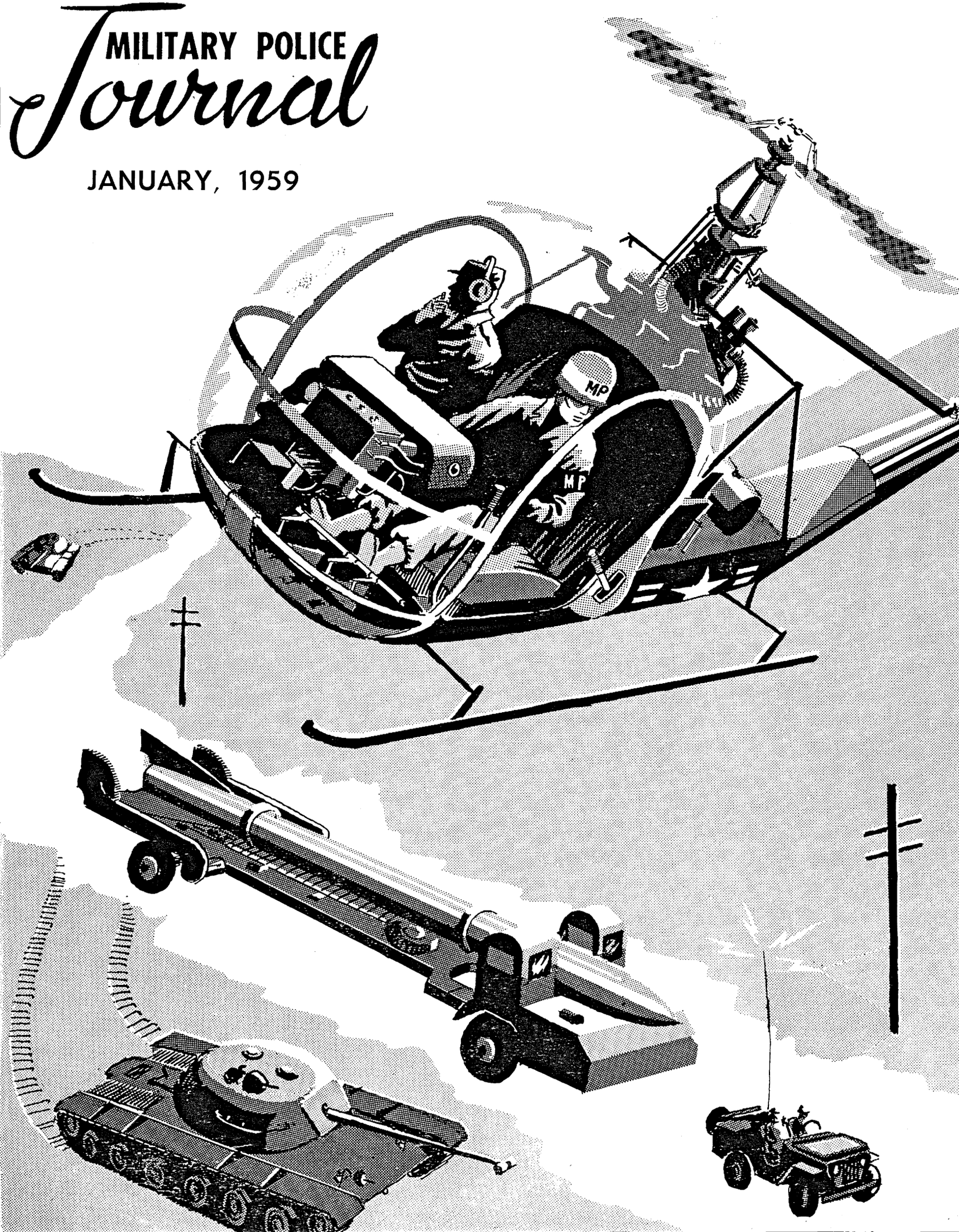
# MILITARY POLICE Journal

JANUARY, 1959



# MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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—mpa—

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

—mpa—

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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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# Journaletters

## E-8 AND E-9 FOR MPCI?

With changes currenty taking place in the enlisted ranks, we are interested in whether anything such as E-8 and E-9 pay grades are being considered for our "forgotten career field" — the criminal investigators.

Accredited enlisted investigators were the unfortunates when the "specialist" program was inaugurated since we were all classified as specialists. Even though an MPCI unit is usually satellited to an MP company or a PM section, it is always a TO&E organization and the detachment commander depends on certain "specialists" to carry out the same duties that are being handled by NCO's in any other organization, getting investigations completed, getting reports out and handling other operational and supervisory duties. Trying to fathom a TO&E organization without an NCO is like trying to run a post without a soldier.

Now we need some of the new E-8 and E-9 pay grades in the MPCI program, and I believe we deserve them.

MSP O. Barnes

Ft Wayne, Mich.

*Yours is by no means a "forgotten career field." Several developments affecting you and other MPs are in progress in OPMG. While the specific problems you pose have not as yet been solved, you and everyone concerned with the MPCI program will be interested in the Dec. 3 newsletter from Major General Haydon L. Boatner, The Provost Marshal General, in which he announced:*

"To further implement the Army Enlisted Management Program, the MPC is in the process of handling, on an individual basis, career management assignment of our Criminal Investigators, MOS 953.

"In the past the Enlisted Criminal Investigators have been handled or levied for overseas, by number only. By this method, no centralized control was offered whereby a fair and equitable policy could be applied in making levies. As a result, some personnel have "home-steaded" for a period of seven and eight years while others have continued to bounce from Europe to CONUS to AFFE to CONUS and to some other overseas commands. To correct this situation and to add additional prestige to our Criminal Investigators and their value to the MPC in which we have a big training investment, a system has been established whereby we will maintain individual records of all Criminal Investigators and assign them in the same manner as officers and warrant officers. These are well above average men and they must recognize this fact. The program outlined above will permit us to assign them more effectively, and obtain better results. The prestige, the morale boost, and the rise in the effectiveness of Criminal Investigators will be well worth the added effort of handling assignments on an individual name basis rather than the previous method, of levying by numbers."

## LIBRARIAN

I have recently subscribed to your publication the *Military Police Journal*, beginning with the first issue of volume 8, September 1958. Upon examination of the issues I find that it is a most worthwhile publication, and therefore wish to obtain the first seven volumes to make a complete run for this library.

William R. Sieben, Librarian
The Traffic Institute
Northwestern University

*The only complete file of* JOURNALS *we know of is the bound file used for staff reference and research by members. A reasonably complete file was donated to the MPC Museum recently by Capt William F. Oakes, then CO of Officer and Enlisted Student Co, PMGS. The next most complete file has been forwarded to Mr. Sieben for reference at The Traffic Institute at Northwestern, whose interest is sincerely appreciated.—Ed.*

## LUCKY TIMING

On page 26 of the October issue of the *Journal* I noticed a picture of three officers from the Fifth Panzer Division Provost Marshal Office (German Army - Coblenz) with Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Vote, 3rd Armored Division Provost Marshal and myself. The picture was taken during a visit by these officers to our division headquarters in Frankfurt. As a result of this visit, Colonel Vote presented Major Lippold, Provost Marshal of the Fifth Panzer Division with a gift subscription to the *Journal*.

Later, Colonel Vote, Chief Warrant Officer Joseph J. Kelly, Division Criminal Investigator, and I paid a courtesy visit to the Fifth Panzer Division. Coincidentally, we had been there about thirty minutes when the mail orderly delivered the morning mail to Major Lippold. Sure enough—it included a copy of the *Journal* which contained pictures of Major Lippold and his officers. That single event certainly "topped" all activities of our visit. I congratulate the *Military Police Journal* for remarkable timing.

Incidentally, the German Army Military Police, although relatively new, are among the finest equipped I have ever seen. They have an accident investigations kit which would be ideal for our post, camp and station MP units. Colonel Vote is attempting to obtain one for subsequent evaluation by the MP Board.

Hollis F. Snyder
Capt. MPC
503 MP Co
APO 39, N. Y.

*How about a photo-story showing the German Army MPs' accident investigations kit to share with other MPA members?—Ed.*

## LAST RESORT

Please enroll my name among the many members of your fine Association and begin my subscription to the *Military Police Journal*. I have been an avid reader of your publication for a long time, and now it is unavailable to me leaving only one alternative—subscribing. I wish to extend my compliments on a job well done and I am sure the good work will continue as long as there is a Military Police Corps.

Sp4 Thomas R. Dempsey
521st MP Det.
APO 258, N. Y.

## "POSSE COMITATUS" EXPLAINED

I have been with the military police for about seven years, and throughout I have heard many explanations of the "Posse Comitatus Act". But I still do not really understand it.

I have read and re-read paragraph 11, FM 19-5. This paragraph uses the word "employ". Does this mean voluntarily or by draft for the purposes of executing the laws? I realize that a civilian peace officer cannot command me to aid him, but could I do so voluntarily? Also, could I join a police or sheriff's reserve without violating the "Posse Comitatus Act"?

Any information you can supply me concerning this act would be appreciated both by myself and many other individuals who are not clear on this subject.

Sp4 Robert J. Abrams
Provost Co B (MP (OAT)
Oakland, Calif.

*According to the Law Branch, PMGS, "Posse Comitatus" prohibits Army or Air Force personnel, either collectively or as an individual, from enforcing civil law, voluntarily or by order. A military policeman on duty cannot voluntarily assist a civil peace officer except in extreme cases involving danger to life and property. Even then military duty is paramount and "hot pursuit" is prohibited.*

*"Posse Comitatus"* PROBABLY *does not prohibit membership in police or sheriff reserves, but because of the conflict of interests involved, such membership is to be discouraged. Mere honorary positions involving no participation are permissible.—Ed.*

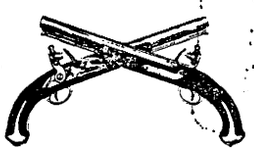
## LT COL RAYMOND R. REGAN

Lieutenant Colonel Raymond R. Regan, provost marshal at Fort Monmouth, N. J., died December 4, 1958, at the age of 50.

A requiem mass was held at the Fort Meyer (Va.) Chapel at 9 a.m., December 8 with burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Until recently chief of Personnel Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General, he was provost marshal of I U.S. Corps during the Korean War and of the 1st Infantry Division during World War II.

He is survived by his wife, Helen Susan Regan, and son, Raymond Richard Regan, Jr., a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy.



# A PLEA FOR "THE BEST"

BY SECOND LIEUTENANT ROGER A. BEAUMONT, MPC

CURATOR, MILITARY POLICE CORPS' MUSEUM
FORT GORDON, GA.

WHAT BRANCH of the Army doesn't want "the best" soldiers?

Prejudice, branch sentiment, *esprit de corps*, each branch's familiarity with its own problems and preoccupation with its own requirements are some of the factors which obscure the realities involved in parceling out the best young men in the Army.

Spectacular developments in the scientific field have given rise to the suddenly disproportionate demand for the best young men entering the Army to be physical scientists, electronics engineers or other technological experts. Some are trained or inclined toward the sciences, but fortunately many highly qualified young men are not — MPs come from those who are not.

THERE HAS been much discussion in the Army concerning the Military Police Corps' increasingly high standards and its request for above-average soldiers for military police training. Actually, the Corps' requirement for outstanding personnel is not something new nor is it designed to create a *corps d'elite* for its own sake.

Key achievements of military police at Remagen and Bastogne, on the Red Ball Highway, at Cassino and Alamein tend to be forgotten or isolated from their true relationship to the dramatic successes of the combat arms. Those achievements must be recalled in a proper perspective to understand why the military police insist not only on maintaining but improving individual capabilities.

THE COMBAT MP was born late in World War I when the motor vehicle was becoming the main implement of logistical support. The Battle of Cambrai in 1917 — the eye-opener of armored warfare—showed the need for planned and guided movement in achieving a breakthrough. In one day the military policeman had a new dimension added to his position. Size, brawn and military bearing became secondary to alertness, initiative and good judgment. Although at the end of the war military police were inactivated in the U. S. Army and deemphasized in Germany and England, the military traffic policeman became the guide of the combined arms striking force which was to evolve into the Blitzkrieg. The key to armored victory was recognized as timing which demands smooth direction of the component forces.

In the attack of Belgium and France in 1940, the reconnaissance echelon of the Blitzkrieg was followed by military police who went *ahead* of the tanks and motorized infantry to function as the main control force over the breakthrough phase. On the other side of the hill, British military policemen played an invaluable role in keeping the British Expeditionary Forces from snarling up during the evacuation from Dunkirk where the Luftwaffe was quick to exploit the crowding of troops. El Alamein saw a reversal of roles with military police clearing mines ahead of the assault force and actually directing the first wave through the "corridors."

D-Day, the pursuit across France, the Red Ball Express, the Bulge and Remagen saw unprecedented demands being met by the MPs—picked men, for the most part. The individual military policeman had become an auxiliary emergency commander, making decisions in the voids of usual command authority. He had to have exceptional ability to adapt to rapidly moving situations, keep track of all units in his area, read a map expertly, enforce security measures and be alert for espionage and infiltration. His was not an ordinary, predictable nor a narrowly specialized job. It took better than an average soldier just to keep up with the requirements.

THE FUTURE battlefield will not be completely dissimilar to WW II combat zones. Men will still use vehicles, demand supplies, get lost and become frightened at times. Someone will still have to show the way, know the ground and keep the arteries flowing. Properly selected from among the best men available, then trained, motivated and allotted in sufficient numbers to commanders who will employ their capabilities, the military police will do the job as no one else can.

Since the average military policeman is expected to continue functioning amidst chaos, panic and voids of his fellow-soldiers, isn't it reasonable that the Military Police Corps be furnished "the best"? END.




*PILOTS OF SETAF's 202nd Aviation Company team up with men of SETAF's 68th Military Police Company in Air-mobile TCPs for accelerated traffic control and accident investigation. Above, 1st Lt T. W. Pratt, operations officer of the 202nd Aviation Co briefs MPs (L to R): PFC James Alford, SFC Billy McCurdy, PFC Russell Basalyga, and PFC James Boback.*

# AIR-MOBILE TCP

## PROVES ITS WORTH IN ARMY'S FIRST OVERSEAS MISSILE COMMAND

**BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL HOUSTON W. BLACKLEDGE, MPC**
***Provost Marshal, U.S. Army Southern European Task Force***

THE ARMY'S first overseas missile command (SETAF) has brought the military policeman face-to-face with the problem of insuring mobility to a new and specialized unit in the field; a unit which may well be typical of any future battlefield.

Perhaps the kind of mobility insurance that is being tested and perfected in the U.S. Army's Southern European Task Force will prove helpful to military policemen who are (or will be) faced with similar problems.

