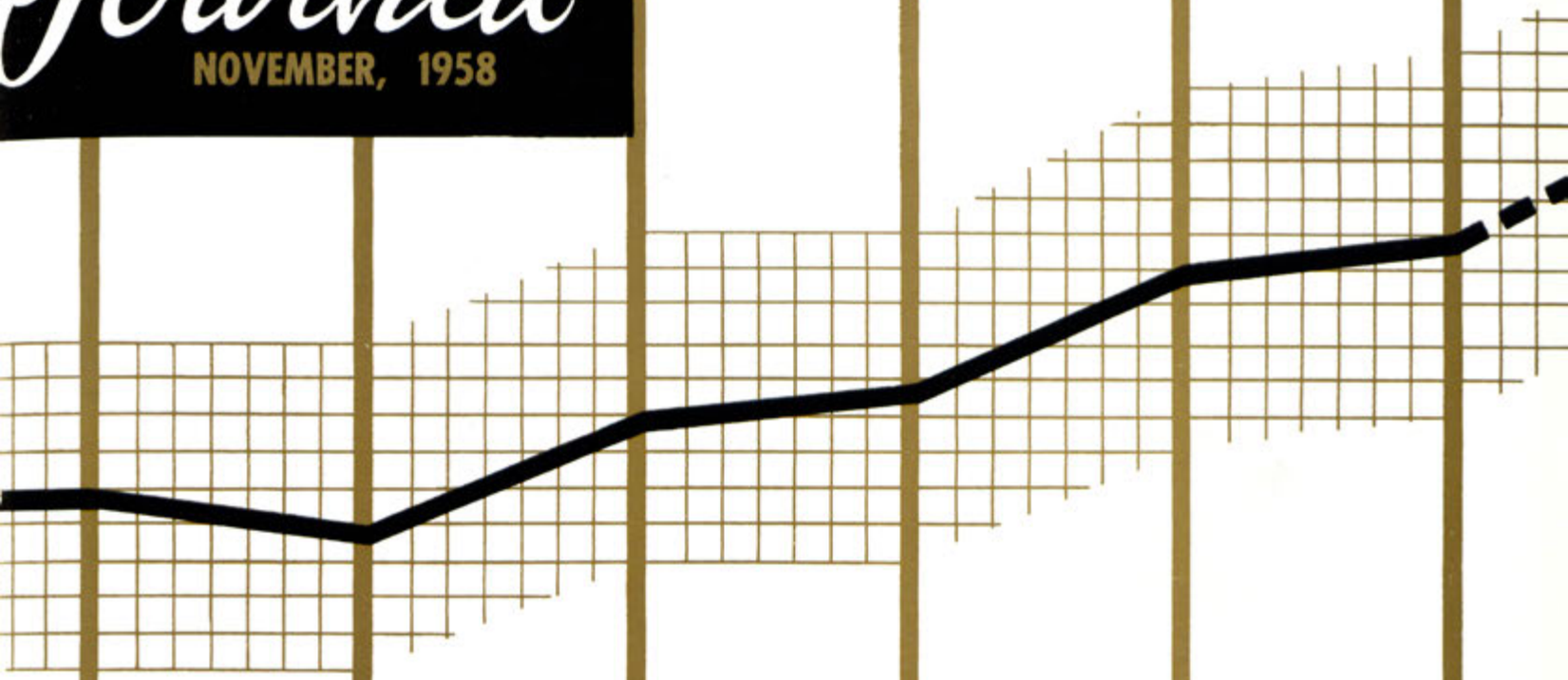
MILITARY POLICE Journal

NOVEMBER, 1958











ANNUAL REPORT

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

Capt R. Glenn McCue — *Editor*

SP4 Neil S. Calet — *Assistant Editor*
SP4 James F. Smith — *Business Manager*

Pfc Mark F. Lutthans — *Business Assistant*
Pvt John Kaloupek — *Circulation Manager*
Pfc John Munzel — *Circulation Assistant*

VOLUME VIII **November, 1958** **NUMBER 3**

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THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is published monthly by the Military Police Association, Inc., for the benefit of its members, and is not an official publication of the Department of the Army. Views expressed in articles appearing in the *Military Police Journal* do not necessarily reflect official thought or endorsement. The editor welcomes the personal views of authors which stimulate interest and provoke thought in matters of police administration, crime prevention and military police activities. No payment is guaranteed. Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia.

—mpa—

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

—mpa—

POSTMASTER: If this parcel is addressed to a member of the Army or Military Service whose change of address is caused by official orders, it should be transmitted until it reaches the addressee without new payment of postage (see Par. 157.4 and 158.22 Post Office Manual).

MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION INC.

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

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Col Luigi F. Claps

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Maj Gen E. P. Parker, USA-Ret

Vice-President
Col William A. Watkins

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Capt Robert A. Strain
CWO Harold J. Goring
MSgt William H. McCrimon
MSgt Eugene F. Beck
Sfc Lester C. Johnson
MSp A. H. Von Plinsky

Journaletters

FROM CANADA

Enclosed please find $3.00 in payment for one year's dues and my subscription to the *Military Police Journal*.

I have on several occasions in the past had the opportunity of reading your very fine magazine and was greatly impressed with the contents. Hoping that the informative articles on 'Know Your NATO MPs' continue. I remain a future staunch supporter of the Military Police Association.

Sgt J. G. Poitras
No. 1 Provost Platoon
Currie Barracks
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

...AND GERMANY

Yesterday I saw the *Military Police Journal* for the month of September, 1958 which you had sent to a German military police officer. While reading it, I found many names of U.S. military police officers whom I know very well from my employment with the 793rd MP Battalion in Nurnberg, Germany. Colonel Pomar, Major Ivy and Major Francis E. Payne are among those officers mentioned. I was working for the 793rd from 1946 till 1951 as a civilian personnel chief.

Since December, 1955, I have been back in the German Army, and am presently a captain with the Military Police Company of the Fifth German Panzer Division. Since I date my association with the military police back to 1946, I would like to ask if there is a chance of my becoming a member of the MPA. If there is, would you please let me know how I should go about doing so.

Sincerely,
Hauptmann Rudolph Sauer
Falckenstein-Kaserne
Feldjager-Kompanie 5
Koblenz, Germany

A VOTE FOR THE 762ND

I was indeed happy to read about the 709th Military Police Battalion in your Historic MP Organizations series. I served with the 709th from 1952 through 1954, and it was a very fine MP battalion.

I also served with the 762nd MP Battalion, and it, too, was an outstanding unit, serving all over the Pacific Theater during WWII. How about giving them a story, although they were deactivated in 1946.

Another one of your articles in the September issue concerned the reassignment of Colonel Arthur L. Selby, one of the finest MPC officers I had the pleasure of serving under. This was during his assignment as PM of the Northern Area Command, Germany, from 1952 to 1954.

I would like to suggest that a special story be published on all officers and enlisted men who have served their entire service in the MPC, or who will retire at twenty years service in the Corps. I have now served over fifteen years in the MPC, and have one more enlistment which will retire me with twenty years, and 11 months in the Corps.

I am so proud of the Military Police Corps that if the Army and my health permit me, I will serve thirty years with it.

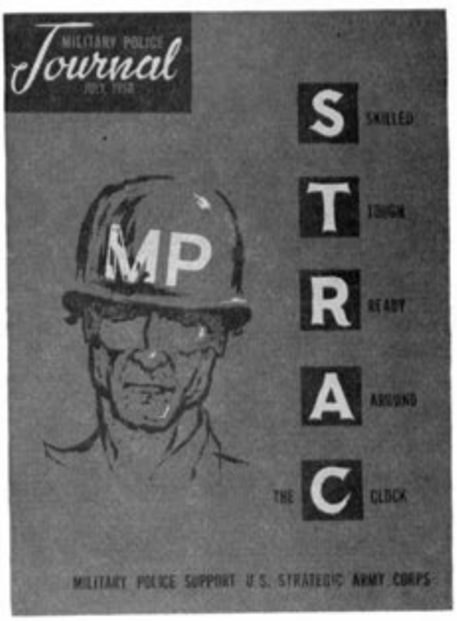
Sgt Henry T. Headspeth
549th MP Co (Svc)
Ft Gulick Canal Zone

The MP Journal is to be congratulated for the splendid job it is doing in keeping the Corps together through the magazine medium. Keep up the good work, for we now have a Journal of which we can all be proud.

Major Frederick Drain
116 Columbia Ave.
Cranston, R. I.

MP STRAC POSTER AVAILABLE

We have had so many favorable comments on the cover of the July 1958 issue of the MP JOURNAL that we have reproduced it in poster form for distribution. The STRAC cover symbolizes the readiness and strength of STRAC (U. S. Strategic Army Corps) and the integral support role played by the military police. The posters are ideal for display on company bulletin boards, in day rooms, orderly rooms, and game rooms ... and they're free. But order early, as there are only a limited number available.



NEVER TOO LATE...

I attended the Provost Marshal General's School at Fort Gordon in 1957. I was in Student Training Company G. During my training I became interested in your association, and would like full information as to how to join. My MOS is 951.10. I am now in the Army Reserves fulfilling the remainder of my military obligation.

Sp4 Roger E. Meshberger, Jr.
Artist Drive
Nashville, Indiana

Wish you'd written us sooner. Requested information is on the way to you.—Ed.

MORE ON "A CHANGE"

After reading "Time for a Change?" in the Journaletters column of your August issue, I'd like to add a few of my own comments to those made by Sp3 Imburgio. I agree that a uniform change would be wise for the Corps, but feel that it should be styled after the Army blues and be an Army issue item. One other though — why not use a special color for the MP uniform, possibly blue, as this color is worn by the majority of policemen? A summer uniform of blue TW material would much improve the appearance of all MPs.

I second the motion to use brassards for field duty and badges for garrison duty. A badge not only quickly distinguishes the policeman, but if constructed of proper materials, such as white or yellow gold, will enhance the appearance of the uniform.

One of the most irritating things about being an MP is the lack of respect currently apparent when officers and NCOs note the specialist rank. A correction made in the line of duty and for the benefit and good health of others is often met by sarcasm and disrespect. Little do they realize that we put in just as many or more hours trying to perform our duties, and it certainly doesn't show common courtesy when they object to a reasonable correction.

Being stationed overseas, I definitely feel the issuance of an MP identification card for all military policemen would be a fine thing, and suggest the card contain the following: name, serial number, rank, picture and signature of bearer, date of birth, color of hair and eyes. This card would be for use by MPs in leather, and also be made valid for use when not officially on duty. It could serve as authorization to apprehend or assist others when the MP is in civilian dress or off duty uniform.

Sincerely,
Sp4 Francis G. Biss
68th MP Co. 3rd Plt
APO 19, NYC

CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

Please keep us posted. The JOURNAL staff is making every effort to make it easy for you to keep your address current in the Association files. We want you to receive every copy of your magazine plus any correspondence on MPA activities. We're proud of the magazine and our efforts to get it to you but with more than 9,000 members, we must rely on the individual member to keep us posted as to his whereabouts. The simplest way is to use the forms we provide military personnel along with their membership card. Easy-to-use forms are available in every post office or unit mail room. (Changes in rank or status, or other corrections normally are made only at request of the member.) Let us hear from you.

ANNUAL REPORT

To Members of the Military Police Association

MESSAGE FROM THE PAST PRESIDENT



The Military Police Association has been able to make considerable progress during the past year as a result of sound programs initiated during previous years.

A great deal of credit goes to the hard core of the membership. By their suggestions, patience and participation, they have been largely responsible for the excellent position which the Association now enjoys. The wholehearted support of provost marshals and commanders in the field has contributed immeasurably to the success of the Association. These factors, carefully nurtured by the Executive Council, produced results which have been most gratifying.

While much has been accomplished to achieve a sound business operation, the greatest achievement has been in *Journal* content. This year, as a result of urging over several previous years, members from the field are furnishing more material of professional interest than ever before. This wealth of material is proof of the members' interest in their Association and pride in the Military Police Corps.

Continued progress of your Association is assured so long as it receives the same enthusiastic support that you have shown in the past year.

Homer E. Shields

Lieutenant Colonel, MPC
President, 1957-1958

The Military Police Association closed its fiscal year on August 31, completing its sixth year of business as a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Georgia. The financial review of the year (see page 6) was prepared by the Augusta firm of Bell and Serotta, Certified Public Accountants.

The MPA Executive Council, in its first special meeting under the new president, Colonel Luigi F. Claps, approved the audit report for publication to the membership in this issue.

Comparisons with previous years are not practical since this is the first full year of a commercial audit by CPA's based on an "Association year" or fiscal year starting September 1 each year and closing on the next August 31. The fiscal year was set to conform to the term of election of officers and it also ties in with the "magazine year" of the *MP Journal*. Previous inspections and reports have been based on a calendar year.

THE PROFESSIONAL APPROACH

"This past year has been marked by the consolidation on a sound and effective basis, of many of the important gains of previous years," Brigadier General David P. Schorr, Jr., MPA executive vice-president said in a letter to the outgoing president, Lieutenant Colonel Homer E. Shields. "The year has also seen a broadening and deepening of the professional approach to military police and association matters."

"There is a responsive and vibrant note among the membership which reflects your leadership in raising the stature of the Military Police Association as a professional organization," he added.

INCREASED PARTICIPATION

MPA members gave increased support to association affairs throughout the past year. The accompanying charts show clearly the effects of greater interest by individual members.

The large increase in the number of shooters is, of course, due to inauguration of a new match last year — The Provost Marshal General's Trophy Match — thus doubling the number of matches sponsored by the MPA. A third match (for civilian guards) is contemplated for this coming year.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP

Enlisted members on active duty continue to make up the largest single group of MPA members. This is a source of pride to the association which is unique among professional military organizations in this regard. In no other branch of the military is there as much authority and reliance vested in the professional skill of the individual soldier as in the military police field.

The number of members is significant but the interest displayed by the members is perhaps most significant. There are many indications of a growing awareness that membership in the Military Police Association is both a pleasure and a "professional must."

Important new areas of interest and membership have been found among civilians, the civilian components (National Guard and Reserve), Department of Defense civilian guards and students of the military police field in the Army Extension Courses.

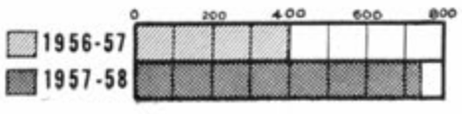
No data has been recorded to show the volume of daily mail which results from individual interest, membership applications or renewals, but the increase has been apparent.

JOURNAL AND STAFF

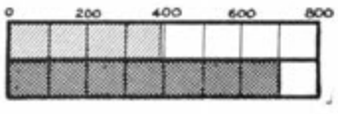
The *Military Police Journal* staff of six full-time active duty personnel became an official member of the Provost Marshal General Center during the past year in accordance with Department of Army policy with regard to service publications which do not accept paid advertising.

Thirteen issues of the *Journal* were published during the

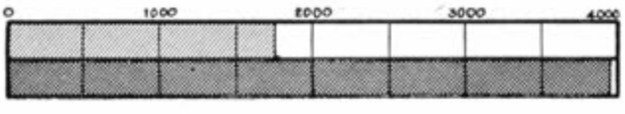
Ballots Cast in the MPA Election

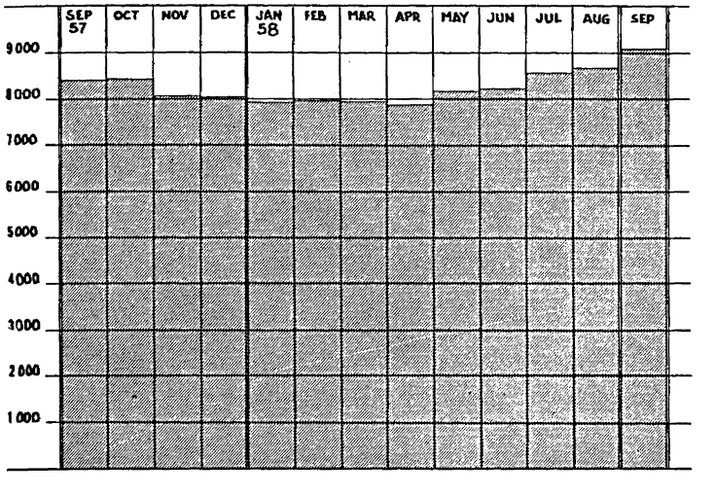


Shooters in MPA Pistol Matches

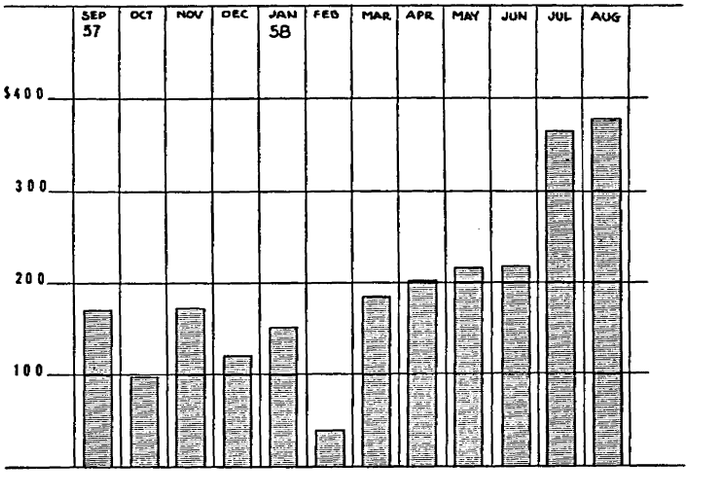


Players in the MPA International Golf Day





MEMBERSHIP began an upward trend in April which continued unbroken to 9,081 members at the end of September.



INCREASING CONFIDENCE is expressed by the dollar income from members who paid for two or more years in advance.

past year. This resulted from advancing publication dates nearly one month to insure same-month delivery to members everywhere. The last three issues of the year (Jul-Aug-Sep) carried an extra four pages printed on a high grade, heavy cover stock which improved the appearance and durability of the magazine. These moves were part of the policy of passing on to the members the benefits of economy in operations (about $2,000 in civilian salaries was saved by the staff absorbing the work load of two former employees) and added income from increased membership (from a low of 7,868 in April to 8,679 at the end of August, and 9,081 at the end of September). The last two issues of 36 pages make the present *Journal* fifty percent larger than in the past.

POLICY

In a letter to the editor two weeks after he assumed the office of The Provost Marshal General (MPJ, Jan. '58), Major General Haydon L. Boatner commented on an article ("Combat Developments Challenge Military Police") in the November 1957 issue which had "particularly impressed" him:

"... Although my view may conflict with the author's in a few instances, as I am sure he would expect, I want to encourage this type article.

