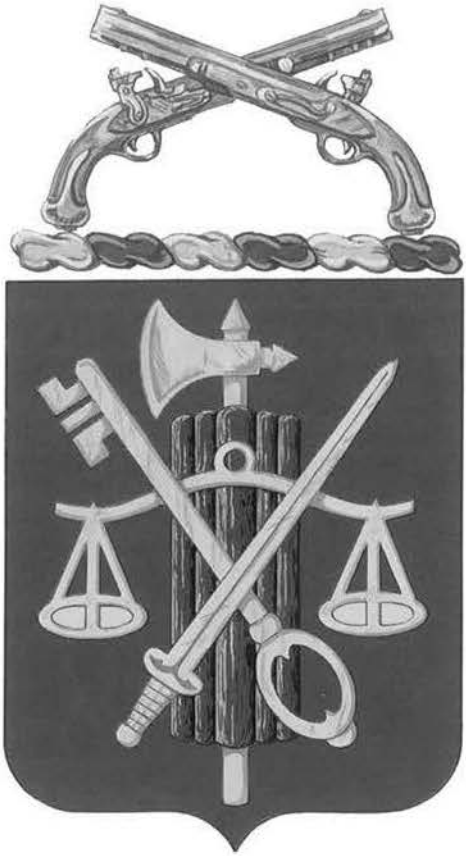
MILITARY POLICE

Compiled by
Robert K. Wright, Jr.



MILITARY POLICE





Military Police Corps

ARMY LINEAGE SERIES

MILITARY POLICE

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Robert K. Wright, Jr.



CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY
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Foreword

By regulation, the Center of Military History is responsible for determining the lineages and battle honors of the Army's units. Lineages and honors serve as a compact outline history. When provided to an individual unit in the form of a certificate over the signature of the Chief of Military History, they officially recognize that unit's organizational history and those campaign streamers and honors and heraldic items which it is entitled to bear. This volume gathers together the compact histories of all major military police units in the U.S. Army in order to perpetuate and publicize for the military police, soldiers throughout the Army, and the general public those traditions, honors, and devices proudly carried by the Military Police Corps.

Army leaders have long recognized that an awareness of a unit's history and traditions contributes directly to its esprit de corps. Today's Army, composed of professional soldiers, understands that a sense of unit pride is critical in the blending of its many specialized branches into the combined arms team needed to cope with the demands of the battlefield of the future.

Although the Military Police Corps will only celebrate its first half century in 1991, its soldiers can trace their heritage to the foundation of the Republic. Since the organization of the first unit in the Continental Army in 1778, military police have witnessed a steady increase in responsibilities, particularly during the wars of this century. I recommend that all members of the corps take time to increase their knowledge of the long and proud history of military police. We offer this volume as an introduction to that worthy enterprise.

Washington, D.C.
18 January 1991

HAROLD W. NELSON
Brigadier General, USA
Chief of Military History

Preface

This volume gathers in compact form the official historical records of 109 military police units—commands, camps, centers, brigades, groups, and battalions—the echelons authorized distinctive heraldic items. Included are all the Regular Army and Army Reserve units active between 1962 and 1987, as well as all Army National Guard organizations active as of 30 September 1987.

The lineage and honors of a unit provide an outline history of that unit, and the official certificate attesting to that history, prepared in the Organizational History Branch of the U.S. Army Center of Military History. The unit lineages in this book are adapted from these official certificates is a highly stylized document. The lineage begins with the official designation of the unit, followed by an approved special designation. The events in the life of a unit recorded in the official certificate are restricted to a few specific actions, such as activation, inactivation, and redesignation. The data has been compressed to save space, which accounts for the technical language used. A glossary appears at the end of the volume to assist the reader in understanding these technical terms. Campaigns and decorations for all the units are listed following each lineage. General orders announcing decorations are shown parenthetically.

The Organizational History Branch is responsible for the determination of the official unit lineages and honors, and the lineages that appear in this volume are the result of research done by many members of the branch, past and present. The undersigned compiled the lineages, and John E. Parker drafted the introduction. Dana Purdy assembled the bibliographies with the assistance of Charles E. Dornbusch's comprehensive bibliography entitled *Histories, Personal Narratives, United States Army* (Cornwallville, New York: Hope Farm Press, 1967), James Contravich's *United States Army Unit Histories, A Reference and Bibliography* (Manhattan, Kansas: Military Affairs/Aerospace Historian, 1983), and the U.S. Army Military History Institute's work in this area, compiled by George S. Pappas and entitled *United States Army Unit Histories* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1978). Most of the unit histories cited are unofficial works that were prepared outside the Department of the Army. Joycelyn M. Canery edited the manuscript.

Descriptions of the shoulder sleeve insignia, distinctive insignia, and other heraldic items approved for the units are included with the lineages. These descriptions, as well as the color illustrations of the heraldic items, were furnished by The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, and the Organizational History Branch is especially grateful to Opal Landrum, Nuala Barry, and Adele Richey for their valuable assistance. In some instances the text

relating to the heraldic items approved for the units is not as comprehensive as in the original letters of approval, amendment, or redesignation sent to the units. Minor changes in the heraldic material have been made to meet the need for brevity in this volume. At the beginning of the color illustrations is a brief account of the evolution of these items.

Since the Center of Military History is responsible for the determination and publication of unit lineages and honors under Army Regulation 870–5, comments are invited and should be addressed to the Center at Washington, D.C. 20374–5088.

Washington, D.C.
18 January 1991

ROBERT K. WRIGHT, JR.

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MILITARY POLICE

Introduction

The Military Police Corps achieved permanent status in the U.S. Army on 26 September 1941, yet its traditions of duty, service, and security date back to the Revolutionary War. Over the last two centuries the military police—or provost marshals as they were called during much of their history—evolved from a group of miscellaneous units and men organized on a temporary basis in time of national emergency to perform a limited range of law and order responsibilities into today's highly organized and trained combat support force. During the 1980s military police units carried out many of the wide-ranging duties they have assumed in the Army, such as fighting in Grenada; guarding the summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea; helping to quell civil disturbances in the Virgin Islands in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo; and playing an essential role in JUST CAUSE, the Army's operation in Panama in 1989–1990. Based on a tradition of service that stretches back more than two hundred years, military police have come to be recognized as an important element of the Army in both peace and war.

The Military Police Corps traces its beginnings to the formation of a provost unit, the Marechaussee Corps, in the Continental Army.[1] Authorized by Congress on 27 May 1778 with a name borrowed from the French term for provost troops, the special unit was assigned by General George Washington to perform those necessary police functions required in camp and in the field. The first American military police unit was organized along the lines of a regular Continental Army company with 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 clerk, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 2 trumpeters, 2 sergeants, 5 corporals, 43 provosts, and 4 executioners. Reflecting the unit's special requirements for speed and equipment, the corps was mounted and accoutered as light dragoons.

Washington appointed Bartholomew Von Heer provost marshal of the Continental Army and commander of the Marechaussee Corps with the rank of captain. Von Heer and his men were expected to patrol the camp and its vicinity in order to detain fugitives and arrest rioters and thieves. During combat the unit was to patrol behind the Army's so-called second line where it would secure the rear by rounding up stragglers and preventing desertions. It also assumed what in later times would be called the "early warning" responsibility, that is, keeping watch against enemy attack from the rear. The Marechaussee Corps also supervised relations with the sutlers, the merchants who supplied the Army, and assumed general responsibility for the collection, security, and movement of prisoners of war. A second, larger military police force, this one organized in 1779 by the Commonwealth of Virginia, administered the prisoner-of-war compound established at Charlottesville to secure the British and German soldiers captured at Saratoga. Although the existence of both units was short-lived—the prisoner guards were disbanded in

1781; the Marechaussee Corps at the end of the Revolution in 1783—their functions as well as their extraordinary mobility and communications capability established a legacy for the provost units that would follow.

No other military police units were formally organized in the U.S. Army until the outbreak of the Civil War, although commanders during that extended period often detailed certain officers and men to perform similar functions. This method, deemed unsatisfactory in many respects, nevertheless helped maintain order and discipline during the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and frequent clashes with Indian tribes along the frontier.

Increasingly during this period the Army came to assume new responsibilities that called for units capable of extending national security authority along the new nation's frontiers. Serving essentially as military police, federal troops played a vital role throughout the settlement of the trans-Appalachian West. Because of the proximity of Army outposts and the general scarcity of civil law enforcement authority, settlers looked to the military as the primary source of law and order.

Not only were federal units used to police many of the towns and lines of communications along the new American frontier, they also assumed responsibility for quelling some of the civil disturbances which occurred during the period. An important example of federal troops being used in this manner occurred in the summer of 1794 during the so-called Whiskey Rebellion. Faced with a large-scale threat to law and order by farmers in western Pennsylvania who were up in arms against the newly imposed excise tax on whiskey, President Washington ordered the federalization of militia units, which marched in force to the scene of the troubles.[2] While not military police in the strict sense of the term, these troops assumed police duties, made numerous arrests, and occupied several counties, performing provost marshal functions that would become standard in the future.

A commander's military police responsibilities received greater recognition in 1821 when the War Department tried, through a series of general regulations, to establish a uniformity of organizations within the Army. Article 58 of these regulations, entitled "General Police," outlined the duties of military police and recommended that commanders select personnel of superior intelligence and physical ability to perform these duties. Significantly, throughout the Army's history these qualities have always been identified as prerequisites for the soldiers selected to perform military police duties. But the regulation made no provision for special training for these provost troops, nor did it order the organization of military police units, maintaining that military police forces would, in usual circumstances, be assigned temporary status within larger military organizations.[3]

The Civil War created an urgent need for provost marshals and military police units within the federal Army. As early as 18 July 1861, Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell, the Union Army's first field commander, authorized the commander of each regiment in the Department of Northeastern Virginia to select a commissioned officer as regimental provost marshal along with a permanent guard of ten enlisted men. McDowell was responding to reports of widespread

marauding in the ranks as his units marched across northern Virginia on the way to Bull Run. He wanted these units assigned the "special and sole duty" of preserving property from depredation and of arresting "all wrong-doers, of whatever regiment or corps they may be." Wrongdoers, he went on to order, "will be reported to headquarters, and the least that will be done to them will be to send them to the Alexandria jail." In those early days of the war, commanders were particularly sensitive to the political implications of interfering with local law enforcement, and McDowell also made it clear that his provosts were not to arrest civilians. His troops were to fight the enemy, "not to judge and punish the unarmed and helpless, however guilty they may be." [4]

In the wake of the Union's defeat at Bull Run, the newly appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, reported "with much regret" that large numbers of soldiers stationed in the vicinity of the capital were in the habit of frequenting the streets and hotels of the city. Calling the practice "eminently prejudicial to good order and military discipline," he appointed Col. Andrew Porter provost marshal of Washington and assigned him the duty of keeping the officers and men in camp unless under special pass.[5] He gave Porter some 1,000 officers and men—all the Regulars in the city, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery units—to suppress gambling, marauding, and looting in the capital area and to intercept stragglers and fugitives from nearby Army units. To carry out its mission, the provost guard was allowed to impose curfews on soldiers, all of whom were obliged to carry passes. Eventually, Porter was also empowered to search citizens, seize weapons and contraband, and make arrests.[6] Thus began the gradual extension of the jurisdiction of provost marshals during the Civil War from responsibility for maintaining law and order within the military to include the protection and, to some extent, the control of the civilian population.