The armament, the organization, and the mission of SETAF in support of NATO forces in Italy clearly highlight a need for the brand of agility commanders are seeking in many other types of units. The essence of today's missile warfare demands rapid displacement in spite of the cumbersome size of launchers and miscellaneous equipment.

HANDLING CONVOY movements in SETAF requires the MP to exercise two principles which seem to contradict each other — "tight control" and "flexibility". At the same time, the MP also needs to have a thorough knowledge of existing roads and their conditions, and he must have the capability of providing immediate traffic control support to the most isolated routes. Experience in SETAF has proven that the best way to provide the required military police support is through close coordination with the Army aviation company assigned to SETAF headquarters.

Use of Army rotary or fixed-wing aircraft, although it is as old as the Military Police Corps itself, provides the MP with the necessary speed in a third dimension and suggests the adoption of a new military police traffic control symbol:




TRAFFIC CONTROL POST — MOBILE RADIO TRAFFIC CONTROL POST — AIR-MOBILE RADIO TRAFFIC CONTROL POST

In SETAF, the air-mobile traffic control post is a highly



*CAPTAIN GENE REED of the 202nd Aviation Co adjusts PFC Russell Basalyga's parachute before taking off in an L-19.*



*PFC JAMES ALFORD climbs aboard an idling H-13 helicopter piloted by CWO C. J. Williams before patrolling a convoy route.*

effective team of a pilot from the 202nd Aviation Company and a SETAF military policeman. These teams have proved they can help save hours in the movement of units in convoy.

A TYPICAL move over existing roads utilizing normal military police convoy control required eight hours. One week later during approximately the same portion of the day on the same roads, the same move was made in less than six hours with the assistance of an air-mobile TCP radio-linked to convoy control personnel. SAVINGS: two hours, or 25 per cent, thanks to the air control — a significant margin of mobility to a tactical commander.

Under field conditions, many units are constantly on the move. The landscape takes on "sand table" characteristics from the air. Spacing and speed of convoys can be controlled much more easily. Convoy commanders can be informed of road conditions, both natural and "enemy", through the use of the mobile-air TCP.

These air patrols require close coordination between the provost marshal and the air officer at headquarters if they are to function smoothly. During field exercises, weather conditions and aircraft availability permitting, MPs take to the air. Use of the flying observation platforms have increased military police areas of operation tenfold.

DISPERSION OF tactical elements under field conditions in no way lessens the normal traffic control and accident investigation activities. Indeed, due to the increased use of secondary roads, these activities are made more difficult. Accidents often occur at too great a distance for normal methods of reporting, but air coverage over lightly traveled road nets insures early discovery of accidents long before aid could normally be summoned. Radio relay to military police ground patrols results in prompt assistance.

Thus, military police air-mobile TCPs help to conserve the most valuable element in modern warfare—time—and provide the tactical commander with the kind of support he needs to use time to his best advantage. END.

*THIS ACCIDENT, spotted by an "air team" of MPs and aviation personnel, resulted in speedy investigation and road clearance.*



## *U. S. Court of Military Appeals Rules On . . .*

# FAILURE TO OBEY

# AN ORDER OR REGULATION

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL GLENN M. BRADLEY, MPC

CORRECTIONS DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

AN ORDER was issued by the accused's commanding officer which prohibited the possession of alcoholic beverages in the enlisted men's barracks. It was posted on the company bulletin board which the men were directed to read once a day. In addition, the prohibition was one of the subjects mentioned in lectures given to members of the command.

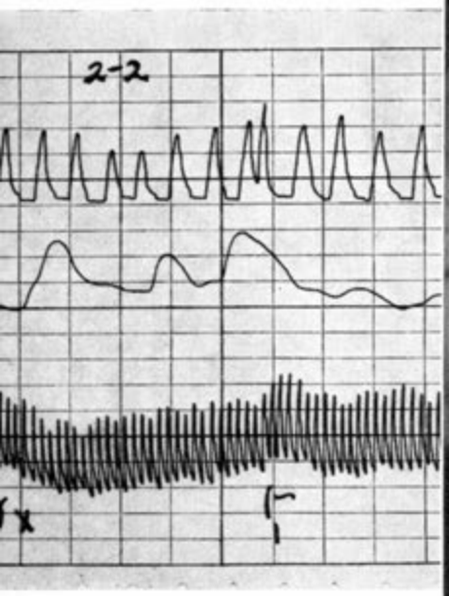
At a trial for failure to obey this order, the law officer instructed in effect that knowledge of the order upon the part of the accused could be shown either to be actual or constructive. This instruction was in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 154a (4) and 171 b of the *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951*. The case was reviewed by the Court of Military Appeals, and it was held that proof of "constructive" knowledge of the order cannot be relied upon to establish the offense and actual knowledge must be established. Under the Manual, constructive knowledge exists when it is shown that the order was so published that the accused would in the ordinary course of events, or by the exercise of ordinary care, have secured knowledge of the order, and also when the regulation or directive is of so notorious a nature or is so conspicuously posted or distributed that the particular accused ought to know of its existence.

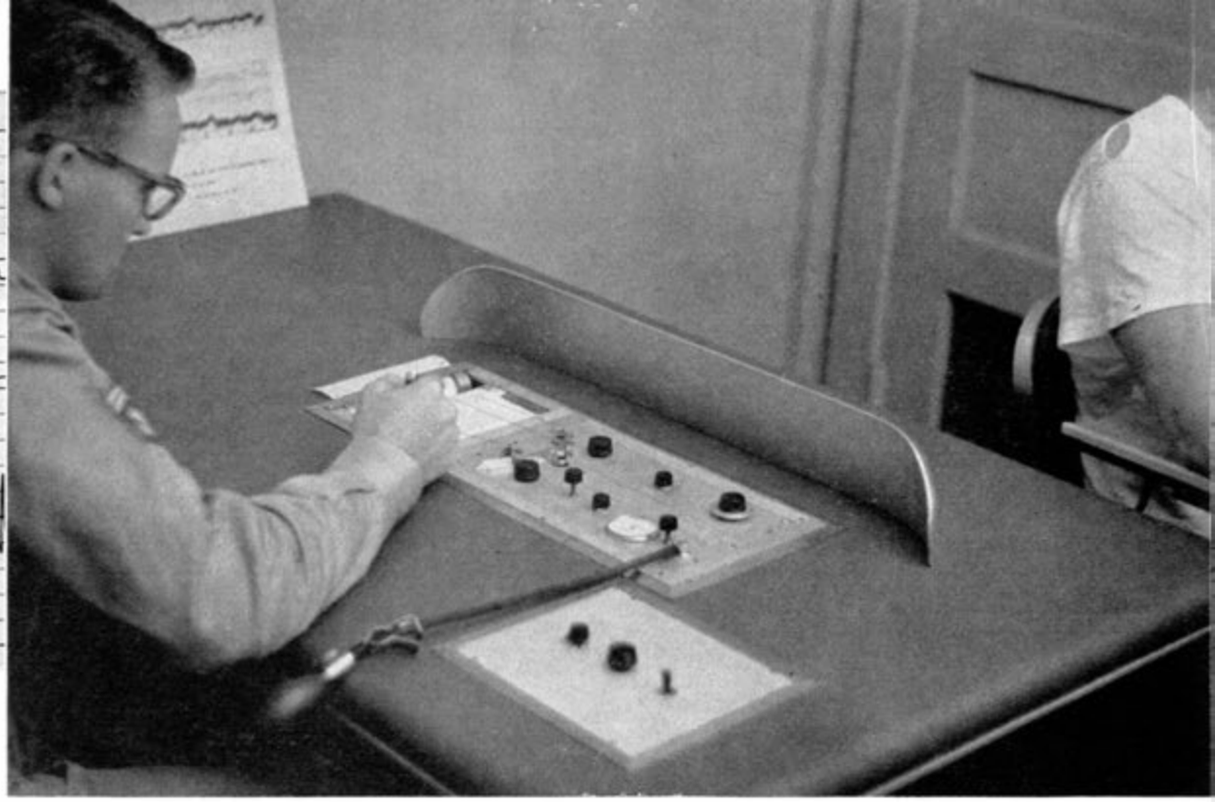
THIS IS a decision of major importance to all commanders and will require establishment of new procedures so that evidence may be available to prove actual knowledge in the event of a violation of subsection 2, Article 92, *Uniform Code of Military Justice*. This subsection provides for the punishment of persons subject to the Code who violate lawful orders other than general orders; that is, orders issued by headquarters inferior to a major command (one directly under the Department of the Army). This includes all orders issued at post, camp and station levels. The decision does not change the law with respect to proving a violation of subsection 1 of Article 92, which provides for punishment for violation of lawful *general* orders or regulations; that is, those issued by a major command or the Department of the Army. Knowledge of these orders and regulations is conclusively presumed.

EVIDENCE OF actual knowledge to prove a violation of subsection 2 of Article 92 may be either direct or circumstantial. Circumstantial (or indirect) evidence of actual knowledge should not be confused with constructive knowledge defined above. Under the manual, circumstantial evidence is used to prove a fact indirectly. It is evidence which tends directly to prove or disprove, not a fact in issue, but a fact or circumstance from which, whether alone or in connection with other facts, a court may, according to the common experience of mankind, reasonably infer the existence or nonexistence of another fact which is in issue. Thus, circumstantial evidence may be used to prove actual knowledge by indirect means; while with evidence of constructive knowledge. it is unnecessary to prove actual knowledge by any means. Circumstantial evidence, like direct evidence, must establish the fact beyond a reasonable doubt. It must not only permit the inference that actual knowledge existed, but must exclude every reasonable chance that actual knowledge did not exist.

Actually, in many instances, there will be little if any change in the evidence offered by the prosecution to prove the case. In the past, while adducing evidence to prove the accused had constructive knowledge, circumstantial evidence would be presented from which counsel could argue that the accused had actual knowledge; for example, the order was prominently displayed at a location the accused frequented, it was read in meetings when the accused was present, it was a matter of common knowledge among those in positions similar to that of the accused. From these and similar facts, it could be inferred that the necessary actual knowledge existed.

SINCE PERSONS subject to the Code can no longer be convicted on the basis of constructive knowledge of lawful orders issued by a headquarters inferior to a major command, new procedures should be established relative to the correct method of publication. Commanding officers should establish procedures which will result in evidence being available to prove actual knowledge in the event of a violation of orders. One method might be to require signatures of individuals acknowledging the reading or receipt of the order. Another method might be to read the orders at assemblies and to maintain meticulous attendance records which are authenticated and filed with the records of the unit. By taking appropriate steps in the organization, the commanding officer will be prepared to establish this necessary element of the offense if it should become necessary to do so. END.



# WHEN DID YOU SABOTAGE

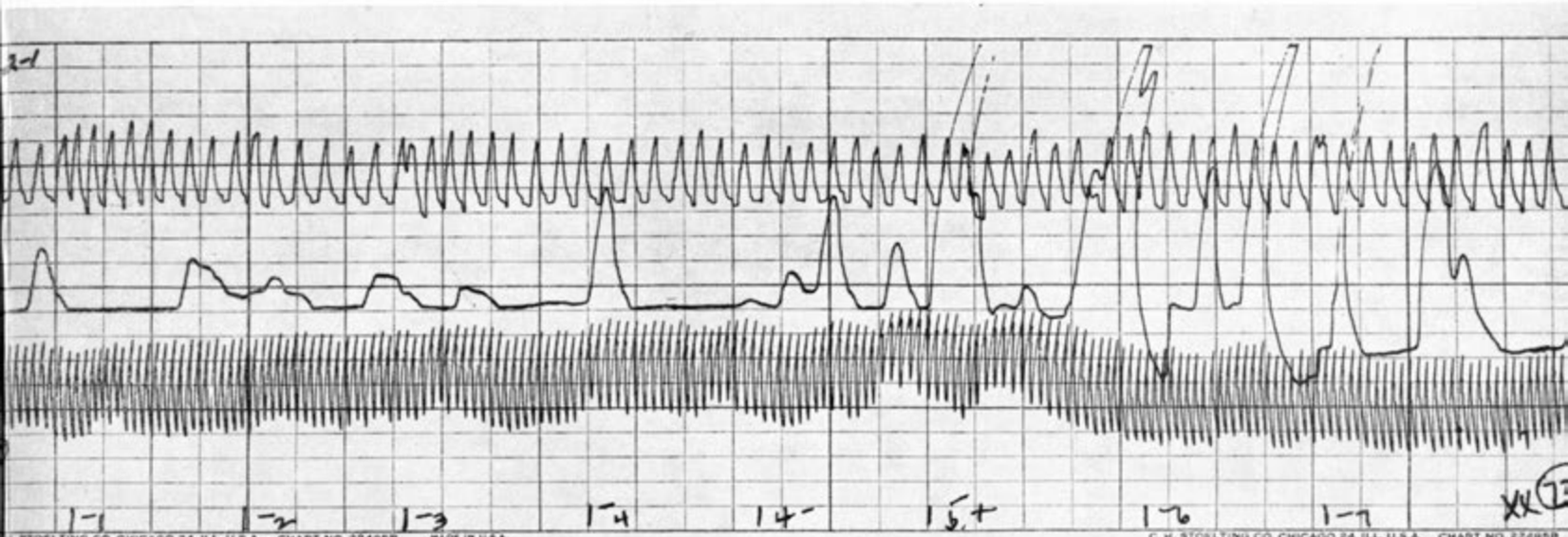
THE ARMY, indeed all the services, accept the lie detector as an integral part of an investigation. Thousands of dollars have been invested in lie detector instruments, and thousands more have gone into training examiners. Does it not seem reasonable then, to put these instruments and trained examiners to the best possible use? This is not being done.

Examiners, almost without exception, agree that the most reliable tool they have is a peak of tension test. Yet ask these same examiners how often they have been able to use this test in actual cases, and the answer is, "Few, if any."

This should not be so. To correct this undesirable situation, there is no choice but to undertake to awaken an awareness in *all* persons concerned with an investigation of the potential of this tool. A successful peak of tension test depends on one thing and one thing alone: *withholding* information concerning the crime. Every examiner graduated from The Provost Marshal General's School is fully aware of this. Odds are that every accredited criminal investigator is nearly equally aware. But these examiners and investigators are helpless unless we can instill the same awareness in the minds of all others connected directly with investigations. The military policeman who responds to the original complaint, the desk sergeant and duty officer, the provost marshal and his staff, the company commander, his officers, and non-commissioned officers, public information officers and personnel and medical personnel; all these must be made to realize the necessity for a tight mouth if peak of tension material is to survive.