"Our military policemen must look forward with intelligence in this era of atomic warfare and do much serious, imaginative and creative thinking. Free expression of opinion, consistent with national security, is a step in the right direction."

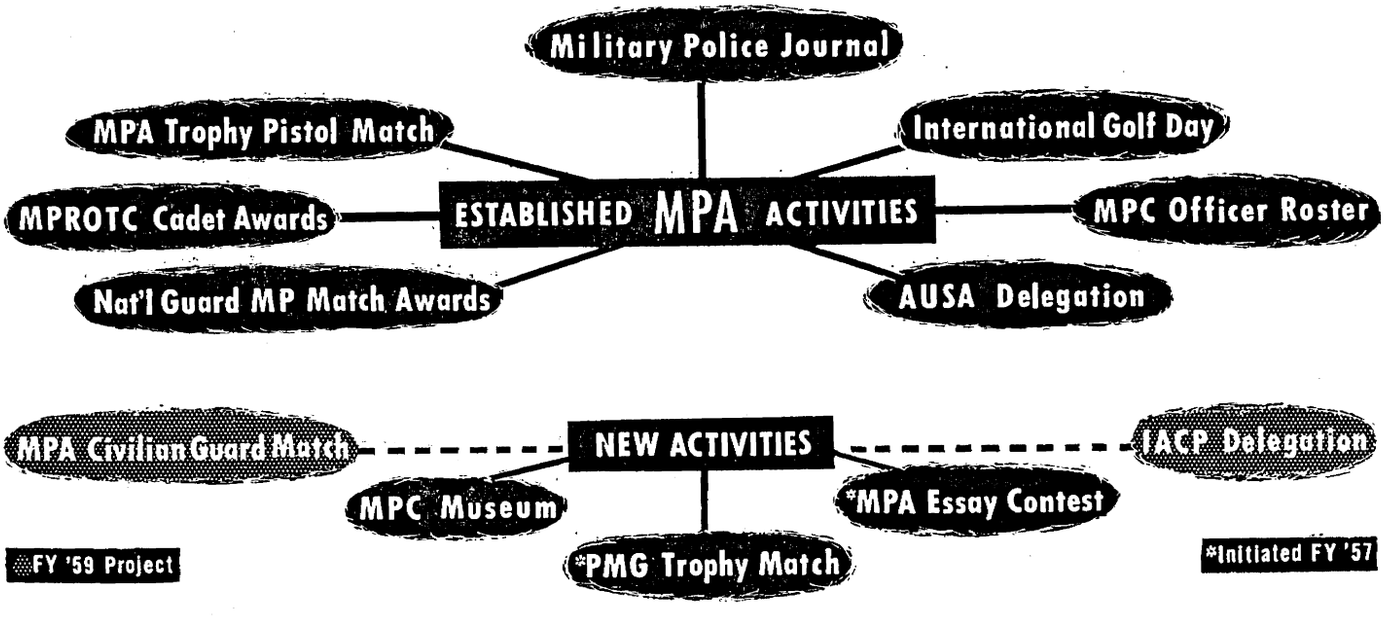
General Boatner has reiterated his personal views in this regard a number of times during the past year. They have been reflected both in the type and the number of professional articles submitted to and published in the *Journal.*

In its recent revision of the By-Laws of the Military Police Association, the Executive Council adopted an entirely new article (Article II) in which the principle of free expression of opinion consistent with national security is set forth as policy for the *Journal.* Editorial policy had not previously been expressed in a formal document of the Association.

COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

Colonel Ralph Saenz, vice-president of the MPA last year, initiated a comprehensive study and revision of the Association's "Constitution." He presented to the Executive Council the basic proposal for the present By-Laws conforming to corporation law for the State of Georgia. After a month-long study by all members of the council, the final revision was approved in an extra session of the council's regular August meeting.

As indicated above, the By-Laws provide official association guidance to the editor of the *Journal.* They also provide for a standing committee system among members of the executive council and for the creation of special committees for specific MPA activities. In addition, the approved version contains a list of ten objectives — general in nature — designed to give more substance and meaning to the stated purposes of the association. END.



Bell and Serotta
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
211 MARION BUILDING
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

September 23, 1958

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Gentlemen:

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the Military Police Association as of August 31, 1958, and the related statements of income and earned surplus for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statements of Income and Earned Surplus present fairly the financial position of the Military Police Association, Inc. at August 31, 1958, and the results of its operation for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Yours very truly,
BELL AND SEROTTA, C.P.A.'s
Norman W. Stafford

MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION, INC., BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31, 1958

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on Hand and in Banks		$21,927.75	
Accounts Receivable—Members	$1,379.25		
Less: Provision for Bad Debts	99.00	1,280.25	
Accrued Interest Receivable		108.58	
Prepaid Insurance		253.83	
Deferred Expenses		719.20	
Miscellaneous Receivables		48.83	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			$24,338.44

FIXED ASSETS	Cost	Depreciation To Date	Net	
Furniture & Equipment	$4,997.44	$2,317.40	$ 2,680.04	
Automobile	2,161.11	—	2,161.11	
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	$7,158.55	$2,317.40		4,841.15
OTHER ASSETS				
Provost Marshal General's Trophy Fund				1,055.27
TOTAL ASSETS				$30,234.86

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 1,710.07	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$ 1,710.07
DEFERRED INCOME		
Unearned Membership Income	$14,671.20	
Subscriptions Paid in Advance	2,526.00	
TOTAL DEFERRED INCOME		17,197.20
RESERVES		
Provost Marshal General's Fund Reserve	$ 1,055.27	
I. G. D. Charity Fund Reserve	24.00	
TOTAL RESERVES		1,079.27
NET WORTH		
Earned Surplus—See Statement of Earned Surplus		10,248.32
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		$30,234.86

STATEMENT OF INCOME
Year Ending August 31, 1958

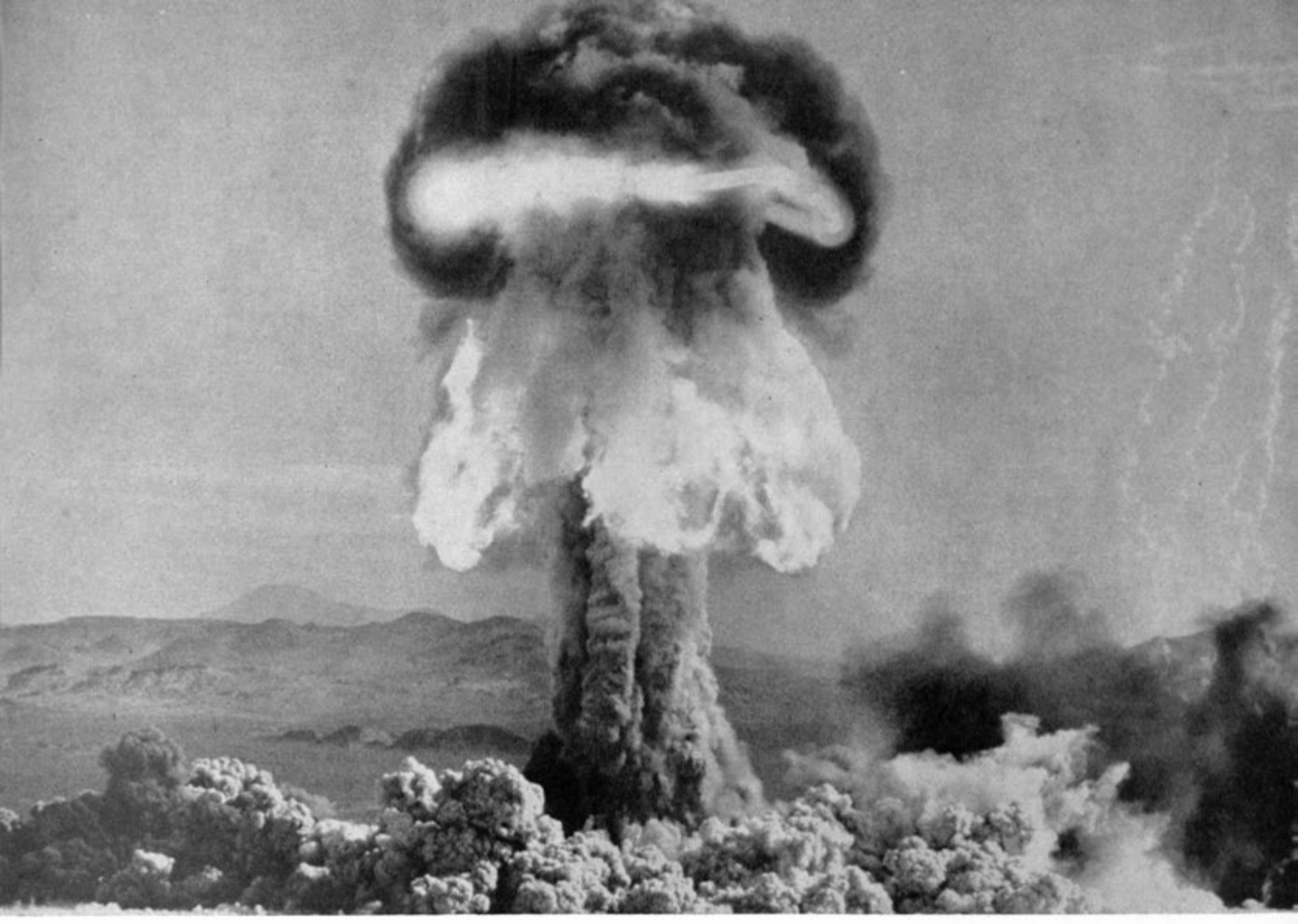
MEMBERSHIP INCOME		$24,060.69
PRINTING COST OF JOURNAL		14,963.13
GROSS PROFIT		$ 9,097.56
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income	$ 666.42	
International Golf Day Income	986.50	
Miscellaneous Income	74.43	1,727.35
TOTAL		$10,824.91
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Office Salaries	$ 2,200.10	
Office Supplies and Postage	2,495.04	
Telephone and Telegraph	363.76	
Auto Expense	733.15	
Promotion Expense	564.14	
Equipment Maintenance	234.90	
Payroll Taxes	49.49	
Insurance Expense	275.25	
Depreciation	585.65	
Bad Debts	185.00	
Trophies and Awards	469.71	
Miscellaneous	719.04	
International Golf Day Promotion and Awards	1,291.03	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		10,166.26
NET INCOME		$ 658.65

STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS
August 31, 1958

Balance—September 1, 1957	$ 9,589.67
Net Income	658.65
Balance—August 31, 1958	$10.248.32

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S TROPHY FUND
August 31, 1958

RECEIPTS		
Contribution from Provost Marshal General's Office		$ 1,078.82
Interest Earned		25.28
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$ 1,104.10
EXPENDITURES		
Trophy Case	$ 40.11	
Postage	5.62	
Engraving	3.10	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		48.83
BALANCE—August 31, 1958		$ 1,055.27



CHAOS OR CONTROL

THE DIFFERENCE IS YOU

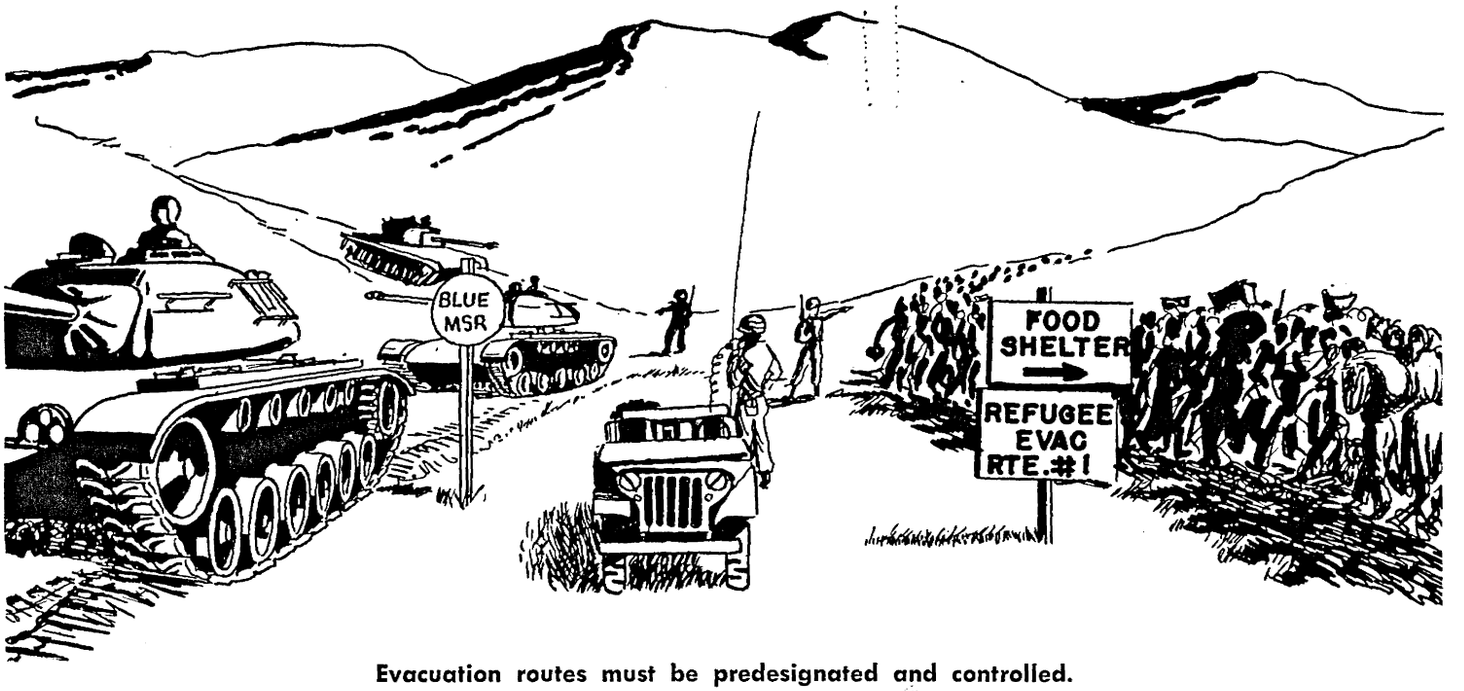
BY MAJOR HAROLD W. VON NESSEN AND CAPTAIN DALE E. GIBSON
Traffic Section, MP Department, The Provost General's School

The probability of the employment of nuclear weapons in any future conflict presents the Military Police Corps with the greatest challenge in its history. The destructive power of nuclear weapons, coupled with the fear of the unknown will create traffic control problems of immeasurable magnitude challenging to the most vivid imagination. It is with these thoughts in mind that we undertake to review the control problem.

Traffic systems have three components: roads, vehicles, and personnel. A successful traffic control plan, adaptable to a nuclear battlefield, must facilitate the movement of supplies and personnel over greater distances, faster, and under blackout conditions. Imagine this requirement coupled with the control of thousands of refugees fleeing in panic and confusion and the magnitude of the problem becomes apparent.

ROADS

Nothing experienced in the past can approach the chaotic conditions which will be brought about by nuclear weapons destroying a unit or a supply complex with one blow. This condition demands that we re-evaluate the role of the Military Police Corps to improve present doctrine and develop new concepts in total utilization of all types of roadnets. Tactical organizations must have the traffic control support that will enable them to concentrate for an attack from a dispersed position, crush the enemy in one or more powerful blows, and rapidly disperse again to avoid nuclear vulnerability. Without this close, personalized traffic control support our tactical organizations can be compared to a bird with only one wing. We can no longer think in terms of one or two MSR's and the inflexibility of such a roadnet. We must think in terms of the complete roadnet, and of knowing it as well as you know your own backyard. This will require the utilization of all the means at our disposal. Ground reconnaissance, air reconnaissance, personalized study of the terrain, and all these on



Evacuation routes must be predesignated and controlled.

a continuing basis. Remember, traffic control is our business. We can and must provide the control necessary to insure our commanders the tactical advantage of mobility, flexibility, and dispersion that is so essential for victory on the nuclear battlefield.

VEHICLES

Never has our Army been supported by a wider variety of weapons with more awesome capabilities than it is today. With the advent of these new weapons and their attendant prime movers, transporter-loaders, launcher-erectors and power units, a greater need for traffic control is recognized. Contrary to popular belief, our present day Army is logistically roadbound. Solving this problem will merit a professional approach by our military policemen. We must study and understand vehicular capabilities and limitations so that we can intelligently apply traffic control measures. Application of sound traffic control measures will mean knowing the size, weight, height, fordability, and other pertinent data bearing upon the movement of such vehicles from one place to another and back again. Without this timely and precise movement capability, they will become lucrative targets for missiles, aircraft, and conventional weapons.



Close personalized control.

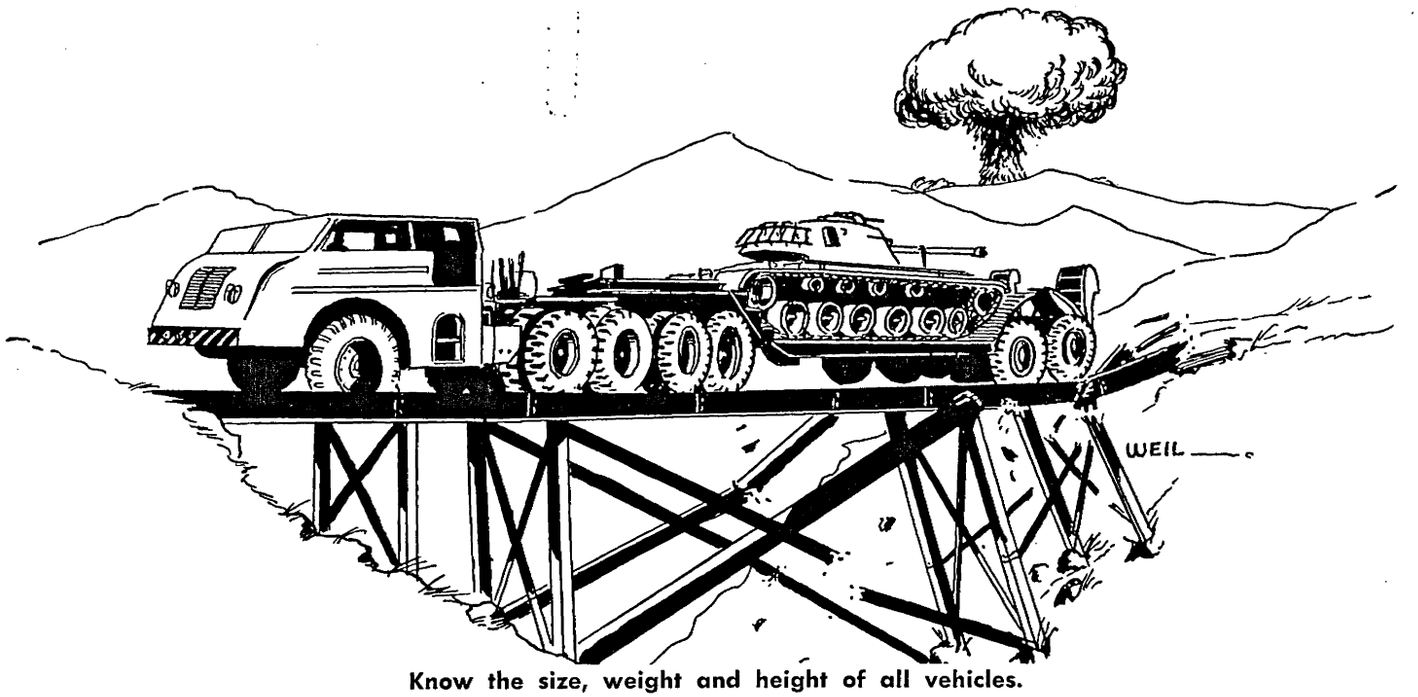
PERSONNEL

The chaos, panic and fear associated with the use of nuclear weapons will present the military police with a problem of controlling large numbers of fear crazed, panic stricken, unreasoning people obsessed with the desire to escape imminent destruction.

