of $6,357.60. If a planned deficit is budgeted, the MPA would then have to withdraw an equal amount of its invested reserve to cover costs in 1961. The invested reserve, amounting to $18,000, must stay in the bank as required by the MPA Charter and By-Laws. An increase of dues to $4.00 per year will wipe out the prospect of having to reduce *MP Journal* expense and prevent the finance committee from planning a deficit.

To further prevent deficit financing, the finance committee has cut all Association expenses "to the bone" by careful planning. All committee chairmen and the editor of the *MP Journal* will be held to their planned budget figures. This year's budget will reflect a saving of 40% in operating expenses for the MPA. Thus, with an increase in dues and a reduction in expenses, the Association will be able to set up a firm budget for 1961.

IN looking back over the years, since the MPA was established in 1951, we find that membership has decreased since 1953, and that costs have increased since 1956.

Records are not available for the years 1951 and 1952. However, costs were low in the beginning because MPA had no programs, the *MP Journal* was not the quality it is today, and membership was close to 19,000 due to the Korean War and the influx of thousands of MPs into the Corps.

It is interesting to note that in 1954, with a membership of 16,500 and dues at $2.00 per year, the total cost of publishing the *MP Journal* was the same as in 1958 when our membership was only about 8700.

The cost of publishing the *Journal* in 1953 was 10¢ per copy; in 1955, 09¢; in 1957, 12¢; in 1959, 19¢, and in 1960, 22¢ per copy. Membership dues were increased to $3.00 per year in March 1955.

MEMBERSHIP in the Association at $3.00 per year accrues to the MPA at the following rate: upon getting a paid membership, 60¢ goes to the MPA and $2.40 is set aside for payment of each copy of the *Journal* — this becomes our invested reserve. From the 60¢, which goes into the bank for operation costs, all Association expenses must be paid. With increased costs, this is not enough money to meet our expenses.

At this time, our membership is 9375 but with 684 expirations on September 1, 1960 our membership will go down to 8691 paid members. Membership in the Far East totals 395 and in Europe 740 at the present time. These figures, however, do not reflect those members sending their *Journals* home.

Our overall membership can be broken down as follows: officers (including USAR and NG not on active duty)—2617; enlisted men (including USAR and NG not on active duty)—4570; civilians—2019; and miscellaneous memberships of organizations, day-rooms, libraries, etc.—169.

In every enterprise, everyone must do his part. In a project like the Military Police Association, it is important that each member contribute whatever he can. How about every member getting one new member between now and the end of the year? If you have never solicited a new member, now is the time. Let's sell our Association! 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.

MPC LEADS IN REHABILITATION

A NUMBER of years ago, a person in the corrections field could work his full career and never hear the term rehabilitation used. This is no longer true, of course, in modern times. For the most part, the correctional systems of the U.S. have made tremendous progress in the past 25 years and the philosophy underlying our progress is changed from punishment and retribution to one of understanding and rehabilitation. We see the role of our institutions as one which prepares the inmate to return to society and to accept his responsibilities in approved ways.

This is especially true of the military correctional facilities which are in most instances doing some of our best work. I feel this is due to several things, but two of the most important are often overlooked. The first of these is that the military police are responsible for the whole process ranging from apprehension to rehabilitation and release. For many of the "old timers" in the Corps, this was hard to take. How often have we heard them say, "our job is to catch them — not to rehabilitate them." It is true that in all areas of rehabilitation, police agencies may not be the best equipped to administer the rehabilitation program. This is especially true with your emotionally disturbed criminals and delinquents. However, we are beginning to see the value in working with delinquents.

IN recent years, such pioneering as that done by the Los Angeles Police Department in its alcoholic rehabilitation center has begun to show us the real value of this type of organization and service. We still have a long way to go before the police agencies of this country are ready to accept this responsibility, but when this time does arrive, the Military Police Corps can be proud of the part that it played.

The second factor involved in the Corps' success is what has been called a "therapeutic community" or "therapeutic environment." This means that the whole atmosphere of the disciplinary barracks or other facility has an environment or atmosphere that helps a person to rehabilitate himself. People are not rehabilitated by others. They must do it themselves. In order to do this, however, they must have the help and understanding of the institutional staff. Many people wrongly think that the responsibility for rehabilitation lies with certain professional people such as psychiatrists, social workers or psychologists.

THIS just isn't so. Yes these people are certainly important and have a special job to perform, but the real rehabilitation process is not their's alone. It is the job of every person in the institution. The majority of inmates are not emotionally disturbed. They are people who have developed very little self discipline and self control. They have failed to mature psychologically and as a result have not accepted their social responsibilities. The system of values in which they live are self directed, not socially directed. In many cases, they have never had an appropriate example set for them, one that they can pattern their own behavior after. A mature understanding guard, who is conscientious towards his duties and who sets an example of military behavior, is as important as the specialized person. The shop supervisor who takes an interest in an inmate and helps him develop an interest in himself and pride in his work is equally as valuable. In our institutions we need examples set; examples that show dedication to duty, concern for the inmate, and a responsibility to what this country stands for. When a person does these things he could be called nothing less than a professional. The climate that comes from such a staff is a rehabilitative climate and one which the Military Police Corps has had much success in developing.

William E. Amos
Employee Development Officer
Department of Public Welfare
District of Columbia, Wash. D.C.

THIS IS NOT SARCASTIC

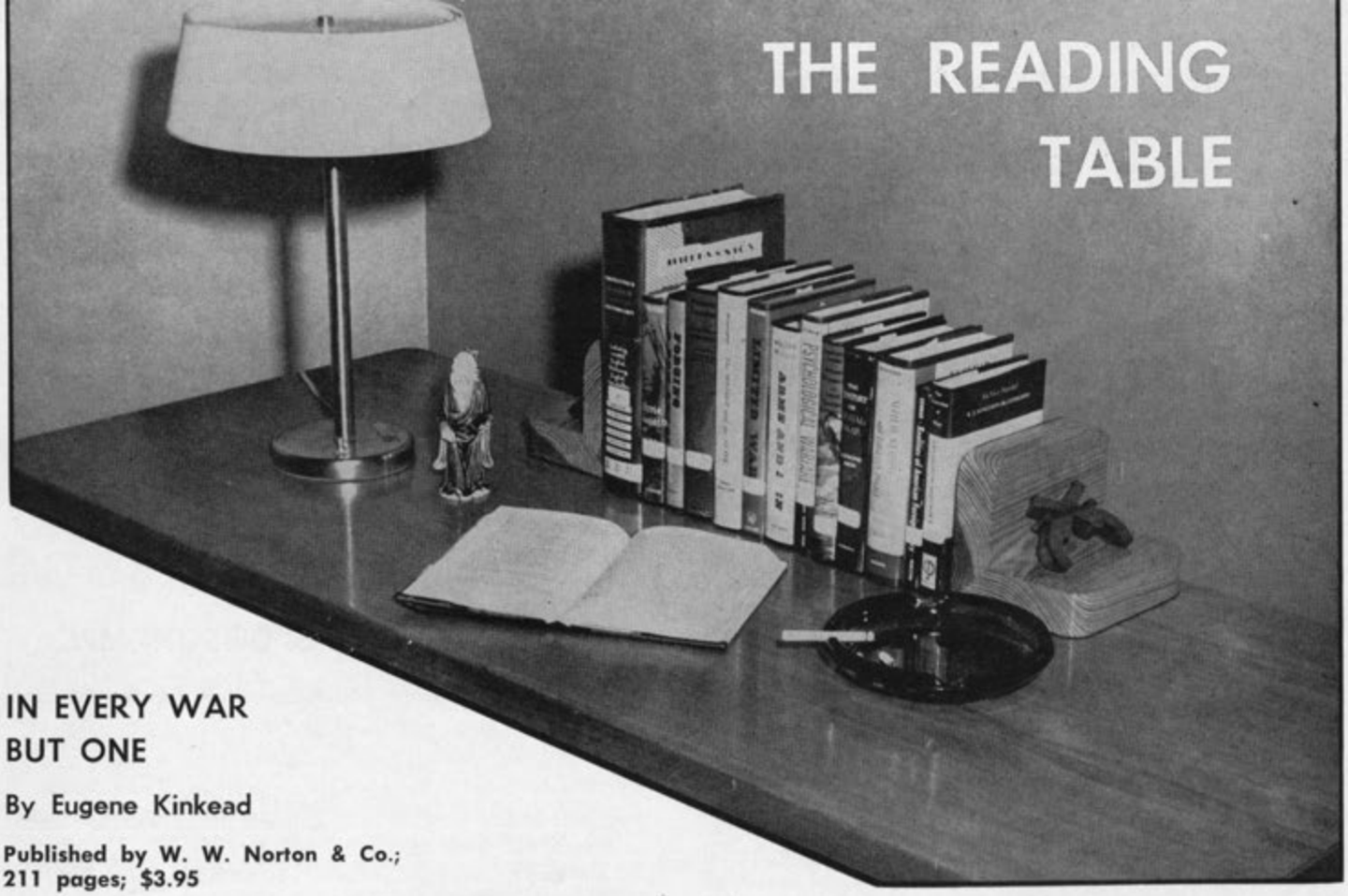
I HAVE reference to Colonel Leiby's article in the May issue of the *Journal,* "Do We Need Them." I am only critical, not sarcastic. I can't imagine who among the military police, with whom I am so proud to serve, should be in disfavor of the pistol and the club. People everywhere in the world recognize a policeman by the symbol of his trade which is his weapon and badge. Also, anyone knows that the policeman never uses his weapons unless it is necessary to protect life and property.

Granted, the "Bobbies" of England have a remarkable record without pistols. But what about Scotland Yard? And I seem to recall that most newsreels of England's "Bobbies" show them with night sticks.

Colonel Leiby speaks of "standing operating procedures" (SOP) concerning an emergency situation. I presume he means when the policeman's life is in danger. Would we have time to apply an SOP in a case of this nature, or would it be more sensible to meet the dregs of the underworld on their own terms? What kind of an SOP would be reliable in an instance where perhaps a soldier was being badly beaten by a gang of hoodlums armed with knives and pistols?

In my opinion the .45 Cal pistol is a remarkable weapon if it is used as intended. It is also a good psychological persuader. I say you are taking the tools away from the MP when you take his pistol and club. Are we to go out on duty without any protection?

PFC Donald G. Lewis, MPC
55th QM Depot, Security Police Detachment,
APO 20
San Francisco, California



THE READING TABLE

IN EVERY WAR BUT ONE

By Eugene Kinkead

Published by W. W. Norton & Co.; 211 pages; $3.95

"IN every war but one that the United States has fought, the conduct of those of its servicemen who were captured and held in enemy prison camps presented no unforeseen problems to the Armed Forces.... Whatever the rigors of the camps, in every war but one a respectable number of prisoners managed through ingenuity, daring, and plain good luck, to escape. That one war was the Korean War".