LET US imagine a young soldier on his way to an early morning detail to sweep and clean in post headquarters. He takes a short-cut across the parade field and comes up on the body of a master sergeant with what is obviously the handle of a butcher knife sticking from his chest. The soldier takes out across the field for the nearest road where he flags down a military police patrol. He says, "Hey, there's a dead sergeant over there. Someone's stabbed him right through the heart." Then, either before or after taking a quick look, the patrol calls in to the desk sergeant with the information that here is a dead sergeant on the parade field who has been stabbed. At least four people now have the details. It is better than even bet that by the time the criminal investigators, the officer of the day and the provost marshal have been notified, everyone in the station knows this much. The word then goes out to the various duty officers or adjutants who must be notified. Within a few hours or days, the word is passed to the company commander. Meanwhile the medical officer, the ambulance attendants and the morgue attendants come into the know:

Did peak of tension material originally exist? Surely it did. We cannot hope to conceal the location of the crime and hardly hope to keep long concealed the identity of the deceased. We can, however, with proper education, conceal the fact that the deceased was stabbed, and that a butcher knife was the weapon used. This is excellent peak of tension material, but the very minute anyone of all these persons involved




# THE LIE DETECTOR?

BY CWO DAIL R. WORTHEM

LIE DETECTOR SECTION, MP DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S SCHOOL

discloses this information, its value is destroyed forever. The best possible tool which could be put in the hands of a lie detector examiner has been blunted beyond repair or recovery.

Why is this so? Let us see what would happen if all concerned kept a close mouth, and this information was properly safeguarded. The investigators develop information which leads them to a sincere belief that either Private A or Private B murdered the sergeant. Both had equally good motive and opportunity. Physical or eyewitness evidence is practically non-existant, and only a confession will suffice for trial.

THE INVESTIGATORS have, as they should, confidence in their lie detector examiner and make a sensible decision to use him before it becomes a matter of last resort. Of course they have questioned Privates A and B at length to establish the existance of motive and opportunity, but they are required only to warn them that they are suspected of killing Sergeant ..... at Fort ....., on or about ..... 1958. They were not so stupid as to ask if either had stabbed him with a butcher knife.

Both are then brought to the examiner who determines that both deny knowing anything at all about the crime and before the examination. both specifically deny knowing how or with what the sergeant was killed. If everyone concerned has held silence, does it not therefore follow that only the killer knows these details? The examiner then administers identical tests at least twice to both Privates A and B.

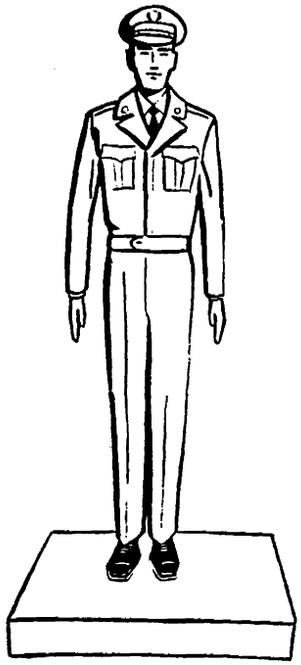
The questions in the first test would be something like this: (1) Do you know if the seregant was shot? (2) Do you know if the sergeant was poisoned? (3) Do you know if the sergeant was stabbed? (4) Do you know if the sergeant was strangled? (5) Do you know if the sergeant was run over?

On his first chart, Private A reached the peak of his tension on question two. On his second chart it was reached on question five. Private B, however, reached the peak of his tension in both charts on question three. Who, then, is lying when he denied knowing how the sergeant was killed? Certainly Private B. Private A obviously does not know and can be cleared. As further confirmation, the examiner administers a second test, either to both or to Private B only.

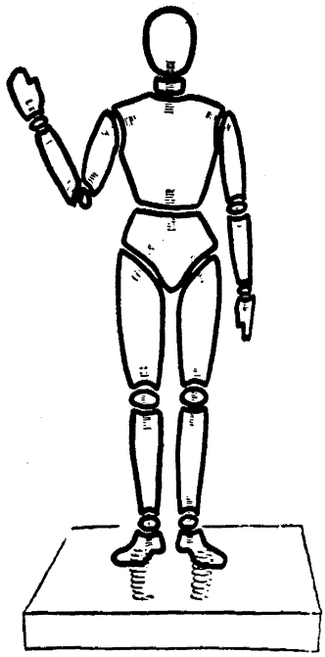
These questions would then be something like this: (1) Do you know if a table knife was used? (2) Do you know if a pen knife was used? (3) Do you know if a butcher knife was used? (4) Do you know if a hunting knife was used? (5) Do you know if a switch blade knife was used?

Here again the results are similar. Private B peaks on question three while Private A does not. Isn't it obvious that Private B has lied like a trooper? Can anyone deny that the results of this test have narrowed the field and placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the examiner and the investigators?

Yet all this could have been utterly destroyed if only one person concerned with the crime had spoken out of turn. END.



# TRAINING AID FOR RIOT CLUB AND FIRST AID TRAINING



BY SERGEANT JOHN G. PHIPPS

PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION, USAREUR

A FACT that every experienced military police non-commissioned officer knows well — the average military policeman does not know how to use the military police club. The military police patrolman should be an expert in the use of the military police club. It is his main non-lethal weapon of defense and offense in a tight spot. By using it properly, he can control a situation without causing permanent injury and at the same time not endanger himself.

### PRESENT TRAINING

Present training in the use of the military police club is unrealistic because there is no actual bodily contact made. The instructor usually, after demonstration, has the trainee simulate jabbing or striking another individual. The trainee never really strikes anything. He must completely pull his punch to keep from injuring his instructor or training partner. This type of training is similar to teaching the use of the bayonet without thrusting it in an object or like teaching boxing without ever "squaring off" with an opponent. Naturally in a situation of this sort, the trainee will lack the needed full confidence in both himself and his weapon, and he will be reluctant to use the weapon in the prescribed manner.

### TRAINING AID

The use of a durable type dummy figure which could be employed somewhat like a heavy punching bag would provide a training aid which would permit realistic training. The trainee could actually deliver a stroke or thrust under the supervision of the instructor. He would learn how hard to strike or jab, and above all, develop supreme confidence in the weapon's use. In the absence of such a mannequin, a heavy punching bag or padded clothing such as is used in training dogs could be substituted. One possibility for such a training aid would be a life-sized mannequin which could be mounted on a platform, suspended and supported to serve somewhat the same purpose as a punching bag does for the professional fighter. The frame could be constructed of aluminum pipe or other material into flexible joints. The covering or padding could consist of foam rubber or like substance. Plastic or synthetic rubber could be used as the cover. The size should be 5′ 10″ or 6′ and weight about 100 - 125 pounds.

### OTHER USES

The mannequin would serve to teach the trainee the vulnerable points on a man's body. Colored adhesive circles could be used to show vulnerable points on the body and also important pressure points necessary in first aid. First aid training would be greatly facilitated by the equipment. A kit containing replicas of different wounds and injuries common to first aid would augment the mannequin's value for first aid training. These would add realism to first aid training courses. The student could also be given a comprehensive examination with the use of wound and injury replicas including a body to work on, as well as transporting of injured personnel.

A wise instructor makes use of training aids where possible, and this is one training aid, that in the hands of a good instructor, could really put over a point. END.

KNOW YOUR NATO MPs . . .

# ROYAL MILITARY POLICE

By Major A. V. Lovell-Knight

FOUNDING EDITOR OF THE
*ROYAL MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL*

*This is the sixth 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, U. S. Army Europe, under the direction of Mr. Douglas Cannon.*




*BRITISH MILITARY Police drive through Mau-Mau country in Kenya during the Mau-Mau uprisings.*

A PROVOST marshal was known to exist in the twelfth century. At this time he was an officer under the Earl Marshal of England whose duty was to maintain discipline and loyalty among the fuedal barons who supplied the royal armies. From that time onwards, the provost marshal and his "Bloody Provosts" were with every British expeditionary force as well as being the principal police force of the Crown in the United Kingdom up to the early eighteenth century.

In America the provost marshal has inherited an ancient office for the first mention of a provost marshal on the west side of the Atlantic is to be found in "The Articles, Lawes, and Orders, Devine, Politique and Martiall for the Colony of Virginea" under which Sir Thomas Dale, Knight, was appointed provost marshal. These are dated 22 June 1611.

The methods of the "Bloody Provosts" of Wellington's day and the "Bloody Red Caps" of World War I are now not even an old soldier's memory. Indeed, so different are they that at the end of World War II, a well known British general stated that "Bloody Red Cap" was a term of affection used among the soldiers. This, we like to believe, was intended as a tribute to the assistance given to all members of the service, often under dangerous conditions which called for self sacrifice



*BRITISH ROYAL Military Police motorcycle patrolman pose before going on duty in Malta.*

and gallantry, and earned for the Military Police its title of Royal.

## TWO GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The modern policy and teaching of the Royal Military Police are based on two guiding principles, the first laid down by the first commissioner of The Metropolitan Police, and the other by a Home Secretary who was responsible to Parliament for the policy of the British Civil Police. The guiding principles which form the basis of the British conception of a police force are: A police force exists to guide the responsible, to correct the irresponsible and to incarcerate the incorrigible; and a police force should be judged by the absence of disorder, not the visible means of its repression.

It follows that the personnel for such a force must be select, and the qualifications looked for are integrity, loyalty, determination, tact, and a sense of fair play. If a man is found to be unable to maintain this standard, he must go.



*THE NCO's of the military police section of the Women's Royal Army Corps pose at their station on Cyprus.*

## TRAINING

The basic training of a military policeman is carried out at the Depot, Inkerman Barracks, Woking, Surrey. The basic course lasts sixteen weeks during which the trainee is taught the principles of police duties. Though there are many subjects in the basic course, they fall under the headings: maintenance of discipline, law and evidence, traffic control, operational duties, driving and maintenance of vehicles and motorcycles, and the use of weapons including the pistol, rifle, sten and bren guns. Physical training, map reading, security pass checking and many other requirements of the police curriculum are also covered in the syllabus.

At the end of this course, the man graduates as a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Military Police and is posted to his unit. He is still far from being a policeman. Although he is well grounded in the theory and principles, he can only learn the art of policework by gaining practical experience under the guidance of an old hand on duty.

## ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Royal Military Police is based on the section which consists of a sergeant in charge and two half sections consisting of a corporal and eight lance corporals. The section has its own weapons, transportation, and equipment including stores needed during operations. The section is designed to be self-supporting for long periods and capable of going off on detachment to carry out its role under all conditions.

A military police company is made up of a given number of sections, usually from eight to twelve during war time according to its mission. The headquarters, under command of a major, consists of a captain as second in command, two or three subalterns, an RSM (Warrant Officer Class I), a quartermaster sergeant (Warrant Officer Class II), clerks to meet the administrative and office requirements, a transport section, signwriters, and it may have a signal section depending on its mission.

Although this is the basic organization of every police company, the number of sections and the size of the head-



*FIELD MARSHAL, the Viscount Montgomery inspects the escort of The Governor and Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General Sir Harold Redman (left) on Gibraltar.*

quarters will vary according to its task. Companies are allotted to divisions, corps, and army headquarters in the field; district and area headquarters in rear areas and in communications zones. Companies allotted ports, army maintenance areas in the field, armoured divisions, airborne divisions and in support of beach landings receive specialized training according to their particular type of work. The police signal companies, whose task is to provide signal communications for police dog companies, mounted (horse) police sections, and for large scale movements also receive special training according to the mission to be accomplished.

Also part of the Royal Military Police is the Special Investigation Branch which deals with all serious crimes by the army, within the army, or against the army. This branch is highly technical, organized into sections and commanded by a captain. Every man carries the rank of sergeant or above and is a skilled investigator trained in modern methods of criminal investigation. Sections are allotted in much the same way as the provost companies.

IN THE Royal Military Police, the designation "RMP" covers all its members and branches. To differentiate between the normal military police and the criminal investigator, the term "Provost" is abbreviated to "Pro" when applied to the normal military police and "SIB" when applied to the criminal investigators. Hence, one speaks of "Pro Coys" (provost companies) and "SIS" (special investigation sections). But when addressing companies or sections, or any officer by name, the designation "RMP" is always added as are all of one corps.

The use of the term "Provost" can be confusing in another sense. Traditionally the officers of a company are known as "RMP officers" and, in duty order, wear "MP" on their arm bands or steel helmets. However, the term "provost officer" can mean the staff officer who holds an appointment in a headquarters as a provost marshal and wears the letters "PM" on his armband or helmet.

THE APPOINTMENTS on the staff are: The Provost Marshal of the United Kingdom, the Head of the Corps at War Office; Provost Marshals of Theatres, ranking as full colonels;



*A BRITISH R.M.P. and an American MP aid in controlling the crowds in Vienna during the change-over ceremony in October 1953.*



*SERGEANT E. F. SCATTERGOOD of the 158 Provost Company demonstrates how he and "Gladys" won the Individual Tent-pegging Cup.*

Assistant Provost Marshals of Corps and Areas, ranking as lieutenant colonels; Deputy Assistant Provost Marshals of divisions and districts, ranking as majors, and staff captains (provost) of independent brigades and garrisions and are assistants to provost marshals and assistant provost marshals. These staff officers do not command military police units but are concerned with policy, planning, advising their formation commanders on police matters and the supervision and direction of the police units under them.

The military police officer commanding the company is responsible to the provost marshal of his formation for policy and efficiency and method in carrying out his police duties. However, he is responsible to his formation commander for the unit's discipline, administration and actual duties.

## FUNCTIONS DURING PEACE AND WAR

In carrying out their disciplinary duties, the Royal Military Police are bound by these basic principles of British law:




*PVT JOHN WINTER, 759th Military Police Battalion and British MPs look over Potsdamer Platz which divides the Russian, British and American sectors of Berlin.*

"Every man is innocent until proven guilty. It is the duty of the police to give all evidence as to what is in favour of an accused as well as what may be against him."

In his training, therefore, a policeman must be taught to be absolutely impartial and to act in accordance with the ancient oath prescribed by King Alfred for his Magistrates of the Hundreds, "Without fear or favour." The Royal Military Police are also bound by the Laws of Evidence and in particular by a code known as The Judges Rules. These rules were laid down by Her Majesty's judges to protect an accused against the possibility of an unscrupulous policeman — any evidence taken under circumstances contrary to these rules is not admissible in court. In the same way, a military policeman may not use any truncheon, firearm or other weapon in effecting an arrest but must do so "with the minimum force necessary." He may only use his weapon in defense of his own life or that of another.

He is taught that the most effective way of carrying out his duties is by setting a very high example and personal standard so that the reputation of the Corps is such that his mere presence is sufficient to command respect and obedience.

IN BATTLE, his most important operational role is traffic control. His objective is to get the right troops to the right place in the right order at the right time. In large scale movements involving several armoured and infantry divisions and their supply columns, the Royal Military Policeman plays a vital role in enabling swift movement over vast distances under battle conditions, preventing chaos, preserving good morale, shepherding refugees, keeping routes open and generally ensuring that the staff's battle plan is not upset.

