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THE GENERAL BOARD
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
AFO 408

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT NUMBER 19-500

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TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT 19-500

SECTION 1

GENERAL

1. Purpose of cellular type table of organization and equipment. Table of Organization and Equipment 19-500, Military Police Service Organization, dated 22 April 1944, hereafter called the Old Table, was in existence during the operations in the European Theater, Table of Organization and Equipment 19-500, Military Police Service Organization, dated 25 September 1945, hereafter called the New Table, superseded the Old Table and was not in existence during the operations. This type of table of organization and equipment is designed to make Corps of Military Police teams or detachments of various kinds, which can be selected as needed, and which are grouped under appropriate headquarters and organized into composite units available to the using services, it is also contemplated that these cells may be used to augment fixed-strength organizations.

2. Employment. In the European Theater of Operations there were numerous occasions when the Old Table was used. Military police units ranging in size from battalions to detachments consisting of three or four men were activated, reorganized, or augmented in both the combat zone and the communications zone. New units were activated under this table in order to accomplish in addition to routine duties special missions for which no suitable fixed-strength organizations existed. Fixed-strength units were reorganized under the Old Table whenever their tables of organization and equipment were inadequate, to accomplish a mission for which sufficient personnel was available. Whenever necessary units were augmented with appropriate cells with equipment as provided in the Old Table to enable them to accomplish their assigned missions efficiently. Alternatives to this procedure were (a) diversion of troops from other units, and (b) securing of special allotments. The former method particularly, where combat units were concerned, was at best a temporary expedient, while the latter usually involved long delays. Thus neither method was a satisfactory means for gaining additional equipment, grades and ratings. The great extent to which the Old Table was used in the European Theater of Operations and the variety of needs it served would indicate that a definite need exists for the cellular type table of organization and equipment as far as military police units in a theater of operations are concerned.

3. Possibility of Misuse. Experience has proven that the cellular type table of organization and equipment can be misused in the following ways:

a. Cells designed to perform certain specific missions and organized with certain grades, ratings and equipment may be requested primarily to gain more and higher grades and more equipment and not to accomplish the missions for which they were intended.

b. Cells may be used to augment old or activate new units for purely transient needs when a simple diversion of strength or the establishment of a provisional unit would be more satisfactory from a long term point of view.

SECTION 2ADMINISTRATION CELLS

4. General. Administration cells were designed to provide the personnel and equipment necessary to direct and supervise the activities of two or more subordinate headquarters or units and to provide units or detachments of various kinds and sizes with appropriate mess and automotive maintenance personnel and equipment.

5. Battalion headquarters cell, (Type AD of the Old Table), consisting of four officers and twelve enlisted men, was used to provide equipment and personnel with appropriate grades and ratings for the overhead of the Paris Detention Barracks, military police training detachments operated by the Theater Provost Marshal, and the reorganization of three military police battalions which were performing town patrol duties in Paris, France. In the latter case this cell was used to provide the personnel and equipment to operate headquarters for service battalions made up of five companies which had been completely built of cells provided in the Old Table. Regarding the deficiencies of this cell, it is a noteworthy fact that the nine battalion headquarters units, which were activated in the European Theater for use in the Pacific areas, were organized under the Table of Organization and Equipment 19-56, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion rather than under the Old Table. As used in the European Theater of Operations, this cell was found to be inadequate in the following respects:

a. Personnel. For the purpose of providing personnel for a battalion headquarters a staff of four officers (commanding officer, executive officer, adjutant and supply officer) proved insufficient for the performance of necessary staff duties, such as operations officer, personnel officer, transportation and communications officer. Although this lack of staff officers was partially solved by assigning three of the four officers provided for headquarters company for staff duty. This practice left the company too short of officers to handle its mission efficiently. Therefore it is believed that staff officers for the performance of the above mentioned duties should be included in the battalion headquarters cell (Team AD of the New Table). No enlisted personnel was provided for an operations section comparable to the number in Table of Organization and Equipment 19-36, Headquarters, Military Police Battalion (Army), and Table of Organization and Equipment 19-56, Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion, with the result of necessitating the withdrawal of clerical personnel from companies and other sections of the headquarters. An operations sergeant, clerk-typist, clerk-general, and draftsman were found necessary. When the cell was used to provide appropriate personnel for detention barracks or military police schools additional officers and clerical personnel had to be drawn from other sources. The New Table (Team AD) does not correct these deficiencies.

b. Equipment. The number of typewriters provided was inadequate for the preparation of all the paper work incident to reporting crimes, traffic violations and other military police activities in addition to paper work required by the normal unit administration. Each of the battalions stationed in Paris had to use at least two typewriters more than the Old Table provided. The New Table does not correct this deficiency and it is therefore considered advisable to add two non-portable typewriters to the equipment of the battalion headquarters cell (Team AD of the New Table).

