# MILITARY POLICE Journal

JULY, 1959



# MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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—mpa—

MEMBERSHIP in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association. The fee is $3.00 per year in the USA or to APOs, payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the *Military Police Journal*. Single copies, 25¢. Second-class postage paid at Augusta, Ga., and at Clinton, S. C.

—mpa—

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

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# Journaletters

Dear Editor:

I am writing you to see if I can get some pictures of Major General Edwin P. Parker, Jr. who was Provost Marshal General, and also of the new Provost Marshal General H. L. Boatner. The reason I want them is to keep them in my collection.

At present, I am with the 2nd Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Ga., but I have had a great deal of service with the Military Police Corps and hope soon to return to the MPC. I also have been a member of the Military Police Association and at present, I am still a member. I am proud to belong to the Association because it is really an outstanding organization.

Thank you for your help.

Percy E. Dillard, Jr.
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Inf. Div.
G-4 Section
Ft. Benning, Ga.

*Pictures have been sent.—Ed.*

* * *

Dear Sir:

In the March issue of the *Journal* appeared an article about the 382nd Military Police Battalion as one of the historical battalion series. The story was good, and being neighbors of Company A, 382nd Military Police Battalion, we can vouch for their performance of duty.

There was, however, an error in your story and we'd like to give credit where credit is due.

The 529th Military Police Company is known in Heidelberg as the "USAREUR Honor Guard" and performs all honor guard functions at USAREUR Headquarters for visiting dignitaries and general officers of the staff.

One of the pictures used with the story showed a formation of the honor guard from the 529th in honor guard dress blue uniform. It was not the 382nd as stated in the picture caption.

We appreciate the fact that your information comes from the field, and you rely on contributions for correct information, but we would appreciate it if you ran a correction on this item.

Signed by 17 men of the
529th Military Police Company
APO 403, N. Y.

*Thank you for informing the* JOURNAL *of the error and taking the time to tell us about it. The error arose when an unmarked photograph was taken from the files and believed to be an illustration of the fine work done by the 382nd Military Police Battalion. We acknowledge our error and are happy to express our admiration of the fine work which has been done by the 529th MP Company as well.—Ed.*

* * *

Dear Editor:

Last month I was discharged from the Army after serving my two year obligation of Military service. This letter is to let you know that I will remain a member of the Association as long as there is one.

I just received my May copy of the *Journal*, and I saw something that made me feel wonderful. Captain Stephen H. Parry (now stationed at PMGC S-4 Division) receiving a well deserved certificate of achievement from Brigadier General Hobson, on behalf of Lt. General Bryan. I served under Captain Parry's command at Fort Jay, N. Y., and can sincerely say that he is a credit to the Military Police Corps.

Already looking forward to receiving my next issue.

Mr. Jerry A. Kittay
Murray Kittay & Sons
330 Greenwich St., N. Y.

* * *

Dear Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my opinion of your current publication. It has grown in leaps and bounds and publishes all types of interesting information, making it one of my most sought after magazines. I hope that you maintain the standards that you have now achieved.

Sgt Walter A. Robidas
24 Inf. Div.
APO 112, N. Y.

## NEW EDITOR —— MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL



*Captain R. Glenn McCue*

Captain Glenn McCue, editor of the *Military Police Journal* since September 1957 has received orders to attend Command and General Staff School.

A graduate of Doane College, Crete, Nebraska, Captain McCue entered the Army as an Infantry Officer during World War II and served with the 83rd Division in Europe. After the war he returned to civilian life and worked five years with weekly and daily newspapers.

Captain McCue was public information liaison officer in Korea for KCOMZ at Eighth Army's Correspondent's Billets and handled the news during both Big and Little Switch. Prior to his tour of duty as editor of the *Journal*, Captain McCue was provost marshal of Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.

Brigadier General H. M. Hobson, Commanding General of PMGC and President of the Military Police Association, thanked Captain McCue on behalf of the Executive Council at the council's meeting in May, remarking, "You have done an outstanding job with the *Journal*. It is better now than ever before. I do not mean this as a reflection on past editors. All of them have contributed something to make our magazine what it is today. The MPA owes you a vote of thanks for the contributions you have made in the past two years."

Until he departs Fort Gordon, 20 July 1959, Captain McCue will serve as Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, replacing Captain Frank X. Fowler, who has been ordered to Hawaii.

Major George E. Allen, the new editor, majored in journalism at the University of California. Graduating in 1942, he entered the Army and has been in the Military Police Corps since, except for a break of ten months following World War II, when he worked as news reporter on a California daily newspaper.

During the war years, Major Allen served with the 30th Infantry Division, MP Platoon, the 780th MP Battalion and the 3rd Infantry Division, MP Platoon, in Africa and Europe.



*Major George E. Allen*

Since returning to active duty in 1948, he served tours of duty with the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico; as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Saint Lawrence University, Canton, New York; as MAAG Advisor, Chinese Military Police School, Taipei, Formosa, and as Provost Marshal, Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

# MP BULLETIN BOARD

The responsibilities of the Military Police Corps will be tremendously enlarged during any future world war. To carry out our assigned missions in a nuclear war we could easily double, possibly triple, World War II strength of the Corps when there were 150 military police battalions and 1700 other units of company and detachment size, comprising 9250 officers and 200,000 enlisted men.

* * *

"The Army in Action", a series of 14 full color reproductions of paintings of heroic exploits by U.S. Army fighting men has been reprinted by the Government Printing Office due to popular demand. Picture titles are listed in DA Pamphlet 310-3 as Posters, History of U.S. Army, and official copies may be requisitioned through Army channels by units who may want to decorate their dayroom or messhall.

* * *

"I'm a soldier. I am an American Soldier. My task is the defense of my country's precious freedom. My profession is a noble one and I am proud to stand in company of such men as Washington, Grant, Pershing, Patton, Eisenhower, and MacArthur. Their success is my heritage. With God's blessing may I succeed as they have. America deserves no less." With these words, First Lieutenant John B. Keeley began his award winning Freedom's Foundation letter in 1957.

* * *

The Military Police Criminal Investigation Repository, Fort Gordon, Georgia, is receiving copies of reports of investigation which are not legible enough to permit reproduction. Reports forwarded to the Repository should be legible and submitted in accordance with AR 195-45 which results in saving time for everyone.

* * *

The Army no longer wants 2250 World War II deserters who are still at large. It is not worth the time and trouble to apprehend them. This is not amnesty. They will be given other than honorable discharges and denied all veteran benefits should they try to take advantage of them.

* * *

Military Police Corps personnel who complete college studies for which they receive credit are urged to get the certificate entered in their official records.

The *Military Police Journal* is in need of good articles on subjects of interest to members of the MPA. If your article is interesting and contributes something to the Corps it will be published. Good pictures are worth many words, so send along some pictures too.

* * *

General Lyman L. Lemnitzer has said there are certain characteristics, such as discipline, which must begin with self-discipline, attention to detail, and a sense of responsibility, that are valuable to a man whatever his profession. "One of the most effective weapons of inculcating these characteristics," General Lemnitzer pointed out, "is through military training."

* * *

The Non-Resident Department of the Provost Marshal General's School has a problem. It cannot keep up with its students. Recent changes in the structure and designation of Army Reserve organizations resulted in some students being transferred to new organizations, or to different branches of the Service. Students enrolled in Extension Courses are urged to report any changes in their status. Reservists failing to do so may not receive credit on retirement.

* * *

Radio communication between military police units in forward and rear areas becomes a vital necessity in the concept of the atomic battlefield. Based on the findings of the Military Police Board, the Electronic Proving Ground and the Signal Research and Development Laboratory, a new FM family of radios will appear in the near future.

* * *

Military Police Corps officers who happen to be in the vicinity of Washington are urged to visit the Career Management Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal General, and screen their records for accuracy. OPMG is also anxious to have on file a good picture of each MPC officer. A portrait is not necessary.

* * *

If you do not like the *Military Police Journal*, don't tell your friends, tell us. Let the editor know what you would like to see in the *Journal*, what you do not like, and what you can contribute to make it a better magazine.



# ALASKA

# THE 49TH STATE

*MPs Robert E. Phelps and Marvin E. Richey break trail with the U.S. Army's Yukon Command dogsled team. Dogsleds are still a common means of transportation between isolated villages. MP criminal investigators' travel orders authorize them to travel by aircraft or dogsled when visiting an isolated area in the 49th State.*


BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL LIONEL E. SCOTT

**Former Provost Marshal, U. S. Army, Alaska**


ON Saturday, January 3, 1959, a new American flag containing a field of seven staggered rows of seven stars each was unfurled. The 49th star represented Alaska, officially admitted as a state this day. The new flag will be flown for the first time July 4, 1959, throughout the world.

Military police personnel and their dependents stationed at Fort Richardson, Fort Greeley and at Ladd Air Force Base welcomed the historic event with an attitude of calmness, but also with the realization that they were witnessing the adding of a new state, — the first since Arizona and New Mexico were granted statehood in 1912.

The real statehood celebration came six months previously when Congress passed the Alaskan Statehood Bill on June 30, 1958. Every road leading into Anchorage was jammed




*Anchorage, largest city in Alaska and fourteen miles from Fort Richardson, is as modern a community as any in the "south 48" of comparable size. (Any state outside of Alaska is known as one of the "south 48.") The Fur Rendezvous is an annual winter event; the entire city joins in to put on a show which includes Eskimo dancing, blanket tossing and the famous Siberian Huskies, Samoyed and Malemutes sled dogs race down the main street of Anchorage.*

with autos moving bumper to bumper. From Fort Richardson and nearby Elmndorf Air Force Base, bus-loads of soldiers and airmen poured into the city to join the jubilant crowds exuberantly celebrating. Military policemen assisted the city police in doing a yoeman service in directing traffic and trying to keep the human crush of cheering, churning throngs of people moving, at least in some direction.

The climax of the celebration came, according to Samuel W. Jackson, 24th Military Police Detachment, MPCI, when a fifty ton wood bonfire was set aflame in the city park while dances of a dozen nations were performed atop the flatbed of a truck parked near the blazing bonfire. As Lieutenant Colonel Lionel E. Scott, Provost Marshal, U.S. Army, Alaska, so aptly put it, "All military police personnel and their families present that day will have never to be forgotten pictures and memories of the event. They were a part of history that day."

Also a part of history was the immediate rash of jokes about Alaska. Master Sergeant John S. Lineberry, Provost Marshal's Office, USARL, cracked, "There is now a new definition of claustrophobia — the way an Alaskan feels when he visits Texas." MPs from Texas quickly retorted, "We'll just wait until Alaska starts melting." Alaskans have threatened to divide the new state in half, thus making two states larger than Texas.

MPs on patrol at Fort Greeley, where the temperature drops thirty and forty degrees below zero, passed around the rather lame pun about the Martian who landed in Alaska, stopped the nearest MP and said, "Take me to your heater." But the stories and puns, good or corny, reflected a pride in Alaska and an affection for the new state.

Alaska, (the word comes from the native "Alakskak" meaning "The Great Country") can get cold. Perhaps the word "cold" is an understatement to those MPs stationed in Fairbanks Area, (Ladd Air Force Base and Fort Greeley), because temperatures can and do hit sixty degrees below zero, and the wind chill factor of a breeze blowing five miles per hour, coupled with a mere thirty degrees below zero, will freeze the flesh in less than a minute.

But the word "cold" may be an overstatement to an MP in the Anchorage (Fort Richardson) area, where the temperatures can be consistently higher during a winter season than in Montana or Idaho. Fort Richardson is fondly referred to as the "Banana Belt" and MPs visiting from Lad or Greeley insist they are in Florida. However, one thing all MPs will agree on, that living in Alaska you maintain yourself only by continual observance of the natural rules imposed by the Northwest. The secret of success in living in Alaska is in working with nature rather than against it.

TO teach military police or any soldiers how to work with nature, the Army maintains a Cold Weather and Mountain School at Fort Greeley. A thorough course gives an MP knowledge of how to dress in loose warm clothing, how to ski and how to build snow caves as shelter against the cold and the wind. The course creates and builds confidence and self-sufficiency in knowing how to live and fight in the Northwest.

One other item of agreement by all military policemen, and particularly championed by Chief Warrant Officer Harold Rathjen, 24th Military Police Detachment, MPCI, is that Alaska is a hunter's and fisherman's paradise. Grizzly and brown bear, moose and caribou, muskox and dall sheep, are some of the big game animals found in Alaska. At Fort Greeley a herd of bison roams through the post. Polar bear have even walked up the street of Point Barrow. But it is the lordly moose that is the favorite animal of the MP hunter. Full grown bulls weigh from one thousand to two thousand pounds and may stand six feet high at shoulder. The meat tastes like beef. The moose roams free. He wanders through the post parade grounds and quarters areas; he freely roams up and down the highways and railroad tracks, sometimes meeting head-on the trains which are trying to meet a schedule from Anchorage to Fairbanks.

HOWEVER, Alaska is not, despite popular belief, over abundant with game. In fact, Alaska does not have the

game per square mile that many of the states have. The geographical make-up of Alaska and the long hard winters tend to limit the range of the animals, and they assemble in fairly small areas which magnify their numbers. Strict game regulations prevent indiscriminate extinction of some species. But with care, sportsmanship and luck, most MPs manage to get their moose.

Fishing in Alaska, too, is subject to conservation regulations for Alaska does not have a long warm season for vegetation and insects which in turn promotes the growth of fish throughout the year. The reverse is more nearly true. The short growing season and severe winters makes simple existence a problem for the fish. Thus the growth potential for the Alaskan fish is slower than that of the same species in other states. But away from the highways and into the bush where waters are virtually unspoiled, fishing in Alaska is still described as the best in the world. Game fish, such as the rainbow, the steelhead, the grayling or the northern pike, can give the angler who is willing to walk a few miles a full creel and a happy day.

ALASKA is characterized by a grand scenic display of mountains, forests, tundra regions, glaciers and even oddities peculiar only to Alaska. Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in North America, soars over 20,000 feet. It is also higher above its surrounding terrain than any other mountain in the world. Alaska's 586,400 square miles (forming an area the size of ten average states) has over 7,000,000 acres of lakes, 26,000 miles of coast line and tens of thousands of rivers and streams. There are over five thousand glaciers, and the Malaspina Glacier, near Yakutat, is larger than the state of Rhode Island.

The MP and his family can quickly fly to the Pribilof Islands off the west coast during the seal season in the summer months. Here they see a natural wonder. Three million fur seals climb and fall over each other. There is no record of fur seals touching shore anywhere in the world except on the Pribilofs. Yet a fur seal pup, when born, swims away and is not seen for two years. Where do they go? No one knows.

The MP can visit Bethal, accessible only by air, centered in the heart of Alaska and mainly a village catering to Eskimos and other natives living along the Kuskokwin River. It is a city built on stilts because of the shifting ground due to



*Portage Glacier is about 45 miles south of Anchorage, and like all glaciers, goes back to the last great Ice Age.*



*PFC Donald Connelly, MP Det, Ft Greeley, Alaska, herds bison from the runway. The bison are a frequent landing hazard.*

perma-frost melting in summer and freezing in winter. In Bethal, Alaskan natives can see movies for fish and fur pelts as the price of admission.

Or the MP can fly to Nome, the famous gold strike area of 1899, where even today a thriving and essential business is the selling of water in winter. Even Wyatt Earp visited Nome as a faro dealer. Nome, and especially Kotzebue, just over the Arctic Circle, is the true Eskimo land and here the natives can be seen living in their natural habitat.

THE MP can visit Little Diomede Island up near the northwest tip of Alaska and look across the bleak Bering Sea at Siberia where Russian territory brushes a U.S. state only six thousand yards away.

He can travel the famous Alaskan Highway, also known as the Alcan Highway, and for over two thousand miles drive through some of the most beautiful wilderness country in the world today. Cabins can still be seen where the "sourdoughs" (old-timers) grow vegetables on the sod roofs so that sled dogs, wolves and moose cannot eat the coming winter's food supply.

Or the MP can stay at the modern cities of Anchorage and Fairbanks or Juneau (the one state capital accessible only by air or water), and attend concerts given by such famous personalities as Jan Peerce. Anchorage has a symphony orchestra and the Community College Players stage the most modern Broadway plays. Two universities, the University of Alaska in Fairbanks and the new Alaska Methodist University in Anchorage, assure a prospective military student a solid education for his off-time studies.

For recreation in winter there are contests in sled dog racing, the old Scottish sport of "curling," bowling and skiing. In summer water skiing, boating, swimming and flying are popular. Golf is played both at Fairbanks and Anchorage with an annual twist since daylight persists for nearly 22 hours in the month of June. One day a year a round of golf is played at midnight thereby making the player eligible for membership in the "Short Nighters Club," and also making him aware that Alaska is truly the land of the midnight sun.

ALASKA is a vibrant, thrusting, growing state. Nothing is static. The people, climate and terrain, shift and move.



