Military police Journal

JANUARY, 1958



IN THIS ISSUE:
SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE NEW PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

Journal Letters

The editors welcome expressions of opinion on subjects of interest to members of the Association. Letters must be signed.

FUTURE MP ROLE

Dear Editor:

The article "Combat Developments Challenge Military Police" which appeared in the November issue of the Journal particularly impressed me. Although my view may conflict with the author's in a few instances, as I am sure he would expect, I want to encourage this type article.

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

There is no doubt in my mind that future warfare, with its impact of nuclear weapons and guided missiles, will result in increasing the importance of the Military Police Corps many fold. The explosion, even the fear of an explosion of these weapons will present disciplinary, control and traffic problems that will dwarf those previously encountered. The resultant chaos in the devastated area will require the enforcement of the highest order of discipline in order to restore military efficiency.

Since the basis of ground warfare tactics involves striking vulnerable points such as supply bases and lines of communication, the Corps must play a vital function in area damage control. With our inherent reconnaissance capability and extensive communications, military police should contribute to the effectiveness of damage control measures by securing the road network, sealing off affected areas, re-routing traffic, escorting emergency vehicle and convoys, locating stragglers, providing strategically located traffic information and control posts, and performing the numerous other immediate actions necessary to reduce panic and restore control.

The Corps also will be intimately concerned with tactical mobility—the ability of our forces to concentrate in time or shift striking power on the battlefield. Rapid concentration demands the maximum use of the available road network and the uninterrupted flow of traffic on mutiple routes. Victory will still depend on effective firepower and rapid movement of well-trained troops. Our forces must be able to concentrate with great speed, fight to a quick decision, and then disperse rapidly in order to avoid exposure to destruction by enemy weapons.

These problems of movement and control must be solved so efficiently by military police that a commander will never plan an operation without first consulting with his provost marshal.

We are not in competition with the other combat ground forces. We must perform our duties so well that it will be self-evident to a commander that he will be practicing economy of forces when he utilizes his military police to the fullest extent. Conversely, it would be a misuse of troops for a commander to employ combat forces, highly trained in the difficult art of atomic warfare, in any capacity other than their primary mission. The demonstrated professional capabilities of our military police must be tangible indication of this fact.

HAYDON L. BOATNER
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

•As commander of the 3rd Infantry Division in 1955, the new provost marshal general tested the combat division under current atomic concepts in Exercise FOLLOW ME. General Mark Clark, in his book "From the Danube to the Yalu," characterized General Boatner as an "experienced and splendid combat leader" as assistant commander of the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea.—The Editors

THE ARMY FAMILY

Dear Editor:

Wishing one's friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year is always a pleasant custom — doubly so when one owes those friends a long overdue thanks for important services.

MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is more than a friend. It's part of the Army "family." I want to assure you that your continuing and outstandingly effective efforts in keeping us all informed on family matters and in telling the Army's story to the public are greatly appreciated....

H. P. STORKE
Major General, GS
Chief of Information

100% MEMBERSHIP

Dear Editor:

In our drive to make Fort Bragg 100% in MPA membership, I am happy to pass on to you that the 82nd Airborne Division has exceeded their goal. As of this date, Colonel James Hill, Provost Marshal, 82nd Airborne Division, has enrolled 106 members, his TO&E strength is 87...

Colonel James K. Watts
Pm, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, N. C.

Major Caligiuri Named MPA Secretary-Treasurer

Major Francis E. Caligiuri is the new secretary-treasurer of the Military Police Association. Assistant operations and training officer of the School Troop Command, PMGS, Major Caligiuri was named to the office by the MPA Executive Council to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Captain Jacob Brown, PMGC headquarters commandant, who will attend the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., until May, 1958.

MSgt Holmes Wins MPA Essay Contest

Master Sergeant Harold Holmes, of PMGC Information Office, won both first and third prizes in the 1957 MPA Essay Contest announced in the June issue of the *Journal*. His prize-winning article, "Secondary Mission", which brings him a check for $60, is printed on page 6 of this issue.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter A. Luszki, MP Board, won second place with an article entitled "MP's in the Futurarmy Division." The second place essay which won its author $40 and MSgt Holmes' third place article on "Noncommissioned Officer Training in the MP Corps" (which netted him another $20) will appear in future issues of the *Journal*.



Lt Col LUSZKI

Sergeant First Class Robert R. Holt, Fort Jackson (S.C.) Military Police Company, won Honorable Mention with his story of "The Military Police Corps and the Absentee."



MSGT HOLMES

military police Journal

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Contents

MESSAGE FROM THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL 4
General Boatner Addresses the Corps

CORRECTIONS CONSISTENT WITH OUR TIMES 5
By Myrl E. Alexander, Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons

SECONDARY MISSION 7
MSgt Holmes' Prize-Winning Essay

PATTON'S PRIDE 8
History of the 503rd Military Police Battalion

MP'S IN THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS 10
A Technical Service PM Report

BETTER SEE 12
Army Extension Course Proved in Field Test

ROYAL THAI ARMY MP SCHOOL 15
MP Journal Visits an Allied Army MP School

REMOVE THE MYSTERY FROM CASTING 13
How-to-do-its on Impression Casting

Regular Features

MPA ROUND-UP 16
Around the World with the Military Police Corps

READY LINE 20
What's Doing With Reserves, Civilian Guards, Retired Members

SPORTS HI-LITES 21
Noteworthy Competitors in the Field of Sports

DISTAFF SIDE 22
News of the Ladies of the Corps

MIDNIGHT OILERS 22
Honor Roll of Extension Course Graduates

YOU ARE HERE 22
New Addresses of The Association's Enlisted Members

YOUR MOVE 24
Change of Status of the Corps' Officers

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—mpa—

CONTRIBUTIONS are welcome. No payment is guaranteed. Material intended for publication should reach the editor by the 10th of the month preceding date of publication. Correspondence should be addressed to the Association, Post Office Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia. Notify MPA of change of address promptly on forms provided at any post office.

—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 APO's, 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.

The Military Police Association Inc.

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

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

3 December 1957

A MESSAGE FROM THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

It is apparent to me that I am assuming the duties of The Provost Marshal General at a time when the advent of the pentomic concepts of organization, weapons and tactics will result in greatly increased responsibilities and need for the Military Police Corps.

In order to meet the challenges of the future, every military policeman must habitually demonstrate the highest degree of professional competence. He must be forthright and sincere. He must set an example. His pride in and loyalty to the United States Army and the Military Police Corps should be reflected by the quality of his performance of his daily duties and by personal and professional preparation to perform his duties in higher grades and under extreme conditions heretofore never met by soldiers.

Since military policemen must enforce discipline and control the conduct of their fellow soldiers, they must maintain strict compliance themselves. Irreproachable personal conduct and example is mandatory and demonstrates pride in the Military Police Corps. Further, it facilitates our ability to enforce satisfactory compliance with rules and regulations. It is the best way to prove to other military personnel and civilians, the real value of our Corps.

I am fully aware of my obligations as The Provost Marshal General, and shall do my best to provide the required quality of military leadership. I plan to take early opportunity to meet with as many of you as possible.

H L Boatner

HAYDON L. BOATNER
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

Editor's note: The above message to members of the Military Police Corps was solicited shortly after General Boatner took the oath of office as Provost Marshal General on November 20 expressly for publication in this issue of the *Journal*. See also General Boatner's personal views on the role of military police in the future Army which are published in "Journaletters" on page 2 of this issue.

Corrections
CONSISTENT WITH OUR TIMES

A Philosophy of Corrections Geared to Today's Concepts of Human Freedoms Condensed from an Address to Students of the U. S. Army's Advanced Course in Corrections and Confinement Held at The Provost Marshal General's School.

BY MYRL E. ALEXANDER

Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons

U. S. Department of Justice

I BELIEVE that in our day and time there is a philosophy of correction which we *must* follow — whether we are working in corrections in civilian lines, in the federal government, in state prison systems, in county levels, in the military or wherever it may be.

And I believe thoroughly that the philosophy which must control our work must be *consistent with our day and our times—not* consistent with our way of life 26 years ago when I first entered the prison business. As a matter of fact, it was 26 years ago last July when I hitch-hiked from my home in Dayton, Ohio, to Atlanta, Georgia, to go to work.

The day I went to work, the warden said: "What did these arm chair penologists in Washington who just started a bureau send you down here to do?"

I said: "Well, I don't know, sir. I took a Civil Service examination, passed it, and I thought I would find out when I got here."

He said: "I don't know why they're sending us these warden's assistants, these social workers, or whatever they call you."

He sent me back to the deputy warden and the deputy opened the refrigerator door and showed me a young, 18-year-old fellow handcuffed to the bars in a dark cell. He was blinded when we opened the door and light came in.

The deputy said: "That's the only kind of damned social work, parole work or whatever your job is, that counts in this place."

Well, he was around a year or so after that, but the Bureau of Prisons had just been organized and his time came, and he went on. A good many of you have visited some of our Federal institutions and you know something about our service by reputation and I think you know that any man who would dare even think of doing such a thing in our system today would be fired if we could read his thoughts.

The difference between 26 years ago and today is almost unbelievable. Our Western way of life, our American civilization are things which must influence and determine the kind of corrections we have. We cannot have corrections inconsistent with our way of life. And what is our way of life?

In the world today, our way of life, simply put, is this: that we have respect for the individual mind, for individual liberty, and the right of the individual to think and to grow and to develop — which means that our way of life stands for freedom of the human mind.

The other way of life in the world today means regimentation—the right of the state erasing the individual and his rights, forcing the individual mind to conform to the mind of the state.

Our corrections must be a part of *our* way of life. And what does that mean? It means that the people we have to handle in our prisons, our jails, our reformatories, on parole, on probation, are people who have in certain respects either violated our freedoms, or more often, people who have not matured to a sense of responsibility in our way of life.

We have men who come to us because of traumatic early life experiences who have not been able to mature as your kids and mine do, or as you and I do. A man who has a badly disfigured face has a terribly difficult time no matter how pure in soul he may be... like a man in Atlanta a couple of years ago who was born with a deviated sectum, a hair lip, which had never been repaired.