Although organized military police units were relatively rare in the Union Army, General McClellan established the Office of Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac and appointed Colonel Porter, lately returned from his duties in Washington, to command the unit. McClellan gave Porter a sizable force to carry out military police functions in his army, including battalions from the 8th and 17th Infantry and the entire 2d Cavalry, as well as several units of Regular artillery. McClellan later enumerated the duties of his provost marshal, which, in addition to those already made familiar by Porter's troops in Washington, included regulation of places of public accommodation and amusement, distribution of passes to civilians for purposes of trade within the lines, and "searches, seizures, and arrests" within the army area.[7]

Porter coordinated, but did not supervise, the activities of the provost units McClellan was also organizing in the separate divisions of the Army of the Potomac. Following Porter's appointment, McClellan ordered each of his division commanders to organize a provost guard within his command. Serving under a divisional provost marshal, again with an enlisted strength of ten men, these units were primarily responsible for protecting civilian property from the sometimes sticky hands of soldiers on the march as well as all other duties associated with the discipline and orderly activities of the army. They

also carried on the many collateral duties already made familiar in the Continental Army. They supervised and otherwise inspected the trade between local private merchants and Army units and individual soldiers, and they also assumed certain intelligence responsibilities, collecting and disseminating information on enemy forces.

Rivaling the work of military police in the field, provost marshals also assumed the enormous task of enforcing the nation's first conscription law. When demands for manpower led the Union to abandon its dependence on volunteer enlistments and turn to conscription, Congress created the Office of the Provost Marshal General of the Army on 3 March 1863 and appointed James B. Fry to the position in the rank of colonel of cavalry.[8] The new draft law charged the provost marshal general with overseeing the administration and enforcement of military recruitment and conscription along with a number of other quasi-military police duties associated with the war effort. It also empowered Fry to arrest summarily anyone engaged in impeding or avoiding conscription.[9]

The energetic Fry quickly organized a small army of civilian bureaucrats to supervise the draft calls. To assist him in this and an ever-increasing number of other duties largely unrelated to the draft, the War Department authorized the creation on 28 April 1863 of a new organization, the Invalid Corps (later renamed the Veteran Reserve Corps). Manned by soldiers wounded on the battlefield or weakened by illness and judged unfit for further frontline service, this special force reached a strength of more than 30,000 officers and men by the end of the war. Its units served as provost guards in large cities and towns, escorts for prisoners of war, security guards for railroads, and during the raid on Washington in 1864, they were committed to battle when the enemy penetrated into rear areas.

One of their most important functions remained to guard the many district draft offices established by the provost marshal general to supervise the selection of men under the provisions of the draft act. That legislation proved extremely unpopular and placed the Invalid Corps in a perilous position when massive resistance to conscription spread across the North. Their most notable service came in the valiant but futile effort to preserve order at the outbreak of the riots that shook New York City in July 1863. Few in number, the provost troops were quickly overwhelmed. The riots continued unimpeded until Washington brought in more than 100,000 combat troops, ending what would become the nation's deadliest civil disturbance.[10]

Following the pattern set at the end of the Revolutionary War, the Office of Provost Marshal General was discontinued in 1866. In fact, despite the appointment of Brig. Gen. Arthur MacArthur as military governor and provost marshal general of Manila in the Philippines after the War with Spain in 1898, the creation of a permanent military police branch in the Army would not be seriously considered until the latter stages of World War I. Ironically, it was during this period of organizational neglect that the term "military police" first came into vogue in Army circles.

World War I marked a significant step in the military police's journey toward permanent branch status within the Army. Once again the Army organized units both at the War Department level and in the field to carry out military police duties. Following America's entry into the war in 1917, the War Department appointed Maj. Enoch H. Crowder provost marshal general of the Army. Again the paramount mission of this official and the units placed under his command was to administer a selective service law. In July 1917 General John J. Pershing appointed Lt. Col. Hanson E. Ely as provost marshal general of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) to advise him "on military police and provost marshal matters." And finally, in May 1918, the War Department created yet another military police organization on the Army staff, the Criminal Investigation Division (CID).

Charged with investigating criminal wrongdoing within the service, the CID was organized along the lines of a detective squad similar to those found in any large city police department of the era. Initially the CID consisted of eight companies, each with 5 officers and 100 enlisted men. Its members were selected by the provost marshals in the various army areas from among those soldiers with civilian experience as police detectives, lawyers, and journalists. Its full organizational structure was not established until the last weeks of the war. During 1918 the CID was involved in some 4,500 cases pertaining to the investigation of black market activities, fraudulent passes sold in troop areas, worthless check-cashing operations, mail theft, and theft and illegal sale of government supplies.[11]

Anticipating the need for military police in the AEF, the War Department approved a divisional table of organization in May 1917 that included authorization of a headquarters and two military police companies, a total of 316 officers and men in each division. Based on this guidance, the AEF organized two military police companies in the 1st Division in July, marking the first use of an organization officially called military police. General Pershing's plan called for placing these companies in the divisional train. Divisional returns of 4 September 1917 listed 95 men in the 1st Division's train headquarters and two military police companies with a strength of 150 and 152 officers and men respectively.[12] To supplement the direct support units, a general support military police regiment, the First Army Headquarters Regiment, was formed by converting a French-speaking New Hampshire National Guard infantry organization and filling it out with men with civilian experience as detectives.

During the war the AEF organized military police units in sixty-one separate divisions, but in July 1918 Pershing also received permission to organize military police units in each corps and army with additional separate companies posted to the various sections of the Service of Supply, the Training Depot, and "to tactical units as may be necessary." [13] Ironically, the increase in the number of military police companies resulted in a weakening in the strength of all military police companies in the AEF, because Pershing was forced to cut down on the size and number of divisional military police units in order to provide trained manpower for the new units.[14] In the months following the end of hostilities, the AEF could count military police battalions

in each of its three armies with a fourth battalion attached to the AEF's general headquarters at Chaumont, France.

The AEF's military police performed all those activities made familiar in earlier wars but with some significant additions. A constant concern of senior commanders in this era of massive military units fighting on wide fronts was the control of traffic in the rear areas and prevention of unauthorized individuals from entering the zones of operations. Borrowing a method devised by the French, Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, a successor to Ely as the AEF provost marshal general, organized military police units to check all individuals traveling in leave areas, major cities, and examining points in rear Army areas.

World War I also altered the Army's traditional way of administering and caring for prisoners of war. In distinction to most earlier conflicts, where prisoners of war were usually held for short periods of time until exchanges could be effected, World War I created massive numbers of prisoners that had to be confined for long periods. During the ten-month period in which the United States processed foreign troops through its temporary prisoner-of-war camps, escort guard companies of military police handled some 48,000 prisoners. These guard companies were responsible for transporting all prisoners from division cages to a central prisoner-of-war enclosure. Reminiscent of the Civil War, soldiers judged unfit for full combat duty manned these companies.

Although the need for military police was universally recognized and thousands of men were performing military police functions throughout the Army, the pressing need for their services left selection of personnel haphazard and specialized professional training limited. General Bandholtz had established a service school at Autun, France, during the last months of the war that trained and graduated over 4,000 officers and men during its brief existence. Nevertheless, familiar patterns continued to persist. Men, usually with no experience in such duties, were drafted out of military units and thrust into military police organizations where they were expected to learn on the job.

The existence of a formal branch, especially if perpetuated in the peacetime Army, would allow for the systematic selection of personnel based on aptitude and fitness for these duties. It would also lead to a permanent training establishment where men could receive specialized instruction before assignment to regularly organized military police units throughout the Army. Then military police could be expected to have special supervision during a systemized training program before assignment to units. The promises implicit in the formation of such a corps were not to be fulfilled. Although under wartime legislation, Congress finally authorized establishment of a Military Police Corps, it was not until the closing weeks of the war, on 15 October 1918.[15]

The new corps was to consist of the Provost Marshal General Department, AEF, all military police units in the AEF, and "additional personnel." The basic organizational unit remained the military police company, which as of October 1918 consisted of 205 officers and men. Equipment for the AEF military police company was listed in the new legislation. Including 50 horses, 6 mules, 1 wagon, 18 motorcycles, and 105 bicycles, it was one of the most mobile organizations in the Army.

With the cessation of hostilities, the military police in the AEF were made extra busy by the hordes of American GIs who took unauthorized leave to see "Paree" and the other fabled sights of a Europe now at peace. At the time of the Armistice agreement, the strength of the new corps stood at 463 officers and 15,912 men, who were stationed throughout France and with those troops of the Third Army who would participate in the occupation of the Rhineland.

In an effort to preserve the new branch as the Army entered its usual postwar drawdown in strength and also to preserve and document the role played by military police during the war, General Bandholtz requested all division commanders to submit reports concerning military police activities in their areas. Most of these reports strongly endorsed the work of the corps, and subsequently Bandholtz proposed to the War Department that a permanent military police corps be retained in the Regular Army. Citing the inadequacies in assigning nonspecialists to such technically demanding duties, he stressed the obvious point that a permanent corps would ensure the existence of stable and efficient military police units in future emergencies.[16]

Although Congress rejected the idea of a permanent corps, it did ratify the permanent organization of military police units in the Army in the National Defense Act of 1920. To save spaces in the Regular divisions, Congress combined the headquarters company and military police company. It also organized a Military Police Branch in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In the 1920s military police duties were once again performed by troops drawn from posts, camps, and stations and tactical units, usually on the basis of rosters drawn up by local commanders. Provost marshals existed in the reserve commands but never above the corps area level. Despite its organizational preservation in the severely reduced postwar Army, the military police function was again allowed to drift.