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6. Company headquarters cell (Type AC of the Old Table), consisting of two officers and 11 enlisted men, was used in the organization of the Paris Detention Barracks overhead in order to supplement the inadequate number of personnel provided by the battalion headquarters cell; this cell was further used in the reorganization of the three Paris military police battalions. In this utilization it was generally found satisfactory - a proof of the flexibility of this cellular table. In January of 1945, the Provost Marshal, 12th Army Group planned to include this type cell in the organization of a composite military police company for use at each army headquarters in order to replace army battalion military police used at such places. This proposal was abandoned because sufficient personnel was not obtainable¹⁷ with the result that military police urgently needed for traffic and police duties continued to be diverted from army battalions to perform command post duties. The New Table (Team AC) continues this cell but reduces the personnel by one clerk and one basic. Experience indicates that an operational clerk is required in addition to the company clerk in the headquarters of a military police company.

7. Platoon headquarters cells (Types AA and AB of the Old Table) were used extensively in the European Theater of Operations to provide headquarters for composite military police platoons organized to perform hospital guard, army command post security, prisoners of war interrogation center guard, and traffic duty; to augment the organic military police platoons of corps and armored divisions; and in the reorganization of the military police battalions assigned to Paris. No deficiencies in the personnel or equipment provided by this type of cell were reported. In the New Table (Teams AA and AB) the personnel and equipment provided in the platoon headquarters (component) are reduced by one driver and one ½-ton truck, while the personnel of the cell for platoon headquarters (separate) is diminished by one basic. Regarding the omission of the vehicle and driver from the platoon headquarters (component) experience indicates that a driver and vehicle for the platoon commander will be diverted from use in some other military police activity equally as important; therefore, it is believed that the omission of a driver and vehicle from this particular cell (Team AA of the New Table) is inadvisable.

8. Mess Detachments. Mess detachments of a type providing sufficient personnel and mess equipment to feed units of platoon and company size were incorporated in composite separate military police platoons and in the reorganization of the military police battalions assigned to Paris. Personnel and equipment which these cells provided were found to be satisfactory. No substantial changes in provisions for mess detachments are made in the New Table (Teams AF to AJ inclusive).

9. Automotive Maintenance Detachments. Cells providing from one to two mechanics and tool sets for second echelon maintenance were incorporated in the organization of separate military police composite platoons, and in the reorganization of the military police battalions performing town patrol duties in Paris. In the latter case it was possible by the use of this cellular type table of organization and equipment to secure the appropriate number of mechanics needed to maintain large numbers of vehicles such as motorcycles and ½-ton trucks, as they were added to the battalions to enable them to perform their missions. Provisions made for personnel and equipment in this type of cell were satisfactory. The New Table (Teams AK and AL) makes no important change in these cells.

10. Provost Marshal Sections. Though not provided in the Old Table, the need for provost marshal sections of various sizes manifested itself on many occasions. Ordnance, engineer, quartermaster and reinforcement

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depot commanders frequently were obliged to divert technically trained officers and enlisted personnel from work on their specialties to duty in improvised provost marshal sections. District commanders in sections of the communications zone invariably had to improvise provost marshal sections to fit their particular needs.³ The New Table makes satisfactory provisions for provost marshal sections of five different sizes (Teams AM to AQ inclusive).

SECTION 3

POLICE CELLS

11. General. Cells of this category were designed to provide personnel and equipment for the operation of military police headquarters in towns and cities, teams of experienced criminal investigators for various commands of the communications and combat zones, and personnel and equipment for the escort of refugees from evacuation centers to evacuation areas.

