MILITARY POLICE Journal

JULY, 1958



S SKILLED

T TOUGH

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A AROUND

THE **C** CLOCK

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT U.S. STRATEGIC ARMY CORPS

military police Journal

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Editor—Capt. R. Glenn McCue

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SP2 Donald VonderHaar

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Pvt Mark F. Lutthans

Business Assistant
Pfc James F. Smith

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THIS MONTH'S COVER ***(Design by SP3 Albert C. Engelmen, U.S. Army MP Board)***

The Army's immediate answer to limited war is a combat-ready force called the U. S. Strategic Army Corps — abbreviated to STRAC. Military Police figure prominently in the troops which support the fighting divisions. Motto of STRAC is taken from the initials of the abbreviated title: Skilled, Tough, Ready Around the Clock. More about Military Police in STRAC next month in the *MP Journal*.

ALSO note the heavier-weight cover this month with a back-cover feature, and four extra inside pages coming your way as a part of the Association's interest in providing *Journal* readers with steady improvement in the quality, appearance and content of the magazine.

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

—mpa—

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

—mpa—

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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

NO SHORTCUTS

I feel that the article written by Captain Wetherington (June issue) was commendable but I take exception to the statement about the MP who has no interest in bull's eye firing becoming capable of using his pistol effectively to defend himself because he fires the Practical Pistol Course. *There are no shortcuts to shooting ability.* A man must know all the basic fundamentals of marksmanship and then be capable of applying them before he can be expected to hit his target and *not some innocent bystander.* If an MP does become involved in a shooting affray, he must make the first shot count or find himself the target for his adversary.

Being schooled in quick draw is a must for any policeman, military or otherwise, but just having the ability to draw and fire in a few tenths of a second will not prove a thing if the man cannot hit his target every time he is called upon to do so. I read somewhere that when Hugo Emerson was writing "The Outlaw" he asked Pat Garrett whether speed or accuracy was more important to a gunfighter. Garrett is supposed to have replied: "Speed is important, but accuracy is fatal."

To quote Assistant Chief Patrol Inspector William H. Jordan, U. S. Border Patrol, "It is assumed that you are well grounded in the fundamentals of slow fire. If you are not, fast-draw shooting is still in the future for you. It is in the nature of post graduate work for well grounded shooters. So if you can't shoot consistent tens on a regulation target, file this away until you have mastered those fundamentals. You can't expect to run until you have learned to walk."

(I am told that Jordan can place a half dollar on the back of his right hand, hold the hand at shoulder level, drop his hand, draw his revolver, hit his target, and have the half dollar drop into the empty holster. Is that fast?)

My point is that the Practical Pistol Course and the Indoor Movie Pistol Range are not shortcuts to good shooting. *There are no shortcuts.* If a man has no desire to become proficient with the tools of his trade, he should seek another job. If he were a civilian, he would be forced out of his position.

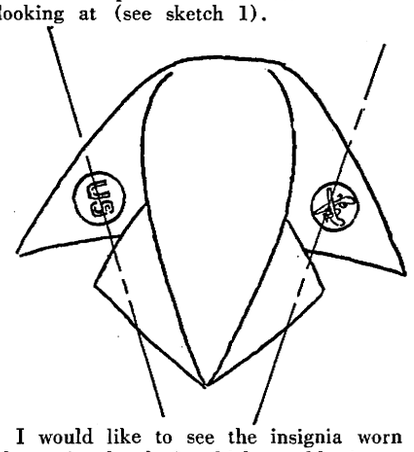
Captain Wetherington has taken a step in the right direction by exposing the students to the Practical Pistol Firing Range. Our personnel in the Corps should learn this type of shooting. There are a few things we must keep in mind. The man who cannot hit the "E" target consistently from 25 yards during the quick fire exercise will not show up any better over the Practical Pistol Course. This course can be used as an incentive to better shooting but it is not a cure-all. So, back to dry firing and trigger squeeze. You still have to learn to walk before you learn to run. In the words of a sheriff who lived to tell about *all* his gunfights, "Speed is important, *but accuracy is fatal.*"

Captain John Prehle, MPC
Unit Trng Bn, PMGS

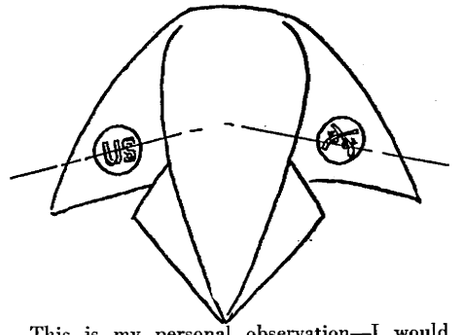
(Captain Prehle is a Distinguished Marksman and Director of the Small Arms Firing School—Police 1957 and 1958—Ed.)

WEARING OF INSIGNIA

I would appreciate your having a copy of the enclosed sketches made for comment from others. The reason I am sending this in is because of the way insignia are now being worn on the new abbreviated shirt so that a person cannot tell what he is looking at (see sketch 1).



I would like to see the insignia worn as shown in sketch 2, which would give more uniformity and neater appearance.



This is my personal observation—I would appreciate comments from anyone who will take time to discuss it.

Major L. B. Baynard, Jr.
MPC-USAR
Baton Rouge, La.

★ ★ ★

PROVOST MARSHAL COMMAND VS. OPERATIONAL CONTROL

It is difficult to measure exactly whether units of the Military Police Corps would have actually done better in the past under the "command" or the "operataional control" of the provost marshals. All of us, if we had to make a choice of one of these systems, would undoubtedly like to be sure as to which one would be better for the Corps. In order to do this, I submit the following comments:

Which system, command or operational control, would:

1. Give military police units more effective and dynamic leadership, particularly in combat?

2. Provide more UNITY within the Corps and more unity with the combat arms we support?

3. Enable provost marshals in the field to utilize military police units within their true capabilities?

4. Insure that units and *individuals* in MP units are properly trained for their primary mission, secondary mission, and any possible missions which might be placed on them?

5. Give us a more realistic and practical approach to all problems which confront us?

6. Train our officers, noncommissioned officers, and men for the acid test (and the only true test) of combat?

7. Develop leadership and experience with troops among all ranks within the Corps?

8. Prove the worth, reliability, and need of the Military Police Corps as a rock-hard permanent fixture in the Army of the United States?

I submit that provost marshals at all levels should at least consider seeking command of, or being in the command line of the units under their immediate using control. There are, naturally, strong advantages and disadvantages to this. Some of the advantages are:

1. A provost marshal exercising command would be required to insure that his unit(s) were properly trained (not just trained, mind you, but *properly* trained) as regards quality and quantity as well as timeliness.

2. He would be able to prevent interference between normal administrative tasks and operational requirements because both requirements would come from himself.

3. He could offer valuable documented information to our U. S. Army Military Police Board which would enable them to work at the problem for future use.

4. He would, as a commander, add the prestige of a field grade officer to his MP setup and this prestige is most certainly invaluable.

5. He would "take care of his own" himself without burdening some other unit with them.

6. He could properly rate his subordinate officers in all phases of their work, not simply operational work.

7. He would have unit officers and commanders who would be required to answer only to him for all things, with no divided responsibilities.

I contend that one of the most important points is this: with command, the PM could "take care of his own" meaning his military policemen. By keeping them in the military police chain of command, he could insure DISCIPLINE, UNIT INTEGRITY, PRIDE, and many other things that go with "knowing what team you are on." He knows their abilities, their problems, their needs, and more important, he knows that THE INDIVIDUAL MILITARY POLICEMAN IS THE KEY to his success or failure. Therefore, he needs to get the MOST out of every man he has. He can do this more effectively if he commands them, or exercises full control over their commanders.

One of the primary tasks of the Military Police Corps is the aid to the commander in maintaining discipline and keeping him informed of the dscipline of his command.

On all battlefields, today or tomorrow, commanders will require, as they have required in the past, SPEED, TIGHT CONTROL and FLEXIBILITY. In my opinion, provost marshals exercising "command" control over their military police units can better conform to any requirement of any commander.

Capt Hiram E. Daniels, MPC
PM Sec, Third U. S. Army



HIGHLY PLEASED with Branch USDB at Lompoc was Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker (center), shown with distinguished party which accompanied him on visit to Army's most modern correctional facility. Left to right are: Lt Col Norman Kinley, Col Raymond R. Ramsey, Judge Homer Ferguson, Judge George W. Latimer, Lt Col Ralph Herrod, Secretary Brucker, Chief Judge Robert E. Quinn, Lt Col John Feehan, Col Weldon W. Cox, and Lt Gen Charles D. Palmer.

Army Secretary Brucker Praises U. S. Disciplinary Barracks

Three Judges of U. S. Court of Military Appeals Accompany Secretary on Visit to Lompoc, Calif.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY Wilber M. Brucker had high praise for the commandant and staff of the Branch U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Lompoc, Calif. during his recent visit.

The three judges of the U. S. Court of Military Appeals also toured this most modern of the correctional institutions operated for Army and Air Force personnel under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General of the U. S. Army. Judges of the nation's highest military court are: Chief Judge Robert E. Quinn, former Governor and Superior Court Judge of Rhode Island; Judge Homer Ferguson, former U. S. Senator from Michigan and Ambassador to the Philippines; and Judge George W. Latimer, WWII chief of staff of the 40th Infantry Division and former Justice of the Utah Supreme Court, who was appointed to the original Court of Military Appeals ten years ago.

Secretary Brucker's visit marked the first time a Secretary of the Army had toured the model instituiton which was completed in December, 1946. He explained his visit and that of the judges was part of a policy of becoming personally acquainted with various Army operations. It was pointed out that the judges preside over cases involving personnel from the disciplinary barracks.

"My impression of this institution is very high," Secretary Brucker stated in a press conference at the DB. "It is a well-run, clean operation. It is apparent that the commandant and his staff like their jobs, and that's half the battle."

In a letter to Colonel Weldon W. Cox, MPC, commandant of the DB, Secretary Brucker said:

> "My recent visit . . . was most profitable. Your briefing was splendid and your direct, forthright answers to the questions posed by me and the Judges of the Court of Military Appeals pleased me a great deal. The high standards maintained at the Barracks certainly reflect most favorably upon your leadership and I feel that you, your officers and civilian co-workers are, indeed, to be commended."

Lieutenant General Charles D. Palmer pointed out in a letter to Colonel Cox that:

"The visit was particularly beneficial to the Judges from our Court of Military Appeals as it gave personal insight into some practical matters pertaining to our military justice program. Their interest was evinced by the extensive questioning which was excellently handled by you and your staff."

General Palmer, commanding general of the Sixth U. S. Army; his provost marshal, Colonel Harold A. Davenport; and staff judge advocate, Colonel Carlos E. McAfee, joined the party on their tour of the installation. Colonel Raymond R. Ramsey, Deputy The Provost Marshal General, accompanied the party from Washington.

Secretary Brucker was also impressed with the "good community relations" between the installation and neighboring cities. On hand to greet the Secretary and Judges were: Mayor Harold Thompson and Chamber of Commerce President Al Godden of Lompoc; Major Curtis Tunnell and Chamber of Commerce Secretary Bob Seavers of Santa Maria; Acting Mayor Rowell of Santa Barbara; and Mayor Draper of Guadalupe.

Members of the Sixth U. S. Army Advisory Committee present were: Roy Linman and Worth Coleman of Santa Maria; George Miller and E. Coopersmith of Lompoc; and Duncan MacDougall, Stan Lowry, Vern Thomas and Albert MacArthus of Santa Barbara.

Colonel Cox explained to the visitors that the Army or Air Force prisoner—when he arrives from the Pacific, Alaska, Sixth U. S. Army or Fourth Air Force areas—is normally frustrated and confused at his failure to succeed as a soldier or airman. The mission of the USDB is safe custody, corrective treatment, and rehabilitation, he said.

"Prisoner programs are directed toward returning men to duty status, but when he manifests no capacity for further military duty, we attempt preparation of the individual for return to civil life equipped to earn a living, with a better education and an understanding of life in order that he may be a credit to his community. Our success in this area appears most encouraging," Colonel Cox told his distinguished guests.

Colonel Cox has since commended all members of his command with the words that "you are the ones who actually evoked the favorable comments of these (visiting) dignitaries. Although the letters were written to me personally, I do not consider that I should receive more than my share of the praise offered."



MILITARY POLICEMEN of the Branch USDB Honor Guard for Secretary Brucker are (l. to r.) Sfc Ramon Gill, Pfc Richard R. Beeson and M/Sgt William C. Dawney.



HONOR GUARD Capt Clarence M. Lane awaits Secretary Brucker and Colonel Cox who are followed in the second rank by Lt Gen Charles D. Palmer, CG Sixth U. S. Army, and Judges Quinn, Latimer and Ferguson of the U. S. Court of Military Appeals.

ACADEMIC SCHOOL is one stop on tour of Secretary Brucker in picture below with Col Cox (left), Pfc Richard R. Beeson and Judge Ferguson.



All Military Police Training Programs Consolidated in . . .

NEW TRAINING PACKAGE

By Major James F. Kingwell, Jr., MPC
Reserve Affairs Branch, Non-Resident Department
Provost Marshal General's School

A new consolidated Military Police Corps ATP (Army Training Program) will be published in the near future to replace all seven of the current MPC ATP's, and also to provide for the training of newly developed and projected MPC TOE units.

This new packaged program was developed in the Reserve Affairs Branch of the Non-Resident Department of the Provost Marshal General's School for the Office of the Provost Marshal General. It has been reviewed at Headquarters, U. S. Continental Army Command and returned to Washington for publication.