With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 the creation of a military police corps became almost a necessity. In conjunction with a rising national concern over possible subversion and the perceived need to control hostile aliens, the Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson appointed Maj. Gen. Allen W. Guillon, the adjutant general of the Army, as acting provost marshal on 31 July 1941. To meet the demands associated with an army mobilizing for war, the War Department also recognized that a centralized authority above the corps level was necessary. On 26 September 1941, the official birthday of the corps, the secretary of war established the Military Police Corps as a permanent branch of the Army.[17]

The duties of the new branch were published the day the United States declared war.[18] The military police became responsible for investigating all crimes and offenses committed by persons "subject to military law within the area under the control of the organization to which they are assigned or attached." The branch was also charged with fighting crime, enforcing all police regulations pertaining to their area, reporting violations of orders "given by them in the proper execution of their duties regardless of the grade or status of the offender," and preventing the commission of acts "which are subversive of discipline or that cast discredit in any way on the

United States Army." The branch was expected to perform those duties traditionally associated with their specialty—controlling the movement of traffic both in the battlefield area as well as in camps, posts, and stations; safeguarding soldiers from violence or accidents; recovering lost, stolen, and abandoned property within the Army; and relieving combat organizations of the custody of prisoners of war and operating the prisoner-of-war system—along with some new military duties, including assisting in destroying hostile airborne troops when combat troops were unavailable or inadequate to the task.

The enforcement of military laws and regulations, the maintenance of order, and the control of traffic remained the most important wartime duties of the military police. But as usual in wartime, the corps was also expected to assume some duties more usually associated with civilian law enforcement. These included protecting designated buildings, public works, and localities of special importance from pillage, sabotage, and damage; supervising and controlling the evacuation and repatriation of civilian populations; assisting in the enforcement of gas defense, passive antiaircraft measures, and blackouts; and performing security investigations and other general measures for security and secrecy.

To perform military police responsibilities in the field, the War Department authorized larger military police units, with the battalion (later in the war it changed to group) prescribed as the largest unit in higher headquarters. It created the position of provost marshal general to serve on the staff of these headquarters to assist the commanders "in the supervision and operation of police matters." Describing it as a wartime measure, the War Department also authorized the appointment of a provost marshal general at each general headquarters or theater of operations and on the staff of all divisions and higher units. In distinction to those serving in the tactical units, these general headquarters officers, with certain exceptions, were assigned to the special staff and exercised no command function over the military police units in the command.

The War Department initially organized three new battalions and four separate companies of military police from already existing assets. It also transferred all officers and enlisted men performing military police duties as well as all units performing such functions to the new corps. As a consequence, by mid-1942 the number of military police units had increased to seventeen battalions organized under the tables of organization. By that time, as the Army was rapidly expanding toward its full wartime strength, military police companies had become increasingly specialized as planning became more sophisticated. Some served exclusively as zone of interior guards, escort guards, and post, camp, and station garrisons. Others focused on duties relating to prisoners of war or in security processing while still another large number of companies became exclusively involved in criminal investigations. The corps, which started with a paltry 2,000 men in 1941, grew to a strength of more than 200,000 during the course of the war.

As a result of the rapid expansion of the military police and the ever-increasing need for trained personnel, the corps created the Military Police Service School at the Arlington Cantonment, Fort Myer, Virginia, on 19

December 1941. The school was similar to the one established in France in 1918 for training military police in the AEF. Its curriculum emphasized internal security and intelligence functions. The Provost Marshal General's School, as it was renamed on 15 January 1942, had four basic departments: Military Law, Traffic Control, Police Methods, and Criminal Investigation. The corps also established a replacement training center and a unit training center. By V–J Day some 40,000 men had processed through the replacement training center.

Based on its experiences during the war and faced with the challenge of a new conflict in Korea, the Department of the Army issued new guidance concerning the responsibilities and organization of the military police in September 1950.[19] It redefined the responsibilities of the provost marshals who henceforth would not only advise the commander on policy matters, but directly supervise the operations of the military police of the command.

The Korean War also introduced a new duty for military police. The war witnessed a dramatic increase in black market activities associated with an army fighting in a third world nation. In previous decades control of the black market fell to civil affairs units, but the massiveness of the problem that began to appear in 1951 quickly involved the resources of the military police and, eventually, the corps added control and eradication of black market activities to its list of responsibilities.[20] Noting that the destruction caused by military operations and the usual local shortages of supplies in occupied territories created an extensive demand for items such as cigarettes, gasoline, food, weapons, and vehicles, the Department of the Army called on the military police, subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, to detect and apprehend military personnel and civilians participating in black-marketing.

In ensuing decades America's involvement in Southeast Asia brought about yet another significant expansion in military police responsibilities, underscoring new and varied uses for military police in a war without defined rear areas. In addition to their usual wartime functions, military police units served in a direct combat support role. They provided convoy security, often escorting supplies and equipment through districts subject to direct enemy attack. They controlled traffic throughout the four combat zones where front lines had ceased to exist in the usual sense of the word. They secured highways and bridges against both local subversives and North Vietnamese regulars. They joined combat troops in the hazardous task of locating and destroying enemy tunnels. They supervised the movement of refugees and the control of political detainees in a war where determining friends and enemies could be a deadly decision. Military police also became frontline fighters during the successful effort to repel the North Vietnamese during the Tet offensive in 1968. At one point in the war military police were given exclusive responsibility for a specific tactical area, including responsibility for civic action functions in that area.[21]

This increase in responsibility was recognized organizationally by the expansion in the number of military police units in Vietnam and by their organization for command and control purposes under a military police brigade.[22] The seven military police battalions that served in Vietnam were organized into three military police groups: the 8th performed all criminal

investigative work in the theater; the 16th provided command and control of all military police units assigned to the I and II tactical zones; the 89th controlled those units in zones III and IV. These units in turn were organized under the 18th Military Police Brigade, the first military police unit of its level to be employed in the Army. The brigade commander also served as provost marshal of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

During 1968 the Army Chief of Staff, acknowledging the Military Police Corps' active involvement in support of military operations in Vietnam, approved changing the branch's identification from combat service support to combat support. This change was clearly justified by the responsibilities assumed by the corps in Vietnam where military police units were organized, trained, and equipped to perform operations in a combat support role. As a combat support branch, the Military Police Corps was placed under the U.S. Army Regimental System in September 1986.[23]

The experience of Vietnam and the implementation of AirLand Battle doctrine for the battlefield of the future placed further responsibilities upon the military police in recent years. In 1988 the Army redefined and enlarged the branch's battlefield mission as first outlined in the publication of AirLand doctrine in 1986. Army doctrine posited that where in previous wars military police usually performed a rear security role, the battlefield of the future would find the need for protection against rear area threats vastly increased.[24] The military police in the rear area must be ready and able for short periods of time to assume a direct combat role. The battle of the future, the new doctrine presupposed, would be fast paced and short in duration. Therefore the military police unit, with its special ability to move and communicate with great speed and with its possession of unusually heavy firepower for such a highly mobile unit, could significantly enhance a commander's combat options. In addition, its versatility in controlling traffic and troop movement would allow commanders to mobilize much more quickly than in the past. In a future when a small force structure would be used in low intensity conflicts worldwide, military police could be expected to play an increasingly important operational role.

The assets that make the Military Police Corps so valuable in contemporary battlefield doctrine are actually quite similar to those possessed by the Marechaussee Corps in the Revolutionary War. While traveling a difficult road to organizational permanence and recognition as an organic element of the Army's fighting team, military police have along the way carefully adapted their mobility and communications capability to a myriad of new duties and responsibilities, leaving the corps ready to assume greater responsibilities and duties in the Army of the future.

NOTES

1. The following discussion of the military police in the American Revolution is based on Robert K. Wright, Jr., *The Continental Army* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 134, 137, and 161. See also The Corps of Military Police, unpublished study prepared by the Organizational History and Honors Branch (OHB), Center of Military History (CMH), in 1953, and *Military Police Corps Regimental History* (Fort McClellan, Ala.: U.S. Military Police School, 1987), p. 3, for some of the undocumented information that follows in this introduction.

2. For a recent account of the Whiskey Rebellion that describes the development of this military police function in great detail, see Robert W. Coakley, *The Role of Federal Military Forces in Domestic Disorders, 1789–1878* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1988), pp. 28–68.

3. Article 58, *General Regulations for the United States Army,* 1821.

4. GO 18, Dept of Northeastern Virginia, 18 July 1861, reprinted in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880) (hereafter cited as *OR*), ser. 1, vol. 2, pp. 743–44.

5. GO 2, Division of the Potomac, 30 July 1861, *OR,* ser. 1, vol. 2, p. 769. See also General Reports no. 1 of Maj Gen George B. McClellan, U.S. Army, of the operations of the Army of the Potomac from 27 July 1861 to 17 March 1862 in *OR,* ser. 1, vol. 5, p. 30.

6. GO 4, Division of the Potomac, 16 August 1861, *OR,* ser. 1, vol. 5, pp. 564–65. General McClellan later reported that, thanks to Porter, Washington had become "one of the most quiet cities in the Union." See General Reports no. 1 of Maj Gen George B. McClellan, p. 12.

7. General Reports no. 1 of Maj Gen George B. McClellan, p. 30.

8. War Department Cir, 5 June 1863. See also *Final Report Made to the Secretary of War by the Provost Marshal General, 1866,* pp. 1–32.

9. 12 *U.S. Statutes* 731–37.

10. For a recent account of the role of the provost marshal general and the Invalid Corps in the Civil War draft, see Coakley, *The Role of Federal Military Forces in Domestic Disorders,* pp. 227–67.

11. Memo, PMG, AEF, for Chief of Staff, AEF, 30 Apr 19, reprinted in *United States Army in the World War, 1917–1919,* 17 vols. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1942), 15: 313–20. These responsibilities are now carried out under the supervision of the provost marshal general by the Criminal Investigation Command. For a general enumeration of responsibilities, see *The Army Almanac* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Co., 1959), p. 29.

12. "Report on Organization," 10 Jul 17, reprinted in *United States Army in the World War,* 1: 97 and 118ff. See also TOs (Tables of Organization) 38 to 41, 3 May 17, 8 Aug 17, and 11 Nov 18, reprinted in *The Genesis of the American First Army* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938).

13. New Hampshire Returns, World War I National Guard Induction Records, copy in OHB, CMH. AEF GO 111, 8 Jul 1918. See also TOs, ser. B, Corps Troops, 1 Nov 18, in *United States Army in the World War,* 1: 331.

14. A.E.F. GO 200, 9 Nov 18.

15. War Department GO 180, 15 Oct 18. See also The Corps of Military Police, unpublished study, OHB, CMH.

16. These reports are reprinted in *The United States Army in the World War,* 15: 313–44.

17. AGO, AG 320.2 (9–26–41), SAB 26 Sep 41.

18. Field Manual (FM) 29–5, 8 Dec 41, *Military Police,* pp. 1–8.

19. FM 19–5, 14 Sep 50, *Military Police,* pp. 1–4 and 110–16.

20. FM 19–5, 17 Jul 59, *The Military Policeman.*

21. Military police responsibilities as well as the organization of police units in Vietnam are described in detail in Shelby Stanton, *Vietnam Order of Battle* (Washington: U.S. News and World Report, 1981), pp. 176–78.