He was a nice enough fellow, but he couldn't get a job any place. When he went up to talk to somebody, they would turn and walk away from him. He served time in two or three prisons before he came to Atlanta. When the plastic surgeons came through, this deviated sectum was repaired, a lip was built for him. When he talked, he looked pretty much as you or I except for some stuttering. He learned a trade, went out, and was placed by the employment service. A year later he was married.

This man came to us at about 30. He didn't have a real opportunity for the freedom of a human being—he was denied because of grotesque features.

When they come to us emotionally immature, it is our job in so far as we can to hasten that maturity until the person can catch up emotionally, and can then really live with this freedom of the spirit that is a part of the American way of life.

EVER since I have been in prison work, I've heard statements like this from prison people: "We can't move out too far ahead of public opinion... after all we're working for

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

Corrections

CONSISTENT WITH OUR TIMES

the public," "The public doesn't support us because they don't give us the money that we need in state prisons." Indeed it was true at one time, yet I believe that in the past few years we have reached a stage where that is no longer true. I believe that the American public, once they understand the goals of corrections, what we are doing and the philosophy of modern American corrections, not only will want it but will begin to demand it.

There is a swell all over the country whether we like it or whether we don't. Prison riots in recent years have served to awaken the public to the need for real modern corrections programs. Again and again states have troubles and immediately there is a request for help. Some governors are looking ahead and saying: "I don't want disturbances in my state. I'm going to do something about it now."

One of the sad things is this: if every one of the 48 states decided today that they were going to develop a correctional system under skilled, experienced administrators, they could not find enough highly skilled and experienced people who really know how to do the job to take over those 48 state systems and do it.

We in corrections have the job of training and developing people who can flow up from one system to another. One of the reasons that I am so enthusiastic about the work that is being done in all branches of the armed forces is the fact that more people are getting an opportunity to learn about corrections. Eventually they can flow out from the armed forces to some of the state systems and bring that kind of experience to them.

I HAVE said that our correctional system is spotty. It is spotty in this respect: I was in one state several years ago doing a survey. That state paid $100 a month to correctional officers. They worked 12 hours a day; they worked seven days a week; they got two weeks a year off on vacation without pay. Who will work for that? An illiterate who chops cotton will come in and take a job for a few months at that to get a few bucks when there is no cotton growing. Some old fellows in their 70's will take a job like that because they cannot get another job anywhere. That was the kind of people working in the instituions of that state.

Contrast that to the State of California with its series of diversified institutions, with its career personnel, with its in-tenancy training, with its open institution of Chino, with the kind of a system that is more and more a model that other states could follow. The wages are better than those we pay for the Federal prison system.

We talk about probation. Yes, we have probation in our metropolitan areas and we have it in our Federal courts. We have it some for juveniles, but in many rural areas there is no probation. As a result a good many unsophisticated offenders go to prisons because of the lack of probations, because of the lack of pre-sentence investigations, because of the lack of any advisory service from a county judge who is elected every two years. And we see a good many of them back in our prisons.

That is why I have been going around this year saying we have far too many people in our prisons.

We talk about parole. I have sat watching parole boards in action in a number of states in the country in the last couple of years. Sometimes they are ex-officio boards—in one state, the governor, secretary of state and chief of the state planning commission, who went to the institution to decide whether a man should be paroled or not. They had many other important duties but they went ahead, depending principally on the warden recommending persons for or against parole. After watching the parole board work for two hours, I understood why the population of that reformatory never varied between the limits of 300 and 325 because if the warden's population was going down a little bit, he recommended fewer for parole to keep his population up. And if he began to get a little over-crowded, he just recommended more for parole. This was not a parole board within the concepts of parole that you and I have. Of course, in New York State we have a full-time board of parole, and we have them in the Federal system. California has its adult authority. Wisconsin has a parole system that is outstanding and is widely studied. So of course we have parole systems.

But when we talk about American parole, when we think of the framework of American corrections, we are not talking only about New York, California and Wisconsin. We must also talk about other states and their kinds of parole, and everything that we assume parole should be.

So I say that now the American correctional system is pretty spotty. It is my firm belief that American corrections must develop a philosophy. I have suggested to you a very simple philosophy that is born of our age and of our times. And I think we have to start at that point.

I believe that the people in this country are ready to accept that kind of philosophy. I think there is evidence that increasing numbers of states are willing to do something about their corrections.

Let's not kid ourselves when some of us from the Federal system come and talk about our system, or when you study California, or when you look over some of these better developments. Don't kid yourself that this is American corrections. That is just the best part of American corrections. There are an increasing number of us in the work who are coming to realize that unless we, all of us—including you—can be dedicated to this new philosophy, there isn't going to be much of a change.

But there are enough of us growing and developing that we can make a change. We can make a change that is important to our whole country and to our way of life. Under our way of life we have to remember this one thing: that human liberty and freedom of the human mind is no greater to you or to me, or to our children, than the freedom of mind that we guarantee to the least of our citizens. The least of our citizens too often are those that we have in our jails and in our prisons and correctional systems.

It is for that reason that American corrections has to move up—we know far better, and we know far more than we are doing. END

GW Correctional Institute

On November 22, 1957, the George Washington University Twelfth Institute of Correctional Administration graduated eleven Army officers and the first Army noncommissioned officer to attend.

Military police officers completing the Institute were Lieutenant Colonels J. F. Blakistone and J. F. McGowan; Majors A. W. Dahlgren, C. C. Sims, W. S. Olin, and A. N. Cerasoli; and Captain F. Y. F. Lee, Jr.

Representatives of the Office of The Surgeon General attended the Institute as a result of the interest of The Surgeon General's Office in the new stockade regulation, AR 210-181 wherein the Post Mental Hygiene Clinic and Psychiatric Social Workers will play a more active part in correctional treatment in stockades. Medical representatives were Captains H. F. Daly and M. Urdaneta; Lieutenants L. J. McHugh and F. X. Schneck and Master Sergeant E. C. Beasley.



Prize-Winning Article in the 1957 MPA Essay Contest

SECONDARY MISSION

By Master Sergeant Harold Holmes

"The secondary mission of this unit is to fight as Infantry." That phrase on the TOE of a Military Police Organization has been the subject of considerable debate, much argument, and a great deal of surmise and conjecture.

Basically, whether a soldier is a welder in an ordinance repair shop, a line-man in an isolated Signal unit, or an MP on a traffic control post, his job and training must fit him to "fight as infantry" if occasion demands.

Does that mean that he will fight as an infantryman for prolonged periods, handle mortars, heavy machineguns, automatic rifles and the many other support weapons of an infantry company?

The MP, by the very nature of his assignment, is neither here nor there. He is not a frontline soldier, but neither is he "rear echelon". He is constantly roving between those points as his job dictates.

Roughly, an MP unit may be compared to light cavalry of other wars. They move fast, travel light, and protect the supply line, zones of communication and headquarters against enemy infiltration.

World War II and Korea are replete with examples of MP's engaged in direct combat with the enemy, both as units and as individuals. The men of the Corps fought valiantly, but they did not fight as infantry in the accepted sense of the term. Mortars and heavy artillery support were needed by the frontline troops, and could not be spared to assist in neutralizing partisan or guerrilla activities.

Fighting for the most basic of reasons, the accomplishment of the mission—and survival, the MP's fought off the enemy, then returned to their primary job of escorting convoys, directing traffic and manning straggler control points.

Military Police units rarely have enough men available to fill all commitments without "doubling up", and this they do, all too frequently.

Mechanized warfare has placed a terrific responsibility on the MP Corps. Tons of supplies go forward to the front under fire, and, under the impact of uncontrolled traffic, are subject to rapid disintegration.

Wounded must be evacuated, prisoners of war transported to the rear, and empty trucks must return to keep the line of supply in business. Who will establish priorities for all of this traffic? Armor moves laterally to bolster an offensive. Who escorts them? This is the job of the combat MP.

What happens when a retrograde action takes place? Is this the time to commit the MP's as Infantry? If we do, there's a big problem. Long lines

Continued on Page 12

Still With Third U. S. Army . . .

Patton's Pride

. . . the 503rd Military Police Battalion

The Combat Arms Regimental System of "parent" organizations is now being implemented after much painstaking study of the U. S. Army's historic units. It provides peacetime continuity as well as the framework for wartime expansion of selected regiments. Lieutenant General Donald P. Booth, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, DA, has announced that future DA studies will consider the desirability of extending CARS to other branches. This concept presents interesting possibilities for the Military Police Corps with its fine traditions of combat support and its active peacetime role. Historical documents, photographs, equipment or artic'es about the military police are actively solicited by the Military Police Association. Appropriate items are turned over to the Military Police Corps Museum for proper cataloging, preservation and display.

The 503rd Military Police Battalion was not always the "503rd", but an oufit which is older than many of the people assigned to it.

The 503rd was originally constituted as the 303rd Military Police Battalion on July 29, 1921, and shortly thereafter the battalion headquarters was organized at Harrisburg, Penna. At this time the battalion was allotted to the Organized Reserves.

On January 1, 1938, it was withdrawn from the Organized Reserves and assigned to the Regular Army as an inactive unit.

The 303rd designation was dropped and the battalion was redesignated as the 503rd Military Police Battalion on June 1, 1940. It was still an inactive Regular Army unit.

On February 1, 1943, the 503rd was activated at Camp Maxey, Texas, and on February 26, 1943, joined its parent unit, the Third Army, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, replacing the 504th Military Police Battalion which was already there. The assignment to Third Army, however, became effective March 1, 1943.

The Battalion participated in the Louisiana Maneuvers from April through June 1943. During this same general period, several "detachments" of the 503rd were placed on temporary duty at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia, the staging area for the Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation.

Enroute to England in 1944, the battalion left Fort Sam Houston so as to arrive at Camp Miles Standish, Massachusetts, on January 5, 1944. The 503rd (less an advance detachment which sailed from the New York Port of Embarkation on January 2, 1944, aboard the "NY - 748") departed the Boston Port of Embarkation on January 18, 1944 aboard the "BO - 490."

The advance detachment arrived in England on January 8, 1944 and the remainder of the battalion arrived on January 28, 1944. The 503rd departed England on July 5, 1944 and arrived in France the following day. It remained in France approximately eight months, moving into Luxembourg on March 14, 1945, as part of General George Patton's famous Third Army in its spectacular drive across Europe. The Battalion left Luxembourg and arrived in Germany on March 25, 1945.