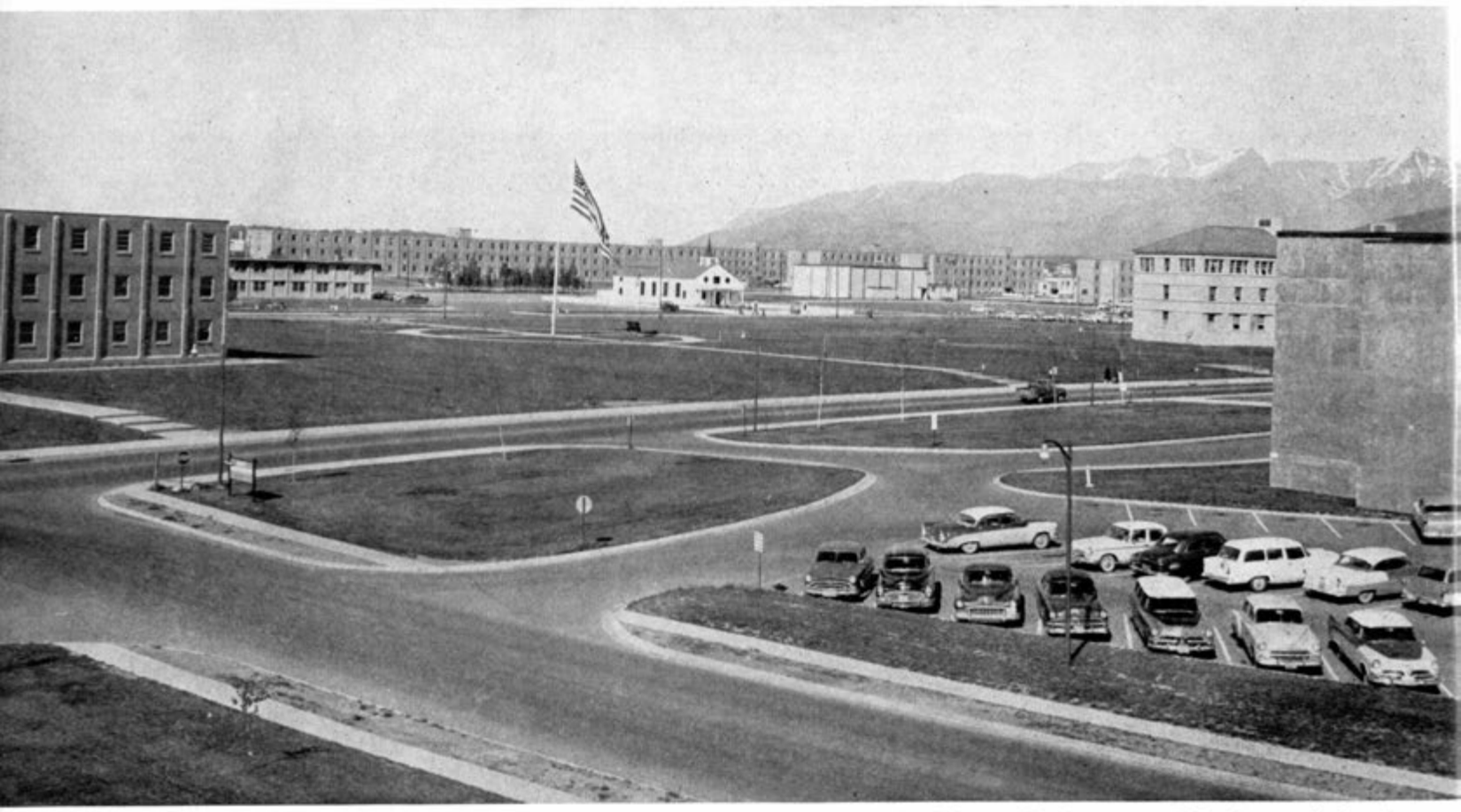
*Moose are frequent visitors to Fort Richardson. Hundreds of them come down to the parade ground during the heavy snows of winter. MPs are kept busy hearding them into the open country.*

The people build and push out into the wilderness; the climate is sometimes brutally harsh, sometimes softly warm: the terrain is constantly being chewed and shifted by glaciers, snow and water. This constant change has been prevalent in Alaska since the seventeenth century when the first explorers arrived from Russia.

In 1664 the Russians were exploring toward Alaska — Rembrandt was then painting in Holland. Captain Cook, the British explorer, had mapped part of the Alaskan coast while the colonies were still fighting for independence. By 1805 Alaska had white settlements, shipbuilding and fur trading while Lewis and Clark were still exploring the Oregon territory. In Sitka, a little over 92 years ago, the American flag was hoisted and Alaska became United States property and not Russian territory, thanks to the foresight of William Seward who engineered the purchase of Alaska from the Russians for about seven million dollars in 1867. Twenty-nine years later, in 1896, the world heard the cry, "Gold in Alaska." On Bonanza Creek, on the Yukon, the MP can still see the site of the first discovery of gold that lured over a hundred thousand people to find their fortunes.

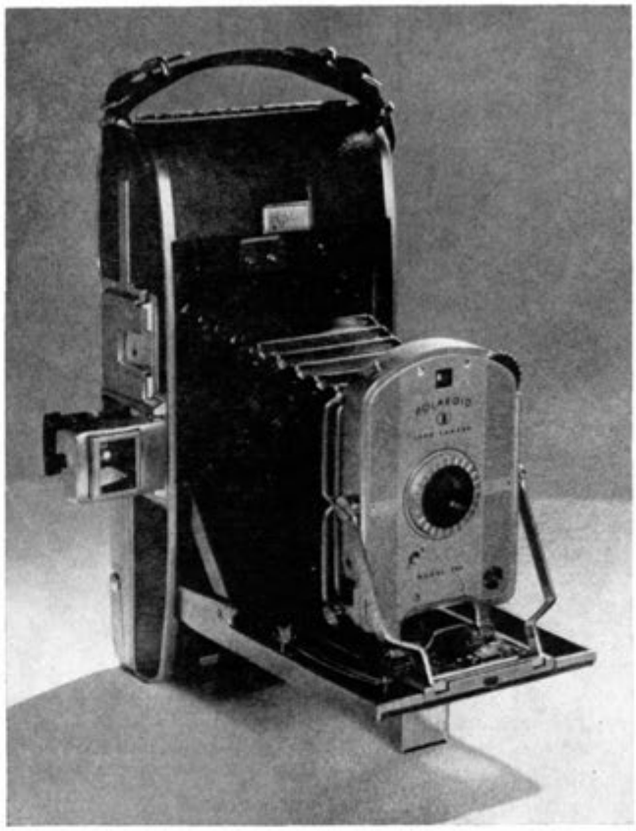
TODAY Alaska has thriving farms in the Matanuska Valley, near Anchorage, where cabbage grow from twenty to fifty pounds a head in the rich soil. Five herds of dairy cows assure Alaskan fresh milk. Alaska has a going cattle industry on Kodiak Island, home of the giant grizzly bear. It has modern cities. It receives hundreds of people each year who arrive to carve out new homesteads in the wilderness, who arrive to start new businesses, or who come to explore and tap the rich potential mineral resources.

Many of the military police personnel retire and stay in Alaska. As one MP master sergeant put it, "This new state, Alaska, is a good place to soldier and a good place to live as a civilian." Asked why, he looked about at the high mountains, the distant horizon and all around lay magnificent beauty and awe-inspiring vastness. He replied, "I guess it's because here a man has room to stretch." END



*Above is shown the parade ground and troop billets at Fort Richardson with the Chugach Mountains forming a 9,000 foot high backdrop. Headquarters, U.S. Army Alaska, is located here.*

HONORABLE MENTION IN THE 1958 MPA ESSAY CONTEST



# THE POLAROID CAMERA IN MILITARY POLICE WORK

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER A. LUSZKI

THE Polaroid camera uses a process which produces in the camera a positive photographic print immediately after each exposure. The conventional camera produces a negative on film after the film is processed in a darkroom, and from this negative photographic prints are made.

Does the Polaroid camera have a place in military police work? Some military policemen would get rid of all currently authorized camera equipment in the TOE's and use Polaroid cameras and film exclusively. Others, particularly those who have had a great deal of experience with the currently authorized TOE equipment, would not want to use Polaroid equipment under any conditions. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Polaroid camera which result in this difference of opinion?

## ADVANTAGES FOR POLICE WORK

THE Polaroid camera has a number of possible uses for military police work including investigative photography, identification photography of prisoners of war, civilian internees, displaced persons, U.S. Army military prisoners, refugees and civilian employees of the Army and physical security photography.

There are a number of advantages of the Polaroid camera and film. First, a photographic print is quickly available for use. Closely related to this advantage is the fact that the photographer learns quickly whether he has a good picture. If he does not, he can take another to be sure he has a satisfactory view before he leaves the scene of the incident. This immediate check of the photograph is extremely valuable, particularly in crime work. With the conventional camera there might be a mechanical failure or accidental spoiling of a film during processing in the photographic laboratory.

IN some instances criminal investigators depend upon the Signal Corps photographers to do the photographic work, even though it is recommended that maximum reliance be

placed on photographers organic to military police organizations. Some circumstances may be such that a victim's body must be removed before the arrival of a Signal Corps photographer. A military policeman with a Polaroid camera often can take a picture before there is any disturbance of the scene.

A third advantage is that only one adjustment is necessary. On the conventional type camera there are separate adjustments for the size of the lens opening and the shutter speed.

The fourth advantage is that there is a saving of time in developing and printing the film.

Fifth, small investigative detachments operating away from photo laboratory processing equipment can produce pictures and have them available immediately rather than having to send film to a distant photo laboratory. This avoids both delay and danger of loss in transit.

Sixth, the Polaroid camera reduces to a great extent the need for photographic equipment. Development equipment used in processing conventional film would be unnecessary.

Finally, the positive transparencies which can be taken with the Polaroid camera have a good depth of field and an excellent sharpness of focus when projected on a screen. Such transparencies might be valuable when it is desired to show a particular picture.

## DISADVANTAGES OF POLAROID CAMERA

ACCOMPANYING these advantages are a number of disadvantages which must be considered.

First, the quality of the prints is inferior to those produced by the press-type cameras in present use. Good quality prints are particularly important in investigative work. An investigative photograph is a permanent record of the investigation and a means of preserving pictorially a crime scene. Because of the importance of investigative photographs, they should be sharp and clear.

Second, in investigative work more than one print is needed for report purposes, but there is only one print available with a Polaroid camera. Additional prints can be made with a reproduction unit but they are of inferior quality. They lack some of the sharpness and detail of the original picture.

Third, the cost of both the original print and the reproduction is higher than the cost of negatives and prints used in the conventional process.

Fourth, the life-span of the Polaroid prints has not been determined definitely, and it cannot be stated at the present time how well the photographs can be preserved. There is some indication that a Polaroid print may fade in prolonged storage, particularly if the temperature and humidity are high. A claim is made for the Polaroid film that the prints made in the Polaroid camera will last as long and as well as conventional photographs if properly handled. The picture must, however, be coated with a Polaroid Print Coater. This longevity aspect is important in identification photography and is particularly crucial in investigative and prisoner of war work. For example, it is important that photographs of prisoners of war be preserved for an indefinite period.

Fifth, it is not possible with one Polaroid camera to take a series of pictures quickly. It is necessary to wait at least one minute between exposures. This feature of the Polaroid camera may be a serious disadvantage when it is necessary to take a number of photographs in quick succession, particularly in investigative photography.

Finally, there is some evidence that the Polaroid film is adversely affected by extremes of temperature. In contrast some of the currently authorized cameras can use special film which is available for tropical climates, and information regarding their use may be had upon request to the manufacturer.

## THE POLAROID IS NOT EASY TO OPERATE

STATEMENTS are often made that the Polaroid camera is easy to operate and that very little training is necessary for a person to turn out good pictures. Also, that it requires only one adjustment since the aperture and shutter are combined, except for the Model 110. Another claim for the Polaroid camera is that it has eliminated the technical complications and mysterious photographic jargon.

But experience with the camera indicates that it is much more complicated to operate. When one studies a number of separate operations that must be carried out, he realizes that the Polaroid is as difficult to operate as the average 35mm camera. A number of persons have experienced many film failures before they finally were able to take good pictures. Improper setting, failure to pull the tabs and failure to close the back door were some of the errors made by photographers using the Polaroid camera. It may well be that the Polaroid camera is easier to operate than a camera with more controls such as a press-type camera, but it is not easy to operate, not even for persons with some experience in the use of press and other type of cameras.

## CONCLUSIONS

FROM the foregoing discussion it appears that the Polaroid camera is far from a solution to all photographic problems. But it does have some important uses within the military police field. The uncertainty of preserving prints in storage, or of operation under extremes of temperature, may rule out the present Polaroid camera for investigative police work.

While the Polaroid camera should not be used to replace the conventional type camera in investigative work, it seems clear that it can serve a useful purpose in supplementing the conventional photography of important incidents or crime scenes.

IN the field of identification photography for prisoner of war and civilian internee work, it does not appear that the Polaroid camera and film are sufficiently developed to replace the conventional camera currently authorized. The two main problems that need to be worked out are the guarantee for longevity of the prints in storage and the ability of the camera to operate under extreme temperatures.

For identification photographs of U.S. Army military prisoners, refugees, civilians employed on military reservations, and in physical security work, it is suggested that the Polaroid camera and film can replace the conventional camera. The problem of longevity of prints and operations under extreme temperatures are not crucial factors in this field. END



# CALAMITY AT ST. VITH

By CAPTAIN RICHARD O. ROWLAND

**Instructor, Traffic Department, Provost Marshal General's School**

**General Bruce C. Clarke, Commanding General, Continental Army Command, describes how his unit got snarled in traffic during the Battle of the Bulge. The action described by General Clarke was taken by the author, Captain Rowland, from a tape recording made by the general for the Armored School and is now in the possession of the Traffic Department, PMGS, Fort Gordon.**

HISTORY is filled with examples of battles which were adversely affected by traffic conditions. One such situation occurred in Europe, December 16, 1944, in the vicinity of St. Vith, Belgium. It was the beginning of what is now called the "Battle of the Bulge."

General Bruce C. Clarke, Commanding General, Continental Army Command and a Brigadier General at the time, commanding Combat Command "B", 7th Armored Division, in 1944, describes below how his unit became snarled in traffic and was delayed for 13 hours when on a vital mission.

According to General Clarke the following action occurred, commencing at 0615 hrs December 16, 1944. The day was cold and overcast. Soldiers plodded through mud almost up to their boot-tops. Vehicles could hardly plow through the muck and water on the roads.

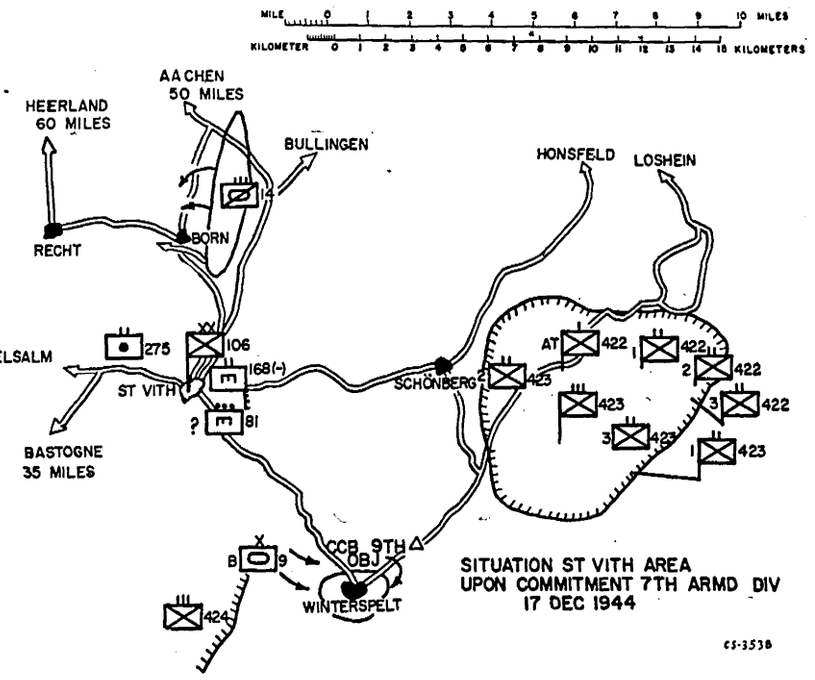
Following an intensive 45 minute artillery barrage, the 106th Infantry Division, located in the vicinity of St. Vith, was hit by an overwhelming two pronged attack by the enemy. North of the critical Schnee Eifel ridge the enemy smashed through the 14th Cavalry Group, which was attached to the 106th Infantry Division, and then moved toward Schonberg.

South of the ridge the Germans knifed between the 423rd and 424th Infantry Regiments toward Winterspelt. It soon became obvious that the initial enemy objective was the rapid capture of St. Vith, a vital road center. In fact, the German timetable called for the capture of St. Vith within 24 hours after launching their attack.

At 1120 hours that morning, VIII Corps placed Brigadier General William M. Hoge's Combat Command "B", 9th Armored Division, under command of the 106th Infantry Division. This unit was ordered to reach St. Vith shortly after daylight, 17 December, to be immediately committed at Winterspelt.

ST. VITH was the command post for the 106th Infantry Division. The town's streets were narrow and had become increasingly crowded with military traffic and hordes of refugees. Military police patrols were busy clearing the streets and moving the civilians with their push carts and hand baggage on to the west and out of St. Vith.

Soon orders were received from the provost marshal, 106th Infantry Division, directing that the roads be kept open for General (then Brigadier General) Bruce C. Clarke's Com-




bat Command "B", 7th Armored Division, which had been dispatched to aid the beleaguered division.

This unit was expected at 0700 hrs, December 17 and counting upon its prompt arrival to restore the situation in the Schonberg area, the 422nd and 423rd Infantry Regiments had remained in position along the Schnee Eifel Ridge. Both flanks of this pocket were exposed and extrication of the two regiments depended upon the prompt arrival of Combat Command "B", 7th Armored Division. But where was General Clarke's command?

At 1730 hrs, December 16, the day of the attack, the 7th Armored Division, then a part of XIII Corps Reserve in the vicinity of Heerland, Holland, had been alerted for movement 60 miles south to join VIII Corps.

At 2000 hrs, December 16, General Clarke was notified by his division commander that the 7th Armored Division would march south to Bastogne as soon as road clearance could be obtained.

Combat Command "B", General Clarke's command, was to lead the division march. General Clarke went ahead of his command to Bastogne to get information on the tactical situation. He arrived at 0400 hrs, December 17. There he received orders from Major General Troy H. Middleton, VII Corps Commander, ordering CC "B" to St. Vith by daylight.

GENERAL CLARKE went to St. Vith, arriving at 1030 hrs. He found that his command had not started to move until 0500 hrs, because road clearance could not be obtained.

There was complete confusion in St. Vith. Rumors of Tiger-tanks, enemy parachutists and enemy forces dressed in U.S. Army uniforms, were prevalent. Contact with 422nd, 423rd and 424th Infantry Regiments was sporadic. The 422nd and 423rd had been cut off on the Schnee Eifel ridge, seven miles east of St. Vith.

Meanwhile, Combat Command "B", 7th Armored Division, was hustling toward St. Vith, fighting congested roads and panicked refugees. The unit reached Petit-Thier at 1515 hrs. There it encountered what one observer described as "the most perfect traffic jam I have ever seen." Fleeing, disorganized units from the broken front, displacing artillery, returning supply vehicles and refugees, had produced a hodgepodge of congestion on the roads and streets.

COMBAT Command "B" charged into this melee. Officers went ahead trying to force the opposing traffic to the side. Using tanks and threats of tank fire, Combat Command "B" crawled yard by yard through the clogged defile. At a road crossing just west of St. Vith an officer was pushed aside when he attempted to control traffic. General Clarke took personal charge of the situation.

An officer passing by the road junction remarked, "I saw the highest ranking traffic cop I have ever seen." Combat Command "B" arrived at St. Vith in force at 2015 hrs, December 17, 1944 and was committed piecemeal into the defense of St. Vith.

This ends General Clarke's account of a traffic "Snafu." The help that could have saved two infantry regiments was 13 hours too late, solely because traffic conditions did not permit it getting there on time.

WHERE were the military police? Why did they not clear the route? We may never know the complete answer to these questions. Our purpose in reviewing this historical example of what can happen in combat when traffic gets snarled is not to throw stones at those who did not get the job done but to point out the importance of traffic control in a combat operation.