Many other duties fall to the lot of the British Royal Military Police such as anti-terrorist operations in Malaya, Cyprus and Kenya; supporting the civil authorities in internal civil disorders in Singapore; carrying out occupational duties in Berlin in conjunction with the military police of the United States Army and the Gendarmerie Francaise; and assisting the training of the armed forces of those countries which have achieved or aspire to achieve independence.

The Royal Military Policeman is there to maintain discipline, to preserve morale, to foster good relations with citizens and, if need be, support law and order and fair play wherever British troops were serving. END.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Major A. V. Lovell-Knight was the founding editor of the *Royal Military Police Journal* (the English counterpart of the *MP Journal*) and author of the book *The History of the Office of the Provost Marshal and The Corps of Military Police*, the first history of the Corps.

Major Lovell-Knight served with the Honourable Artillery Company (Territorial Army), the oldest infantry regiment in the British Army. for five years. He then served with the Wiltshire Regiment until transferring into the Corps of Military Police in 1941. He was with Traffic Control and the 50 and 102 Provost Companies before being assigned to the Depot at Mytchett as an instructor. It was during his two years as instructor that he wrote the history of the Corps.

In 1944 he was sent to Ceylon and served there and at the C. M. P. (I) Depot, Secunderabad, India, until his release from service in 1946.

He rejoined the Army in October 1949, and acted as an assistant instructor at the Depot until August 1951 when he was appointed Officer Commanding Supplementary Reserve R. M. P. (now Army Emergency Reserve). In December 1953, he was sent to the Far East where he served with the 17 Gurkha Divisional Provost Company in Malaya and the 200 Provost Company in Singapore. He then served in Berlin as a staff captain (Provost) before his last appointment as Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal (Static), 1 (Br.) Corps. Major Lovell-Knight retired from the Army on the 21st of October, 1958.



*MOBILE WIRELESS (radio) Patrol, a motorcycle R. M. P., a mounted lance corporal, and an NCO on point duty illustrate some of the many phases of police duties of the R. M. P.*



*MEMBERS OF THE FONTAINBLEAU Royal Military Police brace during a recent inspection.*



*A COMBINED POLICE patrol leaves for patrol duty in Singapore. At left rear is a member of the Shore Patrol of the U.S. Fleet.*

# Control Of Poison Whiskey

## DURING THE EARLY PHASE OF THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

### BY MAJOR SHIGESHI MADOKORO

MANY CASES of deaths and of soldiers going blind from drinking poisonous whiskey were being reported during the early months of the occupation of Japan. This situation was the same in other parts of Japan including Metropolitan Tokyo where I was assigned as provost marshal. The following steps were taken and effectively stopped all deaths from soldiers drinking poison whiskey.

Through the Police and Liaison Section of the Provost Marshal's office a Japanese detective was assigned to our office to work on this case, and an official from the Public Health and Welfare Division of General Headquarters, Far East Command was also placed on the case. We first contacted the Whiskey Distilleries Association of Japan and gained their whole-hearted cooperation. We then began with a check of all the legal distilleries in the Tokyo area for the quality of their products. We learned then that there was no methyl alcohol law in Japan, and that the whiskey manufacturers made no chemical analysis of their products other than taste. We further learned that because of the shortage of food products due to the war, whiskey producers were using dried sweet potatoes for the source of alcohol.

THE SWEET potato was fermented and distilled for alcohol. This alcohol was added to a chemical formula resembling whiskey, mixed together in huge vats, strained through asbestos strainers and bottled for consumption. The only hitch was that the head product of sweet potatoes was the poisonous methyl alcohol and not the drinkable ethyl alcohol. Some of the bottled whiskey leaving legal distilleries may have been actually poisonous. We immediately closed down all of these distilleries and samples of their products were tested at the Tokyo General Hospital. Through the cooperation of the Whiskey Distillers Association we were able to gather representatives from the various distilleries together in a meeting and the methyl situation carefully explained. Through the combined efforts of the Public Health and Welfare Section and the Association, all distillers were required to place a stamp on the cap of each bottle indicating the methyl content of the whiskey. The maximum safe methyl alcohol content was established, and arrangements were made to check the quality of the whiskies at frequent intervals.

Our next move was to remove the bootleggers. We found that most of the whiskey being sold in street stalls and in small drinking places was of bootleg origin. Bootleggers were counterfeiting whiskey labels of legitimate distilleries and placing them on their merchandise. The most common of these were the Ideal and King whiskies. These facts were publicized in daily bulletins, the *Stars & Stripes*, and so forth. All Japanese eating and drinking establishments were put off limits, but this was in no way any assurance that soldiers would not get hold of bad whiskey. We had to insure that the bad whiskey did not get into these places.

We made a round of all these drinking establishments in areas most frequented by soldiers and confiscated samples of their whiskey for chemical analysis. If any were found to bear counterfeit labels, we traced down its source wherever possible. In many instances when the proprietors claimed that some unknown peddler brought the whiskey to them, a surveillance of the establishment by Japanese police produced results. Every incident of whiskey poisoning reported to the provost marshal office was investigated, and the source of the bad whiskey traced where possible. The bootleggers were tried in Japanese courts, or in some cases, by a provost court.

WHEN, as the culmination of an investigation, we entered the house of one bootlegger, we found him calmly pouring the contents of a five gallon can of navy methyl alcohol in a grey can with bold red letters, POISON - METHYL ALCOHOL, into a fifty gallon drum with the top cut off. He was preparing a new batch of whiskey. His process was to get hold of anything alcohol, cut it with water colored and burnt sugar, add a dash of "The Essence of Whiskey", stir well, possibly throw in a handfull of charcoal if the customers wanted scotch, siphon the mixture in bottles with a rubber hose, cap the bottle, stick on a counterfeit "Ideal Whiskey" label, and he was in business. We learned from him that he had already placed a case of this product on the market several days previously. We were able to trace down and recover most of this batch, but some of the bottles had been sold to unknown Japanese customers.

Eventually our investigation all led down to a large bootleg ring being operated by one Im Mei Jun. Mr. Jun had obtained a large quantity of army fuel alcohol and was using it for his 86 proof. His base of operations was in the heart of a large Korean settlement. A raid into his establishment produced the paraphernalia for making his whiskey, large quantities of counterfeit labels, and about twenty-five gallon drums of alcohol buried under a shed.

From then on out was just a matter of keeping an eye on stall operators, and when, some months later, the Army started to bring in whiskey from the states, our job was over. END.

**VICTORY at the Front . . . DEFEAT in the rear areas**

# GERMAN GENERALS ANALYZE LESSONS IN

# REAR AREA SECURITY

## BASED ON WORLD WAR II DEFEAT IN RUSSIA

***Editor's note:*** **This article was prepared by the Provost Marshal Division, USAREUR from a study written and reviewed in 1948 by a committee of former German generals and staff officers working under the supervision of the Historical Division, European Command. Although the article deals exclusively with the Eastern Campaign of the German war effort, the problems illustrated are highly applicable to any portion of the world.**

On June 22, 1941 the German Wehrmacht plunged into the limitless mass of Russia with the expectation of another speedy conquest. On May 7, 1945, the Third Reich surrendered unconditionally to the Allied Powers.

Many reasons have been given for this catastrophic reversal of fortune. One outstanding factor contributing to this defeat was the failure of German rear area security measures in Russia.

The German General Staff had anticipated the problems posed by guerrillas operating behind the line in the vast expanses of the Soviet Union; it did not anticipate the length and bitterness of the campaign. If the campaign had ended on the six months schedule set by Hitler, rear area security would not have posed a major problem.

As the months of tremendous battles slowly decimated the strength and equipment of the Wehrmacht, rear area security assumed ever increasing importance. German rear area security troops were conscripted from older age groups many of whom were World War I veterans. They were led by older reserve or retired officer "retreads". These comfortable over-age types soon found themselves engaged against the fiercest kind of foe — the Soviet partisan fighter. These guerrilla units were often elite troops especially trained for such warfare. Combining a thorough knowledge of the country with military "know how" they proved more than a match for the German security forces.

Partisan warfare had by the middle of 1942 entered an advanced stage. A network of partisan channels interlaced Russian-occupied territory. Courier planes and even transport planes maintained long range communications and assisted in the supply of the partisans.

Many Russian citizens of the occupied territories changed within a year from passive collaborators to embittered opponents of the Germans. The German generals have attributed this change in large part to the inept and sometimes brutal methods of Nazi occupation forces as opposed to the German combat elements who had initially administered the captured territory. Probably even more important was the fighting survival of the Red Army combined with worsened living conditions and continuous pressure from authorities on rear area populations. In any event, a friendly or at least a tranquil population was soon transformed into a dangerous element directed against the German war effort.

Organized partisan activity usually began with the formation of small, isolated bands of from five to twenty members who were hiding out somewhere in the woods. Even during the gradual building of the entire partisan organization, these basic units remained fairly independent. Their activity was initially confined to raids of opportunity conducted for no other purpose than to obtain supplies and booty. What held them together was a certain spirit of adventure, probably a natural trait peculiar to many of their members.

It did not take long until the over-all partisan organization extended also to bands of that type. They were fitted into a well coordinated plan and we were employed chiefly to harass

certain areas. In addition, larger groups were organized, some of which reached a membership of several hundreds. Constituted along military lines and led and employed as military units, these bands differed only in their appearance from regular Russian combat troops. Most of their leaders were well-trained professional soldiers, some of them even general staff officers. They were brought in by parachute or glider or, wherever possible, were landed on partisan airfields.

Most partisan groups were equipped with small arms and heavy weapons; a few even used artillery which the Germans had captured and then abandoned for lack of suitable transportation facilities after the encirclement battles of the first weeks of the war.

On many occasions large bodies of Russian combat troops were separated from their main force and sought refuge in the dense forests. There they were organized into partisan groups and employed in operations against the German lines of communication.

Some of the bands acquired a high degree of mobility with the help of abandoned or captured German motor vehicles, or by using sleighs and skis in the wintertime. Once a partisan band was known to operate in a certain area, the German commanders never knew just where or when it would strike next. It was soon clearly noticeable that close liaision existed between the Russian leaders *behind* and *in front of* the German lines.

Immediately before and during Russian offensives, partisan bands were concentrated at strategic points and their activities increased to the scale of major operations.

Daily interruptions of traffic were caused by rail demolitions for which the Russians used various types of mines. Pressure and vibration-type mines were placed in the track, to be detonated by the locomotives. To destroy particularly valuable supplies, such as gasoline in tank cars, the partisans used mines with pull-type fuzes which were set off by remote control. Retreating Russian forces often buried long-delay mines under the tracks where they might blow up as much as three months later. Mines with simple delay-type fuzes were also employed to avoid hitting the empty protective cars ahead of the locomotive.

Guerrilla efforts were increasingly directed toward that Achilles Heel of the Wehrmacht — the transportation system. Railroads were of transcending importance to the invaders because of the inadequate network of roads. The numbers of railroad demolitions increased steadily.

In order to escape the mine detectors, nearly all of these mines were placed in wooden containers, and their construction was of the most primitive type; some of them consisted of no more than a small package of explosives with a safety fuze.

With time the partisans developed a definite system in the disruption of railroad traffic. In support of major operations, for example, they were no longer satisfied with destroying the lines at certain points but carried out mass demolitions with the effect of disabling long sections of the track.

Occasionally, even magnetic mines were used. They served as means of sabotage in workshops and on standing trains and were mostly equipped with delay-type fuzes.

The depletion of the railway net forced increasing dependence on highway transportation. As a result the road traffic became favorite targets of partisan raids. Roads leading through dense and extensive forests were especially dangerous. Log barriers and mines halted German convoys while partisans expert at using cover took a heavy toll with close up fire. After stopping a German convoy, strong bands of Russian irregulars would reform into a regular infantry attack to destroy vehicles, capture crews and seize supplies. The Wehrmacht was forced to utilize heavily armed convoys protected by security strong points along the road.

## CONCLUSIONS

The German generals offer the following advice from their experiences with partisan operations in Russia:

Every effort should be made by a strict but fair administration of occupied territory to keep the population productive and pacified. The occupation authorities must show the population that they will be defended against Communist partisan bands if they cooperate.

The importance of rear area security in a land such as Russia must be recognized and plans made accordingly.

In the selection and organization of rear area security forces, high quality personnel and equipment should be employed. The German general staff attempted to rest and rehabilitate divisions after long periods at the front by placing them in rear area security forces. As an indication of the harshness of rear area fighting, *many of these divisions soon indicated that they preferred the front to rear area security assignments.*

An active rather than a passive defense against partisan bands must be employed. A passive defense based on maintaining strong points is not sufficient to control rear area territory.

Careful reconnaissance and constant patrolling utilizing accurate maps is necessary for fighting partisan bands. Air reconnaissance should be employed to the maximum practicable extent.

Decentralization of rear area security forces must be maintained. Local commanders must have the authority to conduct *local* anti-partisan activities without obtaining clearance from higher up. Rear area security forces should be highly mobile.

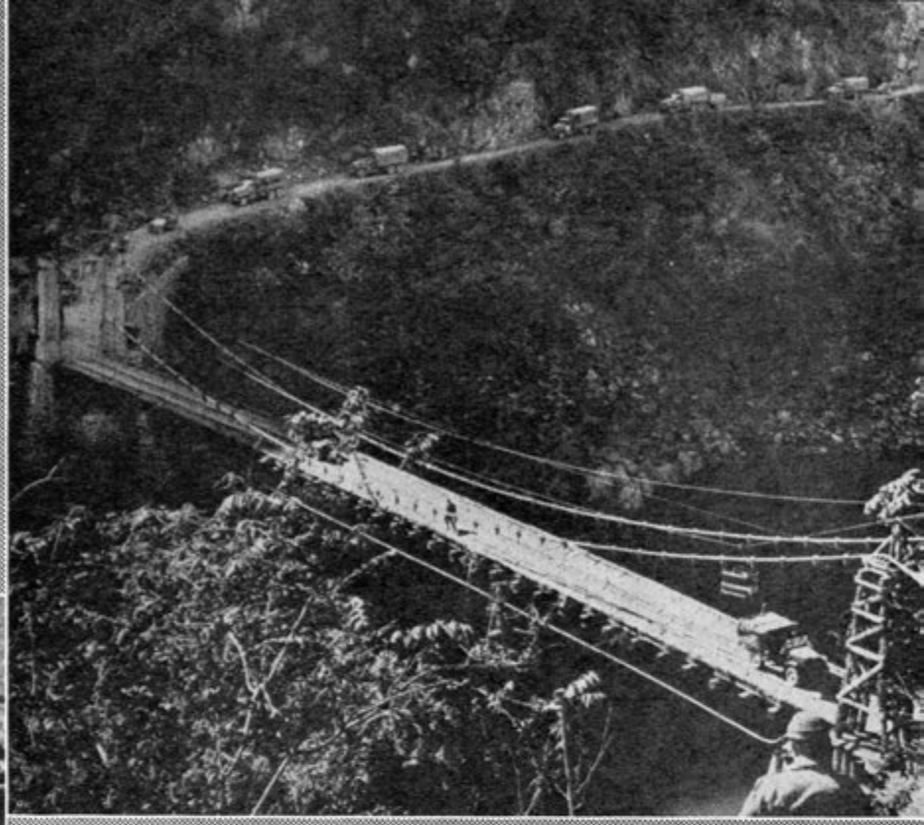
Propaganda in occupied enemy territory must advocate measures which are practicable even in wartime. Clear and simple facts should be presented. By far the best results may be achieved wherever propaganda can be disseminated by word of mouth. The actions of the occupying forces must be in strict accordance with their propaganda.