During the European campaign, the 503rd Military Police Battalion was awarded battle credits for the following campaigns: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe, Rhineland.

The 503rd returned to the United States on March 12, 1946 from Bremerhaven, Germany. At Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, it was inactivated on March 13, 1946 after over three years of very active duty.

Two months later (May 31, 1946) the battalion was reactivated near Florence, Italy. It was assigned to the Peninsular Base Section where it was designated as part of the Army of Occupation of Italy for the period July 1, 1946 to September 15, 1947.

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment and Company B were inactivated on November 15, 1947, in the vicinity of Leghorn, Italy, but later were reactivated through rescission of the inactivation order.

The 503rd then was assigned to the Third Army, stationed at Fort Bragg and designated as a General Reserve Unit. Company C, however, was designated a General Reserve Unit at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

In March, 1949, the first contingent of trainees arrived from Fort Knox, Kentucky, for training with the 503rd. Eventually this first group was to expand to over 5,000 men trained as military policemen by the 503rd Military Police Battalion.

The 503rd began operational duty in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and Fort Bragg on November 1, 1949, and continued this program only until October 9, 1950.

October, 1950, saw Company C rejoin the battalion which was then under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John F. Cox. In April and May of the same year, the 503rd conducted a motorcycle riders school which produced 21 military policemen with the added experience of motorcycle patrol work. These men proved of value in the Southern Pines maneuver.



Pfc Bobby Carter of the 503rd is fingerprinted by Sfc Clarence Deno for security clearance.

In June, 1950, the 503rd was selected as the unit to furnish a 160-man presidential guard detail for President Truman when he dedicated the Arnold

Aircraft Engineering Development Center at Tullahoma, Tennessee.

In July 1951 Lieutenant Colonel Marion B. Noland became the battalion commander. During the following December, climaxing a three-day Third Army command inspection, Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, the Third Army commander, visited the Battalion and inspected Company B. In January of 1952 Major Thomas H. Stratton, who had been the battalion executive officer of the 503rd for two years, took command of the battalion. Lieutenant Colonel Noland departed for an overseas assignment. Shortly thereafter, Major Stratton was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

The 16th of February, 1952, was celebrated as Organization Day, featuring a review by then Major General Thomas F. Hickey, Commanding General of the XVIII Airborne Corps. The review was the occasion for presenting the battalion with the five battle streamers for the campaigns in which it had participated during World War II.

During 1953 the 503rd trained over 2,000 military policemen in eight cycles. With three full training companies, the 503rd was at times involved in training 700 men at one time.

In January, 1954, Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth E. Thomas succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Stratton who attended the Associate Advanced Class at PMGS and then went to the Far East.

Lieutenant Colonel James W. Hill succeeded Colonel Thomas as battalion commander in January, 1955.

Following the training mission completion the 503rd eventually became increasingly involved in police activities at Fort Bragg, in nearby cities, and in 87 counties in the vicinity. The main reason for this involvement stemmed from the dissolution of the military police detachment of Fort Bragg. Military police commitments became increasingly numerous and complex.

Approximately 20 percent of the battalion's enlisted strength was required to be committed to duties under a post augmentation plan in addition to filling police commitment requirements. A rapid turnover of personnel also was experienced during the period starting in 1953, thus adding to an already overburdened situation.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Helderman replaced Colonel Hill as battalion commander in September, 1955. Colonel Hill was assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division as provost marshal.

Shortly after Colonel Helderman's arrival at Fort Bragg, he was appointed acting provost marshal of the XVIII Airborne Corps in addition to his other duties.

An intensified training program was instituted by the battalion commander, aimed at accomplishing an Army Training Test in November of 1956—the first battalion training test of record for approximately five years. Interspersed in the preliminary ATT training and in the fulfillment of post police commitments were the Third Army command inspection in May, 1956; the support rendered to reserve military police and military government units during the summer of 1956; and the accomplishment of the Army Training Test in November, 1956. The score achieved on the training test was 97 percent (superior).

1957 brought many new commitments to include the post stockade. This meant that the 503rd MPs had to pool all their efforts into teamwork and cooperation.

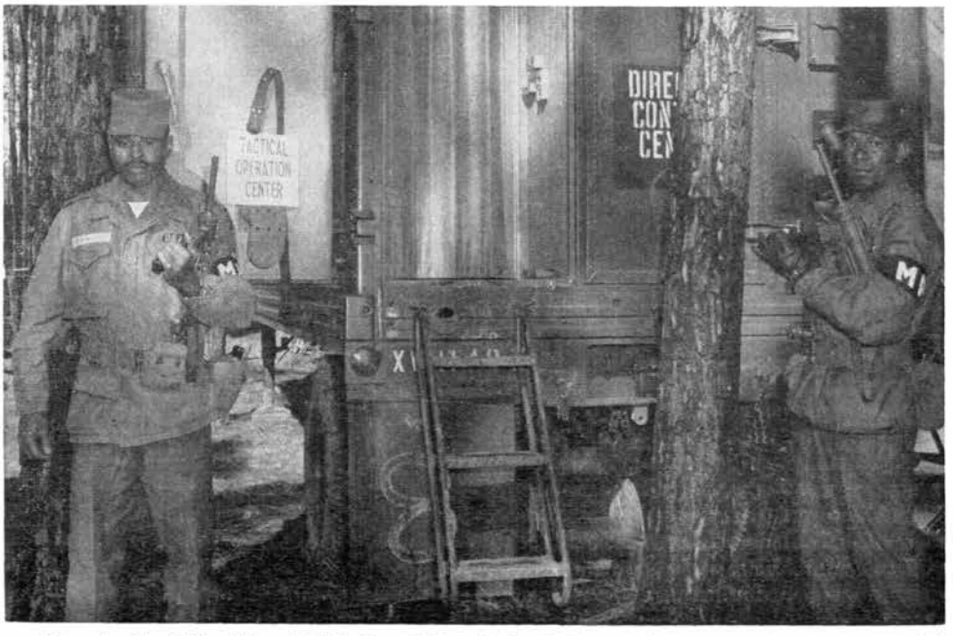
Major General Adams presented the battalion with a Treasury Department Certificate of Merit for the highest unit at Fort Bragg in savings bonds participation.

Lieutenant Colonel David R. Dingeman succeeded Colonel Helderman in August of this year as battalion commander. Prior to his assignment to the 503rd, Colonel Dingeman attended the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

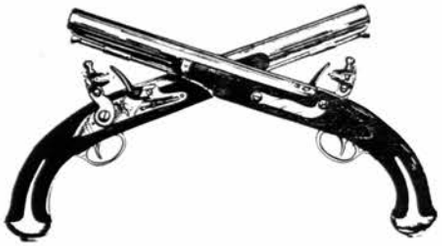
The 503rd has participated in many major campaigns with an outstanding record of accomplishment. The men of the 503rd assume their duties with a feeling of responsibility. These MPs know that the reputation of the service is dependent upon their efficiency in the line of duty. The 503rd MPs today know their motto well; "Protect, Assist, and Enforce!" END



Sgt. John Valdes (center), Cpl William Thomas (right), and Pfc Milton Hasselhuhn are setting up the radar unit to check the speed of vehicles and help keep accidents to a minimum.

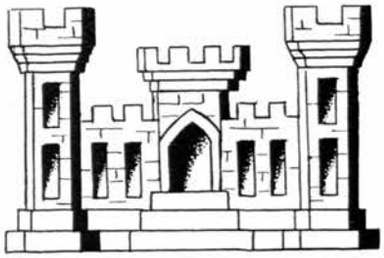


Here is the field office of Maj Gen Robert Sink, Ft Bragg post commander, being guarded by SP 3 James Pickens (left) and Cpl Calvin Logue of the 503rd MP Battalion.



Ninth of a Series

PM Report



MPs in the Corps of Engineers



By
Colonel Joseph L. Driskell

Provost Marshal
Office of
The Chief of Engineers

Military Police Corps personnel on duty with the Chief of Engineers find their assignment most interesting, challenging and educational. It is a type of assignment vastly unlike any other in the Military Police Corps career field.

The fundamentals of Military Police science as taught at the Provost Marshal General's School are valid, but the specific applications and procedures in the Technical Service Provost Marshal Program vary in their implementation. Many factors influence incidents and situations which occur. Some of these factors are: the geographical area (CONUS and overseas); the personnel involved (military, Corps of Engineer employees and contractor personnel); the jurisdiction (local and federal in CONUS, military and foreign in overseas areas).

The Chief of Engineers has responsibility for construction, operation and maintenance, installations, activities and projects in CONUS and for certain construction in overseas areas. This is a gigantic task and requires a decentralized organization.

To execute this global mission the geographical areas are divided into Engineer Divisions and Districts. Special type functions other than operation, maintenance and construction, are assigned to separate installations or activities. Examples are the Engineer Center and Fort Belvoir, Army Map Service, Engineer Depots, Research and Development Laboratories, Waterways Experiment Station, Engineer Supply Control Office, Engineer Maintenance Center and Engineer Procurement Office.

Within the Office of the Chief of Engineers, the provision of AR 380-430 are implemented by the Office of the Engineer Provost Marshal as a separate division, monitored by the Deputy Chief of Engineers for Military Operations. The Engineer Provost Marshal is a member of the Chief of Engineers' staff. He exercises staff supervision over all provost marshal and military police activities. The following aspects of the Engineer Provost Marshal program are listed in order of required time and effort involved: *a* physical protection of Corps of Engineers installations and facilities; *b* safeguarding of government property; *c* prevention and investigation of crimes; *d* enforcement of orders, laws and regulations.

Provost marshals are authorized on the staff of each Division Engineer, both in the CONUS and overseas. Their responsibilities parallel those of the provost marshal at the Office of the Chief of Engineers except that their geographical area is smaller and their problems closer at hand. As of 1 November 1957, the following Military Police Corps officers were assigned to divisions as indicated: Lt Colonel Sam F. Doering, Mediterranean Division; Major Victor C. Kelso, Missouri River Division; Major Roland Harris, New England Division; Major Nicholas A. Perone, North Atlantic Division; Major Richard V. Kimball, North Central Division; Lt Colonel Francis A. Grant, North Pacific Division; Major Irwin W. Weller, Ohio River Division; Major John F. Riddick, South Atlantic Division; Lt Colonel Malcolm T. Powell, South Pacific Division; Captain Jack F. Milstead, Southwestern Division.