Divisions in the VIII Corps, during the "Battle of the Bulge," were spread on approximately 26 miles of front per division. Enemy patrols operated in and out of the lines at will, and fear, panic and disturbing rumors were prevalent. In nuclear warfare all of the panic producers of World War II will be present, plus the psychological impact of nuclear weapons and the attendant unseen radiation.

If ground combat units are to operate successfully in a nuclear war they must be able to move swiftly from dispersed positions, to strike swiftly in exploitation of their nuclear strikes and then disperse again—quickly. Speed is the thing. If the roads and countryside are filled with refugees, or with disorganized, uncontrolled, troop units, it will not be possible to move quickly, and it may not be possible to move at all. Our job is to prevent this from happening.

THE Military Police Corps will prove to be more necessary to the success in battle during nuclear warfare than in previous conventional warfare. The use of nuclear weapons, or the threat of their use, will create greater emotional strain in our troops than has ever been experienced before in combat. The chaos, fear and panic, in the combat area will be indescribable.

What can we do to prepare ourselves for handling such situations? We must recognize the problem. We must create a state of mind, a purpose, a sense of urgency, out of which will arise the necessary initiative, decisiveness and audacity to get the job done.

Keep traffic moving must be our constant thought in combat. The commander who fails to move, fails to win. The well trained military policeman, confident of his ability and his authority, may well be the minute-man of the future battlefield.

END

Know Your NATO MP Allies . .



# THE ROYAL DANISH MILITARY POLICE

*This is the twelfth in a series of articles describing the military police of our NATO allies. The material for these articles was collected and edited by the Provost Marshal Division, U.S. Army, Europe, under the direction of Mr. Douglas Cannon.*

MILITARY POLICE units are rather new in the modern Danish Army. The first Danish military police company was formed on June 9, 1947. However, the concept of military police can be found far back in the history of the Danish Army. Mention is made of the provost marshal in the Danish armies of the early sixteenth century and King Christian III (1534-1559) fixed very severe punishments on individuals or groups who failed to assist the provost marshal or disobeyed his orders in his articles of war.

However, police formations did not exist in the army until 1864 when the war against Germany brought about the formation of "The Gendarmerie of Schleswig". This organization consisted of six officers and 180 non-commissioned officers and gendarmes, all dressed in light blue uniforms. This police force gained much praise and recognition for their punctual and energetic intervention against riots and rebellious agitators. However, after the war was over, this force was disbanded and it was decided that "The Gendarmerie of Schleswig" should only be reactivated in case of war.

DURING peace time the regular regiments were required to maintain order in their respective areas by sending out temporary gendarmerie patrols according to requirements. A temporary gendarmerie patrol might, for instance, consist of one non-commissioned officer and two privates from any company. They were equipped with "billy" sticks and special blue gendarme brassards. After receiving brief instructions, they were given authority as military police. Thus only the brassard signified their authority as military police. In other regards, the uniforms were those of the regiment or arm in question. This arrangement worked satisfactorily due to the small peacetime strength until the outbreak of World War II.

Denmark was requested to participate in the occupation of Germany after the war, and it became necessary to establish a military police force which would work on equal terms with the military police of the other occupation forces.

Therefore a Military Police School was established in Denmark on March 8, 1947, and on June 9, 1947, the first



*Royal Danish MPs on town patrol.*

military police company accompanied "The Danish Brigade" to Germany.

SINCE then the military police have made considerable progress toward being recognized as a specialized activity. The organization of the military police today is largely based upon American and British organization and has proven highly feasible, considering present and future cooperation between NATO allies.

Visits to American and British military police schools, studies of the various military police regulations of these countries, and the experience obtained through close cooperation with the allied military police in Germany has exerted a strong influence on Danish military police doctrine and operational procedures.

The relatively minor strength of the military police in the small Danish Army has made it impracticable to organize an independent Military Police Corps. Therefore, the military police have been attached organizationally to the Supply Corps and are technically directly subordinate to the General Inspector of that arm.

The training of the military police takes place at the Military Police School situated in the Jaegersborg Barracks near Copenhagen, and the school conducts organized courses for corporals, sergeants and lieutenants. The career promotion ladder is open to young men who meet the strict requirements and exhibit outstanding ability.

IN four months a private may become a military police corporal, in six months the corporal may become a sergeant, and a sergeant may be promoted to lieutenant in four months. Candidates for the NCO classes at the Military Police School are carefully selected from personnel of the various arms of the Army. Every second month a selection committee appointed by the General Inspector of the Supply Corps selects candidates for the Military Police School.

The candidates, who are volunteers, are brought individually before the committee. The best candidates are selected based on a personal examination and civilian background. Certain minimum requirements must be met by each candidate. For example, candidates must be five feet eight inches tall without footwear and have good vision and physique. Further, the candidate must have a prescribed intelligence quotient and be qualified in spelling, writing, and arithmetic. The record of each candidate must be free of military or civilian court convictions.

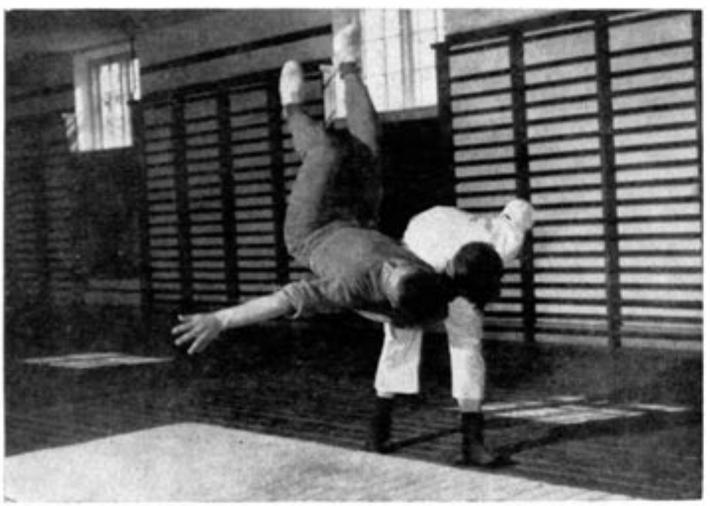
## TRAINING

THE training comprises a series of general subjects, special subjects and thorough physical training to which great importance is attached. The special subjects cover technical military police duties and instructors are often utilized from the Danish civilian police force.

Physical training comprises gymnastics, boxing, judo and appropriate exercises with swimming in summer. Further, students are trained to drive motor vehicles and motorcycles.

The Military Police School also conducts police officer courses of five weeks duration. In these courses regular officers of the Supply Corps are trained to discharge the duties of military police officers on division or higher staff levels and to serve as chief and second in command of military police companies. After two years' service with the military police, the officers returns to the Supply Corps for further assignment in that branch.

Trained enlisted military police personnel are distributed after a final examination to the two miiltary police companies which are directly subordinate to the Eastern and Western commands of the Danish Army in peace time. Training within



*Danish MPs are trained in judo to protect themselves.*



*An MP corporal makes his report to the desk sergeant.*

the companies is continued throughout the career of the individual military policeman.

## OPERATIONS

MILITARY police operations are largely conducted from military police stations which are located throughout the Danish Army command areas. Some of these stations are permanent while others are of a temporary nature on a requirement basis.

Military police participate in all field exercises. During the large exercises, they serve with both the "aggressor" and the defending forces. In addition to the tactical employment during war games, a third military police force is assigned to cooperate with the civilian police.

From 1947 through 1957, the main part of the trained military police were sent to Germany where invaluable training and experience was gained in both tactical and enforcement activities. In the spring of 1958 the Danish military police in Germany were withdrawn along with the Danish forces. Thus for the first time a Danish military police force is now available to perform military police service in Denmark. However, the function of the military police in Denmark is more routine since investigations in connection with criminal cases are conducted by the Judge Advocate General's Department.

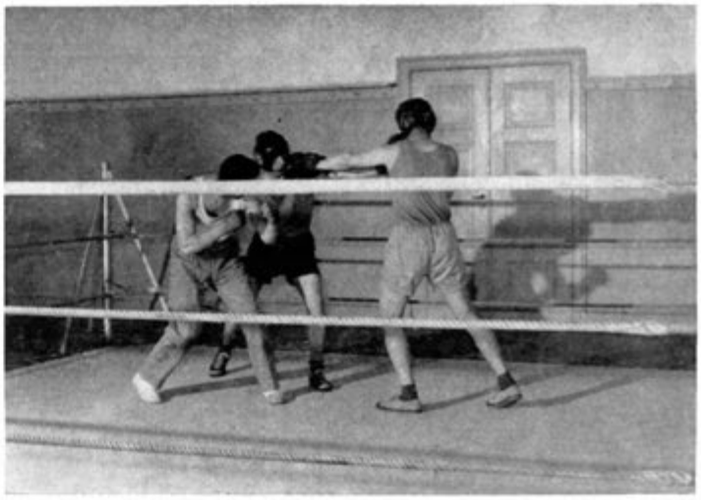
## ORGANIZATION

THE military police company is the largest organizational unit. It consists of five officers, two warrant officers, 109 non-commissioned officers and corporals and sixteen privates, a total of 132 officers and men.

The privates are employed as drivers, cooks, and mechanics and have no police authority. The organization of the company comprises one command platoon and three military police platoons. The command platoon consists of one command section, one military police section, one kitchen group, and one maintenance section. A military police platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and three military police groups.

## EQUIPMENT

UNIT transportation consists of jeeps, light and heavy trucks and motorcycles, both with and without sidecars. Each company is armed with bazookas, rifle grenades, rifles, tommy-guns and pistols.

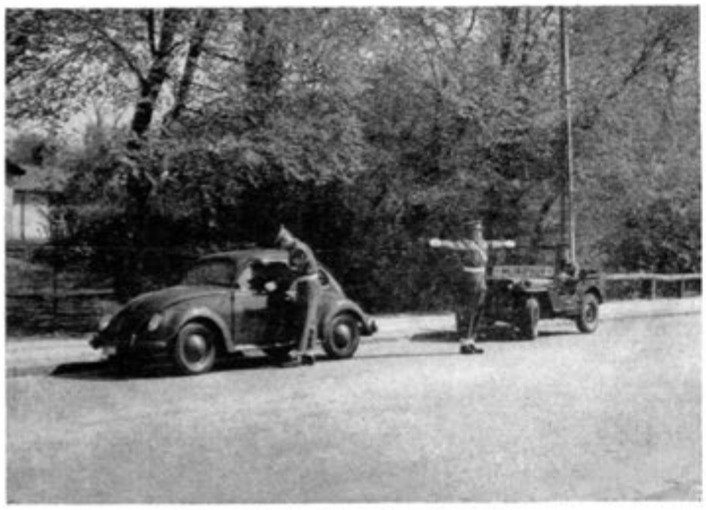


*Boxing is part of the physical conditioning of Danish MPs.*

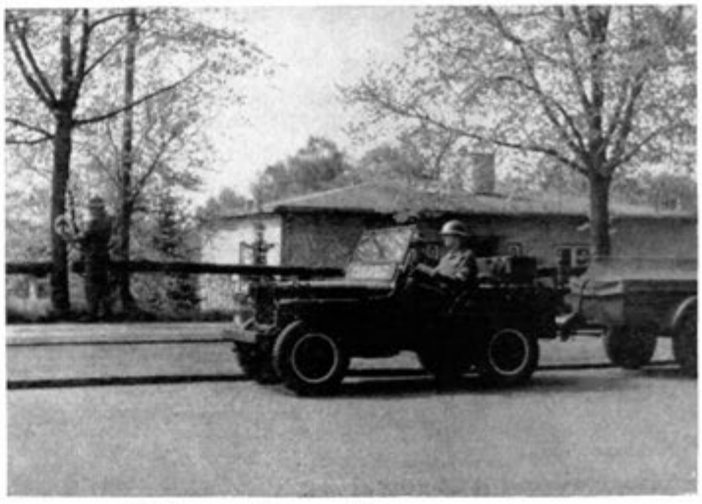
In peacetime the uniform of the military police soldier is very distinctive. It consists of a cap with a red cover, white straps with a lanyard, white whistle cord, black boots. On the occasion of parades and other formal functions, the red cap is replaced by a white helmet liner on which is painted a one inch, blue band with a red MP in front. The blue band is symbolic of the blue uniforms and blue brassard of the Gendarmerie of Schleswig, the first Danish Military Police Corps.

Normally patrols operate unarmed. However, at night they carry short rubber "billy" sticks. During field exercises the military police uniform does not differ very much from those of other troops. As a matter of fact, the only difference is the helmet on which is painted a white band and the white MP lettered on the front and on the brassard.

The military police constitute a comparatively new activity in the Danish Army, but much progress has been made toward attaining the status of an elite organization although it is only a little over eleven years old. The Danish military police is especially grateful for the experiences gained through working with the military police of their NATO allies—Great Britain, France, and the United States. END



*MPs check driver's trip ticket.*



*Military police marking convoy route.*

# LEGALITY OF CONFESSIONS FOLLOWING PROLONGED DETENTION AND INTERROGATION

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL GLENN M. BRADLEY
**Correction Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General**

IF there is persistent and tenacious questioning of a suspect after he has declined to make a statement concerning an alleged offense, any statement eventually obtained from him as a result of such questioning may be declared to be an involuntary confession. The line between proper and improper interrogation of a suspect in a criminal case can be easily crossed. Military police criminal investigators and their supervisors must be alert to the dangers of violating the rights of an accused.

However, the continued inquisition or "grilling" of an accused by investigators working in relays over long hours for the purpose of securing a confession is a highly improper method of interrogation. Repeated questioning does not itself establish involuntariness, but repeated interrogation of a suspect while he is under restraint, without formal arrest or apprehension, may produce an involuntary confession.

The military police criminal investigator must strike a careful balance so as to protect the rights of an accused and still accomplish his mission. He must apply himself vigorously to determine all the facts about a crime. Fingerprinting, photographing and confronting the suspect with witnesses may bring the desired result. But the investigator must not become overzealous and thereby attempt to enforce the law by violating the law itself.

Once a person declines to make a statement, the criminal investigator is not required to cease all questioning immediately. Further questioning at a later time is not entirely precluded. Obviously the investigator should take reasonable measures to assure himself that the suspect's refusal is firm. Likewise, it is entirely proper for the investigator to renew his inquiries whenever a change in circumstances, such as a real or purported confession of an accomplice, or the discovery of other evidence, may indicate some basis for believing that the suspect may reconsider and choose to make a statement.

IN October 1958, an Army Board of Review decided a case (CM 400516, *Gallegos*, 27 CMR) in which the accused had been tried for larceny and housebreaking. On January 31, 1958, company officers placed $770 together with a .45 caliber automatic pistol in a company safe. The safe and supply room were locked. At about 0300 hours on February 1, 1958, the charge of quarters reportedly found the safe pried open and called the company commander. The supply room had also been entered, a red crowbar kept in it had been moved and chips of red paint were found on the orderly room floor directly in front of the company safe. At approximately 0230 hours on February 1 the accused had turned $90 over to a friend for safekeeping, and on the following day turned a .45 caliber automatic pistol over to another friend to be held for him. This pistol was later identified as the pistol which was in the safe. In light of this strong evidence, it is not understood why the criminal investigators were so insistent and devoted so much effort to securing a confession from the accused during the subsequent investigation.

ON the morning following the incident the accused was properly warned of his rights against self-incrimination under Article 31. He clearly understood that he need make no statement at all, and he said that he did not want to make a statement. While the accused was not held overnight and was not deprived of food or sleep, he was ordered to report daily to the military police office where he was held for extended portions of four consecutive days for purposes of interrogation by military police criminal investigators. During this period he was allowed to return to his home off post at night. Resumption of interrogation was deferred until 1100 hours one day to permit the accused to transact some business. He also went back to his organization from time to time.

The restraint imposed over the accused was for a considerable period and was of questionable legality. The accused was not placed under formal arrest or apprehension, but he was retained for extended periods of questioning despite his repeated refusals to make a statement. When he endeavored on numerous occasions to exercise the right to remain silent, the investigators disregarded his efforts completely. As a crowning blow, on the evening of the fourth day after steadfast refusal to talk at the military police office, the investigators interrogated him at his home in a loud voice in the presence of his pregnant wife and children, and he agreed to make a statement.

The accused's confession was admitted into evidence and considered by the court. The board of review held that the statement obtained from the accused under the circumstances described was involuntary, that the error of admitting the accused's statement was prejudicial and a re-hearing was ordered.

WHEN criminal investigators hold a suspect without formal arrest or apprehension and preference of charges, and interrogate him for long hours despite his manifest unwillingness to speak, his right to remain silent comes to mean very little. After such continuous interrogation the suspect will believe that he has no real right to remain silent, and that his real choice is between continued interrogation or making the desired statement.

He may no longer possess the mental freedom to refuse to make any statement whatsoever, and a court-martial may conclude from the circumstances surrounding the taking of the confession that the accused lost the requisite mental freedom.

There is a general tendency of accused persons to assumed that the investigators are acting under proper authority. If the investigator requires an accused to subject himself to long hours of questioning before formal apprehension, this may result in both unlawful detention and an involuntary confession. END



*HIGHWAY MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS demands a knowledge of correct procedures plus careful planning. Guards must be alert, well informed and competent.*

# MP BOARD PRODUCES NEW TRAINING FILMS

By MSGT HAROLD H. HOLMES

**Information Division, PMGC**

EVERYTIME an MP buckles on a holster, hefts a riot club, investigates a traffic accident, or studies a field manual, he is using doctrine and equipment that has been carefully studied and finally recommended by the MP Board.

The Board occupies a sprawling one story building in the Provost Marshal General's Center, Fort Gordon, Ga., but individual projects may take one or several Board members into the field where studies of equipment or doctrine can be made.

One such project, now in the final stages of completion, was a series of four training films designed to portray correct procedures for handling military prisoners. Suggestions from MP units around the world revealed that the only available reference film on the subject, TF 19-1500, had been outdated by changes in doctrine, tactics, and generally improved MP training.

When approval for the new series of films was received from the Office of the Provost Marshal General, much preliminary work had to be done before a "shooting script" could be considered.

MILITARY training films must be relatively short, compact, complete and interesting, if they are to be effective and achieve full value. Current doctrine and concept on the subject must be studied, reevaluated and carefully gauged against changes in the "mill" and then incorporated into the final script.

When the picture plan and study of doctrine was complete, professional script writers prepared scripts under the supervision of the MP Board. Technical advisors reviewed the script searching for flaws. Each step in making a training film not only was scrutinized by the MP Board but by the Office of The Provost Marshal General.

When all preliminary steps were complete a site for the movie was chosen. A few professional actors were hired for key roles. The U.S. Army Pictorial Center, Long Island, New York, provided the technicians, technical assistance, studios, and extended the fullest cooperation.