Prisoners of war should be well treated and used for productive work. Screened prisoners should be released as soon as practicable. Such prisoners will assist in maintaining pacification of the population.

The importance of work for everyone with assurance of adequate pay and subsistence cannot be overemphasized. Unemployed and discontented masses of people, lacking the bare necessities and perhaps exposed to arbitrary acts at the hands of occupying troops, represent an enormous danger to rear areas and lines of communication. END.

# MPs on the BURMA ROAD





## HISTORIC U. S. ARMY MILITARY POLICE BATTALIONS VII

# 159th MP BATTALION

AN ASSAULT on the supply line from India to China through Burma was expected. The 159th Military Police Battalion was born on September 5, 1944 in anticipation of combat. The attack, however, did not materialize, and the Japanese retreated after a general failure. The battalion then turned to other tasks such as supply security, town and area patrols, emergency rescue service to air crash scenes, operation of confinement facilities, headquarters guard, convoy escort, and criminal investigation; but the primary mission of the unit was to provide the vital service of traffic control over a five hundred mile stretch of hills and hairpin turns known as the Burma Road.

This supply line had to be maintained to move all important supplies to China through the mud and dust of Assam and out of sight of any city.

TO THE United States Army, the China-Burma-India Theater was a secondary battleground. Most of the forces sent into the area were engineer and service troops, air transport personnel and Air Force units. They and the brilliant Merrill's Marauders were all there to keep open the supply lanes to China and to furnish air support to the British Fourteenth Army.

The 159th never saw combat, nor were all its components ever assembled together during its period of activation. Nevertheless, its men were constantly in battle against 150 degree heat, road washouts, heavy traffic on poor roads, pilferage and disease. They were Intermediate Zone Military Police — no glory, much work. Composed of originally independent units (the 156th Military Police Guard Platoon and the 152nd, 167th, 269th and 271st Military Police Companies), the battalion operated in the Upper Assam Valley with headquarters and Stockade at Chabua. Through this area, the main routes of supply — the Brahmaputra River with its barge traffic, the single track rail lines from Calcutta and the Air Transport Command — all passed cargo to Ledo, the western terminus of the Burma Road. Together, they caused a first class traffic problem on fourth class roads.

To add to the difficulty was the ever present threat of disease. The men of the battalion learned from the thousands who had died in the early campaigns from scrub typhus, cholera, malaria and a multitude of other tropical diseases. They followed health precautions religiously, sleeping under mosquito netting and eating only in Army messes. These precautions resulted in eliminating the threat of casualties from disease.

Late 1944 and early 1945 saw one of the more important achievements of the battalion and its commander, Major Earl O. Cullum (now Colonel USAR), in the apprehension of Herman Perry. Perry was an American soldier who had murdered his company commander, taken to the bush, married a native girl and managed to escape capture many times. An informer gave away his whereabouts on 9 March 1945, and Major Cullum personally apprehended Perry as he tried to escape from a *basha* (a native house) on a tea plantation. Perry later had the ignominious distinction of being the only American soldier to be executed by order of courts martial in the China-Burma-India Theater.

LIKE THE variety of troops which it supported, the 159th became cosmopolitan in makeup. Provisional military police were drawn from the engineer units throughout the Intermediate Zone, and they were found to be indispensable in facilitating control among these units. Native police, working under retired Gurkha non-commissioned officers and guard dog detachments, helped to keep pilferage at a minimum.

The 159th showed amazing flexibility in handling all situations which arose in controlling a crucial supply line through a country whose natives were either apathetic or actually hostile to the Allied cause. Technical problems of a command born in expediency were faced and conquered. The combination of the Office of Intermediate Section Provost Marshal with the command of the battalion enabled Major Cullum to keep direct control over a greatly extended area.

The battalion's 65 jeeps with four wheel drive capabilities proved to be invaluable in the monsoon and the 24 motorcycles were excellent for trouble-shooting and convoy patrols in better weather — a relative term since dust masks were essential when the roads were dried.

THROUGHOUT the period of operation, the military police of the 159th reflected the best characteristics of the American soldier. The military policemen's independent reliability and resourcefulness were constantly proven in the cases of barge and railway guards who often traveled a slow thousand mile route on each run. They were completely out of touch with any command, lived under primitive conditions and often off the land itself.

When the 159th Military Police Battalion was deactivated on 25 October 1945, it retired leaving behind more than just a record. It had functioned under some of the most arduous conditions in the world including extreme climate and geographical remoteness, proving the adaptability of the military police under all conditions. Though they did not fight the enemy directly, the men of the 159th kept the supplies flowing and fulfilled far more than the letter of their mission.

# MPA ROUND UP

## MPs AID IN SEARCH

Ft Bragg, N. C.—Volunteers from the 503rd Military Police Battalion joined men from other units of Fort Bragg to search for a ninety year old woman missing in the woods. The efforts of the men on foot and in the cockpits of helicopters proved fruitless until Monday morning when her body was found less than a quarter of a mile from her home. The coroner said there was no evidence that she had died from anything but natural causes.

## 504TH RETURNS TO FT GORDON



*Ft Gordon, Ga.—Above, a jeep of the 504th MP Bn is unloaded from one of the Globemaster transports which brought the 504th back to Fort Gordon from Exercise "Rocky Shoals". The unit undertook a 3000 mile overland trek to participate in the maneuver.*

## FIVE WILMES IN UNIT




*Ft Gordon, Ga.—SFC David R. Wood (right) faces perplexing situation as he looks over orders of the five Wilmes boys. They are (L to R): John W., Anthony J., Raymond, Jerry B., and Ronald Wilmes. To confuse the situation, John and Raymond are brothers, Jerry and Ronald are brothers, and Anthony is first cousin to all. They also have consecutive serial numbers except Anthony and are all in the same squad.*

## GORDON MP WINS WINGS




*Ft Gordon, Ga.—1st Lt Thomas G. Irwin of PMGC receives congratulations from Mr. J. R. Kilpatrick (left), Ft Gordon Flying Club's flight instructor, upon completion of his first flight after winning a private pilot's license. Lt Irwin is the second member of the club to earn a license since its recent organization. SFC Harry Sheppard of PMGS was the first.*

## FIVE HONORED AT PMGC

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Three Commendation Ribbons with metal pendants, a Certificate of Commendation, and a retirement ceremony marked a Provost Marshal General's center parade recently.

Master Sergeant William L. Myers, PMGS Reserve Affairs, received a Certificate of Appreciation after publication of his retirement orders for more than 20 years of service.

Major Clifford J. Rainford was awarded the Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant for his service while chief of the Instructor Training Branch of the Provost Marshal General's School.

Captain Clifford H. Clifton and Captain William F. Beardsley won Commendation Ribbons for outstanding service; Captain Clifton as Provost Marshal of the Nebraska Military District, and Captain Beardsley while serving with U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Lieutenant Colonel William F. Vann was awarded the Certificate of Commendation for outstanding service while Provost Marshal, Inchon Port, Korea.

## HONOR GRADUATE HAS RECORD OF MANY SUCCESSES

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Private Douglas A. Davidson, honor graduate of Company A, The Provost Marshal General's School has been successful in many of his endeavors.

A brief list includes president of his fraternity at Colby College in Maine, president of the college debate club, the judicial board and the Interfraternity Council. Also while at college, he won varsity letters in track and tennis and was awarded the Outstanding Service Medal and Bronze Star for Air Force ROTC service.

His military service thus far has won him trainee field first sergeant while in basic training at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and general's aide and company honor graduate at Fort Gordon.

## TRAINEES FIRE PERFECT SCORES WITH CARBINE



*Above (L to R): 2nd Lt Vernon W. Hinkle, XO, observes PFC Casimir Krusyznski while 1st Lt Richard A. Novotny, CO, watches Pvt Paul Martin during Tng Co C's qualification firing.*

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Private First Class Casimir Krusyznski and Private Paul Martin both turned in perfect scores during the carbine qualification firing for Training Company C, The Provost Marshal General's School. This was the first time that two men in the same unit and in the same cycle have achieved perfect scores.

## 503RD MPs AND N. C. TROOPERS JOIN FORCES IN EDUCATION



*Ft Bragg, N. C.—State Highway Patrolman Sgt Romie Williamson gives instructions to Pvt John Tiernan, Pvt Gary Franks, and MSgt James Prather during traffic supervision course given by the North Carolina State Highway Patrol for the benefit of new 503rd MP Bn men.*

Ft Bragg, N. C.—Proper police traffic supervision in the Fayetteville-Fort Bragg area is no accident for the men of the 503rd Military Police Battalion, thanks to a coordinated program of instruction by the 503rd and the North Carolina State Highway Patrol.

Incorporated with their rigorous training program, the 503rd recruits now have a broad course given by North Carolina State Troopers. The purpose of the course is to lend the military police a hand in gaining more know-how for coping with traffic troubles in civilian areas.

Arrangements made by Company B of the 503rd resulted in classes conducted by State Highway Patrol Troop B. Sergeant R. F. Williamson started off the course of instruction with material taken from the State Highway Patrolman's course. Traffic control, roadblocks, and selective enforcement were a few of the subjects covered.

## IN DAYS OF OLD...




*Ft Sheridan, Ill.—In days of old, the automobile was a fearsome thing which had to be kept under strict supervision. Why some of them could go thirty miles an hour! It was to prevent this reckless use of speed that this sign was used at Ft Sheridan, Ill., around the turn of the century. Photo submitted by Capt Frank E. Johnson Jr., Assistant PM, Ft Sheridan, Ill.*

## N. Y. ASPD STANDS TRI-SERVICE INSPECTION



*Governors Island, N. Y.—Inspecting a platoon of ASPs of the metropolitan New York area are (R to L): Lt Col Andrew Eakin, CO of the detachment, inspecting an Army member; Capt John Hale, US Air Force CO of the platoon; Col Robert W. Reed, First US Army PM; Lt Col Donald A. Young, PM for Continental Air Command; and Lt Cmdr Raymond J. Claire, disciplinary officer for the 3rd Naval District.*

## Sp4 ALLEN LAUDED



*Ft Eustis, Va.—Sp4 Robert G. Allen (center) of the 504th MP Co receives a Certificate of Achievement for his service as clerk in the PMO. Lt Col Harry A. Slad (left), PM, makes the presentation as Capt Burton T. Yount, CO, 504th MP Co, looks on.*

## OAK LEAF CLUSTER AWARDED TO MP MESS STEWARD



*Ft George G. Meade, Md.—MSgt Dominick E. Stabile, mess steward of the 526th MP Co was awarded the Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant (first oak leaf cluster) by post commander, Col Harry L. Sievers (right). Sgt Stabile was instrumental in winning the Outstanding Mess Award for the post on eight separate occasions.*

## GENERAL BOATNER PRESENTS EDUCATION CERTIFICATES

Ft Bragg, N. C.—The Provost Marshal General, Major General Haydon L. Boatner, presented High School Equivalency Certificates to 52 men of the 503rd Military Police Battalion during a visit to Fort Bragg. General Boatner said, "The NCO is still the backbone of the Army, and it is his welfare and education that most concern us."

## FORT ORD PM GREETS NEW CG



*Ft Ord, Cal.—Maj Gen Carl F. Fritzche (right), recently assigned CG is greeted by Col Larue M. Edelen, PM, during the general's first visit to MP Headquarters at Fort Ord.*

## USDB NEWSPAPER IS TOPS IN ARMY-WIDE COMPETITION



*Accepting the Dept of the Army Newspaper Award is Pvt Patrick M. Prosser (center), managing editor. Col James W. Davis, Commandant of the USDB makes the presentation as Mr. Harold Aleck (right), educational staff advisor, looks on.*

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—The U. S. Disciplinary Barracks publication, *Stray Shots*, received the Department of the Army Newspaper Award for the best publication of its type.

*Stray Shots* is a mimeographed, monthly publication written by and for the prisoners of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and keeps the men informed on matters of general interest. It was selected from approximately 400 Army newspapers by the Department of the Army as the best in its category.

## MP IS SOLDIER OF MONTH AT CHICAGO ADMIN CENTER



*Chicago, Ill.—At a ceremony at the Chicago Administration Center, Sp4 Donald R. Distelmeier (left), 294th MP Co, is presented with a letter of commendation from Col Mervin E. Mansager, CO of the Center, on his selection as Soldier of the Month.*

## COL FARMER CITED



*Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—A Certificate of Achievement for his outstanding work at Hqs, USAREUR, was presented to Lt Col James E. Farmer (right) by Col Harold A. Davenport, Sixth U.S. Army PM.*

## PUGET SOUND ASPD MAKES TV APPEARANCE




*Seattle, Wash.—Shown above during the recent television broadcast designed to better relations and understanding between civilian and military personnel are (left to right): Lt Col William A. Shelton, commanding officer; Maj Bertrand H. Mountford, OIC Tacoma Detachment; and LCDR W. P. Ohmart, executive officer.*

Seattle, Wash.—Due to the fine cooperation and liaison between civilian police and the Puget Sound Area Armed Services Police, an invitation came from the Seattle Police Department for the commanding officer and key officers of the Armed Services Police to participate in a live television broadcast from a local station. One purpose of the invitation was to better acquaint the civilian populace with the composition, functions and operations of the Armed Services Police. Another was to establish additional liaison between local civilians and military policemen.

## ALASKAN MPs ACCOMPLISH UNUSUAL SURVEY



*A portion of the pipeline surveyed by the Alaskan MPs.*

Ft Richardson, Alaska—Lieutenant Colonel Lionel E. Scott, Provost Marshal, USARAL, had the responsibility of a physical security survey for a petroleum pipeline stretching 626 miles.