The newly established Pacific Ocean Division, headquarters in Honolulu and its districts of Korea and Okinawa do not as yet have Provost Marshals assigned.

Within each Engineer Division there are several districts, depending upon the construction and operational needs. These are stabilized headquarters which serve as the hub of all Engineer effort in their designated area. The District Engineer is the Contracting Officer and therefore responsible for all Military construction projects within his area. He is likewise responsible for the operation and maintenance of all Corps of Engineers' activities in the field of Civil Works. These include: canals, bridges, locks and dams, floating plant, engineering equipment, reservoirs, laboratories, hydro-electric plants, and recreation areas.

Generally the physical security functions and Provost Marshal responsibilities at the Engineer Districts are performed by a selected civilian employee, who has received qualifying instruction at the Provost Marshal General's Center. Some of these District Security Officers have completed the Physical Security Supervisors' Course with outstanding academic records. Within the CONUS there are forty-two districts where civilians are utilized. Because of certain peculiar conditions a few Districts have Military Police Corps officers. They are: Captain Arlye D. Adams, Eastern Ocean District (offshore Atlantic Ocean projects); Major Roy E. Capshaw, Washington District (Metropolitan DC and adjoining area); Major Victor P. Seaton, Gulf District (Iran); Major Thomas Griffin; Trans-East District (Pakistan); Major John F. Hyde, Southern District (Greece and Turkey).

The District Provost Marshal

AS the District is the focal point of all Engineer effort in its area, the district security officer or provost marshal is the vital element in the Engineer Provost Marshal Program. He is on the staff of an operating organization. Accordingly, the physical security of installations, safe-guarding property, equipment and supplies, prevention of crime and enforcement of orders, laws and regulations are real time-consuming responsibilities which he encounters in his daily tasks.

At the separate installations, the provost marshal or security officer encounters conditions which are similar in nature to that of a camp, post or station. The principal difference is that he has no military police. His security personnel are civilian guards employed by the Corps of Engineers under CSC series GS-085-0 or in some cases civilian guards furnished by General Services Administration. Sometimes individuals employed as firefighters perform firefighting and guard duties. This is an economical and effective utilization of manpower at small installations where separate forces cannot be supported. Provost marshals are assigned to the following separate installations: Major Jack D. Hansford, Engineer Research and Development laboratories; Major John Lalley, Army Map Service; Major (Vacancy), Marion Engineer Depot; Captain Charles V. Porcelli; Granite City Engineer Depot.

The MPCI Participates

TO assist in the prevention of crimes and their investigation a Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment is assigned to the Office of the Chief of Engineers and is placed under the operational control of the Engineer Provost Marshal. The investigators are placed on duty at the Divisions, certain Districts, and at some separate activities. They function under the supervision of the provost marshal and with him form the local Military Police Corps element. The Commanding Officer of this detachment functions also as Chief of Criminal Investigations Branch in the Office of the Engineer Provost Marshal. The headquarters of the unit is stationed at Fort Belvoir.

Fort Belvoir is the only Class II Installation under the Chief of Engineers which has the customary provost marshal and military police organization and functions. Major Knute F. K. Thorpe is the provost marshal. He has supervision over the 521st Military Police Service Company commanded by Captain Thomas B. Gingell, and the confinement facilities supervised by Captain Charles E. Miller. The post has a large population and is intersected by a major federal highway.

The Engineer Research and Development Laboratories is adjacent to Fort Belvoir and is dependent upon Fort Belvoir for certain provost marshal support.

Contributions of The MP's

SINCE the Technical Service Provost Marshal Program became fully implemented and functional, the records reveal that material contributions have been made to Chief of Engineers toward the successful and safe performance of his mission. Initially there were no precedents, experience or material to give needed guidance in the formulation of policies and procedures. Progress and development has been slow, yet continual and beneficial. Such improvement as has been achieved has been through the close exchange of ideas and suggestions from each provost marshal and security officer. Without this mutual interest in the job and a very strong desire to do a good job for both the Corps of Engineers and the Military Police Corps, the progress would have been less than is apparent.

During the past four years, there have been accomplishments of a significant value which have contributed much to the success of the present program. Following are some of the more noticeable ones.

Firstly, each provost marshal has fitted himself into the organization, learned the engineer point of view and represented the Military Police Corps to the best of his ability. Annual engineer provost marshal conferences are conducted at the Office of the Chief of Engineers to consider topics of interest, policy, and procedural matters. The conference is closed by a social evening at The Engineer Center.

An active, alert and progressive Provost Marshal Program is in being. This is possible through informative personal letters, seminars by industry representatives and timely staff visits. Furthermore, an awareness has been gained by the Corps of Engineers of the services available to them by the technically experienced and qualified Military Police Corps. There has been recognizable improvement in the physical security of installations and more uniformity in the application of peacetime standards. A uniform and prompt system of reporting incidents and offenses which gives the Chief of Engineers first hand information has been established, and there has been continued emphasis on the economy of crime prevention and removal of conditions conducive to crime.

The Military Police Corps personnel on duty with the Corps of Engineers enjoys the close association with individuals who build, operate and maintain projects, perform research experiments and do global mapping. All of these varied functions present items of interest to the Provost Marshal. These associations generate varying points of view and situations which contribute to a very broad military background of rich experience for each officer, warrant officer and enlisted man on this type of duty.

Duty with the Corps of Engineers and no doubt with the other Technical Services, enhances the position of the Military Police Corps in the Military Establishment. This duty has a broader scope than that encountered in normal Provost Marshal and Military Police assignments. Officers on this duty must rely on their own ability, education, experience and training to perform their mission. In this sense, it is a testing of each individual.

In their daily tasks the Military Police Corps personnel with the Corps of Engineers are selected representatives of The Provost Marshal General and each is striving to measure up to the requirements of his assignment and to the standards of the Military Police Corps. END

Army Extension Courses . . . PMGS

BETTER SEE

You, Too, Can Profit Through Study in AEC

Secondary Mission

Continued from Page 7

of trucks will be moving supplies and equipment, infantry moves to prepared positions, and armor is seeking to reinforce the line.

Without the MP's to guide and control this traffic, a hopeless traffic jam will result. Enemy aircraft and artillery will make things pretty rugged, if at all possible. A tank, knocked out and on fire makes a highly effective roadblock. Combat traffic jams are not pretty sights, but they *are* disastrous.

The sight of an MP on his traffic control post imparts a feeling of confidence to combat troops, builds their morale. Their calm, professional attitude, whether on straggler control duty, supervising defiles, or riding the flanks of an armored column, will help to keep the re-deployment orderly.

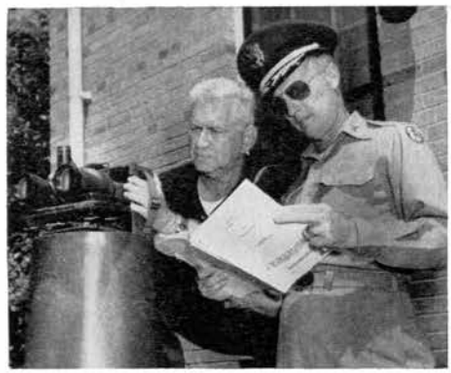
As liberated villages come under military control, and enemy towns are occupied, the job of the military policeman becomes more and more difficult. Delicate matters of international law and the Geneva Convention may be coupled with a hungry and hostile population.

The MP is the first organized law enforcement agency to appear in the occupied areas.

Why does law enforcement play any part in this occupation? Blackmarketeering, looting and brigandage often follow the wake of combat. If they are allowed to go uncontrolled, these situations can virtually smash the effectiveness of a field army. The policy established by the MP's sets the pattern for future occupation plans and relationships between our forces and the enemy's civilian population.

During all of these operations, the Military Police work closely with the combat troops. There are times when entire companies of infantry may be detailed to the provost marshal to assist in prisoner of war camp operation, or perhaps port and depot security. In turn, the MP fights rear guard actions, protects the infantry's lifeline—supply and communications, and protects also against infiltrations and encirclement if possible.

But the MP serves the Infantry best when he is doing his assigned tasks *as a Military Policeman.* END



THE SET-UP uses ordinary binoculars with a 4X5 camera as Mr. Meyers adjusts groundglass focus and Lt Col Saunders checks the special text. RESULTS are shown in pictures below made from contact prints.

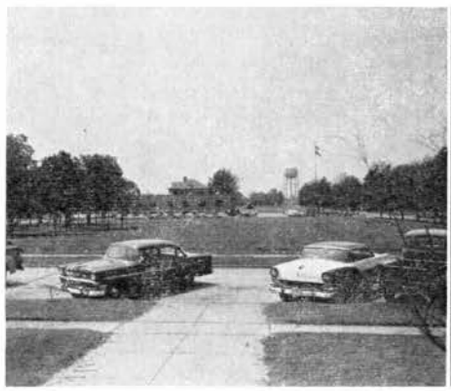
No telephoto lens?

No problem — at least none to a resourceful photographer making use of information learned through Army Extension Courses.

Mr. John T. Meyers, civilian photographer at Red River Arsenal, Texarkana, Tex., enrolled in The Provost Marshal General's School Subcourse No. 10-9, Investigative Photography—I, at the suggestion of Lt Colonel Raymond W. Saunders, then provost marshal. (Mr. Meyers is frequently called on to handle photo requirements for the PM, security officer and intelligence agencies.) After using the improvised telephoto set-up covered in the course and shown on this page, Mr. Meyers terms the course "most valuable." He is also carrying out tests with ultra-violet light and film, and with the fingerprint camera.

"Hottest" subcourse currently is Physical Security of Military Installations (Common Subcourse 59), popular with civilian guards. Enrollment even includes one husband-wife team, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Rose, at Erie Ordnance Depot, Port Clinton, O.

Enlisted MPs looking ahead to MOS proficiency tests favor the 88-hour special course in Military Police Fundamentals. Details may be obtained from unit commanders, unit advisors or education officers.



What the Camera Sees . . .



Through Binoculars . . .