22. Table of Organization and Equipment 19–262F, 8 Feb 65.

23. DA GO 22, 30 May 86.

24. FM 19–1, *Military Police Support for the AirLand Battle,* 1988.

Heraldic Items

Heraldic items for Army organizations reflect history, tradition, ideals, mission, and accomplishments. Shoulder sleeve insignia and distinctive unit insignia have been designed so that each is distinctive to the organzation for which approved. Both serve as identifying devices and contribute to unit cohesiveness.

While the custom of bearing various symbols on shields, helmets, and flags existed in antiquity, heraldry was not introduced until the Middle Ages. The use of heraldic devices became more prevalent with the increased use of armor and the requirements for insignia to assist in distinguishing friend from foe on the battlefield. The designs included mythological beasts, symbols commemorative of incidents of valor, and other identifying marks to which specific symbolism was ascribed. Gradually a formal system of heraldry evolved, complete with rules for design, use, and display.

The currently authorized embroidered shoulder sleeve insignia had their origin during World War I. They serve the same purpose as the corps of symbols (badges) in use during the Civil War and the War with Spain. The corps badges were of simple design; most could be cut from a single piece of cloth, e.g., a four-leaf clover, a heart, a star, a winged horsefoot, a caltrop, and a spearhead. Such devices were easily remembered and readily identified. Not only were they worn by the soldiers on their headgear, but also they were incorporated in the organizations' flags.

The first shoulder sleeve insignia is believed to have been worn by the men of the 81st Division during World War I. On their voyage to France they adopted as their insignia the figure of a wildcat that was in use as a distinctive marking for the division's equipment. Wear of the insignia was officially approved October 19, 1918, by a telegram from the Adjutant General, American Expeditionary Forces, to the division's commanding general. Insignia for other organizations of the American Expeditionary Forces were later authorized and designs were officially approved. Designs varied greatly. Many had their origin in designs already in use for organizational and equipment markings; others were based on monograms and geometric figures alluding to designations. Symbols associated with traditions, geographical locations, and missions of the organizations were also in some designs.

Since World War I, the authorization of shoulder sleeve insignia has expanded along with organizational and other changes within the Army.* Most soldiers now wear shoulder sleeve insignia. Many designs are more elaborate than those of World War I. The more complex designs came into being because of an increase in the number of authorized insignia and the availabil-

*Under the current system separate brigades and higher echelons are authorized shoulder sleeve insignia.

ity of embroidery machinery for production of various types of textile insignia. During the Vietnam era the policy governing the wear of subdued insignia as well as full-color items was established.

Distinctive insignia of metal and enamel are authorized for separate battalions and higher echelons. These insignia may be traced to the use of metal and enamel badges authorized to be worn instead of the cloth badges during the War with Spain. The type of distinctive insignia currently in use was first authorized during the 1920s for regiments and some other units. As in the case of shoulder sleeve insignia the authorization was expanded as changes in organization of the Army took place. The designs are based on symbols reflecting the organization's lineage, battle honors, traditions, and mission. Usually they incorporate the organization's motto, which is often of an idealistic nature.

Shoulder sleeve and distinctive insignia worn on the uniform and the distinguishing flags are highly visible items of identification. They are significant factors in Army *esprit de corps.*

MILITARY POLICE CORPS

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, a fasces palewise, axe or and rods proper (brown); thereover in fess a balance and in saltire overall a key with bow in sinister base and a sword with hilt in dexter base all of the second.

Crest: On a wreath of the colors, or and vert, a pair of crossed pistols of the first.

Motto: Assist, Protect, Defend.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors associated with the Military Police Corps. The fasces is an ancient symbol of authority related to a Roman magistrate. The balance is symbolic of equal justice under law and the key signifies security. The sword represents the military.

The crossed pistols are the symbol of the Military Police Corps mission: to uphold the law and to keep order.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is an adaptation of the shield, crest, and motto of the coat of arms.





300th Military Police Command



400th Military Police Camp



401st Military Police Camp



403d Military Police Camp







14th Military Police Brigade



15th Military Police Brigade







16th Military Police Brigade



18th Military Police Brigade





43d Military Police Brigade





49th Military Police Brigade





89th Military Police Brigade





177th Military Police Brigade







220th Military Police Brigade



221st Military Police Brigade







260th Military Police Brigade



290th Military Police Brigade





800th Military Police Brigade



1st Military Police Group



2d Military Police Group



3d Military Police Group



4th Military Police Group



5th Military Police Group



6th Military Police Group



7th Military Police Group



8th Military Police Group



9th Military Police Group



11th Military Police Group



12th Military Police Group



42d Military Police Group





30th Military Police Battalion





33d Military Police Battalion





34th Military Police Battalion





40th Military Police Battalion





45th Military Police Battalion





49th Military Police Battalion





51st Military Police Battalion





91st Military Police Battalion





92d Military Police Battalion





93d Military Police Battalion







94th Military Police Battalion



95th Military Police Battalion





96th Military Police Battalion





97th Military Police Battalion







100th Military Police Battalion



102d Military Police Battalion





109th Military Police Battalion





112th Military Police Battalion





115th Military Police Battalion





118th Military Police Battalion





124th Military Police Battalion





125th Military Police Battalion







143d Military Police Battalion



146th Military Police Battalion





156th Military Police Battalion





159th Military Police Battalion





160th Military Police Battalion





163d Military Police Battalion





165th Military Police Battalion





167th Military Police Battalion





168th Military Police Battalion





170th Military Police Battalion





175th Military Police Battalion





185th Military Police Battalion





193d Military Police Battalion





198th Military Police Battalion





205th Military Police Battalion





210th Military Police Battalion





231st Military Police Battalion





243d Military Police Battalion





310th Military Police Battalion





317th Military Police Battalion





324th Military Police Battalion





327th Military Police Battalion





336th Military Police Battalion





340th Military Police Battalion





372d Military Police Battalion





382d Military Police Battalion





385th Military Police Battalion



387th Military Police Battalion





392d Military Police Battalion





437th Military Police Battalion







496th Military Police Battalion





502d Military Police Battalion





503d Military Police Battalion







504th Military Police Battalion





508th Military Police Battalion



518th Military Police Battalion





519th Military Police Battalion





525th Military Police Battalion







535th Military Police Battalion



601st Military Police Battalion





604th Military Police Battalion





607th Military Police Battalion





666th Military Police Battalion





685th Military Police Battalion





701st Military Police Battalion





709th Military Police Battalion





716th Military Police Battalion





720th Military Police Battalion





728th Military Police Battalion





759th Military Police Battalion







787th Military Police Battalion





793d Military Police Battalion





795th Military Police Battalion

LINEAGES AND HERALDIC DATA

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st MILITARY POLICE COMMAND

HERALDIC ITEMS

None approved.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 30 March 1967 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Military Police Command. Activated 10 May 1967 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Inactivated 15 May 1970 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 300th MILITARY POLICE COMMAND

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a green shield, arched at the top, a yellow vertical stylized double-bitted key with a pierced trifoliate bow all within a yellow border.

Symbolism: The key is symbolic of authority, command, control, fidelity, and wardenship. The double bits refer to the evacuation and process of prisoners of war and/or civilian internees from field army areas to prisoner of war camps. The stem of the key in simulating the letter "I" also alludes to investigation, interrogation, and internment. The three prongs of the bits and the three foils of the bow refer to the organization's mission of providing command, administration, and logistical assistance to prisoner of war camps. The open or pierced foils of the bow simulate the letter "C," the Roman numeral "100," the three foils thus signifying the numeral "300," the numerical designation of the command. The end of the key stem is pointed to denote the ability of the elements of the organization to engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. The colors yellow and green are used for the Military Police Corps.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green arched doorway and centered thereon a gold key with double bit in base, the bow formed by three letter "Cs" conjoined and the key stem surmounted by a white five-pointed star.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors associated with the Military Police branch. The key and star are symbolic of command and control. The doorway suggests the prisoner of war mission, and the number of camps that may be serviced (up to ten) is indicated by the ten sides of the star. The three "Cs," which form the bow, refer to the numerical designation of the unit.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 16 April 1959 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 300th Military Police Prisoner of War Command, and assigned to the Fifth United States Army. Activated 1 May 1959 at Royal Oak, Michigan. Location changed 1 July 1959 to Dearborn, Michigan; on 7 April 1966 to Livonia, Michigan; on 3 November 1980 to Inkster, Michigan. Reorganized and redesignated 16 June 1982 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 300th Military Police Command. Relieved 1 October 1984 from assignment to the Fifth United States Army and assigned to the Fourth United States Army.

Home Area: Fourth United States Army

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 10th MILITARY POLICE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

Heraldic Items

None approved.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 18 April 1967 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Military Police Prisoner of War Camp. Activated 1 August 1967 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Inactivated 15 May 1970 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 301st MILITARY POLICE CAMP

Heraldic Items

None approved.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 1 February 1972 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 301st Military Police Prisoner of War Camp, assigned to the Fifth United States Army, and activated at Livonia, Michigan. Reorganized and redesignated 21 May 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 301st Military Police Camp. Location changed 20 October 1980 to Inkster, Michigan. Relieved 1 October 1984 from assignment to the Fifth United States Army and assigned to the Fourth United States Army.

Home Area: Fourth United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 400th MILITARY POLICE CAMP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of two gold keys in saltire with bows in base, the shafts crossing over a gold sword broken per chevron, handle and point overlapping a triparted gold scroll bearing the words "Duty Honor Valor" in black letters arcing to base from the upper ends of the keys all enclosing a green background; centered between the bits of the keys upon a background of gold rays a red and gold heraldic rose with green barbs.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors associated with Military Police. The broken sword suggests the enemy's capture and thus his inability to fight. The keys, symbolic of control, are placed over the sword indicating the unit's responsibility for the incarcerated. The rose was adapted from the insignia of a subordinate unit, which used it as an award for certain soldiers in recognition of their outstanding devotion to duty. Here, it represents esprit de corps and is placed on a background that implies sun rays from the "Sunshine State" where the unit is based.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 1 May 1959 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 400th Military Police Prisoner of War Camp, and assigned to the Third United States Army. Activated 1 June 1959 at Jacksonville, Florida. Location changed 2 February 1968 to Tallahassee, Florida. Relieved 1 October 1973 from assignment to the Third United States Army and assigned to the First United States Army. Reorganized and redesignated 21 May 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company. 400th Military Police Camp. Relieved 1 October 1983 from assignment to the First United States Army and assigned to the Second United States Army.