The pipeline, carrying vital fuels to Army and Air Force installations, starts at the Alaskan seaport of Haines, winds through British Columbia and the Yukon Territory of Canada, and terminates at Fairbanks, Alaska. It passes through some of the most rugged and isolated terrain in North America; through plateaus and valleys, over hundreds of streams and rivers, over mountain ranges 4000 feet high, and through temperatures ranging all the way from -83 degrees at Snag, Yukon to 92 degrees at Fairbanks, Alaska—a temperature range of 175 degrees.

Captain John E. Place, Chief, Investigations Branch and Samuel W. Jackson, Military Police Investigator covered every mile of the pipeline surveying all the complex stations, terminals, storage areas and docking facilities.

The unusual survey was accomplished with little incident except for occasional moose blocking the right-of-way and pauses to observe the rare bald-eagles and the big game so numerous in this wild country.

## SETAF MPs CITE SAFE DRIVERS IN ALL-OUT EFFORT

Verona, Italy—In a maximum effort to improve SETAF's outstanding safety record, military police of SETAF utilized as much as 75 per cent of their total strength in a twelve hour period. During the drive, military policemen cruised the most heavily used roads, and patrolmen were stationed at the most dangerous intersections to check closely on SETAF drivers.

The purpose of the stepped-up watchfulness was two-fold: deficiencies in both the auto and driver were checked, and certificates were given to those drivers exhibiting safe driving habits. In addition to the certificates, the provost marshal's office informed commanders of the drivers' units of their safe driving.

This intensified action, to be used at regular intervals in all three areas of Verona, Vicenza and Livorno was termed a success by Captain Francis Miles, deputy provost marshal.

## MP-AFN WEATHER NEWS BEAMED TO MOTORISTS

Heidelberg, Germany — Periodic radio broadcasts of weather and road condition reports are assisting USAREUR motorists again this year.

Close cooperation between military police and the American Forces Network is bringing travel condition reports several times a day to American motorists in Germany and France. Military police stations from all over France and Germany report travel conditions to the Frankfurt Military Police Station which serves as the central clearing house. After the reports are assembled, the Frankfurt desk sergeant calls the current information in to the AFN station located in Hoechst, a Frankfurt suburb. After the initial early morning reports, contributing stations then only call in changes. The Frankfurt station continues to use the same information provided no changes are received. These network wide broadcasts are made at 0700, 1200, 1800, and 2200 hours daily. In addition, local stations broadcast conditions in their particular area several times daily.

Unit commanders rely on these reports for military vehicle operational planning. By keeping up with driving conditions, vehicle operations may be curtailed or routes altered depending on the situation.

These weather and road conditions reports have also proven popular with individual Americans and Europeans who plan automobile trips in either France or Germany. And more important, the broadcasts have contributed to the declining USAREUR traffic accident rate.

## USAREUR PROVOST-INFO TEAM ATTACKS SERVICEMEN'S PROBLEMS

Heidelberg, Germany—The USAREUR provost marshal and the information division have cooperated to "educate" servicemen in Europe on how to stay out of trouble.

The Provost Marshal Crime Prevention Council analyzes crime, offense and accident statistics periodically to determine problem areas. These problem areas are then analyzed and material outlined for public information presentation. Depending on the material, the presentation may take the form of radio programs, newspaper releases, briefings or information bulletins and fact sheets for troop orientation.

For instance, military police statistical data recently indicated that fights in local taverns and incidents with taxi drivers made up a large part of the more serious blotter entries. As a result, an educational program was initiated.

Several rules for decreasing these incidents were given for guidance. To limit tavern incidents, servicemen were advised to pick taverns carefully, refrain from arguments, be especially watchful of the potent European drinks, and "pay as they drink" in local currency to avoid trouble. When using taxis, servicemen were advised to familiarize themselves with local rates. When they felt they are being overcharged, they should demand a receipt and submit their grievance through military channels instead of attempting to solve the problem "on the spot" with fists.

On the other hand, operating provost marshals held conferences with taxi driver representatives and tavern operators to win support on their part. They were advised to notify the military police in any provocation by military personnel rather than taking matters in their own hands.

## 536TH MP CO BEGINS FIRST AID CAMPAIGN



*Wurzburg, Germany—Four men of the 536 MP Co graduated from the First Aid Instructor's Course conducted by the American Red Cross. The men pose above with their instructor (L to R), Sp4 Charles E. Thomas, Sgt C. J. Havard, Mr. Ed Craren, Sp4 Larry Trudell, and PFC John Durall.*

*Lt Col Emmett W. Cox Jr., PM, Wurzburg Post, contacted Mr. Harold C. Stanton, American Red Cross Field Director, and he arranged to have Mr. Craren, Safety Service Representative for the European area, to conduct a First Aid Instructor's Course. These graduates will instruct the entire 536th MP Co in first aid.*

## 508TH MEN BRING JOY TO ORPHANAGE



*Munich, Germany—For the past thirteen years, the men of the 508th MP Bn have been supporting the Loehe Haus Orphanage. This Christmas, the men of the battalion went out and collected clothing and toys for the orphans and presented them at a large party held for the children. Above, (L to R): MSgt Virgili; Mother Superior of the Loehe Haus Orphanage; Lt Col Edward T. Devlin, CO of the 508th; and Sgt Rogo of Co B pose before some of the toys and clothes collected by the battalion.*

## ULM JUNIOR POLICE BEGIN SECOND YEAR

Ulm, Germany—The Junior Police of Ulm are a group of young law enforcement agents assisting the children of the Ulm Elementary School. This is the second year of the school safety program conducted by Major A. C. Walworth, Ulm Provost Marshal, in conjunction with the school principal. Seventh and eighth grade boys and girls attending an eight hour training block. The instruction, given by the Nelson Barracks Military Police, dealt with problems in traffic control, playground safety, control of crowds and control of traffic at school crossings and bus guards.

Twenty-eight youngsters completed the course of instruction and registered satisfactory grades on oral and written tests. The student with the highest score was appointed captain for the school year, and the next four ranking were made corporals. The corporals are in charge of the two "beats", bus and traffic.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter F. Johnson, executive officer of Combat Command A, presented the diplomas, and Major Walworth awarded badges to the junior policemen.

## GEN PENAAT VISITS GERMAN MOBILE EMERGENCY POLICE

Goeppingen, Germany — Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, provost marshal, U.S. Army, Europe, was the guest of the Land Baden-Wuerttemburg Bereitsschaftspolizei (Mobile Emergency Police) at a briefing held by that organization. Other guests included officers of the German Fifth Military District led by Major General Feuiherr von Lichenstein.

The Bereitsschaftspolizei serves as an emergency force as well as a training unit for policemen. All police recruits in Land Baden-Wuerttemburg serve three or four years in this organization before being assigned to other police echelons. Two increments of police officers numbering about 160 each complete their three to four year cycle with this organization and are then assigned as replacements throughout the land. These young policemen then begin their careers in a selected police field such as traffic, public order and crime detection.

The Bereitsschaftspolizei is equipped with the weapons and other equipment to carry out its mission. Weapons include pistols, rifles, machine pistols, grenade launchers and machine guns. Lachrymatory gas grenades and smoke generators are also included in the unit arsenals.

The Bereitsschaftspolizei is fully motorized and has excellent communication facilities. Bridging equipment adds to the mobility of the unit.

The guests at the briefing were welcomed by Ministerial Advisor Kienle of the Wuerttemburg State Government and Director Weimer of the Bereitsschaftspolizei.

## GEN CLAY (RET) RETURNS TO GERMANY FOR VISIT



*Frankfurt, Germany — A customs military policeman, Cpl Raymond Fillman (left), reaches for the papers of Gen Lucius D. Clay (Ret) after the former American military governor of Germany arrived at Rhine-Main Air Base. Gen Clay was accompanied by insurance company executive Cecil J. North (center foreground).*

## 385TH BUYS TOYS AND PICTURES FOR KINDERHEIM

Ludwigsberg, Germany—Men of the 385th Military Police Battalion contributed over $150 to buy toys and religious pictures for the orphan children of the Philadelphia Kinderheim.

The orphanage subsists entirely on contributions and receives no support from welfare agencies. The contribution of the 385th was voluntary, and the gifts were selected by the council from recommendations received from Sister Hildegarde, a member of the Kinderheim staff. The toys and pictures were purchased and delivered by men of the battalion, much to the delight of the children.

## SFC JONES LAUDED FOR SAFE DRIVING

Verona, Italy — Sergeant First Class Rutledge Jones, Headquarters Company, SETAF, was awarded a letter of citation for his safe driving during SETAF's first command-wide Safe Driving Day. Major John H. Arculeer, deputy post commander, made the presentation. Sergeant Jones was one of fourteen presented letters of citation.

## 1ST SOLDIER OF MONTH AWARDED AT IKEGO



*Ikego Ammo Depot, Japan—Above right, Capt C. R. Worlund, PM, presents the first Soldier of the Month Award to be given at Ikego Ammunition Depot to PFC Benjamin R. Horton.*

## SETAF HOLDS THIRD ANNUAL PM CONFERENCE



*Verona, Italy—Lt Col Carlo Minuzzi, Commander of Public Security Police of Verona (right) takes a lie detector test for the benefit of his fellow officers after the Third Annual PM Conference held in Verona. CWO Glenn E. James (left), Chief of the SETAF Polygraph Center, operates the lie detector, while Sp4 Dominick Covelluzzi, 68th MP Co, interprets. Watching the test (left to right) are: Dr. Ugo di Loreto, Questore of Venice and Dr. Marandino, Vice-Questore of Pisa.*

Verona, Italy—SETAF's Third Annual Provost Marshal Conference, held in Verona, drew military and Italian police officials from all over Italy to discuss mutual problems.

The conference got under way with an address by Colonel Richard J. Conran, SETAF Chief of Staff, in behalf of Major General H. H. Fischer who was unable to attend. General Fischer expressed, in a written address, his desire that such conferences be held for mutual benefit, and that American and Italian law enforcement agencies would gain from the exchange of ideas and methods.

Lieutenant Colonel Houston W. Blackledge, SETAF Provost Marshal, acted as chairman of the conference which covered subjects ranging from simple vandalism and private vehicle break-ins to SETAF's accident prevention program and its effects. During the conference, Colonel Blackledge stressed the importance of keeping abreast of changes in the Italian Road Code and told the Italian officials of the steps being taken to keep SETAF personnel informed of them.

"Each time we meet," said Colonel Blackledge, "we come a step closer to solving our problems by becoming acquainted with each other's methods. The end result is always a better community relation."

## ZAMA "MPs" ADD BIRTHDAY COLOR




*Camp Zama, Japan—Although this photo arrived too late for publication in the last issue of the* JOURNAL, *these waitresses for the MP anniversary party at Camp Zama deserve mention. Agreed?*

## DEFT DRIVING MPs WIN RESPECT OF ITALIAN PARTNERS




*Verona, Italy—Pictured above are Sp4 Harold Benjamin (entering safety car) and PFC Russell Basalyea before each goes on patrol.*

Verona, Italy—Two military policemen of the Southern European Task Force's 68th Military Police Company in Verona have gained extra respect from their Carabiniere partners for their ability to maneuver through Verona's narrow streets in pursuit of law breakers.

Specialist Fourth Class Harold E. Benjamin and the Carabiniere with him succeeded in curbing an Italian car thief after a chase lasting fifteen minutes. In a similar chase, Private First Class Russell Basalyea and his Carabiniere partner assisted in the apprehension of Italian thieves who had taken furs valued at an estimated three to four million Lire.

In both cases, the thieves were amazed that the military policemen were able to follow in the relatively bulky military police cruiser. Said the car thief, "I didn't think the American car could get through these old streets!"

## CINCPAC VISITS I CORPS



*Camp Red Cloud, Korea—S/Sgt Albert S. Bryant (right), 55th MP Company honor guard, snaps salute as Rear Admiral Herbert G. Hopwood (left), commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Lt Gen T. J. H. Trapnell, commanding general of I Corps (Group), arrive at I Corps headquarters during Admiral Hopwood's recent tour of military installations in Korea.*

## GENERAL CUMMINGS PRESENTED NIGHTSTICK



*Camp Zama, Japan—Col William A. Watkins (left), provost marshal of U.S. Army Japan and vice-president of the MPA, presents a night stick and an honorary membership in the MPA to Lt Gen Emerson L. Cummings, CG, USARJ.*



# the Ready Line

## CI WOMEN LAUDED



*Ft Bragg, N. C.—(L to R) Lt Col Allen C. Shuler, XVIII Abn Corps PM, presents Miss Nancy D. Leonard and Miss Callerey C. Francis with Outstanding Performance Appraisals and cash awards for their work with the CI Division. Maj John T. Stansill, CI Division, looks on.*

## RESERVISTS FLY 300 MILES FOR TRAINING MATERIALS



*Ft Gordon, Ga.—Lt Col Clifford R. Merrill (left) presents instructional packets to Majors Edmond C. Phillips (right) and Peter Koleda as Mrs. Phillips looks on. The trio flew from Jacksonville, Fla., to pick up the materials from the Reserve Affairs Branch, PMGS.*

## KOREAN POLICE CHIEF TOURS PMGS



*Ft Gordon, Ga.—Mr. Kang Hak Rhee, acting director of the Korean National Police, was given an orientation of the various functions of the Provost Marshal General's School. Shown here, Capt Herman Trop of the Industrial Defense Department briefs Mr. Rhee and Capt B. K. Kim, Korean National Police, on security aspects of the missile age. (L to R) Maj Cloyce Rosen, Capt Kim, Brig Gen David P. Schorr, Mr. Rhee, and Capt Herman Trop.*

## CWO WONG IS DEAN'S LIST STUDENT



*CWO Wong (right) is presented with a University of Maryland Certificate of Scholarship from Lt Col Daniel Buyze.*

Yokohama, Japan—Chief Warrant Officer Robert W. Y. Wong, assigned to the Office of Provost Marshal, Yokohama, was recent recipient of a University of Maryland Certificate of Scholarship for attaining a grade average of 3.80 out of a possible 4.00 for fifteen consecutive hours of college work in the Overseas Program. CWO Wong topped the dean's list requirement of a 3.40 average to achieve an almost perfect overall grade point.

## ROYAL THAI MPs ON TOUR

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii—Three officers of the Royal Thailand Army Military Police Corps recently visited the Schofield Barracks 524th Military Police Company as part of their tour of military police facilities. The visitors were Major Bunlue Unsrisong and Captains Kanjana Juntranggur and Seri Choompol.