The above quote introduces one of the most incredible stories ever to come out of the annals of war. In the quote, one is able to see just how separate the Korean War actually was. Many of you have spoken to men who have related how horrible Korea was when they were there and the cold and the dampness and the other complaints, but just imagine how unbearable it would be to have been imprisoned for those three long years as were some 5200 GIs. This is not the story that is written, however; rather the tale is one of our unpreparedness for imprisonment and our complete failure to act as we had so many times in the past.

Mr. Kinkead has written a moving and stirring study and has never once frilled his words. He has spoken the stark truth about the American GI and his inability to cope with his own internal problems during the days of imprisonment in Korea. The individual soldier is not altogether to blame because common sense and loyalty to country should not have to be taught like map reading or the firing of the weapon. The Army had not prepared its soldiers as to what to expect within the prison camps of the North Korean and Chinese Communists. Prisoners generally expected to be shot, not treated like "one of the boys." Thus the Chinese put our men off guard and were successful in gathering valuable information.

It was the Chinese Communist who instituted the policies of indoctrination and the old "soft-soap" method of gathering information, not the North Koreans. The latter group, often without regard for anybody but themselves, simply killed their prisoners rather than bother with them. The Communists' cardinal rule is to influence the young. To divide and conquer is another old standby and in Korea it was highly successful.

Mr. Kinkead relates how the use of actual torture was the exception rather than the rule. The use of torture was used on the highly educated soldier — most times on the airman who was technically trained and less able to withstand fatigue as could the foot soldier. The chief idea of the Communist was to extract false confessions of bacteriological warfare.

WHY exactly was the American soldier untrained and so completely ineffective in the art of keeping his mouth shut? One reason was that our Army had considered very little training, if any, in this field. It simply was not necessary because they had no need of it in the past and could not conceive of the GI breaking under the pressure of promises. What the Army did not realize was that the Communists knew everything there was to know about us, but we knew virtually nothing of them or their activities. Already we had one strike against us — with the change-up curve already on the way to the plate. By far the biggest reason for our failure was the complete lack of discipline among our men. The officers and enlisted men were segregated in the POW camps, but the senior NCOs in many cases could not handle their men. Therefore, they did not stick together and took a "dog-eat-dog" attitude. How can any group of men who are naturally under stress hope to endure without discipline and without trying to help one another? All these facts lead to Mr. Kinkead's basic theme; once the prisoner cooperates in any way with the enemy, he is doomed to cooperate forever.

This critic feels that each and every male who is in the smallest way destined to battle the Communist aggressor—and this includes almost everyone of us—should read this intepretation and gather up the hard cold facts about our shortcomings.

ROUND UP SPECIAL



The German Feldjager (MP) jeep above is equipped for all types of MP duty. On the left windshield is a blue warning light and the white cross painted on the differential housing is used in blackout driving. When seen, the car behind is at proper distance.

German and American MPs Aid Exercise Wintershield

By LT COL JOHN S. GIBSON, MPC

U.S. Army Military Police Board, Ft Gordon, Ga.

AGGRESSOR Forces moved across the Danube and Altmuehl Rivers in southeast Germany in the early morning hours to unleash a combined armor, air and ground attack on North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This action triggered Exercise WINTERSHIELD, Seventh Army's field training exercise. Lieutenant General Francis W. Farrell, Commanding General, Seventh U.S. Army, stated that the purpose of the exercise was "to train the individual soldier, develop teamwork among the arms and services on the atomic battlefield and test special combat techniques."

Exercise WINTERSHIELD, organized on a D-Day and H-Hour setting, was the first major U.S. field exercise held in conjunction with troops from Germany, France and Belgium. More than 60,000 troops participated. Lieutenant General Paul D. Adams, Commander V U.S. Corps, commanded NATO forces. VII U.S. Corps was commanded by Lieutenant General Guy S. Meloy, Jr. The Aggressor Forces were deployed as follows: right sector, 24th Infantry Division with the 3rd Battalion, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment; left sector, 30th German Panzer Brigade with the 1st Battalion, 46th Infantry and Company D, 35th Armor; reserve, elements of the 210th Artillery Group, 35th Artillery Group, 2nd Medical Tank Battalion, 67th Armor and the 1st Battle Group, 21st Infantry.

Exercise hostilities started when Aggressor Forces violated the "international border" from Regensburg west along the Danube to the junction of the Altmuehl River and then west along the Altmuehl. The river line obstacle provided a real workout for supporting units of Aggressor Forces, primarily for the MPs and engineers.

COMMITMENT of MPs for VII "Aggressor" Corps at the outset of the exercise was based on the principle of decentralization to provide tactical commanders with the means to accomplish their mission.

To provide additional MPs, Company B, 385th MP Battalion and Company Headquarters, plus one platoon from the 536th MP Company, were attached to VII "Aggressor" Corps. In order to have MPs available for traffic control and other duties, two officers and 110 MPs were attached to the 24th Infantry Division; one NCO and six MPs were attached to the 30th German Panzer Brigade; one NCO and five MPs were attached to the 1st Armored Rifle Battalion, 46th Infantry; and one officer and 22 MPs were attached to the Army's mobile general supply point in support of VII "Aggressor" Corps. With additional personnel, the 24th Infantry Division had a detachment of MPs in direct support of each battle group.

American MPs worked side by side with German MPs. The effectiveness of this system was proved by an extremely low accident rate during adverse weather and road conditions and the fact that not a single incident occurred in the brigade sector. The Provost Marshal, 30th Panzer Brigade, German Army, praised the American MPs for their usefulness in combined patrols, operating where American troops were located, and for their communications support when the Panzer Brigade contacted the 46th U.S. Infantry. The NCO in charge of American MPs attached to the 30th Panzer Brigade, had many examples of "lessons learned" during the exercise. He has great respect for the pulling power of the Feldjaeger jeep which was able to extricate his American jeep and loaded trailer from mud and snow. He also admired the battery-operated traffic control device issued to each Feldjaeger. With a flick of the finger it turns green or red and can be seen and understood by drivers, regardless of the weather. The gas stove issued to each Feldjaeger patrol is another item which proved useful to personnel stationed at isolated traffic control posts.

AT VII "Aggressor" Corps, the 536th MP Company established a radio net control station to provide communications with the 24th Infantry Division and ten traffic control posts (TCPs), with four radio relays operating in the Corps rear area. When the division rear boundary was re-



Aggressor MPs controlled traffic moving into NATO territory. MPs had added responsibility of assuring that bridges were not overloaded. Umpires judged MPs' actions throughout the exercise.



MPs posted hundreds of temporary signs during FTX WINTERSHIELD. Above, Captain E. J. Lowrey, Maneuver Headquarters, puts up a directional sign for vehicles near Hohenfels, Germany. (Captain Lowrey is not an MP—only getting some on-the-job-training).

located on D+1, corps MPs relieved five TCPs established on the major river crossing sites. Corps MPs in conjunction with division MPs manned several TCPs at critical points on the rear boundary which followed the lateral main supply route. The MPs maintained a total of twelve TCPs around-the-clock from D+1 to D+2. The 536th MP Company established the corps POW collecting point which processed POWs captured by non-divisional units, "planted" prisoners and delivered prisoners to corps for further interrogation.

The German police had representatives at VII Corps Headquarters who furnished assistance in traffic control. Three MP criminal investigators acted as liaison with area command military police and Germany police, and provided information to the corps commander on incidents involving VII "Aggressor" Corps units. The 110th MP Platoon provided traffic control at corps headquarters, security over sensitive area, and escort details.

MPs were dispatched from corps headquarters to escort 280mm atomic cannon and corporal missile units. In a rapidly moving combat situation such as Exercise WINTERSHIELD it is more effective to attach an escort detail to the artillery battery in order to have MPs available when needed.

FROM a military police standpoint Exercise WINTERSHIELD was a most worthwhile test. It provided an opportunity to work with the Feldjaeger, and adverse weather conditions and the ever-changing tactical situation gave MPs a real work-out on a variety of missions.

Lessons learned from Exercise WINTERSHIELD were included in the after action reports. It is evident that the organic infantry division MP detachment is not authorized an adequate number of personnel to execute the MP task in an atomic tactical situation. Although traffic control at river crossing during Exercise WINTERSHIELD necessitated a considerable number of MPs, the need for personnel on normal MP functions in an infantry division greatly exceeds the capability of our current TOE 7-2D-ROCID.

It was also learned in Exercise WINTERSHIELD that MP escorts for atomic cannon and missile units should be attached to the unit concerned. This new and necessary MP function requires additional personnel.

THE performance of duty in handling POWs, escorting atomic weapons, security and enforcement, necessitates considerable initiative and self reliance. This duty further proves that only highly qualified personnel should be selected as MPs.

END



Shown above is a French designed amphibious self-inflatable ferry which was used as part of Allied support to Seventh U.S. Army's FTX WINTERSHIELD. These craft helped confuse NATO defenders by enhancing the crossing capability of the Aggressor.

MPA ROUND UP

AUSA CONVENTION PASSES RESOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE ARMY

Washington, D. C.—The 1960 annual meeting of the Association of the U.S. Army (AUSA) closed with the passing of sixteen resolutions aimed at improving the modern army. A delegation of five members of the Executive Council, Military Police Association (MPA), Fort Gordon, Ga., attended the three day meeting. They were: Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, president of MPA; Captain Gordon D. Rowe, secretary-treasurer; Master Sergeant William E. Thomas and Sergeant Major St. Clair Little, members of the executive council; and Major George E. Allen, editor of the *MP Journal.*

The AUSA advocated an Active Army of not less than 1,000,000 men, a reserve strength of 300,000 and an Army National Guard of a paid drill strength of 400,000, exclusive of six month trainees. They further advocated immediate modernization of the Army by replacing all present obsolete weapons and equipment with new weapons and equipment.

Airlift needs were reviewed by the Association which urged "immediate and assured availability to the U.S. Army sufficient airlift utilizing modern aircraft preallocated on a top priority basis to enable the Army to accomplish its assigned national defense mission." Another resolution was that the Army be freed of exisiting weight limitation on aircraft and limitations on the range and employment of missile systems.

The AUSA noted the increasing reality of the threat of ballistic missile attack upon the U.S. and urged a crash program on the Nike-Zeus anti-missile mission. Stating that major emphasis on nuclear weapons has overshadowed great military advancements in the development of chemcal and biological weapons, the AUSA resolved to do all in its power to make the people of the U.S. aware of the necessity for chemical and biological weapons so that they and our forces may be better prepared to protect and defend themselves.

AUSA resolved to continue support of the objectives of the One Army program and commended the three Army components for their "significant achievements under the One Army program." In the realm of peaceful contributions of the Army, the Association cited Chilean aid, Congo support and the peaceful exploration of space for commendation.

The Association called upon both political parties to help develop the Army strength in manpower, mobility and modernization to carry out the full sense of their party platforms. Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker was commended highly for his five years of dedicated service to his country.