Will control measures of the past suffice? We think not. For example, the control of refugees has been undertaken by prohibiting their movement on specified roads. Prohibitions alone will be ineffective against fear crazed mobs, therefore we must provide an escape route that has been previously designated, signed, controlled, and with aid and assistance at the other end. Military Police must be forceful, imaginative and resourceful in keeping refugees from clogging roads and hampering military movements.

Concepts are changing in the control of stragglers. We can no longer think of a series of straggler posts connected by patrols extending laterally across the division zone in rear of the artillery. Decentralization and dispersion will require greater areas to be covered with large gaps or voids between units. All TCP's must also operate as straggler control posts with sufficient personnel to defend themselves from guerrilla action; and also act as a series of strong points in the commanders rear area. These traffic control strong points will give the commander an early warning device against infiltration, organized guerrilla action, and act as road blocks and monitoring centers in the event of nuclear strikes. Traffic control strong points can effectively be used as communication relay points which will minimize the problems inherent in communicating over extended ranges. If properly trained and utilized they will become a tremendous source of information to the G2. Of necessity, all military police must have a secondary mission of straggler control.

Decentralization and dispersion creates the need to communicate over greater distances. Also, the tactical necessity for mobility and flexibility demands a faster and more dependable communication capability on the nuclear battlefield. This capability applies to the supported as well as to the supporting service. Common sense dictates that the military policeman must possess the same or a greater communication



Know the size, weight and height of all vehicles.

potential than those elements he is controlling.

Military police have been too hesitant in seeking and justifying new improved methods of communication. Present battlegroups have twelve radio-wire integrated channels that overcome the need to depend solely on voice communications over extended ranges. The battlegroup has the new AN/GRC-46 radio that has a rated voice range of fifty miles. This radio has been designed to provide CW and radio-teletype transmission at even greater ranges. The AN/GRC-19 has the same characteristics at the AN/GRC-46 except it does not have a teletypewriter capability. These versatile capabilities should not be overlooked as possible means for improving our present communications.

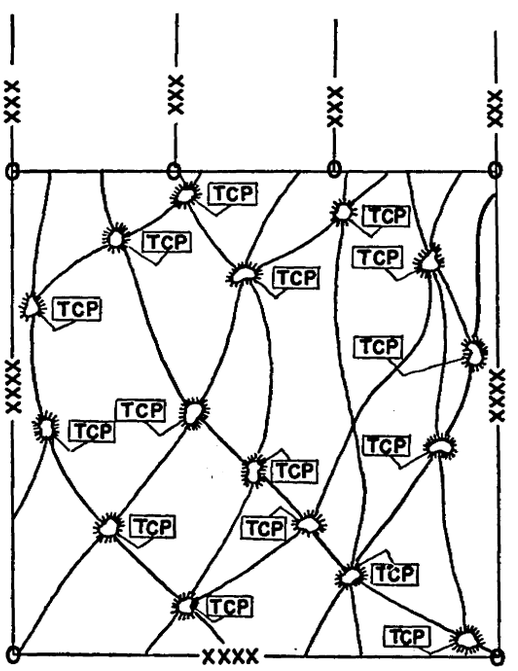
The Military Police Corps stands above all others in placing operational radio communications in the individual soldier's hand. Communications should be as natural to the military policeman as reading a map, driving a vehicle, or firing a weapon.

We cannot overemphasize the importance of communications in accomplishing traffic control requirements on the nuclear battlefield. Without communications one does not have control, and without control there is chaos.

Evaluate, for a moment, the need for protected mobility. There is a need, and the answer may be the armored personnel carrier. At division level military policemen must have the same protected mobility as those elements for whom he is providing control. Frequently, traffic control measures will embrace areas swept by enemy fire, and contaminated by nuclear blasts. The Carrier, Personnel, Full Track, Armored, T-113 is small (8 tons), amphibious and air transportable. It has been designed to afford protection from small arms, artillery fragments, blast, and radiation. It is ideally suited to meet military police requirements on the nuclear battlefield. It will enable military police to give close, personalized traffic control support to tactical units, and at the same time provide greater freedom of mobility and protection.

Dispersion, decentralization, resultant gaps, and voids will invite guerrilla and partisan action. During the Korean War a number of military policemen were killed at isolated and unprotected traffic control posts. The concept of traffic control strong points, augmented by armored personnel carriers, and protective wire *is* worthy of consideration.

The Military Police Corps has the inherent capabilities to solve these problem areas. Not only can military police solve them, but they can do it better and faster than anyone else. We must look ahead, study, evaluate, constantly analyze our role, improve present doctrine, and develop these and other new areas of military police support. Training programs must stress the role of the military policeman on the nuclear battlefield in support of our tactical units. The door is open and this is a period of opportunity. Individually and collectively we must meet this challenge. In the course of doing this, it will become apparent that the difference between CHAOS or CONTROL is the Military Police Corps. END.



TCPs must also serve as strongpoints.

OPERATION FINESSE



AN MP RESERVE UNIT TRAINS FOR THE ATOMIC BATTLEFIELD

BY COLONEL HAROLD A. DAVENPORT

PROVOST MARSHAL, SIXTH U. S. ARMY

UPON completion of summer field training by military police battalions in the Sixth U.S. Army Area in 1957, it was agreed that a change was required in the summer training program. In order to incorporate more realism into the training, and increase interest and enthusiasm on the part of the participants, a three-day field exercise was planned which would include those activities normally encountered by military police units under wartime conditions. That is how "Operation Finesse" was born.

During the Fall of 1957 a scenario was prepared and a circular sent to those reserve units who were to participate, announcing the plans for the exercise and outlining those subjects to be covered in armory training in preparation for the exercise. During this preparatory period the Provost Marshal Section of the Sixth Army Mobilization Designation Reserve Group was given a training assignment of preparing check lists on the various phases of the exercise for use by umpires in observing the actions of the participating units. All play was tailored to fit the present-for-duty strength of each battalion which varied from 71 to 256. The exercise was a continuing one, although composed of separate actions each complete in itself. Upon completion of one phase, that particular problem was considered finished and new situation introduced.

THE FIRST PHASE consisted of a motor march from the battalion camp site to a pre-selected bivouac area under combat conditions. It was started by the issuance of a movement order to the battalion commander at 0600 hours directing that he cross the I P two and one-half hours after receipt of the order. All battalions tested were ready on time and crossed the I P as directed.

Reconnaissance and quartering parties departed early to establish traffic control points and select unit areas within the bivouac area. In all cases march discipline was excellent in the motor column. In several instances errors in map reading caused the leading elements of the main body to take a wrong road and become separated from the advance party. At a preselected point the column was attacked by guerrilla forces who succeeded in cutting off the advance party from the main body and attempted to destroy it. In those units where the main body lost the way, the advance parties were wiped out before help could reach them. This forcefully pictured the importance of correctly reading a map, especially as it pertains to the recognition of ground features to corresponding features on the map. After the main body arrived at the scene of the attack a double envelopment movement was made to surround and destroy the guerrilla forces. When this was accomplished, the first phase was completed. The column then re-formed and the road march continued.

Lessons gained from this phase of the exercise included the need for units to stay together on a motor march through hostile territory. All units learned to maintain proper distances in order to avoid complete destruction by the enemy

but to remain close enough together to give prompt support to any portion of the column which might be attacked. Detrucking under attack conditions was accomplished quickly, but some of the men tended to bunch up on the roads and would have become excellent targets for enemy personnel armed with automatic weapons.

PHASE TWO started when the motor march was resumed. The column proceeded to the designated reporting point where units of the battalion were met by guides from the quartering party and led to their selected sites in the bivouac area. Work was begun immediately on the defense perimeter with each company assigned a defense sector. Listening posts, outguard and perimeter positions were dug in and automatic weapons spotted to cover the most likely avenues of approach. All existing vegetation was used to camouflage positions, vehicles and equipment. Telephone lines were laid from platoons to company headquarters and from the companies to the battalion C P promptly upon arrival in the bivouac area. A field mess was set up in the center of the area and all meals were prepared in the field and served under tactical conditions. Periodic checks of the perimeter personnel at night insured the alertness of the outposts and the security of the battalion.

THE THIRD PHASE started at 0600 hours of the second day when the battalion commander was given a message to proceed by forced foot march to secure and defend a bridge from a reported guerrilla force, using an all-around perimeter type defense. The location of the bridge and the route of march were plotted on an attached overlay, with the unit to cross the I P at 0700 hours. In all instances the columns were quickly formed and moved out promptly. One company was designated by the battalion commander to remain behind to secure the bivouac area. The advance party moved out with point and flank guards. The main body also sent out flank patrols to search and secure the high ground along the route of march. The two and eight-tenths miles from bivouac to the bridge were covered in from forty-five to fifty minutes. The main error noted in this phase was that too much time was spent in approaching and securing the bridge. Since this area was in army rear the actual approach to the bridge proper should have been conducted as aggressively and speedily as the road march, only stopping if fired upon by a number of the enemy. Upon reaching the bridge, outpost positions and perimeter defenses were established on both sides and road blocks put up. With the receipt at the battalion C P of overlays showing defensive dispositions, road blocks and fields of fire in each company area, this phase of the exercise was completed. The battalion was then given a compass bearing for a cross-country march to the bivouac area for lunch.

THE FOURTH PHASE started at 1300 hours when the battalion commander received a message stating that a small enemy airborne drop had been observed in a vicinity near the bivouac area. He was given the map coordinates of where the drop was observed and ordered to contain and, if possible, destroy or capture the enemy. Most units moved out promptly to surround the enemy, utilizing all local cover and terrain features (e.g., wooded areas, draws, etc.) to prevent detection until all were in place to make the final assault. One company, however, proceeded directly to the drop area still mounted in vehicles and would have been completely destroyed by the paratroopers and eliminated as an effective force. It was observed that in some cases too much time was spent on developing plans for the operation before moving out. This delay would have enabled the enemy to slip away to a new location before being surrounded or allow them plenty of time to organize and consolidate their positions, making them an effective force and enhancing the ability of our forces to surround and destroy them. When the paratroop forces were contained, the problem was discontinued and the units returned to the bivouac area.

PHASE FIVE started at about 2100 hours of the second day when the battalion commander and all company commanders were declared casualties and out of action until 0600 hours the following morning. In order to make sure that they did not become personally active in this particular phase they were returned to the barracks for the balance of the night. At 2100 hours the acting battalion commander was ordered to move by night motor march to a new bivouac area under blackout conditions. The unit was directed to cross the I P at 0100 hours of the third day. All units departed as scheduled and the march, blackout and crossing discipline was excellent during the move. However, blackout violations did occur prior to leaving the old bivouac area because individual equipment was scattered about the area and the men used lights in trying to find it.



Planning an important move during "Operation Finesse" are (L to R): Captain Harpainter, S-3; Maj Jones, CO; Capt Crough, unit advisor; Maj McCay, exec officer. All are of the 496 MP Bn. (Res.)

Reconnaissance and quartering parties were sent out in advance of the move to establish traffic control points and locate company sites within the bivouac area. As the column arrived at the designated reporting point, each company was met by guides and led to its area. Defense perimeters were again established and communication lines put in operation. In one case the TCPs were picked up by the next to the last element in the column, delaying the rear guard unit and forcing them to find the route by map. Light discipline in the new area was generally good during the establishment of the permanent security.

PHASE SIX started at 0700 hours on the morning of the third day. The battalion commander was handed a message which stated that an atomic missile had exploded in the army rear area, cutting off the main suppply route (MSR).

He was given the mission of sealing off a sector of the blast and fallout area and assisting in re-routing traffic to an alternate MSR. An overlay accompanied the message showing the contaminated area, the alternate MSR and the location of units who were outside the blast and fallout area. Control points were quickly established at all road intersections along the alternate MSR that led into the contaminated area and signs indicating atomic radiation were posted. One battalion CBR officer took simulated radiation readings on a dosimeter and informed the control personnel of the length of time an individual could remain near each post. The seal-off of the contaminated area was well done but the traffic control portion of the problem was poor in most cases. In one battalion each control point had a list of grid coordinates of the nearby units. However, upon questioning it was revealed that they could not direct individuals to the units even though they were only a short distance away. In other instances it was found that the traffic control points did not know where the alternate MSR was when, in fact, they were standing right on it.

One of the most important missions of the military policemen in carrying out his traffic responsibilities is to be able to give accurate, up-to-the-minute information on units within the area, and road information. In order to accomplish this, traffic information must continuously flow from higher headquarters down to these outlying control points. A continuous checking by the provost marshal's office to make sure that this information has been received at the traffic control points, that it is accurate and clearly understood by the military policemen at the post, is an absolute necessity. There is nothing worse than to have our military policemen unable to answer traffic questions or give indefinite or incorrect answers.

ON THE afternoon of the third day a critique was held on the outcome of the three-day exercise with the umpires discussing the mistakes they had observed. No attempt was made to single out the faults of any one unit but rather to point out general mistakes observed to assist in the coming year's armory training in order to better handle the "Brush Fire" type actions incorporated in the exercise. Any rear army unit, and especially the military police, must be prepared to handle situations of this kind under conditions created by atomic warfare, guerrilla activities, and a widely-spread battle zone.

More emphasis must be placed on map reading and symbols and more attention given to the role of the military policemen as a source of traffic information. It was found that the inability of a military policeman to give accurate information as to the location of units in his area was a common failing on the part of all military police units tested. This oversight may be due to the fact that the individual is not thoroughly briefed, is not given information at all, is not checked by his immediate commanders to determine whether he understands all traffic phases of his job, or else, during the briefing period, his attention wandered. The destruction of a depot or the cutting off of the MSR will require the prompt, accurate re-routing of supply vehicles to other sites in the area. It is essential that the military police at traffic control points be so well informed on alternate routes and that each individual so thoroughly understand what he is to do that there will be no slip-up in the dissemination of accurate, timely, and up-to-the-minute information.



At the end of the operation — time for the critique.

MESSING was excellent in all battalions with the exception that in a few instances early and prompt feeding of personnel was not accomplished. The care of vehicles and personal equipment was not stressed in some units, which could have delayed the prompt departure of personnel assigned to a specific mission. First echelon maintenance on vehicles and equipment must be given a high priority and accomplished promptly on arrival at bivouac areas in order to insure the readiness of the unit for any emergency requirement. It is imperative that personal equipment be kept together by each individual in order that it may be quickly located at night. During the day such equipment should be rolled and packed for a quick departure. Helmets are required to be worn by all personnel participating in the exercise except the umpires and observers.

As excessive driving within the bivouac area gives away the position through aerial reconnaissance, such driving should be kept to a minimum. Future training should stress quick deployment under fire, better use of all available cover, the control and handling of prisoners, and the need to act quickly in taking offensive action to control a situation and then keeping it.

THE ENTHUSIASTIC reception and whole-hearted support of this exercise by all members of the reserve units tested, indicated that a training vehicle of this type is very worthwhile. By incorporating realism and selected tactical problems into the summer training, the greatest effort was made in giving the reservists the type of training they are unable to conduct in armory training at their home stations. Our experience in Korea taught us that we have to learn to live in the field if we are going to live. Summer training of this type, giving realistic situations, gives all reservists an opportunity to actually participate in training specifically directed toward the accomplishment of this objective.

The Provost Marshal Section, Sixth US Army, was so pleased with the outcome of this exercise that plans are already in progress for a better and longer field exercise for Reserve Units during 1959 summer training. From the experience gained on preparing "Operation FINESSE" an even better exercise will be prepared, including new problems while improving on the problems that were used during "Operation FINESSE" in 1958. END.

KNOW YOUR NATO MPs . . .

THE ROYAL DUTCH MARECHAUSSEE



This is the fourth in a series of articles describing the military police of our NATO allies. The material for these articles was collected and edited by the Provost Marshal Division, USAREUR, under the direction of Mr. Doug Cannon.

This article was written by Lieutenant Colonel Hendrik J. Amelink, Royal Dutch Marechaussee, who says, "As a former student of class AA-13 at the PMGS, Camp Gordon (1952), it gives me great pleasure to be able to inform the readers of the MP Journal of the organization and present duties of the Royal Dutch Marechaussee. I retain the most pleasant memories of the time spent with the U.S. Military Police."

THE ROYAL Dutch Marechaussee is an old Police Corps. It was established by an Order in Council of October 26th, 1814. Its members were vested with both civilian and military police authority. While the original organization of 1814 changed several times, the responsibilities remained the same for about a century.

At the outbreak of World War I a considerable part of the Corps was assigned to the Army to carry out military police duties. This, however, resulted in an insufficient civilian police coverage in rural areas. Because of this difficulty, the government decided to establish a new Military Police Corps (Police Troops). The Marechaussee personnel returned to their stations and continued with civil police duties. Purely military police functions were carried out by the newly formed Military Police Corps. This situation continued until 1940. During the Nazi invasion of Holland, the Marechaussee participated in the battle against the invaders. The men stationed in the southern part of the country withdrew to Belgium and France during the progress of the battle and were evacuated to the United Kingdom. The remainder of the Corps, which stayed in enemy-occupied territory, was incorporated in a new civil police Corps established by the Germans under the name "Marechaussee" without the title "Royal".