12. Desk, Record, and Registration Sections (Types EG and EH of the Old Table). a. This type of cell was incorporated in the organization of military police training detachment overheads to provide for office equipment and fingerprinting and photographic equipment for instructional purposes. This cell was also included in the organization of the headquarters companies of the military police battalions stationed in Paris to provide the operating personnel and equipment necessary to maintain military police booking stations in various parts of the city.

b. In the latter instance of its use, the personnel provided by the larger, or Type EH, cell was found to be adequate to operate one station on a twenty-four hour basis and one station on a sixteen hour basis; however, the ratings of photographer and fingerprinter which were provided were not utilized. The New Table (Teams RA to RF inclusive) is more satisfactory as it omits fingerprinting and photographic personnel from its desk and records cells and places them in a separate identification detachment.

c. The equipment provided was adequate for booking station work but photographic and fingerprinting equipment was not utilized. The New Table (Teams EA to EF inclusive) is more satisfactory in that it removes such equipment from its desk and records cells as explained above.

13. Investigation Detachments. a. As many as 39 criminal investigation sections were organized under the Old Table (Types EI, EJ, and EK) and assigned to various sections of the communications zone in numbers ranging from one to six as needed, and to armies eventually on the basis of two per army. Experience indicated that there was a need for a team to operate with each corps, though not for as large a team as those operating with the armies.¹⁰ Prior to the invasion of the European Continent the cell used was the Type EJ, consisting of a lieutenant and ten agents. In December of 1944 the existing sections were converted to Type EK sections which provided for a captain and 14 agents. No use was made of the Type EI cell.

b. The organization of the Type EJ and Type EK cells (of the Old Table) was found to be satisfactory with these exceptions:¹⁰

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- (1) No provisions were made in either type of call for personnel to perform second echelon maintenance on the vehicles provided for the sections with the result that such maintenance was performed where and when it could be obtained. The New Table does not remedy this deficiency. Although both the Old Table and the New Table contain calls (Teams AK and AL) providing for one or more mechanics which could be added to the investigation detachments to form a composite organization, experience indicates that it would be simpler to amend the investigation calls to include a mechanic because one was invariably required.
- (2) No provisions were made for clerical personnel to type the many required statements and reports, with the result that trained investigators frequently had to be used in routine paperwork. The New Table (Teams EG to FJ inclusive) corrects this deficiency by providing the necessary number of clerks.
- (3) The provisions made for grades of investigators were found to be inadequate for the following reasons:
 - (a) The grades which were provided ranged from that of technician, fifth grade, to that of master-sergeant, whereas all investigators in the European Theater of Operations were assigned responsibilities and duties of the same order.
 - (b) The grades which were provided accorded all investigators the status of enlisted men whereas the work required of investigators in the European Theater of Operations called for at least warrant-officer status.
- (4) The New Table (Teams EG to FJ inclusive) provides about the same distribution of grades in the investigation cells and thus does not correct the above-mentioned deficiencies.

The equipment provided in the Old Table (Types BI, BJ & BK) was found to be adequate with the following exceptions:

- (1) An insufficient number of vehicles was provided to give each two-man team the mobility required in normal operations. The New Table (Teams EG to FJ inclusive) remedies this deficiency by providing a 1/2-ton truck per two investigators.
- (2) The single typewriter provided was found to be inadequate because each two-man team was required to prepare numerous reports and statements in the field. Portable typewriters were unsatisfactory as the required number of carbon copies cannot be produced in one typing. The New Table reasonably corrects this deficiency by providing typewriters in the proportion of one to every three or four agents and by providing that a certain number of these typewriters be non-portables.

The automatic pistol, caliber .45, was found to be cumbersome for criminal investigation work in sections of the communications zones where agents often operate in civilian clothes, therefore privately owned or captured enemy weapons which could be easily concealed and carried were frequently utilized. The New Table substitutes small caliber revolvers for the caliber .45 automatic, when authorized by the theater of operations commander.

d. Some sort of laboratory facilities was found necessary for use in the European Theater where expert examinations in ballistics, photographs, fingerprints, chemical analysis, etc., could be performed and personnel was needed to render expert testimony on these matters. A static laboratory was therefore established using as a basis the Old Table Type BF criminal investigation cell with a special authorization of equipment. Later, a mobile laboratory was placed into operation to service all the criminal investigation units operating with the armies.¹⁰ The New Table does not provide for criminal investigation laboratories, either mobile or static, and it is believed that such cells should be included.