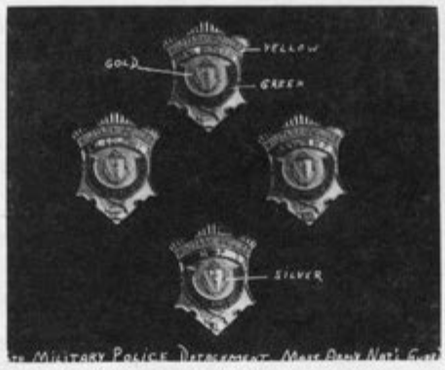
The AUSA came out in full support of the observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of General of the Armies John J. Pershing on September 13. The Association urged equalization of computation of retirement pay between enlisted and commissioned Army personnel as well as continuing to urge the "reestablishment of the relationship between active pay and retirement pay."

Sp7 LAUDED FOR SETTING UP CI SYSTEM IN TIAWAN

Ft McPherson, Ga.—Specialist Seventh Class John L. McCord, 91st MP Detachment, Fort McPherson, Ga., was recently awarded a Certificate of Achievement for setting up a criminal investigation system for Headquarters, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Tiawan. Colonel E. T. Devlin, Deputy Provost Marshal, presented the award.

Specialist McCord attended Lie Detector School and Assistant Criminal Investigation School at Fort Gordon.

26TH MP DET NG NOW WEARING MILITARY POLICE BADGES



Boston, Mass.—Shown above are the new MP Badges being worn by members of the 26th MP Det NG of Massachusetts. Officers' badges are gold overall with yellow and green enamel. Enlisted men's badges are silver and yellow and green enamel. The badges were designed and purchased by the members of the detachment, with the CG of the Div having Badge #1. **(Active Army MP units are not authorized to wear badges. However, the Air Force Police started wearing a badge in September 1959.—Ed.)**

FT MEADE CONSTRUCTS NEW FIRING RANGE

Ft Meade, Md.—Colonel O. C. Krueger, Post Commander, Fort Meade, Md., recently announced plans for construction of a new firing range that will increase the battlefield marksmanship of the soldier. The range will accommodate an entire company in 56 hours. Each soldier will go through four ranges.

In the first portion of field firing, the soldier takes two hours of classroom instruction. He then proceeds to the first range to fix battle sites. Instructors remain with the shooter during the entire course.

On range two the man is presented various combinations of targets at different ranges varying from 75 to 300 meters. As his training progresses, the targets on range III appear in surprise situations.

The final stage of training is the record course. When a man steps up to the firing line of this course, he will be seeing it for the first time. The target may appear at ranges varying from 50 to 350 meters.

ALABAMA CIVILIAN & ARMY LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUPS MEET



Shown above attending a recent meeting of the Valley Law Enforcement Association are (left to right), Chief E. S. Moncrief, Columbus, Ga., Police Dept; Lt Col Herbert J. Michau, PM Ft Benning, Ga.; Brig Gen L. A. Walsh, Jr., Deputy CG, Ft Benning, Ga.

Ft Benning, Ga.—Brigadier General L. A. Walsh, Jr., Deputy Commanding General, Fort Benning, Ga., recently addressed the monthly meeting of the Valley Law Enforcement Association, Columbus, Ga. The meeting was attended by law enforcement agencies, judiciary and other local governmental agencies. This group's primary objective is to better serve the civilian and military community in law enforcement and improve working relationships between the law enforcement groups.

General Walsh praised the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement, both military and civilian. He cited the maximum effort of preventive enforcement by the officials of the area and stated that the fine relationship presently existing was directly attributable to ground work organizations such as the Association. "The command at Fort Benning is most appreciative of the prevailing attitude existing between Fort Benning and surrounding communities." The General further cited the comparison between present and previous years, "This combined effort has contributed greatly to the successful accomplishment of the mission of the command, a high state of morale among the troops stationed here, and has made this area a highly desirable place to be stationed."

407TH CIVIL AFFAIRS COMPANY HOSTS GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

St. Paul, Minn.—The 407th Civil Affairs company will be host to the annual National Military Government Association conference on May 19 and 20, 1961. Conference headquarters will be at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul. The official theme of the conference will be "Spectrum of Conflict." In carrying out this theme, the conference will feature authorities on the military, economic, and sociological aspects of the East-West conflict in speaking roles and in panel discussions.

The 407th Civil Affairs Company is an Army reserve unit located at Fort Snelling, Minn., and is commanded by Major Earl Spangler. Assisting the 407th in the preparation and conduct of the 1961 conference will be the 419th Civil Affairs Company.

Conference chairman is Jerry Longpre, a reserve captain and a north Minneapolis department store executive. He will be aided by assistant chairman Jerry Smith, a reserve major and a Minnesota pharmacist. Also aiding will be ten committees covering every phase of preparation and conduct of the military government conference.

503RD MP CO TRAINS PATROL CLASSES



Use of the MP club as a substitute for hand irons is demonstrated by Sgt Leonard Foster, 503rd MP Co, during 3rd Armd Div classes for unit police and courtesy patrol personnel.

Frankfurt, Germany—Members of the 503rd MP Company, Third Armored Division, recently completed a round of demonstrations and training sessions for unit police and courtesy patrol personnel throughout the division. The training program was conducted to increase effectiveness of unit police and minimize violations by the units.

"If we can give unit police and all others taking this course a better understanding of their duties so that they may prevent the commission of even one violation, then we feel it is worth while," stated Captain Hollis F. Snyder, Commanding Officer, 503rd MP Company, Frankfurt, Germany. Curriculum for the two-day course included: authority and jurisdiction of military police; unit police; courtesy patrol and German police; methods of apprehension; use of police club in various come-along holds; unarmed defense; and physical security.

BRIG GEN HENSHAW HEADS 300TH MP POW COMMAND, USAR

Dearborn, Michigan — Brigadier General Richard T. Henshaw, Jr., recently took command of the 300th MP POW Command, Dearborn, Michigan. General Henshaw was transferred from the 77th Division Artillery (USAR), New York, Second U.S. Army Corps, Headquarters, Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, where he was recently awarded an Army Certificate of Achievement for outstanding service.

In January 1941 General Henshaw assumed command of Battery C, 186th Field Artillery Battalion; in June 1943 was appointed commanding officer of the battalion and served continuously in that capacity in the European Theatre until July 1945 when he became Commanding Officer, 16th Armored Division Artillery in Czechoslovakia.

After World War II, General Henshaw returned to civilian life but continued his Army reserve activities. From 1947 to 1950 he was executive officer of the 23rd Corps Artillery. During 1950 to 1952, he attended the Command and General Staff School's associate course.

After twenty years of reserve service, General Henshaw received his appointment as brigadier general on 14 May 1955. General Henshaw's decorations include: Bronze Star, Air Medal, World War II Victory Medal, European Theatre Medal with Silver Star and Arrowhead, Reserve Service Medal (20 years), Croix de Guerre with Palm, Czechoslovakia Military Cross.

POLICE HALL OF FAME HONORS POLICE HEROES

Chicago, Ill.—The National Police Hall of Fame, a non-profit society operated by the National Police Officers Association of America, is searching for names of law enforcement officers who were killed in the line of duty since January, 1955. The names of these officers will be listed in the Hall of Fame Memorial.

The Hall of Fame will be a national memorial and a museum. Families of police heroes are urged to contact the Director, National Police Hall of Fame, 800 N. Clark Street, Chicago 10, Illinois, and include the full name of the officer and the circumstances of his death.

Interested persons who would like to donate historical items such as old handcuffs, police pistols, badges and old uniforms are invited to do so. Full credit will be given in the museum section.

FT MYER MPs WIN MINUTEMAN AWARD



Ft Myer, Va.—Pictured above is Capt Joseph E. Zaice (left), MP Co, Ft Myer, Va., being presented the "Minuteman Award" by Col R. A. Jones (right), Post CO, Ft Myer. The MP Company was the first unit on the post to achieve the required participation in the savings bond drive, which won them the award.

FT BENNING ROTC CADETS WITNESS 2ND DIV MP OPERATIONS

Ft Benning, Ga.—Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) cadets recently witnessed a 2nd Division MP Detachment demonstration. The cadets attending summer camp received one-hour instruction periods on all phases of the MP mission to acquaint them with the organization and equipment used by the Corps.

Each class was divided into four groups. First group was instructed in fingerprinting, the speed graphic camera and the ultraviolet light. The second group was shown a POW collecting point in which a live demonstration of a POW being processed into confinement was presented. The third class showed riot control formations. At the final group the cadets were oriented on speed control devices, organizational weapons and radio equipment.

VERONA OFFICERS WIVES CLUB HOSTS SETAF JUDGE ADVOCATE

Verona, Italy—The Verona Officers Wives' Club recently hosted Colonel Lewis F. Shull, Judge Advocate, Southern European Task Force (SETAF), as guest speaker. He spoke on the organization and work of the SETAF Judge Advocate Division and an individual's responsibility concerning civil behavior in an overseas command.

Colonel Shull noted that, "Military justice has a particularly important function in a foreign country because by prompt and fair courtsmartial trials, we demonstrate to the Italians that our standards of justice are such to warrant their waiver to us the right to try personnel over whom they would normally exercise jurisdiction." He further added, "The Italian authorities have been extremely cooperative and understanding in helping us carry out both the trial observer and the prisoner care programs."

Colonel Shull concluded his speech, "From this discussion, I think you can see that the Judge Advocate Division has an interest in all segments of the command. I'll close by pointing out that we are always ready to give you legal assistance on your problems. If we can't help you, we'll tell you where to go to get help."

BOSTON MPs ASSIST SALVATION ARMY SUMMER CAMP



Boston Army Base, Mass.—Shown above are First Sergeant James Sager (left) and PFC James Kelly, both of New England MP Det, Boston Army Base, Mass., as they wave to three Boston youngsters at the Salvation Army summer camp in Sharon, Mass. Voluntary contributions throughout the year from members of the detachment have made this project possible for the past ten years.

285TH MP CO HONOR GUARD ARCHS CLUBS FOR NEWLY WEDS



Shown above are the newly weds, PFC Jerry Korpi, 285th MP Co, Karlsruhe, Germany, with his wife Kathy as they leave the chapel. An honor guard arched crossed clubs for the exit. The guardsmen are: (left row, front up), PFCs Thomas M. Polejewski, John M. Vogel, Allen G. Carron, William D. Burgess; (right row, front up), Pvt Drake C. Miller, Pvt Richard E. James, PFC Robert D. Larson and PFC Herbert S. Bolcas.

Karlsruhe, Germany — Private First Class Jerry Korpi, 285th MP Company, Karlsruhe, Germany, recently married at the post's north chapel. Miss Kathy Legat and the bridesmaid, Miss Myrna Schlitter, flew from Winlock, Washington.

An Honor Guard composed of eight men from the 285th MP Company formed an arch with crossed clubs for the newly married couple's departure from the chapel. Immediately following the wedding, a reception was held in the service club.