FORT DIX, New Jersey, was selected as the locale and MPs of the U.S. Army Post Stockade, Detachment 9, found themselves playing the role of extras and working as the supporting cast.

The small nucleus of professional actors filled only the speaking parts where professional skill was essential. Actual filming required shuttling from Fort Dix to the Army Pictorial Center's studios. The MP Board's technical advisors kept in contact with home base and the field units of the production.

A lot of work finally produced four tightly integrated training films that cover all phases of safeguarding and controlling military prisoners. Designated TF 19-2751 through TF 19-2753 and another, TF 19-2273, "The Search," these films are a thorough course of instruction in stockade problems and the technical aspects of handling military prisoners.

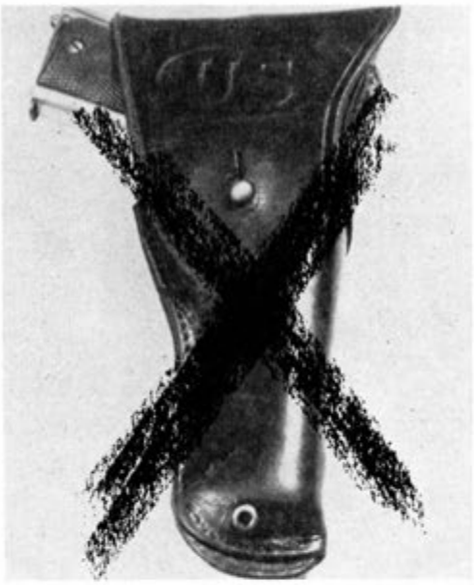
Prints of the "Military Prisoner" film series will be released through Army technical supply channels no earlier than August 1, 1959. END



*MILITARY PRISONERS may be waiting for a chance to make a "break." Their best opportunity is usually while they are in transit on public carriers.*



# GIVE IT BACK TO



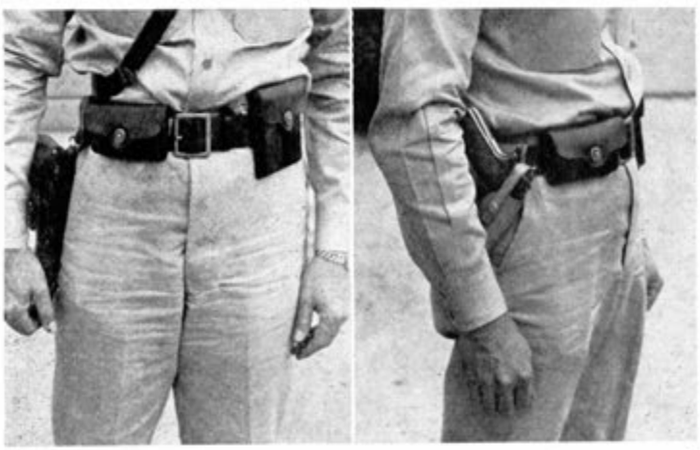
By CAPTAIN JOHN PREHLE

**Director, Small Arms Firing School,**

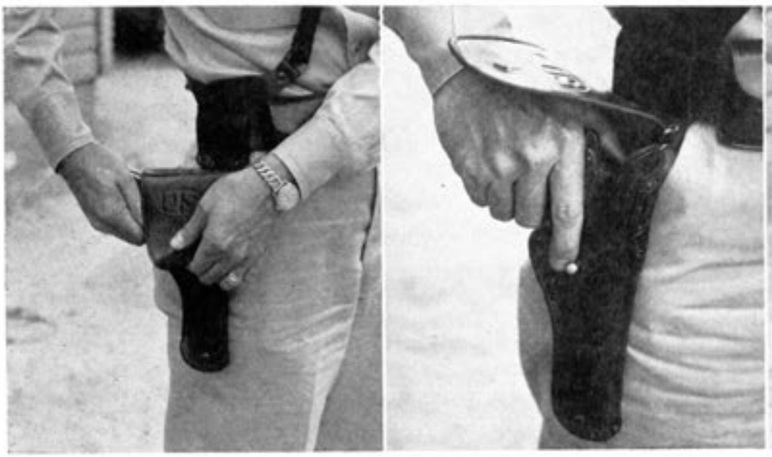
**National Matches, 1957-1959**

I HAVE what I believe to be the solution to most of the problems encountered in the field by military police using the .45 caliber pistol. It is a new holster developed upon my request by Don Hume Leather Goods, La Mesa, California. It will cost the government no more than the present holster, and by eliminating the shoulder strap, we will save the cost of this piece of equipment.

For years we have been complaining about the M-1911-A1 pistol. The most common complaint has been that it was *not* a police type weapon. I know a number of people who have gone so far as to recommend that the weapon be changed to a revolver.



**MORE NATURAL CARRYING POSITION . . . The proposed holster allows the MP freedom of movement as he walks. Whereas the present holster forces the wearer to hold his arm unnaturally away from his body, with this holster his arm rests naturally by his side.**



**ELIMINATES LOST MOTION WHEN TIME IS MOST PRECIOUS . . present holster necessitates the use of both hands and two move weapon. With the new holster, the draw is accomplished in on the safety strap as the wearer draws his weapon.**

# O THE CAVALRY

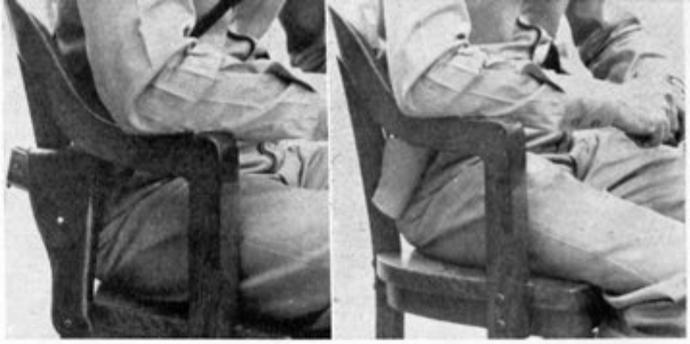
We in the Military Police Corps should become familiar with the fact that due to budget problems and our own cost consciousness program, we cannot afford to recommend that the .45 caliber pistol be declared obsolete. It is far superior to most revolvers on the market today. With the exception of the magnum load, the .45 caliber pistol has more stopping power than any revolver used by civil police agencies. In fact many policemen carry the Army pistol.

The holster presently in use by the Military Police Corps was developed for infantrymen and cavalrymen — not military policemen. Most holsters in use by MPs today require an exertion of eighteen pounds of pull in order to remove the weapon. The reason for wedging the weapon into the leather "sack" was to prevent it falling out while riding horseback when the flap was left open.

We require a holster that is tailored to the .45 caliber pistol. A holster that allows a smooth draw without exerting too much pressure; a stiff belt loop to prevent the weapon from flopping around when the MP is walking or running; a holster that is positioned so you can sit down without catching the weapon in the furniture, the side of a jeep or the seat of a patrol car.

The holster Mr. Hume developed for me is just such a holster. He incorporated the principles of the "Jordan" holster except that it is tailored to fit the .45 caliber pistol, not the revolver. It is made of English bridle leather and has a safety strap to prevent the weapon being discharged.

The pictures accompanying this article show both my holster and the "old" holster being worn by the same person in the same situations for comparison purposes. The new holster is shown in natural color so the grain in the leather can be seen. If adopted for military police duty, it would be issued in black leather. END



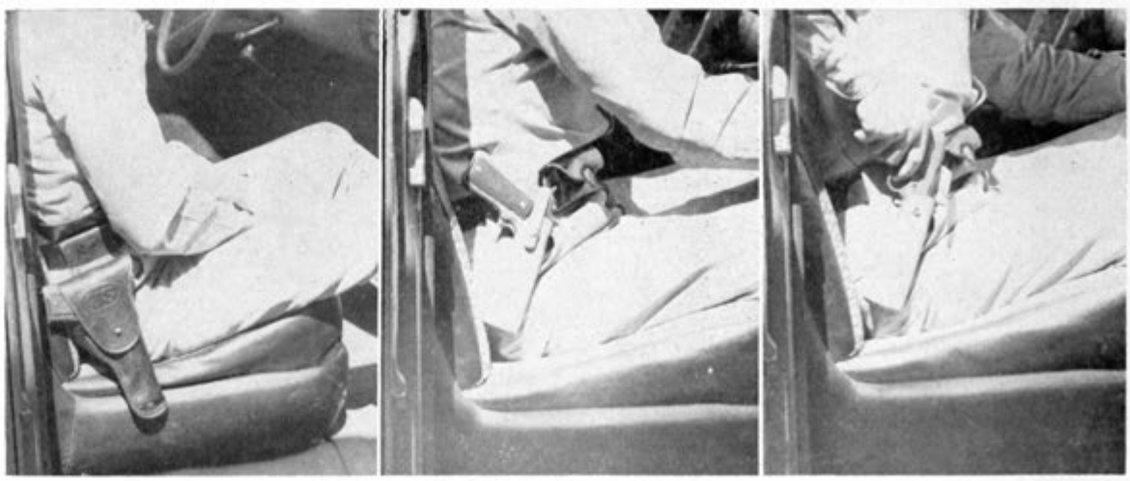
**MORE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT . . . MP desk sergeants know the restriction of movement when they sit in the chair behind the desk. The holster hooks the arm rest making it difficult to move or draw. The new holster allows freedom of movement and makes the weapon readily available in case of emergency.**



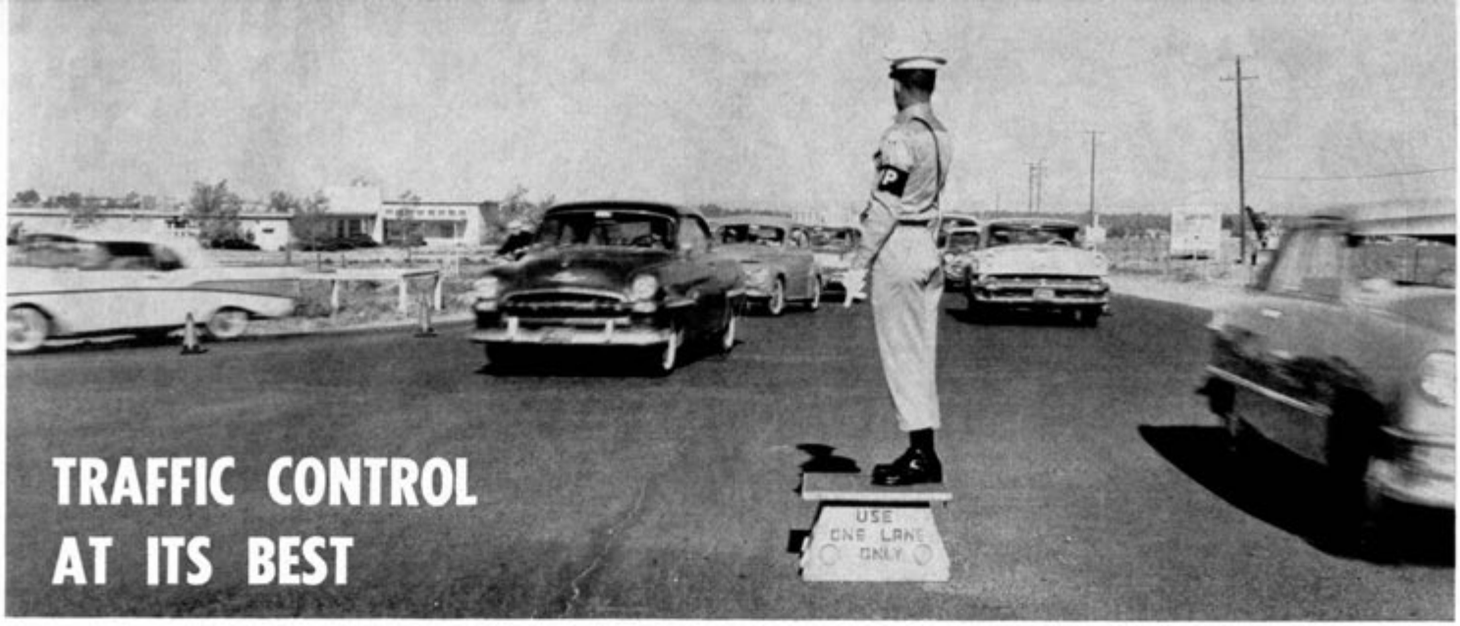
**READY AVAILABILITY PLUS COMFORT . . . Every MP knows how he has to hitch his holster around everytime he gets behind the wheel of a vehicle, and the annoying pressure in his ribs as the seat pushes the holster up. The new holster rides high on the hip, allowing a comfortable ride.**



**. . . As illustrated above, the ovements in order to draw the one movement; the thumb flips**



**NO LONGER NEED MPs HOOK THEMSELVES IN VEHICLES . . . Any MP who has ridden in the passenger's seat of either an MP sedan or jeep knows how it feels to have his holster hooked by the arm rest or side of the Jeep. The new holster is always clear of the seat and can be easily drawn in case of emergency.**




# TRAFFIC CONTROL AT ITS BEST

By CAPTAIN THOMAS J. GORMAN, JR.

**Office of the Provost Marshal, Sandia Base, N. M.**

THE training received by recruits at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, meets the requirements of the provost marshals in the field. This is true at Sandia Base, New Mexico, anyway, where the Military Police Command has won the respect, friendship, and gratitude of civilians and military alike.

Sandia Base is located at the foot of the Sandia Mountains on the outskirts of Albuquerque. The populated area of the post covers approximately four square miles. Within this area there are three separate housing areas, a large civilian corporation, all the buildings necessary to any military post, and a branch operations office of the Atomic Energy Commission. All the services are represented at Sandia Base; Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines, as well as an Atomic Energy Commission sub-contractor.

Every military police unit believes, and rightly so, that it is the very best in the Military Police Corps. The Military Police Command, Sandia Base, is no exception. It not only thinks it's "on the ball" but can prove with documented evidence that the military policemen assigned to the Traffic Section are making friends and influencing people. During the past few months this unit has been flooded with letters of appreciation and commendation to individual military policemen in its ranks.

THE unit thinks it is good but so do the people to whom it renders service. Self praise, of course, is usually biased, based on isolated incidents, and sickening to people who must listen to it. Therefore let the writings of the public speak for themselves. The following words of praise have been extracted from letters received by some of the enlisted men of the Military Police Command, Sandia Base.

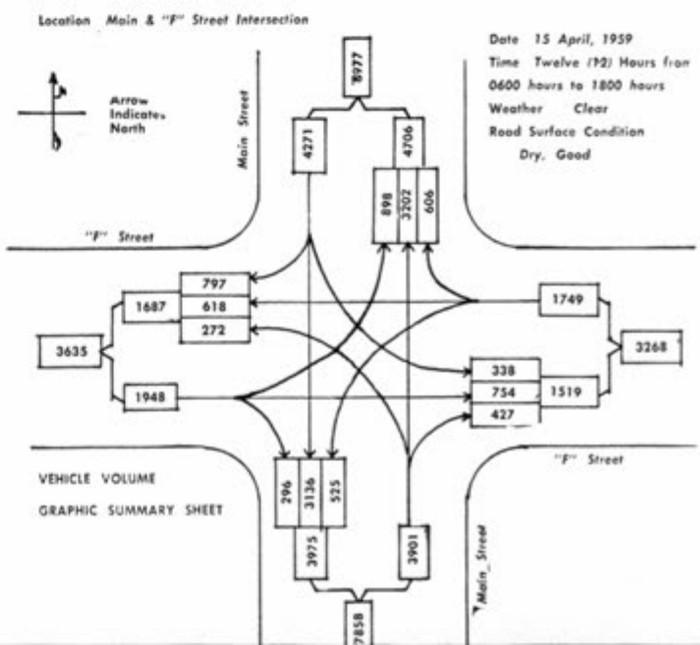
"It is my pleasure to request the honor of the presence of the following enlisted personnel for lunch at Manzano Base at 1130 hours on Wednesday, April 1, 1959:

S/Sgt Bishop Broadnax
Pfc James Miller
Pfc Cliff Prevatt
Sp4 Raymond Stevens
Pfc Bruce Holcombe
Pfc Frank Miller
Sp4 Robert Neveil

"I have had the occasion to observe these enlisted personnel in the performance of their duties and I have noted with pleasure the manner in which they conduct themselves and the handling of traffic at their respective posts."

s/ Benjamin F. Witsell
Benjamin F. Witsell
Colonel, USAF

"We the undersigned Atomic Energy Commission employees who have daily occasion to notice, believe wholeheartedly that Pfc Durwood Holloman, Headquarters Company 'B', Military Police Command, Sandia Base, New Mexico, is one of those persons whose job of traffic



direction and control is not only being well done but is being done in a positive, dignified and pleasant manner. We wish to take this opportunity to commend him highly, but not so highly that he would be moved. We like to see him on his post."

(Signed by 36 AEC Employees)

"Pfc Bruce Holcombe, Headquarters Company 'B', Military Police Command, Sandia Base, has been the subject of favorable conversation among a number of our friends and I know that my letter may reasonably be considered as coming from at least fifteen people instead of just my wife and me.

"Holcombe has that sterling qualification of maintaining the dignity expected of a military man, but at the same time displaying a spirit of friendliness which reacts favorably with the public. I should like to interpose that at no time has this friendliness extended into the boundaries of familiarity.

"I am sure that if a poll were taken among Base residents and visitors, both military and civilian, Holcombe would indeed be voted the Military Policeman of The Year."

Sincerely,

s/ A. B. Metzgar
A. B. Metzgar
Professional Engineer

"I would like to take this means to pay my respect and appreciation to a member of your command whom I feel has done a commendable job. I am speaking of Sp4 Raymond Stevens, Headquarters Company 'B', whose assignment has been that of safety patrolman for the school children of Zia Park. I have noticed this patrolman on many occasions during the past year. He has always done an expert job handling the children who at times can be extremely unruly and otherwise difficult. He has accomplished a task of gaining the children's respect, being strict, and at the same time making them think they are doing him a favor by following his orders. Very few fathers have accomplished this and I understand Stevens is not even married."

THE letters of appreciation and commendation mentioned above are by no means the total received by members of this Command but rather a cross section of the types received. This type of praise is not something new to the Military Police Corps nor is it something rare. Why then is it significant at Sandia Base? The point can best be illustrated by studying some of the statistics compiled during normal operations.

There are 15,647 civilian type vehicles registered for operation on Sandia Base in addition to the organic, tactical and administrative military vehicles. The average number of vehicles entering or leaving the Base during a 24 hour period approximates 30,000.