Home Area: Second United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 401st MILITARY POLICE CAMP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold portcullis with three white stars arranged between the points at the base, and behind the grill on a green field a dagger with point down and pommel protruding above the top bar all gold; suspended from the portcullis hoist rings and encircling the points of the grill, a three-section scarlet scroll bearing the words "Custody with Dignity" in gold letters.

Symbolism: The portcullis represents custody and protection of prisoners of war and the security of the country and community. The dagger behind the gate is symbolic of the containment of a military threat. The three white stars are taken from the flag of Tennessee where the unit is located. The color scarlet is used to suggest vigilance and courage. The scroll bearing the motto "Custody with Dignity," connected by links to the hoist rings of the portcullis, emphasizes the association of security with custody and dignity.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 1 May 1959 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 401st Military Police Prisoner of War Camp, and assigned to the Third United States Army. Activated 1 June 1959 at Nashville, Tennessee. Affiliated 22 February 1972 with St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee. Relieved 1 October 1973 from assignment to the Third United States Army and assigned to the First United States Army. Reorganized and redesignated 21 May 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 401st Military Police Camp. Relieved 1 October 1983 from assignment to the First United States Army and assigned to the Second United States Army.

Home Area: Second United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 402d MILITARY POLICE CAMP

Heraldic Items

None approved.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 24 April 1959 in the Army Reserve as the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 402d Military Police Prisoner of War Camp, and assigned to the Second United States Army. Activated 8 June 1959 at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Relieved 1 January 1966 from assignment to the Second United States Army and assigned to the First United States Army. Reorganized and redesignated 21 May 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 402d Military Police Camp.

Home Area: First United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 403d MILITARY POLICE CAMP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a vertical gold gauntlet grasping a gold horizontal broken sword on a green background all enclosed by a wavy gold scroll, the ends passing behind the cuff of the gauntlet and inscribed "With a Strong Hand" in black letters at the top.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors traditionally associated with Military Police. The gauntlet clutching the broken sword represents the mission of a prisoner of war camp—holding the defeated enemy.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 10 July 1959 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 403d Military Police Prisoner of War Camp, and assigned to the Fifth United States Army. Activated 1 September 1959 at Omaha, Nebraska. Relieved 1 October 1973 from assignment to the Fifth United States Army and assigned to the Sixth United States Army. Reorganized and redesignated 21 May 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 403d Military Police Camp. Relieved 1 October 1984 from assignment to the Sixth United States Army and assigned to the Fifth United States Army.

Home Area: Fifth United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 22d MILITARY POLICE CENTER

Heraldic Items

None approved.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 10 January 1968 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 22d Military Police Center, and activated at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 14th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a vertical rectangle arched at the top and bottom with a green border, a field divided per saltire green and yellow and thereon a red battle-axe and sword in saltire surmounted by a white four-pointed star.

Symbolism: The compass points stand for the four corners of the battlefield and the four following combat missions of the Military Police Corps: battlefield circulation and control; law and order; rear battle operations; and enemy prisoners of war. The battle-axe and/or fasces and the sword symbolize the magistrate's authority and the unit's combat mission. The number 14 is represented by the crossed background and weapons recalling the Roman numeral "X" for 10 with the 4 points on the compass star adding up to 14. Green and yellow are the branch colors of Military Police, and red is for courage and action.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold triangle with fourteen rays, in base a green circle with center bar between a red triangle and a black inverted triangle, area between circle and above scroll ribbed gold, all above a green scroll, with black lining, inscribed in gold letters, "We Give Our Best."

Symbolism: The circle with a horizontal center bar signifies "stop—do not enter" in international traffic lore and is used here to allude to the unit's mission to protect life and property. The chevron shape represents authority (area above red triangle and behind upper half of green circle). The color red is used to symbolize courage and awareness and black to typify prudence and wisdom. Black is also used here as a symbol of the Black Forest of Germany, the country in which the unit was activated. The fourteen sun rays allude to leadership and further distinguish the numerical designation of the organization.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 24 June 1965 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 14th Military Police Group. Activated 25 June 1965 in Germany. Inactivated 20 June 1972 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Redesignated 16 November 1981 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 14th Military Police Group, and activated in Germany. Reorganized and redesignated 16 August 1986 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 14th Military Police Brigade.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 15th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a green shield within a yellow embattled border, a yellow griffin's head erased with red tongue and white eye.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The griffin, symbol for eternal vigilance, within an embattled border, alludes to the military establishment and refers to the mission of a Military Police brigade. The fifteen projections comprising the embattled border allude to the numerical designation, 15th Military Police Brigade.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold pike above and surmounting the upper portion of a continuous green scroll bearing the inscription, "Duty, Justice, and Loyalty," in gold letters in base.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The pike, a weapon used by provosts in the Middle Ages, symbolizes the basic mission of the brigade. The three points of the pike further allude to the organization's three missions of command, staff planning, and supervision of military police operations in peace and war.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 24 June 1965 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 15th Military Police Brigade. Activated 25 June 1965 in Germany. Inactivated 30 June 1976 in Germany.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 16th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a dark green oblong arched at top and base a light green globe with dark green gridlines bearing a five-pointed yellow star throughout and issuing from the lower edge of the globe to the height of the lateral arms of the star a yellow acute angle bearing a dark green arrowhead throughout its length with the lower edge of its blades coinciding with the lower edge of the star, all within a yellow border.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police, and a star is emblematic of that branch of service. A star also connotes leadership and authority. The arrowhead is a symbol for military preparedness and protection. All of the above, along with the globe, symbolize the overall mission, capabilities, and operational sphere of the organization.

Tab

Description: Immediately above and touching the shoulder sleeve insignia, a black arc tab inscribed "AIRBORNE" in yellow letters.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a diagonal band divided throughout by a radiant partition line, gold and scarlet, all within a green annulet, the upper part inscribed with the motto "Combat Support" in gold letters and the lower part surmounted by two gold sprigs of oak leaves; overall an upright white sword, the point between the two words of the motto and the pommel extending beyond the leaves and the lower part of the annulet.

Symbolism: The sword surmounting the band of flames represents military justice overcoming the fires of conflict and violence. The design refers to the basic mission of the Military Police Corps, the maintenance of law and order. The white sword, used on the insignia of many U.S. Army organizations in Vietnam, and the colors red and yellow from the flag of the Republic of Vietnam stand for service in that country. The oak leaves are for strength and also allude to the state tree of Maryland where the unit was originally organized. The colors green and yellow are for the Military Police Corps.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 23 March 1966 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 16th Military Police Group. Activated 20 May 1966 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Reorganized and redesignated 16 July 1981 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 16th Military Police Brigade.

Campaign Participation Credit

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer–Fall 1969
Winter–Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 16th Military Police Group, cited; DA GO 55, 1968).

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 16th Military Police Group, cited; DA GO 37, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1971 (16th Military Police Group cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 18th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a shield with a yellow border, a green field bearing the yellow silhouette of a Roman fasces charged with a green sword, point up.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors of the Military Police Corps. The fasces, an ancient symbol of the magistrates authority, and the sword for the military are combined to symbolize military law and order.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A silver insignia consisting of a square, one point up, divided horizontally, the top half yellow, the bottom half black, bearing a red lion's head guardant, mouth black and tongue blue, and attached below the square a silver scroll inscribed, "Ever Vigilant," in black letters.

Symbolism: The background represents the day (yellow/gold) and the night (black) over which the strong watchful eye of the military police, here represented by the lion's head, is in constant vigilance.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 23 March 1966 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 18th Military Police Brigade. Activated 20 May 1966 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Inactivated 29 March 1973 at Oakland, California. Redesignated 16 August 1985 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 18th Military Police Brigade, and activated in Germany.

Campaign Participation Credit

Vietnam

- Counteroffensive, Phase II
- Counteroffensive, Phase III
- Tet Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase IV
- Counteroffensive, Phase V
- Counteroffensive, Phase VI
- Tet 69/Counteroffensive
- Summer–Fall 1969
- Winter–Spring 1970
- Sanctuary Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase VII
- Consolidation I
- Consolidation II
- Cease-Fire

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1967 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 18th Military Police Brigade, cited; DA GO 17, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 18th Military Police Brigade, cited; DA GO 46, 1969)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1971 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 18th Military Police Brigade, cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971–1973 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 18th Military Police Brigade, cited; DA GO 32, 1973)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1973(18th Military Police Brigade cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 43d MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a green shield, overall a yellow wall of two crenelles above three green wavy bars, issuing from base and surmounted overall a white pike all within a yellow border.

Symbolism: The fortification above the wavy bars alludes to the wall surrounding the fifteenth city of Rhodes, capital of the island of Rhodes, after which Rhode Island was named. The wavy bars also represent Narragansett Bay and the many waterways of the state. The pike, an early weapon used by guards, symbolizes the 43d Military Police Brigade's ability to give protection and strong support. Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police units.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold anchor vertically bisecting a horizontal white wavy band on a green background all encircled by a continuous gold scroll, divided in four folds, the upper three inscribed "Protect the Right" in green letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used by the Military Police. The gold anchor adapted from the Rhode Island state flag and the wavy band simulating the water of Narragansett Bay allude to the home area of the organization.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(Rhode Island)

Lineage

Constituted 4 March 1959 in the Rhode Island Army National Guard as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 103d Replacement Battalion. Organized and federally recognized 1 April 1959 at Providence. Converted and redesignated 18 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 43d Engineer Group. Converted and redesignated 1 May 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 43d Military Police Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 43d Military Police Brigade.

Home Station: Providence

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 49th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a shield, within a yellow border, a field divided horizontally with yellow above and blue below; on the yellow portion is a red disc with twelve teeth and a yellow center and on the blue portion a yellow vertical diamond.

Symbolism: The elements of the design symbolize the discovery of gold in California, alluding to the brigade's state of origin and to its numerical designation. The yellow of the background refers to California's popular nickname, "The Golden State." The red disc denotes the state's sunny climate and alludes further to Sutter's Mill, a sawmill located on the American River (represented by the wavy blue area), where the first gold nuggets, indicated by the yellow diamond shape, were discovered in California in 1849.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a black bear's paw with claws pointed upwards in the center of a gold sun on a blue disc contained by a circular gold scroll bearing the motto "Pride and Power" in black, the lower ends of the scroll connected by gold links to a red band about the wrist of the bear's paw.