805TH MP CO PARTICIPATES IN ANNUAL SUMMER TRAINING

Ft Bragg, N. C.—The 805th MP Company, recently conducted two weeks annual summer training. The unit participated in Exercise: BRIGHT STAR/PINE CONE III.

The 805th served as MP company for XVIII Airborne Corps. They provided security for the forward command post and conducted motorized and fixed patrols within the maneuver area.

The company consists of four officers and 93 enlisted men. Captain Paul D. Kaufman is commanding officer.

508TH MP PATROLMAN APPREHENDS AUTO PILFERERS

Munich, Germany — Private First Class Ronald K. Brandolini, Company A, 508th MP Battalion, Munich, Germany, recently apprehended two auto pilferers. Private Brandolini was awarded a Letter of Commendation and a three day pass by Lieutenant Colonel Hobert W. Sharp, Battalion Commander.

Private Brandolini was on duty as a member of the Perlacher Forest Housing Area Security Patrol when he noticed two suspicious persons near a group of parked cars. He observed them try the doors and pilfer several items from an automobile. Private Brandolini yelled, "Halt!" The pair fled, but MP Brandolini placed a round in the carbine and yelled again.

This time the pair stopped with their hands in the air. Private Brandolini turned the two German nationals over to the patrol supervisor.

FT RILEY CHOOSES SOLDIER OF THE MONTH



Shown above is PFC Richard A. Wressell, MP Det, 1st Inf Div, Fort Riley, Kans. PFC Wressell was chosen PM Soldier of the Month.

Ft Riley, Kans.—Private First Class Richard A. Wressell, MP Detachment, First Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kans., was recently chosen as the Provost Marshal Soldier of the Month. Captain Thomas G. Nicholson, Detachment Commander, First Infantry Division, Fort Riley, presented the award.

Private Wressell was chosen in competition with all other military policemen stationed at Fort Riley. Selection is based on performance of duty, personal appearance and knowledge of military police subjects. A board of noncommissioned officers make the choice each month.

ARMY HELICOPTER PILOTS ESTABLISH WORLD RECORDS



Builders of the HU-1 Iroquois helicopter rejoice with the pilots over their new world flight records. Pictured above are (left to right), Col Jack Marinelli, pilot of the run; Mr. Harvey Gaylord, president, Bell Aerospace Co.; CWO Clifford Turvey, co-pilot; and Mr. E. J. Ducayet, president, Bell Helicopter Co.



Shown above is Maj Garrison J. Boyle III after completing his record breaking non-stop distance in closed circuit run. The non-stop distance covered in the closed circuit was 441.74 miles. This new record replaces those made by Russian Mil-1 and a Sikorsky H-34. The HU-1 Iroquois helicopter can easily patrol continental U.S.

Washington, D. C. — General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, recently announced seven world records established by three army pilots flying HU-1 Iroquois helicopters. The pilots are Colonel Jack L. Marinelli, Major Garrison J. Boyle III, and Chief Warrant Officer Clifford V. Turvey. The pilots were presented the Distinguished Flying Cross during ceremonies at the Army Aviation Association of America convention in Washington, D. C.

The new records exceed three world helicopter records previously held by the Soviet Union and two held by France. The HU-1 set records in the categories of speed, time-to-climb and distance over a closed course. The variety of records demonstrates the versatility of the new craft. The Iroquois is primarily intended to operate within Strategic Army Corps units throughout continental United States.

All of the records have been submitted to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale (FAI), Paris, France, which is the official certifying body for aviation records through its U.S. representative, the National Aeronautic Association (NAA), Washington, D. C. The records, although surpassing the official marks set by the Russians and the French, will remain unofficial until FAI certification.

NAA officials supervised installation of instruments recording all of the HU-1 performances and witnessed all aspects of the record setting. Special cameras, automatic timing devices and other specialized instrumentation were used throughout the flights.

BERLIN MPs PRAISED FOR GUARDING CHECKPOINTS



Shown above Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker (second from right), received detailed instruction which is issued to all travelers processing through checkpoints on the Berlin-Helmstedt autobahn. Maj Clark L. Shumaker, Jr. (right), presents the instructions as Lt Gen L. D. Heaton (left), looks on.

Berlin, Germany — Berlin command MPs were recently praised by Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker after his European and Mid-East tour of U.S. Army installations. Among the projects of interest to Secretary Brucker was the operation by military police of checkpoints on the Berlin-Helmstedt autobahn, vital highway which connects the "Divided City" with the Federal Republic of West Germany. This responsibility is directly under Lieutenant Colonel Robert Sabolyk, Berlin Provost Marshal.

"I was particularly impressed with the high state of training and excellent morale evidenced by the Berlin garrison," the Secretary wrote to Brigadier General Charles E. Johnson, Commanding General, Berlin Command. He added, "Your responsibilities to the Free World, great as they are, continue to be discharged in the finest traditions of the military service."

529TH MP OFFICER RECEIVES ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL

Heidelberg, Germany—Captain Gregory P. Weeks, 529th MP Company, Heidelberg, Germany, was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal. Captain Weeks was executive officer of the 529th when he was honored for outstanding performance of duty.

The award was based upon administrative procedures and supervision at the U.S. Army Europe Headquarters.

402ND MPs TRAIN FOR POW APPREHENSION



Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Shown above is Maj Gen Ralph Cooper (second from left), CG, 21st U.S. Army Corps, as he checks a training schedule of the 402nd MP POW camp during an inspection of the unit. Looking on are (left to right) Col Abraham George, Jr., CO; Maj Daniel Wilcox, operations and training officer; and Capt Robert H. Nevins, aide to General Cooper.

ALASKA MPs PATROL FOR BEARS AND BUFFALO



Pictured above PFC Donald Connelly, MP Det, Ft Greely, Alaska, herds bison from the air strip. This brave but disgusted MP finds the bison a frequent patrol chore.

Ft Greely, Alaska — The MPs at Fort Greely, Alaska, find that the biggest offenders in their area are bears and buffaloes. Harried MPs recently had to coax black bears from an ammunition dump, from a school yard and from the post chapel.

Staff Sergeant Julius C. Henderson, Military Police Detachment, Fort Greely, was frying doughnuts for breakfast at the service club when he had to report a bear trying to claw its way through the door. On the other side of the post at the air field, a herd of buffalo was wandering on the air strip. A brave but disgusted MP shooed the bison off.

At midnight desk Sergeant Freddy L. Roach closed his blotter. Of the seventeen entries, twelve had to do with bears and buffalo.

MAJOR HOWARD P. TIFFIN DROWNED WHILE FISHING

Ft Devens, Mass.—Major Howard P. Tiffin, 40, Provost Marshal, Fort Devens, Mass., was drowned September 3, 1960, when the boat from which he was fishing capsized.

Sergeant Albert Akin, MP Detachment, Fort Devens, was also in the boat but was rescued by a pleasure craft near the scene of the accident.

Major Tiffin and Sergeant Akin were fishing on Little Lake Chancy, Northboro, Mass., when the small fishing boat turned over 75 yards from shore. The outboard had stalled, and they were trying to start it.

Military police personnel will remember Major Tiffin as tactics instructor, Provost Marshal General's School, 1953 to 1955. He had only recently returned from a tour of duty in Europe.

FT MEADE TWIN BROTHERS MERIT LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

Ft Meade, Md. — Specialists Fourth Class Paul and Philip Winkie, 526th MP Company, Fort Meade, Md., recently received Letters of Appreciation. Lieutenant Colonel James H. Keefe, Post Provost Marshal, presented the award to the twin brothers.

The twin MPs were cited for the skillful and diligent manner in which they performed their MP duties. Paul served as assistant training NCO in the 526th MP Company, and Philip was assigned to the Provost Marshal office as an administrative specialist.

503RD MPs TRAIN AS PART OF MP CORPS AND AS INFANTRYMEN

Frankfurt, Germany—The 503rd MP Company, Frankfurt, Germany, recently incorporated into the training schedule both military police and basic infantry subjects. Training consisted of practical exercises on riot control, establishment of POW camps, perimeter defense exercises, map reading problems, day and night patrol duty, road marches and a study of guerrilla warfare tactics.

The training was rotated by platoon so that each man in the company participated in every phase of the field training exercises. Twenty-six enlisted men and one officer put the training into practice.

FIFTH ARMY PRESENTS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Chicago, Ill.—Lieutenant Colonel John S. McKelly, Provost Marshal Section, Headquarters Fifth U.S. Army, Chicago, Ill., was recently awarded a Certificate of Achievement. The presentation was made by Lieutenant Colonel Leonard C. Kincaid.

Colonel McKelly retired with twenty years of service. A retirement ceremony honored him.

FT ZAMA PM PRESENTS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



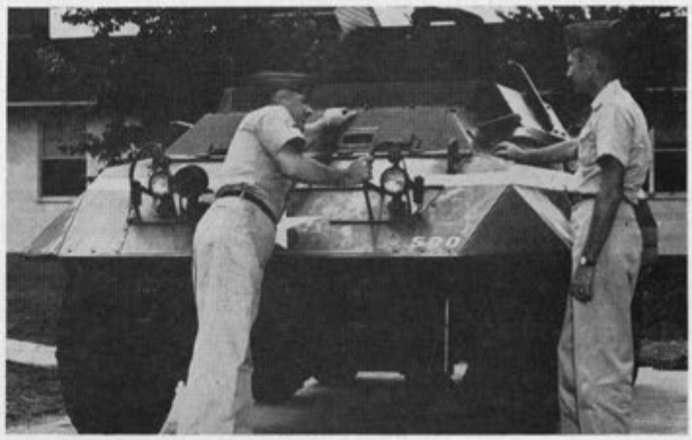
Ft Zama, Japan — Lt Col George Fedor (left), Deputy Provost Marshal, Ft Zama, Japan, is shown presenting a Certificate of Achievement to Sgt John P. Buckner, Security Det, North Camp Drake, Japan. Sgt Buckner received the certificate for duty performed as an MP supervisor at Hq Trans Terminal Command Atlantic, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON AFPD CONDUCTS JOINT INSPECTION



Boston, Mass.—The Boston Armed Forces Police Det recently had its first joint inspection. Shown above are members of the team who conducted the inspection: (left to right), Maj Robert M. Wright, office of the PM, Hq First U.S. Army; LCDR Paul E. Abrahamson, CO, Armed Forces Police Det; Deputy Superintendent Andrew Markhard, Boston Police Dept; Lt Col Blake, Mass. State Police; Capt Walter J. Buckley, Asst Chief of Staff for Personnel, First Naval District; Mr. Paul Stoddard, FBI; Lt Grainger, First Coast Guard District; Maj John L. Smith, PM, New England Military Police Area.