LATEST MPC TOE INFORMATION*

Revised TOE published during 1957 with their date of publication are as follows:

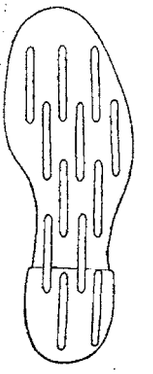
Toe	*Designation*	*Date*
19-36D	Hq & Hq Det MP Bn, Army	5 July 1957
19-37D	MP Co, Corps, Abn Corps or Army	14 October 1957
19-47D	MP Escort Guard Co.	16 July 1957
19-56D	Hq & Hq Det, MP Bn	23 September 1957
19-57D	Military Police Co.	31 July 1957
19-217D	MP Co Post, Camp or Station	31 July 1957
19-247C	MP Guard Co.	7 June 1957

In addition, three new TOE are being developed for publication. These are:

Toe	*Designation*
19-252D	Hq & Hq Co, Military Police POW Command
19-256D	Hq & Hq Co, POW Camp
19-316D	Hq & Hq Co, Military Police Bn Stockade or Rehabilitation Training Center

**From OPMG*

Remove the Mystery From Casting



By

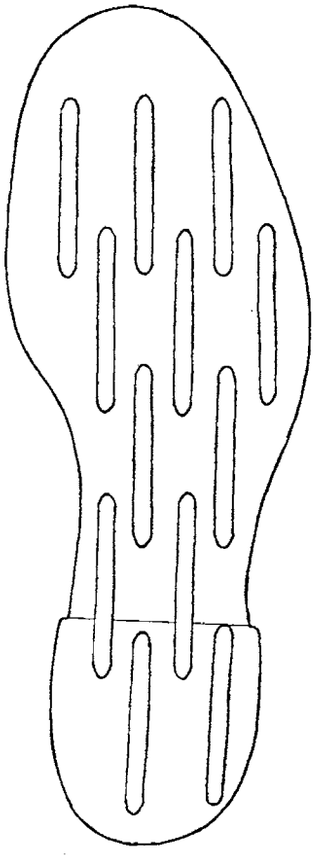
CWO Ira B. Morton

CWO Morton last month dropped his title as business manager of the Military Police Association and picked up his credentials for the trek to Korea as a criminal investigator. Since 1941 his Army career has found him in Artillery, Band and Infantry, winning him two battle stars with the 42nd "Rainbow" Division in WWII. He has served with the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 14th MP Detachments and has instructed in CI subjects at the USAREUR Intelligence and MP School and the Provost Marshal General's School, where he was assigned when he became business manager in July of 1956.

SOMETIMES when a law enforcement officer arrives at a crime scene and discovers a footprint or tire track that must be reproduced by plaster of paris casting, he panics because he feels he doesn't possess the knowledge and skill necessary to correctly reproduce the impression. His panicky feeling may be caused by lack of any experience in casting, or he may have been told to leave casting to the laboratory technician or unit expert. There is no mystery in casting — no magic formula is necessary. In this day of the decreasing Army, it is the obligation of every investigator to know how to reproduce a piece of evidence that may be the only evidence which will connect the culprit to the crime. Now, consider what one *must* have for plaster casting. We can obtain plaster of paris from any U.S. Army Hospital and many Army dispensaries. Tongue depressors, new or used (cost consciousness, you know), are available from the same source. A syringe containing light oil, and a syringe filled with talcum powder, are essential equipment. A plastic spray for a fixative agent can be purchased commercially, and clear water will be available in most instances. For a mixing container an air filled rubber ball approximately 15″ in circumference is cut in half and the halves used for mixing containers. To get the dried plaster out of the container, simply flip it out by turning the half inside out. Actually there are four mixing vessels, but only two can be used at a time. The investigator must possess these items if he is to be able to perform casting under most circumstances. There are certainly some things which are desirable for casting purposes listed as following: (1) A retaining wall, constructed of wood or metal shaped in the form of a rectangle, is useful for footprints and adds professionalism to the cast. The wall should be 15″ long, 6″ wide, and 2″ high without a bottom or top. When constructed from wood, a ¼″ thickness is preferable. The bottom edges are planned to a degree of sharpness to enable the retaining wall to be pushed approximately ¼″ to ½″ into the area around the impression to be casted. (2) If, for some reason, the investigator wishes to retard the hardening process, he may add a bit of sugar. On the other hand, if hastening of the hardening process is desired, he may use a bit of salt (Morton's Salt is known to perform admirably). (3) Should the need arise, attempt to have the services of a good tracking dog available for instantaneous action. It has happened that a dog, before plaster castings could be made at the crime location, found the assailants and the victim, who wandered dazedly from the scene of the assault. I prefer making a cast simply to verify the findings of the dog. (You see, the poor dog may have his day in court, but he cannot say anything). The accused, without fear of refutation, may state that the dog got onto his trail in error and that he was nowhere near the scene of the crime. He *may* convince some smart people, too, but when the investigator has made a cast of evidentiary value, it will not matter a great deal what the offender has to say. Now, there are two musts to be completed before casting is attempted. First, secure the crime scene and protect the impression from alteration. Second, photograph the impression as often and from as many angles as desired, and *always* with a measuring instrument plainly showing in the photograph. When photographing, the shot must always be straight down enough that shadowing will not distort the appearance of the impression. Before we discuss the mixing of plaster of paris for casting purposes, let us consider a type of soil where we may have to cast. When an impression is discovered in clay, mud, or any substance that is hard and firm, we have a relatively easy project, but certain precautions are imperative. First, spray the impression with the plastic spray or a solution of shellac dissolved in alcohol. This is the fixative agent. Use "Kentucky windage" to assure spray evenness on the bottom of the area to be casted. The air blast must be used from some distance away to avoid altering the outline or depth of the impression. When the fixative has hardened, the talcum powder (separating medium) is moderately and evenly deposited into the impression. Now then, remember the retaining wall. Take a knife or other object and trace around the outline of the impression generally where the retaining wall will be placed. This precaution is taken so that when you seat the retaining wall, it is unlikely that any hidden branch that may be underneath the casting area will suddenly appear in the middle of your impression and nullify any effort at lifting. Seat the retaining wall and we are now ready

Remove the Mystery From Casting

to cast. I find it much easier to get the consistency I want by adding plaster to water. The consistency can be judged by what is to be casted. If your effort is to be what may appear to be the parade shoes of a soldier, and there are no unusual marks or cuts visible or abnormal wear evident, a heavier plaster content will suffice. On the other hand, if the cast is to be made of a shoe of a railroad worker, disclosing long wear and unusual cuts and marks, a lighter portion of plaster is necessary in order to reveal with more detail the identification marks. *After obtaining* the desired consistency, close the hand on the half of the ball forming a pouring spout. Now, quickly pour the plaster into the impression from as low a level as possible using two fingers over the improvised spout to break the fall of the plaster and to prevent air bubbles from forming in the cast. When the bottom of the impression is covered, and you have half the desired thickness, reinforce the cast by gently placing the tongue depressors flat onto the plaster. Use overlap of depressors for maximum protection against breakage, then cover the impression with the amount of plaster necessary. By watching closely you see minute craters forming in the plaster. This is the time to mark the cast by placing the date, time, the initials of the person making the cast, and his assistant, if one is present. The impression is marked with any sharp object which will actually displace the plaster. When the cast has hardened, the markings will remain indefinitely. A dried cast with pencil or ink markings has no validity in court. If the cast is touched, and any chalkiness or moisture appears on the finger, the cast is not ready to be lifted. When the cast seems to be hard, gently thump it with a finger knuckle. When it has the solid thump of a ripe watermelon, it is ready to be lifted. Remove the retaining wall. For further assurance against breakage, lift the cast by digging under it from toe to heel. Handle as carefully as removing a land mine. It is unfortunate if the cast should break, but not as hopeless as it may seem. Photograph the cast showing the break, then continue lifting. The bottom of the cast may be cleaned by using a soft bristle brush and water. When casting is done in sand or dust follow the same precautions as previously stated, however, a greater degree of caution is required when the spraying is accomplished if one is not to disturb the outline in such dry substances. When the fixative is dry, we use the syringe of light oil, as a separating medium, evenly sprayed on the bottom of the impression. The mixture consistency should be thin in this case to clearly bring out the detail of the impression, and to safeguard against causing alteration by displacement of



the substance. Naturally, our greatest casting problem is that of snow. I can only offer this suggestion. Though snow may be present one is apt to encounter different temperatures and varying degrees of moisture from one time to another, so there is no specific know how for success. First, consider the weather. The possible appearance of rain or warmer temperature would force us to cast as soon as possible. Clear weather, with the possibility of a continuing drop of the thermometer, would persuade us to wait until we could have more assurance of success. No retaining wall is advisable here. Use the talcum powder syringe for insulation against the heat given off by the plaster on the snow. When the impression is evenly covered with talcum, sift a thin layer of plaster evenly onto the impression. Watch closely for 5 to 10 minutes to see if there is displacement. If there is no displacement, a second layer of plaster is applied and this is followed by a fine spray of water sufficient to give an appearance of moisture. After waiting a minute or two, sift more plaster onto the impression and again apply a spray of water. Allow it to set for 8 to 10 minutes, then lift. Take every precaution in lifting it from area. Since the plaster cast may be too thin for marking and lifting without breaking, a witness should be present for this type of impression work. Should an investigator have to lift the impression of a tire track, a retaining wall will have to be constructed. Place boards of sufficient length parallel to the track. Use the earth to act as retaining boards on both ends of the impression. After the mechanical aspects are finished, study the impression carefully for unusual cuts or abrasions. If some are found, the casting should be long enough to show such a disfiguration twice on the plaster cast. Cast 6 to 8 inches before the unusual marks and continue for 6 to 8 inches past. It tends to prove in court the mark definitely belongs to a certain tire, and is not a happenstance phenomenon. This will mean a plaster casting some 8′ or longer. As can be seen, many considerations dictate the amount of plaster which will be mixed with the plaster. Such formulae as "7 parts of plaster ot 4 parts of water" or "pancake like batter consistency" will unquestionably work under circumstances which call for it, however, such a parochial view of the possibilities of plaster could destroy the validity of the impression at any subsequent court proceeding. For instance, in wet, cold sand, a heavy mixture of plaster of paris could cause "blisters" or "canopies" to appear on the lift, and make the cast subject to long and lengthy attack in court. This occurs because the plaster of paris gives off heat when drying and may displace the sand. To forestall this possibility, use less plaster to the water. Just a word now regarding the thickness of plaster casts. When cast under good conditions, a shoe print should be approximately ½″ thick, an object from shoe size to 24″ long should be ¾″ thick, and objects 2′ to 8′ are from ¾″ to 1½″ in thickness. Don't forget, the reenforcing material should be placed mid-way in the thickness of the plaster to guard against breaking. One final word, if you can possibly get some practice in casting, please do so. It is not fair to yourself or your unit to be suddenly confronted with a lifting problem of great importance, and not know how to do the job.