Symbolism: The gold sun set in blue is symbolic of the Californians' pride in their state. The bear's paw is suggested by the powerful animal on the crest of the California Army National Guard, and the band about the wrist denotes reliable control.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
Lineage (California)

Organized and federally recognized 1 July 1924 in the California National Guard at San Jose as Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 159th Infantry, an element of the 40th Division. Location changed 19 September 1940 to Oakland. Inducted into federal service 3 March 1941 at Oakland. (159th Infantry relieved 29 October 1941 from assignment to the 40th Division and assigned to the 7th Division [later redesignated as the 7th Infantry Division]; relieved 23 August 1943 from assignment to the 7th Infantry Division.) Inactivated 6 November 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Consolidated 15 October 1948 with Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 159th Infantry (*see* ANNEX), and consolidated unit reorganized and federally recognized at San Jose as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 159th Infantry, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battle Group, 159th Infantry.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 49th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 4 December 1965 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 49th Infantry Brigade, and relieved from assignment to the 49th Infantry Division. Consolidated 29 January 1968 with the 49th Administration Company (organized and federally recognized 4 December 1965 at Alameda) and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 49th Infantry Brigade, at Alameda. Consolidated 1 November 1971 with the 149th Aviation Company (organized and federally recognized 8 August 1971 at Alameda) and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 49th Infantry Brigade. Converted and redesignated 1 February 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 49th Military Police Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 49th Military Police Brigade.

ANNEX

Organized and federally recognized 20 February 1937 in the California National Guard at San Jose as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 159th Infantry, an element of the 40th Division. Redesignated 1 May 1940 as Headquarters Detachment, 2d Battalion, 159th Infantry. Inducted into federal service 3 March 1941 at San Jose. (159th Infantry relieved 29 October 1941 from assignment to the 40th Division and assigned to the 7th Division [later redesignated as the 7th Infantry Division]; relieved 23 August 1943 from assignment to the 7th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and redesignated 25 July 1942 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 159th Infantry. Inactivated 6 November 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

Home Station: Alameda

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Aleutian-Islands
European–African–Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 89th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a disc with a yellow border, nine vertical alternating green and yellow stripes and centered thereon a scarlet eight-pointed star, bearing at center overall a white sword, point up, surmounted by a yellow dragon's head.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors associated with Military Police. The star is symbolic of courage and law enforcement. The eight points and the nine stripes suggest the unit's numerical designation. The sword represents military justice, law, and order. The dragon represents authority and guardianship and alludes to the unit's original activation in the Republic of Vietnam.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green oriental dragon's head grasping in its mouth a stalk of gold bamboo fired a red flame at both ends and supporting an arched black scroll bearing the inscription, "Proven in Battle," in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The dragon, a fierce adversary, is the heraldic symbol for defender of the lawful leader and denotes the Republic of Vietnam where the unit was originally activated. The black scroll represents law, jurisdiction, and jurisprudence, and the flames allude to the unit's many combat engagements.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 19 February 1966 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 89th Military Police Group. Activated 15 March 1966 in Vietnam. Inactivated 21 December 1971 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 13 September 1972 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Reorganized and redesignated 16 July 1981 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 89th Military Police Brigade.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Vietnam

Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer–Fall 1969
Winter–Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 89th Military Police Group, cited; DA GO 1, 1969)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1971 (89th Military Police Group cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 177th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: A yellow circular insignia edged with a green border, consisting of a twelve-spoke green gear wheel bearing two yellow keys in bend addorsed, the sinister inverted, and interlaced with two yellow keys in bend sinister addorsed, the sinister inverted.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors associated with Military Police. The gear wheel suggests the heraldic term "embattled" representing a fortress and reflects the unit's involvement in defense. The keys allude to the organization's mission of protection and law enforcement. The gear wheel also represents Detroit, the "Motor City," present location of the unit.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green background bearing at each side a gold snow-capped mountain peak and at base a blue backround bearing two white wavy bars, overall a vertical double-warded gold key bearing a black gear wheel charged with a white five-pointed star, all enclosed by a continuous four-folded gold scroll inscribed at side, top, and side, "Protect Defend Preserve," all in green letters.

Symbolism: The snow-capped mountain peaks symbolize the organization's war service in the Aleutian Islands during World War II. The upright key alludes to the unit's mission of protection and apprehension. The five-pointed star, a symbol of achievement and authority, was suggested by the state flag of Alaska and the city flag of Detroit. The gear wheel also represents Detroit, the "Motor City," and present location of the unit. The wavy blue and white bars represent Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, and other waters around the upper and lower peninulas that make up the state of Michigan. Green and yellow are colors used for Military Police units.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

ARNG
(Michigan)

LINEAGE

Organized and federally recognized 14 June 1921 in the Michigan National Guard at Detroit as Headquarters Detachment, 1st Separate Squadron, Cavalry. Redesignated 1 July 1921 as Headquarters Detachment, 1st Squadron, 106th Cavalry, an element of the 22d Cavalry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 10 April 1929 as Troop I, 106th Cavalry. Converted and redesignated 20 September 1940 as Battery E, 210th Coast Artillery, and relieved from assignment to the 22d Cavalry Division. Inducted into federal service 24 February 1941 at Detroit. Reorganized and redesignated 14 February 1944 as Battery A, 593d Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion. Inactivated 1 November 1944 at Camp Howze, Texas.

Reorganized and federally recognized 20 January 1947 at Detroit as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 46th Division Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 15 March 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 46th Infantry Division Artillery. Ordered into active federal service 24 July 1967 at Detroit; released 2 August 1967 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 157th Artillery Group, and relieved from assignment to the 46th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 February 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 157th Field Artillery Group.

Converted and redesignated 1 April 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 177th Military Police Group. Reorganized and redesignated 7 November 1985 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 177th Military Police Brigade.

Home Station: Detroit

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Aleutian Islands

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 220th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a yellow disc, overall a green annulet issuing from green pikes from within, interlaced saltirewise with points up, all within a yellow border.

Symbolism: The pikes, former weapons used by guards, are interlaced to symbolize strength and protection within the law. The pikes "two" then "two" with the annulet further distinguish the organization's numerical designation "220." The annulet also alludes to the unit's speed and mobility in carrying out its mission. Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police units.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: Gold insignia consisting of a disc divided horizontally, the upper half of green with four gold lateral lines evenly spaced throughout, the lower half of black; overall and extending beyond top and base the head of a two-bladed gold halberd bearing a green five-pointed star, and inscribed around the lower portion of the disc left of the ferrule, "Support," and right of the ferrule, "By Doing," all in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps. Heraldically, the color black typifies constancy and fidelity, both necessary to orderly processes. The halberd through tradition connotes vigilance, and a star is emblematic of leadership and authority; together they represent the overall mission of the organization. The blades of the halberd refer to offensive and defensive capability, while the disc simulates a wheel connoting mobility.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 3 April 1959 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 220th Military Police Group, and assigned to the Second United States Army. Activated 25 May 1959 at Washington, D.C. Location changed 23 July 1960 to Rockville, Maryland. Relieved 1 January 1966 from assignment to the Second United States Army and assigned to the First United States Army. Location changed 17 April 1970 to Gaithersburg, Maryland. Reorganized and redesignated 10 December 1971 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 220th Military Police Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 16 April 1980 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 220th Military Police Brigade.

Home Area: First United States Army

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 221st MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a green shield a gold griffin's head above a gold sun rising in splendor from a wavy blue base all within a green border.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps. The mythological griffin, symbol of strength, vigilance, agility, and protection, refers to the overall mission of the organization. Also, through association, a griffin has historical significance to the organiation and legendary association to California, the unit's present home area. The sun, revealer of truth and symbol of authority, is symbolic of jurisprudence and with the wavy blue base simulates a coast, further indicating the unit's present location.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a blue disc with an undulating edge bearing a gold sun emitting twenty rays alternately wavy and straight, all surmounted by a green star, one point up and each point terminating on a small gold disc, on the star a griffin's head, white with gold eye, beak, and tongue; all above a gold scroll inscribed "Command and Control" in green letters.

Symbolism: The star has long been used in the United States as an emblem of police authority; it refers to the unit's mission. The griffin is a mythological creature particularly famed for the attributes of vigilance, courage, and strength and as such alludes to the brigade. In addition, the griffin is associated with the state of California where the unit was activated, which was named for a fictitious island believed to have been inhabited by griffins and abounding in gold. The radiant gold sun is taken from the California state flag. The blue disc with the wavy edge alludes to the Pacific Ocean. The colors green and yellow are used for Military Police organizations. White stands for integrity.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 2 April 1959 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 221st Military Police Group, and assigned to the Sixth United States Army. Activated 1 May 1959 at San Jose, California. Location changed 1 June 1961 to Sunnyvale, California; on 20 September 1962 to San Jose, California. Reorganized and redesignated 10 December 1971 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 221st Military Police Brigade. Redesignated 1 January 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 221st Military Police Brigade.

Home Area: Sixth United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 260th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a vertical rectangle arched at the top and bottom with a yellow border, on a white field a green sword bearing near its point a green balance bar and scale pans, all in front of two horizontal red bars and arched overall three red stars.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the branch colors of the Military Police Corps. The combination of the sword and scales of justice represents the duality of the Military Police mission, armed security duties and the upholding of the law. The red stars and bars on a white background are taken from the flag of the District of Columbia, home area of the unit. The flag of the District of Columbia in turn was based on the Washington family coat of arms.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold cluster of trees surmounted by a green equilateral triangle bearing three scale pans in the apex and two horizontal bars across base, all gold, and surmounting the green triangle throughout a gold inverted equilateral triangle bearing a blue fleur-de-lis, all above a three-part gold scroll inscribed, "Peace, Law, Order" in black.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps, and balance pans are symbolically related to justice. The fleur-de-lis refers to France, and the three areas of the green triangle simulate the three rocks on the coat of arms of St. Mihiel and represent the unit's participation in that World War I campaign. The cluster of trees is used to refer to the Argonne forest and denotes the Meuse-Argonne campaign participation by the organization. The three scale pans and two bars are used to suggest the three stars and two bars on the flag of the District of Columbia and allude to the unit's home area.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

ARNG
(District of Columbia)

LINEAGE

Organized 17 September 1888 in the District of Columbia Militia at Washington as the Light Battery. Reorganized 31 December 1888 in the District of Columbia National Guard as Battery A, Light Artillery. Disbanded 7 November 1900 at Washington. Reorganized 30 June 1903 in the District of Columbia National Guard at Washington as the 1st Battery, Field Artillery. Redesignated 5 August 1915 as Battery A, Field Artillery, Battery B, Field Artillery, organized 5 October 1915 in the District of Columbia National Guard at Washington. Batteries A and B, Field Artillery, mustered into federal service 6 July 1916 at Fort Myer, Virginia; mustered out of federal service 8 March and 16 February 1917, respectively, at Washington. Mustered into federal service 31 July 1917 at Sea Girt, New Jersey; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Consolidated, reorganized, and redesignated 18 September 1917 as Battery A, 112th Field Artillery. Redesignated 27 November 1917 as Battery A, 110th Field Artillery, an element of the 29th Division. Demobilized 4 June 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia.