## GUARDS COMPLETE EXTENSION COURSE



*Schenectady General Depot, N. Y.—P/Lt Nelson R. Denton Jr. (left) and P/Plt Joseph M. Del Vecchio Jr. (right) were presented the Certificates of Course Completion, Special Extension Course — Criminal Investigation, PMGS. Maj G. H. Berry, PM, made the presentations.*

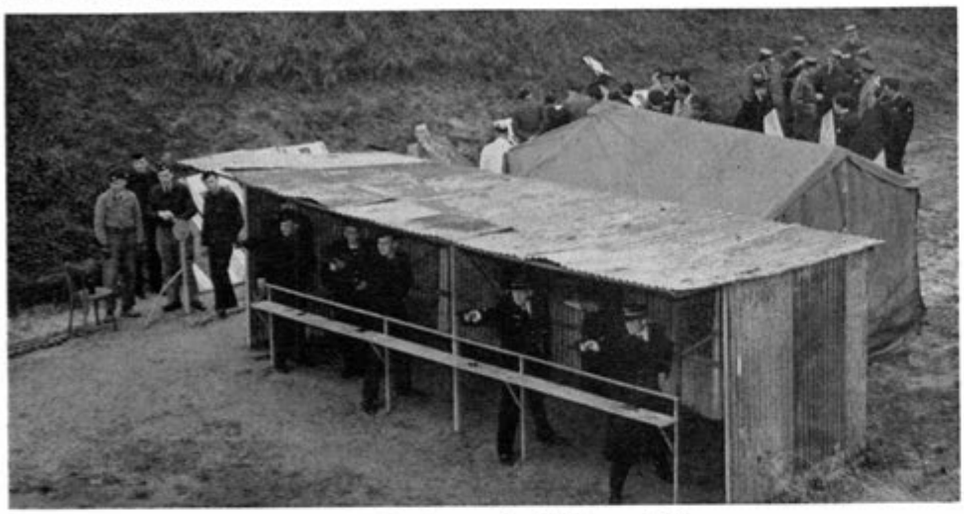
## COLOMBIAN MP SCHOOL RECEIVES U.S. VISITORS



*Bogota, Colombia—(L to R) Capt Paul V. Romero, MP Advisor to Colombian Army; Maj Jose Joaquin Matallana, CO of the MP School; Capt Bernardo Gomez, XO; Col R. G. Spinney, Army Mission Chief; and Lt Jaime Valderrama Gil, S-3 for the School, discuss their mutual problems during a recent visit by the Americans.*

# Sports Hi-Lites

## THE *CORPS URBAIN* AGAIN COPS HAMLETT CUP



*Pictured above, French MPs fire at the third annual* CONCOURS DE TIR.

Orleans, France—The third annual *Concours de tir*—Franco-American Police Pistol Matches of Orleans—was recently held at Base Aerienne de Bricy, France's Air Force Base west of Orleans.

Four groups were represented by eight man teams: the *Corps Urbain de Police d'Orleans;* the 51st *Compagnie Republicaine de Securite,* the French Air Force Group at Bricy; and the Military Police of the U.S. Army Garrison, Orleans.

The idea of an international inter-service police pistol competition for Orleans grew out of an informal match arranged in 1955 by Commandant Julien Le Sanquer, commander of the 51st C. R. S., and former Orleans Area Command provost marshal, Major Lamar Hamlett. The following year Commandant Sanquer donated three medalions for team place winners, and Major Hamlett, now at Fort Gordon, Ga., donated a cup as a rotating trophy which has come to be known as the "Hamlett Cup".

The friendly rivalry has advanced to become a competition of note in the area with the backing of Orleans merchants and the French Public Relations Association who donated prizes and cups to the high individual scorers.

The matches attracted many officials from both sides.

Weapons used in the match were the .45 Caliber U.S. Army pistol, the nine millimeter *Parabellum Mac 50,* and the 7.65 millimeter *Mab* pistol. The targets used were the French type silhouette offering point values from ten to one.

Chief Warrant Officer Stanley J. Plaka of the U.S. team was not enthusiastic about his team's slight lead at the noon break. He said, "We've still got to fire the 7.65, and many of our boys are not familiar with that pistol."

The *Corps Urbain* took top honors for the second year in a row with an aggregate of 986 out of a possible 3,360. Second place went to the French Air Force team from Bricy, and the U.S. team grabbed third with 936.

Top individual honors were earned by Sous-Brigadier George Rack of the *Corps Urbain* with 354 of a 420 possible. Specialist Fourth Class Thomas L. Jenkins of the U.S. team fired a second place 344.

## HUSBAND-WIFE TEAM CITED



*Col Charles G. Rau, Presidio Post Commander (left) presents Certificate of Appreciation to MSgt and Mrs. John D. Vekich.*

San Francisco, Calif.—Master Sergeant and Mrs. John D. Vekich have received a Certificate of Appreciation from the commanding officer of the Presidio for their outstanding contribution to youth activities.

Sergeant Vekich has served as class leader in the Presidio Junior Rifleers and in off-duty time has trained more than 150 boys and girls in the safe handling and shooting of guns.

Mrs. Vekich volunteered her services in maintaining the records and statistics required for each member.

As a result of his work with the Rifleers, Sergeant Vekich was also chosen for Honorable Mention for the GUNS Magazine's Third Annual Police Award. The award was presented in recognition of Sergeant Vekich's work in promoting safe shooting by youngsters.

## MP WINS POLICE PISTOL TITLE



*Camp Perry, O.—Capt Archie Caple, right, (342nd MP Detachment, Ft Snelling, Minn.) was top shooter in the field of civilian and military police students in the practical pistol course match which climaxed the annual Small Arms Firing School — Police, held in connection with the 1958 National Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, O. Capt John Prehle, PMGS, (left) who has served as Director of the Small Arms Firing School — Police, for the past two years, makes the award and congratulates his fellow-MP sharpshooter.*

## SGT HENRY WINS TWICE



*Kaiserslautern, Germany — Sgt Irving E. Henry receives the first place, high individual score over-all certificates for the USAREUR teams and company level teams in the 1958 MP pistol competition from Col Robert D. Johnston (right), CO, Kaiserslautern, Sub-Area as Capt Daniel B. Hopkins (left), CO, 533rd, looks on.*

*Sgt Henry shot a score of 349 out of a possible 350.*

## MPs PLACE 1-2-3 IN 7TH ARMY PISTOL MATCH

Hohenfels, Germany—Three men from the 385th Military Police Battalion placed in the Seventh Army Special Troops Shoulder-to-Shoulder firing matches held at Hohenfels, Germany.

Sergeant Santo Decidco won the pistol competition with a score of 678 out of a possible 700. Firing in the novice class, Specialist Fourth Class Charles R. Morgan scored 661 for second place, and Private Henrie G. Marlowe posted a third-place total of 652.

## ARMY MPs WIN TOP THREE PLACES IN ASPD MATCH

Governors Island, N. Y.—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Eaken commanding officer of the ASPD of New York, congratulated the top three pistol shots of the outfit, all Army MPs. Private First Class Angelo J. Calamusa won first place and the Commander's Permanent Trophy. Private First Class Patrick J. Lappin took second place, and Master Sergeant Joseph B. Stoehr placed third.

# 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.

STICHER, Franklin, Pvt, 1st Bg, 1st Inf USMA, West Point, N. Y.

SPARKS, Bobbie R., Pvt, Co F, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.

SLIGER, Charles W., Pvt, Co P, USA Engr Cen, Ft Belvoir, Va.

SINGLETON, Robert N., Pvt, Co P, USA Engr Cen, Ft Belvoir, Va.

SHELTON, James A., Pvt, USA MP Hq & Co B, (8458), Sandia Base, Tex.

SCHURTER, George, Co P, USA Engr Cen, Ft Belvoir, Va.

TURNER, Ronald, Pvt, USDB (5025) Ft Leavenworth, Kans.

STANLEY, George E., Pvt, 131½ N. Brewer, Greenwood, Ind.

RONN, Sven J., Sp-4, 2510 S. 65th St., Kansas City, Kans.

BALLOW, Jearl E., Sgt, 37th Engr Bn, Kafertal, Germany

DONALDSON, Joseph, Sp-2, OSA Arty K Melcant (4045), Ft Sill, Okla.

KILMAS, Henry, Cpl, 681 Melrose Ave, Apt 5, Bronx, 55 N.Y.

KAENEN, Peter G., PFC, 98 Gen Med Hosp, MP Det, APO 34, N. Y.

BENNY, Dan H. Sgt 3rd Armd Div 503rd MP Co, APO 39, N. Y.

INTORRE, Joseph J., Pvt, Rd 1 Box 239, Masontown, Penna.

LINZA, Anthony J., Sgt, Det 1, Co C, MP Bn, APO 71, San Fran, Calif.

BUNKER, Everett E., Jr., MP Div USAG Orleans, APO 58, N. Y.

ADAMSON, Jimmie L., Sp-4, 3935 Martin Dr, Boulder, Colo.

APA, Armand S., Pvt, 411 Harris St, Harrisburg, Penna.

BOLLINGER, Paul, Cpl, Rt 1, Box 508, Brownsboro Rd, Louisville 7, Ky.

FORSYTHE, Elwood, Cpl, USA-MP Det, Ft Knox, Ky.

JEROME, Raymond P., Pvt, 77-477A, Wpn Assy Sch, APO 189, N. Y.

KENT, Peter C., Pvt, Summer St, Marshfeld, Mass.

KOCH, Robert E., Pvt, 77477A Wpn Sch, (Dir), APO 58, N. Y.

McANISTER, Glyde H., PFC, MP Div, USAG, Orleans, APO 58, N. Y.

PETERS, Herman E., Sp-3, 2381 W. 30 St, Los Angeles, Cal.

RICHARDSON, Everett, Pvt, 246 5 St N, Hopkins, Minn.

SAUCKE, William C., Pvt, 3991 St Paul Blvd, Rochester 7, N. Y.

STOCKTON, Andy, Pvt, Box 407 Bartlett, Tex.

MORGAN, Thomas W., Pvt, USA MP Co C, Killeen Base, Tex.

PETERSON, George J., Pvt, USA-TC Engr, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.

PIKE, Conrad, PFC, 793rd MP Bn, APO 35, N. Y.

RICHTER, William H., Sp-4, Box 5, Lerna, Ill.

SEARLES, James C., Pvt, Co P, USA Engr Cen, Ft Belvoir, Va.

STEENBERG, Edward J., Pvt, 57th MP Co, USMA, West Point, N. Y.

WASHBURN, William D., Pvt, 22023 S. Horst St, Artesia, Calif.

BYRNE, Everett, SFC, 20 Cottage St, Melrose 76, Mass.

EICHER, Corliss D., Sp-4, 1569 Forest Ave, Highland Park, Ill.

HOWARD, Robert B., SFC, Co C, 40th Armor, 2nd MFB, APO 7, San Fran, Calif.

HUDSON, Charles A., Pvt, 3008A A Jefferson, St. Louis 18, Mo.

KANTRIM, Anthony T., SFC, 520th MP Co, APO 55, N. Y.

KRAUT, Dana J., PFC, 296th MP Co, Ft Lewis, Wash.

LAWSON, Francis W., Pvt, Rec Co, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.

MALINARI, Benjamin J., Pvt, 13 Pinehurst Ave, Pinehurst, Billenca, Mass.

PEFFER, Edwin S., PFC, 4621 S. First St, Arlington, Va.

SPURLING, Leslie V., Pvt, 529th MP Co, APO 403, N. Y.

MILLER, Luther, Jr., Sp-3, c/o Mrs. Edward Nall, New Freedom, Penna.

ADAMS, Henry B., Pvt, Tng Co E, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.

COCHRAN, Allen E., Pvt, USA-FORD Depot, APO 403, N. Y.

CHARTERS, Robert L., Pvt, 163rd MP Co, Presidio of Calif., San Fran, Calif.

DELVIN, Melvin C., PFC, USA Gar, Det 4, White Sands Proving Grds, New Mexico

FAGAN, Ronald M., Sp-4, 11426 S. Campbell Ave, Chicago 43, Ill.

JECKLIN, Paul E., Pvt, 57th MP Co, West Point, N. Y.

NORTON, John J., Pvt, Co B, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.

REBBINS, Richard L., Sgt, Co E, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.

STEWART, Lionel G., SFC, 103F Wherry Apts, Ft Campbell, Ky.

SUMMERS, Herman E., Sgt, Co A, 728th MP Bn, APO 301, San Fran, Calif.

ZIVKOVICH, George, Pvt, 296th MP Co, Ft Lewis, Wash.

ANTHONY, Charles H., Sp-5, 569th Co (Term, Suc) 11th Bn, Ft Eustis, Va.

ARNOLD, Robert A., Jr., PFC, Hq & Hq Co, 24th Inf Div, APO 112, N. Y.

CHASE, Carl, Jr., PFC, 24th MP Co, 24th Inf Div, APO 112, N. Y.

FISCHER, Chester B., Pvt, Co C, 720 MP Bn, Ft Polk, La.

GILES, William J., Pvt, RR 2, Box 226, Greenfield, Ind.

HALL, Joseph A., Pvt, Kipling Ave, Spring Lake, N. J.

HOPMAN, Donald E., Pvt, 57th MP Co, USMA, West Point, N. Y.

JONES, Donald O., Sp-5, 166 Buerger St, Marysville, N. J.

KAHLE, Roger H., Pvt, 515th MP Co, Ft Lee, Va.

MOORE, Scott, Pvt, USA MP Det, (2141), Ft Ritchie, Mo.

NEBEL, William M., Pvt, MP Co, US Army, Ft Meyer, Va.

SPINDLER, Clinton O., PFC, US Army Gar (6019), Camp Irwin, Calif.

WHITE, Andrew J., SFC, Co D, 5th Plt, US Army Language Sch, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

BRIDGES, Pearl E., Sgt, Co D, Trp Div, USA Gen Depot, Japan

CLARK, Robert L., Sgt, 529th MP Co, APO 403, N. Y.

CHEVALIER, Pvt, USAG Det 4, Box 229, White Sands Missile Range, N. M.

FARMER, Jackie B., Sp-4, 3620 Skyline Dr, Knoxville, Tenn.

FURMAN, Brian C., Pvt, 515th MP Co, Ft Lee, Va.

HYDORN, Donald E., Sp-4, MP Det, APO 971, San Fran, Calif.

POLLACK, Kenneth L., Pvt, US Army Pers & Sec Det III, Yuma Test Sta, Yuma, Ariz.

RADTKE, Phillip W., Pvt, MP Co, US Army PM, Ft Meyers, Arlington 11, Va.

SCHVESSLER, Roger, W., Pvt, 521st MP Co, Ft Belvoir, Va.

SWALES, Ralph E., Pvt, Co H, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga.

FARR, Roland, PFC, 2129 Morton, Des Moines, Iowa

GATES, Girdon C., Pvt, 24th Inf Div, Hq & Hq Co, APO 112, N. Y.

MARTZ, Paul S., Pvt, Hq Co, 55th QM Depot, Sec & Intel, APO 20, San Fran. Calif.

OVESEN, Frederick W., Pvt, 523rd MP Co, Aberdeen Proving Gds, Md.