This Month's Cover . . .



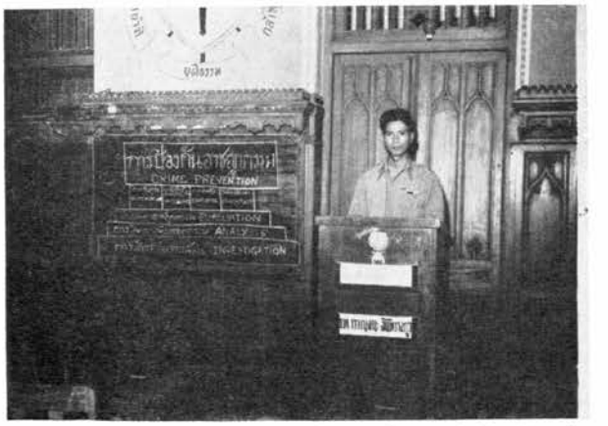
The MP Journal Visits The

Royal Thai Army

Military Police School



At the RTA MP School, on the 1956 occasion of the opening of the first Military Police Officers' Basic Course, are (L to R) Maj Gen Prather, Chief JUSMAG; Col Somboon, RTA MP School Commandant; Col Swift, Chief Army Section, JUSMAG; Lt Gen Kruen, Chief Army Field Forces, RTA; and Major Lake, MP Advisor.



"Crime Prevention" lecture for students of the MP Co. Officers' Course. The instructor is a graduate of the PMG School at Fort Gordon, Ga.



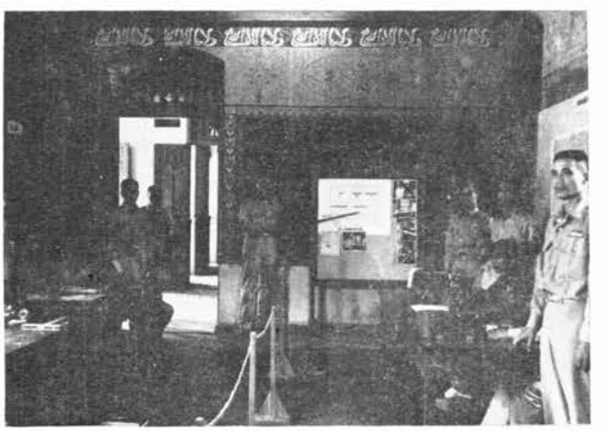
RTA instructors employ the "County Fair" system of instruction in POW processing.



RTA C&GSC class participates in MP School demonstration of identification techniques.



Lt Col Pratt A. Warren, G3, Army Section, JUSMAG, visits RTA MP School in '56. (L to R) Lt Col Warren; Maj. Lake, and Col Somboon.



A lecture by Col Somboon, RTA MP School Commandant.

MPA ROUND UP

Ft Gordon



Brig Gen David P. Schorr (left) reviews the orders promoting Specialist First Class Brewster C. Bush (center) to Master Specialist, and extends congratulations. Major Joseph J. Corr (right) Bush's commanding officer, looks on.

The promotion of Specialist First Class Brewster C. Bush to Master Specialist marked the sixth promotion to the top enlisted grade in The Provost Marshal General Center this year.

Congratulating Bush on his achievement, Brigadier General David P. Schorr, PMGC commander, remarked: "It is one of the most pleasant duties of a commander to recognize achievements such as this. Your selection for this promotion is a distinct honor."



Lieutenant Colonel Homer E. Shields, MPA President, has been appointed executive officer of the Provost Marshal General Center. Assigned to the PMG Center in April, 1954, Colonel Shields has served as Operations Officer, the PMG School, Executive Officer of the School, and as Commanding Officer, PMG School Troop Command.

Good Soldiers ! ! !



When Major General Haydon L. Boatner, the Provost Marshal General, visited Fort Gordon last month for a comprehensive inspection of PMGC, he was greeted by an honor guard of men chosen from the 504th Battalion. Above, Specialist Third Class Benjamin Searle gets close scrutiny from General Boatner during the inspection of the honor guard. The general's verdict: "Good soldiers!"

Ft Benning

First Lieutenant Frank Harstock of Nashville, Tenn., has been assigned as operations officer in the U.S. Army Infantry Center Provost Marshal Section at Fort Benning. He succeeds Captain Thomas D. Hurlburt.

Lieutenant Harstock was formerly assigned to the Weapons Department, U.S. Army Infantry School where he was an instructor on the Tank Recoilless Weapon Committee since 1956.

Sandia Base



Specialist Third Class Gerald L. Ball, Military Police Company B, was named the Sandia Base (N. Mex.) "Serviceman of the Month". The award was presented by Colonel William A. Bailey, Sandia Base commanding officer, during a brief ceremony in the Military Police Group Quadrangle. (Pictured above). The "Serviceman of the Month Award" is sponsored by the Military Affairs Committee of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

Sandia Base



Pfc Francis M. Olson, Sandia Base military policeman, took top honors in the recent Fourth Army Annual Photo contest. Pfc Olson's winning entry, a 35mm color transparency of a Boy Scout fishing, taken this summer at Conchas Dam, New Mexico, netted Olson an 8mm movie camera as a prize.

Ft Meade



Above are members of the Military Police Corps who attended the four-week course "Motor Vehicle and Traffic Safety," conducted for selected personnel of the Department of the Army, by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. They are (L to R) seated: Maj S. Engleman, Ft Meade, Md; Lt Col H. Sharp, 6th Army Hqs.; Lt Col L. C. Williams, Ft Riley; Lt Col S. McCune, Yuma Test Station; Maj Chester DeVincent, Valley Forge Army Hospital. (standing) G. Carmichael, Traffic Institute; T. Wilkerson, Dept of the Army; Capt J. Carroll, Arlington Hall Station; Capt C. Burket, Bklyn. Army Term.; Capt D. Anderson, Army Chem. Center, Md.; Capt Petty, Provost Corps School, Canada; Capt W. Hannigan, 285th MP Co.; Capt W. Clark, Ft Buckner, Okinawa; Capt F. Pons, Ft Leonard Wood; R. Allison, Flying Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force.

Governors Island



When General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was presented with the United States Army Flag with its 145 battle streamers by Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker, a highly distinguished audience gathered for the Governors Island ceremony. Pictured above on the reviewing stand are (L to R) Major Arthur Driscoll, Fort Jay provost marshal, ex-President Herbert Hoover, General of the Army MacArthur, Secretary Brucker, General Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, and Lt General B. M. Bryan, First U.S. Army commander.

Frankfurt

Colonel Harry W. Gorman, a veteran military police officer of more than 26 years service in the Army, arrived in Northern Area Command to become chief of the newly-formed Public Affairs Division.

The new staff organization will incorporate all public activities to include both public and troop information, civil affairs and public relations. Colonel Gorman will direct these activities in the command, which extends over Hesse and northern Bavaria. Prior to his present assignment Colonel Gorman was professor of military science and tactics at Michigan State University.

Bremerhaven

Have you ever wondered what a customs MP does? Most of the time personnel in port notice the customs men in the tower at the back gate and at one or two other check points, but have not come into direct contact with these men or their operations.

Actually they are an especially important group although they are small in number. They are here to insure against violations of the customs law, which has become quite complicated today.

One reason troops moving through the port of the zone of interior are expedited so rapidly, is because of the cooperation of the Customs MPs who are there to assist processing.

All US vehicle entering and leaving port are checked by the customs MPs who are there to assist processing.

All US vehicles entering and leaving port are checked by the customs section. They also are constantly on the alert to apprehend personnel who might try to leave the port area with US Government property.

Another important job these men have is to offer technical advice to the German border police in relation to passports of military personnel. With their German counterparts they check all official shipments and make sure the goods are moved rapidly to their destinations.

The Port Customs Detachment is a part of the US Army MP Customs unit with headquarters in Heidelberg.

The office, situated in the Marine Barracks with Captain Stanley N. Searles, Sr., in charge, is a busy but efficient place. The phone is constantly ringing as persons call to find out what they can ship and to ask for help in determining the customs law.

The German customs people are also in constant contact with the MP Customs Section here. The Customs military police frequently call their German counterpart unit to assist service personnel in other than normal problems connected with leave or with German customs regulations.

MPA ROUND - UP — Continued

Munich



American MPs and German police greet each other at the Oktoberfest midway in Munich.

Prosit!!! Months after Munich's annual Oktoberfest echoes of this magical word are still reverberating throughout the city to which 6,000,000 holiday visitors journeyed. Members of the 508th Military Police Battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Edwin W. Vail, joined forces with Herr Joseph Schott, who was in charge of the German Police at the Fest, to control the huge crowds. Herr Schott said, "... controlling the people was easy; there were very few disorders, and most of the work of the MP's and German police was that of direction and guidance." Herr Schott was high in his praise of the military police assigned to the Oktoberfest detail and complimented visiting Americans on their excellent conduct.

Wurzburg

Everyone's primary goal should be to gain individual recognition as a good American citizen, Lieutenant Colonel Emmett W. Cox, Jr., Wurzburg Subarea provost marshal, told students of the Wurzburg American School recently.

Colonel Cox spoke to two assemblies of students from the sixth through the twelfth grade on the subject of good citizenship. The speech was scheduled as part of the school's policy of preventive rather than corrective discipline, Mr. Victor L. Anderson, supervisor of the schools, stated.

To illustrate some of the highlights of Colonel Cox's talk, members of the 536th Military Police Company presented two skits. In one of them Captain George Kane, company commander, conversed with Colonel Cox in criminal jargon, which the colonel then "translated." This was done to show the dangers of using slang instead of correct English.

In the other skit, two MPs showed the students the importance of a neat-looking, clean appearance. Colonel Cox complimented the teen-agers on their dress.