M-20 ARMORED CAR PRESENTED TO MPC MUSEUM



Ft Gordon, Ga.—Pictured above is the recent addition to Fort Gordon's MP Corps Museum. This M-20 armored car was placed near the PMGS Book Store. M/Sgt James T. Cagle (left), Operation Sergeant, and CWO Paul R. Kremer, Maintenance Officer, both of the PMGC Post Motor Pool, are shown inspecting the vehicle. The armored car was used effectively as a riot control vehicle, in combat, and in rear areas during World War II and in Korea. The car, normally equipped with .50 and .30 caliber machine guns, was obtained from the Prairie, Miss., vehicle storage depot and is in operating condition.

FT HUACHUCA BRIEFS GOVERNOR OF SONORA, MEXICO

Ft Huachuca, Ariz.—The Honorable Alvaro Obregan, Governor of the State of Sonora, Mexico, recently visited the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Grounds, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The Governor and his party were briefed on various aspects of the work conducted at the Fort, and a live demonstration of electronic equipment was performed.

The Governor was presented a plaque certifying him as an official "Fusepopper." Colonel Ramon A. Sandin, MP Corps, Provost Marshal, was the escort officer for the guests and, thus, provided the necessary traffic control and personal security measures for the Governor and his party.

BOSTON PM PRESENTS AWARD TO CLERK-TYPIST



Boston Army Base, Mass.—Maj John L. Smith (right), PM, New England MP Area, is shown presenting a check and citation to Mrs. Josephine Walsh (left), clerk-typist in the PM office. Mrs. Walsh was awarded the citation for her winning suggestion under the Incentive Awards Program, Operation SEARCHLIGHT. Looking on during the ceremony is the office staff (left to right), Mrs. B. G. Granara, Miss J. A. O'Leary and Mr. J. F. Costello.

PMGS LIBRARY OFFERS EXTENSIVE SOURCE MATERIAL



Shown above are (left to right) Maj Bahman of Iran and Lt William Nork, allied liaison officer, PMGS, in the "International Corner" of the PMGS library.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The Provost Marshal General School (PMGS) library at Fort Gordon offers comprehensive research and reference materials for staff, faculty and students of the PMGS personnel. Source material includes magazines, books, periodicals, pamphlets, atlases, maps and other documents pertaining to police and military science. A clipping file is also maintained, thus, allowing researchers to keep up to date on their subject.

With many courses in the school area having as much as fifty percent of the students from foreign lands, an international corner was set up to offer study material printed in over twenty languages. Crime, law, psychology, legal medicine and firearms are a few of the international subjects found within the PMGS library.

Facilities of the library are open during operating hours from 7:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily from Monday to Friday. Miss Lorraine Wingerter, PMGS librarian, and the staff extend an invitation to visit.

ARMY ANNOUNCES PROMOTION OF M/SGTS TO E-8 GRADE

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Master Sergeant Howard Gagnon was recently promoted to the E-8 "super grade" First Sergeant. Brigadier General H. M. Hobson confirmed the selection for the E-8 grade. Sergeant Gagnon has been assigned as First Sergeant, Training Company I, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Master Sergeant John C. Menton, Fort Sam Houston Provost Marshal Office, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was recently promoted to the E-8 grade. Colonel A. J. Van Costen, Executive Officer, presented the promotion papers.

1000 HOUR CLUB AT BOSTON AB HONORS CIVILIAN



Boston, Mass.—Maj John L. Smith (right), PM, New England MP area, is shown with Mrs. Bernardine Granara (center), following presentation of a Letter of Commendation for having sustained her membership for the second consecutive year in the honorary "1000 Hour Club" at the Boston Army Base. Members of the organization look on. This honor is conferred upon civilian employees who have accrued 1000 hours or more unused sick leave.

USARCARIB EMPLOYEE CITED FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

Ft Amador, C. Z.—Mrs. Dorothy I. Lavallee, budget clerk for Provost Marshal, Fort Amador, C. Z., was recently presented an Outstanding Performance Rating Certificate. Lieutenant Colonel Max H. Turner, Executive Officer, U.S. Army Caribbean Provost Marshal Office, presented the award. Mrs. Lavallee was cited for her work and concern with military police activities in the Panama area.

FT GORDON PMGS CO K CITED AS HONOR COMPANY



Shown above is 1/Lt D. R. Holt, CO, Company K, as he presents the Troop Command Honor Company Plaque to First Sgt J. P. Boone for display in the company area.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Company K, Provost Marshal General School (PMGS), Ft Gordon, Ga., recently won first place in soldierly qualities and discipline. Lieutenant Colonel Francis A. Niccolls, Jr., executive officer, PMGS Troop Command, presented the Honor Company Plaque.

First Sergeant J. P. Boone put the plaque on display in the company area. Company K won against nine competing units.

SGT MAJ AWARDED ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL

Governors Island, N. Y.—Sergeant Major Clarence E. Bennett, First U.S. Army MP, Governors Island, N. Y., was recently awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal. The award was presented by Lieutenant General Edward J. O'Neill, First U.S. Army Commander.

Sergeant Bennett was cited for outstanding service as operations sergeant, Plans & Operations Division, First U.S. Army Provost Marshal Section. He retired with more than twenty years service.

Since enlisting in the Army in 1939, Sergeant Bennett has served with the Military Police Corps in the 21st Infantry Regiment, Hawaii; the Caribbean Command, Panama; the 772nd MP Battalion, Fort Knox, Ky.; and the 7751st MP Customs Unit, Garmisch, Germany.

FT AMADOR HONORS CIVILIAN WITH PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATE



Ft Amador, C. Z.—Col J. M. Ernst (left), PM, U.S. Army Caribbean, recently presented a Sustained Superior Performance Award Certificate to Mrs. Dorothy I. Lavallee, budget clerk for PM activities. Mrs. Lavellee has been an employee of the USARCARIB PM office since 1952. She also holds the Meritorious Civilian Service Award.

FT MONROE MP COMPANY SETS RE-ENLISTMENT RECORD

Ft Monroe, Va.—Captain Harvey Clark, Commanding Officer, 559th MP Company, Fort Monroe, Va., recently accepted the Fort Monroe quarterly Re-enlistment Plaque. The 559th has re-enlisted more men than the other enlisted units at the Fort during the past year and a half.

Captain Clark briefly and proudly explained the reason behind the success, "Why, we have the best company, of course!" Regardless of the reason, this is the fourth time for the 559th to be awarded the plaque.

KOREAN MP DIES IN TRAIN ACCIDENT

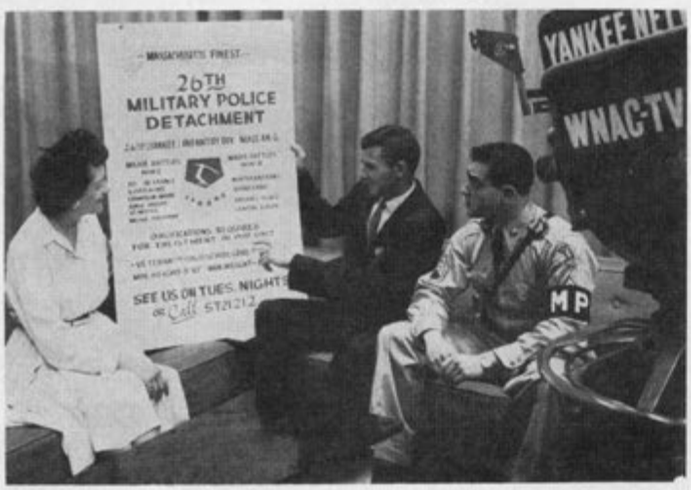


PFC Thomas D. Hudson

Seoul, Korea — PFC Thomas D. Hudson, Company B, 728th MP Battalion, was accidentally killed at Suwon while on duty, as he slipped boarding a freight train.

PFC Hudson was one of Company B's top shots on the winning team in the 1959 MPA Pistol Matches. His family received a trophy for his pistol match participation and also a letter of personal commendation of conduct for the carrying out of duites and his comradeship to his fellow soldiers.

26TH MP DET USES TV IN RECRUITMENT PROGRAM



Boston, Mass.—Shown here are Sgt Harvey Lipson (right), and Cpl John F. Donnelly (left), both of the 26th MP Det, Massachusetts Army National Guard, appearing on Miss Louise Margan's TV program in an attempt to gain recruits from the thousands who view her program daily. Both men have appeared on other TV and radio programs in an all out drive to recruit veterans or high school graduates who can be integrated into the RFA program.

FT GORDON MP BOARD CONDUCTS ORIENTATION



Ft Gordon, Ga.—The mission of the MP Board is to conduct studies, develop procedures, prepare manuals and training films and test equipment pertaining to military police support of the army. Shown above conducting an orientation for newly assigned officers is Col Jay W. Wright (with pointer), acting president of the MP Board. The new officers are: (left to right) Maj A. W. Stetz, Lt Col C. H. Newton, Maj Eric O. A. Miller, Jr., and Lt Col S. F. Doering.

533RD MP CO SFC IS "CLOWN PRINCE" OF AFR-TV SHOW IN GERMANY



Shown above (from left to right), are Miss Tara McCollum, "Popsy" (SFC Adolphe E. Favale) of the 533rd MP Co, and A/1C John Spencer, having a party with a group of children after the Ramstein Kinder Time television show over AFR-TV Ramstein.

Kaiserslautern, Germany — Sergeant First Class A. B. Favale, Post Provost Marshal Office, 533rd MP Company, goes by the name of "Popsy" every Saturday morning from ten-thirty to noon. He is known as the "clown-prince" of Air Force Overseas Television Channel 20's *Ramstein Kinder Time.*

The television show is live, and invites gradeschool youngsters from the local American community to join in the hour-and-a-half party. "Popsy" opens with interviews in order to relax the nervous youngsters and then presents a cartoon show which is always well received.

Miss Tara McCollum, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Albert F. McCollum, 521st Engineer Group, appears as the show's illustrator. She shows the children at home how to draw by sketching cartoon figures for the youngsters.

A weekly feature is a duet burlesque between "Popsy" and Johnny, the show's host. Johnny is Airman First Class John Spencer, an aspiring actor who writes, produces and directs the show. The two use a combination of classic comedy routine and slapstick, but it brings gales of laughter from the youngsters.

HONOR STUDENT RECEIVES LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Hanau, Germany — Specialist Fourth Class Roy N. Sansom, 709th MP Company, Hanau, Germany, recently was presented a Letter of Appreciation. The award was presented by Major Fred Witta, Jr., Provost Marshal, Hanau Post.

Specialist Sansom was selected to receive the award because he was the honor student of the traffic accident prevention course which was held in Ober-Ammagau, Germany. Specialist Sansom graduated first in a class of twenty-six students.

WHITE SANDS SECURITY GUARD LAUDED FOR SUSTAINED SERVICE

White Sands Missile Range, N. M.—Captain Joaquin Provencio, Security Police Guard, White Sands Missile Range, N. M., was recently presented a Sustained Superior Performance Award. Lieutenant Colonel Byron B. King, Provost Marshal, White Sands Missile Range, made the presentation in his office.