After the capitulation of the German Army in 1945, the

Dutch Government decided to again charge the corps of the Royal Marechaussee with all military police duties as well as civilian police responsibilities.

Organization

The Corps is divided into two parts, the so-called "Territorial Marechaussee" consisting entirely of regulars, and a smaller part, the Marechaussee units of the Netherlands I Army Corps (a Military Police battalion and some military police companies) composed mainly of conscripts. According to the present organization, the strength of the Territorial Marechaussee numbers nearly 5,000 men which includes 116 officers and 148 warrant officers. The Corps of the Royal Marechaussee is commanded by a Brigadier General and the headquarters is located in The Hague.

Holland is divided into six divisional areas of Marechaussee responsibility. The operational strength of each division is variable and depends on the duties to be performed, e. g., the strength of the 1st Division is 417 men at the moment; that of the Third Division nearly 700 and that of the 5th Division 384, all regular personnel. A division is subdivided into a number of districts. The total number of districts is 19. The commander of a division is a colonel or lieutenant colonel and that of a district a major or captain. The average strength of a district is between 100 and 200 men. Divisional and district-commanders are held fully responsible for the execution of police duties in their areas of responsibility.

The actual police duties are carried out chiefly by brigades which are detachments with varying strengths. The commander of a brigade is normally a warrant officer or sergeant major although some of the larger brigades are commanded by an officer. The total number of brigades is 140.

The organization of the territorial part is based upon the so-called "gendarmerie system" consisting of many small detachments with a regional responsibility. This system does not entirely fit into a modern army. Army corps and divisions need their own military police units which are part of them and move with them. For that reason the I Netherlands Army Corps has a military police battalion and each division has one divisional military police company. The organization of the military police battalion and the divisional military police companies is approximately the same as those of the corresponding units of the U.S. Military Police Corps. These are a military police section on the staff of corps and divisional commanders. Corps and divisional provost marshals are normally lieutenant colonels.

The training of the personnel, regular as well as conscript, takes place at a Depot, located in the vicinity of Apeldoorn. Several training courses for officers, warrant officers and sergeants are also conducted at the Depot.

Responsibilities

The present responsibilities are embodied in the Order in Council of February 6, 1954, which charges the Royal Marechaussee with the following duties:

1. Ensuring the safety of H. M. the Queen and the Royal family. 2. Execution of the military police activities on behalf of the Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force). 3. Execution of frontier control, including the control at the examining posts. 4. Lending assistance to the civil authorities in maintaining or restoring public order in the event of civil disturbances. 5. Executing other duties assigned to the Royal Marechaussee by law or Order in Council. In the framework of this article only the military police functions of the Corps of Royal Marechaussee will be considered.

Three Forces, One Corps

In the Netherlands forces there is only *one* Military Police Corps which renders its services to the three components of the Armed Forces—Army, Navy and Air Force. We consider this to be an important advantage and the most economical use of manpower, especially in a small country. Several of the Royal Marechaussee brigades perform duties for the Air Force and Army units at the same time. Marechaussee patrols exercise authority over Army, Navy and Air Force personnel. In general, there have been no difficulties on this point.

A considerable part of the military police duties is the investigation of crimes and other violations of the law. In 1957, the Marechaussee investigated 2,734 crimes and reported 8,303 other offenses. Normally the investigations are done by sergeants and corporals. There is a criminal investigation detachment stationed in The Hague which only deals with very serious cases. Official investigations of officers are carried out by officers.

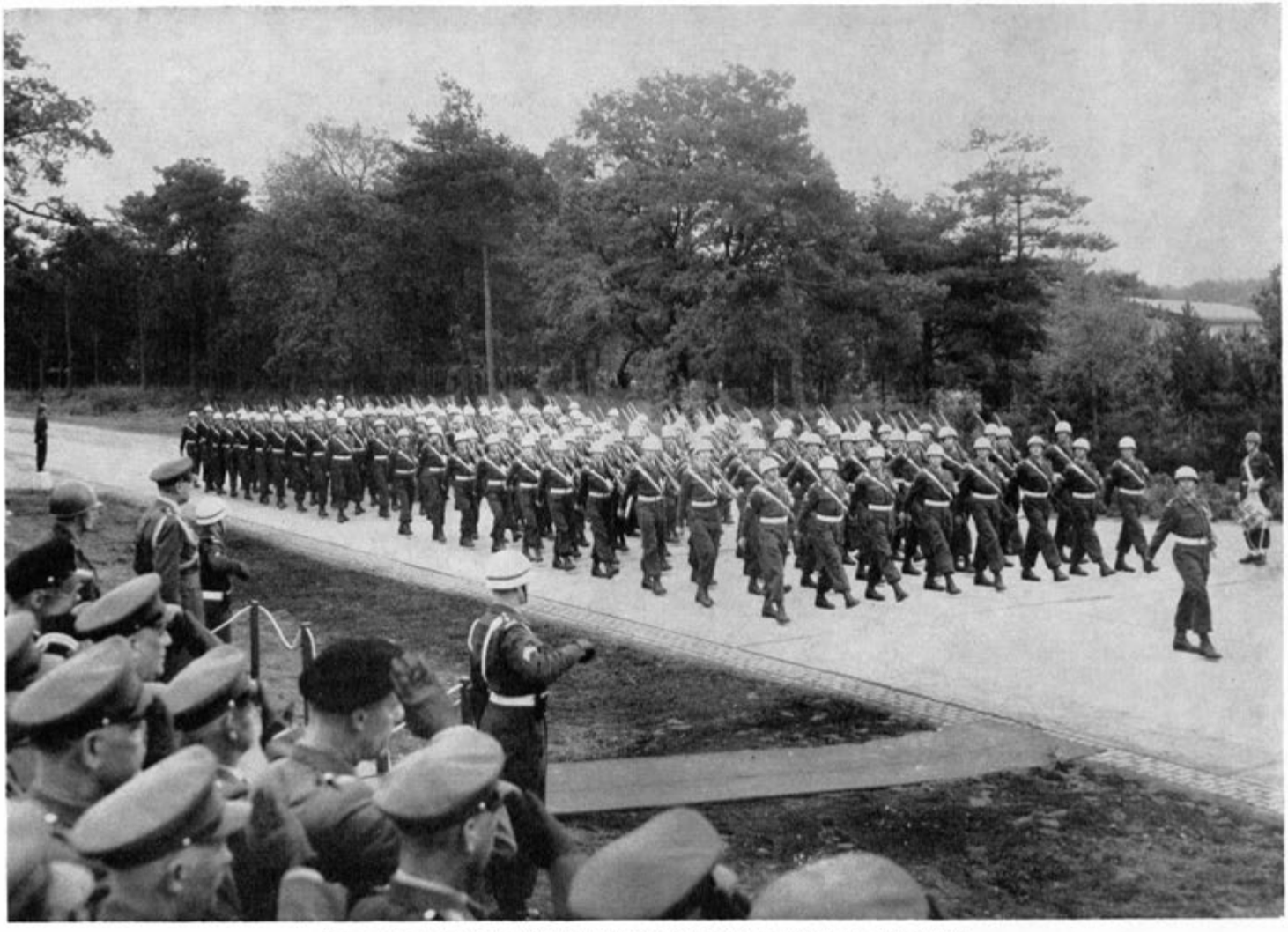
In the execution of traffic control Marechaussee patrols check the behaviour of military personnel driving along the roads. The patrols stop military vehicles and examine the prescribed documents; they also make speed-checks and check



Royal Marechaussee and British Air Force police carry out a joint patrol in Eindhoven.



There are boondocks in Holland, too. Above, a patrol on duty in the dunes questions a soldier.



Two companies of the Royal Marechaussee parade smartly on a march-by.

vehicular equipment such as brakes, tires and direction indicators.

During troop movements the Marechaussee ensures the necessary traffic control. In the case of extensive movements, traffic control posts and traffic information posts are established. Escorts are provided for troop movements of lesser importance. In 1957 the territorial Marechaussee carried out 2,610 escorts and the Marechaussee units of the Netherlands I Army Corps performed 1,244 escorts.

Besides traffic duties the Royal Marechaussee provides disciplinary patrols. Normally the Marechaussee will *not* take action inside military installations other than in the event of riots. Patrol activity is generally limited to public roads, stations, bus terminals and recreation centers. Garrison commanders are authorized to request Marechaussee patrols for the above mentioned purposes. The Marechaussee also arrests deserters and AWOLS, transports prisoners and carries out court martial duties.

Selection of Personnel and Training

Young men (19-24 years of age, minimum height 1.75m) wishing to join the Marechaussee as regulars are carefully selected. First the candidates have to pass a very close medical examination; then they are examined to ascertain whether they have sufficient general education and a careful background investigation is also carried out. During an interview the Selection Officer receives a general impression as to the candidate's character and attitude and this impression is included in a report to the Corps commander. After careful consideration of all these details the commander then decides whether or not an applicant will be accepted.

The training of the young regulars at the Depot at Apeldoorn lasts twelve months. The training schedule is as follows: two months general basic military training; two months additional military training; two months training in vehicular operation (motor bicycle and/or four by four, three ton truck).

This is followed by six months of police training, covering laws and regulations, traffic control, civil disturbances (riot control), frontier control, and other subjects (handling deserters, straggler control, handling POWs).

The selection of conscripts (mainly destined for the military police battalion and military police companies of the infantry divisions) is conducted by a War Department agency. A careful background investigation ensures that only reliable young men will be incorporated in the Royal Marechaussee.

The training schedule of the conscripts, which covers a period of eight months, is; two months of general military basic training plus one month of additional training, one month driver training, four months police training (including principles of laws and regulations, traffic control, straggler control and handling of prisoners of war). END.

THE 713TH MP BATTALION



An honor guard for the President of Bolivia provided by D Company, 713 MP Battalion, during the summer of 1943, at Governors Island, N. Y. The reviewing party consists of (L to R): 1st Lt Stanley A. Evans, honor guard commander; General Binaranba, President of Bolivia; an unidentified aide; Lt Gen Hugh A. Drum, CG of First Army and Eastern Defense Command; and Lt Col Robinson, aide.

BY COLONEL ROBERT E. SULLIVAN

PROVOST MARSHAL, FIFTH U. S. ARMY

HISTORIC MILITARY POLICE BATTALIONS—5

THE BEGINNINGS

The 713th Military Police Battalion was activated in Albany, New York, on January 15, 1942. It remained in Albany under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Kirk Broadus until October 1942, at which time it moved to Camp Pickett, Virginia. The battalion was scheduled for early overseas deployment with Task Force A. In October it was reassigned to Eastern Defense Command and First Army. Colonel Broadus was transferred to the 101st Military Police Battalion, a former Eastern Defense Command and First Army battalion, which departed with Task Force A to Europe and North Africa. Major Frank J. Caufield, the former Commanding Officer of the 101st Military Police battalion, as-

sumed command of the 713th Military Police Battalion.

A "training crew" of four officers was transferred by First Army from the 518th Military Police Battalion to the 713th Military Police Battalion to apply the same methods and training principles which had made the 518th an outstanding battalion. The officers transferred were Captain Robert E. Sullivan, who became Battalion Executive Officer and S-3, Captain Melvin Pollack, who took command of "C" Company, Captain William J. E. Keish, who took command of "A" Company, and Lieutenant Stanley A. Evans, who was assigned to "D" Company and later became Battalion S-2. Lieutenant Kenneth Roane, who became Battalion S-4, came to the battalion at this time from the 101st where he had served with Major Caufield.

Beginning November 1, 1942, a most intensive training program was launched. Its objective was to breathe fire, pride, and proficiency into the battalion and have it ready for an overseas mission at the earliest possible date. The enlisted personnel proved to be of the highest caliber and responded magnificently to the intense training pressure applied to them. Fundamentals were repeated, emphasis was stressed on soldierly bearing. A drum and bugle corps was organized and soon a new spirit of pride and alertness could be felt stirring within the battalion. One could sense that here was a battalion of men with a purpose. Their purpose was to top the performance of the 518th. Whether they accomplished their purpose was a subject of spirited discussion and admitted prejudice by the men assigned to each battalion. One point upon which all agreed, however, was that both battalions carried with pride the distinction of more than meeting the lofty standards set by First Army for its Military Police Battalions.

The battalion moved from Camp Pickett on December 8, 1942, to Camp Patrick Henry, Newport News, Virginia. Then on December 16, a two months mission to police service personnel in Eastern population centers saw the Battalion Headquarters and "D" Company going to Miami, Florida; "B" Company going to Charleston, South Carolina; "A" Company going to New York City; and "C" Company going to Boston, Massachusetts. Valuable practical experience was gained during this period.

In February 1943, the battalion was assembled in its new home at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. An intensive range season was conducted for all assigned weapons and exceptionally high percentages of qualification attained. Morale was high. Men not only fired their primary weapon for qualification, but in addition fired a course in every other battalion weapon, both individual and crew served. Every man could handle a rifle, carbine, pistol, submachine gun, .30 caliber machine gun, .50 caliber machine gun, and 60 milimeter mortar.

During this period the battalion became the first unit of its size to give a 100 per cent donation of blood to the Red Cross.

The drum and bugle corps practiced after the normal training day and was becoming the pride of the battalion as with green and gold tabards flying it echoed the battle cry and heart beat of this proud battalion on the parade grounds of Fort Meade and the streets of Baltimore.

In May, Lieutenant Colonel Caufield (formerly Major) left the battalion to attend the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Major Sullivan (formerly Captain) assumed command.

During May, June, and July of 1943, the 713th and 518th switched posts. The 713th went to Governors Island for duty there and in New York City. The 518th went to Fort Meade for its range season and field exercises.

SATURATION TRAINING

While at Governors Island the "saturation training" of the individual soldier which had been so successful in the 518th was applied to the men of the 713th. A highly trained battalion was made into a battalion of highly trained individuals. A priority list of subjects was established and one subject at a time concentrated on for each individual until he became more proficient in that subject. Every man won his certificate for completing the basic and advanced American Red Cross First Aid Courses. A selected group went on and acquired instructor certificates. Every man was trained to drive an Army truck or Army jeep. A Military Policeman in this battalion had to be a master of many trades. Every man was trained to be a satisfactory radio operator. A swimming survey was made of the battalion. Those who could not swim were given instruction until they learned. Those who were proficient swimmers were given life-saving instruction until they could qualify for a Red Cross Life Savers Certificate. On-the-job training in traffic control was arranged with the New York City Police Department. Men of the battalion were directing traffic on some of the busiest intersections in New York City and were growing rapidly in confidence and ability.

Upon return to Fort Meade in late July, the battalion knew it could compete with the best. Later that Fall, a Department of Army proficiency test was given in anticipation of overseas orders, and the battalion passed the test with flying colors. From late November to late December, another short tour was served at Governors Island. There followed a short but intensive range training at Camp Upton, Long Island, after which staging was accomplished at Camp Shanks, New York. Then on the night of December 29, 1943, the battalion sailed on the old Cunard liner Sumaria enroute to England.

IN EUROPE WITH THE 713TH

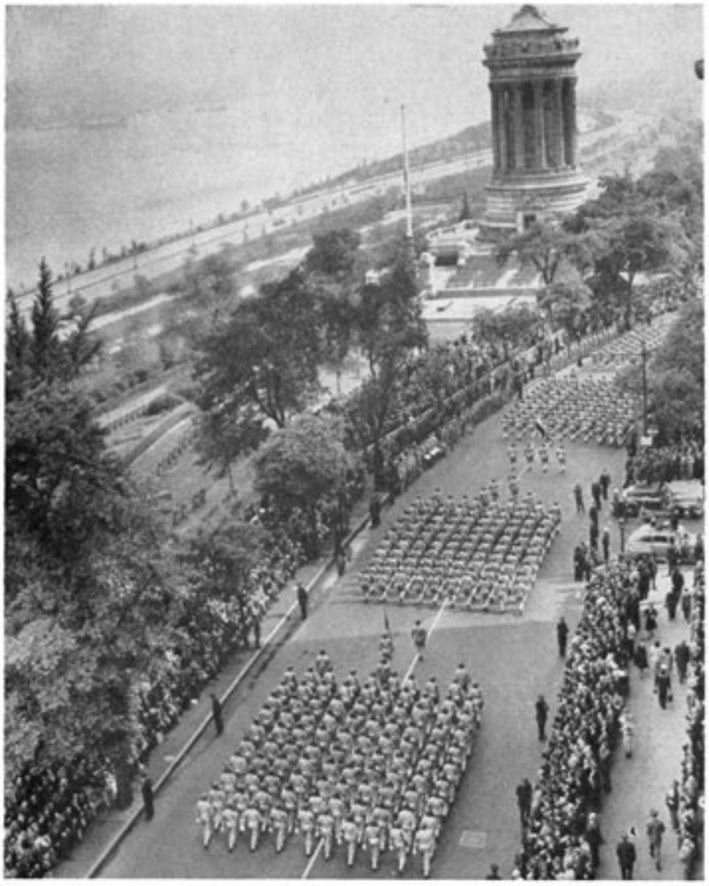
Upon arrival at Liverpool, England, on January 8, 1944, the officers and men were greatly surprised to learn that they were being trans-shipped to Northern Ireland. On January 10, the battalion arrived in Belfast harbor and travelled by train to its first European bivouac in the town of Carrickfergus, the ancient capital of Ulster.

After about two weeks at Carrickfergus, during which time vehicles and other equipment were drawn, the battalion set about its mission of policing American troops in Northern Ireland. Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters of D Company were located in Victoria Barracks in Belfast. This was the traditional home station of the Royal Ulster Rifles and the cordial reception extended by the small garrison still stationed there was a heartwarming experience for officers and men alike on their first experience at overseas duty in time of war. D Company also had detachments in Lisburn, Newry, Armagh, and Enniskillen.

C Company was stationed at Holywood and had as its mission the operation of the Northern Ireland Base Section Stockade and Rehabilitation Training Center.

Company A had its headquarters at Ballymena with detachments at Portstewart and Larne.

B Company had its headquarters in Londonderry and was billeted with the U. S. Marine Battalion which was stationed at that location. A detachment of B Company was located at



The 713th MP Bn passes reviewing stand on Riverside Drive, New York City, on Memorial Day, May, 1943. Order of companies: A Co, D Co, Colors, B Co, and C Co.

Strabane. Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan (formerly Major), in addition to being Battalion Commander, was assigned to the staff of Headquarters Northern Ireland Base Section, as Provost Marshal.