The consolidation will be designated Army Training Program 19-1—the "19" being the prefix denoting Military Police Corps, and the "1" denoting that this is the primary program for all MP TOE units. The table below shows the current ATP'S which will be superseded when the new program is released for automatic distribution through normal publication channels (no requisitions should be submitted on the basis of this article):

19-200	MP Company, Infantry, Armored, Airborne Divs	24 Jan 57	19-27 and 19-97
19-201	MP Escort Guard and Guard Companies	10 Feb 54	19-47 and 19-247
19-202	MP Company, Post, Camp or Station	28 Jan 54	19-217
19-203	MP Prisoner of War Processing Company	10 Feb 54	19-237
19-204	MP Criminal Investigation Detachment	23 Apr 54	From 19-500
19-205	MP Security Company	8 Mar 54	19-77
19-300	MP Battalions	17 Dec 53	19-35 and 19-55

CONSOLIDATED ATP TRAINING CYCLE

Training time has been cut to the minimum in the new single-package program. "Nice-to-know" subjects have been eliminated.

In the large table below, the training cycle as it will be under ATP 19-1 is shown broken down by phases. Similar missions, related functions, weapons, and training time requirements were factors considered in placing military police units into the various groups for basic unit training. Note that MP battalions are the only units considered for advanced unit training under this program.

16 weeks basic training required by Public Law 51		UNIT TRAINING							
Basic Combat Training Phase	Advanced Individual Training Phase	BASIC UNIT TRAINING PHASE							Advanced Unit Training Phase
8 weeks	8 weeks	Group A 5 weeks TOE	Group B 4 weeks TOE	Group C 4 weeks TOE	Group D 5 weeks TOE	Group E 3 weeks TOE	Group F 6 weeks TOE	Group G 4 weeks TOE	Group H 3 weeks TOE
ATP 21-114 (Inf)	Branch training, Individual weapons training* and Specialist (or MOS) training in Training centers and TOE units of the Active Army and Reserve components. *Pistol and/or Revolver, Carbine, and Sub-machine gun.	19-27 MP Co, Arm'd or Inf Division. 19-36 H&H Det, MP Bn, Army. 19-37 MP Co, Corps, Abn Corps, or Army. 19-56 H&H Det, MP Bn. 19-57 MP Co. 19-97 MP Co, Airborne. 19-29T MP Co, Arm'd Division.	19-47 MPEG Company. 19-247 MP Guard Co.	19-217 MP Co, P, C, or S.	19-316 H&H Co, MP Battalion Stockade or Rehab Tng Center.	19-237 MP POW Proc Co. 19-252 H&H Co, MP POW Command. 19-256 H&H Co, MP POW Camp.	19-500 Functional teams, MA thru MF, CI and team MH, Crime Lab	7-2T MP Det H&H Co, Inf Division. 57-6T MP Det, H&H Co, Command and Control Bn, Abn Division	19-35 MP Bn, Army. 19-55 MP Bn.

Should any part of this training program fail to produce the desired results, commanders in the field may submit recommendations for changes through normal command channels. Each recommendation should of course be clearly supported. Major changes in the ATP may be recommended at any time. Recommendations for routine changes should arrive at the Office of the Provost Marshal General by the end of March of each year. END

NEW MILITARY POLICE POW COMMAND

By Lieutenant Colonel Eugene M. Orton, MPC
Chief, Plans Branch, Plans and Operations Division
Office of The Provost Marshal General

TWO Tables of organization recently published by Department of the Army are extremely significant to the Military Police Corps—TOE 19-252D, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Prisoner of War Command; and TOE 19-256D, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Prisoner of War Camp.

Our historical background shows that the United States has accepted the custom of nations with regard to the humanitarian treatment of prisoners of war, and has consistently sought to apply the concepts of international law to the treatment of prisoners of war in U. S. custody. Judged by the standards of the respective periods during which the United States has held prisoners of war in its custody, it has been a continuing practice not only to meet, but to exceed the requirements of international law and the custom of nations in the humanitarian treatment of prisoners of war.

World War II introduced no material changes from World War I practices in the internment and treatment of POWs. The provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1929 were promulgated in Army regulations and directives, setting forth in great detail the procedures to be followed in the internment and care of prisoners of war. The U. S. record for the custody and care of over four million prisoners of war was very creditable and prisoners of war reacted favorably to the humane treatment received.

When the Korean War started, none of the early participants were party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949; however, both sides agreed to abide by its principles. The United Nations Command, the military authority in the field, acted as the capturing force. The United States Government, as the Unified Command, acted as the detaining power. There were no military police units specially trained to administer and guard POW. Units had to be redesignated. Limited equipment was drawn, and camps were established hurriedly. By October 1950, five months after the start of hostilities, there were approximately 10,000 POW on hand. The maximum number of POWs at the end of hostilities reached nearly 180,000.

The tactical situation which developed during December 1950, after the intervention of the Chinese Communist Forces, resulted in the transfer of large numbers of POWs to the island of Koje-do. Insufficient numbers of trained personnel to administer and guard the POWs were assigned to the camps due to the scarcity of personnel in Korea. Austerity in personnel and equipment was the keynote.

Discipline and control in the camps deteriorated rapidly, and just before the truce negotiations started, a series of POW incidents began. These incidents increased in violence and number each month. A number of camp commanders were replaced. An attempt to screen the prisoners of war was made, but this met with increased hostility from the Communist POW.

The climax came in May 1952 and combat reinforcements, including flame thrower tanks, were moved to the island to restore order. The POW had succeeded in diverting combat troops from their primary purpose.

It was then recognized that a separate command was needed to be solely responsible for prisoners of war. In August 1952, a UNC Prisoner of War Command (Provisional) was organized and functioned directly under the commanding general of the Korean Communications Zone, KComZ.

The recent experiences in Korea had indicated that insufficient pre-planning and study had been given to policies and procedures necessary to operate a Communist POW camp. As the realization grew that we were confronting a prisoner of war far different from the POW for World War II, policies and procedures were revised to meet each new development. The history of this experience has been studied in detail in order to preclude future mistakes and to assist in the devolopment of the TOE for the Military Police POW Command.

Military police personnel who served in the prisoner of war operation in Korea have always recognized a need for

clear-cut organization, establishing command, administration, logistical support and security for prisoners of war or civilian internees.

THE new MP Prisoner of War Command TOE represents the answer to this problem. It includes a general officer in command to provide the experience that is vitally necessary to meet the many complex problems that will confront the commander. The prestige of a general officer is also required because he will be the representative at high-level conferences with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations and top echelons of the military command. To assist the commander, a general staff and a limited special staff consisting of an Adjutant General, Medical Officer, Information Officer and Chaplain are provided.

The mission of the MP POW Command is to provide command, administration and logistical assistance for the prisoner of war camps. At full strength, the command is capable of performing this mission for a maximum of ten such camps, each with a capacity of 12,000, and a composite military police battalion consisting of four companies assigned to evacuate and process POWs and civilian internees from the field Army.

The TOE for the Military Police POW Camp (commanded by a Colonel) provides command, administration and logistical support for 12,000 POWs or civilian internees One military police battalion consisting of six companies is assigned to secure the camp. Personnel are included in the camp organization to provide a voluntary POW education program, and recreational and religious programs. Camps are sub-divided into 4,000-man enclosures which are further divided into 500-man compounds.

The publication (March 3, 1958) of these two tables of organization culminates study and processing on the part of numerous military police officers for a period of over three years and represents an organization that can be established, trained and assigned in the field to cope adequately with the multitude of problems normally connected with prisoner of war operations.

Implementation of prisoner of war activities on a full-scale will require great administrative effort involving processing, shipping, distributing, maintaining and utilizing prisoners of war. Most of the normal problems encountered in personnel management are present, plus the requirement for security. This, coupled with the vast numbers of prisoners of war anticipated, points out the requirement for some type of an automatic system. It is believed that automatic data processing systems (ADPS) may be the answer in solving some of the prisoner of war personnel problems for the POW command.

Study of automatic data processing systems and their application to POW records and reports is now being conducted by the Office of the Provost Marshal General and the U. S. Army Military Police Board. Culmination of this study can result in another "first" in military police achievements.

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√what you don't like.

√what you can contribute to make it better.



PRIOR TO photographing malicious damage to telephone booth, investigator determines correct exposure by means of a light meter.

35mm INVESTIGATIVE PHOTOGRAPHY - II

EXPOSURE and PROCESSING

By Captain Cowan C. Eastham, MPC
Photography Section, Military Police Department
Provost Marshal General's School
PHOTOS BY SFC JOHN A. PACKARD, PMGS PHOTO SECTION

An investigative photograph is a graphic portrayal of a scene or set of circumstances surrounding a crime or incident. It must be relevant to the case and represent the scene or object accurately. A photograph that does not tell a complete and true story when attached to the report of investigation has limited value.

This article deals with the use of photographic equipment issued to various criminal investigation units of the Military Police Corps. Although this photographic equipment is reliable and simple to operate, the investigator using it must be familiar with its operation and capabilities. Successful photography can be accomplished only through continuing practice and application.

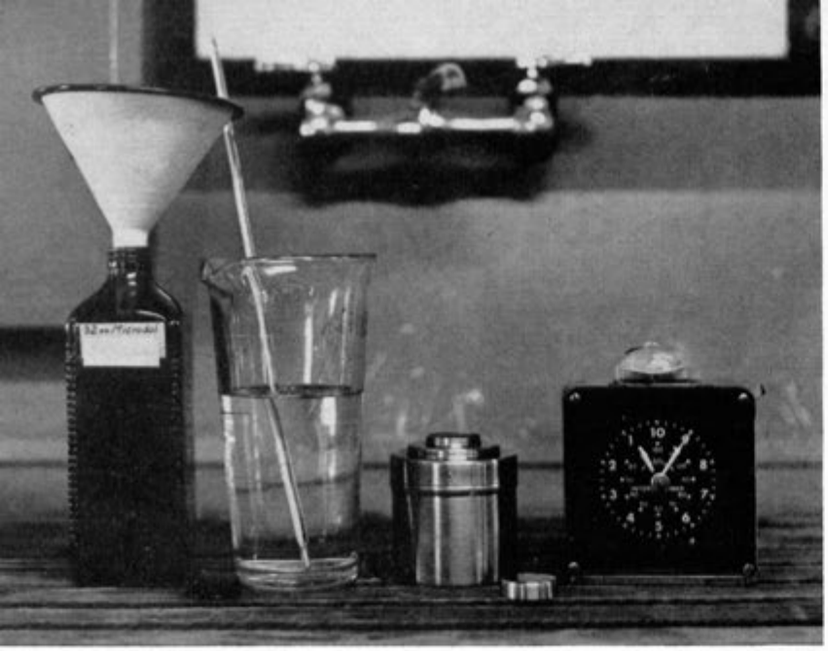
In this article, we are concerned primarily with the exposure and processing of 35mm film issued for the cameras available to most MP criminal investigation detachments.



INVESTIGATOR makes several exposures from different locations to assure complete coverage. Finished photographs will show damaged booth and surrounding area. Proper focussing and camera holding position are mandatory.



AFTER EACH exposure a data card is completed. It will serve as a permanent data record concerning each photograph and will assist introduction of photograph into evidence.



DEVELOPING facility areas should be kept spotlessly clean to help insure clean negatives. Solutions must be kept at full strength and filtered when necessary.



INTERMEDIATE RINSE bath is essential to 35mm fine *grain development. This is a "one-time" solution and should be mixed immediately prior to use.*

Recent developments in the production of films and developers have greatly simplified the making of excellent photographs in sizes 8″ x 10″ and larger from 35mm films. In years past, great enlargements were practical only from the slow emulsion, fine grain films. Prints made for inclusion in reports of investigation are usually 4″ x 5″ in size. However, if photographs are to be introduced as evidence, their size should be sufficient for detailed examination by the court—8″ x 10″ or larger.

Once the investigator has mastered the operation of a light meter and a 35mm camera, he should concentrate on the technique of making an exposure and the subsequent processing of films and prints. Bearing in mind that an 8″ x 10″ print of a 35mm negative is at least a 10-diameter enlargement, it is apparent that every flaw or mistake made in the photographic process will be magnified ten times also. Once a negative has been damaged it can never be repaired. To avoid scratchs and abrasions on the negatives, *never* touch the surfaces with your fingers. Always handle them by their edges. When negatives need cleaning, remove dust with a small soft lens brush or negative brush. If that won't do, rewash them. Never roll 35mm film after it has been developed. Rolling of the film (as is so common) is the primary source of scratches. When the negatives have been processed and dried, they should be cut into convenient lengths, four to six frames each, and stored in paper envelopes.

The two types of 35mm film that are apparently most commonly issued are Kodak Plus-X and Kodak Tri-X. Plus-X is a fine grain, moderately fast film while Tri-X has a coarser grained emulsion and is extremely sensitive to light (fast). The film speed index of Plus-X is ASA 80; of Tri-X, ASA 260. These film speed ratings are established and published by the manufacturer. Through research and experimentation made by the Photography Section of the Provost Marshal General's School, it was determined that both the assigned speed index numbers of the films could be substantially increased, thereby affording increased speed and finer grain properties. It was established that by using film speed indexes of ASA 160 (daylight) for Plus-X and ASA 400 (daylight) for Tri-X, and developing by the method described in a following paragraph, extremely fine grain negatives of excellent gradation and contrast were obtained. From these negatives, high quality enlargements up to size 16″ x 20″ from Plus-X and 11″ x 14″ from Tri-X were easily obtained. Two main factors in producing the negatives were: correct exposure as determined by an exposure meter and exact development.