Captan Provencio was lauded for his continuous duty with the Provost Marshal Division at White Sands Missile Range for the past nine years.

MPA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The Military Police Association's election of new officers to the executive council, held in August, resulted in Colonel Homer E. Shields being elected vice-president to succeed Colonel Harley L. Moore, Jr., who was re-elected a member of the executive council, replacing Major Keith L. Monroe.

Others elected as members of the executive council are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel John F. Hyde to replace Lieutenant Colonel Winston E. Wallace; Lieutenant Colonel Yenne E. Snider to replace Major J. J. Corr; Sgt Major James F. Munn to replace Sergeant Major W. M. McCrimon. Captain Earl H. Roff was elected to replace Captain Gordon D. Rowe as secretary-treasurer.

The proposition permitting the executive council to elect new members of the council and officers of the Association in the future was approved by the membership by an overwhelming majority. A committee is presently revising the Charter and By-Laws accordingly —so this will be the last general election for members of the council.

New council members were installed in office on September 1, 1960. Members of the council serve for three years and the secretary-treasurer and vice-president serve for one year.

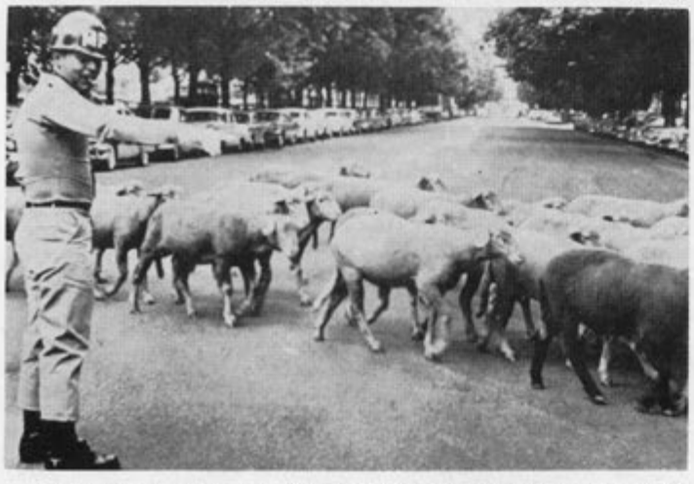
The 1960 election marked the beginning of the Association's ninth year as an organization devoted to the ideals of professionalism within the various police agencies of the military services. During the past nine years the Association has grown to a continuing membership of between 8,500 and 9,500 members scattered throughout 48 countries of the *Free World.*

PMGS CO H COOKS WIN BEST MESS AWARD

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Company H, Provost Marshal General School, Fort Gordon, Ga., recently won the Best Mess Award. Lieutenant Colonel Jay W. Wright presented the award to Sergeant J. B. Bales, Company H mess steward.

During the period cited for Best Mess, the regular unit cooks and mess personnel were supplemented by reservists from Company M, 312th regiment, Lodi, N. J.

385TH MP BN MP DIRECTS SHEEP ACROSS STREET



Kornwestheim, Germany—PFC Gerald T. Artymovitch, Co B, 385th MP Bn, Kornwestheim, Germany, recently herded traffic across the street in front of Stuttgart's Neckar Stadium during the recent retirement ceremony for Lt Gen Francis W. Farrell.

FT BENNING MPs DIRECT PM BICYCLE SAFETY SCHOOL



Ft Benning, Ga.—MPs at Fort Benning assist in one of the testing phases of the bicycle safety school conducted by the PM Section. Approximately 170 children attended the school. MPs pictured above are (left to right), Sp4 Dallas Day and PFC Lorenzo Sanchez.

NEW YORK CITY HONORS DIGNITARIES WITH PARADES



Pictured above during an honor parade are: (left to right), Mayor Robert F. Wagner, New York City, N. Y.; Col Andrew J. Eaken, CO, Armed Police Det, Metropolitan New York; President DeGaulle, France; and Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, New York City Police Department.

New York, N. Y.—The Armed Forces Police Detachment, New York City, has been the kingpin for "ticker tape" parades up lower Broadway for a number of years when foreign visitors are given the VIP treatment.

During the past several months, the Armed Forces Police Detachment has assisted in parades and have been honor guards for President DeGaulle of France and King Mahendra of Nepal. The Police Detachment prepares the parade orders and coordinates all military planning, control and participation in the events.

26TH MP DET FURNISHES HONOR GUARD AT REVIEW



Camp Drum, N. Y.—Army National Guard members, 26th MP Det, Camp Drum, N. Y., furnish the color and honor guard at a review of the 26th Yankee Infantry Div. Shown on the reviewing platform are (left to right), Capt James Landers, aide to the Governor; Brig Gen Timothy Regan; Maj Gen Ralph Palladino, former CO 94th Div; Governor Foster Furcolo; Maj Gen William H. Harrison, State Adjutant General; Maj Gen Reginald Maurer, former CO 26th Div; Capt I. Jerome O'Connor, CO Company H, 26th Div; and Brig Gen William Smithers, State Hq Det. Also pictured are members of the Honor Guard: (left to right), Sgt Johnson, Cpl Donnelly, Sp4 Crane and Sp4 Fay.

FT KNOX OFFICER AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Ft Knox, Ky.—First Lieutenant David R. Witmer, MP Corps, Fort Knox, recently received a Certificate of Achievement. Colonel Kenneth A. Carson, U.S. Army Armor Center Provost Marshal, made the presentation.

Lieutenant Witmer was responsible for the supervision of the Louisville, Ky., MP stations and was responsible for the traffic section of the Provost Marshal's office. The Lieutenant was chief of the custodial and correctional treatment at the Fort Knox stockade.

SCHENECTADY PM HONORS CIVILIAN SECURITY GUARD

Schenectady, N. Y.—Mr. Claude S. Countryman, Security Force, Schenectady Army Depot, N. Y., recently received a Sustained Superior Performance Certificate and a monetary award. The award was presented by Major G. H. Berry, Provost Marshal.

The award was given in recognition of Mr. Countryman's skill and ambition in performing his duties. Mr. Countryman further guards his community by serving as a volunteer fireman.

ROTC SUMMER CAMP CADET RECEIVES MPA AWARD



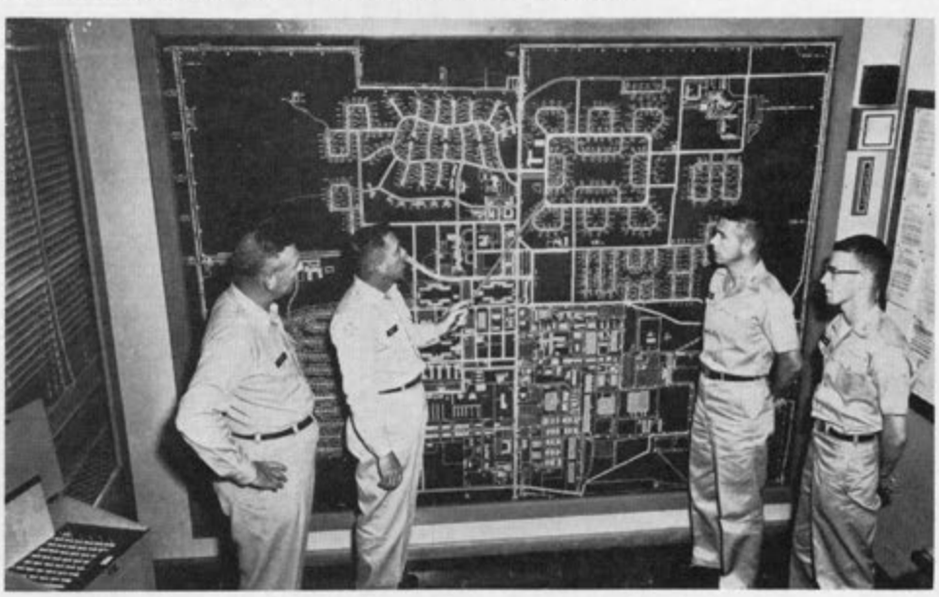
Shown above is Cadet Donald L. Knutzen, University of Wisconsin, receiving the MPA Award which was presented by Brig Gen H. M. Hobson, ROTC Summer Camp Commander and CG, Fort Gordon.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Cadet Donald L. Knutzen, University of Wisconsin, recently received the MP Association Award. Cadet Knutzen was also the outstanding Military Police Corps cadet.

Graduation exercises were held for 222 college graduates at the ROTC summer camp. The graduation ceremonies marked the end of six weeks training.

Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, ROTC Summer Camp Commander and Commanding General of Fort Gordon, gave the opening remarks and presented the awards. Major General William D. Hamlin, Commanding General, Fort Monmouth, N. J., delivered the principal address.

SANDIA BASE USES ELECTRONIC TRAFFIC CONTROL



Sandia Base, N. M.—Shown above is a new briefing board used by the MP Command in traffic control. The board is an electronic device with dozens of control switches showing traffic flow at different times of the day at security posts, TCPs, alert posts and patrol areas. Operations of the board are explained to all new MP arrivals. Pictured above are (left to right) Lt Col Lionel E. Scott, designer of the briefing board, and Maj Charles R. White, operations officer, as they brief MP arrivals (left to right) Capt Edwin R. Flynn and Lt Edward J. Hughes.

RECORD TOTAL OF 58 TEAMS PARTICIPATE IN 1960 MPA PISTOL TEAM TROPHY MATCH

The MPs of the 503rd Military Police Battalion, Frankfurt, Germany, are the 1960 winners of the Military Police Association Pistol Team Trophy Match. Their score was 3417 x123, a few points short of last year's record-breaking 3427 x115, set by the MPs from Fort Richardson, Alaska.

The 61st MP Company of Verdun, France, took second place honors with a score of 3404 x103, and the 208th MP Company, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., took third slot with a total of 3402 x125. Last year's second and third place winners scored 3370 x80 and 3348 x85 respectively. Both the team and individual scores averaged higher in 1960 than any other year.

The winning teams in the first and second sharpshooter classes (score closest to ten per cent below winning score) were the 546th MP Company, Fort Sill, Okla., and Company C, 385th MP Battalion, Kornwesthiem, Germany. The 546th MP Company took the first sharpshooter slot with the score 3070 x43, and C Company of the 385th won second place sharpshooter with 3061 x41. The first place marksman team was the Military Police Security Company, U.S. Army Ordnance North Depot, Romulus, N. Y., with a score of 2730 x28. The marksman team is determined by the team score closest to 20% below the winning score.

Top individual shot for the 1960 match was Specialist Fourth Class Joseph A. Patterson of the 208th MP Company, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., with a perfect score of 350 x22. This was close to the record that Sergeant Irving E. Henry set in 1958 of 350 x24. The unusual aspect of the 1960 match was that three men posted perfect scores; last year no one posted as much as a 349. Second spot went to Specialist Fourth Class Marvin L. Maier, 534th MP Company, Fort Clayton, C.Z., with a score of 350 x16 and third place went to Sergeant First Class William V. Mosely, Headquarters and Headquarters MP Detachment, Fort Benning, with a score of 350 x14.