Other officers occupying key positions in the battalion at that time were: Major C. C. Lindsey, executive officer; Lieutenant J. E. Cherry, S-1; Captain S. A. Evans, S-2; Captain F. J. Vogt, S-3; Captain G. A. Rady, S-4. Companies A, B, C, and D were commanded respectively by Captains O. W. Homer, K. I. Roane, M. C. Baillie and H. J. Janville.

Shortly after the battalion arrived in Northern Ireland it was issued 72 motorcycles. By TO/E the battalion was authorized no motorcycles and none had ever before been assigned. An intensive training program in motorcycle riding was commenced in which all officers and approximately 150 enlisted men were required to qualify as riders. Soon those individuals assigned to motorcycle duty were performing with the efficiency of veteran riders.

The months in Northern Ireland were busy, well rounded and valuable ones. On the job experience was gained in controlling the movement of large Army convoys, in enforcing discipline, in fact, in every phase of Military Police work. Close coordination and liaison was maintained with the Royal Ulster Constabulary, a world famous police force, which was used as the pattern in organizing some of the early State Police forces in the United States. Close association with this fine force was valuable experience, indeed. When the battalion finally left Northern Ireland on 15 May 1944, it had the confidence of an experienced unit and was ready for whatever the future held.

Later in the day on May 15, 1944, the battalion arrived at Stranrayea, Scotland. After two days at Stranrayea the battalion proceeded by rail to Henley-on-Thames and then marched the few remaining miles to its campsite at the lovely little hamlet of Remenham-on-the-Hill.

For the next month, while waiting for D Day and shipment to France, men and officers alike enjoyed the beauty of the English countryside. The maintenance of top physical condition was the objective now, and every other day twenty-five mile marches over continually changing pre-selected routes kept muscles hard and spirits high.

LANDING IN FRANCE

On June 18, 1944, the trip to France was started on board a ship at Birkenhead. What was expected to be a trip measured in hours turned out to be one of twenty days. It was not until July 7, 1944, that foot was set on land again, and then it was on Utah Beach on the coast of Normandy.

The first headquarters site in France was in an apple orchard outside the town of Bricquebec. The higher headquarters to which the battalion was assigned was Advance Section Communications Zone. The mission was to police the western half of that portion of the Cotentin peninsula which had been taken at that time.

Just prior to the Normandy break through, the mission was changed to support Third Army wherever it went, never to lose contact with the 512th Military Police Battalion which was organic to Third Army, and to stretch as far as possible to keep contact with a Communications Zone Military Police Battalion in the rear. If it became necessary to break contact. the break was to occur to the rear, never to the front. The obvious value to such an order was to maintain a constant Military Police communications link from front line units all the way back to the beaches. This unbroken communications system was necessary for the efficient handling of Army vehicular movement over the highways and later proved to have an ever expanding significance. The stretching process occasionally resulted in the battalion being responsible for an area approximately fifty miles wide and over one hundred miles long.

Control of traffic accounted for approximately ninety percent of the activity during the rapid move across France. Numerous small German units bypassed by the hard driving divisions of Third Army required occasional attention by 713th MPs who enlisted the assistance of local French police and local units of the F.F.I. to capture, destroy, or drive them off. Other activity involved the ferreting out of reported German parachutists, agents, and infiltrators.

Battalion headquarters was moved from Bricquebec to Coutances, Laval, LeGrand, Luce, Pithiviers, Fontainebleau, Epernay, Sedan, and Verdun while in France. Long established and well rehearsed standing operating procedures for moves made rapid displacement forward a very smooth operation. Generally, a leap frog method of displacement was used, whereby the company located furthest to the rear took over a new area opening up to the front.

When battalion headquarters moved to Pithiviers the now famous gasoline shortage had started which ground Third Army to a halt. A small French Army Post recently vacated by the Germans was taken over and all companies of the battalion were drawn into this installation. Trucks with gasoline towed those which had run dry. By this expedient all personnel, vehicles, and equipment finally were accounted for within the enclosure. For about three days the unit was non-

operational. The three days emergency rations which each company was required to have on hand according to battalion SOP looked like manna from heaven.

Gasoline was drained from all vehicles, put into five gallon cans and stored in the motor pool under battalion control. One 2½ ton truck was loaded with all the five gallon gasoline cans it could carry and sufficient gasoline was allocated to the battalion motor sergeant and one other man to get them and the truck back to the beaches, if necessary, to bring back a load of fuel. This later developed to be a fortunate allocation because the Motor Sergeant had to go all the way to the beaches before he could get his truck loaded. Then it was a British gasoline depot, not an American one, which came to the rescue. It was not altogether an altruistic rescue either. It seemed the British unit was desperate for five gallon cans, so the Motor Sergeant traded empty five gallon cans for full 55 gallon drums. When he arrived back at the battalion he was greeted as a conquering hero. The British gasoline immediately made the battalion partly operational until the normal supply of gasoline was flowing again.

THE BULGE

The Battle of the Bulge broke with the battalion headquarters and Company "D" at Sedan, France, Company "B" at Verdun, Company "C" at Bar-le-Duc, and Company "A" at a spot between Verdun and Metz. As the battle developed it became obvious that battalion headquarters was sitting in the mouth of a funnel through which invading armies had traditionally flowed into France.

The gateway through the Ardennes came through Sedan. The Engineer bridge across the Meuse River at that location was the only vehicular bridge across the river from Charleville to Stenay and was on the most direct route from Reims to Bastogne. All of the wire communication lines which connected that area of the front with the various headquarters and installations west of the Meuse were attached to the bridge. It was an important link and no one knew it better than the MPs.

The Engineers were working feverishly night and day to construct a second bridge across the river at this location because the first one was showing unmistakable signs of weakening as a result of heavy Army usage. The almost defunct German Air Force still managed to send single planes nightly over Sedan to bomb and strafe in an attempt to knock out the old bridge and interrupt work on the new bridge. Fortunately, the effort was unsuccessful in both instances. Casualties were suffered both by the military and the civilians in the town. Amazingly, however, none of the MPs were hit in spite of their exposed positions.

Vigorous jeep and motorcycle reconnaissance patrols were sent probing into the mouth of the bulge by Company "D", 713th Military Police Battalion. Their mission was to provide battalion headquarters with information about the availability of the road net for routing convoys and single vehicles. The patrols would probe forward until the first Germans were met or the last American personnel in contact with the Germans. Then the patrols would speed back to battalion headquarters and indicate the point of contact on the battalion operations map. In this manner, Army vehicles moving to the front could be routed based on information at least as recent as the last patrol. This vigorous action kept enemy ambush of vital supply vehicles to a minimum.

The MPs at Sedan assisted the move of the 82d Airborne Division as it was trucked over this route when it was committed to build up the defenses against the German attack. The 11th Armored Division was also assisted over this route as it moved into the bulge, and was briefed on road net information before the move jumped off.

The remnants of many badly mauled units gravitated to Sedan and there reorganized as best they could to resume operations. One such unit was the 707th Tank Battalion, which with a handful of survivors under the command of a Captain, kept the four remaining tanks of the battalion patrolling daily deep into the German penetration. These tanks furnished valuable information on the location of German activity and the availability of roads.

The battalion headquarters became the nerve center of the area for information on road availability and general information on the progress of the battle. Staff officers of VIII Corps Headquarters made daily visits to battalion headquarters to give and receive information. Battalion staff officers likewise made daily visits to both VIII Corps and 28th Division Headquarters for the same purpose. The MPs were going night and day to help units reorganize, to assist in rounding up stragglers who had become lost in the confusion of battle, and to find billets for new units coming into town. The "D" Company kitchen which normally fed the platoon stationed at Sedan and battalion headquarters, was feeding upward of 200 casuals a day. The Military Police were giving every conceivable type assistance during the period. No job was too small or too big.

Out of this period came a new admiration and a new respect for MPs which many a tanker, infantryman, and artilleryman never had before. To this day one can occasionally hear some veteran combat soldier who had been in that area still praising the assistance he got from the 713th MPs.

Towards the end of the Battle of the Bulge, battalion headquarters was ordered to establish itself in Verdun which was the location of 12th Army Group Headquarters.

BACK WITH FIRST ARMY

On April 11, 1945, the battalion was relieved from assignment to Headquarters Advance Section Communications Zone and was assigned to Headquarters First Army. This was a heartening development. The officers and men of the battalion had always regarded themselves as a First Army unit. They now were eager to join First Army and take up what was considered their proper assignment and mission along with the 518th and 509th Military Police Battalions.

On April 15, 1945, battalion headquarters was moved from Verdun to Luxembourg where it remained but a few days before moving to Remagen, Germany.

On April 21, 1945, the Rhine River was crossed at Remagen and battalion headquarters was established in Dillenburg, Germany. The operational activity included the control of Army traffic, the control of displaced persons, town patrol, custody of Prisoners of War, and operation of the First Army War Criminal Interrogation Center.

THE WAR ENDS

After VE Day the battalion moved in its entirety to Weimar, the location of First Army Headquarters. Upon arrival at Weimar, it learned that it had become assigned to Headquarters First Allied Airborne Army and was to proceed without delay to the headquarters site at Bielefeld. Upon arrival at Bielefeld it was learned that Headquarters First Allied Airborne Army was being reorganized and re-desig-



Officers of the 713th MP Battalion, photographed in Halle, Germany, on June 28, 1945. Front row, L to R: Capt George A. Rady, Jr., CWO John F. Hall, Capt Stanley A. Evans, 1st Lt Phillip C. Richards, Lt Col Robert E. Sullivan, 1st Lt Joseph S. Rowland, Capt Harold J. Janville, 1st Lt Gordon W. Hauff. Second row, L to R: 1st Lt Latimer Million, 2nd Lt Phillip H. Lang, Capt Kurt Von Hoetzendorff, 2nd Lt Loren F. Baker, 1st Lts Howard B. Rowley, William A. Koelmel and Howard W. Hawkins, Capt Jacob Leffert, Capt Emil A. Johnson, 2nd Lt George H. Stevenson, 2nd Lt Elmer R. Leaver, 1st Lt George E. Levesque and 1st Lt John H. Dennin.

nated as Berlin District Headquarters and that the 713th had been selected as the battalion to accompany the headquarters into Berlin.

From Bielefeld both Berlin District Headquarters and the 713th moved to Halle in preparation for moving into Berlin. During the time that plans were being coordinated with the Russians for the move into Berlin, MPs from the 713th were keeping contact with the Russian MPs at the Elbe River crossing at Dessau.

On July 1, 1945, Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan turned command of the battalion over to Major William J. E. Keish. Colonel Sullivan had been assigned to take command of the 509th Military Police Battalion which was being filled with all the high point Military Police personnel of First Army and scheduled for early deployment to the United States. Major Keish had been Executive Officer of the 509th Military Police Battalion.

On the same day (July 1) the 713th started its move toward Berlin. In spite of the coordination which had been affected between the American and Russian planners on the details of this move, much delay was encountered because of the failure of the Russians to disseminate information to their own units along the route. Three days after leaving Halle the battalion arrived at Babelsburg and set up its bivouac in a pine woods.

POTSDAM

American, British, and Russian compounds were building up rapidly in preparation for the Potsdam Conference. The battalion provided the security guard for the "Little White House" and for the person of President Truman on his many trips to and from the conference site and his occasional trips to and from Berlin. The battalion was commended highly for the excellence of its work.

Upon completion of the security mission at the Potsdam Conference, the battalion moved into Berlin and took up the regular Military Police duties of town patrol and traffic control in the American Zone. Two interesting operational details were inaugurated by the 713th during this period. One was the International Military Police Patrol consisting of representatives from the four powers controlling Berlin. The other was the Military Police boat patrol on Wansee Lake. This headquarters of the 713th was also used as the headquarters of the International Patrol. While eminently successful, this early duty in Berlin was difficult and called for all the diplomacy, firmness and swiftness of action of which the officers and men were capable.

The last major assignment seemed a fitting climax to the active wartime career of a battalion which had gone the complete route from the Normandy beaches to Berlin. At the Potsdam conference and in Berlin it seemed to symbolically represent all of the other Military Police units in Europe and the significant contribution which they had made. It was a proud moment in the brief life of a fine unit. The honor was well deserved. The Corps could not have been better represented.

BACK HOME

The 713th left Europe from LeHavre, France, on December 3, 1945. It was inactivated at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, on December 12, 1945. It was officially credited with four campaigns, Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe. It was awarded the Meritorious Unit Streamer embroidered "Europe" by General Order 117, Headquarters Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, 1945.

The 713th had a personality all its own. It had worked hard at developing its personnel and operational procedures to a high peak of efficiency. It had complete confidence in tackling any assignment and operated quickly, quietly, and efficiently. Most of all, it seemed to make hard jobs seem easy. Things which were regarded by some units as major accomplishments were regarded as routine by the 713th. It was a battalion of men who were professionals, who knew their jobs well, and who performed their jobs with a certain air of dignity.

END.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For assistance rendered in refreshing my memory on dates, names, and other factual material, I wish to thank Colonel S. B. Sightler, Jr., of the Office of Chief of Military History, Department of the Army. For similar assistance in providing factual data I wish also to thank Colonel W. J. E. Keish and Major Stanley A. Evans (Res.)—The Author.

VITAL INFORMATION FOR THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS . . .

THE U. S. ARMY'S MISSILES

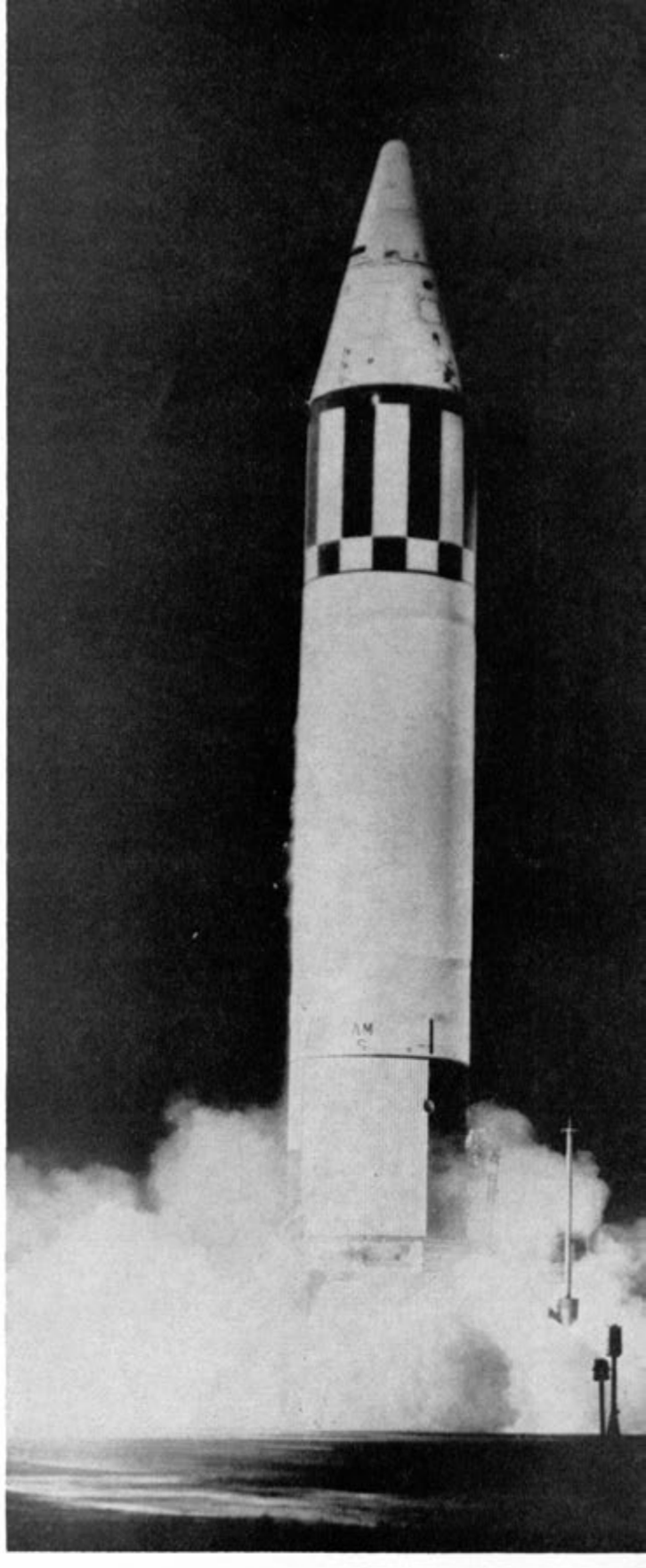
This is the Missile Age. New weapons are bringing tremendous new capabilities — and they are also bringing new problems of security and traffic control. It is to the professional military policemen that the U.S. Army now looks for solutions in these specialized areas.

Some MPs will be more concerned with the security aspects. The U. S. Army Air Defense Command, for example, recently reorganized its top staff echelon to provide for a provost marshal (Colonel Edwin W. Weissman) as the ARADCOM specialist on military police techniques. More recently ARADCOM has been interested in establishing school courses for NIKE security personnel at the Provost Marshal General's School.

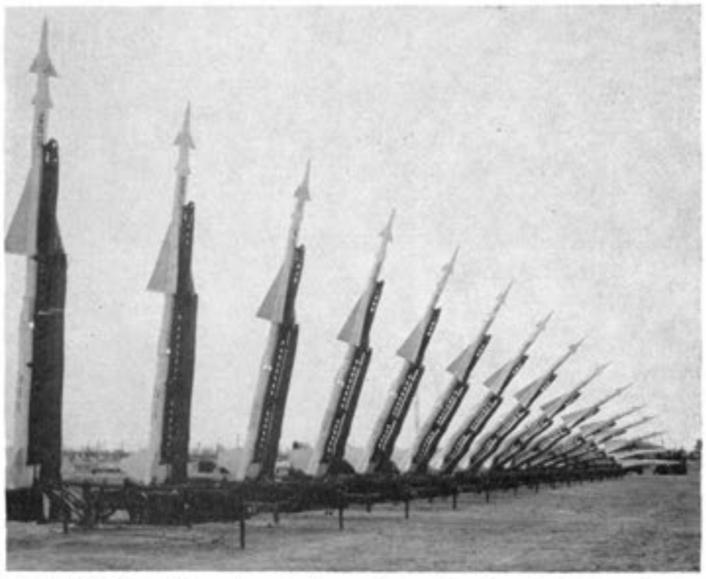
Tactical and higher commanders are depending on provost marshals and MP unit commanders for solutions to critical traffic control problems.