Assuming that the investigator has made several correct exposures of 35mm Plus-X, using the film speed index of 160 (daylight), he is now ready for the processing of the films. This film should be removed from the camera and carefully loaded into a 35mm reel-type tank. Kodak Microdol developer should then be prepared as recommended by the manufacturer and adjusted to the temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit. In the developing process, the 68-degree temperature is extremely important and must not vary more than plus-or-minus one degree. The Microdol should now be poured into the tank where it remains for nine minutes. The nine minutes time is measured from the time you have started to pour developer into the tank, until the developer has been removed. During development, agitate the film for 15 seconds every two minutes.

The next step is to stop the action of the developer. In the development process, the intermediate rinse bath is one of the



WHEN the photo assignment is completed, the film should be unloaded from camera in a completely dark room, loaded into reel-type developing tank with extreme care to insure that film is handled only by the edges.

most important steps. The bath is prepared as follows: in 16 ounces of 68-degree water, mix 145 grains of potassium chrome alum. Stir until dissolved and then add 145 grains of sodium bisulfite to the solution. The bath is then ready to use. Upon draining the Microdol from the tank immediately pour in the prepared intermediate rinse bath. Once again, intermittent agitation is necessary. The intermediate rinse bath should be prepared just prior to use and discarded immediately after use, as it will not keep for any length of time. Ten minutes in hypo or acid fixing bath is next followed by 15-20 minutes of washing in fresh, 68-degree running water. After the films have been washed, the water should be poured out of the tank and a Kodak Photo Flo solution poured into the tank where it remains for about two minutes. The film is then removed from the tank to hang in a location that is as dust free as possible. Never wipe, sponge or squeegee 35mm film. After proper rinsing in Photo Flo solution, the film will, upon hanging, drain quickly and evenly, leaving no foreign particles or water spots on the film. Do not attempt to dry negatives outdoors or in a place where there are air drafts. The film should be dry within 20-30 minutes, at which time it should be cut into the desired frame lengths.

Returning briefly to the intermediate rinse bath, it might be well to explain why that step is so important. The potassium chrome alum and sodium bisulfite serve the function of: (1) very gently stopping the action of the developer; (2) actually shrinking the emulsion, and thereby reducing the apparent grain size, and (3) hardening the emulsion of the film, making it almost impervious to scratches after drying is completed.

By way of recapitulation, here are steps to remember:

1—Exposure must be correct as only an exposure meter can determine.

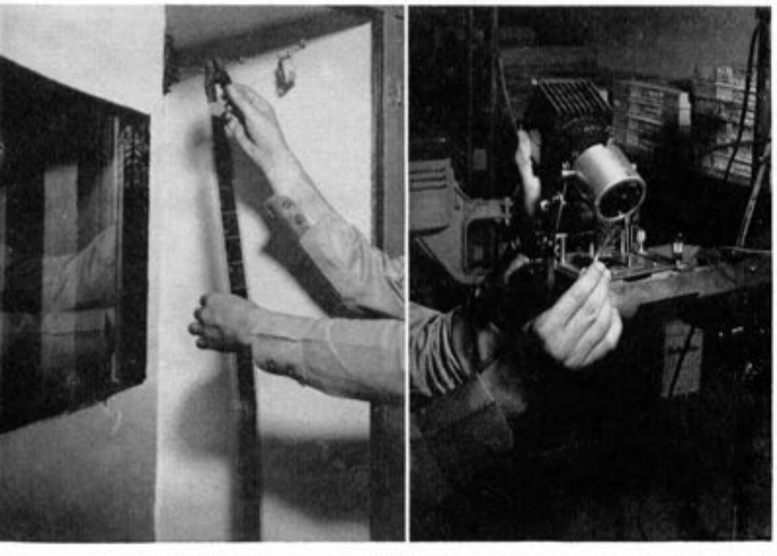
2—Processing times must be observed faithfully.

3—All solutions should be within one degree of 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

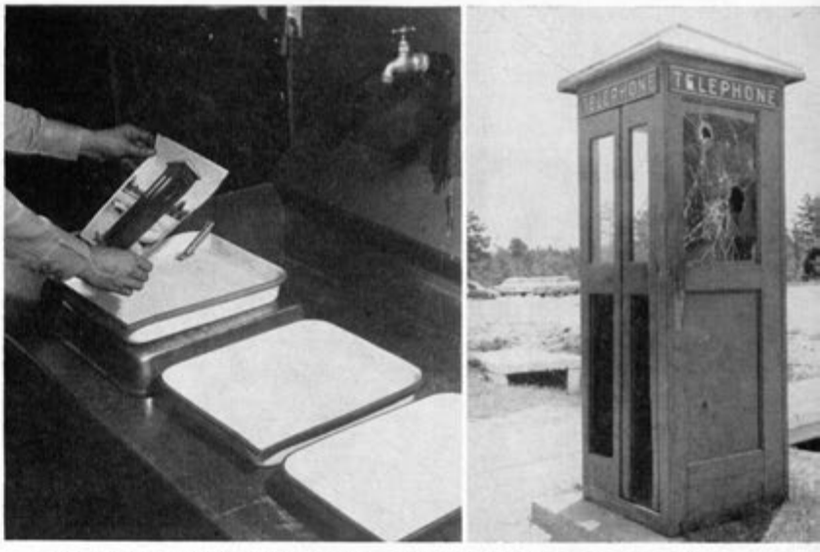
4—Never touch either surface of the film with anything but a lens or negative brush. If, over a period of time, negatives become dirty, rewash, Photo Flo and dry.

CONDENSED TABLE OF FACTORS

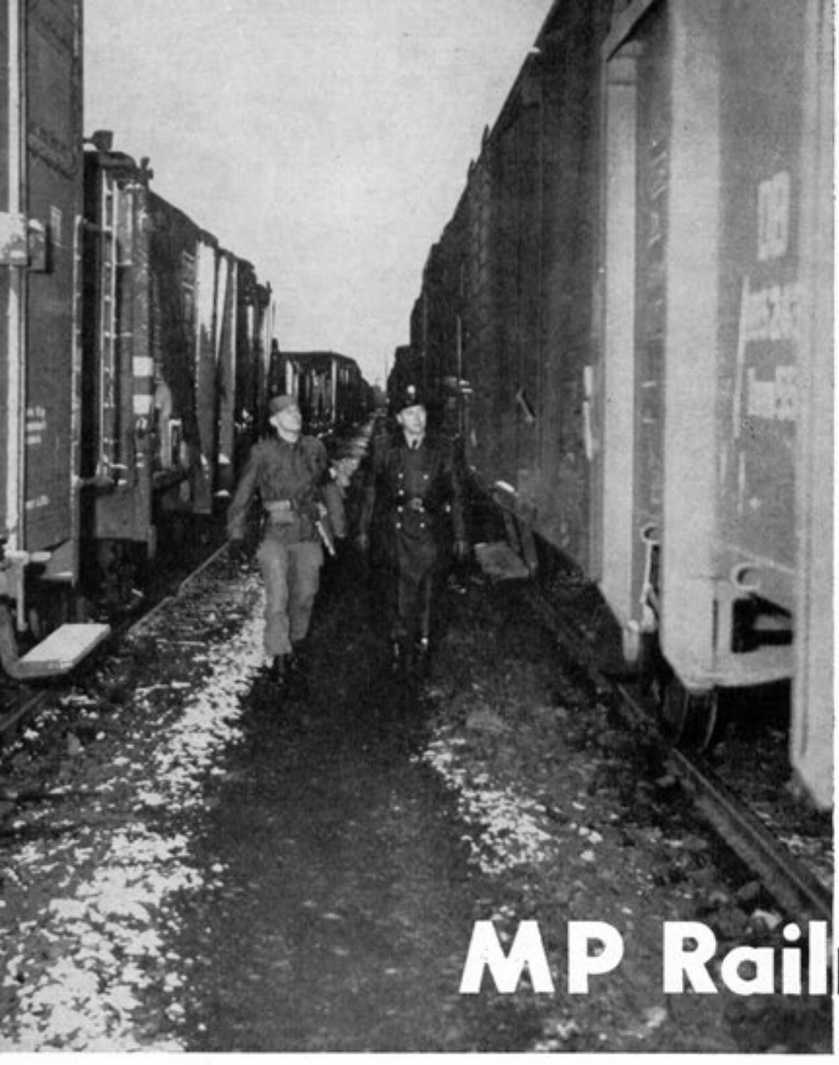
PLUS-X		TRI-X
	ASA SPEED INDEX	
160	DAYLIGHT	400
128	TUNGSTEN	320
	DEVELOPING TIME IN MICRODOL	
9 Min.	68° F.	9½ Min.
	INTERMEDIATE	
5 Min.	RINSE BATH	5 Min.
	ACID FIXER	
10 Min.	OR HYPO	10 Min.
	FRESH WATER	
15-20 Min.	WASH	15-20 Min.
	PHOTO FLO	
2-3 Min.		2-3 Min.



AFTER negatives have washed, they should be rinsed for 2-3 minutes in Photo Flo solution. Upon hanging to dry in a dust-free location (left) they will drain quickly and evenly. Prior to printing the negatives, the enlarging equipment should be clean and dust-free (right). A small speck of dust on a 35mm negative will attain gigantic dimensions on an enlargement.



THE QUALITY of the final print is directly proportional to the amount of care taken in the entire photographic process. Don't forget to enter printing particulars on the data sheet. The finished print selected (right) for the report of investigation must be a true representation. When properly explained by statements and synopsis of ROI, prints will reflect facts as they existed when photo was taken.



. . . they never know where they will be tomorrow. Railroad duty takes these MPs to all parts of Western Germany and neighboring NATO nations. Commanded by Major William H. Belky, the 570th Military Police Company (Railway Guard) has headquarters in Frankfurt/Main, Germany and operates under control of USAREUR Provost Marshal, Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat. This is one of the most travelled military police organizations anywhere. The MP railroaders have the mission of security in transit of U. S. mail and supplies; patrol of military duty trains, troop trains, dependent and VIP trains; maintenance of law and order on certain German civilian passenger trains; investigation of pilferage of U. S. supplies; as well as security of military rail traffic between Western Germany and the divided city of Berlin at the east end of the Communist-controlled corridor.

MP Railroaders in Germany

THE origin of railway security dates back to World War II. The need for the security of supplies being shipped by rail arose soon after the first invasion by Allied troops in the Mediterranean Theater. As the supply lines of the Allied Forces were extended, more and more personnel were assigned to railway security duties to guard the supplies so essential to the men on the front lines. As the war progressed through Italy, northern and southern France and continued into Germany, the need for railway security grew steadily as the quantity of supplies pilfered mounted in proportion to the increased needs of the fighting troops.

A central railway security organization officially made its first appearance in 1945. General Headquarters, Military Railway Service, with station in Paris, France was the controlling body of two sub-headquarters knows respectively as: First Military Railway Railway Service, Strasbourg; and Second Military Railway Service, Brussels, Belgium, the latter transferring to Frankfurt/Main, Germany at a later date. Each of the sub-headquarters controlled in turn what was at the time known as a Railway Security Section. Both sections were officially activated on March 19, 1945. Plans for the inactivation of the Military Railway Service at the close of 1945 caused the transfer and assignment of responsibility for railway security to the direct control of the Office, Theater Provost Marshal, United States Forces European Theater and the subsequent activation of the 6869th Military Police Headquarters Detachment on January 1, 1946, which served concurrently at the Railway Security Division. This Division was charged with the guarding and protection of all U. S. mail and supplies in transit within the European Theater.

The assigned objectives were the strategic placement of four Military Police Service Battalions (383rd, 385th, 390th, and 397th) and four Antiaircraft Artillery Battalions (115th, 379th, 537th, 547th) within the European theater to conform to the logistical situation and to control the most vulnerable points in regard to rail traffic; the posting of guards on all mail and U. S. supply trains in sufficient number to insure adequate protection and to prevent pilferage; and lastly, the posting of guard personnel in railway yards to protect supplies being marshalled or remarshalled for subsequent movement to destination. In January 1946 alone the amount of supplies known to be pilfered was $160,000.

Effective January 1, 1946 the Railway Security Division was charged with the responsibility of organizing, training and equipping the German Railway Police. The forming of this police force and the indoctrination of the members was a slow and laborious accomplishment. Recruitment was slow

due to the fact that prior to acceptance of persons desirous of entering the force, individual Military Government screening had to be undertaken. At this time the mission of the German Railway Police was to maintain law and order in passenger stations and to protect all railroad property in railway yards.

The 379th, 537th and the 547th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalions were inactivated in May and June of 1946 and replaced by the 381st and 388th Military Police Service Battalions. On June 1, 1946, the First Military Police Service Group with Headquarters in Frankfurt/Main was activated. The importance of a centrally controlled railway security activity in the Occupational Zones of Germany was evident. The collective evaluation of statistics and dissemination of information and general instructions by a central headquarters, succeeded in the creation of a single and uniform operational procedure throughout the zone. Many problems, which had a zone-wide aspect would have remained largely unsolved if they had been handled by numerous separate commands.

Military Police were better able to cope with difficult situations, as they were acquainted with the solutions attained in similar situations in other areas. Local suggestions designed to improve over-all efficiency and submitted to the central headquarters were promulgated to the operational benefit of the entire group. At this time the organization of railway security had an authorized strength of approximately 220 officers and 6,000 enlisted men, and subordinate organizations were stationed throughout the European Theater.