14. Refugee Evacuation Detachments: This team was not provided in the Old Table and therefore was not employed during operations in the European Theater of Operations. However, many military police units intended for other missions were overtaxed with the problem of controlling the flow of refugees and displaced persons on the roads and highways used by vital military traffic.¹⁶ Had a cell providing personnel to perform this mission existed at the time, military police units could have been augmented with personnel and equipment for the performance of such duties. The New Table (Teams BK and BL) provides refugee evacuation detachments of two different sizes to meet this need.

SECTION 4

PATROL CELLS

15. General. Patrol cells were intended to provide the personnel and equipment necessary to operate various combinations and numbers of military police motor, motorcycle, bicycle, and foot patrols.

16. Motorcycle Patrol Detachments (Type GP of the Old Table).

a. Though used to provide personnel and equipment for motorcycle patrols in the organization of composite military police platoons with traffic control missions, the most noteworthy employment of this kind of cell was in the reorganization of the military police battalions assigned to Paris. Fifteen cells, each providing three riders and two motorcycles, were incorporated into the organization of the headquarters company of each battalion to form traffic sections.

b. The personnel provided in the individual cell was found to be adequate but when a large number of cells was used together, as in the traffic sections of the above-mentioned battalions, a definite need was found to exist for a greater range in the grades provided. In addition to an assistant to the section chief, two or three squad leaders were needed to exercise supervision and control over patrol areas or squads detailed to escort convoys. The New Table (Teams CH and CI) provides for this contingency by containing supervisory patrol cells which have non-commissioned officers for groups of three patrols or more.

c. The equipment provided was in general satisfactory with the exception of certain items of clothing and individual equipment. Preeches, high leather boots, and British type crash helmets had to be substituted for the items provided in the interest of safety, appearance, and comfort. Gloves with gauntlets long enough to prevent cold air from shooting up the sleeves of the drivers were badly needed but could not be obtained.³ The New Table (Teams CA and CB) does not correct these deficiencies.

17. Motor Patrol Detachments (Type CC of the Old Table). The type which was used provided a team of six men including four non-commissioned officers, and two $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks. Ten of these cells were used to augment the military police platoons of several armored divisions. They were included chiefly because they provided vehicles, grades and ratings needed for traffic and police work with armored divisions.¹⁴ Car patrols were also included in the organization of composite military police platoons with traffic missions. A six-man cell was included in the organization of a military police training detachment overhead for the purpose of providing transportation. The military police battalions assigned to Paris incorporated two car patrols per platoon in order to obtain the number of roving patrols needed for town patrol. The organization and equipment of this type cell were found satisfactory with the exception that in most cases radios had to be installed in the vehicles. In the New Table (Teams CC and CD) it is provided that all motor patrols be equipped with radios.

18. Bicycle Patrol Detachments (Type CD of the Old Table). No use was made of this type of cell which provides for three-man teams equipped with two bicycles and armed with pistols. Fixed strength organizations, chiefly post, camp and station military police companies, which possessed bicycles as items of organic equipment made little or no use of them.¹³ The New Table (Teams CE and CF) contains this type of cell with little change except to provide two sizes instead of one size of cell.

19. Emergency Patrol Detachments. Cells such as these were not provided in the Old Table and were therefore not used in the European Theater of Operations. However, in Paris, teams similar in composition to these were organized and used by the battalions engaged in town patrol. A number of ambulances were converted for use as vehicles to carry arrestees ("paddy wagons"), and each was equipped with a radio and manned by a driver and two military policemen. They were directed by radio to the scene of an incident, such as a fight or accident, where they would frequently arrest a soldier who would then be taken to a booking station for disposition. The New Table (Team CG) contains an emergency patrol detachment cell which provides a $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck as transportation. Experience with the "paddy wagon" patrol in Paris indicates that a $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck, weapons carrier, is not satisfactory for carrying prisoners, because it permits so much opportunity for escape.