Reconstituted 17 June 1924 in the District of Columbia National Guard; concurrently consolidated with Battery D, 60th Artillery (*see* ANNEX 1); the 5th Company, Coast Defenses of the Potomac (*see* ANNEX 2); and Batteries B and C, 110th Field Artillery (*see* ANNEX 3), to form the 260th Coast Artillery. Organized 17 June 1924–1 April 1939; Headquarters federally recognized 20 December 1935 at Washington. Inducted into federal service 6 January 1941 at Washington.

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 260th Coast Artillery, converted and redesignated 10 September 1943 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 260th Antiaircraft Artillery Group (remainder of 260th Coast Artillery—hereafter separate lineage). Inactivated 9 November 1944 at Camp Maxey, Texas. Reorganized and federally recognized 3 October 1946 at Washington. Ordered into active federal service 11 September 1950 at Washington; released 10 September 1952 from active federal service and reverted to District control.

Converted and redesignated 1 March 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 260th Military Police Group. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1985 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 260th Military Police Brigade.

ANNEX 1

Organized and federally recognized 28 December 1915 in the District of Columbia National Guard at Washington as the 1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps. Mustered into federal service 26 July 1917 at Washington; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 8 January 1918 as Battery D, 60th Artillery (Coast Artillery Corps). Demobilized 24 February 1919 at Fort Washington, Maryland.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 18 July 1917 in the District of Columbia National Guard at Washington as the 2d Company, Coast Artillery Corps. Mustered into federal service 26 July 1917 at Washington; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 8 January 1918 as the 5th Company, Coast Defenses of the Potomac. Disbanded 18 December 1918 at Fort Washington, Maryland.

ANNEX 3

Organized and federally recognized 27 April 1916 in the District of Columbia National Guard at Washington as Troop A, 1st Squadron of Cavalry. Mustered into federal service 6 July 1916 at Fort Myer, Virginia; mustered out of federal service 3 March 1917 at Washington. Troops B, C, and D, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, organized 10 November 1916, 16 July 1917, and 20 July 1917, respectively, at Washington. 1st Squadron of Cavalry mustered into federal service 25–28 July 1917 at Washington; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Consolidated, converted, and redesignated 18 September 1917 as Batteries B and C, 112th Field Artillery. Redesignated 27 November 1917 as Batteries B and C, 110th Field Artillery, elements of the 29th Division. Demobilized 4 June 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia.

Home Station: Washington

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 290th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a green nonagon, one point up, a yellow disc with embattled circumference bearing two green partizans, the upper shafts issuing saltirewise from two crenelles in base.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are colors used for the Military Police Corps. The circular embattled central area indicates prisoner of war camps and military security facilities whose operations are commanded, planned, and supervised by the brigade. The interior area also simulates the sun, symbolic of the dissemination of knowledge, and refers to the subordinate prisoner of war/civilian internee information center. The partizans, medieval weapons associated with guards, denote the guards provided for prisoners in confinement and for the security of military installations and facilities; the partizans are crossed to suggest control of the entrance and exit involved in the reception, search, and processing functions. Additionally, the two partizans (2), nine sides of the nonagon (9), and the circular center (0) allude to the numerical designation of the brigade.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold nonagon one point up, charged at the top with a green embattled disc bearing a gold acorn sprig, and issuing saltirewise from the nonagon base the upper shafts of two green partizans with blades touching on the disc and extending over both the nonagon and a green encircling scroll that terminates below the top point of the device and is inscribed in gold letters below the blades, "Custody with Honor."

Symbolism: The basic design was suggested by the shoulder sleeve insignia for the 290th Military Police Brigade. Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps; the

embattled circular area refers to the prisoner of war camps and military security facilities whose operations are commanded, planned, and supervised by the brigade; the radiant projections also symbolize the dissemination of knowledge and refer to the subordinate prisoner of war/civilian internees information center. The partizans, medieval weapons associated with guards, denote the guards provided for prisoners in confinement and for the security guard of military installations and facilities; the partizans are crossed to suggest control of the entrance and exit involved in the reception, search, and processing functions. The oak, an emblem signifying honor, alludes to the organization's motto; it also refers to the "Treaty Oak" in Cherokee Park, Nashville, Tennessee, and indicates the unit's origin and former location. Additionally, the two partizans (2), nine sides of the nonagon (9), and the disc (0) allude to the numerical designation of the brigade.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 1 November 1971 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 290th Military Police Brigade, assigned to the Third United States Army, and activated at Nashville, Tennessee. Relieved 1 October 1973 from assignment to the Third United States Army and assigned to the First United States Army. Relieved 1 October 1983 from assignment to the First United States Army and assigned to the Second United States Army. Inactivated 15 October 1985 at Nashville, Tennessee.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 800th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

Heraldic Items

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Description: On a yellow axe-head shape with a green border, a green oak leaf surmounted by a yellow sword, hilt down.

Symbolism: The axe-head shape of the insignia symbolizes authority and security. The oak leaf is a reference to the oak trees at Fort Ord, California, where the unit was first activated. The sword symbolizes duty, military strength, and law enforcement.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned; vert, on a bend or a sprig of oak leaves with two acorns bendwise of the field, and attached below the shield a gold scroll doubled green and inscribed *Vires in Arduis* (Strength in Difficulties) in green letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors of the Military Police. The acorns and live oak leaves symbolize the original activation of the organization under the live oak trees at Fort Ord, California; the acorns also symbolize growing strength, endurance, courage, and firmness of purpose.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 31 May 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 800th Military Police Battalion. Activated 4 June 1942 at Ford Ord, California. Inactivated 31 May 1947 in Japan. Redesignated 25 January 1949 as the 333d Military Police Battalion and allotted to the Organized Reserve Corps. Assigned 15 February 1949 to the First Army (later redesignated as the First United States Army). Activated 25 February 1949 at Buffalo, New York. Location changed 19 January 1950 to New York, New York. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 15 August 1952 at New York, New York. Redesignated 24 June 1953 as the 800th Military Police Battalion.

Headquarters, 800th Military Police Battalion, redesignated 22 April 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 800th Military Police Group (remainder of battalion concurrently disbanded). Activated 1 May 1959 at Hempstead, New York. Location changed 15 June 1959 to Garden City, New York; on 31 January 1966 to Hempstead, New York. Ordered into active military service 24 March 1970 at Hempstead, New York; released 26 March 1970 from active military service and reverted to reserve status. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1984 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 800th Military Police Brigade.

Home Area: First United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
New Guinea
Luzon

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 1st MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold-backed green scroll inscribed with the words "First and Foremost" in gold letters and enclosing a gold castle tower centered between two roundels, each composed of four wavy bars alternately of white and blue, and centered upon the castle tower with point up and gold handle crossing in front of the scroll a black Okinawan *sai* (an ancient Okinawan Royal Police weapon).

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are used by the Military Police Corps. The gold castle tower signifies the unit's postwar service in Germany and the Okinawan *sai* denotes the group's service in the Ryukyus. The *sai*, an ancient Royal Police defensive weapon, is placed at front and center to emphasize the unit's motto, "First and Foremost." The two white and blue roundels, or water symbols, represent the two oceans that separated the group from the United States during its active service.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 14 May 1946 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1st Military Police Service Group. Activated 1 June 1946 in Germany. Inactivated 20 June 1948 in Germany. Redesignated 6 February 1964 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1st Military Police Group, and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 25 March 1964 on Okinawa. Inactivated 29 June 1973 on Okinawa.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2d MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold vertical halberd in front of a white twin-turreted medieval castle with gold markings and red gateways on a green background, all encircled by a black scroll, the upper part surmounted by the prongs of the halberd and the lower area bearing the inscription "Pride with Honor" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The medieval German castle symbolizes the location in which the group once served and the two turrets to the areas stretching from Kassel to the north and Berchtesgaden to the south, representing the scope of police and criminal investigation responsibilities. The halberd used by guards on patrol during the Middle Ages further alludes to military police activities, and the three prongs of the halberd to command and control, staffing planning, and control operations of the group's subordinate units.

Lineage and Honors

RA
(inactive)

Lineage

Constituted 25 May 1964 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 2d Military Police Group. Activated 1 July 1964 in Germany. Inactivated 13 September 1972 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Redesignated 16 November 1981 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Military Police Group, and activated in Germany. Inactivated 15 August 1985 in Germany.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

3d MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold balance standing in a black area above two gold steps and between two gold columns, each charged with a green sword, point up, their capitols joined by a gold arch of three pieces indented at top, and charged with three green five-pointed stars; the whole surrounded by a curving green scroll inscribed in gold with the words "Justice" at the top and "Will Prevail" at the bottom.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors of the Military Police Corps. The columns and arch were suggested by the seal of the state of Georgia, the group's location in active service. The scales represent equal justice, and the swords on either side signify military security. The three stars on the arch above denote legal authority and refer as well to the unit's numerical designation. The darkness in the center represents the mystery surrounding crime, which must be cleared up through criminal investigation, a major part of the organization's mission.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 9 March 1965 in the Regular Army as the 3d Military Police Group. Activated 24 March 1965 at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Inactivated 15 February 1972 at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

4th MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a circular green scroll inscribed in gold with the words "Offense Against Crime" and containing a red quatrefoil surmounted by two swords in saltire, points up, with hilts gold and blades white and centered thereupon a gold book charged with a green star.

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are used by the Military Police Corps. The book at center charged with a green star represents the law and military authority. The crossed swords refer to the motto "Offense Against Crime," and the red quatrefoil alludes to the Fourth Army area within which the group once operated.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 9 March 1965 in the Regular Army as the 4th Military Police Group. Activated 24 March 1965 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Inactivated 30 June 1971 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

5th MILITARY POLICE GROUP

HERALDIC ITEMS

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a pair of scales in front of two crossed swords and surmounted by a magnifying glass, all gold. Encircling the device and surmounted at its top by the points of the sword blades a green scroll bearing the inscription "Truth, Justice, Equality" at its base in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The upper sections of the crossed swords simulate the Roman numeral "V" for five and allude to the Fifth United States Army and with the magnifying glass encircling the area symbolize the 5th Military Police Group (criminal investigation) in providing investigative support within the Fifth U.S. Army geographic boundaries. The scales, a symbol for justice, refer to supervising, coordinating, and controlling Army criminal investigations, physical security, crime prevention surveys, and character investigations.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA

LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 9 March 1965 in the Regular Army as the 5th Military Police Group. Activated 25 March 1965 at Chicago, Illinois. Inactivated 23 March 1972 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 6th MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green semi-circular background of six pointed rays surmounted in center by a vertical gold sword supporting a pair of gold scales all above a semi-circular gold scroll inscribed "Seek the Truth" in black letters.