The policy of reducing the number of military units and strength of "occupation" personnel necessitated plans for an early increase in the authorized strength of the German Railway Police with the ultimate aim of turning over more and more responsibility to them, depending upon the extent and standard of their capabilities and accomplishments regarding the security of U. S. shipments. A strength of 2,100 members for the German Railway Police was authorized in July, 1946.

The closing out of the French, Belgian and Netherlands ports and the elimination of all other nonessential depot installations within the liberated countries resulted in a major increase in the movement of rail traffic and placed a heavy burden on railway security organizations during the summer months of 1946. In September 1946, the responsibility for railway security in France and Belgium was transferred to the Provost Marshal, Western Base Section, Paris which change resulted in the withdrawal of the 383rd and 390th Military Police Service Battalions and of the 115th AAA Bn. In August 1947, the 397th Military Police Service Battalion was inactivated.

Considerable improvement in joint operations with the German Railway Police was accomplished during the first months of 1948. The anticipation of losing the operational control of the German Railway Police required the release of additional responsibility to that organization in order that experience could be gained prior to actual turnover to the German Railways. These additional duties included the responsibility of checking all freight shipments, keeping records and making out reports and escorting shipments of longer duration in the company of U. S. Military Police personnel. Through field experience it was found necessary to increase the German Railway Police to 6,500 men. The actual transfer of operational control of the German Railway Police took place on April 1, 1948 and caused the German Railway Administration to be charged with the responsibility for the safe transit of all U. S. supplies moving by train within occupied Germany. All priority and highly classified shipments were excluded from their responsibility and continued to be guarded by U. S. Military Police.



SP3 Raymond E. Tadlock and SP3 Lawrence A. Steiner, 570th MP Co (Ry Gd) check leave papers on Berlin train.

In June 1948, the First Military Police Service Group was inactivated and the mission formerly assigned to that organization was assumed by the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Detachment, which title was shortly redesignated to 7747th Military Police Service Group. Then the 381st Military Police Service Battalion was inactivated and its area of responsibility within Germany was assumed jointly by the two remaining battalions, namely the 385th and the 388th MP Service Battalions. These two battalions were reduced to zero strength effective September 1, 1948 on which date the railway security organization was again redesignated at the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Group and reorganized as a TD unit with a new authorized strength of 42 officers and 495 enlisted men.

Group headquarters remained in the same location in Frankfurt/Main with the group being divided into two sections known as Zones I and II with their headquarters located in Nuernberg (U. S. Zone) and Goettingen (British Zone) re-



PFC McPherson, 28th BPO, SP3 James E. Lorden, 570th MP Co, German guard and unidentified soldier check mail car on Berlin train at Frankfurt's South Station.



SP3 Lawrence A. Steiner and SP3 Raymond E. Tadlock, 570th MP Co, help dependents on train at the Frankfurt Main railroad station.

spectively. These two zonal operational contact points were set up to coordinate all operational and investigative activities. In turn the areas supervised by these zonal operational contact points were divided into operational areas known as railway security detachments lettering "A" through "G", which were further divided into eighteen active railway security detachments. The areas covered were identical to those previously controlled by the battalion organization. At this time the organization was charged with the responsibility of providing personnel for guarding U. S. mail, classified freight shipments and shipments of U. S. and U. S.-sponsored supplies through the Soviet Corridor from Western Germany to the divided city of Berlin. The organization was further charged with the investigation of intransit pilferages and the observation of the German Railway Police in the railroad yards and their duty performance in the protection of all other U. S. supplies. Due to the rapid progress of the German Federal Republic toward political sovereignty and the anticipation of the gradual phase-down of railway security and the consequential reduction in personnel in accordance with the volume of work, the two zonal operational contact points were discontinued and all operational and investigative matters henceforth handled directly from group headquarters in Frankfurt.

Following the end of the Berlin Blockade on May 12, 1949, which lasted almost a year and in which the Soviet authorities imposed a series of restrictions and interferences on transportation between Berlin and the Western Zone, a temporary increase in personnel strength of the organization was necessary in order to handle rail traffic from and to Berlin and the added responsibility of providing personnel to escort Berlin passenger trains. With the final resumption of Berlin traffic in June 1949, a newly acquired responsibility was put into practice by the railway security organization; that of escorting trains classified in a VIP category between Berlin and Western Zones. In September 1949, the organization assumed still another responsibility for patrolling military duty trains and passenger trains for "HICOG" trains enroute to Bonn, he capital of the Federal Republic, for the purpose of transporting personnel connected with the Allied High Commission and the German Federal Government.

MP railroaders even "went to the air" in December 1949 for a three-month period, when the unit was charged with the temporary duty of escorting classified air shipments to Berlin from Western Germany via Rhein Main Air Base.

During the year of 1950 a total of 15,550 trains were guarded by railway security personnel and over 3.5 million miles were ridden by patrols and guards in the performance of their duties. Among the many special and classified freight shipments guarded by the organization were such significant shipments as the guarding of the "Freedom Bell", a symbol of freedom and democracy of the people of Berlin, and the guarding of shipments with high monetary value, sometimes exceeding one million dollars in value.

The USAREUR Provost Marshal Division Courier System operated by the organization provided an expeditious means of transmitting important communications, reports and other materials between provost marshals throughout Germany and some cities in France.

Railway security personnel played a major role in the August 24, 1951 train wreck at Remilly, France which claimed the lives of 22 persons and injured 40 others. Two MP mail guards on duty on that train, miraculously unhurt, performed commendable services in securing the scattered mail, warning other traffic, organizing rescue parties, summoning medical and police aid, and rendering first aid and assistance to injured passengers.

The 7747th Military Police Railway Security Group was discontinued effective September 1951. Personnel and equipment were transferred to the 540th Military Police Service Company, which was reorganized the same date and redesignated as the 540th Military Police Railway Guard Battalion. The functions and responsibilities of the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Group were assumed by the redes-

ignated organization. It consisted of a headquarters and headquarters detachment and three companies with an authorized strength of 22 officers and 296 enlisted men.

In May 1952, a German Labor Service Company was organized to assist the 540th Military Police Railway Guard Battalion in guarding special shipments of U. S. supplies in transit within Western Germany. Organizing and training of the German auxiliary work force became another duty of the railway security unit.

The responsibility of patrolling certain designated German civilian passenger trains throughout Western Germany was assigned the railway guard battalion in July 1951, as the majority of U. S. Military trains, which heretofore operated for the exclusive use of Allied personnel were discontinued and replaced by German passenger trains. In November 1952, the organization was assigned the task of guarding military troop and dependent trains originating in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation with destinations in the Western Zones of Germany and Berlin. Throughout the years the organization was commended repeatedly by armed forces and civilian authorities for the courteous and proficient performance of duty by military police on passenger, troop and dependant trains.

Classified freight shipments were extended to destinations in France and Italy. Although no changes were made in the functions and responsibilities of the organization during 1953 and 1954, officers and men of the unit were in no way unoccupied. Regular and special commitments kept MP Railroaders busy around the clock. Constantly on the alert to fight pilferers, maintain law and order on trains and assure the safe traffic of personnel and supplies through the Soviet Corridor to Berlin, the organization added another six million guarded and patrolled miles to its outstanding record during these two years.

Constant readjustments in the operational commitments, rescheduling of assigned mail, passenger and duty trains, stations and train surveys were made in an effort to continue to improve the operating efficiency of the organization. When the U. S. European Command, as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, shifted its headquarters from Frankfurt, Germany to Camp des Loges, France in May 1954, MP Railroaders were called upon to assist in the transfer of personnel and supplies.



Sp3 Ludwig J. Albrecht of the 570th MP Co and German railway policemen Schweinhardt investigate suspected pilferage of U. S. supplies.

In 1955, with the beginning of "Operation Gyroscope", the organization was again ready to fulfill its added responsibility, marked by the sharp increase of troop, dependent trains, and classified freight shipments. On March 15, 1956, the railway security organization was again reorganized and redesignated as the 570th Military Police Company (Railway Guard). The mission and function of the organization remained unchanged. A headquarters and six lettered detachments and the German Labor Service, which was also reduced in size, continued to guard and patrol the rails throughout Germany and the NATO countries out of strategically placed locations. During the years of 1955 and 1956, a total of 24,900 trains and shipments were patrolled and guarded and distances covered amounted to over 4.5 million miles.

The organization was reorganized to its present structure as the 570th Military Police Company (Railway Guard) on June 5, 1957 as a TOE unit with a further reduction in personnel from 12 officers and 180 enlisted to six officers and 100 enlisted men. Personnel of the outlying detachments had to be withdrawn and were consolidated in the Frankfurt area. The organization now has a headquarters and a reinforced detachment at Frankfurt and two liaison detachments, in Kaiserslautern and in Bremerhaven. The unit's Berlin detachment remained and is charged mainly with the security of Allied rail traffic in the Berlin Corridor. END



Sp3 James E. Lorden, 570th MP Co and B/D Hubert Klebach, 1952 Labor Service Group watch Pfc McPherson, 28th, BPO, seal mail car on Berlin train at Frankfurt's South Railway Station.



GIBSON KEATOR MULFORD* PELL CORNELL* FOWLER VON NESSEN*
BIGGS SHUMAKER DOLEAC LARSEN NOAHSON BAILEY ADAMS HILL MILLER
HERRING WEBER JALALI MACLEAN NARSAVAGE GARITTY BENNETT
GLOVER POLANSKI SOEDIRGO ISRAEL NELSON DANIELS FAGNANT MACCARONE*
DRADJAD HATTORI GOMEZ FLETCHER PORTERFIELD A. W. SCOTT
QUINN C. W. SCOTT LEE DELGADO WARDELL POON NIETO DOEBLIN POAG

*Staff and faculty, PMGS

TOP MP CAREER OFFICER CLASS GRADUATES

GRADUATION ceremonies climaxed nine months of study in the Officers Advance Course at the Provost Marshal General's School for 33 U. S. Army officers and nine officers of allied nations.

Members of OA Class Number 11 received their diplomas and a graduation address from The Provost Marshal General, Major General Haydon L. Boatner, May 23 at Fort Gordon.

The ceremonies took place on the lawn at the Boardman Lake residence of Brigadier General and Mrs. David P. Schorr, Jr., who entertained at a reception following the program.

General Schorr, commandant of the Provost Marshal General's School, introduced General Boatner who told the graduating class: "You now have the basic tools of an MP officer. Prepare to move out into broader fields."

He spoke of "revolutionary changes" which will take place in the Army in the next seven years due to the rapid acceleration of retirements among officers in the higher ranks. "Be ready for it," was his advice.

General Boatner cautioned the MPC officers against overenthusiasm in seeking out advanced Army schooling unless they are willing to make the effort necessary to achieve an excellent school record. However, he pointed out, "that effort, when made, will make you a better officer." He urged officers to accept the fact that "your record (primarily efficiency reports) speaks for you, tells how productive and how effective you are."

"We are a professional Army," more competitive than ever before, General Boatner said. He urged his officers, and their families, to recognize their professional obligations.

"Schooling does not stop with the end of the school year," he said. "Use your off-duty hours to improve your professional knowledge—that is a test of the 'professional'."

Turning to the wives present for the graduation, General Boatner spoke about the vital importance of "strength of family," not only to its members, but to the Army and the Nation as well. "The first duty of an Army wife is to run a creditable home," he said, adding that the fulfillment of social obligations is predicated, first, on taking care of the very real family obligations imposed by sickness and proper care of dependents and, next, on helping the "breadwinner" to meet his professional obligations.

The close of the academic year finds the graduating class reporting for new assignments. U. S. officers and their destinations are:

USAREUR: (Germany) Majors George F. Adams and William A. Herring; Capts Philbert C. Doleac, and Charles W. Scott; and 1st Lt Joseph T. Polanski; (France) Major Clyde P. Bennett; Captains Thomas R. Biggs, Hervey E. Keator and Clarke L. Shumaker.

USARPAC: (Korea) Captains Angus B. MacLean and Francis H. Pell.

OPMG: Major Walter N. Israel.

PMGC: Capt Benjamin E. Bailey, Tng Aid O; Capt Robert E. Doeblin, Repro O; Capt Prosper A. Fagnant, S4; Capt Tyler H. Fletcher, S2; Capt Frank X. Fowler, S1.

PMGS: Lt Col Cecil J. Wardell, Sch Trp Comd; Major Ivan C. Nelson, GS&T Dept; Capts Dale E. Gibson, Marion M. Glover and Glen A. Hill, MP Dept; Capt Peter P. Narsavage, Conf Branch, PM Dept; Capt Alvin A. Poag, GS&T Dept; Capt Donald J. Weber, Ind Defense Dept.

THIRD U. S. ARMY: Capt Hiram E. Daniels, PM Sec; Capt John W. Larsen, Ft Benning; 1st Lt Albert W. Scott, 101st Abn Div, Ft Campbell.

504th MP BATTALION: Major Coleman Noahson, Bn Exec; Capt Lyle J. Garitty, Inves O; Capt James C. Miller, Co A.