Both Specialist Fourth Class Ivan E. Stahl, 534th MP Company and SFC Darrel F. Matthew, 19th MP Company, had identical score of 348 x13 which tied them for seventh place in the individual standings. The tie was broken by Specialist Stahl's one 9 in the 25 yard sustained fire against SFC Matthew's two 9s.

This year's competition was beyond the expectations of the Military Police Association. It was thought that possibly there was a dimming interest in MPA pistol matches but with a record-number of 58 teams participating in the 1960 MPA Pistol Team Trophy Match, our hopes are again rejuvenated.

TEAM RESULTS OF 1960 MPA TROPHY MATCH

Place	Team — Location	Score
1.	503rd MP Co, 3rd Armd Div, APO 39, N. Y.	3417 x123
2.	61st MP Co, APO 122, N. Y.	3404 x103
3.	208th MP Co, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	3402 x125
4.	MP Det, Hq Co, 2nd Inf Div, Fort Benning, Ga.	3389 x107
5.	19th MP Co, Fort Carson, Col.	3351 x63
6.	526th MP Co, Fort G. G. Meade, Md.	3350 x72
7.	First Guard Co, USDB, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	3274 x65
8.	534th MP Co, Fort Clayton, C.Z.	3270 x59
9.	207th MP Co, Fort Riley, Kan.	3241 x50
10.	549th MP Co, Fort Gulick, C.Z.	3231 x69
11.	296th MP Co, Fort Lewis, Wash.	3229 x65
12.	570th MP Co, APO 757, N. Y.	3193 x50
13.	287th MP Co, APO 742, N. Y.	3164 x44
14.	Hawaiian Armed Svc Police, APO 958, San Francisco, Cal.	3115 x47
15.	Co C, 508th MP Bn, APO 178, N. Y.	3089 x101
16.	546th MP Co, Fort Sill, Okla.	3070 x43
17.	Co C, 385th MP Bn, APO 154, N. Y.	3061 x41
18.	Hq Co, 25th Inf Div, 25th MP Det, Schofield Bks, Hawaii	3050 x41
19.	Co D, 508th MP Bn, APO 225, N. Y.	3031 x27
20.	533rd MP Co, APO 227, N. Y.	3017 x31
21.	4th MP Det CI, Fort Myer, Va.	3008 x35
22.	Co A, 793rd MP Bn, APO 696, N. Y.	2969 x29
23.	Yukon Command, Ladd AFB, Alaska	2968 x34
24.	559th MP Co, Fort Monroe, Va.	2953 x35
25.	291st MP Co, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	2939 x35
26.	64th MP Co, APO 288, N. Y.	2938 x36
27.	Co C, 504th MP Bn, Fort Gordon, Ga.	2912 x26
28.	USA MP & Secty Co, Fort Richie, Md.	2886 x32
29.	USA MP Co, Fort Knox, Ky.	2853 x38
30.	Co B, 793rd MP Bn, APO 114, N. Y.	2843 x54
31.	163rd MP Co, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	2787 x31
32.	142nd MP Co (Svc), APO 172, N. Y.	2778 x34
33.	553rd MP Co, Fort Campbell, Ky.	2766 x23
34.	226th MP Co, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	2747 x20
35.	MP Secty Co, USA Ord N. Depot, Romulus, N. Y.	2730 x28
36.	MP Det, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.	2726 x19
37.	Co A, 163rd MP Bn, DCNG, Washington, D. C.	2722 x30
38.	205th MP Co, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	2719 x29
39.	59th MP Co, APO 69, N. Y.	2690 x17
40.	USAR USAG (5064), PM Section, Warren, Mich.	2659 x29
41.	515th MP Co, Fort Lee, Va.	2659 x24
42.	USA MP Det, Fort Jay, N. Y.	2656 x22
43.	Hq Co, USA MP Group, APO 331, San Francisco, Cal.	2643 x28
44.	Co A, 508th MP Bn, APO 407, N. Y.	2538 x19
45.	Hq Det, 385th MP Bn, APO 154, N. Y.	2534 x19
46.	101st MP Det, 101st Arb Div, Fort Campbell, Ky.	2533 x15
47.	294th Co, Chicago, Ill.	2529 x28
48.	Co D, 163rd MP Bn, DCARNG, Washington, D. C.	2489 x9
49.	MP Det, USAG, Fort Devens, Mass.	2451 x11
50.	Co B, 504th MP Bn, Fort Gordon, Ga.	2388 x8
51.	Hq & Hq Det, 260th MP Group, Washington 3, D. C.	2365 x10
52.	Co A, 382nd MP Bn, APO 166, N. Y.	2357 x12
53.	Hq & Hq Det, 163rd MP Bn, Washington, D. C.	2254 x14
54.	Co C, 793rd MP Bn, APO 751, N. Y.	2181 x15
55.	Co B, 508th MP Bn, APO 407, N. Y.	2147 x16
56.	Co C, 503rd MP Bn, Fort Bragg, N. C.	1461 x16
57.	Co A, 503rd MP Bn, Fort Bragg, N. C.	1211 x26
58.	Co B, 503rd MP Bn, Fort Bragg, N. C.	1086 x16

TOP TEN INDIVIDUAL WINNERS

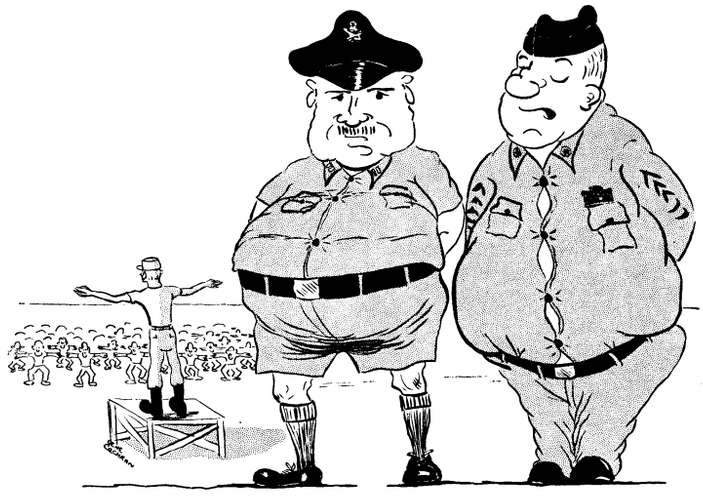
Place	Name — Team	Score
1.	Sp4 Joseph A. Patterson, 208th MP Co	350 x22
2.	Sp4 Marvin L. Maier, 534th MP Co.	350 x16
3.	SFC William V. Mosely, Hq & Hq MP Det, Fort Benning	350 x14
4.	Capt Thomas D. Gilmore, 208th MP Co	349 x17
5.	Sgt Kenneth Edwards, 61st MP Co	348 x16
6.	Sgt Emilio Marroquin, 526th MP Co	348 x14
7.	Sp4 Ivan E. Stahl, 534th MP Co	348 x13
8.	SFC Darrel F. Matthew, 19th MP Co	348 x13
9.	Sgt Leonard L. Foster, 503rd MP Co	347 x18
10.	Pvt Roger H. Willis, 503rd MP Co	347 x17

You Are Here

One of the purposes of this column 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 we may pass on to your friends your new location.

AINSWORTH, James R., Pvt, USA MP Co 9233, Killeen Base, Texas.
ADAMS, Max E., Sp4, 5012 USAG, Ft Sheridan, Ill.
APPLEWHITE, Harold, Sgt, Hq & Hq Co, Sp Tng Reg, Ft Dix, New Jersey.
ARIEMMA, Michael, Sp4, 6002 Polk St, West New York, N. J.
BAKER, James E., PFC, 62nd MP Pltn, Ft Sam Houston, Tex.
BERG, Alan J., Sp4, 3512 Woodward St, Oceanside, N. Y.
BLIZZARD, Marion R., Sp4, 3719 Silver St, Jacksonville, Fla.
BOYETT, James L., Pvt, 1260 Green St, Augusta, Ga.
BRANHUT, Bernard, Sp4, C/O Highlands Art Gallery, Highlands, N. C.
CASEY, Mervin B., Sp4, USATC Eng., Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.
CAUSEY, Clay H., MSgt, 412 Patrick, Mineral Wells, Tex.
CHANDLER, J. W., MSgt, Dept of Career Development, Ft Gordon, Ga.
CONRADE, H. E., SFC, 566 Walnut Dr, Malpitas, Cal.
COOPER, George F., Pvt, 534th MP Co Svc, Ft Clayton, Canal Zone.
CROSS, Daniel, SSgt, 1004 Wrightsboro Rd, Augusta, Ga.
DALEY, Joseph C., Pvt, 3460 Martha Custis Dr., Alexandria, Va.
DAVIS, Gerah V., Pvt, Rec Co, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
DUDLEY, Charles W., PFC, 13831 18th Ave, Lemoore, Cal.
DUNN, John M., Pvt, Co C, 504th MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga.
FULTON, Coy, Sp4, 207th MP Co, Ft Riley, Kan.
GEE, Eldon A., PFC, USA MP Det 2128, Ft Knox, Ky.
GEORGE, Alfred, Sp4, Rt 1, Box 40, Whittier, N. C.
GODWIN, James C., Pvt, 14th USASA Fld Sta 9404, APO 929, San Francisco, Cal.
GRAFF, Roy C., MSgt, 408 Bellvue North, Seattle 2, Wash.
HAYES, William A., Pvt, 504th MP Co, Ft Eustis, Va.
HEATON, Garold, Sgt, National Matches, Support Unit Prov, Camp Perry, Ohio.
HERRICK, Ralph R., MSp, 61st MP Det CI, Ft Lewis, Wash.
HILL, Jimmie L., Pvt, USA Area Spt Comt., APO 757, N. Y.
JONES, Wallace D., Sp4, Hq & Hq Co, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
KRUSE, Theodore L., Sgt, 160 Armstrong Dr, Hampton, Va.
KUEHNE, Hugh E., Pvt, Hq, USASA Europe 9420, APO 757, N. Y.
KUSKOSKY, Richard J., Pvt, B Btry, 5th Msl Bn, 55th Arty, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
LANE, Don A., PFC, 313 Aldan Ave, Aldan, Pa.
LOWE, Arthur, Sgt, 331 Central Ave, Johnston, R. I.
MALINOWSKI, Benjamin F., Sp6, 40th MP Co, Fort Dix, N. J.
MARSH, Charles W., MSgt, Hq 6th Log Command, APO 343, San Francisco, Cal.
MARTIN, Hugh E., Pvt, Btry A, 5th Msl Bn, 55th Arty, Lawson, Mo.
OAKLEY, Horace, Sp4, 1st BG, 26th Inf, APO 34, N. Y.
PERRY, Edward E., SFC, Rt 1, Blythe, Ga.
PICKENS, James E., Sp4, USA Language School, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
POLK, Charles E., Sp4, Tng Co B, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.
POWELL, Peter J., PFC, 37-52 Westgate St, Springfield Gardens 13, Long Island, N. Y.
PRATT, Keith L., Sgt, 2815 Jordon St, Augusta, Ga.
PUPKIEWICZ, James C., Pvt, 504th MP Co, Ft Eustis, Va.
ROSS, Alton E., Pvt, Dog Class 08100, Box 1541, Lackland AFB, Texas.
SACKETT, Clarence A., Pvt, Hq USAREUR, APO 757, N. Y.
SKEENS, G. E., Cpl, 156 W. Hancock, Augusta, Ga.
SMITH, Jerry F., Pvt, Box 674, Wm Beaumont Gen Hospital, El Paso, Tex.
SNYDER, Elmer E., Sp7, 3716th USA MP Crime Lab, APO 757, N. Y.
STADLER, Paul J., SFC, 2445 Norton Dr, Augusta, Ga.
TANK, Homer C., Sp7, 2403 Wheeless Rd, Augusta, Ga.
THACKER, Virgil, SFC, USA Sig Tng Center, Ft Gordon, Ga.
THOMAS, Lace, Sgt, Box 532, Rt 2, Old McDuffie Rd, Augusta, Ga.
WAGAR, Raymond W., Pvt, 126th OD Bn, APO 35, N. Y.