The intersection of Main and F Streets is one of 19 TCP's manned daily by men of Company "B" during all kinds of weather; rain, hail, sleet, snow, and wind. During the months of March and April, May and June, the winds blow off the mesa and create sandstorms of such intensity that visibility is reduced to less than fifty yards. During these storms the traffic patrolmen must wear goggles and lean into the wind to prevent being blown into the path of moving traffic. At times the MP on post must lean at 45 degrees in order to remain in position directing traffic.

THREE lanes of traffic move in one direction and one lane in the opposite direction at the intersection of Main and F Streets. This makes the intersection a particularly dangerous spot. The traffic pattern and the road space are such that



*MPs at Sandia Base act as safety patrolmen at the base school.*

the military policeman must position himself in the center, control two lanes of traffic behind him going in the same direction and two lanes in front of him going in opposite directions. During the peak traffic rush in the evenings, this pattern is reversed.

In addition to maintaining a safe, efficient and economical movement of traffic, the military policeman of Sandia Base man school crossings, assist pedestrian traffic, provide information and when it does not endanger the safe movement of traffic, render military courtesies to those entitled to them.

All of the lower grade enlisted men of the Sandia Base Military Police Command are graduates of the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Upon arrival at Sandia Base they receive some on-the-job training to familiarize them with the traffic pattern which is peculiar to the Base, post regulations and related subjects. They are then placed on duty.

Everyone at Sandia Base takes his hat off to these young military policemen, their supervisors and the school that trained them. Does the training received at the Provost Marshal General's School meet the requirements of the provost marshals in the field? Yes. END



*Thirty thousand vehicles enter and leave the base during every 24 hour period.*

# LOGEX 59 TESTS NEW IDEAS

By LT. COL. DALTON W. LAIN
and
LT. COL. FRANK M. VINSON

**Combat Developments Branch, PMGS**

LOGEX 59, eleventh in a series of annual logistics exercises, was held at Fort Lee, Virginia, May 11 through May 16 with 7,000 Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel participating. Several new concepts and organizations were played which affected military police participation. However, military police doctrine is keeping abreast of the changed environment of nuclear warfare.

The use of the administrative operations support center had its effect on rear area security and rear area damage control. The new table of organization and equipment for the prisoner of war command and the prisoner of war camp influenced this important military police function.

"Island" type area commands were used and caused a second look at the organization for performing discipline, law and order functions. Flexibility was the key, and the director staff affected coordination by provost marshals.

## REAR AREA DEFENSE AND DAMAGE CONTROL

EMPHASIZING the role of military police in rear area defense and area damage control activities, 19 military police officers were assigned to branch immaterial player positions in this activity. The rear area security control centers were an integral part of a new functional staff group called the administrative support operations center. This new group is the logistical equivalent of the better known joint operational control center. The administrative support operations center in each of the logistical commands was under the direct supervision of the deputy commander. In addition to the rear area security control centers, the administrative support operations center had representatives from each of the directorate staff sections and internal sections for supply, maintenance, medical evacuation, services and transportation. The technical and administrative services are represented as required including the provost marshal for coordination of traffic control and prisoner of war activities.

The activities of the administrative support operations center, except for rear area security control centers, were not actively played and a valid evaluation cannot be made of the merits of this new staff group.

The thorough preparation of the players from the Provost Marshal General's School was readily apparent to others participating in rear area security control activities. The students from Officers Advanced Class No. 12 and Associate Advanced No. 2, Provost Marshal General's School, were commended for their outstanding work. Two members of the



*Lieutenant Colonel Lain explains the role of military police in rear area defense and damage control activities to Brigadier General Hobson.*



*Major L. G. Rader, Jr. (center) and Lieutenant Colonel Charles V. O'Connor (ret) receive a briefing on the evacuation of POWs to Tenth Army by Lieutenant Colonel James F. McGowan.*

staff and faculty who acted as controllers of rear area security control activities were also complimented.

## PRISONERS OF WAR

*Military Police Prisoner of War Command*, TOE 19-252D and *Prisoner of War Camp*, TOE 19-256D were played in the exercise for the first time. The 192nd Military Police Prisoner of War Command was assigned to base logistical command and operated three camps having a capacity of 36,000 prisoners of war. This unit also had a battalion consisting of one prisoner of war processing company and four escort guard companies. Daily air transportation to the Tenth Army prisoner of war cage was alloted to the escort guard companies and they evacuated prisoners by rail direct to the camps in base logistical command.

ADMINISTRATIVE logistical command had one prisoner of war camp which provided 2,000 POWs for labor at each of two general depots. This unit had no evacuation function. It operated directly under the administrative logistical command provost marshal.

The advantages of having the prisoner of war command assigned to theatre logistical command were apparent during LOGEX 59, particularly as it applied to establishment of policy and procedures. Delay and some confusion was caused by the necessity of passing matters through base logistical command in order to get to policy at headquarters. In addition the intersectional transportation service that provided for the evacuation of prisoners of war was assigned to theatre logistical command. Coordination with this service would have been expedited had the prisoner of war command been assigned at the same level.

## AREA COMMANDS

A NEW version of the area command concept was introduced in LOGEX 59. Theatre logistical command had four area commands within its area. Two of these were assigned to headquarters theatre logistical command and were collateral with base logistical command and administrative logistical command. The other two commands were subordinate to base logistical command. These area commands were assigned responsibility for rear area defense and damage control as well as certain other functions such as engineer and medical support.

Areas assigned to these commands did not include all the area of the theatre administrative zone. The commands were laid out on the overlay as "goose eggs". This created a problem in that the "voids" between areas had not been assigned to anyone. The responsibility for discipline, law and order, and traffic control had not been determined. However, this mission was retained by base area logistical command and the 191st Military Police Group was given the responsibility. Each of the five battalions in the military police group was given an area. In addition, battalions were responsible for the support of one area command for rear area defense and damage control.

## DIRECTORATE STAFF

THE directorate staff was introduced in LOGEX 59. No major changes in staff coordination were necessary for the provost marshal. Matters concerning discipline, law and order, and prisoners of war were under the supervision of the director of personnel. Traffic control was supervised by the director of services. Other staff activities were coordinated with the director of security, the director of plans and operations, the director of supply and maintenance, the director of civil affairs and military government and the comptroller.

## MILITARY POLICE PARTICIPATION

MILITARY police participants in LOGEX 59 exceeded 200 officers and men, the largest number to take part in recent years. Students from Officers Advance Course No. 12. Associate Advance Course No. 2 and Associate Company Officers Course No. 1, first received a three day classroom orientation followed by the four day GORDEX 59 exercise at the Provost Marshal General's School before participating in LOGEX 59. These students were assisted by 37 staff and faculty controllers and 34 enlisted assistants from PMGS. Also, at Fort Lee, 16 individual reserve officers and three members of the 301st Logistical Command (RES) Provost Marshal Section joined in the exercise.

LOGEX 59 was a complete success. The most frequent comment was to the effect that the exercise afforded an opportunity to work out mutual problems with the other technical and administrative services. END




*Major Harry C. Mohr and Colonel Lain discuss matters concerning discipline, law and order and traffic control during LOGEX 59.*



*Unidentified officers plot troop movements on the 614th Military Police Battalion operations map.*

# "IN MY OPINION..."

*- Personal Views of Association Members -*

The *"In My Opinion..."* section of the *Journal* was instituted to give Military Police Association members a chance to express their opinions on any subject regarding the military police mission, organization, duty, or training, etc.

Remember, there are 35,000 readers of the *Journal.* Share with them your views on the role of the military police in the atomic age. Write your opinions in about 500 words and send them to the Editor, *Military Police Journal*, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia.

## EDUCATION PAYS OFF IN STOCKADE

LAST August, Captain Vernon D. Johnson, with the help of Mr. J. D. Hudnor, Army Education Advisor at the Southern Area Command Stockade at Dachau, Germany, initiated a plan in which the USAFI course in American history was made a part of the training program for confined personnel.

Since the average time of confinement runs around 23 or 24 days, the course which has fifteen classroom hours, is packed into three weeks. The course is set up on the basis of one and a half hours every evening and Saturday afternoon.

The class begins at 1830 hours with a five minute review of the previous day's quiz. For the next ten minutes the material to be read that hour is gone over briefly. After a half hour of reading, the students are shown a USAFI film furnished by the Army Education Center at Dachau station. A fifteen minute critique and a five minute written quiz complete the class.

At the end of the sixth day the prisoners are given a 25 question test. A fifty question quiz follows a week later, and at the completion of the course there is a 75 question exam. Those who pass this "final" are then eligible to take the regular USAFI American history test.

Since its inauguration, 318 confines have been enrolled in the course.

After having passed the American history subject the men are then free to take up other courses in their own fields of interest. Two have gone so far as to have received their high school diplomas through the GED test. When possible, Captain Johnson tries to place the men in jobs which are related to the subjects which are being taken at that time. One man was working on a motor mechanics course, and since he was on parole status, a job was found for him in the motor pool.

AS for his reason for choosing American history as the subject to be taught, Captain Johnson explained, "It is felt when a soldier knows the important part the Army has played in the development and safeguarding of his country, he is more inclined to render a better performance of duty." During his instruction Captain Johnson tries to correlate the past with what is happening in world affairs today whenever possible.

The course has made a great improvement in the rehabilitation of the prisoners. "Once you motivate a man to improve himself, he has taken the most important step in the right direction," explained Captain Johnson.

There are many cases where a man upon first entering the stockade has had low scores, but a steady and gradual improvement is noticed in a few weeks.

Prisoners generally like the course. One man, who is planning to study Russian and German upon release states that he would not have had any desire to further his studying were it not for the course.

Another man was surprised at the amount of history he had forgotten and remarked that the course increased his interest in current world affairs. A third did not like the history part, but upon completion of the test was happy that he could pursue his interests in biology.

Probably the most encouraging aspect of the course was a general feeling of, "I hope I passed," rather than a lax, "It's just something we got to do."

## WHY NOT MP SCHOOL?

In my opinion, our center and school at Fort Gordon are improperly and inappropriately titled. Why not "The Military Police School" and "The Military Police Center?" Then I would be an alumnus of the Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, which is the home of the Military Police Corps.

I am a member of the Military Police Corps and have been for over fourteen years. My commission reads, "Military Police Corps." I am assigned to a military police organization and I am a member of the Military Police Association. A check of my records will verify that I am a graduate of the Military Police Officers Basic Course and the Military Police Officers Advanced course.

However, I am not a graduate of the Military Police School, and our men were not trained at the Military Police School. I am a graduate of the Provost Marshal General's School and our men were trained at the Provost Marshal General's School.

The school attended by Quartermaster Corps personnel is named, "The Quartermaster School," not "The Quartermaster General's School. The signal school is not named the "Chief Signal Officer's School." The medical school is not called "The Surgeon General's School." Why should we be different?

I am proud of being in the Military Police Corps, but I wish someone would make me an alumnus of the Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

JOHN W. LIDDLE
Major MPC
HQ 709th MP Bn
APO 757, NY NY

# MPA ROUND UP

## MP JOURNAL WANTS NEWS

The *Military Police Journal* has been receiving more and more news items and articles than ever before. This has resulted in a bigger, more comprehensive *Journal.*

Keep others informed of your unit's activities by sending news and pictures to the *Journal.* Articles, pictures and ideas for *In My Opinion* help keep the Corps abreast of the latest developments. Address correspondence to Editor, *Military Police Journal,* Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Ga.

## SAFETY AIDS PRESENTED BY I CORPS PM




*Col Bush is shown during presentation of new helmet liners and traffic control staffs to Yang-Ju Primary School, Uijongbu.*

Hq I Corps, Korea—The annual U.S./Republic of Korea Traffic Safety Campaign was implemented when the I Corps (Group) Provost Marshal's Office presented new helmet liners and traffic control staffs to the Yang-Ju Primary School in Uihongbu, Korea.

Colonel Howard C. Bush, Corps Provost Marshal, congratulated School Patrol Captain Yon Nam Cha on the smart appearance of his "troops." Attending during the ceremony were Captain Jyong Hwan Yi, Assistant Chief of Yang-Ju Gun Police Stations; Seung Yong Yi, Board of Education Director; Joon Sik Yang, Principal; Nam Yong Chang, Assistant Principal; and Tai Sik Chyung, a teacher.

## MUNICH POLICE OFFICIAL BRIEFS MPs

Munich, Germany—The problems of the Munich police force and the need for closer cooperation between the military and civil law enforcement agencies were explained to more than three hundred enlisted personnel of McGraw Kaserne at training sessions during the week by Oberinspektor Conrad Lindner of the Muenchen Stadt-Polizei.

Herr Lindner's appearance was in conjunction with the training program in bringing authorities on vital issues before the troops.

According to Herr Lindner, the police have two major tasks which are to prevent criminal offenses and minor violations and to investigate committed criminal offenses.

He also touched on the subject of riot squads and described them as "tough." The Munich police force is made up of 2500 men, or on the ratio of one policeman to every 365 citizens. Herr Lindner pointed out, however, that a percentage of this number consists of desk personnel.

The police force is separated into North, South, East and West divisions. The greatest section of the force is the Funkstreife (the radio patrol squads). Each division, he said, has its own radio patrol cars for covering the suburbs.

He emphasized that the uniform of the Munich policeman is different than that of the Landpolizei.

The inspector praised American drivers and said that Munich people are convinced that Americans can handle a car well. The people of Munich, he continued, are also interested in Americans and will observe them — another reason for the soldiers to watch their behavior in public.

## 503RD SGT'S ALERTNESS SOLVES FT BRAGG ROBBERY

Ft Bragg, N. C.—While making collections at the Non-commissioned Officers Open Annex 6 at Fort Bragg, N. C., Master Sergeant Moore and Sergeant First Class Younts were slugged and robbed.

After three days the investigation of the incident bogged down for lack of concrete evidence, and many suspects were held for investigation and interrogation of their activities at the time of the holdup.

Sergeant Harley, Company C, 503rd Military Police Battalion, noticed one such suspect while working as desk sergeant at the post stockade and recalled that a former soldier who had been in the stockade and since released from the Army had been a companion of that suspect. Digging into the prisoner files Sergeant Harley got all the information on the former soldier including a small photograph. He also recalled that he had seen him spending quite a bit of money in Fayetteville.

The information was given to Investigator Green of the 125th Criminal Investigation who initiated the investigation of the man's activities. The picture of the former soldier was taken to the Womack Army Hospital where Master Sergeant Moore identified the man in the picture as the one who slugged him and Sergeant Younts.

After identification by Sergeant Moore, Mr. Bowers, 87th Criminal Investigation, Investigator Thornton, 125th Criminal Investigation, and Patrolman Banks, Fayetteville City Police Department, apprehended the suspect at a residence in Fayetteville.

## GORDEX REHEARSAL FOR LOGEX TERMED SUCCESSFUL




*Above, (left to right), Capt Robert W. Root observes late changes on the map as Capt Henry B. Arnwine and Capt John P. Myers post damage control information on the operations map during GORDEX.*

Ft Gordon, Ga.—GORDEX, a map war in rehearsal for LOGEX, was recently held at Fort Gordon for military police officers.

GORDEX consisted of a skeleton army headquarters, 10th U.S. Army, fighting an aggressor in Western Europe. Officer students from top classes filled staff provost marshal positions and military police commands.

Problems were worked out on maps, and such vital time factors as routes of march, detours, and nuclear explosions had to be solved to insure that imaginary troops would be at the proper place at the right time.

Colonel Shaffer F. Jarrell, Assistant Commandant, the Provost Marshal General School, summed up the exercise by stating, "If there had been no mistakes, there would have been no purpose for this exercise."

## LEGHORN MPs INSTITUTE EGG HUNT FOR ORPHANS



*Leghorn, Italy—Above, SFC Pervis Storey, Platoon Sergeant of the 68th MP Co, Camp Darby, laughs at the antics of one of the winners of an Easter egg hunt staged by the Leghorn MPs for the Bonconsiglio Orphanage located in nearby Pisa. This was the first Easter egg hunt the children had ever been to as it is not a custom in Italy. Behind SFC Storey is Sp4 James Buchanan (in civilian clothing).*

## ARMY STOCKADE CLOSES IN JAPAN




*Drake Sub-area, Japan—Capt Vincent H. York, Confinement Officer, U.S. Army Stockade, Japan, nails up the closed sign on the Army stockade following an agreement with the Air Force that they handle and process all Army prisoners confined at Air Force installations. This is part of the phasedown of PM activities in Japan.*

## FRENCH AND U.S. POLICE DISCUSS PROBLEMS



*Heidelberg, Germany—(Left to right) Col M. J. Lucree, Chief of Operations, USAREUR PM Div; Gen A. Bezanger, Inspector Gen of the French Gendarmerie; Col H. L. Taylor, USAREUR Deputy PM; and Generale de Brigade P. Colonna d'Istria, CG of the French Gendarmerie in Germany, discuss mutual police problems during a recent visit to USAREUR Headquarters.*

## TWO U OF TEX MP CADETS NAMED DISTINGUISHED STUDENTS

Austin, Tex.—Two newly designated Distinguished Military Students have recently been added to the list of seven named last fall at the University of Texas. The two new men are Cadet Captain Edward A. Haight and Cadet George R. Harrison.

Previous designations were Cadet Lieutenant Colonel George E. Batcheler, Cadet Captains Amador Garcia and James L. Hailey, Cadet First Lieutenant Lewis L. Kull, Cadet First Lieutenant Kenneth T. Miller, Cadet Captain Ben M. Patterson and Cadet Major John E. Swindells.

## 504TH XO DISCUSSES ISLAM AT PMGC

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Major Coleman Noahson, 504th Military Police Battalion Executive Officer, recently discussed Islam as a religion at the Chapel Annex, Provost Marshal General Center.

Major Noahson, as a student officer, completed a year of Arabic studies at Princeton and went on to earn a Master of Arts Degree from the American University of Beirut, Lebannon, in the same field. He served in Lebannon for more than two years and in Pakistan for another two years.

## 503RD SGT CHOSEN SOLDIER OF THE MONTH

Ft Bragg, N. C.—Sergeant Verne L. Dawson, Company A, was selected from eleven candidates representing Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment and attached units. Sergeant Dawson was presented the award by Colonel Richard H. Lawson, Commanding Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, U.S. Army Garrison.

## 385TH ARMED FORCES DAY HIGHLIGHTED BY CONTESTS

Stuttgart, Germany — Contests highlighted part of Armed Forces Day festivities staged by the 385th Military Police Battalion.

Company C won an inter-battalion drill contest judged by German officers and scored three more victories in a series of contests involving both American and German soldiers.

Specialists Fourth Class Robert E. Quinn and John R. Suders, of Company C, grabbed first place in a pup-tent pitching contest, and Corporal Frank C. Smith and Specialists Fourth Class Carl A. Rudsteck and Charles E. Bohon teamed to win a wheel changing race.