20. Supervisory Patrol Detachments. These cells, which provide a non-commissioned officer and a driver with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck, did not appear in the Old Table; however, such cells were much needed to complete the traffic sections set up in the military police battalions assigned to Paris because they would have provided needed squad leaders. In the New Table (Teams CH and CI) provisions are made for supervisory patrols of two different sizes.

21. Dismounted Patrol Detachments. Dismounted patrol cells or "police squads", as they were termed in Type BA of the Old Table, were useful in a number of instances. They were included in the organization

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of military police composite platoons with traffic control missions; they were utilized in the augmentation of the organic military police platoons of corps and armored divisions; they were included in the organization of a proposed composite military police company for use at each army headquarters in order to replace army battalion military police being used at such places;¹⁷ and they were included two to each platoon in the reorganization of the military police battalions assigned to Paris. The organization and equipment provided by these cells are similar to that of a twelve-man standard military police squad with the exception that the men are equipped with pistols instead of rifles or carbines. This squad was found to be satisfactory from the standpoint of organization and equipment. Teams CJ, CK and CL of the New Table are small dismounted patrol detachments which can be combined to organize or augment squads as needed.

22. Combination Patrol Detachments. These cells, providing from four to nine men and a vehicle, did not appear in the Old Table and thus were not used during active operations in the European Theater of Operations. They are intended to provide personnel and equipment necessary to operate foot patrols at some distance from their headquarters. In actual operations in the European Theater these patrols were generally handled by organic unit transportation.³ The New Table (Teams CM and CN) makes provisions for combination patrols of two sizes.

23. Patrol Cells not Provided in Either the Old Table or the New Table.

a. Military police units charged with port security and police or with river patrol, on several occasions resorted to the use of patrol boats with a crew of three or four military police including a qualified engineer-pilot.³ It is believed that this type of cell should be included in future revisions of the New Table.

b. The police of areas too rugged for vehicles and too extensive for the number of foot patrols was solved in at least one case - an air corps military police unit guarding a widespread bomb dump - by mounting military policemen on horses.³ This mounted patrol had the additional advantage of increasing the range of a military policeman's observation. It is believed that the need for this type of cell does not warrant its inclusion in future revisions of the New Table.

SECTION 5

PRISONER OF WAR CELLS

24. General. Cells of this category provided for personnel and equipment necessary to operate prisoner of war inclosures as well as teams to act as escort guards.

25. Prisoner of War Inclosure Guard Detachments. Some of these cells, providing two-man guard units and one-man non-commissioned officer supervising units, were utilized to supplement the personnel and equipment provided in escort guard cells. No deficiencies in the personnel or equipment provided by these cells has been reported. The New Table (Teams D. to DH inclusive) continues this type of cell with no important changes.

26. Prisoner of War Escort Guard Detachments. a. Units organized in accordance with the provisions of this type of cell functioned successfully as prisoner of war escorts, aided by a certain number of outside guard cells.

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b. The organization of this kind of cell was found to be deficient because no provisions had been made for a clerk-typist to prepare payrolls and the numerous necessary reports on the handling of prisoners of war. The New Table (Teams DJ to DM inclusive) corrects these deficiencies.

c. The equipment provided was found to be deficient because no provisions had been made for a typewriter and field desk to be used for purposes as indicated above. Owing to the fact that much evacuation of prisoners of war was carried on at night, the five flashlights provided were found to be insufficient. The New Table (Teams DJ to DM inclusive) corrects these deficiencies.

SECTION 6

GUARD CELLS

27. General. Cells of this category were designed to provide personnel and equipment to operate gate guards and interior guards at communications zone installations and to provide personnel and equipment to guard trains, yards, and shops for a Transportation Corps railway grand division in a theater of operations.

28. Dismounted Guard Detachments (Types CF to CJ of old Table). Use of this type of cell was made in the reorganization of the military police battalions assigned to Paris. Two Type I (consisting of three enlisted men) and one Type II (consisting of one non-commissioned officer) were incorporated in each platoon. The primary reason for using this kind of cell was to obtain the number of rifles needed to arm the equivalent of a company for escorts of honor, riot duty, drill and other duties in which the use of rifles is prescribed. No deficiencies in the organization or equipment provided by these cells were reported. The New Table (Teams EA to EF inclusive) continues this type of cell with few changes.