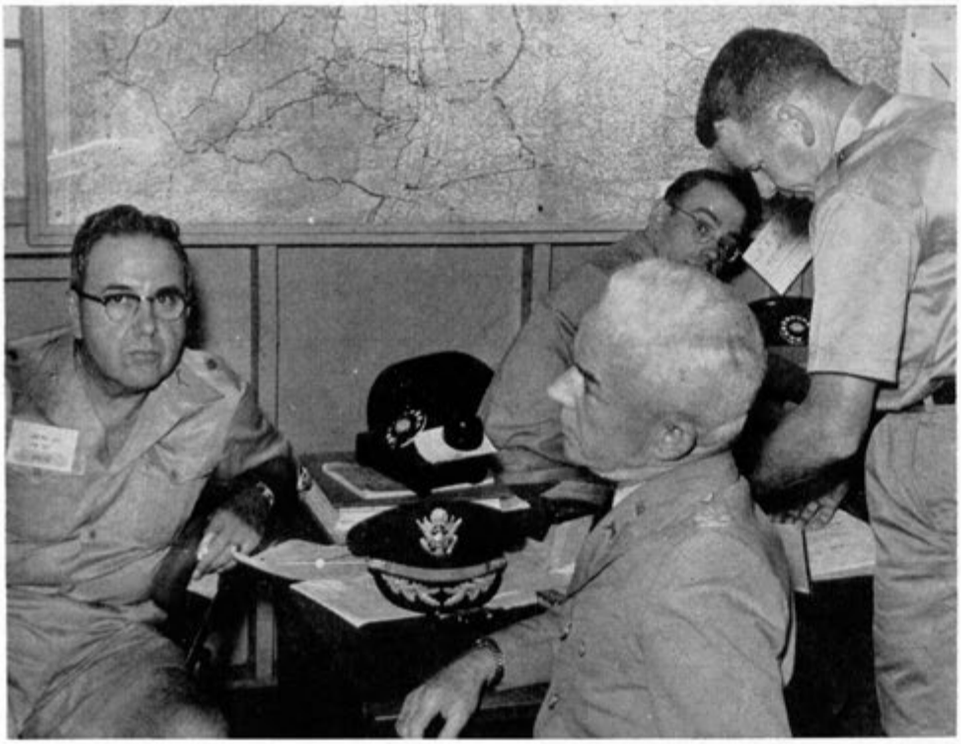
MAAG TAIWAN: Capt Frank H. Porterfield.

FORT MONMOUTH: Capt John F. Quinn.

Officers of allied nations who graduated in OA 11 were: Colonel Poon Punyakiat, Thailand; Lt Col Chomgmu Lee, Korea; Lt Col Soedirgo and Major Mohammad Dradjad, Indonesia; Major Daniel Delgado-Liscano and Capt Carlos O. Nieto-Quintero, Venezuela; Major Shohei Hattori, Japan; Captain Bernardo Gomez, Colombia; and Captain Darab Jalali, Iran.

MPA ROUND UP

LOGEX Maneuvers Accomplished



Col Ralph Saenz, chief umpire for the PMGS effort in Logex, discusses a situation with Col Kenneth Carson, as Lt Col Laine (far right) reviews some papers on the desk.

LOGEX is a logistical command post exercise and map maneuver conducted annually at Fort Lee, Virginia, under the supervision of CONARC. Responsibility for preparing LOGEX 58 was given to First Logistical Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, augmented by representatives from all of the technical and administrative schools. Military police planners were Lieutenant Colonel Philip H. Hill, Provost Marshal, First Logistical Command, Lieutenant Colonel Dalton W. Lain, PMGS LOGEX Officer, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Shauck, Assistant LOGEX Officer.

Logex 58 was an unqualified success, according to Colonel Ralph Saenz, Chief Provost Marshal Umpire. "Credit for the excellent way the military police portion of the exercise was conducted is due to the enthusiasm and professional knowledge of the players and umpires," Colonel Saenz said.

The military police players consisted of 31 U. S. and 8 allied members of OA 11, PMGS; 22 reserve officers called to active duty for the exercise, and one member of the staff and faculty, PMGS. The PMGS provided 28 umpires from the staff and faculty and Fourth Army provided one umpire.

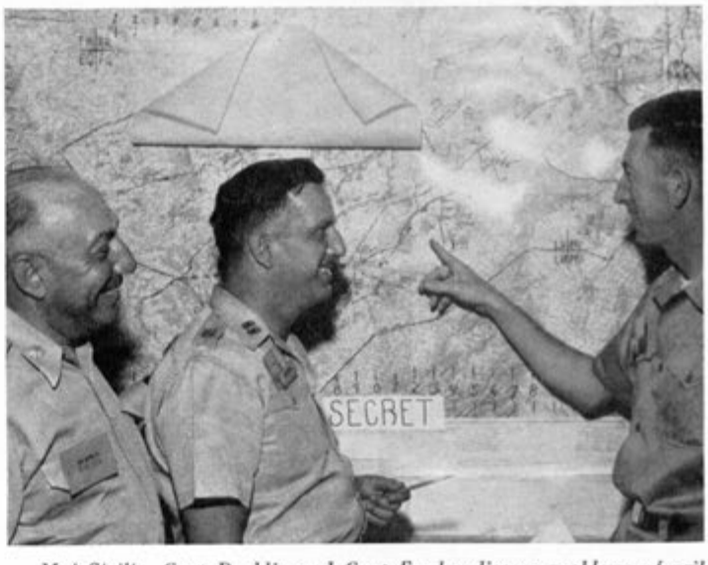
Re-Enlistment NCO Re-Ups



PMGC Commander, Brig Gen David P. Schorr, Jr., (left) looks on as Capt Carl D. Sullivan (right) administers the oath of enlistment to Sgt Gerald Cook, PMGC recruiting sgt. Only a few months ago Sgt. Cook had reenlisted his colleague, reenlistment NCO SFC Edgar H. Millar.



Lt Col Vern Johnson, provost marshal of Taglog, briefs Col Kenneth Carson, observer from OPMG, and Col Ralph Saenz.



Maj Sicilia, Capt Doeblin and Capt Fowler discuss problems of rail shipments of prisoners of war from Adlog to a POW enclosure in the Baselog sector.

Ft Benning, Ga.
Military Society Elects Officers



Looking over the charter of the Columbus, Ga. chapter of the Military Order of World Wars are (L to R): Maj Gen Paul Freeman, Jr., commanding general of the U. S. Army Infantry Center; Maj (USAR) William J. Schloth, new chapter commander; Maj Gen Haydon L. Boatner, the provost marshal general and guest speaker at the meeting, and Col (USAR) Charles Taylor, retiring commander.

MP Honored



Maj Gen Haydon L. Boatner (right) presents PFC Morris Delony, 3440th MP Platoon, with a letter of appreciation signed by Maj Gen Paul Freeman, Jr.

Private First Class Morris Delony of the Traffic Platoon of Fort Benning's 3440th Military Police Company, has received a unique honor in the form of a letter of appreciation signed by Major General Paul L. Freeman, Jr., commanding general of the U. S. Army Infantry Center.

The letter, presented by Major General Haydon L. Boatner, read in part as follows:

"It has come to my attention that your performance of duty has been so outstanding as to merit a commendation from a representative group of noncommisioned officers, Company A, Second Battle Group, 14th Infantry. A soldier can receive no greater compliment than the respect and admiration of his fellow soldiers. The recognition you have received is unique and praiseworthy."

Ft Monroe MP Is Soldier of the Month



SP3 Leonard E. Guth (right), 559th MP Co, has been named Ft Monroe's Soldier of the Month. Col Paul R. Jeffrey, post commander, presents SP3 Guth with his award.

Ft Eustis MP Wins Prize



Sp3 William Park (right) accepts a trophy from Lt Col Harry L. Slad, Ft Eustis provost marshal, on being chosen as 504th MP Company's Soldier of the Month.

Ft Leavenworth, Kans.
MPs Fire Perfect Score On Carbine



Sgt Edmund Costa (left) and M/Sgt Jonathan Bluejacket, First Guard Co. USDB, Ft Leavenworth, both fired perfect scores with the 30 cal carbine during annual record firing by members of the company.

Ft Dix, N. J.



Sgt David Capetillo (right) re-enlistment NCO for Ft Dix's 716 MP Bn, is re-enlisted by the battalion re-enlistment officer, Capt England Galloway.

Ft Gordon, Ga.
504th MP Bn Unit Day

At ceremonies celebrating the seventeenth anniversary of the 504th MP Battalion's activation, Good Conduct Medals with two Bronze Clasps were awarded to Sergeants First Class James B. Mason and James Stergos of C Company. Private First Class Edwin S. Gaites received the trophy awarded annually to the battalion's Soldier of the Year. A PMGC Certificate of Achievement was awarded to First Lieutenant Francis A. Liggett in recognition of loyal and faithful service as battalion chaplain.

Ft Sam Houston, Texas



Colonel Harolde T. Loftin, former post provost marshal at Ft Sam Houston, has assumed duties as Fourth U. S. Army Provost Marshal.



Lt Gen J. H. Collier, commanding general of Fourth U. S. Army, (left), presents a certificate of achievement to Col Harold L. Taylor, former Fourth Army PM who has been assigned to new duties in Germany.

Presidio of San Francisco



SP3 Nicholas (left) and Cpl Pike sit astride chrome escort bikes as part of an MP display of gear and equipment during Armed Forces Week in the San Francisco Bay Area. These men represent the 163rd MP Company, Presidio of San Francisco, commanded by Capt Leaman C. Harvey.

Ft Richardson, Alaska



Four members of Ft Richardson's MP Co, all assigned to the post stockade, were awarded Certificates of Achievement by post commander Col E. M. Rowan. Left to right above are: Sgt R. Westergard, Sgt George Hostillo, Col Rowan, Sgt Hiram Kirkland, and SP3 Doran Ieger

Europe

Oberammergau



LSO-2 Leon Kreft (center) receives his diploma from Traffic Accident Prevention Course, Intel, MP & Special Weapons School. Congratulating the German soldier are Lt Col Tyron Tisdale (left) and Lt Col Lewis Treadwell, Chief, MP Branch.

Wurzburg

Safety Council

"Accidents don't just happen, they are caused", Lieutenant Colonel Emmet W. Cox. Wurzburg Post provost marshal told a recent meeting of the Wurzburg Safety Council.

"Actually the word "accident" is a misnomer", the colonel stressed. "A more accurate term is 'a caused occurrence'. There is a reason for every accident."

The MP units in Wurzburg do not have sufficient strength to employ saturation methods of patrol, according to Colonel Cox. Instead, the Wurzburg Provost marshal's office employs a program of selective enforcement, concentrating on sections of the command which, according to scientific study, have the majority of accidents.

Junior Safety Patrol

Also at Wurzburg, fifteen members of the Safety Patrol of the Benjamin Franklin Elementary School were recently given a one and a half hour tour of the military police facilities by Colonel Cox.

After having been treated to ice cream, the children saw a demonstration of fingerprinting, and received from Colonel Cox an explanation of some of the methods of detection and apprehension of criminals.

Captain Orby Swanner, assistant provost marshal, explained how MP patrols are distributed to various sections of the commands according to selective traffic control enforcement methods.

Ulm Station PM Helps Save Baby's Life



Little Olga Mohrle, whose life the U. S. Army helped save.

Marlene Olga Luise Mohrle, aged 4, whose home is in Vohringen, Kreis Illertissen, was virtually unknown to the US Army prior to 1540 hours, April 29, 1958.

But two hours later, the Army had done everything possible in an effort to save her life in a race against death.

Her mother, Mrs. Olga Mohrle, approached Major A. C. Walworth, Provost Marshal at Ulm Sta, in tears at 1540 hours, April 29, requesting aid on behalf of her daughter who was seriously ill of an acute infection and given only 48 to 72 hours to live. Mrs. Mohrle stated that her daughter was in need of an immediate operation which could only be performed by a German doctor on the staff of the University of Freiburg. Friends had sent her to the American Forces to seek aid from them.

Major Walworth, realizing the urgency and sincerity in this woman's plea for assistance, called Colonel Jack F. Wilhm, commanding officer, Combat Command A, 4th Armd Div, at 1545 hours, requesting a helicopter be dispatched from Goppingen to Ulm so as to take Marlene to Freiburg. Freiburg is some 150 miles from Ulm through mountainous land.

Colonel Wilhm immediately notified the Commanding General of the 4th Armored Division, Major General A. P. O'Meara, who approved the dispatch of an H-13 helicopter from the 504th Engr Aviation Co. At 1610 hours Frank L. Davis, pilot, and Lieutenant George R. Cook, co-pilot, along with Sgt Frank E. Hawkings, crew chief, took off from Goppingen for Ulm, arriving there at 1645 hours.

In the meantime the Ulm Provost Marshal notified Dr. J. J. Sacco of the US Army Hospital in Augzburg, Ulm Annex, for an ambulance to be dispatched with an MP patrol to Vohringen for the little girl. Marlene and her mother were brought in an ambulance from Vohringen to the airstrip at Ulm where they were placed aboard the helicopter. The German Police in Freiburg were informed so they could meet the helicopter. Also the German hospital and the Professor at the Freiburg University were notified.

Because of the close cooperation between German and American authorities, Marlene was safely in Freiburg by 1900 hours. The German police promised to notify the Army if they had been successful in Marlene's race against death.

Already, men of the 504th Aviation Company, and other men at the Ulm Station, Stuttgart Sub-Area, have donated funds toward the recovery of this little girl.

Augsburg
Lt Col Bilous Honored



Lt Col William H. Bilous (left) receives Army Commendation Ribbon for his accomplishments as provost marshal of the Augsburg Area. Lt Col E. C. Navarre, exec officer, Augsburg Station, makes the award.

Frankfort

Captain Steven T. Clark was awarded a USAREUR Certificate of Achievement by Colonel Rollins S. Emmerich, Commanding Officer, 513th Military Intelligence Group, in ceremonies at the group headquarters near Frankfurt.