"The PT Program's paying off..... isn't it, Sir?"

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Reserve	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Plant Scty.	( )
Guard-Militia	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	DOD Guard	( )
Retired	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	Other	( )

YOUR MOVE

The following changes in status and station of personnel of the MP Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 175 to 198.

REASSIGNED

Col Andrew J. Eaken from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (175)
Lt Col Wallace E. Hawkins from Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Col., to Washington, D. C. (198)
Lt Col Harold T. Mooney from Lathop, Cal., to Vietnam (176)
Lt Col Lewis J. Strait from Washington, D. C., to Korea. (180)
Maj Joseph Corr from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Governors Island, N. Y. (177)
Maj Knute F. K. Thorpe from Ft Mason, Cal., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (194)
Maj Lester K. Zucker from Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles, Cal. (181)
Capt Stephen T. Clarke from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Georgetown University.
Capt Melvin R. Ferrera from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea (194)
Capt George V. Maples from Sandia Base, N. M., to Korea. (194)
Capt Jack F. Shiddell from Ft Riley, Kan., to Washington, D. C. (197)
1st Lt William H. Riedl from Ft Bragg, N. C., to Korea. (198)
1st Lt Robert F. Townsend from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (197)

PROMOTED

Maj/Lt Col
Robert D. Agers (181)
Carl V. Beyer (198)
John W. Engl (180)
Louis J. Klekas (189)
William S. Krajeski (189)
Robert T. MacEachern (189)
John T. Stansill (187)

Capt/Maj
Marvin W. Dreier (189)
Zane V. Kortum (182)
Frank J. Pons (188)

RETIRED

Lt Col Frank H. Akers (180)
Lt Col Harold H. Birch (187)
Lt Col William F. Gaffney (175)
Lt Col Simon Howard (190)
Lt Col Aaron Nathan (176)
Maj Fred C. Hall (181)
Maj Harold J. Magarian (188)
Capt Isaac P. Adams (182)
Capt Walter P. Bieda (185)
Capt Walter E. Kasper (182)
Capt John J. Peterson (189)
Capt Clyde Starns (197)
Capt Bertan T. Yount (195)
CWO Howard W. Bartholomew (181)
CWO Wallace A. Kydland (196)

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completion were issued during the month of September 1960 to 109 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Name	*Rank*	*Component*	*Course Completed*
Joseph H. Stowers	Lt Col	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
Robert O. Williams	Major	NG	MP Fundamentals
Beverly H. Tripp	Major	USAR (Act.)	Military Confinement
Frank C. Sidella	Capt	USAR	Advanced Extension Course
William M. Rucker	Capt	USAR	The Provost Marshal
Charles N. Suttles	Capt	USAR	Military Confinement
Lawrence A. Nilson	1st Lt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Anthony R. Daleo	WO	NG	Criminal Investigation
Preston L. Weaver	MSgt	NG	Military Confinement
Sammy O. Yeager	MSgt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Leon S. Carter	MSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Adileno E. Bauce	SP7	RA	Advanced Extension Course
Claude S. Snavely	SFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
Roger H. Nitchman	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles V. McGuire	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Joseph T. Tribull	SFC	NG	Military Confinement
Clifford D. Teals	SFC	NG	Criminal Investigation
George A. Lay	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Francis E. Roberts	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert H. Shelton	SFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
Ben G. Soule	SFC	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Michael G. Mikelson	SFC	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
John W. Fuller	SFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Raymond Dahle	SP6	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
T. J. Young	SSgt	USAF	Military Confinement
Charles C. Gladden	SSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Joseph A. Gibson	SSgt	USAF	Military Confinement
Reese Wilson	SSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles H. Bertrand	SSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Herbert J. Rumbaugh	SSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Dwain L. Thurber	SSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Harold F. Standish	SSgt	USMC	Military Police Fundamentals
Homer F. Welch Jr	SSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Paul E. Dillon	SSgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
David M. Diehl	SSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Monte R. Srygley Jr	SSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Roy W. Englert	SSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Olen B. Blackmon	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
William J. Gregory	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Harvey Bell	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Ambrose M. Adams	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
William C. McGaughey Jr	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Frank J. Baxter Jr	Sgt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Jack A. Zornes	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Robert L. Cherry	Sgt	USAR	Military Police Fundamentals
Richard F. Fontaine	Sgt	USAR	Criminal Investigation
Edwin D. Billet	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Lewis W. Jaeger	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Robert L. Miller	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Richard C. Curtsinger	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Robert L. Southard	Sgt	USAF	Military Confinement
Rabtsford H. Standelbauer	Sgt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles A. Simpson	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Raymond L. White	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Chester C. Windhorst	Sgt	RA	Military Confinement
Clifford T. Winters	Sgt	RA	Criminal Investigation
Andrew Steranka	SP5	RA	Advanced Extension Course
Francis E. Krohn	SP5	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Bobby F. Shaw	TSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Leo B. Spear	TSgt	USAF	Military Confinement
Lawrence D. Ross	TSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
James F. Clines	TSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Alfred L. White	TSgt	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
John Flood	TSgt	USAF	Criminal Investigation
James E. Owens	AgySgt	USMC	Military Police Fundamentals
James C. Kennedy	SP4	RA	Military Confinement
Harold Meeker	SP4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
John T. Webb	SP4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
James B. Stephens	SP4	US	Criminal Investigation
John D. Slone	SP4	RA	Criminal Investigation
William J. Snook	SP4	RA	Criminal Investigation
Samuel G. Bruce	SP4	RA	Military Confinement
Jack E. Leonard	SP4	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Herbert H. Fordham	SP4	RA	Military Confinement
Robert H. Tucker	Cpl	RA	Company Officer Ext Course
Clay O. Williams	PFC	RA	Criminal Investigation
Michael J. Machinski	PFC	US	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert N. Baum	PFC	NG	Military Police Fundamentals
Leonard W. Reardon	PFC	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Thomas Leon Brooks Jr	CMA2	USN	Military Police Fundamentals
William M. Doyle Jr	Pvt	RA	Military Police Fundamentals
Robert K. Kreowski	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Robert C. Beasley	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Perry Keene	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
John R. Rusnak	A/1C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Emmett L. Tew	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Charles C. Lininger	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Lloyd Raynor	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Henry S. Goings	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
David W. Cook	A/1C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
James B. Hendricks	A/1C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles D. Reynolds	A/2C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Dean R. Banks	A/2C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Charles D. Reynolds	A/2C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Troy F. Phillips	A/2C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Richard D. Welch	A/2C	USAF	Military Confinement
Gerald R. Atkins	A/2C	USAF	Military Confinement
John Q. Hardy	A/2C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Lloyd A. Wegner	A/3C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
William J. Benedict	A/3C	USAF	Criminal Investigation
Arthur J. Toney	A/3C	USAF	Military Police Fundamentals
Joe H. Brown		Civ	Military Police Fundamentals
Douglas Triplett		Civ	Criminal Investigation
William F. Hutchinson		Civ	Criminal Investigation
Ralph H. Garrison		Civ	Criminal Investigation
George M. Twardzik		Civ	Military Police Fundamentals
Ray A. Lane		Civ	Criminal Investigation
Leo R. McClellan		Civ	The Provost Marshal
William J. Daly		Civ	Criminal Investigation

HISTORICAL NOTE OF THE MONTH

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington

AG 352 (9-27-41)
M-P-M-C

December 10, 1941

SUBJECT: Establishment of School for Military Police

TO: The Provost Marshal General
Commanding General, Third Corps Area

1. It is desired that the Provost Marshal General establish in the Arlington Cantonment area, a school to be known as the Military Police School. This school will be under the direct supervision of the Provost Marshal General. The Commanding General, Third Corps Area, will delegate to the Commanding Officer, Fort Myer, Virginia, the function of supply and administration of the school.

2. The course of instruction will not exceed twelve weeks in duration. The Provost Marshal General will study the possibility of reducing the duration of the courses below twelve weeks.

3. The Military Police School is based upon instruction at one time of a student body consisting of 100 officers and 100 enlisted men. Overhead for the school will not exceed 29 officers, with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

4. The Provost Marshal General is authorized to arrange with the Commanding General, Washington Provisional Brigade, for the use of the 703d Military Police Battalion, in addition to its other duties, in the administration and operation of the school.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ Otto Johnson
Adjutant General

Copies furnished:

Commanding Generals,
All Armies and Corps Area.

Chief of Staff, GHQ

Chief of the Army Air Forces

Chief of Arms and Services and
Divisions of the War Department
General Staff.

Commanding General,
Washington Provisional Brigade,
Washington, D.C.

(TRUE COPY)

WILLIAM J. MEAD
1st Lt., C.M.P.



TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS

Speaking for the men and women of the Army, I extend best wishes and congratulations to the members of the Military Police Corps on the nineteenth anniversary of its establishment.

The Military Police Corps and its predecessors have a proud history of service to the Army and the Nation. This service has been vital in the past, and it will continue to grow in importance. The defense of our country demands that we be prepared for effective military operations under all conditions — cold, limited, or general war. Should war come, victory in this nuclear age would depend in large measure on the mobility of our combat and supporting forces. Units would have to disperse, converge rapidly, engage the enemy, and disperse again. An essential of such mobility is the timely planning and precise control of traffic. In standing ready to carry out this indispensable task, and in the performance of their many other essential missions, the members of the Military Police Corps are making a major contribution to the Army's effectiveness.

On behalf of the Army, I congratulate you on the fine record you have achieved and express confidence in your continued success.

L. L. LEMNITZER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

MEMBERSHIP IN THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION IS A MARK OF PROFESSIONAL INTEREST