Company C scored again in a race to disassemble and restore a .50 caliber machine gun with Specialists Fourth Class William A. Wetmore and Joel Neleber doing the honors.

Two other victories went to Company B entries. In the antenna erecting contest, judged on speed and quality of workmanship, Sergeant William H. McClammy, Specialists Eugene H. Alvarado, Marvin L. Reynolds, Edward T. Medalis and Leland L. Huber and Private William H. Dickin, Jr., topped the field for Company B.

Five more Company B competitors wrapped up the command post tent pitching race. The team leader was Specialist Fourth Class Robin Hood assisted by Specialists Fourth Class James E. House and Richard W. Mackowiak, Private First Class Raymond L. Gault and Privates Dan Martin and Laurence E. Gillespie.

German soldiers joined in an egg-carrying race and tug-o-wars and later participated in a retreat ceremony to conclude the day's activities.

## 3RD INFANTRY DIVISION PATCH RESTORED



Many readers of the *Military Police Journal* will recognize the picture above after having seen it published in connection with Battle of The Bulge articles and as a Vu-Graph transparency in class room discussions on refugee problems during combat.

When the picture was taken the division patch was deleated for security reasons. Therefore, no one ever knew to which military police unit the man shown above belonged. Major George Allen, editor of the *Journal*, saw the picture on the wall of the Provost Marshal General School Photo Lab and recognized it.

The division patch has been restored and the picture identified for the first time in 14 years. The MP is Sergeant Joseph Navarro, 3rd Infantry Division, MP Platoon, 7th U.S. Army. The picture was taken at Maison Rouge, Alsace-Lorraine, during the Colmar Campaign, January 1945.

Sergeant Navarro lived in San Jose, California. He was redeployed to the United States from Salsberg, Austria, in May 1945 as one of the high point men of the 3rd Infantry Division.

## OFFICER STUDENTS TRAIN IN COMBAT PM PROBLEMS



*Students of OA Course 12 plan necessary MP operations to cope with a problem. (Left to right) Col Ngaosuvan Lek, Royal Thai Army; Lt Col Robert E. Vail (standing), MP Det CO; Lt Col James P. McGowan, acting Div PM; Capt Gordon D. Rowe, Col Li Ho Chun, ROKA; and Capt Raymond D. Wood, Jr., plot their next moves during an exercise.*

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Students of the Provost Marshal General's School Officer Advanced Course 12 train for top level provost marshal staff positions.

Officer students serve in capacities ranging from provost marshals to traffic control posts thereby effectively learning the value of correct radio voice procedure and the need for reliable communications networks. To add realism and confuse the exercise, the "aggressor" force attempted to jam the radio net with Scottish bagpipe music, the sound of rushing wind and morse code.

Also used during the exercise was employment of helicopters to enable provost marshals to get quick overall pictures of the combat traffic situation. Air to ground tactical radio allows expeditious handling of traffic jams, rerouting of convoys and relief of traffic control personnel.

## MAJ LAW CITED



*Sandia Base, N. M.—Pictured above is Maj Robert S. Law (right) as he received a Sandia Base Certificate of Achievement from Col Francis E. Loomis, acting commander of the base. Maj Law won the award for his work as adjutant of the MP Command at Sandia.*

## BOY SCOUTS PRESENT GEN HOBSON HONORARY TICKET



*Ft Gordon, Ga.—(Left to right) Life Scout John H. Thomas looks on as Scout 2nd Class John Newcomb presents Brig Gen Howard M. Hobson, CG PMGC, with an honorary ticket to the 1959 Boy Scout Circus. Scout 2nd Class Richard J. Marion, and Scout Master Charles W. Allison, assigned to Hq & Hq Co, PMGC, watch the presentation.*

## 385TH MPs HOST FIVE BELGIAN MPs

Stuttgart, Germany—The 385th Military Police Battalion recently hosted five military policemen from Belgian's Police Militaire, 5 E Compagnie, Fonck Caserne, Liege, Belgium.

The Belgian visitors were Lieutenants Fernand D'Hondt and Jean Nizet, Sergeant Theo Witrouw and Corporals Jean Marie Gillet and Francis Gregorire.

The first day they were settled in their quarters before beginning a busy itinerary set up by the battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Leonard C. Kincaid, and the battalion S-3, to familiarize themselves with the daily operations of an American military police battalion.

Their five day visit included a tour through a NIKE site with a comprehensive explanation of the basis of guided missile warfare. The Belgian officers then went with the Stuttgart military police duty officer to learn first hand the procedures of his duty during the day. The three non-commissioned officers observed a military police shift inspection before it went on duty and then went with the shift to the Stuttgart Provost Marshal Section where they were briefed prior to actually going on town patrol.

The Belgian military policemen each received a 385th Military Police Battalion Citation from the battalion commander for their contribution to furthering free international relations and a better understanding between the military forces of nations.

The Belgian officers conferred with officers of the 385th while the non-commissioned officers again went on town patrol including checks of areas frequented by soldiers, traffic control and spot checks on motor vehicles.

After a review of the battalion the Belgians flew to Grafenwohr by helicopter to see the final firing in the USAREUR Championship Rifle and Pistol matches. The following day they returned again to their home station in Liege, Belgium.

## COL VERDE PRAISED



*Ft Knox, Ky.—Above (left), Lt Col Joe Verde, Assistant PM of the U.S. Army Armor Center, receives a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant from Brig Gen George W. Coolidge, Deputy Post Commander. Col Verde received the award for his service while PM of the 11th Airborne Corps which became the 24th Inf Div in Germany.*

## 205TH MP CO PVT HAILED



*Ft Leavenworth, Kans.—Above, Pvt Joseph V. Livo (left), 205 MP Co, is shown as he is awarded the Fort Leavenworth Soldier of the Month award by Col Francis A. Liwski.*

## FT STEWARD'S MP DET AND 93RD MP DET PRAISED

Ft Steward, Ga.—Brigadier General Eric H. F. Svensson, Post Commander of Fort Steward, Ga., recently presented Captain John M. Maltry, Jr., Commanding Officer of the Military Police Detachment and Chief Warrant Officer Francis J. Connolly, Commanding Officer of Fort Steward's 93rd Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation), with safety awards in behalf of their units.

The Military Police Detachment won the award for having compiled a record of one year of accident free working days, and the 93rd Military Police Detachment won the award for having driven 352,000 miles without an accident since January 1, 1955.

## ANNUAL VEHICLE INSPECTION HELD AT ZAMA



*Camp Zama, Japan—Pictured during the recent annual registration and free vehicle safety inspection at Camp Zama, Japan, are (left to right) Sgt Ralph Wolfe, Sgt Vester Shuman, Sp5 Paul R. Eckert (in car) and Sgt Lace Thomas, MP Det, Camp Zama.*

## CAPT SAVERANCE LAUDED



*Inchon, Korea—Capt Glenn E. Saverance, Chief of Intelligence and Security Division, U.S. Army Port Inchon, received a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant from Col Jack O. Cromwell, CO of the post.*

*Capt Saverance had no idea of the presentation which came as a surprise for his work as Confinement Officer at Camp Leroy Johnson. The citation praised his professional knowledge and ingenuity in planning which resulted in a smooth functioning operation and efficient organization.*

## SOLDIER'S CAREER SPANS WWI, WWII, AND KOREA



*MSgt Cloud*

Ft Gordon, Ga.—More than 32 years ago a fledgling soldier, Frederick E. Cloud, trudged a tour of guard duty around the old Augusta City Reservoir on a rainy, Christmas Eve in 1917. Recently, Master Sergeant Cloud watched the troops of the Provost Marshal General's School troop past in review, honoring him as he retired after more than twenty years of active military service. His retirement ceremony took place less than ten miles from the place he learned to soldier 32 years ago.

Sergeant Cloud enlisted in the Army April 13, 1917 and was assigned to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for basic training. He participated in five major engagements with the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I while serving with the 122th Infantry Regiment, 28th Division.

Leaving the service after World War I, Sergeant Cloud again joined during World War II and was appointed second lieutenant at the age of 44. He served in the Army specialist training program at Texas Agriculture and Mining. He later went to Kassel, Germany, with the Army of Occupation.

During the Korean Conflict Sergeant Cloud was assigned to I Corps Headquarters Combat Liaison Section with the Eighth Army.

## 709TH MP BN DONATES IGD FUNDS TO AYA

Frankfurt, Germany—The 709th Military Police Battalion recently selected the Frankfurt Post American Youth Association as beneficiary of their proceeds from the annual Military Police Association International Golf Day.

Lieutenant Colonel John Bostic made the presentation to Colonel John J. Livingston, vice-president and senior member of the Frankfurt Post AYA.

Brigadier General Joseph W. Stilwell, president of the board of governors of the association, said in a letter of appreciation to the 709th that the funds would be used in youth program activities.

## PMGC JUDO TEAM TEACHES SCOUTS

Ft Gordon, Ga.—The Provost Marshal General School's judo team, consisting of Sergeants First Class Merlyn Collins and Tommie Gulley and Privates First Class Anthony J. Collins and Robert Dehm, recently put on a demonstration for the Coastal Empire Boy Scout Council camporee.

The team exhibited unarmed defense methods, judo holds and other police adaptations as taught to military police officers

## 9TH CI MEN GIVE LIE DETECTOR DEMONSTRATION

Nurnberg, Germany—More than a hundred policemen of the Bavarian state, border and customs police forces were given a demonstration of an American lie detector at Rehau by a team from the 9th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation).

The demonstration was set up by Chief Warrant Officer Nils J. S. Nilon following a request from Emil Schindler, Chief of the Bavarian State Police.

Chief Warrant Officer James O. Bailey, chief of the detachment's lie detector section and Egon Ketz, one of the operators of the apparatus, gave lectures prior to the demonstration.

## USAREUR PM MSGT CITED



*Hq, USAREUR—Above, MSgt H. R. Jones is shown as he is presented a Certificate of Achievement by Brig Gen E. F. Penaat, USAREUR PM, for his superior performance of duty as Operations NCO of the USAREUR PM Div.*

## CO E, PMGS WINS NEW AWARD



*Capt Pruett is shown accepting the Honor Company Plaque from Col Carson.*

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Company E, The Provost Marshal General's School claimed the honor of being the first unit to win the "Honor Company Plaque," a new award established by the PMGS Troop Command.

Captain Jack G. Pruett, Commanding Officer of Company E, accepted the presentation of the plaque from Colonel Eugene J. Carson, Commander of Troops, on behalf of the men in the unit.

The award is given on basis of outstanding unit activities in inspections, parades, reviews and general military excellence and morale.

## MP CITED FOR COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT HELP

Frankfurt, Germany—The exemplary conduct of a Northern Area Command military policeman recently drew praise from both U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army personnel.

The soldier, Specialist Fourth Class Charles H. Crow, 709th Military Police Battalion, was cited for his assistance to a Department of the Air Force civilian near Darmstadt.

According to a letter written by Mr. James G. Moore of Headquarters USAFE, Weisbaden, to USAREUR Provost Marshal, Specialist Crow assisted Mr. Moore, who was forced to stop because of a flat on the side of a fog-shrouded autobahn. Unable to change the tire due to lack of proper tools, Mr. Moore noted a military police vehicle passing his car. The vehicle was unable to stop because of the thick fog.

"Ten minutes later, the vehicle came back on the other side and pulled up on the center strip opposite our car," wrote Mr. Moore. "The driver was alone. The first thing he did was to invite my wife to sit in his car and keep warm. Then he set up flares to the rear of my car. I wish to emphasize the fog at this point by mentioning that neither the flares nor the rotating red light of the MP vehicle could be seen at much more than 100 feet."

The letter continued, "The MP then changed the tire. About the time he finished, a sudden traffic slowdown occurred and a German car ran out of gas approximately 100 yards south of my car. This very nearly precipitated one of those accidents involving several cars which happen so frequently on this stretch of the autobahn. The MP immediately took charge of the situation, and aided in straightening it out. After the dust settled, he gave the stalled German driver a gallon of gas and sped him on his way, thus relieving another potential traffic hazard.

"The MP's conduct reflected a great deal of credit upon himself and upon the service. He was at all times courteous, helpful, competent and unruffled. Unfortunately, I cannot say the same for myself as I failed to ask him his name or obtain any other identification. I hope he can be identified through my description of the incident and its time and place. In any case, I want to take this opportunity to let you know of the outstanding manner in which he performed his duty, and to express the hope he may learn of my appreciation and gratitude through this letter. You may take pride in him as I do."

An investigation of the incident later revealed that Specialist Crow was the military policeman mentioned in Mr. Moore's letter.

## RED RIVER PATROLMAN CITED



*Red River Arsenal, Tex.—Above (right to left), Lt Col J. L. Salonick, PMO, Office of the Chief of Ord, congratulates Patrolman Woodrow W. Fisher on receiving a Sustained Superior Performance Award as Maj Shelby L. Denny, PM, looks on.*

## "OLD BRAD" PART OF 504TH



*"Old Brad" waits in back of Headquarters.*

Ft Gordon, Ga.—"Old Brad", a blue 1948 Pontiac, is a common sight around Headquarters, 504th Military Police Battalion and has become part of the battalion's tradition

The vehicle's known history began with Lieutenant Colonel Glenn M. Bradley, battalion commander from January to July 1955, who sold the car jointly to Lieutenant Colonel Virgil P. Foster and Lieutenant Colonel Winston E. Wallace, then fellow classmates in Officer Advanced Class 9.

Colonel Foster assumed command of the battalion in June 1956 and departed in January 1957. Colonel Wallace then became sole possessor of "Old Brad." No one knows who "Old Brad" will belong to next, but at least he passed the vehicle inspection recently allowing him on post for another year.

## GEN PENAAT WARNS PARENTS OF JUVENILE RESPONSIBILITY

Garmisch, Germany — The large juvenile crime rate in the United States is partially due to neglect by parents Brigadier General Edward F. Penaat, USAREUR Provost Marshal, told the opening session of the European Congress of American Parents and Teachers recently.

He declared, "The primary responsibility for the teaching and education of the child rests with the parents. It is a responsibility which cannot be delegated. It is fundamental to parents. Education must begin in the home. Although the children throughout the ages have suffered the criticism of adults and each generation of children has been declared irresponsible and errant, I do feel parental guidance during our present generation has fallen off somewhat."

General Penaat mentioned the large juvenile crime rate in the United States—crimes attributed to youths under eighteen which range from teen-age crime of murder of loved ones to the flagrant thrill of destruction of property.

"The juvenile delinquency problem in Europe is negligible compared to the record at home," he said. He claimed FBI records showed 675,000 teen-age crimes last year.

He said Americans have seen conclusive evidence of Soviet scientific progress. "Most of us in the service are particularly aware of the military implications of that progress." He said Soviet scientific successes such as Sputnik I were made possible through education. Soviets are in competition with the United States in other fields such as literature, industry, farming and naval architecture. These improvements are due to education, he pointed out. The United States must compete against the Russian system and win.

## OFFICERS COMPLETE NIKE MISSILE SECURITY COURSE



*Graduates of the Nike Site Security Course at Fort Richardson, Alaska, receive instruction from 1st Lt Joe Ballew (left). (Left to right) Students are CWO Raymond H. Dennis, Capt Sammy D. Myers, Capt Otthello P. Comprini, 1st Lt George W. Brooks, Capt Donald W. Jahns, 1st Lt Lonnie E. Thompson, Capt Madison D. Gardner, 1st Lt Roger Q. Young, 1st Lt Bobby J. Dwyer, 1st Lt David J. Klora, 1st Lt David A. Peace and 1st Lt David P. Leland.*

Ft Richardson, Alaska — Twelve Alaska officers complete a week-long course at the missile security site at Ft Richardson recently.

The course was designed to orient Nike battery security officers with security principles and their application in the protection of special weapons.

Security operations and applications of security principles formed the basis of the forty-hour course. Classes in safeguarding classified material, construction and protection of perimeter barriers, protective lighting and the use of dogs as sentries were presented by members of the U.S. Army Alaska Provost Marshal, Chemical, Engineer and Ordnance sections.

The course was under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Lionel E. Scott, Alaska Provost Marshal.

## WISCONSIN MP ROTC STUDENTS VISIT FT SHERIDAN



*Fort Sheridan, Ill.—MP ROTC students from the University of Wisconsin are shown during their recent visit to Ft Sheridan's MP unit. The students were shown how a typical MP unit operates during their two day visit.*

## LADIES TOUR PMGS AND PMGC



*Members of the American Society for Metals take turns looking through one of the many apparatus at the Criminal Investigations Lab.*

## TWO PMGC MEN CITED

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Two men of the Provost Marshal General Center were recently presented awards by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General of the Provost Marshal General's School and Center.

Master Sergeant Mike Messar of the Center's S-4 Division received the Bronze Star Medal for World War II Combat service with the Fifth Infantry Division's 10th Regiment in France where he also won the Purple Heart Medal with two oak leaf clusters and the Combat Infantry Badge.

Captain John L. Adams, Assistant Adjutant General of the Provost Marshal General Center, received a Commendation Ribbon for outstanding performance of duty as adjutant of Stuttgart Military Post, Germany.

## 793RD CAPTAIN CITED FOR INGENUITY

Nurnberg, Germany — A Commendation Ribbon was awarded to Captain James W. Devitt of Company B, 793rd Military Police Battalion, by Lieutenant Colonel Herman H. von Benge, Battalion Commander.

Captain Devitt was cited for his initiative, leadership ability and devotion to duty while serving as provost marshal of Hohenfels Station and training area.

An example of Captain Devitt's ingenuity was the method he initiated to keep the sheep herders out of the firing range. The range patrolmen were ordered to impound all sheep found in the area, and the owner had to pay one Deutsche Mark for every day they were impounded before he could take them home.

## TWO OFFICERS CITED AT SANDIA BASE

Sandia Base, N. M.—Major Wilson R. Shambaugh, Executive Officer of the Sandia Base Military Police Command, and Captain George R. McCombs, Operations Officer of the Military Police Command, were recently presented Certificates of Achievement by Colonel Francis E. Loomis, acting Commander of the base.

Major Shambaugh was cited for his performance of duty while provost marshal operations officer, and Captain McCombs for his work as confinement officer for the Sandia Base Stockade.

## GEN SHERBURNE VISITS 385TH



*Gen Sherburne is shown with Col Kincaid (left) shortly before leaving the 385th MP Bn Hq.*

Stuttgart, Germany—Major General Thomas L. Sherburne, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Support Command, recently paid the 385th Military Police Battalion a visit in accordance with his policy of making direct and personal contact with all elements of his command.