Captain Clark was cited for outstanding performance of duty since July 1956 as the Group Classification and Assignment officer charged with providing personnel for theater intelligence units.

Kornwestheim
385th MP Bn

During a retreat ceremony held here on Thursday 8 May, Lieutenant Colonel George P. Miller, Commander of the 385th Military Police Battalion, made several noteworthy presentations.

First Lieutenant Dennie W. Stewart of Company A was awarded the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant. Lieutenant Stewart served as a support platoon leader and assistant staff supply officer with the 10th Infantry Division from 15 July 1957 to 5 January 1958, where he "performed his duties in an outstanding and meritorious manner."

Sergeant Arie Washington of Company C was a second recipient of the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant; he, for "meritorious performance of duty during the period from 24 May 1955 to 13 March 1958", when he served as motor sergeant from Company C.

First Lieutenant Walter E. Hooper, commander of Company C, accepted the Seventy Army Silver Savings Award, which indicates that his company has better than 65 percent participation in the Seventh Army Savings Program for the last six months.

Companies A, B, and C of the 385th Military Police Battalion have received letters of commendation from Lieutenant General Bruce C. Clarke, Commanding General, Seventh U. S. Army, congratulating them on the excellent rating received during the recent command maintenance inspection.

Captain Clyde R. Metts commands Company A, First Lieutenant Roy A. Kennington, Company B, and First Lieutenant Walter E. Hooper, Company C.

Bremerhaven
Suicide Thwarted

Private Rocco Degori, 59th MP Company, Bremerhaven, and CT3 Robert A. Rake, and SP attached to the Provost Marshal Division, helped save a young woman from committing suicide.

Both men were on patrol when a cab driver ran up to them asking for help. They immediately ran to where the cabbie had said the woman was, but she had already leaped from the dock area to a lower parapet, and was sitting on the edge, crying. The two men leaped down and were able to pull her back.

As CT3 Rake held her arms, Private Degori removed a small knife that she had in her hand. They were able to notify the German police and when they arrived, turned the woman over to them.

Kaiserslautern: German-American Friendship Week



SP3 Higgins (far left) listens as Sgt Breckenridge (both of the 382nd MP Bn) explains the operations of the field switchboard to Herr Stichter, Kaiserslautern Director of Police, as Col J. Paul Bredon, CO, WACOM, and Maj Eric Miller of the 382nd look on.

Officers and enlisted personnel of the 382d Military Police Battalion honored German Police officials in the Annual German-American Week Activities, held recently at Kaiserslautern, Germany.

Approximately fifty German Police officers and two Chiefs of Police were present when the "Police With Honor" outfit held an open house for their civilian counterparts. The German Police were all highly impressed when they were escorted through the barracks, communication section and offices of the Battalion Headquarters.

Herr Karl-Heinz Stichter, Director of German Police, Kaiserslautern, and Herr Franz Morritz, Inspector of German Police, Baumholder, were each presented paper weights with the Battalion "Police With Honor" Crest affixed as a memento to this gathering of good will among German and American Police units in Western Area Command.

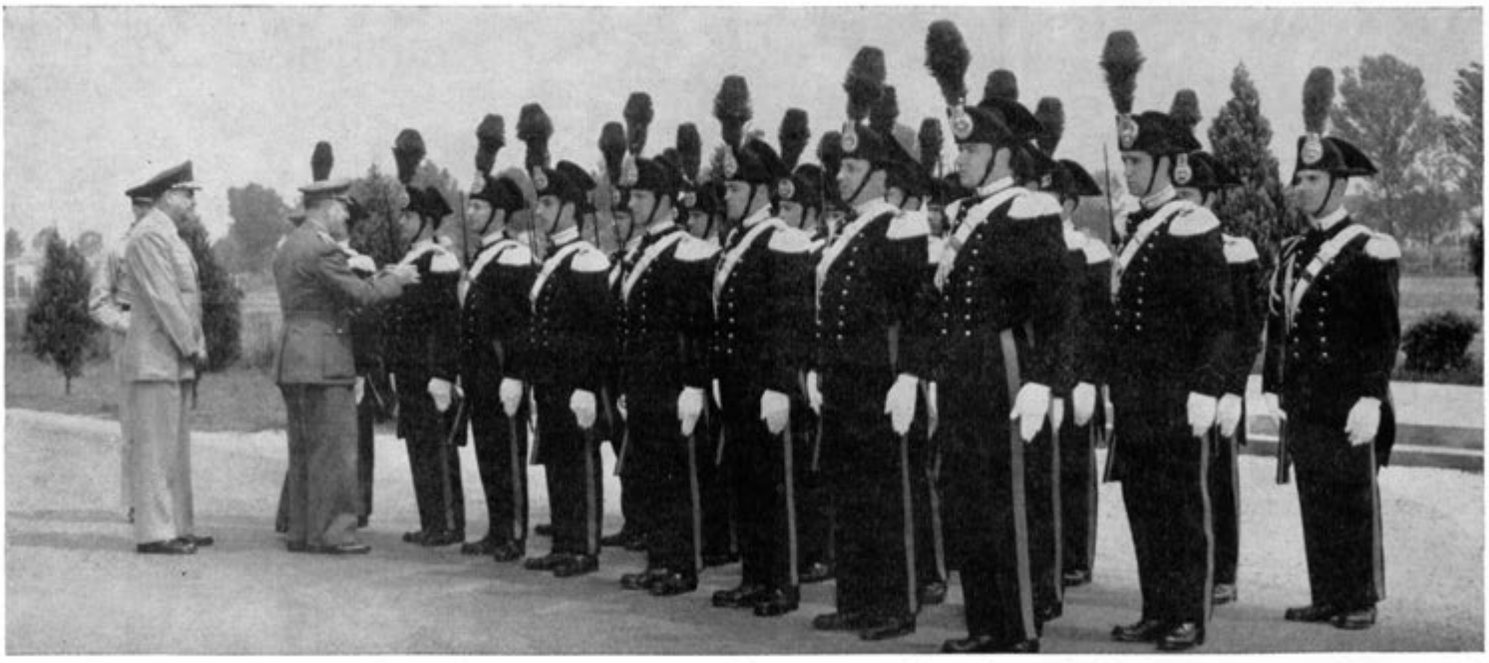


Sgt Breckenridge expains the radio comm truck and its uses to Herr Stichter as members of the German Police listen on.



The German Police choir, led by M/Sgt Leineweber, sings for Americans during German-American friendship party.

SETAF, Verona



Col Frederico Gabrielle, Commandante of the Carabinieri Legion in Livorno, pins medallions bearing the Southern European Task Force insignia to the uniforms of members of the SETAF Nucleo Carabinieri at Camp Darby. Also on hand for the special ceremony which was attended by Italian military representatives of the Livorno Military Zone was Col Richard I. Jones (left), Commanding Officer, USASETAF Logistical Command and Capt Harold N. Elliott, Logistical Command provost marshal.

Korea



Capt William Schultz, CO, 19th MP Detch (CI) I Corps (Group); Lt Pak In On, Liaison Officer Korean Natl Police, and CWO James L. Williams, Opns Officer, 19th MP Detch (CI) inspect a number of recovered tires that were stolen from the U. S. Army.

MP *Personalities*

Ex-Sheriff of Deadwood Gulch Now An MP

An ex-deputy sheriff and justice of the peace from Deadwood Gulch, Idaho, is now helping keep the peace in Heidelberg Post as a military policeman.

Pfc Robert J. Montague of A Company, 382d MP Bn, first joined the Army in 1936.

After World War II he returned to the Northwest to become a logger and miner. In 1948, while fishing around Murray, Idaho, he and a friend stumbled upon a deserted lead, silver and zinc mine, for which they put in a claim.

The Senator Silver-Lead Mining Co., Inc., which they still lease out, "provides me with a little extra cash," the MP said.

Called back into the service during the Korean Conflict, he was first sergeant of Hq Service Co, 10th Engineer Bn, in Korea. Upon his discharge, Montague turned to police work because his father had died in line of duty as a policeman.

He attended four police schools where he was instructed by FBI men in the fields of narcotics, burglary, auto theft and traffic. In his spare time he collected guns and taught Boy Scouts marksmanship.

After a full day as city policeman of Kellogg, Idaho, he would travel to the neighboring town of Smelterville, where he was justice of the peace for the 1200 inhabitants. In this office he judged minor offenses, referred cases to the county court and frequently performed marriages.

Reminiscing about his days as a civilian lawman, Montaque related a favorite tale of his capture of two poachers.

One snowy day he noticed blood dripping from the trunk of a car parked in front of the police station. He and another policeman opened the trunk and discovered moose meat — definitely out of season.

"We hooked a chain to the rear end of the car and tied it to a telephone pole," Montague said smiling. When the poachers returned, Montague approached shouting, "Wait a minute!" The hunters sped away in the car. "But only to the end of the chain," he continued. "Then the rear end of the car was jerked out and they came to a quick halt."

Although the two culprits went to jail, Montague had to pay for repair of the car. He actually did most of the work himself.

In May, 1957 Montague rejoined the Army to become a career soldier, volunteering for the MPs to take advantage of his civilian experience. He has been with the 382d since September and reenlisted for six years in January.

Young MP Escaped From Behind Iron Curtain

"It is the dream of every oppressed person in Europe to come to America," says Private Edward Kvietkus, a recent graduate of the Provost Marshal General's School who saw that dream come true for himself and his family against almost impossible odds.

Born in Lithuania 24 years ago, Private Kvietkus saw his country overrun by the Russians when he was only six years old. His father was a policeman and Lithuania's heavyweight boxing champion, but the Russian occupation of his country cost him his job.

When the Germans marched into the small Baltik country in the eary forties, the people soon saw that they were, in Edward's words, getting a red devil in exchange for a brown one. Young Kvietkus saw his father taken away by the Nazis to work in a German munitions plant. He, his mother, younger sister and grandmother managed to live out the war, but they never heard from Mr. Kvietkus during the war years.

When peace came it was only to have the Russians once more gain domination of the defenseless country. This time, Mrs. Kvietkus decided she could no longer risk staying in her homeland. Already the Russians had shipped her to Vorkuta, the infamous labor camp in Siberia. For some reason, they had allowed her to come home to Lithuania, but she was sure that the next time would not end so well.

One night, with well-forged papers, Mrs. Kvietkus, her children and mother, posing as Poles, crossed the Lithuanian border into Poland on the first leg of their long journey to freedom.

Life in Red Poland was not much better than life in Lithuania. After ten months in Danzig, Mrs. Kvietkus felt her family to be in danger once again, and so with the aid of a noted political smuggler, the Kvietkus' left for Sweden. For five days and nights the little family huddled in the water tank of an old freighter with nothing but a box of oranges to eat. At last they reached Sweden where they joined 10,000 other Poles and Lithuanian refugees.

Pooling whatever money thay had saved, 560 refugees managed to buy an old LST which they christened The Victory, and with the Kvietkus family aboard, sailed for America. They were only a short ways out when the boat, already condemned by the Swedish Government as being unseaworthy, foundered on a reef of Cork Island.

Interned thereupon by the Irish Government, the Kvietkus' lived in Ireland for two years. By this time, Edward's father had established contact with his family. Having led an incredible adventure of escape himself, the elder Mr. Kvietkus had finally wound up in Venezuela.

In 1950 Mr. Kvietkus was at last able to call for his family in Ireland. But due to immigration laws, entry into the United States was still impossible. The family spent seven years in Canada, waiting for entry into America. One half year ago they obtained permission for entry. Three days later, Edward enlisted in the U. S. Army.

Private Kvietkus chose the Military Police Corps in keeping with a family tradition, with two uncles in civilian police corps, and his father an ex-policeman. The Corps and the Army are fortunate in having in their ranks a man who has tasted totalitarianism in its most insidious forms, and who is therefore aware of the importance of protecting democracy.

MPC Officers Get Certificates In Reading Program

The Military Police Officers' Reading Program is attracting more and more participants, with many officer having become rabid certificate-collectors. Tops among the possessors of more than one reading program certificate is Captain Frank C. Sidella, 508th MP Battalion, Augsburg, Germany, who has just received his sixth.

Other certificates were recently awarded to Captain Vernon D. Johnson, bringing his total to three, and to Majors Brooks D. Anderson and Leonard Bell, who now have two certificates each.

Officers who have just been awarded their first reading program certificate are Lieutenant Colonels Edwin Vail and Ward B. Watts; Majors Leonard Becicka and Iber B. Dickson, Jr.; Captains Stanley J. Lobodinski, John W. Reed, Jr., Theodore Stanish and Robert C. Orr; First Lieutenants David R. Witmer and Robert Schmitz and CWO, W-3 James A. Adams.

Sports Hi-Lites

Sandia Base, N. M.



PFC Thomas R. Sittler, Sandia Base Basketball champ.

A Silver Lake, Indiana soldier-athlete has been named as the outstanding basketball player at Sandia Base, New Mexico. He is Private First Class Thomas R. Sittler, a member of the Military Police Company A.

PFC Sittler averaged approximately twenty points per game for his company's team. He was later chosen to the base's all-star cage squad. He coached basketball and taught physical education in Hinckley, Illinois High School before entering the Army.

Munich

Company C, 508th MP Bn's pistol team took high honors at a pistol match in Augsburg recently in conjunction with the Augsburg celebration of German-American Friendship Week. Participating in the match along with the 508th were the 11th Abn Division Military Police Detachment, The Augsburg City Police, German Military Police and the Bavarian State Police.

In taking the pistol match, the 508th compiled 1160 points to outshoot the second place MPs from the 11th who scored 964. In third place were the Augsburg Police with 951, followed by the German MPs with 927 and the Bavarian State Police with 868 points.