Regardless of whether the individual military policeman may be more concerned with security or traffic control, he needs to know the U.S. Army's missile family and to anticipate the ways that he can best continue to support the Army on any future battlefield.

With this in mind, and with the cooperation of the U.S. Army Ballistic Missile Agency and the Office of the Chief of Information, Department of the Army, this and the next two pages are presented for the information of every military policeman. This is, for obvious security reasons, only a "familiarization course" in missilry of the Army. Much of the technical information on the road, bridge, and other requirements of the tactical missiles and their transporters which are of particular interest to MPs may be found only in classified documents on a "need to know" basis. If you need to know, find out.



JUPITER. The Army's intermediate-range ballistic missile, capable of being launched from land, which the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville, Alabama, was set up to develop under a high priority early in 1956. Chrysler Corporation was awarded the engineering and production contract on this missile.



NIKE-AJAX. Meaning "victory" in Greek, the Nike is the Army's first supersonic, antiaircraft guided missile designed to intercept and destroy the enemy target regardless of evasive action. It is about twenty feet long and one foot in diameter, has a solid-propellant booster and is maintained by a liquid sustainer motor. The missile and booster weigh more than a ton. There are twelve launchers in each Nike battery, which is operated by approximately 100 officers and men.

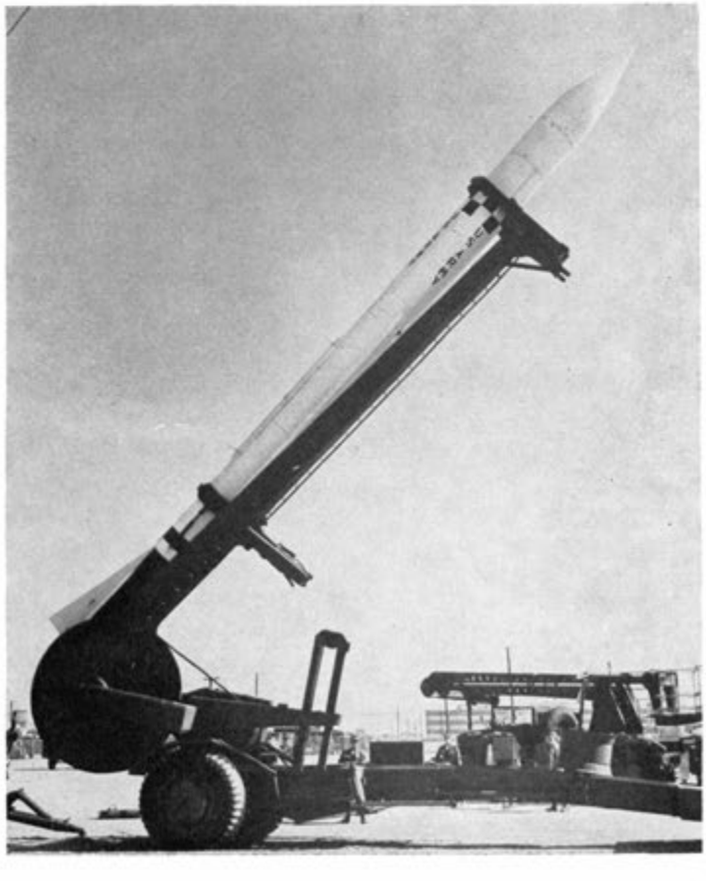
SERGEANT. A solid propellant surface-to-surface ballistic guided missile designed to succeed the Corporal. It is 30 feet long, can deliver a nuclear blow deep into enemy lines, and is invulnerable to any known enemy counter-measures. It is air transportable, can be rapidly emplaced and fired under all weather and terrain conditions by a comparatively small crew.

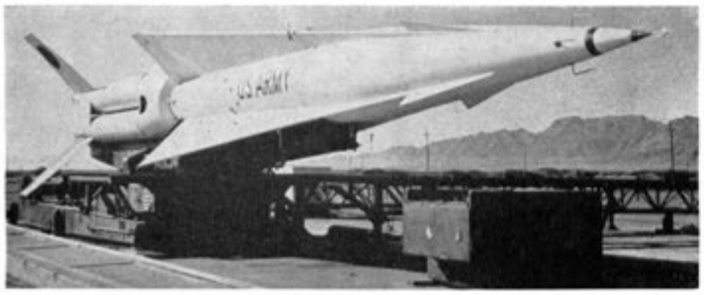




DART. A guided anti-tank missile, solid-propellant rocket propelled. It is five feet long, weighs less than a hundred pounds, and carries a warhead giving maximum effectiveness. The Dart is designed for use by front-line troops and is organic to an Infantry or Armor platoon. It can be launched by a lightweight launcher from a variety of vehicles.

CORPORAL. This guided missile is capable of engaging tactical targets at ranges over 75 miles away, using either conventional or atomic warheads. It is 45 feet long and 30 inches in diameter, weighing 11,000 pounds. It uses a liquid propelled rocket motor, and travels through space at several times the speed of sound. A Corporal battalion has 250 men. Each battalion has two batteries—a firing battery and a headquarters service battery. There are two operational launchers per battalion.

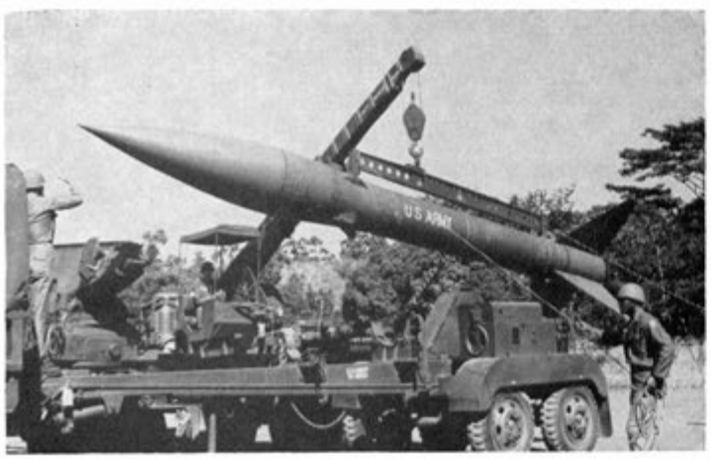




NIKE-HERCULES. An integral part of a weapon system which electronically acquires the target and causes the missile to intercept the target. The missile can engage and destroy at much longer ranges and higher altitudes than Nike-Ajax either single or formations of aircraft. It is 27 feet long, with a 14.5 foot booster. It is launched by remote control and is given its initial impetus by a solid propellant booster rocket, then accelerated by a solid sustainer motor.



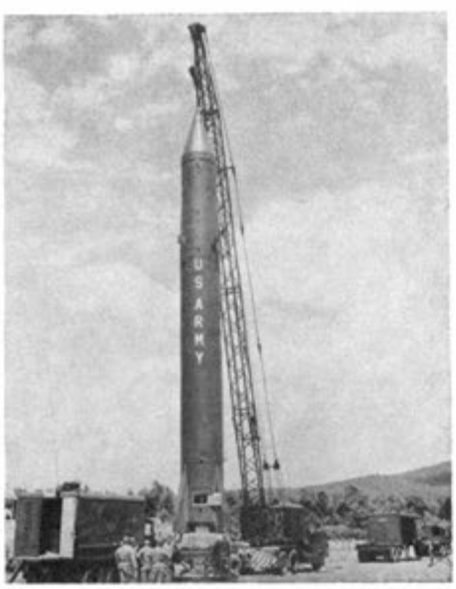
LACROSSE. A highly accurate general support field artillery guided missile for use in close tactical support of ground troops. It is an all-weather guided missile, capable of carrying highly effective area type warheads and sufficiently accurate for destroying hardpoint targets. The five foot long missile will replace and supplement conventional artillery. The La-Crosse system includes the missile, a launcher mounted on a standard Army truck, and other ground equipment.



HONEST JOHN. Capable of carrying both atomic or high explosive warheads, this weapon will provide close fire support in ground combat operations. It is a free-flight rocket, having no electronic controls, and is simple in design and simple to operate. It is 27 feet long and 30 inches in diameter, has range equivalent to medium-to-long range artillery, and has more mobility than conventional artillery. The rocket weighs several tons; the launcher is self-propelled.



LITTLE JOHN. A 12½ inch rocket, about twelve feet long packing explosive power greater than heavy artillery. The system possesses simplicity and reliability and uses a solid propellant rocket engine. Lightweight launchers and ground equipment are adaptable for an extremely high degree of mobility on the ground, and are easily airlifted. Little John has now been issued to the 101st Airborne Division, Ft Campbell, Kentucky, for training and development of combat techniques.

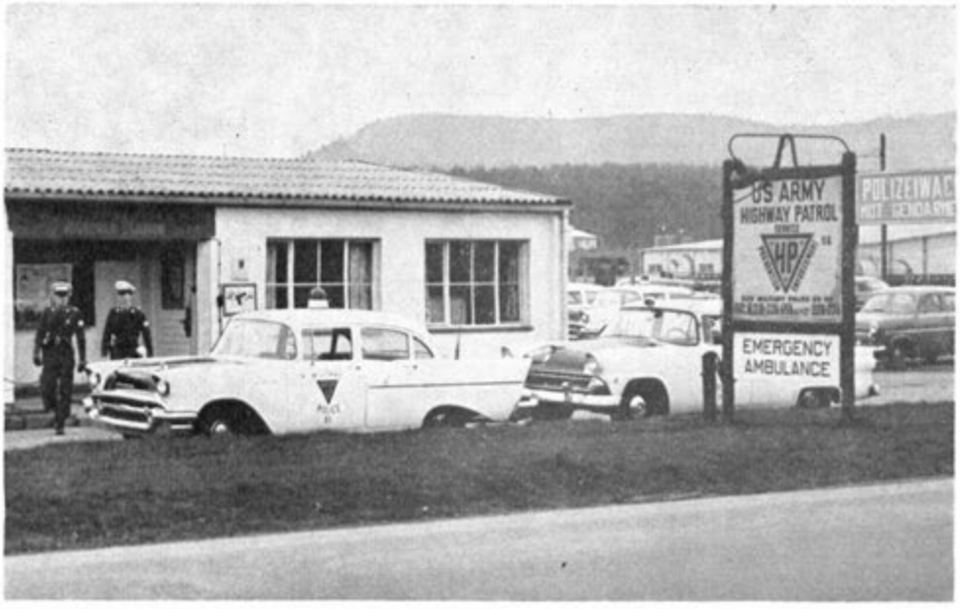


REDSTONE. Left. Capable of delivering both atomic and non-atomic projecitles, the Redstone is the largest (65 ft long, 60 inches diameter) surface-to-surface ballistic, guided missile successfully fired in this country.

HAWK. Right. Capable of carrying a modern warhead and of destroying attackers flying at the lowest altitudes and at such ranges as to insure effective protection of defended area, the Hawk will complement the Nike system when in operation. The missile uses a solid fuel propellant and is approximately seventeen feet long and fourteen inches in diameter.



THE 62ND MAKES ITS LAST PATROL



On September 20th, 1958, the U. S. Army retired its only highway patrol unit, the 62nd Military Police Company (Highway Patrol). Below is the story of that organization's ten years of distinguished service.

The 62nd Military Police Company (Highway Patrol) was organized in 1948 as a specialized unit to enforce traffic regulations on the highways of the American Zone of Germany. Planned by Major General John L. McKee, USAREUR PM, and Brigadier General Norman Schwarzkopf, USAREUR Deputy Provost Marshal, the unit was organized, trained and equipped along the lines of outstanding Stateside highway patrol units. Lieutenant Colonel "Jack" Eaken served as project officer. Highway patrol stations were located strategically along the Autobahn in the American zone.

For the first three years of operation, the highway patrol "dished out" citations and assistance to both US and German vehicle operators. With the gradual development of the occupation toward a friendly defense force, the highway patrol gave up its German driver enforcement mission in 1951 and concentrated on the ever-increasing number of American vehicle operators.

Favorite with Americans and Germans

During its period of operation, the USAREUR highway Patrol assisted thousands of motorists. This phase of the unit's highway mission is still attested to by thousands of "thank you" letters from Americans, Germans and representatives from practically every country in the world. Examples of these letters may be seen by the following examples taken from the files.

A motorist living in Nurnberg wrote: "I wish to thank you very much for the great assistance which was rendered to me by your men on the Nurnberg-Munich Autobahn.

"Owing to engine trouble, I got stuck on the road and your patrol not only obtained the necessary spare part for me, but also helped me install it. Without the assistance of your highway patrol I would have had to call a wrecker which would have caused me great expense and loss of time.

"I wish to tell you once more that I greatly appreciated this assistance and that nothing could deepen the German-American friendship more than friendly acts of this nature."

From Frankfurt another German wrote: "Allow me to express my appreciation to you and your men for the great help given to me on the road from Frankfurt to Mannheim. I had a defective battery when one of your patrol cars passed me and the driver gave me the necessary assistance.

"I also wish to mention that I have often had the opportunity of witnessing the helpfulness of your men."

Appreciation of U.S. Army cooperation comes from the German officials as well. The head of the Ansbach Bavarian Land Police wrote:

"The Landpolice Station Eichstaett has forwarded to the Landpolice Headquarters, Mittlefranken a detailed report concerning your organized assistance and energetic help at the scene of a series of accidents on the Federal Autobahn near Denkendorf, in January 1958.

"It was mainly due to your help that other persons and vehicles have been spared injuries and damage. With your excellent voluntary cooperation you have rendered considerable assistance to the Landpolice Accident Patrol in removing the traffic block; and you have given an outstanding demonstration of ready helpfulness.

"It is my pleasure to express in the name of the officials

of the Landpolice our appreciation, and to thank you for this exemplary conduct and your comradeship."

From Zenefeld-Walsrode came the following message: "On the 7th of February during the bad snow storm, my husband and I drove from Heidelberg to Stuttgart. We saw the splendid work of your highway patrolmen in helping German motorists during this extremely dangerous period. I wish to thank your friendly boys for their excellent work which contributed so much to international good will."

From The Netherlands Ambassador to Germany came the following message:

"I understand from reports sent to me by The Netherlands Consul in Stuttgart that members of your Highway Patrol were of great assistance to several of my countrymen who suffered an automobile accident near Voeringen. Their prompt help and efficient handling of the situation made a deep impression on those present and deserve the gratitude of those involved as well as The Netherlands authorities. Please accept my heartfelt gratitude of which you might be willing to inform your highway patrolmen."

Liaison with German Police

Throughout its entire period of operation, the highway patrolmen enjoyed excellent relations with their German counterparts. In fact, the German highway patrol units of the former U.S. Zone borrowed heavily in ideas for equipment and operational techniques from their American colleagues. Autobahn telephone stations located every few kilometers provide motorists in Germany with easy access to German Highway Patrol Stations. These stations in turn had direct communication with the military police highway patrol stations. This excellent communication system has contributed greatly to combined operations on the Autobahn.



Above: Two members of the 62nd MP Co (Highway Patrol) investigate a serious accident on the Autobahn.

Right, top: Highway patrolman PFC Leslie R. Dickerson stops speeding motorist while partner, PFC Richard D. Kately, communicates with radar unit. Right, below: A stalled car is a traffic hazard. The Highway Patrol supplies enough gasoline to get it to a filling station.

Maximum Enforcement

The USAREUR highway patrol stations managed to obtain the maximum enforcement effort from men and vehicles assigned. The strategic location of the stations on the German Autobahn contributed to the efficiency of the organization. Never numbering over two hundred and seventy-five men, this unit controlled the highway traffic of some 30,000 privately owned vehicles and the thousands of Forces vehicles utilizing the highways of Laender Hesse, Baden Wurttemburg, Rhineland Pfalz and Bavaria.

A Final Tribute

Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR Provost Marshal, paid a final tribute to the 62nd Military Police Company (Highway Patrol) upon its passing from the USAREUR scene: "This unit was organized for a specific purpose—that of traffic accident prevention, enforcement and assistance. The operations of this unit over the past ten years have been marked by outstanding police service, not only to the Americans and Germans, but to other motorists travelling through our area of responsibility. Through the efforts of the men of this organization, working in cooperation with their German colleagues, the highways of Germany have been made safer for both private and military vehicle operations."

General Penaat emphasized that inactivation of the 62nd *will not* discontinue effective military police enforcement on the German Autobahns and other primary roads. Military police from other units will provide highway patrol personnel to continue the duties formerly performed by members of the highway patrol unit. END.





MPA ROUND UP

SIGNAL CORPS MAJOR HONORED BY PMGC

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Major William J. Marshall, former Assistant G-1 of the Signal Training Center, Fort Gordon, has received the PMGC Certificate of Achievement for outstanding performance of duty. The first officer of a branch other than the MPC to be so honored, Major Marshall has recently completed his tour of duty as communications instructor with the PMGS MP Department.

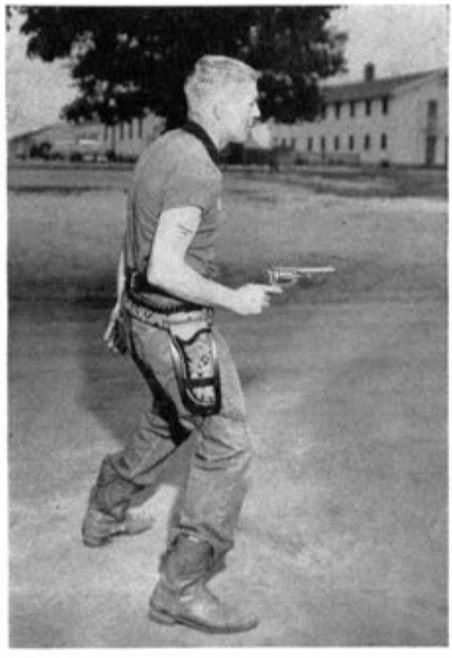
M/SP LEBLANC, SGT BISHOP RETIRE AT PMGC

Ft Gordon, Ga.—A recent parade of the PMGS School Troop Command honored Master Specialist Lester LeBlanc and Sergeant Joseph Bishop on the eve of their retirement from active duty. After trooping the line with Colonel Shaffer F. Jarrell, acting commander of the PMG Center, Specialist LeBlanc was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation, and both he and Sergeant Bishop received PMGC Certificates of Achievement.

THAI POLICE OFFICIAL VISITS GORDON

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Colonel Srisuk Mahinthoratep, Commandant of the Thailand Police Academy, was a visitor at the Provost Marshal General Center recently. Colonel Srisuk observed MP training techniques as part of an extended American tour of American police organization.