General Sherburne was welcomed to the 385th by Lieutenant Colonel Leonard C. Kincaid, Battalion Commander. The general then met key officers of the battalion and learned in detail the missions of the 385th, both under normal circumstances and in an emergency.

## FT SILL AWOL TEAM DOUBLES AS MP AMBASSADORS

Ft Sill, Okla.—Two of the most traveled members of the Provost Marshal's Office at Fort Sill, Okla., are Sergeant Petro Sharga and Private First Class John Herman who form the Fort Sill AWOL Apprehension Team.

Sergeant Sharga, 546th Military Police Company, and Private Herman, 31st Criminal Investigation Detachment, travel an average of a thousand miles a week. Since most of the towns which they visit have only rarely had dealings with service people, the two men represent not only the Office of the Provost Marshal at Fort Sill, but also the U.S. Army. Therefore, beside their primary job of apprehending AWOLs, they are responsible for creating good relations with communities by expediting the reward vouchers for the return of AWOLs.

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Thirty-one ladies of the American Society for Metals recently toured the U.S. Army Military Police Criminal Investigations Laboratory and other points at the Provost Marshal General Center and School.

At the lab they were greeted and given an explanation of what the lab's duties are by Major Joseph H. Corr, Commanding Officer of the lab. The ladies were then shown operations of the firearms and ballistics section, the chemistry section, fingerprint section, documents section and photo section.

After their tour of the lab, the ladies visited a barracks of Company F, the Provost Marshal General's School. They were shown the Company facilities by Lieutenant Elden J. Hopple, Executive Officer, and had a brief snack at the mess hall.

## THREE CITED FOR SAFETY AT FORT SAM HOUSTON



*Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—Maj Gen William E. Shambora (left center), Brooke Army Med Cen Commander, presented safety awards to Safety Officer Van T. Smith (left), Dept of Public Safety; Officer Joe C. Honhourse (right center), San Antonio Police Dept Safety Officer; and Maj Walter A. Brown, Safety Officer at the Medical Center, for their part in the medical center safety program.*

## FT RILEY CONFINEMENT OFFICER LAUDED

Ft Riley, Kans.—Captain Branton A. De Pierre, former confinement officer at the Fort Riley Stockade, was presented with a Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant by Lieutenant Colonel Robert F. Wheeler, Post Provost Marshal at Fort Riley, for his outstanding performance of duty.

## FIRST ARMY PM SEC MSGT WINS E-9 STRIPES



*Ft Jay, N. Y.—(Left) MSgt Clarence E. Bennett, of the First Army PM Section, and MSgt William J. Daly (center) are shown as they receive their new E-9 stripes from Col William A. McNulty, Post Commander, Fort Jay.*

## MRS. BONIFAY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF WIVES CLUB

Ft Sill, Okla.—Mrs. Margaret Bonifay, wife of Colonel Isaac F. Bonifay, the Provost Marshal of Fort Sill, Okla., was recently honored by being elected President of the Officers' Wives Club of Fort Sill. It was an outstanding vote of confidence that brought this distinction to Mrs. Bonifay whose activities on behalf of charities are well known.

## GEN HOBSON PRAISES CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Ft Gordon, Ga.—Thirty-seven Civil Service career employees of the Provost Marshal General Center and School were honored recently when they were awarded the new U.S. Army Service Emblem for long terms of faithful government service by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, Commanding General of the Center and School.

Addressing the group General Hobson was high in his praises encouraging each employee to go forward to even greater achievement. "It is easy for a soldier in uniform to receive recognition for outstanding service, but oftimes we fail in recognizing our civilian personnel who throughout the years have shown loyalty, devotion and interest so necessary to the accomplishment of our mission."

## 793RD MP LT PRAISED



*Nurnberg, Germany—Above, 1st Lt John L. Pittman (left) receives a SACom Certificate of Achievement from Lt Col Herman H. von Benge, CO, 793rd MP Bn, for his achievements as platoon leader in Co B, 793rd.*

## 709TH MP BN HOLDS OPEN HOUSE ON 17TH ANNIVERSARY

Frankfurt, Germany—The 709th Military Police Battalion at Gutleut Kaserne invited civilians and soldiers alike to observe their 17th anniversary.

The open house aspects of the occasion included displays of military police equipment, living quarters and many trophies won by members and teams of the battalion in various activities, sports and marksmanship competitions. The event was well attended and aided considerably in showing others what the 709th does to fulfill its mission.

## MPC COL WINS FOURTH PLACE IN FREEDOMS LETTER AWARDS



*Camp Kilmer, N. J.—Col Henry G. Thomas (center), MPC, G-1, II U.S. Army Corps (Res), is shown as he receives his Fourth Place Award in the 1958 Freedoms Foundation Letter Awards from Maj Gen Raymond W. Curtis, CG II U.S. Army Corps, as Mrs. Thomas (right) looks on.*

## 503RD SFC HONORED

Ft Bragg, N. C.—Sergeant First Class Matos-Perez, Headquarters Detachment, was awarded a Certificate of Achievement for his performance of duty while in a missile command at Fort Sill, Okla.

## TAXI INCIDENT DECREASE SOUGHT IN USAREUR

USAREUR—Army officials, servicemen, independent cabbies and representatives of taxi associations all have explanations for the disputes which arise between American personnel and taxi drivers in West Germany.

In general, however, they agree on three points including the language barrier, the complicated German cab fare system and intoxication.

The average soldier does not understand enough German to have the fare system explained to him by a German cab driver or to make himself understood if he feels the fare is incorrect.

In the complicated German cab fare system, rates change from town to town, and each fare system is complicated in itself as it is based on special fees for special circumstances such as time of day, number of passengers, luggage fees, initial rental fees and so forth. These various fees, if left unexplained, are apt to confuse the soldier and arouse suspicion that he is being cheated. To avoid this confusion, Army authorities and taxi associations in some localities have agreed upon a flat rate system for military personnel along certain prescribed routes to and from the kaserne.

Intoxication is a source of trouble under any circumstances. In dealing with a cabbie, an inebriated soldier is likely to be suspicious, to quibble about the fare or quarrel with the driver if he fails to get him back to the barracks in time for bed check.

There are other minor causes of course. German cab drivers complain that some soldiers will try to crowd more men into the cab than regulations will permit, or that they will wait until the last minute before bed check to call a cab and still expect the driver to get them back to the kaserne on time.

## 728TH MP HAILED

Seoul, Korea—Private First Class Paul A. Jones, Company C, 728th Military Police Battalion, was recently chosen as Soldier of the Month for the battalion. The certificate accompanying the award cited Private Jones for his exemplary conduct and efficiency in the performance of his duties as a military policeman.

## MPs TEACH U.S. CHILDREN CORRECT FLAG HANDLING



*Frankfurt, Germany—Sgt Roy Millar, Co A, 709th MP Bn, is shown as he demonstrates to American school children the correct way to fold the American Flag. Sgt Millar, winner of the Soldier's Medal. Privates First Class Charles Meade and James Meissner assisted during the demonstration.*

# Sports Hi-Lites

## MPs BOLSTER LONGHORNS

Austin, Tex.—Football is something of a tradition among Military Policemen at Texas. Twins Wes and Will Wyman, soon to attend the Officers Basic class at Fort Gordon, Georgia, were voted "most valuable players" on coach Darrell Royal's Longhorn varsity, and Fred Bednarski is said to be one of the finest extra point and field goal kickers in the Southwest.

## HQ & HQ CO, PMGC BOWLERS WIN LEAGUE



*Ft Gordon, Ga.—(Right to left) Maj Burt E. Maximini, CO, and Lt Roger A. Beaumont, XO, Hq & Hq Co, PMGC, have a coffee break with the members of the bowling team which won another trophy for the company. The bowlers are Capt Frank X. Fowler, Sp4 Andre Roy, SFC Winson Sherrill, SFC E. Lawton and MSgt Richard Filliator. Missing is MSgt James Lindberg who was enroute to Korea.*

## 559TH MP WINS IN CG MATCHES



*Ft Monroe, Va.—Pictured above with his medals won during the recent CG Matches at Fort Meade, Md., is Sp4 Floyd Thompson of the 559th MP Co, Ft Monroe, Va. Sp4 Thompson had fired in active competition only two years prior to winning first place in his class at the matches. He has won a total of 18 medals to date.*

## FORT MASON CHIEF IS MARATHONER ON WEEKENDS



*(Left) Chief John Satti inspects part of his 32 man police force which patrols the transport piers and waterfront buildings at Fort Mason, the Bay Area's military passenger terminal. He has been a member of the guard force eighteen years.*

Ft Mason, Cal.—Chief John Satti of Fort Mason's Civilian Security Guard is a long distance runner. While most of his Bay Area comrades tend their patio barbecues or putt on a nearby golf green, Chief Satti dons a track suit and starts out from the Cliff House on the Beach on the run. When he reaches Fleischhacker Zoo, he turns around and runs back again to the Cliff House.

The total distance he covers every Saturday is twelve miles, far less than the 21 miles he ran in the recent Petaluma marathon.

Chief Satti never did any competitive running in his early twenties or even thirties. He took up the sport long after most track men have hung up their spikes — in his fortieth year. That was five years ago. Since then he has been competing in such lung-bursting events as the Mill Valley Dipsea Race and the annual San Francisco Cross-City Run.

To the inevitable question, "Why?" Chief Satti says simply, "Because I like it."

Explaining his late start, "More than five years ago I began working out with a bunch of high school and college boys on the beach on weekends. You know, volley ball, baseball, gymnastics — all that beach stuff."

Then one afternoon a San Francisco patrolman, John Kortz, who had been a veteran marathon runner years back, approached the handspringing Satti. "I've been watching you every weekend," he said, "and the way you keep up and even outlast these kids. I think you've got the stuff to become a marathon man."

And several months later Satti became a marathon man — mostly as a challenge to himself. Since then he has participated in many distance running events.

## PMGC GOLFERS DEFEAT USAG

Ft Gordon, Ga. — The Provost Marshal General Center Officers' Golf Team led by Brigadier General Howard M. Hobson, PMGC Commander, defeated the U.S. Army Garrison Officers' Golf Team 18 to 8 recently at the Armed Forces Golf Course.

Captain Harold L. Zink, of USAG, registered the low score of the day with a 68. Low scores for the PMGC players were General Hobson, 81; Captain Robert H. Jackson, 83; and Colonel Eugene J. Carson, 84. Other team members included Colonel Louis Mark, 86; Colonel Julian C. Wood, 91; Colonel Ralph Saenz, 88; Major Raymond A. Picard, 89; Captain Frank X. Fowler, 88; Captain Donald A. Kurz, 92; Captain William T. Coburn, 97; Lieutenant John W. Salee, 94; and Lieutenant Francis L. Brokaw, 97.

## SGT HENRY TOPS IN NACOM MATCHES



*Kaiserslautern, Germany — Pictured above is Sgt Irving Henry (right) as he is awarded the first prize trophy for winning all individual place in all matches plus the highest aggregate score in NACom Annual Pistol Competition. Col Robert D. Johnston, Kaiserslauter Post Commander, makes the presentation. Sgt Henry was top scorer in the 1958 MPA Pistol Matches.*

# 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.

CARLSON, Rodney L., Pvt, Co. H PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
CASABURI, Joseph A., Pvt, MP Sec. Det., USA Ord., N. Depot Actv. (9399-2), Seneca Ord, Depot, Romulus, N. Y.
DOANE, Raymond P., Pvt, 96 Silver St., Norwich, N. Y.
DUNCAN, Joseph E., Pvt, Oaks Ct., Rt. 2, Waynesville, Mo.
FRAZIER, John, Sp5, 1308 Jackson St., Charleston, Ill.
HAINES, Edward H., Pvt, 293 MP Co., Ft. Ord, Cal.
JOHNSTON, William S., Pvt, Armd. Serv. Police Det., USW Rec. Sta. Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KASSNER, Milton D., Pvt, 523 MP Co., Aberdeen Pvg. Gd, Md.
KEZIAH, James B., Sp4, Box 280, Morris, Okla.
MORAETES, Thomas G., SFC, Hq. & Hq. Det., 504 MP Bn., Ft. Gordon, Ga.
SCLATER, Charles G., Sp4, Rt. 2, Palmyra, Va.
SERRATO, Louis H., SFC, Hq. Co., 728 MP Bn., APO 301, San Francisco, Cal.
SNYDER, Arnold N., PFC, 65 Ord. GM SW GS, APO 970, San Francisco, Cal.
TINGLE, Kelly A., Pvt, Rt. 1, Box N-80, Havelock, N. C.
TRIBBELL, Gerald E., Sp 4, Rt. 8, Box 79, Roanoke, Va.
VARNEY, Harold D., 515 MP Co., Ft. Lee, Va.
SIROKY, David, Pvt, 512 MP Co. SVC, USA Elect. Pvg Gds, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
PARKIN, Russell R., Pvt, 226 MP Co., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
ASHLEY, Albert G., Pvt, 914 7th St., Lakeland, Fla.
BLAKE, Reno M., Sp4, 515 MP Det., Ft. Ritchie, Md.
CARLOCK, Audrey O., Sp5, 414 S. 3d St., Sac City, Iowa.
CHARLES, Robert R., Sp5, 807 Sandy Bay Rd., Kingstree, S. C.
COLLINS, Eiland, Sgt, 2625 3d Av., Bronx 51, N. Y.
DIES, John W., Sp4, 2265 Pressler Rd., Akron, Ohio.
DOYLE, Jerome G., Pvt, Co. A, 716th MP Bn., Ft. Dix, N. J.
DUKE, Vernon W., SFC, Box 83, Archer, Fla.
FLEMING, George H., Sp4, Gen. Del., Brent, Ala.
FLUNORY, James A., Cpl, USAG 6004 Det. 5, Ft. MacArthur, Cal.
FRANKOVICH, James A., Sp4, New Boden, Ill.
WELLER, Joseph W., Pvt, 3628 Sturon, Box 1541, Sentry Dog School, Lakeland AFB, Tex.
WOOD, Paul H., Pvt, 515 Ord. Co., (SW&GM) (DEP SUPT), White Sands Msl. Rg., N. M.
ANDERSON, James P., Sgt, USA Em. AFETA, Camp Peary, Williamsburg, Va.
ATTENCIO, Isaac, Sgt, Rec. Co., USATC, Inf. (6003), Ft. Ord, Cal.
BABCOCK, Beverly, PFC, 546 MP Co., Ft. Sill, Okla.
BATTLE, Edward, PFC, 1410 S. Harding, Albany, Ga.
BELL, Ronald H., Pvt, USAMP Det., Ft. Dix, N. J.
BLANKENSHIP, Edward, 5910 N. 35 St., Omaha, Neb.
BRUCE, Gordon, PFC, Box 225, Baker, Mont.
BRUNELLE, Leonard H., Pvt, 531 B St., Pasco, Wash.
BUKOWSKI, Daniel E., PFC, 816 Maria Av., Akron 14, Ohio.
CAPWELL, Jack J., Pvt, USAG S. Pk. Mil. Res., Pittsburgh 36, Pa.
CARRIER, Thomas G., Pvt, 609 15 St., Bay City, Mich.
CHAPMAN, Jack, J., Pvt, Walter Reed Army Hosp., Washington, D. C.
CROSS, James L., Pvt, 515 MP Co., Ft. Lee, Va.
DAVIS, Jesse L., PFC, 64 Ord. Msl. Depot Co., Ft. Sill, Okla.
DYSON, Robert A., Pvt, 819 McCormack Av., Washington, Ind.
FISHBACK, Amos M., MSgt, USAG, APO 168, N. Y.
FLATT, Leslie R., Sp7, 40 MP Det., Ft. Dix, N. J.
FOSTER, Thelbert R., Sp4, Rt. 1, Thaxton, Va.
FRASER, William T., Pvt, Co. C, USA MP Co., Box 3820, Killeen Base, Tex.
FREEMAN, Marvin C., Cpl, 644 Mesilla SE, Albuquerque, N. M.
FREEDMAN, Robert G., Pvt, MP Det., 3d Army Gar., Ft. MacPherson, Ga.
GALVIN, Raymond T., Pvt, Hq. & Hq. PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
GJAVINIS, Walter J., Sp4, Det. 9, MP Sec. Tps., USAG, Ft. Dix, N. J.
HALE, Donald L., Sp4, PO Box 524, Ft. Amador, C. Z.
HAMMON, Ray L., PFC, Rt 3, Wilmington, Ohio.
HANCHETT, Calvin F., Pvt, c/o Dolores Goddard, Salt Lake City Police Dept, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HEATER, Roy L., Sp4, 1301 N. Meade St., South Bend 28, Ind.
HEIRONIMUS, Lee O., Sp6, USA MP Gp., APO 331, San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY, Robert, Sgt, 913 Brookhead, Columbia, Mo.
HODGES, George S., PFC, 29 Templeton Street, Worchester, Mass.
HOWARD, Otis D., Pvt, 3628 Sch Ron, Sent. Dog Sch., Box 1541, Lakeland AFB, Tex.
KLOCK, Peter C., Sp4, 9344 Annapolis Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.
KNIPLE, William L., Pvt, 553d MP Co., Ft. Campbell, Ky.
LAWSON, Leslie G., Pvt, 34232 Dayton, Wayne, Mich.
LITVIN, Joseph J., Pvt, MP Sec. Det. USA Ord., N. Depot, Actv., 4479-2, Seneca Ord. Depot, Romulus, N. Y.
LONG, James E., Sp4, 910 Johnstown Rd., Thomasville, N. C.
LUDWIG, Lewis L., Pvt, 515 MP Co., Ft. Lee, Va.
MAGBY, James L., Pvt, Det. 9, MP Svc. Trps, USAG, Ft. Dix, N. J.
MANIO, Dominador, SFC, Drake Det., ACAN Facility, APO 323. San Francisco, Cal.
MC GINTY, Tim, PFC, 1523 James Av., Minneapolis, Minn.
MOORE, Delmas T., MSgt, 559 MP Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.
MOORE, William T., Pvt, 1217 Daniel Dr., Midfield, Ala.
MORRIA, Robert G., PFC, c/o Don Wendell, 4616 Roosevelt Av., Sacramento 20, Cal.
NICHOLS, Ernest A., MSgt, 56 Waite St., Leicester, Mass.
PADGETT, Billy L., Sp4, 105 Chandler St., San Sovel, Greenville, S. C.
PIENIEK, Wladimiro, PFC, D Co., 2d ARB, 36 Inf., 3d Armd. Div., APO 39, N. Y.
REEVES, Tom P., Pvt, 515 MP Co., Ft. Lee, Va.
REYNOLDS, Enoch L., Sp4, Box 123, Guyton, Ga.
RICHARD, Kenneth G., Pvt, 62 MP Bn., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.