SWARTZ, Joseph A., Pvt, Co C, 504th MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga.

BAKER, Arthur D., Pvt, 521st MP Co (Suc), Ft Belvoir, Va.

BELLARDINE, August, Sgt, Co B, 1st BG, 23rd Inf, APO 949, Seattle, Wash.

ELKINS, Donald M., PFC, 6724 Cochiti Rose, Albuquerque, N. M.

GISKA, Kenneth J., Pvt, WRAMC 9901, Washington, D. C.

HOWELL, Graydon E., Pvt, c/o Edna May Blodget, PO Box 451, Post, Tex.

Hudson, Charles A., Pvt, 3008A S. Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

LAWRENCE, James L., Pvt, Med Det, USAH, Ft Gordon, Ga.

McCONNELL, Robert F., PFC, USA Ele, Korean Exchange (8041), APO 971, San Fran, Calif.

PICKETT, LaVerne F., Pvt, 1216 S. Koch St, Bloomington, Ill.

TUMMONS, Ordon O., Pvt, 1209 W. University St, Springfield, Mo.

WALKER, Jimmie C., Pvt, Rt 1, Box 73, Chatham, La.

WHITEHEAD, Isreal, Pvt, Derby, Ind.

YOWLER, John D., Pvt, Golden Dollar Motel, Holly Hill, Fla.

LaPENNA, Thomas G., A/3C, 820th Air Police Sqdn, Rm 216, Plattsburg AFB, Plattsburg, N. Y.

BATTLE, Edward, Pvt, MP Plt, Hq & Hq Co, (CC "A"), Ft Polk, La.

BELLINGAR, Gordon C., Pvt, 313 Hooker Rd, Allegan, Mich.

BIXLER, James E., Pvt, US Army MP Co C, Box 3528, Killeen Base, Tex.

BROWN, Edward E., Pvt, 521st MP Co, (Svc), Ft Belvoir, Va.

BUCKHOLD, Chris H., Pvt, 296th MP Co, Ft Lewis, Wash.

CANNON, Luke J., Sp-4, 545 S. 55th St, Philadelphia, Penna.

HAYS, Charles E., Pvt, RR 1, Box 59, Lewistown, Montana

SIEGEL, Nathan, Pvt, 98 Bryant St, Buffalo, N. Y.

WOODLAND, Paul S., Jr., Pvt, 6031 Grand Ave, Riverside, Calif.

WRIGHT, Donald K., Pvt, 66th MP Co, Ft Sheridan, Ill.

# 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 209 to 231.*

### REASSIGNED

Col Valentine M. Barnes from Omaha, Neb., to Washington, D. C. (218)

Col Marion C. Miller from Washington, D. C., to Ft Hood, Tex. (224)

Lt Col James A. Wiley from Norfolk, Va., to Korea (211)

Lt Col Henry S. Dougherty from Ft Campbell, Ky., to Camp Atterbury, Ind. (225)

Maj John D. Shanklin from Ft McPherson, Ga., to Washington, D. C.

Maj Winston R. Brooks from Ft George G. Meade, Md., to Ft Eustis, Va. (215)

Maj Cleon H. Newton from Washington, D. C. (OTPMG), to Washintgon, D. C., Hq MDW (220)

Maj Glen A. Hill from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Thailand, Bangkok (225)

Maj Chester J. DeVincent from Phoenixville, Penna., to Canal Zone (229)

Capt William J. Martin from Ft McPherson, Ga., to Ft Holabird, Md. (210)

Capt Paul M. Thompson from Ft Riley, Kans., to Ft McPherson, Ga. (210)

Capt Charles E. Kirtley from San Francisco, Calif., to Army Cml Cen, Md. (218)

Capt George E. Ansloan from Ft Hood, Tex., to Sandia Base, N. M. (225)

Capt Victor A. LeBlanc from Ft Bragg, N. C., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (225)

Capt Stephen H. Parry from Ft Jay, N. Y., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (227)

Capt Othello P. Comprini from Killeen Base, Tex., to Alaska (229)
Capt Everett H. Pilling from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Alaska (229)
1/Lt Peter R. Nowak from Ft George G. Meade, Md., to Paris, France (209)
1/Lt William G. Nork from Redstone Arsenal, Ala., to Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Is. (210)
1/Lt Robert F. Tambling from Ft Carson, Colo., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (210)
1/Lt Jackson S. Murray from Ft Dix, N. J., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (223)
1/Lt Perry L. Counts from Ft Bliss, Tex., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (225)
1/Lt Glen C. Ellingsworth from Ft Bragg, N. C., to Sandia Base, N. M. (227)
1/Lt Marlyon G. McNabb from Ft Bragg, N. C., to Sandia Base, N. M. (227)
1/Lt Nevin E. Phillips from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Sandia Base, N. M. (227)
CWO Mervin Cumpson from Ft Myer, Va., to Europe (229)
CWO Elmer B. Lunde from Ft Leonard Wood, Mo., to Europe (229)
CWO Francis L. Madigan from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Europe (229)
CWO Richard L. Walther from Yuma, Ariz., to Europe (229)

*The following 2nd Lts are relieved from duty at Ft Gordon and assigned as indicated on Special Orders 214.*

**TO FT SHERIDAN, ILL.:**
David G. Bakewell
George Roehrdanz
Eugene W. Sullivan

**TO FT BELVOIR, VA.:**
David M. Block
Gerald O'Donnell
John C. Stokoe

**TO FT BRAGG, N. C.:**
Jay D. Citron
John G. Drumm
Clemmie H. Strayhorn

**TO FT GORDON, GA.:**
Kenneth J. Drez
George A. Frilot III
Carlos A. Shine-Perez

**TO FT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.:**
Edward T. Fergus
William E. Hooper

**TO FT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.:**
Bruce I. Fishkin
David R. Hendry

*The following 2nd Lts are relieved from duty at Ft Gordon and assigned as indicated on Special Orders 215.*

**TO FT LEWIS, WASH.:**
Robert F. Anselmo

**TO FT SILL, OKLA.:**
David K. Beals

**TO FT BLISS, TEX.:**
Henry W. Beathard
Larry N. Doherty

**TO FT DIX, N. J.:**
Peter K. Bleakley
Edward W. Gibble
Verner N. Pike
Richard J. Piscal

**TO FT BENNING, GA.:**
Angelo A. Filippini
Harry L. Pressley

**TO FT McPHERSON, GA.:**
Frederick R. Godwin
Marco A. Tumminello

**TO FT ORD, CALIF.:**
Boyd C. Hansen

**TO FT LEONARD WOOD, MO.:**
Francis J. Oelerich, Jr.

**TO FT JACKSON, S. C.:**
William L. Powell

**TO FT CARSON, COLO.:**
John R. Ruppel
Eugene S. Torczon

**TO FT GORDON, GA.:**
Robert L. Steed

*The following 2nd Lts are relieved from duty at Ft Gordon and assigned as indicated on Special Orders 217.*

**TO FT CARSON, COLO.:**
Harold W. Blomstrom

**TO FT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.:**
Phillip S. Brown
James E. Lewis

**TO FT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.:**
Robert M. Burke
David C. Coleman

**TO FT BELVOIR, VA.:**
Frank E. Butler III

**TO FT HOOD, TEX.:**
Lindley R. Davis

**TO FT LEONARD WOOD, MO.:**
James A. Donohoe

**TO FT BLISS, TEX.:**
Lester P. Francis

**TO FT BRAGG, N. C.:**
Robert C. Hendrick

**TO FT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.:**
Jay A. Hendricks
James E. Vaeth

**TO FT SHERIDAN, ILL.:**
John G. Powles
Dennis L. Thuftedal

**TO FT LEWIS, WASH.:**
Mark D. Rotchford

**TO FT SILL, OKLA.:**
Roger L. Turner

**TO FT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.:**
Vernon Uecker

**TO FT CHAFFEE, ARK.:**
Donald R. Whitmarsh

**TO FT GORDON, GA.:**
John S. Barkett
Jay H. Bates
Elroy E. McGonigal
Wayne L. Robbins

**TO FT JAY, N. Y.:**
Thomas F. Battaglini
Gerard E. Corrado
Dennis J. Coughlin
Stanley Komaroff

**TO FT KNOX, KY.:**
William A. Carter
Stephen A. MacLean

**TO FT POLK, LA.:**
Gerald P. Choppin
John A. Shea
Thomas A. Woods

**TO FT ORD, CALIF.:**
Terry E. Cole
Robert R. LaBerge

**TO FT DIX, N. J.:**
Thomas A. Picone
Birger J. Vigsnes Jr.
Daniel J. Walker Jr.

**TO BOSTON ARMY BASE, MASS.:**
Joseph Sucharzewski

*The following 2nd Lts are relieved from duty at Ft Gordon and assigned as indicated on Special Orders 223.*

**TO FT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.:**
Vincent A. Apruzzese
Ronald F. Craig

**TO FT GORDON, GA.:**
Robert F. Baxter
Steven E. Cohen
Dana S. Kierstead
Robert C. Laws
Forrest E. Miller
Warren K. Scoville
Robert T. Gmelin
John L. Hauschild
Havis L. Holloway
Elden J. Hopple
Richard Singleton
June E. Wolfe

**TO FT RILEY, KANS.:**
Clyde H. Blakely
John S. Glennon
John H. Ieans
Lawrence L. Shannon Jr.

**TO FT KNOX, KY.:**
James L. Del Gianni

**TO FT LEE, VA.:**
Leo I. George

**TO FT CARSON, COLO.:**
Willis M. Gillett
James H. Van Hoof
Frederick C. Hopman

**TO FT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.:**
John A. Heineke
Roy J. Davis

**TO FT JACKSON, S. C.:**
Robert F. Barling

**TO FT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.:**
Thomas E. Batch

**TO FT BENNING, GA.:**
William J. Brett
Robert M. Foley

**TO USA SPT CEN, CHICAGO, ILL.:**
Charles L. Collinson

**TO FT SHERIDAN, ILL.:**
Richard W. C. Evans III
John H. Stephens

**TO FT SILL, OKLA.:**
Robert L. Greenhaw
Virles Wasson

**TO FT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.:**
Paul G. Heald

**TO SECECA ORD PLANT, ROMULUS, N. Y.:**
Henry J. Wunschel

## PROMOTED

Capt/Maj
Alan C. Burr (212)
Howard D. Laymon (212)
Alfred J. Baysek (226)

1st Lt/Capt
George C. Deringer (212)
Jerry L. Weikert (212)
Maurice K. Gan (226)
William C. Robbins (230)

CWO-3/CWO-4
Thomas R. Beck (224)

CWO-2/CWO-3
Edward J. King (230)
Robert D. McKay (230)

## RETIRED

Col Joseph L. Driskell (210)
Maj Arthur L. Trenam (231)
Maj Thomas W. Wilson (222)
Capt George S. Jackson (211)
Capt Luis Ruiz (229)
Capt Albert R. Sacht (209)

# MIDNIGHT OILERS . . . Honor Roll of Army Extension Course Graduates

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

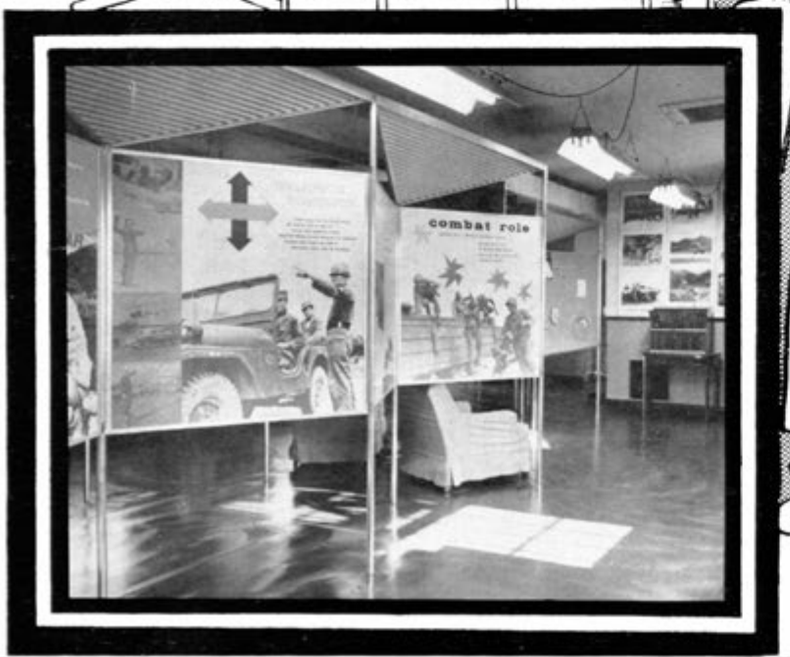
| *Name* | *Rank* | *Component* | *Course Completed* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas W. Schropp | Major | ARES | Advanced Extension Course |
| Maurice W. Villano | Capt | USAF | Criminal Investigation |
| James A. Graham | 1st Lt | NG | Company Officer Course |
| Charles R. Haapala | 2nd Lt | ARES | Military Police Fundamentals |
| George T. Cosby | MSgt | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Glidden R. Vargas | MSgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Mac C. Arndt | SSgt | ARES | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Clifford H. Turner | SP7 | ARES | Criminal Investigation |
| William E. Pendleton, Jr. | SP7 | RO | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Donald G. Arness | SP6 | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Arthur D. Roderick | SP6 | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Robert J. Ziarnik | SFC | ARES | Ten Series |
| James L. F. Wader | SFC | RA | Company Officer Course |
| Jack O. Toller | SFC | ARES | Criminal Investigation |
| Melvin A. Green | SFC | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Hiram L. Ryan | SFC | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Warran A. Vass, Jr. | SFC | NG | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Walter L. Strader | SFC | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Paul W. Hodge | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| George A. Darby | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Isaac Atencio | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Christian R. Maers | Sgt | NG | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Alexander R. Martinez | Sgt | RA | Ten Series |
| Walter H. Herrick | SP4 | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Raymond F. Wegrzynek | SP4 | AUS | Criminal Investigation |
| Carl V. Crawford | SP4 | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Jerry E. Jensen | SP4 | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Detlef M. Schulz | Pfc | NG | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Paul B. Goudreault | Pfc | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Robert E. Nidwonger | Pfc | ARES | Military Police Fundamentals |
| William T. Burke | Pfc | ARES | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Chester W. Slater | A/1C | USAF | Ten Series |
| Andres T. Stefancin | A/1C | USAF | Criminal Investigation |
| Felix G. Gomez | Mr. | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Raymond L. Haskins | Mr. | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Jack R. Talbott | Mr. | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Nelson R. Denton | Mr. | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Joseph M. DelVecchio, Jr. | Mr. | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| John S. Cislo | Mr. | Civ | Criminal Investigation |

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