MP IS EX-STUNTMAN



Stuntman Desgroseilliers

Cowboy, stuntman, MP! That's Private Armand R. Desgroseilliers of E Company, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Having ridden a horse for the first time only four years ago, the seventeen year old MP trainee has already traveled across California's Ventura County with the El Reo Rodeo, riding both saddle and bare-backs.

While attending high school in his native Burbank, California, young Desgroseilliers was spotted by a Hollywood agent as a potential stuntman for Western films. By the time he enlisted in the Army, he had appeared in four Warner Brothers movies.

HAD "EDGE" ON CLASS

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Pvt Robert G. Yinger, topped his graduating class twice in PMGS: as "general's aide," and then as honor graduate. He admitted, however, that he had a "slight edge" on the rest — he's a graduate of the Baltimore City and Maryland State Police Academies.

Pvt Yinger says the comparison of PMGS and the city-state troopers' schools, is favorable: "They cover different fields, but both are thorough and complete. You can't have too much training."

M/SGT AKERS WEDS GENERAL'S SECRETARY

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Master Sergeant Willard L. Akers, of the PM Section, Fort Gordon, recently married Mrs. Sylvia Hamilton, secretary to Brigadier General David P. Schorr, in a ceremony at post's Chapel Six. Members of the Post MP's formed a guard of honor with an archway of MP riot clubs. Master Sergeant William E. Thomas was best man.

LT COL LUK COMMANDS 503RD BN

Ft Bragg, N. C.—Lieutenant Colonel William Luk has assumed command of the 503rd Military Police Battalion, succeeding Lieutenant Colonel D. R. Dingeman. Colonel Luk was formerly assigned as provost marshal in Kaiserslautern, Germany. He is a graduate of the Michigan State College for Police Administration. Colonel Dingeman has begun his new duties with the Fort Bragg provost marshal office.



Ft Bragg, N. C.—The battalion crests of the 503rd Military Police Battalion are handed over to Lt Col William Luk (right) making the official announcement of Colonel Luk's assuming command from Lt Col D. R. Dingeman (left).

MAJ HULL COMMENDED

Ft. Bragg, N. C.—Major William M. Hull of the PM Section, Fort Bragg, was the recipient of the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant, presented to him by Brigadier General Charles H. Chase, Deputy Commander of the post, for his outstanding performance of duties while traffic control and confinement officer, SACom, Munich, Germany.

504TH MP BN ON 3,100 MILE TREK



Ft Gordon, Ga.—"Roll 'em!" M/Sgt James Massey (center) gives the signal that starts the 504th MP Bn toward Ft Lewis, Washington, 3,100 miles to the northwest, where they will participate in Exercise Rocky Shoals. This was, perhaps, the longest continuous march ever made by an MP battalion.

MP'S SUPPORT XVIII ABN CORPS IN OPERATION OLIVE TREE





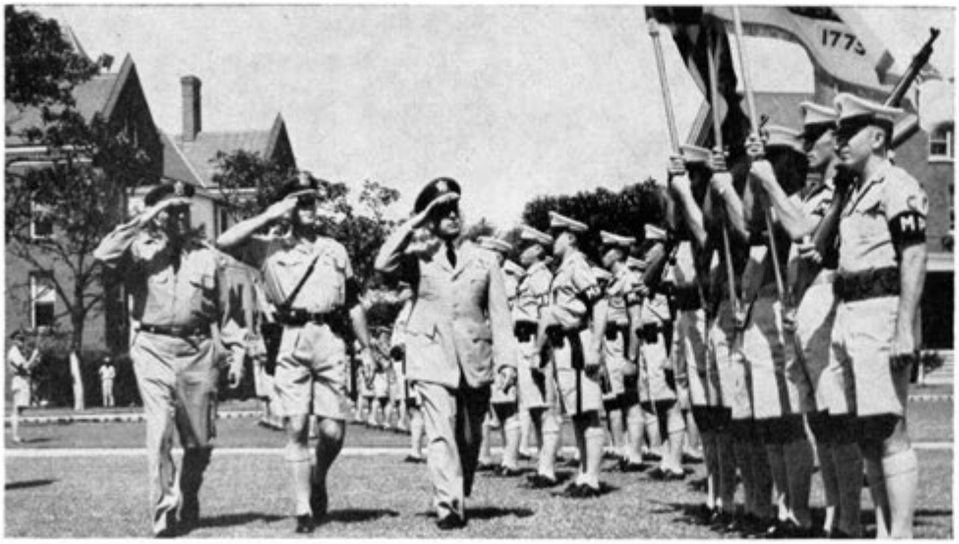
Ft Bragg, N. C.—During recent Corps CPX, Olive Tree I, XVIII Abn Corps received support from the 503rd MP Bn. Above left: Lt Col Allen C. Shuler, Jr. (left), Corps PM, and Maj E. H. Lewin, deputy PM, evaluate capabilities indicated on the PM Situation Map. The CPX was the first of a series of three designed to provide an opportunity for continued development of staff procedures for tactical operations in the field involving the Army Operations Center concepts. At right: A traffic control point where MPs proved to be the nerve center actuating control over traffic and individuals.

FT BENNING MP'S BEFRIEND CHILD



Ft Benning, Ga.—Having become friends of little Carrie May, daughter of Lt Col Roy R. May, Jr., while serving as school crossing guards, six Benning MPs were honored guests at her recent 6th birthday party. They are (L to R) Sp4 Steven Canada, Sp4 Gary Kincart, Sp4 Ed Smith, Sp4 Bruce Stevens, Sp4 Gerald McElvogue and PFC Leonard Kelly.

GENERAL LEMNITZER REVIEWS MP HONOR GUARD



Ft Monroe, Va.—Members of the 559th MP Co form an honor guard for Gen L. L. Lemnitzer, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, during his recent visit to the post. Capt W. E. Hall, CO, 559th MP Co, and honor guard commander, is shown above between Gen Lemnitzer (right) and Gen Bruce C. Clarke, CONARC CG.

SGTS RUGGIERI, SKORENKI RECEIVE AWARDS

Ft Story, Va.—Two Fort Story MP sergeants have been awarded the Army's Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for their performance with the Military Police Detachment at Brooklyn Army Terminal, New York.

Sergeant Vito J. Ruggieri was cited for his work with the pier operations police during the arrival of survivors from the stricken Andrea Doria and the Hungarian refugees during "Operation Mercy" in 1956.

Sergeant Louis Skorenki received his award for ability to control and design patterns for traffic flow within the busy port.

HONORARY MPAer AT FT STORY



Ft Story, Va.—Maj Iber B. Dickson, Jr. (left), PM at Ft Story, presents an honorary membership in the MPA to Col George E. Woods, Jr., CO of the post, along with an initial copy of the Journal.

Sp4 WILSON HONORED



Redstone Arsenal, Ala.—Sp4 Richard C. Wilson, Jr., recent Redstone Arsenal Soldier-of-the-Month, is flanked by models of Army missiles.

3-SERVICE MP'S ON DUTY AT MATCHES



Camp Perry, Ohio—Marine Cpl Robert Bergstrom (with clipboard) and Airman 1/C Martin Haynes double check instructions before starting their patrol at Camp Perry during National Rifle and Pistol Matches. In background, Army MP, Sp4 J. T. Stall, gives directions to a motorist.

MP "SOLDIERS-OF-THE-MONTHS" AT FT LAWTON



Ft Lawton, Wash.—(L to R) PFC Robert C. Wilson, Sp4 Cleatis G. Mitchell, and PFC James T. Dollard have each been chosen Soldier of the Month for the Personal Conduct and Security Det, Ft Lawton, during the past few months.

NOTED PENOLOGIST SPEAKS AT LOMPOC



L to R: Lt Cols John P. Feehan, Leslie D. Smith, and Col Weldon Cox, seated front row, listen attentively as Dr. Austin H. MacCormick lectures on modern penology.

Lompoc, Cal.—Approximately 100 officers, enlisted men and civilians engaged in custodial duties listened to a highly interesting account given by Dr. Austin H. MacCormick, Professor of Criminology, University of California, on advancements in state prisons and prisoner rehabilitation. Dr. MacCormick has been awarded the Presidential Medal for Merit.

MP MOVIE ACTORS STAR IN PUBLICITY MOVIE



Featured in a ten minute United Bay Area Crusade publicity movie are (L to R): Sp4 Bryant Redd, Cpl John E. Pike, and Sgt George W. Cissna, all of 163rd MP Company, PSFC.

Three Presidio of San Francisco, California, military policemen had a chance to see themselves as others do when a new ten minute color United Bay Area Crusade publicity movie was shown here in conjunction with a scheduled meeting of post "key men" for the United Bay Area Crusade Fund-raising campaign.

The local "stars" were Specialist Fourth Class Bryant Redd and Corporal John E. Pike of the Traffic Control Unit and Sergeant George W. Cissna of the Provost Marshal's Office. They were invited with other actors in the film to attend the showing.

"I'm not a very good actor," Sgt Cissna said, "and this is my debut as a movie star. But Cpl Pike and Specialist Redd have both been in 'Lineup'."

"Couldn't recognize me in 'Lineup' though," countered Sp4 Redd.

The cast also included two EM from Oakland Army Terminal and three Navy pilots.

Essentially the film features the unsuccessful efforts of a UBAC representative to get a donation from the first man scheduled to try for the moon.

Sergeant Cissna, who has 12 years' service and is a veteran of the early fighting in Korea, has been at the Presidio for a little more than a year. Corporal Pike, a veteran of three and a half years' service, and Specialist Redd, who has been in the Army 19 months, have been stationed at Lompoc about a year and a half.

COL COX RECEIVES LEGION OF MERIT

Presidio of San Fran., Cal.—Colonel John F. Cox, who retired from the Army this summer, was awarded the Legion of Merit in recent ceremonies at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Colonel Cox, a veteran of over 30 years' service, was nominated for the Legion by the Provost Marshal General of the Army for service with the office of The Provost Marshal General, at the Pentagon. Prior to his retirement, Colonel Cox was assigned as provost marshal for the Chief Signal Officer, the Pentagon.

MP SOLDIER-OF-THE-MONTH AT SANDIA

Sandia Base, N. M.—Private First Class James K. Arnold, a security guard assigned to MP Company A, was named Soldier of the Month of both his company and the Military Police Command at Sandia Base. In the Army only eleven months, PFC Arnold has been stationed at the local special weapons base since his graduation from PMGS, Fort Gordon last February.

SAFETY AWARDS TO CAMP IRWIN MP'S



Camp Irwin, Calif.—Over 200,000 miles without an accident brought safety awards to seven Camp Irwin MPs. The awards were presented by Maj Alfred Singer (far right), Camp PM. Recipients were (L to R): Sp4 Bobby English, Sp5 Jerome Hoban, Sp4 Carl Hartley and Sp4 Bobby Conway. Not pictured are PFCs Richard Flynn and Richard Stearns, and Sp4 Orval Wilson.

PAKISTAN PM VISITS BERLIN COMMAND



Berlin Command—During his recent visit to the Berlin Command PM Office, Brigadier Abidali Khan Akbar (far right), PM of the Pakistan Army, chats with (L to R) Lt Col H. Salisbury, Berlin Command PM; Lt Col E. A. Farmer, PM of the British Forces in Berlin; and Col N. R. Hoskot, CO, Berlin Command.

MARY MARTIN GETS BOUQUET FROM MP



Ft Richardson, Alaska—Broadway star Mary Martin is presented with a bouquet of roses by appreciative Ft Richardson MP, Sgt James E. McDonough after the premier of her show, "Music With Mary Martin" at the fort's Frontier Theater.

GEN PENAAT VISITS GERMAN POLICE AGENCY



Weisbaden, Germany — Dr. Rheinhardt Dullien, president of the Bundeskriminalamt, the German Federal Police Agency, briefs Brig Gen E. F. Penaat, USAREUR PM, on his organizations' operations during Gen Penaat's visit to Weisbaden. L to R are: Mr. Hans Zimmermann, U.S. Army Crime Lab, Frankfort; Dr. Dullien; Kriminal Director Paul Dickkopf; Brig Gen Penaat; Maj Metzner, Chief Investigations, PMD USAREUR; and Maj L. Bell, U.S. Army Crime Lab, Frankfurt.

M/SGT GRAVES GETS E-8 STRIPES



M/Sgt Hollis Graves (left) receives E-8 stripes from Lt Col Salisbury.

Berlin, Germany—A soldier who was in Europe on VE Day, in the Philippines on VJ Day, and in Korea at the time of the ceasefire there, now has the added honor of being one of the first MPs in USAREUR to receive the Army's new "super-grade" E-8 stripes.

He is Hollis Graves, of Berlin Command's 287th MP Company, who received the stripes from Lieutenant Colonel Howard G. Salisbury, Berlin Command PM, last week. Sergeant Graves has attended the Metropolitan Police School in Washington and is a graduate of the Army's MPCI School at Oberammergau, Germany.

USAREUR PM HONORS BELGIAN OFFICIAL

Liege, Belgium — Chief Warrant Officer Herbert C. Meacham has presented Chief Commissioner Albert Druet of the Belgian Judiciare Police with a scroll of appreciation signed by Brigadier General Edward Penaat. The scroll says, in part, that "M. Druet has consistently demonstrated a helpful and sympathetic understanding of, and has given great assistance to the military police of USAREUR."

LT COL KINCAID IS NEW 385TH MP BN CO

Kornwestheim, Ger. — Lieutenant Colonel George P. Miller has formally relinquished command of the 385th Military Police Battalion to Lieutenant Colonel Leonard C. Kincaid. Colonel Miller had commanded the battalion for one year and has now been reassigned as Chief, Plans and Operations Division, PM Section, Seventh Army. Colonel Kincaid was previously Deputy Provost Marshal, VII Corps.

CAPT THOMAS IS HONOR STUDENT



Heidelberg, Germany — Lt Col Carl V. Clark (right), CO, MP Customs Unit, Heidelberg, presents Capt George R. Thomas, Area Inspector, Munich Area Customs Unit, with Certificate of Scholarship from the U. of Maryland. Capt Thomas was on the Dean's honor list.

503RD MP CO USES NEW BIVOUAC TECHNIQUE

Friedberg, Ger. — Third Armored's 503rd Military Police Company has proved its superiority in Army training for two consecutive years. The unit's second superior rating in Army Training Tests was made during a 72-hour application of "everything in the MP book."

Included in the test were perimeter defense, PW processing, rout reconnaissance, CBR warfare, refugee and troop movement control, and night road marches.

The unit won special praise for its new "clock" system. Just before the company set out on a night march, an advance quartering party surveyed a new area and set up stakes within can tops attached in a circle. Each can had a number drawn in luminous paint, so that the area looked like a giant clock, with the entrance at six o'clock.

Each platoon had advance instructions telling which portion of the perimeter it would occupy. One would establish perimeter security, for instance, between two and six. The clock system of setting up camp came after a long night march. During the march aggressors tried to infiltrate the MP's column. They were detected.

"Although this is the first time we used the clock system, it worked very well," commented Captain Hollis F. Snyder, commanding officer of the 503rd MP Company. "I am personally convinced," he continued, "that we can tackle any task assigned and do a superior job — not only in training, but in performance of our combat mission."

CWO LEAVITT LAUDED



Brig Gen Edward F. Penaat (right), USAREUR PM, presents CWO Herbert Leavitt with a Certificate of Achievement from Hqs, Ft Gordon, Ga., citing CWO Leavitt for his service as administrative officer in the PM Office there.

CAPT SCHULTZ COMMENDED



Korea—Lt Gen T.J.H. Trapnell (left), I Corps CG, presents Commendation Medal with Metal Pendant to Capt William H. Schultz for his services as CO, 19th CID, Office of the PM, I Corps.

FOUR SERVICE POLICE PATROL BEIRUT



Beirut, Lebanon—Patrolling the streets of Beirut this past September, to maintain order among American forces there, are (L to R): BT/1 Bernard Pegg, Shore Patrol; Pvt Vito Abbato, Army MPs; PFC Jorge Lazano, Marine MPs; and Salim Harake of the Lebanese police.

A Stars & Stripes Photo

KEY-MEN IN BEST AWARD COMPANY



Korea—Helping to make Co D, 728th MP Bn, one of the most often awarded units in Korea (L to R): Section chief SFC Glenn Grampre with 6 Bn awards and 3 Ascom awards for the best day room; Supply section chief Cpl Heinz J. Fenkl with 5 Bn and 3 Ascom awards for the best supply room; Sp5 W. E. Fortuna, motor sgt, with 3 Bn and 4 Ascom awards for best motor pool; and section chief SFC Melvin McKoon with 4 Bn and 1 Ascom awards for best mess hall.



the Ready Line

GERMAN CIVILIAN LAUDED



Heidelberg, Ger.—Col Harold L. Taylor (left), Deputy PM, USAREUR, presents Herr Alfred Goetz, German employee, with a ten-year Service Award. Col Taylor expressed his appreciation to Herr Goetz for his long period of productive work in the service of the U.S. Army. Herr Goetz is technical assistant with the PM Division.

POLICE HEROES RECEIVE MEDAL FOR VALOR



Members of the 503rd MP Bn are at parade rest in the background as Mrs. T. Truesdale reads Medal For Valor Citation awarded posthumously to her husband, Police Lt Thomas Truesdale. With her are Sgt Harold Franks (left), Fayette Police Dept, and Lt Col Allen C. Shuler, Ft Bragg PM.

Members of the 503rd Military Police Battalion stood at attention during recent ceremonies as Lieutenant Colonel Allen C. Shuler, Provost Marshal, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Sergeant Harold Franks of the Fayette, North Carolina, Police Department, presented the Medal of Merit for Valor with Citation posthumously to Lieutenant Thomas Truesdale, a Pawtucket, Rhode Island, policeman killed in a gun battle. Mrs. Truesdale accepted the award.

Lieutenant Truesdale, on his 58th birthday, had been sent with several other policemen to investigate a report of a man who apparently had gone berserk and was terrorizing his family and neighborhood with a loaded revolver. Lieutenant Truesdale and a fellow detective, Emile Newberg, found the man locked in a room of his home. They tried to calm him, urging that he surrender peacefully. Suddenly the man flung open the door, screaming and firing the pistol. Detective Newberg was killed instantly, and Lieutenant Truesdale fell mortally wounded.

Both men received the Medal of Merit for Valor along with 22 other policemen who died in the line of duty during 1958. The medals were sponsored by the Citizens Advisory Council of the National Police Association of America who proclaimed September 24, 1958 as Police Memorial Day, to honor law enforcement officers killed or injured in the line of duty.