Individual honors went to 1st Lt Odus E. McGowen of the 11th Abn who shot 255 out of a possible 300. Company C, 508th, captured second, third, fifth and sixth places in the match. PFC Roald Jaegerson scored 53 for second, Sgt George T. Sellers 252, Cpl Jack Y. Stuart 241 and SP3 William S. Blinn 233 for third, fifth and sixth places, respectively. Lt Col Brucker of the German Military Police finished in fourth place in the match with a score of 244.

The match was fired at the Hauenstetten Range in a modified NRA course.

Augsburg

Company C of the 508th Military Police Battalion Pistol Team took high honors at a pistol match in Augsburg, Germany on the 6th of May, 1958. The match was held in conjunction with the Augsburg celebration of German-American Friendship week. Competing teams were entered by Company C of the 508th Military Police Battalion, the Military Police Detachment of the 11th Airborne Division, the German Bundeswehr (Army) Military Police of Munich, the Augsburg City Police, and the Bavarian State Police.

The standings were: 1st place, Company C 508th MP Bn with 1160 points; second place, 11th Airborne Div MP Det with 964 points; third place, Augsburg City Police with 951 points; fourth place, German Military Police with 927 points; and fifth place, the Bavarian State Police with 868 points.

High individual honors went to 1st Lt Odus E. McGowen, of the 11th Airborne Div MP Det, with a score of 255 out of a "possible" 300. The other high shooters were: 2nd, Pfc Roald Jaegarson, Co C 508th MP Bn with 253 points; 3rd with 252 points was Sgt George T. Sellers Co C 508th MP Bn; 4th with 244 points was Lt Col Brucker, German Military Police; 5th, Cpl Jack Y. Stuart of Co C 508th MP Bn with 241 points; and 6th with 233 points was Sp3 William S. Blinn of Co C 508th MP Bn.

The match was fired at the Hauenstetten, Germany Range and the course fired was a modified NRA Course. A trophy is being awarded to Company C and the individual high shooters of each team are being awarded medals by the 11th Airborne Division.



1958 MPA Match Medals on Display at MPC Museum

Medals which will be awarded in the 1958 MPA Trophy Pistol Team Match are currently on display at the Military Police Corps Museum.

The handsome gold, silver and bronze medals with the MPA emblem cast in the custom-designed top bar are displayed in a case specially constructed for them. Sliding panels carry the names of the match record holders for the team and individual records and for the winners of the previous year. The Association purchases its medals a year in advance to provide for a continuously rotating display.

Hand-lettered certificates are being prepared for award to the second and third place teams, and for the new awards this year to the ifrst and second place Sharpshooter teams and the first place Marksman team. A complete award schedule is published in the Official Match Program distributed to major commands, and to unist which are on the entry list.

The match will be fired August 1-15 and entries must be postmarked not later than midnight August 20. Entries arriving at MPA headquarters after 9 A.M., August 26, will not be considered in order to make award distribution to teams and individuals in time for the MPA anniversary on September 26.



the Ready Line

OPMG, Washington, D. C.



Outstanding performance ratings and awards for sustained superior performance were awarded to Mrs. Dorothy Jefferson, Mrs. Alma E. Bowman and Miss Myrtle S. Sapper by Maj Gen Haydon L. Boatner. Pictured left to right are: Lt Col V. P. Foster, Mrs. Dorothy Jefferson, Gen Boatner, Mrs. Alma E. Bowman, Miss Myrtle S. Sapper and Col J. M. Ernst.

Heidelberg



USAREUR PM, Brig Gen Edward Penaat (left) presents German employee Herr Werner Schroth with a certificate for sustained superior performance during recent German-American Friendship Week celebrations.

Ft Lewis, Washington

Police officers from 36 Washington communities learned the latest in law enforcement techniques at the 19th annual session of the Police Training School recently.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents headed by Special Agent Roy E. Wood handled instruction. Classrooms, billeting and supplies were furnished by Fort Lewis.

The Washington State Law Enforcement Training Committee, a group formed by the Sheriffs and Washington Chiefs of Police associations, sponsors the school. Along with FBI personnel, instructors included Fort Lewis provost marshal, Colonel William F. LaFarge, and State Patrol officers.

Subjects spanned the field of law enforcement, from "The Traffic Problem and Its Control" taught by State Patrol officers, to "The Rules of Evidence" presented by FBI Special Agent Philip R. Wittman.

New Cumberland

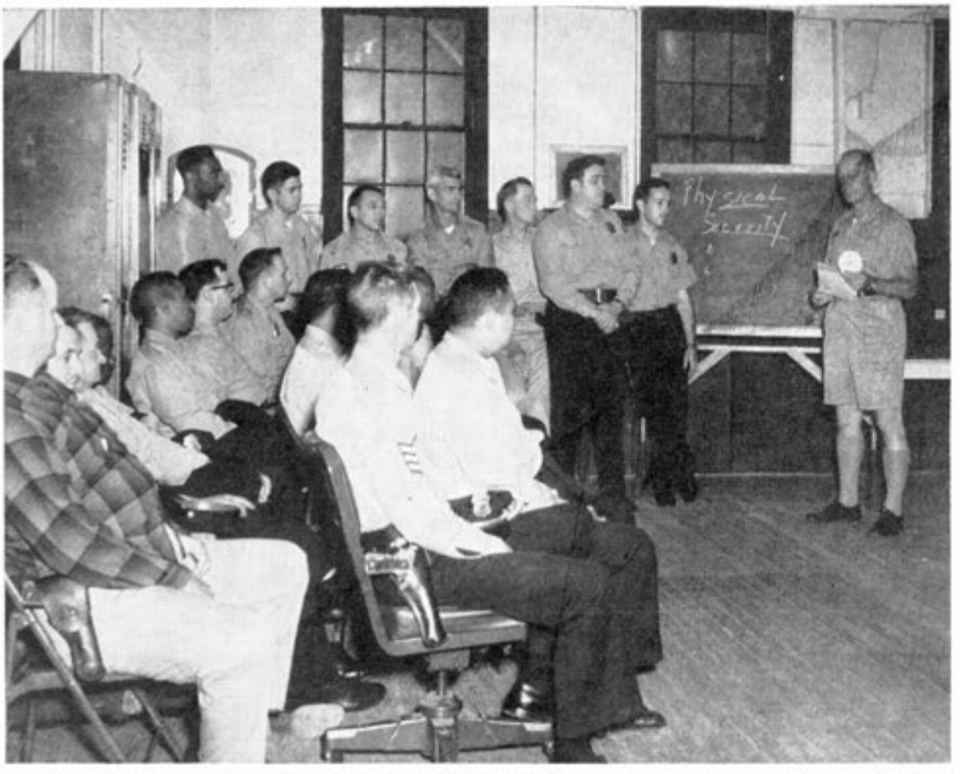


Col Charles E. Capito, CO of New Cumberland General Depot, congratulates Mr. William Lower on the latter's retirement after 19 years of combined military and civilian service. Also at the ceremony, above, were Capt Walter F. Junkins (far right) and Donald Davis, Chief of the DB Civilian Guard Co.



Three students at Ft Lewis' Police Training School get together with instructor Paul Westford (with machine gun). They are (L to R): Richard Stewart, Dept Sheriff of Whatcom County; Bellingham Motor Patrolman L. R. Smith; and Sumas Chief of Police Leroy J. Whitman.

Ft Eustis, Virginia



Fort Eustis provost marshal, Lt Col H. A. Slad (right) conducts a class for the post Dept of Defense Security Guard. In it's fourth year of operation at the transportation post, the Guard spends some 70 hours a year on class work to help them keep up with the latest in detection and prevention of physical security violations.

The Fort Eustis Department of Defense Security Guard is in its fourth year of operation at the Transportation post.

Beginning on April 1, 1955, the Guard has expanded into a smartly uniformed, well-trained and mobile force, who, in conjunction with the military police, insure the security of the post.

Under control of the provost marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Harry A. Slad, the Guard consists of 28 members and is charged with the detection and prevention of physical security violations. It has been raised to branch status.

The security unit is headed by Chief Peter A. McKee with Assistant Chief Edward S. Barker. Under this level there are four security supervisors, Terry W. Mills, Collis E. Keene, Maurice Carter, and Augustus A. Brown, Jr.

The security supervisors are assisted by four guard sergeants, Fred W. Malone, Willis G. Pitts, Preston L. Price, and Martin E. Celis. The remainder of the Guard is made up of patrolmen.

A reason for this efficient operation may be the fact the chief, assistant chief and the four supervisors are all graduates from the course of industrial physical security at Fort Gordon, Ga. In addition to this, more than 70 hours are set aside each year for on-post guard training.

The master schedule provides for instruction in numerous subjects including detection and prevention of sabotage and espionage, life saving, fire fighting, seizure, markmanship and radio communication, to mention a few.

In addition, two of the Guard sergeants, Brice and Celis, have been graduated from a course in basic first aid. It is planned to have the entire guard trained in first aid methods in the near future.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completions were issued during the month of May 1958 to 54 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Sgt Edwin G. Campany, Hq & Hq Co, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga. completed the Advanced Extension Course.

Those who completed the 10 Series were: SFC Edwin E. Gurley, NG, San Jose, Calif; Cpl Paul M. Fisher, Co D (MP) Troop Command, APO 503, SF and Cpl Norman T. Wasserman, 13th Field Hospital, Ft Belvoir, Va.

The Special Extension Course - Military Confinement graduates were: M/Sgt Howard A. Shaw, 553rd MP Co, Ft Campbell, Kentucky; Sgt Emmett R. Wheeler, Student Tng Co, PMGS, Ft Gordon Ga; Cpl William Lawrence, MP Co, US Army Inf Center (3440), Fe Benning, Ga. and SP3 Cicero W. Thomas, Co B, 2d BG, 14th Inf, Ft Benning, Georgia.

Students who successfuly completed the Special Extension Course-Criminal Investigation were: Lt Col Harold O. O'Neil, USAR, Mooers Forks, New York; Capt's Joseph Victor, USAF, 9187th AR Gp, Miami, Fla and Edward G. Gregor, USAR, 2005th MISO, APO 108, NY; 1st Lt John J. Groth, USAR, Bronx, NY; WO Robert L. Luga, USAR, Orange Park, Fla; M/Sgt's Robert M. Dupont, USAR, Jacksonville, Fla and Joseph T. Dragos, 85th MP Det (CI), Ft Sam Houston, Texas; S/Sgt's Albert J. Bencivenga, 3511th AP Sq, and Charles H. Cameron, AF ROTC Det 560, Manhattan College, Riverdale, N Y; SFC's Raymond F. Pion, US Army Adv Gp, Mass, Boston, Mass, Robert S. Robinson, MP Det, USAG, Ft Jay, NY, and Walter L. Strader, Co B, 1st BG, 8th Inf Div, APO 28, NY; Sgt's Paul Mayo, Jr. 523rd MP Co, Aberdeen PG, Md and Robert L. Snyder, US Army Pers Cond & Scty Det, Cp Hanford, Wash, SP1 Robert P. Freeburg, Ci Sect, c/o PM, Cp Wolters, Texas; SP2 William R. Gillespie, Hq Btry, 80th AAA Bn, Ft Bragg, NC and SP3 John S. Coates, 291st MP Co (Sv), Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

Those who completed the Special Extension Course - Military Police Fundamentals were: SFC's David Richardson, NG, Washington, DC, Robert L. Lowery, 9th Ord Bn, APO 176, NY, Monson T. Odoms, MP Det, Sta Comp, Ft Hamilton, Brooklyn 9, NY, Ronald C. Rhodes, Hq & Hq Co, PMGS, Ft Gordon, Ga., Henry G. Lewis, 9th Inf Div, Ft Carson, Colo, George M. McCollum, 579th Sig Co (Base Depot), Tobyhanna, Penna and William H. Mayer, US Army MP Det, 12th & Spruce Sts, St. Louis, Missouri; Sgt's William A. Vowell, MP Det, USAG, Ft Stewart, Ga., Frank J. Barie, Jr., Hq & Hq Det, School Regt, US Armor Sch, Ft Knox, Ky., Robert Flores, US Army MP Det, Forest Glen Sect, Walter Reed AMC, Washington 17, DC, Donald V. Norton, USAR, Chicago, Ill. Samuel T. Hopper, Stu Tng Co E, PMGS, USAG, Ft Gordon, Ga., Robert R. Evans, 216th Sig Co (PM), Sacramento, Calif, Kenneth M. Jones, MP Co. USAIC (3440), Ft Benning, Ga., Jack M. Correll, NG, Austin, Texas and Alvin T. Traylor, Jr., Hq & Hq Co, Ft Gordon, Georgia.

Also, Cpl Emil Filosi, HASP (Army Sec), 8306th AU, APO 958, SF; SP1 William R. Wagner, Co D, 728th MPBn, APO 301, SF; SP2 Ben G. Soule, USAR, Minneapolis, Minn; SP3's Andrew F. Radziszewski, US Army MP Det, WRAMC, Washington 12, DC, Hienz Hachmuth, 500th MP Det, APO 259, NY, Philip W. Phipps, 534th MP Co (Sv), Ft Clayton, CZ and LeRoy C. Happel, Ansbach MP Det, APO 177, NY; Pfc's Edwin S. Hiller, 15th Ord Bn, AP0 227, NY, Roland A. Simoneau, MP Co, US Army, Ft Myer, Va. and Raymond F. Wegrzynek, USA Inf Center (3440), Ft Benning, Ga; A/1C's James C. Avery, 9948 AR Sq, Stallings AF, Kinston, NC and William H. Spiller, Box 119, Hafse, FPO 510, New York, and A/2C Hewlett M. Pickens, 739th AC&W Sq, Wadena AFS, Minn.