The students exhibited so much interest in the program that the provost marshal may present another one in the near future.

Frankfurt

The 503rd MP Company, commanded by First Lieutenant Walter Hooper, rated a score of superior on company tests conducted in recent exercises in the Friedberg training area.

Two of the judges, Major E. E. Keller and Major Max Vogt, both of the Provost Marshal's office, V Corps, stated the company's night march "was the most orderly night move we've ever seen." Final tabulations on the tests have not been completed, but Major Keller stated the rating would run "95" plus.

Heidelberg

A three-day pass, check for 25 dollars, and a Certificate of Achievement were awarded to Private First Class Gerald J. Ferrier, 527th Military Police Company for his designation as HACom Soldier of the Month. The certificate was awarded in recognition of the high standards upheld by him in appearance, courtesy, attitude, initiative, supply economy practices, efficiency and knowledge of basic military subjects.

Seckenheim

Lieutenant Colonel Harold K. Krohn has received a Certificate of Achievement for outstanding performance of duty as commanding officer, 382nd Military Police Battalion from March 12, 1956 to October 22, 1957, and as Assistant Provost Marshal, Headquarters Area Command, from October 23, 1957 to November 22, 1957.

Presented by Colonel Nathaniel R. Hoskot, HACom commander, the certificate stated that "Colonel Krohn demonstrated exceptional command ability and unusual professional competence. By his outstanding leadership, he earned the confidence and respect of his superiors and subordinates alike."

Goppingen

The Eighth Infantry Division has sent its first units into former Second Armored Division kasernes in the Rhineland, and began welcoming the first elements of the Fourth Armored Division main body which occupied vacated "Golden Arrow" posts.

Officials reported the first increment of operation "Switch" involving troops went off smoothly in every regard. A large percentage of Eighth Division dependents had already moved to the new area, thereby lessening the traffic load on German highways. The Fourth Armored personnel arrived by rail, coming directly from ships docking at Bremerhaven.



Pictured here are First Lieutenant John F. Riley, 404th Military Police Company, Fourth Armored Division, with his daughter, Sally Ann, and his son, Scott, as they arrive at Goppingen during the big switch.

Heidelberg



Left to right: Col E. J. Carson, Chief of Operations, and Col H. L. Moore, Jr., Deputy USAREUR Provost Marshal, pin silver leaves on newly promoted Lt Col Carl V. Clark, Executive Officer, US Army MP Customs Unit, Heidelberg.

NATO Conference

About fifty military and civilian police officials representing seven NATO countries conferred here on police matters at a conference sponsored by the Headquarters Northern Army Group and British Army of the Rhine.

Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, headed the USAREUR Provost Marshal delegation which included Colonel E. J. Carson and Mr. D. E. Cannon; Colonel J. T. Dargusch, Provost Marshal USAFE, and Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Walrod represented USAFE. The seven NATO nations participating were Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States.

In the closing address, General Penaat hailed the NATO police organizations, both civilian and military, for being stalwart defenders of the western world. He concluded by stating "NATO civilian and military police conferences of this nature are most profitable. The friendships formed and the opportunity to exchange ideas on techniques and methods of mutual support are highly beneficial to our respective police organizations. The US Forces participants appreciate the initiative taken by our British counterparts in sponsoring this meeting."

The United States delegate Colonel E. J. Carson spoke on "Organization and functions of the United States Army Military Police in Europe", while continuity and administration for the conference was provided by Lieutenant Colonel W.M.J. Carruthers, OBE, Provost Marshal, Headquarters Rhine District, Duesseldorf.

Among the other speakers were: Captain P. A. Gierse, commander of the Second Belgian Military Police Company; Major C. A. Breakley, Provost Marshal, Second Canadian Infantry Brigade Group; Major General P. Schimpf, Commanding General Wehrbereichs Kommando III and Lieutenant Colonel F. Brandt, Chief of the Feldjager Section of the German Ministry of Defense; Major General C. B. Fairbanks, CB, OBE, Commanding General of the Rhine District; and Brigadier R. L. Oulton, OBE, Provost Marshal of the British Army; General de Brigade P. Colonna d'Istria, Commanding General of the French Gendarmerie, French Forces in Germany; Brigade General L. DrZeeuw, Commander Royal Dutch Marechaussee.

Pacific

USARJ

Master Specialist Joseph D. Colton, an accredited military police assistant criminal investigator, was named the "Soldier of the Month" for the United States Army of Japan. Specialist Colton was awarded a blue dress uniform and received congratulations from the Commanding General, USARJ, the Provost Marshal, USARJ and the Commanding Officer, Camp Zama. The story of this outstanding soldier warrants some retelling.

Master Specialist Colton, now assigned to the US Army Military Police Laboratory and Repository, Far East, enlisted into the United States Marine Corps in Boston, Massachusetts in 1943, and was honorably discharged as a Corporal in 1946. Marine boot training had been completed at Parris Island, and during his approximately 21 months in the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre of Operations, he served on New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Guadalcanal, Guam and Japan.



Col. William A. Watkins, Provost Marshal, USARJ, (left) congratulates MSP Joseph Colton for being named "Soldier of the Month."

Specialist Colton enlisted in the Army in 1947, and has since been on active duty serving in Korea and Japan during the Korean conflict. His service in the army has been mainly in the field of criminology, culminating in assignments as a Laboratory Fingerprint Specialist and currently as a Crime Photographer. As chief of the photography section, he was commended for his thrift in the preservation and conservation of the many thousands of dollars of photo supplies and equipment under his direct supervision. He has demonstrated a thorough knowledge in the fields of criminologistics. He was accredited as a military police assistant criminal investigator in 1947. During his service, Specialist Colton has been awarded the Good Conduct Medal with three loops, the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre Medal, the WW II Victory Medal, the Occupation Medal, the National Defense Medal, the Korean Service Medal with three bronze stars, and the United Nations Medal.

Okinawa



Mrs. Alanson T. Leland proudly examines the Commendation Ribbon awarded to Colonel Leland, the new USARYIS Provost Marshal.

Colonel Leland was presented with the award by the USARYIS commanding General, Lieutenant General J. E. Moore, for "superior professional skill and tireless leadership in establishing amicable and harmonious relations with civil law enforcement officials of the Federal Government, the States of Texas and New Mexico, and Juarez, Mexico, which contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishment of the mission of the Military Police at the U.S. Army Air Defense Center, Fort Bliss."



Mrs. Chiyoko Ishigaki, a member of the Special Police force on the Island of Okinawa lends a Far East touch to the recent holiday season.

A two-year veteran of the force, Mrs. Ishigaki is a member of the South Security Section, commanded by Captain Ervin Kapp.



the Ready Line

Massachusetts

Many of us are well used to the wearing of a uniform . . . especially during these days when the army issue is changing color so rapidly. At least twenty-two Guardsmen, however, change more often than most of us—into yet another uniform. They are the men of the Massachusetts State Police who are also National Guardsmen.

Several of these Guardsmen experience a unique transformation in rank. "Troopers" Coe, Meagher, Vets, Walsh, Morris, Cornish, McDonough, George Murphy and Jewett suddenly assume command positions as commissioned officers of the Guard within hours on a given night. More than one third of the 22 are Guard officers holding various ranks from Second Lieutenant to Major General. Each man under their command would carry out to the last detail, every order given . . . just as they do as state troopers every day.

Two men have jobs . . . or "missions" that do not change greatly when they don either garb. The Commissioner of Public Safety Otis M. Whitney, commands the State Police . . . and he is division commander and a Major General of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division of the Guard. Father James N. Dunford is chaplain for both the police and for the division . . . and his "mission" is the same! More than a few of the troopers, as you might well guess—are members of the 26th Military Police Company. They, too, have a similarity of missions.

There is no conflict of mission or purpose . . . as long as each man can remember which uniform he is wearing at the time of an assignment. As a state trooper, he is a member of the executive branch of the Commonwealth . . . as a guardsman he is still a member of this group—and also a member of the executive arm of the nation.

Thus on "drill night," or at summer training—the powder blue of the constabulary becomes the olive drab of the army.



Members of the Massachusetts National Guard, L to R (standing): Sgt James N. Donahue, also a Sgt of State Police; Lt Charles W. Coe and Lt John Meagher, both "Troopers"; SFC Arthur G. Fralin, a Tech Sgt and Sgt George Robertson, a Trooper, are all members of the 26th MP Company; Maj Gen Reginald Maurer, former YD (26th Inf Div) Commander; Maj Gen Otis Whitney, Div CG and Commissioner of Public Safety; Maj Gen Edward Sirois, former YD Commander; Lt Carl Vets, a Trooper; Lt Milton Walsh, a Trooper; Sp 3 Casimir Vallon, a corporal; Lt Col James Dunford, a Lieutenant; and Capt Stanley Jackson, a Sergeant.

(Seated): Lt John E. Morris, a Trooper; SFC Martin Murphy, a Corporal; Sgt William Daniel and Lt Ralph Cornish, both troopers, and Lt Stanley Wisnioski, a Lieutenant.

New Cumberland



Mrs. Mary R. Bishop of Lemoyne, Pa., accepts a hundred dollar check and a Sustained Performance Certificate from Col Charles E. Capito, commanding officer of New Cumberland General Depot, as her supervisor, Lt Col Martin Gross looks on. Mrs. Bishop, a clerk typist for the Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, earned this recognition for her total willingness to spare no efforts in achieving consistently outstanding results in her duties in the Classification Section.

Ft Sam Houston

The Department of the Army has cited Howard M. Slutes, San Antonio, Texas, Southwest regional director of the American Social Hygiene Association, for distinguished public service in helping to curtail vice conditions affecting military personnel in Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Mr. Slutes was cited for having conducted surveys resulting in the reporting of conditions which were detrimental to the health, welfare, morals and morale of service personnel. "Many of these surveys," the citation states, "have involved considerable personal expense, risks of bodily harm and the possibility of unfavorable publicity."

As a result of the surveys conducted by the American Social Hygiene Association prior to and during the recent military exercises, "Sage Brush" and "King Cole," the services enjoyed the lowest incident rate of any maneuvers of equal size ever conducted in the five-state area.

New Regs for Guards

OPMG advises that change 6 to AR 670-340-2 authorizes the awarding and wearing of marksmanship badges for Department of the Army civilian guards. This change also prescribes that service ribbons and marksmanship badges may be worn above the right breast pocket on civilian guard uniforms.