29. Railway Guard Detachments. The Old Table did not provide for this type of cell and it was therefore not used in the organization of units in the European Theater of Operations. Other military police units were used for guarding supplies handled by the Transportation Corps in transit and in yards and shops. Provisions are made in the New Table (Teams EG to EF inclusive) for railway guard detachments of four different sizes, two of which are designed to provide a guard for shops and yards and two of which are designed to provide teams to guard trains. It is believed that the guarding of supplies and facilities, except temporarily, should not be done by military police. It is therefore concluded that the cells mentioned above should be eliminated.

30. Gate Guard Detachments. This cell was used to augment aviation post, camp and station military police companies which were of insufficient strength to accomplish their missions; to provide guards over prisoners in general and in station hospitals; and to augment corps military police platoons in the 12th Army Group. There seems to be no question as to the value of this type of cell in providing units to guard prisoners at hospitals and for gate guard duty.⁹ No deficiencies in the organization or equipment provided by these cells were reported. The New Table (Teams EK to EN inclusive) reduces the number of types of gate guard detachments provided from five to four, but otherwise contains no important changes.

SECTION 7

MISCELLANEOUS

31. General. In this category are included, cells to provide personnel and equipment for traffic control at road intersections and traffic bottlenecks, radio teams for the operation and maintenance of radios, scout car teams for reconnaissance and the guarding of lines of communication, transportation detachments to supplement military police units having insufficient organic transportation, and military police detachments for use in occupied territories.

32. Traffic Control Detachments. Cells of this sort were used in the formation of composite military police platoons with traffic control missions. The 12th Army Group proposed to include six twelve-man cells of this type in the organization of the composite company for use at each army headquarters in order to replace the army battalion personnel then in use. No inadequacies in the provisions of this type of cell were reported. The New Table greatly increases the flexibility by providing not one type of traffic squad but five. No material changes in equipment provided for the cell are made in the New Table (Teams FA to FE inclusive) except that electric flasher lamps and illuminated sign boxes are provided.

33. Radio Detachments. a. These cells were used in the reorganization of the military police battalions assigned to Paris to provide for the personnel and equipment necessary to operate a battalion headquarters communications section and four radios per company.

b. From the standpoint of organization the cell for battalion headquarters as provided by the Old Table was found to be deficient in maintenance personnel. Almost any efficient military policeman could be - and in fact often was - trained to operate a radio, but second echelon maintenance required skilled personnel. The one maintenance man provided in the battalion headquarters cell had to be supplemented by three or four others in the case of the Paris battalions. In the New Table (Teams GA, GB and GC) this deficiency is corrected.

c. As employed in Paris, all radios operated under one net control station, thus the three types of radios provided in the various cells (SCR's 610's, 284's and 808's) proved to be an unnecessary multiplication of types. The "Motorola" type radio was later adopted by these and by many other military police units and found to be the most satisfactory yet used in this kind of work, since it is simpler to operate and has a better range and reception than the types provided in the Old Table.⁹ The New Table (Teams GA, GB and GC) corrects this deficiency by providing only two types of radios of an improved design.

34. Scout Car Detachments. Only in one instance was this cell utilized, namely, in the organization of a composite military police platoon which was used as command post guard for the Headquarters of the 12th Army Group. In this case six five-man scout car teams were incorporated with the idea of providing a guard with considerable firepower and mobility. No deficiencies in the organization or equipment provided by this cell were reported. The New Table (Team HA) continues this type of cell with no important changes.

35. Transportation Detachments. Detachments providing motor vehicles and operating personnel to augment transportation of military police units not possessing sufficient organic transportation were not

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included in the Old Table. However, there were several military police units, such as the military police training overhead detachment assigned to Seine Section and the Paris Detention Barracks, which could have used this cell. In the New Table (Teams IA to ID inclusive) provisions are made for transportation detachments of several types, containing both 3/4-ton weapons carriers and 1 1/2-ton cargo trucks.

36. Military Police Detachment - Occupied Territory. Though provided in the Old Table, little or no use was made of these cells. The New Table (Teams JA and JB) continues this cell with no important changes.