A Medal of Valor was also presented to Private Frederick Pearson of the Montgomery County Police, Maryland, at a special awards dinner held in Washington, D. C. Private Pearson was cited for his valor during a fire in an aged people's home. Also awarded was Chief U. E. Baughman, head of the U.S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C., for his invaluable service in guarding the lives of the Presidents.

FOREIGN POLICE OFFICERS AT NY CRIME SCHOOL



N. Y. C., N. Y.—(L to R) Lt Nguyen Trong Thuan, Lt Nguyen Van Ngoun, both of the National Police of Viet-Nam, Lt Chira Purananda of the Royal Thai MP, and Lt Duong Dinh Doie, Viet-Nam MP Corps, study fingerprinting and crime lab techniques at the N. Y. Institute of Criminology.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT AT PICATINNEY





Picatinney Arsenal, Dover, N. J.—Recent ceremonies at the Picatinney Arsenal saw a retirement and a promotion among the civilian guards there. Above left: *Maj B. E. McClung (right), provost marshal, presents honorary badge of Ass't Chief of Guards to William A. Breen, retiring after 24 years service with the guard force. Mr. Breen was a sergeant during the Battle of the Argonnie in WWI and was awarded many citations.* Above right: *Civilian Chief of the Security Branch, William Sarson (right) presents Ass't Chief of Guards' badge to newly promoted Micahel A. Mayer. Chief Mayer has served 17 years with the Picatinney Guard Force.*

PM SECRETARY CITED



Ft Benning, Ga.—For sustained superior performance of duties, Mrs. Mary A. Whitehead of Columbus, Ga., is awarded an outstanding job rating and $100 by Brig Gen John F. Ruggles, deputy commanding general of the U.S. Army Infantry Center at Ft Benning. Mrs. Whitehead was cited for her work as secretary to the provost marshal.

SECURITY CHIEF PRAISED



St. Louis, Mo.—Right, Col Julian V. Sollohub, Chief (ESCO) poses with Mr. Kenneth G. Marcher, Civilian Chief Security Officer of the USA Engineer Supply Control Office, who received a sustained superior performance award and a check for $200. Col Sollohub stated, "Under Mr. Marcher's direction, the ESCO security function has received two consecutive superior ratings while total manhours operating personnel spent on administrative duties has been reduced.

MP LAB CHIEF DIES



Camp Zama, Japan—Mr. Ralph E. Kirpach (above), formerly employed as Chief, Questioned Document Examiner, U.S. Army Military Police Laboratory, Far East, passed away at the U.S. Army Hospital, Camp Zama, after a brief illness. Mr. Kirpach had been employed as Chief since June 8, 1951 and was well known to military law enforcement personnel in the Far East. Burial services were held in Duluth, Minn.

– EXTENSION COURSE NEWS –

The Non-Resident Department of The Provost Marshal General's School has announced that the following newly revised subcourses have been received from the printer: Subcourse Number Three, Stockades and Hospital Prisoner Wards I, Subcourse Number 22, Stockades and Hospital Prisoner Wards II, both prepared by Major James W. Mulford, Provost Marshal Department, and Subcourse Number 54, Prisoner of War Camps, prepared by Major John J. Pavlick, Provost Marshal Department.

In addition, the Non-Resident Department has announced the inclusion of Special Extension Course—The Provost Marshal in the extension course curriculum. This special extension course is a re-grouping of subcourses pertaining to provost marshal activities, presently included in the Company Officer Extension Course and the Advanced Extension Course.

Special Extension Course—The Provost Marshal consists of thirteen mandatory subcourses and nine operational subcourses designed to provide a condensed course of non-components who are assigned to, or contemplate assignment to positions as provost marshals, assistant provost marshals, or operations officers in provost marshal sections, and those warrant officers who have successfully completed the Company Officers Extension Course.

The following special extension courses are recommended to non-commissioned officers as aids in preparation for the forthcoming MOS Proficiency Tests: Special Extension Course—Military Police Fundamentals (for MOS 951), Special Extension Course—Military Confinement (for MOS 952), and Special Extension Course — Criminal Investigation (for MOS 953).

In order to simplify enrollment and avoid confusion among the titles of the special extension courses, non-commissioned officers applying for any of the above courses as MOS Proficiency Test aids need only to place their MOS in item number eight of DA Form 145 (Application for Enrollment) and forward the completed form through their unit commander to The Provost Marshal General's School, U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completions were issued during the month of August 1958 to 39 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Captain Richard J. Walsh, OMS, Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, Colorado, completed the Advanced Extension Course.

Mr. Walter W. Reeves, Blue Grass Ord Depot, Richmond, Kentucky, successfully completed the Company Officer Extension Course.

Sgt Donald F. Earley, USAR, Forest Park, Illinois, completed the 10 Series.

Following students completed the Special Extension Course — Military Confinement: SFC Carlos Urrea, US Army Pers Conduct & Security Det 3, Ft Ord, Calif; Sgt Willie P. Cline, USA Branch DB, New Cumberland, Penna, and SP1 Thomas W. Van Steenberg, 481st MP Det (CI), APO 164, NY.

The Special Extension Course—Criminal Investigation graduates were: Lt Col Elmo Ballard, Jr, USAF, South Miami, Florida; Capt Clarke P. Newton, USAF, 9212th AR Sq, New York, NY; SP2 Fate J. Kirby, 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Gordon, Ga; SP3 Joseph D. Elam, US MP Co, USAIC (3440), Ft Benning, Ga; Mr. Guy W. Prosper, Sunny Point Army Terminal, Southport, NC, and Mr. James A. Reed, Red River Arsenal, Texarkana, Texas.

Those who completed the Special Extension Course — Military Police Fundamentals were: CWO Frederick C. Johnson, USAR, New Hyde Park, NY; M/Sgt's Dee C. Hayward, USAR, Baxter Springs, Kansas, Carl P. Martin, Hq & Hq Co, 35th Inf, APO 25, SF, and Manford Price, Hq & Hq Co, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Georgia; and S/Sgt Udell S. Campo, US Army MP Det, St Louis, Mo.

Also, SFC's William B. Hanner, MP Det, USAG, Ft Stewart, Ga, Jimmy L. March, NG, Columbia, Missouri, and Robert S. Robinson, Co D, US Army Language School, Presidio of Monterey, Calif; Sgt's Lee W. Brown, 101st MP Det, Ft Campbell, Kentucky, Edward C. Dydo, Jr, USAR, Whittier, Calif, John W. Krofcheck, 5041-2 MP Det, Ft Wayne, Michigan, Trupie J. Griffin, US Army Element, Armd Sv Police (7002) US Naval Gun Factory, Washington, DC, Theodore R. Logan, 62d MP Plat, Ft Sam Houston, Texas, Robert G. Griffin, 8455th MP Co, Killeen Base, Texas, L. B. Collins, US Army QM Depot, Giessen, APO 169, NY and Robert M. Blackwell, 9963.01 Scty Det, VFAH, Phoenixville, Penna; SP1 Kenneth M. Russell, 37th MP Det (CI), Ft Chaffee, Arkansas; SP2's Jacob R. Klotzbeacher, USAR, Farmington, Minn, Emile L. Bernier, USAR, New York, NY, and Richard H. Nitzberg, NG, Trenton, New Jersey; SP3's Daniel F. Kiley, USAR, Pawtucket, RI, Robert A. Caldwell, 534th MP Co (Sv), Ft Clayton, CZ, and Virgil I. Morgan, PC&S Det, Yuma Test Station, Yuma, Ariz; SP4 Walter L. Langston, Jr, Hq & Hq Co, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga; Pfc Richard P. McConville, US Army Stud Tng Co E, Ft Gordon, Ga, Pfc Donald R. Messer, 542d MP Co, (Sv), APO 851, NY, and Pvt Harmon B. Green, Jr, 287th MP Co, APO 742, NY.

Sports Hi-Lites

59TH MP CO NEWS

Bremerhaven, Ger. — The 59th MP Company's current football team includes Spec Four Charlie Sutliff, PFC's Jerold Dousharm, Moses Pruitt, Bill Felshaw, and John Slechter, and Private Jack Bambach. The company's bowling team closed out a successful season. Winning 22 out of their last 30 games were SFC Robert Austin, Corporal Joseph Burns, Spec Four's Norm Baxter, Dave Demeny, and Charlie Sutliff, and PFC Vince Gravanda.

CO C, 504TH MP BN AND HQ & HQ CO PMGC WIN SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP





Ft Gordon, Ga.—Upper left: Brig Gen David P. Schorr, left, congratulates Capt Robert Reinke of Co C, 504th MP Bn whose unit won the 1958 Softball Championship. Sp4 Melvin E. Wilcoe, right, looks on. Upper right: Gen Schorr admires second place Softball Championship Trophy, won by Hq & Hq Co, PMGC, after presenting trophy to the commanding officer, Burt E. Maximini, center, and SFC William Tsekas, opns sgt.

CAPT PARKS COPS RIFLE PRIZE



Camp Perry, Ohio—Along with other top scorers, Capt John E. Parks, 25th MP Detachment, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, receives a metallic brassard for placing among the top 100 rifle shooters in the President's Match at the National Championships.

NEW CUMBERLAND PISTOLEERS WIN BIG MATCH



New Cumberland, Pa.—The New Cumberland General Depot Post Pistoleers, top team in the recent Annual Cumberland Valley Championships, Sharpshooter Team Competition, came within 6 points of breaking the high score record, and copped 28 awards. Above (L to R): Sp4 Walter Chandler, SFC Michael A. Lamont, Col Charles Capito, Depot CO, Sgt Elkan Solomon, and SFC William Campbell. Not pictured are M/Sgt Lee Graham, Pvt Thomas Stroud, and Sgt Rudolph Krystulich.

FT WAYNE MP'S GET THEIR TROPHY



Ft Wayne, Mich.—Col Jeff F. Hollis presents the pistol team of Ft Wayne with the championship trophy which they won in the 5th Army Pistol Matches (see August 1958 Journal). Left to right are: Pfc Jerome C. Patulski, Sp4 Toby C. Hess, Capt Harold F. Hewson, Col Jeff F. Hollis, Sgt John E. Hopson, and Sgt Aldrid H. Orchard.

SFC CHADWICK PLACES HIGH



Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind. — All smiles, SFC Ralph Chadwick (left), Enlisted Detachment (5027), receives his trophy from Brig Gen F. J. Kendall, Finance Center. SFC Chadwick, formerly with the 226th MP Company, placed second in the Fifth Army Military Police Matches, firing a 342 out of a possible 359 with the .45 caliber pistol. SFC Chadwick is currently assigned as Post Police NCO.

OKINAWA MP'S TOP OWN PISTOL SCORE



Okinawa—The U.S. MP Group of Okinawa beat its last year's score by 272 points in the MPA Pistol Match to take the first place marksman spot with a 3067. Members of the team are (left to right) SFC Fred S. Crumley, SFC Rube M. Greer, Sp4 Richard A. Newhard, Pvt Frank J. Kripal, Jr., Col A. T. Leland, Pvt Kenneth W. Bogard, PFC Jimmie D. Childress, CWO Edwin R. Arnold, and M/Sgt Warren J. Yeast. Missing are M/Sp Alfred L. Cummings and M/Sgt Herbert E. Berger.

YOU ARE HERE

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

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

ADKINS, Eugene L., SFC, Rec Co, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga.
BURTON, Curtis, Sgt, 1503 Walnut St, Greensboro, N. C.
CORBETT, Don E., Sp4, RFD 1, Box 94, Tarboro, N. C.
FARR, Robert T., Pvt, Co C, 385th MP Bn, APO 154, N. Y.
FRAZIER, John F., Sp5, Co B, 1st BG, 32nd Inf, APO 7, San Fran, Cal.
HALL, Charles K., Pfc, Arty OCS Class 1, USA Arty Cen, Ft Sill, Okla.
HEMMENLE, Dale, Pvt, 65 Ord Co, Ft Hood, Tex.
HERRON, Ronald A., Pvt, Co A, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.
HOGUE, Ronald D., Sp4, USA Primary Intel Sch, Camp Wolters, Tex.
McLEAN, Theodore F. Sp4, The Adjutant Gen Sch, Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
MONDALA, Alejandro, MSgt, USA MP Lab, Far East, APO 343, San Fran, Cal.
OLIVER, Durward, Pvt, 523 MP Co, Aberdeen Pvg Gd, Md.
REAGAN, Joseph, Pvt, Co C, 504 MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga.
SCHOFIELD, William C., Pfc, 7 QM Co, 7 Inf Div, APO 7, N. Y.
SHARKEY, Charles, Pvt, USAG (9301) Aberdeen Pvg Gd, Md.
SMITH, Don L., TSgt, 6 AP Sqdn, Walker AFB, Roswell, N. M.
SMITH, William, Pvt, Co H, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.
STOCKTON, Andy, Pvt, Co H, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.
WALKER, Rodney, Pvt, USA Ord Sta., Ft Dix, N. J.
WARDEN, Buel, Pvt, USA Pers Cen, USA Ord Sta, Ft Dix, N. J.
WAYMAN, Arlo, Jr., Pvt, Co C, 382 MP Bn, APO 34, N. Y.
STEWART, Donald, E., RR 2, Box 318, Germantown, Ohio.
CASTLE, Richard V., Sgt, 3rd Plt, Co C, 793 MP Bn, APO 35, N. Y.
DAVIS, William J., Sp3, 612 E. 6th A.C., Denver, Colo.
HANCOCK, Robert H., Pvt, 2624 9th St., Ceres, Cal.
HAUK, Coin P., Pvt, 48708 Warren, Plymouth, Mich.
MADIGAN, Dennis J., Pvt, Co C, 709 MP Bn, APO 165, N. Y.
MORGAN, Charles G., Pfc, Hq Co, USASA Tng Regt, Pershing Hall, Ft Devens, Mass.
MURRAY, John C., Jr., Pvt, USA MP Det, Ft Dix, N. J.
RICHARDSON, James W., Sgt, Okla State Un., Sch Of Tech Tng, Okmuglee, Okla.
ROUGEUX, Eugene R., Sp4, Hq Co, USA Sig Depot, APO 20, San Fran, Cal.
SNYDER, Walter, Sp4, 204 S. Main St., Manville, N. J.
JACKSON, Tunice T., Sgt, USAG, Ft Sheridan, Ill.
ZABLAN, Jensen K., MSgt, Hq USA Spt Co, Yokohama, APO 503, San Fran, Cal.
NICHOLSON, Lawrence, L., Pvt, 208 MP Co, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.
PEPPER, W. F., SFC, 210 Kerwin Ave, Oakland 3, Cal.
WARD, Robert L., Pvt, 101 Abn Div Band, Ft Campbell, Ky.
ANDERSON, Daniel R., Pvt, Socorro, N. M.
BETANCOURT, Victor D., Sgt, PO Box 4, Martin, Ga.
BICKFORD, Leonard F., Sgt, 6524 24 NW, Seattle 7, Wash.
FARBER, George T., Pvt, Co A, 504 MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga.
HEIL, Charles L., Pvt, D-54, AAA Msl Bn, Fork, Md.
LEAMONS, George V., Pfc, 15 Ord Bn, Co C, APO 178, N. Y.
PICKAR, Theodore N., Pfc, Co C, 504 MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga.
ROBINSON, Charles E., Pfc, Co C, 508 MP Bn, APO 178, N. Y.
COLTON, Joseph D., Sp7, 62 MP Det (CI), Ft Wayne, Detroit, Mich.
DEAN, Harry W., SFC, MP Co USAG, Ft Jackson, S. C.
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YOUR MOVE

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 165 to 184.

REASSIGNED

Col Ralph A. Tolve from Ft Sam Houston, Tex, to Europe. (181)
Col Harry E. Hagerty from Washington, D. C., to Governor's Island, N. Y. (184)
Col Howard C. Bush from Ft Carson, Colo., to Korea. (184)
Lt Col Miguel J. Pomar from Ft MacArthur, Cal., to Korea. (168)
Lt Col Marshall J. Smith from Washington, D. C., to Saigon, Vietnam. (169)
Lt Col Norman J. Kinley from Lompoc, Cal., to Washington, D. C. (177)
Lt Col Clifford R. Merrill from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Europe (182)
Lt Col Hobert W. Sharp from San Francisco, Cal., to Europe (182)
Lt Col John W. Thompson from Governor's Island, N. Y., to Europe. (182)
Lt Col Herbert K. Harris from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Korea. (183)
Maj Mercedes M. Ormston from Washington, D. C., to Hawaii. (177)
Maj Bertram T. Weiner from Topeka, Kansas, to Europe. (182)
Maj Donald H. Buzzard from Denver, Colo., to Korea. (183)
Maj Joseph F. Likas from Ft Sheridan, Ill., to Korea. (183)
Capt Anthony Duarte from Romulus, N. Y., to Benicia, Cal. (174)
1/Lt Theodore H. Walker from Romulus, N. Y., to Ft Lewis, Wash. (172)
2/Lt Thomas C. McDermott from Ft Devens, Mass., to Europe. (168)
CWO Fred W. Broderick from Ft MacArthur, Cal., to Europe. (182)
CWO Russell N. Clark from Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., to Europe. (182)
CWO Clarence B. Watts from San Francisco, Cal., to Europe. (182)

PROMOTED

Capt/Maj
Eugene R. Hudders (181)
Robert L. Raley (181)
William H. Schultz (181)

1st Lt/Capt
Albert F. Green (166)

CWO-3/CWO-4
Ernest C. Bailey (166)
William A. Wright (171)

RETIRED

Col Sam F. Muffie (166)
Maj John P. O'Keefe (171)
Capt Bartholomew E. Feeney (178)
Capt Henry B. Fordham (179)
Capt Oscar D. Oglesby (166)
CWO Francis J. Vetter (171)

WANTED!!

Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the U. S. Armed Forces or their Reserve Components who are energetic, willing to work, and possessing a sincere desire to advance themselves in the services of their country in the field of military law enforcement.

Opportunities are available to those in basic military police functions, military confinement and criminal investigation activities.

Only those who are willing to devote a small part of their leisure time to self study and self improvement need apply

Benefits may consist of increased financial gain, more rapid advancement, greater respect and prestige, and better development of leadership abilities and characteristics.

Applications should be prepared on DA Form 145, after reviewing DA Pamphlet 350-60 or the Army Extension Courses Catalog of The Provost Marshal General's School.

Avoid delay! Apply immediately on a single copy of DA Form 145 and submit, through your unit commander, to Deputy Director, Army Extension Courses, The Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

If you are satisfied in your present situation, please implement the Golden Rule and pass this opportunity on to a less fortunate friend.

Consult your Education Officer in the event additional details are desired.





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