Sports Hi-Lites

Kaefertal-HACOM



Winner of the HACom Touch Football Championship was the 529th MP Co, Patton Bks League A. L to R (kneeling) Pfc Bobby Smitherman, Pfc Bobby Dowden, Cpl Robert Calloway, Cpl Floyd Wilmoth, Sp3 James Vickstrom, Pfc David Spraker, Sp3 Charles Anderson. (Standing) Lt Allen Chapman, Sp3 Curtis Murphree, Sp3 Charles Bonnett, Pfc Edwards Ederra, Lt James Richardson, Pvt Dan Biggs, Pfc Bill Roten, Sp3 Luis Espinoza and Sp3 Ray Morris.

Brooklyn Army Terminal



First-place winners in the Brooklyn Army Terminal-Fort Hamilton Touch Football League are the team members of the Military Police Detachment (9211), Brooklyn Army Terminal. The team took the League championship by winning eight out of the ten scheduled games. Above, L to R, (top row) are Sgt Charles Allen, Pfc Allen Laster, Sfc Monson Odoms, Cpl Lloyd Groce, Pfc James Byrne, Pfc Gerald Taylor; (bottom row) Pfc Richard Meggison, Sp3 Thomas Hannon, Pfc William Cray, Sp3 Lloyd Kurth, Sp3 Claucine Evans, and Pfc Paul Schuster. Standing on either side of their championship team are (left) Capt Philip Gladding, Unit CO, and (right) M/Sgt Kenneth Zirnheld, Unit First Sergeant.

Okinawa



For leading the Army Rycommandos from last place in the 1956 football season to fourth place in this year's, Captain Richard M. Gordon was named "Coach of the Year." In being named to this position, he was praised for "doing the most of any coach for the league, for standing out as the most popular mentor, and for fielding an experienced team."

Captain Gordon took a relatively inexperienced ball club in his first year as head tutor and developed it into a real power. Prior to coaching here the former Holy Cross halfback was in charge of the Fort Hamilton team. During his tour in Germany, Captain Gordon played with the Wurzburg post team as defensive end.

Carlisle Barracks



Thirty minutes after the Pennsylvania deer season opened last month two Carlisle Barracks hunters were on their way back home with two buck; one a three pointer and the other a six point. The two lucky nimrods were Major T. J. Mahan (above left), Post Engineer, and Major Rex A. Smith (right), Post Provost Marshal. The season opened at seven A.M., and at seven twenty-five Major Mahan had his deer. Major Smith got his five minutes later, and the two buck were shot within 200 yards of each other.

Distaff Side

Washington

The Military Police Officers' Wives Club honored Mrs. Haydon L. Boatner, wife of the new Provost Marshal General of the Army at their luncheon meeting last month at Patton Hall, Fort Myers, Virginia.



Zama, Japan

The Zama MP Wives Group has added a new activity to their monthly gatherings—a tour each month to nearby cities and rural sections for sightseeing, shopping and luncheon. Their first tour was to Kamakura to see the famous sitting Buddha. Their most recent tour was to Tokyo to see the Shinjuku Garden Chrysanthemum Show.



Ft Eustis, Va.

Some twenty wives of 504th Military Police Company personnel attended the "Family Day" activities held in the MP company area at Fort Eustis. Highlights of the event were cutting of the cake, inspection of the guard mount by the guests, a tour of the barracks area with explanation of the living routine and a visit in the class room. This operation was in line with a recent policy calling on commands to conduct family days to acquaint the service man's family with the routine soldier's duty assignment.

Army Extension Courses

MIDNIGHT OILERS

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

Those who completed the 10 Series were: WO Harold C. Wisor, USAR, Clearfield, Penna, S/Sgt Luther D. Price, 421st AP Sq, c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif; SFC Chester F. Arazy, US Army MP Det, Ill, Chicago, Ill, and SP3 John W. Reynolds, Hq Co, 7th Army, c/o PM, New York.

Major Dan Econ, USAR, Evanston, Ill, Capt Frank D. Slocum, USAR, Arlington, Va; Sgt James M. Lindenberger, Instr Co A, USASESS, Ft Gordon, Ga, and Mr. Bryan E. Holland, Sellersburg, Indiana, completed the Special Extension Course—Criminal Investigation.

Those who completed the Special Extension Course—Military Confinement were: Capt Norman A. Peltier, USAR, Washington, DC; SFC Howard B. Kosht, USAIC, Fort Benning, Ga; Sgt's John E. Burton, USAG, Fort Gordon, Ga, Sam M. Gordon, 1st Gd Co, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas and George A. Kidd, USA Pers Cond & Scty Det, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif; SP2 David E. Furrow, 523d MP Co, Aberdeen PG, Md; SP3's William L. Bell, USADB, New Cumberland, Penna and Joseph F. Flanigan, 1st Gd Co, USADB, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas; Cpl's Ralph M. Higgins, Hq & Hq Co, 2nd Inf Div, c/o PM, Seattle, Wash and Lloyd D. Seevers, MP Det, USAG, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

The graduates of the Special Extension Course—Military Police Fundamentals were: CWO James F. White, Jr, USAR, Yonkers, NY; M/Sgt's Fredrick W. Heller, Hq Det, USAG, Carlisle Barracks, Penn, Albert C. Charpentier, USAR, Lawrence, Mass; Jack C. Bates, USAR, Lubbock, Texas, Lee B. Dawson, 61st MP Det (CI), Ft Lewis, Wash and Ernest Greenwald, US Army Recruiting Sta, Reading, Penna, SFC's James A. Wrenn, MP Det, USAG, Ft Gordon, Ga, George L. Koloroutis, US Army Avn Center, Ft Rucker, Ala, Adrian Serra, USAR, West Nyack, NY, Glenn N. Carlson, 526th QM Co, c/o PM, NY, Jim S. McCool, Hq & Hq Co, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga, Raymond F. Pion, US Army Adv Gp, Boston 15, Mass, John T. Flack, US Army MP Det, WRAMC, Washington, DC, William R. Lowe, Jr, US Army MP Det, WRAMC, Washington, DC, Ralph F. Rapp, Hq & Hq Co, PMGS, Fort Gordon, Ga, Murry W. Woods, 512th MP Co, Ft Huachuca, Arizona, Nolan A. Blanchard, 591st MP Co, Ft Bliss, Texas, Gerald Vanderleest, Hq & Hq Co, PMGC, Fort Gordon, Ga, Robert P. Austin, 59th MP Co, c/o PM, NY and Kenneth S. Calkins, US Army Garrison, Ft Gordon, Ga; Sgt's Randolph P. Falvey, USAR, Palatine, Ill, Robert N. Gabrielson, 578th MP Com, c/o PM, NY, Daniel H. Cross, Hq & Hq Co, Ft Gordon, Ga, Gerald A. Cook, Hq & Hq Co, PMGC, Ft Gordon, Ga, Carroll P. Staley, USAR, Bridgton, Maine, Sylvester A. Smith, 382d MP Bn, c/o PM, New York, James W. Roberts, 9963.01 Scty Det, Valley Forge AH, Pheonixville, Penna and Eldon W. Craig, 523d MP Co, Aberdeen PG, Md.

Also, Cpl Leonard G. Holley, William Beaumont AH, Ft Bliss, Texas; SP1 Thomas W. Van Steenberg 481st MP Det (CI), c/o PM, NY; SP2 Jack H. Garfield, US Army MP Det, Ft Crowder, Missouri; SP3's Robert L. Webb, 167th MP Det, South Charleston, W. Va. and James G. Akau, Hq & Hq Co, 725th Ord Bn, c/o PM, San Francisco; Pfc James E. Betts, USAR, Greensboro, NC, Pfc Samuel F. Straface, US Army TCH, c/o PM, NY, and Pvt Earl B. Hamb, 50th MP Bn, Ft Gordon, Georgia.

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.

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AAF Policy Reg Is Out

AR 190-11, "Military Police, Army and Air Force Responsibilities for Certain Activities", dated 15 May 1952, was rescinded by Circular 310-21, 17 October 1957. Guidance formerly contained in the rescinded AR is contained in Section V, FM 110-10/JANALP-(A)/AFM 400-4, June 1955, "Joint Logistics Policy and Guidance" (U). This FM is classified Confidential.

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In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 224 through 240.

REASSIGNED

Lt Col James Keefe to Vietnam (224)
Lt Col Charles A. Post to Germany (234)
Maj Gerland D. Godby to Lompoc, Calif. (239)
Capt Jake Wells to Korea (227)
Capt Robert A. Paonessa to Utah Gen Depot (235)
Capt William Youngson to Memphis Gen Depot (235)
Capt Lawrence Santana, Jr. to Colombia (239)
1st/Lt William Nork to Korea (229)
1st/Lt Gilbert Ware to Germany (229)
2nd/Lt Edwin C. Skeen to Ft Bragg, N. C. (223)
2nd/Lt Kenneth Friedrichsen to Ft Gordon (227)
2nd/Lt John L. Garrett to Ft Gordon (227)
2nd/Lt Harold Gross to Ft Dix (227)
2nd/Lt Claude Melton to Ft Polk (227)
2nd/Lt Walter McLin III to Ft. Dix (227)
2nd/Lt Robert Osborne to Ft Gordon (227)
2nd/Lt James F. Metzer to Frankfurt (239)
CWO, W-2 Florian Huinker to Panama (230)
CWO, W-2 Kenneth Spencer to USASETAF (238)

RETIRED

Col Charles F. Russe (229)
Lt Col Albert Smith (240)
Capt Jerry V. Alspach (237)
CWO W-4 George A. Brown (227)

PROMOTED IN THE R.A.

to Captain

Charles T. Garrison (228)
Ludie E. Kinney (228)
Otto Kerr, Jr. (237)
Curtis Fish (237)

to First Lieutenant

Albert Ackerman (237)

to CWO, W-3

Samuel Bostick (227)
George Hammond (227)
William Worden (227)
Angelo J. Timpano (229)

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Continued from Page 23

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Taff, Pvt, USAG, Lompoc, Calif.
Williams, Rolyn, Pvt, USAG, Lompoc, California
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Chesbrough, Edward, Sgt, 62d Tp Carrier Wing, Larson AFB, Washington
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