37. Conclusions.

a. That there was a need for a cellular type table of organization and equipment for military police units in the European Theater of Operations.

b. That the Old Table, Table of Organization and Equipment No. 19-500, dated 22 April 1944, was not adequate and did not in all cases provide for efficient operation, but that many of its deficiencies are corrected in the New Table, Table of Organization and Equipment No. 19-500, dated 25 September 1945.

c. That all deficiencies discussed in the preceding paragraphs and not corrected by the New Table should be included in the recommendations for correction.

38. Recommendations.

a. That the cellular type table of organization and equipment for military police units be continued for use in a theater of operations.

b. That Table of Organization and Equipment No. 19-500, dated 25 September 1945 be amended to include the following additions, changes or deletions:

(1) Battalion Headquarters, Team AD.

(a) Increase the number of officers by four, to provide an operations officer, a personnel officer, a transportation officer and a communications officer.

(b) Add an operations sergeant, MOS 813; a clerk typist, MOS 405; a clerk general, MOS 055; and a draftsman, MOS 070.

(c) Increase the number of typewriters by two.

(2) Company Headquarters, Team AC. Add an operations clerk, MOS 813.

(3) Platoon Headquarters (component), Team AA. Add one driver, MOS 345, and one 1/2-ton truck, 4 x 4, with trailer.

(4) Investigation Detachments, Teams BF to BI inclusive.

(a) Add one auto mechanic, MOS 014, to Teams BI and BI

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- (b) Provide the grade of warrant officer for all investigators; MOS 301, in Teams BF, EG, EH, EI and EJ.
 - (c) Include calls providing the personnel and equipment necessary for the operation of a static criminal investigation laboratory, and a mobile criminal investigation laboratory.
- (5) Patrol Cells.
- (a) Provide gauntlet riding gloves, breeches, high leather boots and crash helmets as standard equipment of motorcycle riders in motorcycle patrol detachments, Teams CA and CB.
 - (b) Provide a proper type of closed vehicle to transport arrestees from place of arrest to booking stations or jails in the emergency patrol detachment, Team CG.
 - (c) Include a call providing for personnel and equipment necessary for the operation of harbor and river patrols.
- (6) Guard Cells. Delete the cells providing for railway guard detachments, Teams EG, EH, EI and EJ.

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3. Provost Marshal Conference, 3 - 5 December 1945, at Headquarters Fifteenth United States Army, representing five military police battalions communications zone, five military police battalions army and the provost marshal sections of Theater, one port, the air force, two armies, three corps and eight divisions.
4. Letters, Headquarters Service Forces European Theater, Office of the Provost Marshal, File 319.1 (MP), Subject: Semi-Monthly Status Report (15 April 1945 and 1 October 1945).
5. Field Manual 19-10, Military Police in Towns and Cities, dated January 1945.
6. Field Manual 19-5, Military Police, dated 14 June 1944.
7. Provost Marshal Activities Reports, Headquarters 12th Army Group, September 1944 to July 1945.
8. Report, Headquarters Advance Section Communications Zone, Subject: Advance Section Communications Zone Operational History 1943-1945, dated 27 August 1945.
9. Study No. 102, Theater General Board, Subject: Criminal Investigation, dated 13 November 1945.
10. Letter, Subject: Overseas Observer's Report (Re: Prisoner of War Escort Guard Section) by Col. Wiltamuth, CMP, dated 14 August 1945.
11. Letter, Subject: Observer's Report (Re: Military Government Operation in Rural Germany) by Col. Wiltamuth, CMP, dated 11 April 1945.
12. Letter, Subject: Observer's Report (Re: Post, Camp and Station Co. 19-217) by Col. Wiltamuth, CMP (no date).
13. Letter, Headquarters 12th Army Group, File 322 (G-3), Subject: Activities, Reorganization and Augmentation of Divisional, Corps and Army Units, dated 12 April 1945.
14. Letter, Headquarters Ninth United States Army, Subject: Military Police Plan Ninth Army, dated 21 March 1945.
15. Memorandum, Headquarters Third United States Army, dated 12 January 1945, pertaining to handling of refugees in coordination with Civil Affairs.
16. Letter, Headquarters 12th Army Group, File 320.2 (RM), Subject: Military Police Composite Company, dated 4 November 1944.
17. TTX, Headquarters 12th Army Group TAG, Reference Number QX 31037 to Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, dated 21 January 1945.