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ROSENBERGER, Merle R., Pvt, 1262 MP Det., Ft. Dix, N. J.
SAVEL, Joseph, Pvt, Co. B, 505 MP Bn., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
SOLOWAY, Iry, Pvt, B Co., 503 MP Bn., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
SPRINGER, Bobbie W., Sp4, B Co., 385 MP Bn., APO 154, N. Y.
STOLTZ, Bruce T., Pvt, Hqs. Det, USAGD, APO 215, N. Y.
STRANG, Owen M., Pvt, 12928 Correnti, Pacoima, Cal.
THOMPSON, Jerald L., PFC, H/S Co., USA Spt. Gp. J.S.A., APO 24, San Francisco, Cal.
TOBIN, Paul L., PFC, Co. B, 94 Eng. Bn., APO 154, N. Y.
TOLCH, Wienand A., Sp7, PM Sec. USARADCOM, Ent. AFB, Colorado Springs, Col.
VAN DUYNE, Richard E., Sgt. Co. A, Hq. Gp., USAARMG, Ft. Knox, Ky.
WALLACE, Richard J., Sp4, 7223 Montague St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WHITE, George O., Sp4, Rt. 2, Covington, Ga.
WOODY, Clarence, PFC, 1621 Glendale Dr., Greensboro, N. C.
WRIGHT, Bayless, PFC, 1961 N. Hallock St., Kansas City, Mo.
WYSONG, Fred M., Pvt, 553 MP Co., Ft. Campbell, Ky.
YOUNG, Charles V., PFC, 408 Greene Av., Brooklyn 16, N. Y.
BAKER, Richard M., Sp4, 1509 N. 14 St., Herrin, Ill.
BANDEEN, Wilbur E., MSgt, 710 Eastlawn Dr., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
BLASE, Joseph F., PFC, 368 Smith St., Rochester, N. Y.
BLOOD, Ivan L., SSgt, 54 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J.
BROWN, Floyd F., Sp4, 225 N. Willard, West Mount, Ill.
BRUGGER, Frederick A., PFC, Ridgeway Mobile Home Ct., Rt. 571, Lakehurst, N. J.
BURTON, Robert L., Pvt, 226 MP Co., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
CAHN, Gerald A., PFC, 125 Ormond Ct., Mattapan, Mass.
CRANDALL, Eugene, Sp4, Box 82, Grand Junction, Mich.
DUNN, Clifford D., PFC, USA Exp. Tng. Act., Camp Peary, Williamsburg, Va.
GAUDET, Robert E., Cpl, USAG (7011), Ft. Myer, Va.
GONZALES, Ray, Sp4, Rt. #1, Box 54, Youngsville, La.
GROVER, Boykin, Sp4, Rt. #1. Sims, N. C.
HOCKADAY, Percy A., PFC, 1335 S. May St., Philadelphia 43, Pa.
JONES, Billy C., Sp4, 515 MP Co., Ft. Lee, Va.
LENAR, Walter, Cpl, 8 McCullough St., Plainsville, Pa.
MC DONNELL, William D., Pvt, 559 MP Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.
SCHANKERMAN, Harry, Sp4, 5350 E. 40th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
TREEST, James W., Pvt, MP Co., USAIC-TC, Ft. Benning, Ga.
WEST, Floyd E., Sp4, 524 MP Co., APO 958, San Francisco, Cal.
WITMAN, Lloyd J., Sp4, 500 Mercedes Av., Pasadena, Cal.
CAMPBELL, Roco D., Pvt, 222 Wood St., Hot Springs, Ark.
COLLEY, Rhonel, Pvt, Avenue C, Herdon, Va.
DILLARD, Percy E., MSgt, 5 W. Sedgewick St., Sandston, Va.
HAMBLETON, John F., Pvt, 2606 Mountain Av., El Paso, Tex.
KELLEY, Charles W., Pvt, 3628 Schron, Box 1541, Sentry Dog School, Lakeland AFB, Tex.
LIEBERMAN, Arthur J., Pvt, 1554 Ocean Av., Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

# MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of Course Completion were issued during the month of April to 109 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

| *Name* | *Rank* | *Component* | *Course Completed* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frank D. Slocum | Capt | USAR | Military Confinement |
| Clyde M. Handley | Capt | NG | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Robert K. Hadjian | Capt | RA | Advanced Extension Course |
| Guy C. Schmalz | Capt | NG | Criminal Investigation |
| Richard Crosta | 1st Lt | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Parnell Lovett | 1st Lt | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Raymond J. Heeney | 1st Lt | USAR | Company Extension Course |
| Anthony T. Alt | 1st Lt | USAR | Company Extension Course |
| George Arbuckle | CWO | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Carl L. Cox | CWO | USAR | Military Confinement |
| John J. Hanley | CWO | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| William A. Durgin | WO | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Douglas M. Crouch | WO | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Gilbert Sylvia | MSgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| John R. Simmons | MSgt | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Homer B. Legg | MSgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Charles J. Jaffe | MSgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Daniel W. Lare | MSgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| John E. Quigley | MSgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Earl J. Seabright | MSgt | USAR | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Leon S. Carter | MSgt | USAF | Military Confinement |
| George F. Tkach | MSgt | NG | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Kenneth N. Berry | MSgt | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Alberto Bartolomei | MSgt | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Thomas E. Ethridge | MSgt | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Hollis Graves | MSgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Bobbie D. Dryden | TSgt | USMC | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Thomas P. Pina | TSgt | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Joe A. Choo | Sp7 | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Richard P. Davis | Sp7 | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Leslie A. Wallace | SSgt | USAF | Criminal Investigation |
| Cortez S. Osborne | SSgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Darrell D. Clark | SSgt | USAF | Criminal Investigation |
| Kenneth R. Larson | SSgt | USAF | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Charles R. Allen | SSgt | USAF | Military Confinement |
| Raymond E. Turner | SSgt | USAF | Military Confinement |
| James A. Blake | SSgt | USAF | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Sherman J. Van Devere | Sp6 | USAR | Military Police Fundamentals |
| James W. Rawlings, Jr. | Sp6 | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Emile L. Bernier | Sp6 | USAR | Military Confinement |
| Harold L. McKinney | Sp6 | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Vincent J. Lambriola | Sp6 | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Henry H. Richardson | SFC | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Lawrence F. Gallo | SFC | USAR | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Claude Flanery | SFC | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Benjamin M. Curtis | SFC | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| John T. Waters | SFC | RA | Military Confinement |
| Henry J. Wizeman | SFC | USAR | Military Police Fundamentals |
| William H. Mick | SFC | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Keith O. Claus | SFC | USAR | Military Confinement |
| Lambert P. Kniewel | SFC | RA | Military Confinement |
| Floyd D. Hensley | SFC | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| Byron T. Akers | SFC | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Americo S. Carinha, Jr. | SFC | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| James H. Lee | SFC | RA | Military Confinement |
| Billie J. Dinnell | SFC | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Walter E. Dowdy | SFC | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Peter Lopushansky | SFC | RA | Military Confinement |
| Zigmunt Slesinski | SFC | RA | Military Confinement |
| William T. Babbitt | Sp5 | NG | Criminal Investigation |
| Wilbur C. Ballard | Sp5 | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Peter Jeffrey | Sp5 | USAR | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Frank W. Kervin | Sp5 | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| William Torres | Sp5 | USAR | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Alton Williams | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Francis J. Sementilli | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Richard R. Smith | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| James P. Anderson | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Edwin D. Ballard | Sgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Herman F. Richards | Sgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Edward M. Roberts | Sgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Fred W. Watkins | Sgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Anthony H. Gregory | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Richard B. Bolding | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Thomas R. Holley | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Hurley Davis, Jr. | Sgt | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Gordon A. Chamberlain | Sgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Antero S. Gonsalves | Sgt | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| James D. Jackson | Sgt | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Charles H. Raison | Sgt | RA | Military Confinement |
| Raymond L. Pavlik | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Jay L. Duncan | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| John A. Marchlinski | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Billy J. Watson | Sgt | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Henry E. Hayes | Cpl | RA | Military Confinement |
| William R. Bramlett | Cpl | RA | Military Confinement |
| Allan H. Brown | Cpl | USMC | Military Confinement |
| Carl A. Benson, Jr. | Sp4 | USAR | Criminal Investigation |
| James A. Brennan | Sp4 | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Adolph M. Kostric | Sp4 | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Leon F. Shute | Sp4 | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Richard A. David | Sp4 | NG | Military Police Fundamentals |
| John L. Bostick | Sp4 | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Roy C. Cook | PFC | RA | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Roger A. Davis | PFC | USAR | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Jack J. Hering | PFC | RA | Criminal Investigation |
| Richard K. Julian | A/1C | USAF | Criminal Investigation |
| Robert J. Stewart | A/1C | USAF | Military Police Fundamentals |
| David Jones | S/2C | USAF | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Terry B. Hardy | A/3C | USAF | Military Police Fundamentals |
| George F. Usrey | | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| James W. Neilsen | | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Charles E. Tibbals | | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Roy T. Walton | | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Raymond L. Haskins | | Civ | Military Police Fundamentals |
| Lemone J. Guillory | | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Carley G. Carney | | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Del B. Hampton | | Civ | Criminal Investigation |
| Dolan A. Pullig | | Civ | Military Police Fundamentals |

LOHR, Neil, Pvt, 433 S. Union St., Galion, Ohio.
MC CURRY, Billy, Pvt, Burnsville, N. C.
MELI, Joseph C., Pvt, 42d CAMG, Fort Gordon, Ga.
MOATES, George, Pvt, Hq. & Hq. Co., PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
MOTER, Leo, Pvt, 4121-19-SW. Seattle 6, Wash.
NAVE, Earl, Pvt, Rt. #1, Box 152 A, Sikeston, Mo.
OEST, Ronald, Pvt, MP Det., USAG, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
PIERCE, James W., MSgt, Hq. USAG, Karlsruke Post, APO 164, N. Y.
ROGERS, Delbert, Pvt, 1421 N. Miller, Salem, Ill.
BROWN, Fred, Pvt, Rec. Co., PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga.
FARLIN, Dale R., Pvt, 41st MG Co., Ft. Gordon, Ga.
GORDON, Lawrence E., Pvt, Co. B, 503d MP Bn., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
MC KIEVER, Joseph, Pvt, Co. C, 504 MP Bn., Ft. Gordon, Ga.
RODENBECK, Donald, Pvt, RR #2, Waverly, Iowa.
SCHIROS, James, Pvt, 503 MP Bn., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

# YOUR MOVE

*In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue, the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 77 to 102.*

REASSIGNED

Col Ralph Saenz from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Fulton, Mo. (77)
Lt Col Robert K. Kemp from Washington, D. C., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (85)
Lt Col Robert A. Buck from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Myer, Va. (84)
Lt Col John E. MacArthur from Phoenixville, Pa., to Germany. (84)
Maj Thornton E. Ireland from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Ft. Riley, Kan. (98)
Maj Charles F. MacIsaac from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Marion, Ohio. (102)
Capt Marion M. Glover from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Germany. (77)
Capt Prosper A. Fagnant from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Redstone Ars., Ala. (78)
1/Lt Robert L. Owens from Phoenix City, Ala., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (86)
1/Lt Frederick H. Weeks from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (89)
2/Lt Juan R. Benitez-Jimenez from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to France. (88)
2/Lt Frederick C. Dow from Ft. Gordon, Ga., to Germany. (88)
2/Lt Harry S. Miller from Alexandria, Va., to Ft. Belvoir, Va. (90)
2/Lt Charles R. Wade from Syracuse, N. Y., to Sandia Base, N. M. (90)
2/Lt Joe D. Bailey from Bluefield, Va., to Ft. Gordon, Ga. (100)
CWO Seth G. Bish from Ft. Ord, Cal., to Germany. (82)
CWO Willard R. Young from CI Dept, Ft. Gordon, Ga., to TPMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga. (83)
CWO Hansford A. Sumner from Ft. Gordon, Ga., Teheran, Iran. (84)

*The following named 2/Lts. are relieved from Off. & Enl. Stu. Co., PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga. (86)*
Anthony R. Bartello to Romulus, N. Y.
Jimmy Baskin to Ft. Hood, Tex.
Bruce G. Blower to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Joseph F. Burns to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
William I. Buscemi to Ft. Campbell, Ky.
Benjamin R. Caster to Ft. Hood, Tex.
William R. Hammill to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Robert A. Harleston to Romulus, N. Y.
Kent D. Jordan to St. Louis, Mo.
Loren L. Ketchum to Ft. Ord, Cal.
David W. Latimer to Ft. Rucker, Ala.
Kenneth T. Miller to Ft. Ord, Cal.
William L. North to Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Vincent W. Plaza to Ft. Benning, Ga.
John W. Rose to Romulus, N. Y.
Max S. Smilow to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Robert T. Smith to Ft. Riley, Kan.
Edward J. Strapp to Ft. McPherson, Ga.
John T. Thompson to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
James A. Walker to Ft. Knox, Ky.
Robert L. Weeks to Ft. Knox, Ky.
Joseph P. Wilson to Ft. Carson, Col.

*The following named 2/Lts. are relieved from Off. & Enl. Stu. Co., PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga., and assigned to Germany. (87)*
Robert J. Coggesshall
Marshall P. Kendall
Edward E. McDaniel
Euripides Rubio
Richard A. Sutton
Albert A. Teller III

*The following named 2/Lts. are relieved from Off. & Enl. Stu. Co., PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga. (91)*
Daniel F. Ballard to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Charles R. Barrett to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Roderick D. Blanchard to Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
Ronald A. Brown to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
William G. Case to Ft. Campbell, Ky.
William S. Clark III to Ft. Dix, N. J.
Timothy E. Colgan to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Alfred W. Cortese to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
James E. Derr to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
William J. Dineen to Ft. Devens, Mass.
Noel E. Fricke to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
Robert C. Grigereit to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Robert R. Haggard to Ft. Knox, Ky.
Fred K. Hall to Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
Sammie J. Hauser to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Andrew M. Jones to Ft. Dix, N. J.
Donald E. Jordan to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
Franklin G. Kolinsky to Ft. Dix, N. J.
Verdel A. Klove to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Richard J. Lambert to Ft. Dix, N. J.
David A. Larson to Ft. Campbell, Ky.
William B. Milne to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.
William P. Mortell to Ft. Knox, Ky.
William C. Nelson to Ft. Knox, Ky.
William H. O'Neal to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.
Harley E. Peterson to Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
Theodore A. Peterson to Ft. Knox, Ky.
Thomas L. Renard to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Edward S. Renwick to Ft. Ord, Cal.
Robert S. Sekal to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
James R. Schmitz to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
James L. Shobe to Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Joseph F. Somma to Ft. Dix, N. J.
Stanton G. Spritzer to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.
Julius R. Woods to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

*The following named 2/Lts. are relieved from Off. & Enl. Stu. Co., PMGS, Ft. Gordon, Ga., and assigned to PMGC, Ft. Gordon, Ga. (91)*
Lynn R. Allen
Jorge L. Baco-Dapena
Bradford G. Beckwith
Donald F. Bodeau
Glenn C. Capps
Frederick P. Furth
Terry M. Hollinger
Alfonso Maldonado-Roche
James T. Murdock
James F. Westercamp
John A. Williams

PROMOTED

Maj/Lt Col
Thornton E. Ireland (79)

Capt/Maj
George R. Kane (80)
Harold M. Schweibert (80)
Louis O. Giuffrida (95)
Albert W. Stetz (100)

1/Lt/Capt
James D. Smith (83)
Farley D. Thompson (100)

RETIRED

Col Burnell V. Bryant (100)
Lt Col Ernest G. Kuhn (99)
Lt Col Samuel J. McCune (93)
Maj Roy E. Capshaw (82)
Capt Herbert E. Aanonsen (102)
CWO Benjamin S. Johnson (100)
CWO J. D. Williams (90)

RELIEVED FROM DET. INF.

1/Lt Eugene R. Cromartie (97)
1/Lt Rudolph Adams (97)
1/Lt Enos J. Fouratt (100)
2/Lt Kendall Farrar (97)

ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

2/Lt Charles R. Barrett to Germany. (102)
2/Lt William P. Mortell to Germany. (102)

DIST ROTC STUDENTS (89)

Alvin S. Aucoin
Natalio P. Bayonet
Laurence W. Buffaloe
John H. Calvin
Edward J. Carroll
Martin D. Curran
Robert W. Dalhausser
Lawrence S. Dawson
David G. Epstein
Robert H. Fahringer
Richard E. Ferrara
Lawrence E. Hall
William R. Hammill
Arnold F. Harris
David O. Hinterleiter
Richard A. Hintze
Douglas S. Horne
David W. Humbert
Donald J. Ivey
Donald R. Mason
Overton H. McCullough
John L. Mentor
Donald F. Moore
Barry R. Mosher
Robert W. Oppenlander
Robert J. Palsha
William W. Parsons
Nicholas E. Pishon
Michael F. Poitras
Joseph V. Rafferty
Milton D. Rhoads
Jerry H. Roy
Robert C. Stiepock
John E. Swindells
Norman D. Terry

# WHERE ARE YOU?

*The whereabouts of the following men are unknown due to a lack of forwarding addresses. If anyone knows the location of these members, please have them notify the Circulation Department of the Military Police Association, so that we may once again send them their Journals.*

2/Lt Gary W. Barker
PFC Jerry L. Dalien
Pvt Kenneth R. Austin
Pvt James Hardy
Pvt Robert H. Miller
Pvt Durward Oliver
Pvt William E. Raymond
Mr. Jesus G. Bojorquez
Mr. Sylvanus J. Clark, Jr.
Mr. Joseph Hall
Mr. Neil E. Knight
Mr. John I. Partain
Mr. Tadeusz Pietrzak
Mr. Paul W. Ramey
Mr. Bobby G. Whisnant
Mr. James R. Woodruff

# TO BE RELEASED AUGUST 1



## FOUR NEW FILMS FOR MILITARY POLICE TRAINING

TF 19-2751 — PART I — DUTIES OF GUARDS WITHIN A CONFINEMENT FACILITY, depicts the duties of confinement specialists, including tower guards, gate guards, compound and sally port guards. The basic principles of guard duty are shown.

TF 19-2752 — PART II — DUTIES OF PRISONER GUARDS OUTSIDE A CONFINEMENT FACILITY covers the subject of classification of prisoners into maximum, medium and minimum custody groups and the control measures required for each group.

TF 19-2753—PART III—MOVEMENT OF MILITARY PRISONERS, shows the movement of prisoners by foot, rail and motor vehicle. Special modes of transport, such as aircraft, ship and civilian type vehicles are shown.

TF 19-2273—THE SEARCH, portrays the proper technique and procedure used in searching prisoners. The film shows the procedures required for a careful search.

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