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.

CUTTER, Lowell, Det 3 USA Pers Center FE, APO 613, San Francisco, Calif.
DOUGLAS, Lemuel, SP3, 518 8th St, SE, Auburn, Washington
GIBSON, Elmer, M/Sgt, C/O A. H. Smith, Rt 8, Chattanooga, Tenn.
HOLMES, Merle, SP3, Nye St, Toledo, Ore.
McDEWELL, Donald, M/Sgt, MP Det, Ft McPherson, Ga.
MITTHAUER, George, SP3, 121 S. Main St, Freeport, N. Y.
NICKERSON, Robert C., SP3, 313 Peasecourt St., Janesville, Wisc.
OETS, Bernard, SP3, 1st Gd Co USDB, Ft Leavenworth, Kans.
PAWENSKI, John, Sgt, MP Det, USAPI, APO 971, San Francisco, Calif.
PIERCE, Elmo, Sgt, USA Gar, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
POWELL, John, PFC, 502 MP Company, 2d Amd Div, Fort Hood, Tex.
RAPPAPORT, Harvey, PFC, 23 Tennis Rd, Mattopaw, Mass.
SCRAPER, Charles, PFC, 410 W. Court St, Eureka, Ill.
SHEETS, Henry, Cpl, Gen Del, Eagleville, Mo.
SHEPPARD, Lloyd, PFC, 8th USA Pers Ctr, APO 971, San Francisco, Calif.
WRIGHT, Leonard, PFC, 1150 Woodside Ave, Charlotte, N. C.
GEROU, Octave, SFC, 418 Prospect Ave, Lake Bluff, Ill.
QUIMNEY, Charles, SP2, 1651 Brittain, Derwick, Pa.
REEVES, Andrew, PFC, 3310 S. Yale St, Tulsa, Okla.
WILLIAMS, Matthew, Pvt, 3848 W. 18th St, Chicago, Ill.
DIETRICH, William, Hq Co, 1st Reg Com Team, USMA, West Point, N. Y.
FORDING, Franklin, Pvt, 82d Abn Adm Co, Fort Bragg, N. C.
FOSTER, Everett, Pvt, B Co, 504th MP Bn, Fort Gordon, Ga.
MURRAY, Victor, SP3, 82d Adm Co, 82 Abn Div, Fort Bragg, N. C.
NEELY, Larry, Pvt, 82 Adm Co, 82d Abn Div, Fort Bragg, N. C.
RYCZEK, Louis, Pvt, C Co, 504th MP Bn, Fort Gordon, Georgia
UPEBURCH, Joseph, Pvt, 82 Adm Co, 82d Abn Div, Fort Bragg, N. C.
ZUCCA, Richard, Pvt, B Co, 504th MP Bn, Fort Gordon, Ga.
ADLER, Sanford, Pvt, Stu Tng Co H, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.
ORMSTROP, Willis, Pvt, Roman 18 Abn Div, Fort Bragg, N. C.
ARNOLD, Billie, Pvt, Rec Co, PMGC, Fort Gordon, Ga.
ASTIN, Richard, Pvt, Stu Tng Co H, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.
AUSSEM, Richard, Pvt, Hq USATC, Ft Dix, N. J.
BAILEY, James, Pvt, Stu Tng Co H, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga.
BAKER, Bruce, Pvt, USASA MP Co, Arlington Hall Sta, Arlington 12, Va.
BARBEE, James, Pvt, USAG, Carlisle Bks, Carlisle. Pa.
FORSYTH, Arthur, Sp3, 2d Med Tk Bn 35th Armor, Ft Hood, Tex.
McBRIDE, David, S/Sgt, 3526 AP Sqn, Williams AFB, Ariz.
CRESWELL, James, Sp3, 437, Prospect, Kansas
GREEN, Ronald, Pvt. 1184 E. Keating, Muskegon, Michigan
JOHNSON, Robert, Pfc, Co C, 504th MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga.
McDANIEL, Kermit, Pvt, Hq & Hq Co C & C Bn, 101 Abn Div, Ft Campbell Ky.
MILLS, James A., Sp3, Co D, 709th MP Bn, APO 169, NY
CRAFT, Murray, Sgt, 1st Cav Div MP Co C/O PM, APO 24, San Fran, Calif.
FAULKNER, John D., Sp3, 5417 Jacksboro Pike, Knoxville, Tenn.
GINGRAS, Albert, Pvt, 515 MP Co, Ft Lee, Va.
RICE, John, Sgt, 503 MP Bn, Ft Bragg N. C.
SHAW, Harold, Sgt, 531st MP Svc Co Ft Belvoir, Va.
THOMPSON, Brannon, Sp3, Bakertown, Pa.
WHITEHEAD, Donald, Pfc, 3d Inf Div Ft Benning, Ga.
HINCHEY, Albert, Sp3, Rt 2, Box 30 Jefferson City, Tenn.
PORCHE, Peter, Pvt, 533 MP Co Corps APO 227, NY
BRADBURY, Larry, Sp3, 1426 W. 5th Port Angeles, Washington
FRASER, Donald, Pfc, 787 Richmond Ave, Buffalo, NY
HAND, Robert, Sp3, RFD No. 1 Petoskey, Mich.
INSCO, Jack, Sp3, RR 2, West Point Tenn.
JORDAN, John, Pfc, Box 373, Sourlake, Tex.
MENTZER, Richard, Pfc, 113 S. Main St, Philippi, W. Va.
MILLER, Arthur, Sp3, 1024 Trilley St Birmingham, Ala.
ROBINSON, Frank, Sp3, 119 Mechanic Ave, Thunderbolt, Ga.
SHERIDAN, Jamie, Pvt, 1541 San Ardo Dr, San Jose, Calif.
CLARK, Lester, Pvt, B Co 504th MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Ga.
FREW, Carl, Cpl, Lima Rd. Avon, NY
KILGORE, Hershel, Sgt, Tracy City Tenn.
LaMONICA, Richard, Pvt, Box 44, RD No. 1, Millstream Rd. Cream Ridge, NJ
CROCKER, Lawrence, Sp2, Rt 1, Box 579A, Ft Smith, Ark.
CALLAHAN, Donald, Sp3, 3728 91st St, Jackson Hghts, NY
O'KEEFE, John, 25 Portland, Buffalo, NY
BARR, Harold, Sp3, 66 MP Co, Ft Sheridan, Ill.
ACEVIDO, Henry, Pvt, 2338 Windsor Altadena, Calif.
WHITE, Clarence, Pvt, RFD No. 2, Governeur, NY
SWOPE, Warren, Sgt, USA Gar Cp Irwin, Calif.
MILLER, Willie, Pfc, Rt 1, Box 379 E. Tallassee, Ala.
McGEE, Thomas, Cpl, USA Arty & Msl Ctr, Ft Sill, Okla.
JOHNSTON, William, Pvt, 2507 So 17th, Phila, Pa.
JOHNSON, Raffie, Sp3, R 2, Fuquay Springs, N. C.
ROGERS, Robert, Pfc, 2814 Indianola Ave, Columbus, Ohio
RENDAKO, Anthony, Pfc, USA Tech Svc, Ft Clayton, C. Z.

YOUR MOVE

In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of officer personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 98 to 111.

REASSIGNED

Maj Robert T. MacEachern from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Ft Sam Houston, Tex. (108)
Capt Robert D. Roberts from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Monroe, Va. (108)
Capt Hazelett Smith from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Carson, Colo. (98)
Capt Richard B. Snyder from Washington D. C. to Ft Holabird, Md. (99)
1/Lt Myron B. Berman from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Ft Gordon, Ga. (98)
1/Lt Charles E. Hilegeman Jr. from Ft Riley, Kans. to Ft Gordon, Ga. (98)
1/Lt Allen E. Meyer from Ft Benning, Ga., to Ft Gordon, Ga. (98)
CWO W-2 Roy R. Roan from Chicago, Ill. to Ft Lewis, Wash. (103)

PROMOTED

1/Lt to Capt

William J. Allen (111)
Jack J. Wells (98)

2/Lt to 1/Lt

John D. Granger (107)
Thomas E. McDowell (111)

DISTINGUISHED MILITARY

Ted S. Chesney
Carroll E. Denbow
Edward W. Emigh
Richard A. Wilson

RETIRED

Col John E. Rogers (108)
Col Wade L. Shankle (101)
Lt Col Harry G. Levendusky (112)
Maj Wilfred J. Curley (104)

ABOUT THAT IDEA OF YOURS...

Why not put it down in writing? As long as it's on a subject that has something to do with military police, chances are that it will qualify as an entry for CASH PRIZES in the 1958 MPA Essay Contest. Don't let that word "essay" throw you — it's just a one-word way of saying: these are my ideas on a subject that I'm interested in. Your idea may be worth:

$20 **$40** **$60**

(HINT: skim through the rules of the contest printed below if you feel you have to, but forget about them until you get your idea down on paper — then, go back and read the rules to get your entry in proper form.)

PURPOSE of the contest is to encourage military policemen to write for publication.

FIELD OF INTEREST extends to every activity of the military police of the armed services. The writer's approach need not reflect current approved doctrine nor does it have to be on any of the themes suggested below. A few examples of subjects which may be used are:

The bravest MP I have known.

Training that paid off.

Why carry side-arms?

Traffic control in 3-dimensional warfare.

The military policeman and Article 31.

What makes an MP a professional?

Wings for the MP.

Unifying the armed services police.

The Military Policeman and Traffic Safety.

Prisoners are People.

Civil or international police cooperation.

Now, there was an outfit...

The toughest case I've worked.

Use of dogs in security missions.

RULES (1) Competition for awards shall be limited to members of the Military Police Association. There is no limit to the number of entries which may be submitted by one individual, but no individual may be awarded more than one prize.

(2) Editorial:

a. Length—approximately 1500 words.

b. Manuscripts will be typewritten and double-spaced on 8½ x 11″ paper with 1½″ margins on the sides and 2″ margins at top and bottom. Manuscripts will be submitted in three copies.

c. Photographs submitted with manuscripts should be 8 x 10″ with caption typewritten on separate sheet of paper attached to bottom of photograph.

d. Sketches or illustrations should be rendered in finished form in black and white.

(3) Judging:

a. Decisions will be based on originality of thought and general reader interest.

b. The Board of Editorial Judges shall be composed of five representatives in addition to the Provost Marshal General who will serve as chairman. The Board shall be composed as follows: two members from the Provost Marshal General's School; two members from the Executive Council; and one member from the Military Police Board.

(4) Prizes:

Three cash prizes and three awards for Honorable Mention will be given for the six best articles submitted. First prizes will be $60.00; Second prize—$40.00; Third prize—$20.00. An appropriate plaque or trophy will be awarded in addition to cash prizes.

(5) Time limits: manuscripts must be in the offices of the Military Police Association by midnight, October 15, 1958.

(6) All articles submitted will become the property of the Military Police Association and may appear in subsequent issues of the *Military Police Journal* at the discretion of the editor.

ADDRESS ENTRIES TO:

1958 ESSAY CONTEST, MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION

Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Ga.

Beyond the Call of Duty

At Fort Carson's Ninth Military Police Detachment, First Lieutenant William T. Tinsley and Sergeant Roy Millar had just returned from a hectic Armed Forces Day traffic control detail, and were relaxing over an afternoon cup of coffee. Less than an hour later the two MP's found themselves climbing the face of a 3,000 foot cliff on the first lap of a rescue mission that was to result in a saved life and a recommendation for high official honors for Tinsley and Millar.

The alarm had come from the sheriff's office. A young girl had slipped and fallen while on a Girl Scout hike. She was now clinging desperately to a scrub pine growing from the sheer cliff side, a half mile above the floor of Cheyenne Canyon.

Tinsley and Millar raced to the scene, some seven miles from Fort Carson. Quickly surveying the terrain, Lieutenant Tinsley chose a route that would bring them to a spot about 200 feet above the girl.

For ninety harrowing minutes the two MPs scaled the cliff. Rock slides, pinon brush, and the rarified atmosphere of an eight thousand foot level hindered their ascent. And this was only the preliminary work.

Reaching the top of the cliff, the pair quickly formulated their plans. They had to use high speed. The girl had been clutching the scrub pine for two hours, and her grip might fail at any moment.

Because of his climbing experience with the 10th Mountain Division, Sergeant Millar made the 200 foot descent to the girl. When Millar had secured the girl with a rope, Lieutenant Tinsley pulled her up the face of the cliff, hand over hand. Within seven minutes after the two military policemen had arrived at the brink of the cliff, the youngster was safe.

Now Millar started his ascent. As he climbed there was a sudden shower of stones which had been loosed when the girl was pulled up. One boulder as big as Millar himself narrowly missed him and hurtled to the canyon floor 3,000 feet below. But Millar kept climbing until he reached the cliff's top, ending a two-hour ordeal which might have resulted in a double tragedy.

Fort Carson authorities have cited Lieutenant Tinsley and Sergeant Millar for their outstanding efforts. Sergeant Millar has been recommended for the Soldier's Medal, the nation's highest non-combat military award. Lieutenant Tinsley has been recommended for the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant.

Occurring as it did on Armed Forces Day, this display of skill and courage serves as an appropriate tribute to the men of the United States Army and, more particularly, to the members of the Military Police Corps.



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