Symbolism: The upright sword is a symbol of vigilance, strength, and security. The supported scales of justice represent the goal of the law enforcement program and the criminal investigative support given by the group. The six rays represent the unit's numerical designation and also allude to the group's home area, the Presidio of San Francisco, California; California is often referred to as the "Sunny State." Green and yellow are colors used by Military Police units.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 9 March 1965 in the Regular Army as the 6th Military Police Group. Activated 25 March 1965 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Inactivated 29 March 1972 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 7th MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold dragon's head, the neck encircled with a scarlet collar bearing a white four-leaf clover with stem, all issuing from the lower, inner rim of a green annulet and extending over and slightly beyond the upper, outer rim; the annulet inscribed "Patience, Justice, Truth" in gold letters.

Symbolism: The dragon, as a symbol of authority and guardianship, stands for the military police function of preserving order and security. In addition, the armored dragon alludes to armor organizations served by the group. The colors green and yellow are used for units of the Military Police Corps. The scarlet collar bearing the white four-leaf clover refers to the shoulder sleeve insignia of the Fourth United States Army to which the 7th Military Police Group was once assigned.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 10 May 1967 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 7th Military Police Group. Activated 25 August 1967 at Ford Hood, Texas. Inactivated 31 December 1970 at Ford Hood, Texas. Activated 31 July 1971 in Korea. Inactivated 1 June 1972 in Korea.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 8th MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green octagon bearing a gold chevron and at the top a gold sunburst extending above the octagon, surmounted overall by a sword, point up, terminating on the sun with gold hilt and details, all above a gold scroll bearing the inscription "Find the Truth" in black letters.

Symbolism: The chevron is used to represent the unit's authority to provide crime prevention, survey support, and criminal investigation. The crusader's sword touching the sunburst alludes to the unit's ability to find the light of the truth, the single sword in this instance also referring to the unit once being the only U.S. Army criminal investigation group in the Republic of Vietnam. The octagon is used to further distinguish the organization's numerical designation.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA
LINEAGE (inactive)

Constituted 8 April 1967 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 8th Military Police Group. Activated 26 July 1967 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 18 December 1967 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Activated 24 August 1968 in Vietnam. Reorganized and redesignated 22 January 1970 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Military Police Group. Inactivated 1 July 1972 in Vietnam.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer–Fall 1969
Winter–Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (8th Military Police Group cited; DA GO 43, 1970, as amended by DA GO 9, 1979)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1972 (8th Military Police Group cited; DA GO 6, 1974, as amended by DA GO 9, 1979)

9th MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a continuous gold scroll forming an equilateral triangle and inscribed in black letters with the words "Truth" at left, "Honor" at right, and "Justice" in base and containing centered within, a white nine-pointed star in front of a green balance stand with pointer at the apex of the triangle and with crossbar and scalepans extending beyond the scroll at either side.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used by the Military Police Corps. The white star is reminiscent of the sheriff's star but with nine points alludes to the unit's numerical designation. The star, together with the balance for Justice, represents the unit's mission of law enforcement.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 15 May 1969 in the Regular Army as the 9th Military Police Group and activated in Germany. Inactivated 15 May 1972 in Germany.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 11th MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green scroll on two gold rollers, unrolled vertically and bearing two upright gold ionic columns all with a continuous gold motto scroll passing behind the green scroll at the sides and arced across the top and base, inscribed on the top arc "Command" and on the lower arc "Plan and Control," all in black.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police organizations. The scroll, ancient symbol for a legal document, is emblematic of the laws, decrees, and edicts to be maintained by the organization. The two columns symbolize order out of chaos and signify the embodiment of the unit's operation and jurisdiction. The columns also simulate the numeral eleven and allude to the unit's designation.

Lineage and Honors

RA
(inactive)

Lineage

Constituted 29 December 1966 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 11th Military Police Group. Activated 25 February 1967 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Inactivated 3 January 1972 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

12th MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold twelve-point star upon the center of an open book with white pages, edged gold, and red binding, the book extending over the base of a gold pair of scales, all in front of gold rays radiating from the base; upon a green scroll draped over the front of the arms of the scale at the top, extending in back of the pans at the sides, and encircling the base, the inscription "Honor" at the top and "Law and Justice" in base in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are colors used for the Military Police Corps. The book alludes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the group's capabilities for providing services required for the prevention and investigation of crime among military personnel and other persons subject to the code. The red color on the binding refers to the courage required in performance of the unit's mission. The gold rays in the background further indicate the penetrating light of investigation. The color gold represents honor, and the scales are an emblem of justice. Together with the star, which denotes law and military authority, they signify the spirit of the unit and its motto. Additionally, the twelve points of the star allude to the numerical designation of the group, and the vertical stand of the scales connotes a "1" referring to the unit's activation at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, the headquarters of the First United States Army.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 9 March 1965 in the Regular Army as the 12th Military Police Group. Activated 24 March 1965 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Inactivated 15 February 1972 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 42d MILITARY POLICE GROUP

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold portcullis, the chain arched above, and surmounted vertically throughout by a gold sword, the pommel extending beyond the chain and circumscribed in base by a green scroll extending from the terminal links of the chain and inscribed "Integrity of Action" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The portcullis represents all entry and exit points under the unit's jurisdiction. While the sword denotes the military, it also simulates a pivot and symbolizes command and control. The chain and scroll, in forming a circle, refer to the cooperation between civilian and military in the supervision of mutual activities.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 25 January 1968 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 42d Military Police Group, and activated in Germany. Reorganized and redesignated 21 October 1977 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 42d Military Police Group.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered GERMANY 1968 (42d Military Police Group cited; DA GO 42, 1969)

30th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, issuing from chief throughout and terminating in nombril point a portcullis or in base a bar wavy gold.

Crest: None approved.

Motto: Our Country First.

Symbolism: The portcullis guarded medieval forts by opening or barring castle entrances. It is used as a symbol of control and refers to the Military Police mission. The gold portcullis and the wavy bar allude to the Golden Gate strait on which San Francisco, where the unit was activated, is located. Green and yellow are the Military Police branch colors.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 21 December 1965 in the Regular Army as the 30th Military Police Battalion. Activated 24 January 1966 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 11 January 1971 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.) Battalion (less companies A, B, and C) inactivated 31 July 1972 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 33d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a white four-sided fort with two bastions, one up and one down, bearing two blue horiontal bands surmounted by a scarlet six-pointed star; issuing from the fort six arrows with gold shafts and scarlet heads, three to the right and three to the left, all surmounting a green disc within a gold encircling scroll, the upper part inscribed "We Serve" and the lower "We Protect" in red letters.

Symbolism: The fort represents Fort Dearborn, the United States military garrison that protected the settlements that later became Chicago, headquarters of the 33d Military Police Battalion. The blue bands and scarlet six-pointed star are from the flag of Chicago. The six arrows radiating from the fort stand for military protection; they are divided into two groups of three each in reference to the battalion's numerical designation. The arrows also allude to the six tribes of the Illinois Indians, first inhabitants of the area. The green backgound stands for the Great Plains of Illinois, long called the "Prairie State." The colors green and yellow are used for the Military Police Corps.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

ARNG
LINEAGE (Illinois)

Organized 22 June 1917 in the Illinois National Guard at Chicago as Company C, 1st Engineer Regiment. Drafted into federal service 5 August 1917 at Chicago. Reorganized and redesignated 11 September 1917 as Company C, 108th Engineers, an element of the 33d Division. Demobilized 9 June 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Reorganized and federally recognized 14 July 1924 in the Illinois National Guard at Chicago as Company C, 108th Engineer Battalion, an element of the 33d Division (later redesignated as the 33d Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1929 as Company C, 108th Engineers. Inducted into federal service 5 March 1941 at Chicago. Reorganized and redesignated 21 February 1942 as Company C, 108th Engineer Battalion. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Company C, 108th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 5 February 1946 in Japan. Reorganized and federally recognized 13 March 1948 at Chicago. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1953 as Company C, 108th Engineer Battalion.

Consolidated 1 February 1968 with Company D, 108th Engineer Battalion (*see* ANNEX 1), and consolidated unit converted and redesignated as the 633d Military Police Company; concurrently relieved from assignment to the 33d Infantry Division. Consolidated 8 January 1972 with Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 33d Military Police Battalion (*see* ANNEX 2), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 33d Military Police Battalion. Ordered into active federal service 12 July 1980 at Chicago; released 26 July 1980 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

ANNEX 1

Organized and federally recognized 30 January 1930 in the Illinois National Guard at Chicago as Company D, 108th Engineers, an element of the 33d Division. Inducted into federal service 5 March 1941 at Chicago. Reorganized and redesignated 21 February 1942 as Headquarters and Service Company, 181st Engineer Battalion; concurrently relieved from assignment to the 33d Division. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Headquarters and Service Company, 181st Engineer Heavy Ponton Battalion. Disbanded 5 August 1945 in Germany. Reorganized and federally recognized 21 April 1949 in the Illinois Army National Guard at Chicago as Company D, 108th Engineer Combat Battalion, an element of the 33d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1953 as Company D, 108th Engineer Battalion. Consolidated 1 April 1963 with Company C, 108th Engineer Battalion (organized and federally recognized 5 May 1959 at Chicago), and consolidated unit designated as Company D, 108th Engineer Battalion.

ANNEX 2

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Army as the 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police and assigned to the 33d Division. Organized 12 October 1917 at Camp Logan, Texas, with personnel from the Illinois National Guard. Demobilized 5 June 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Reorganized and federally recognized 29 October 1923 in the Illinois National Guard at Chicago as the 33d Military Police Company and assigned to the 33d Division. Inducted into federal service 5 March 1941 at Chicago. Reorganized and redesignated 21 February 1942 as the Military Police Platoon, Headquarters and Military Police Company, 33d Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as the Military Police Platoon, 33d Infantry Division. Inactivated 5 February 1946 in Japan. Redesignated 5 July 1946 as the 33d Military Police Company. Reorganized and federally recognized 16 January 1947 at Chicago. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1959 as the Military Police Detachment, Headquarters Company, 33d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as the 33d Military Police Company. Consolidated 1 February 1968 with Headquarters and Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 122d Artillery (*see* ANNEX 3), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 33d Military Police Battalion; concurrently relieved from assignment to the 33d Infantry Division.

ANNEX 3

Organized and federally recognized 11 November 1921 in the Illinois National Guard at Chicago as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 1st Field Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 13 December 1921 as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 122d Field Artillery, an element of the 33d Division (later redesignated as the 33d Infantry Division). Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1940 as Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 122d Field Artillery. Inducted into federal service 5 March 1941 at Chicago. Reorganized and redesignated 21 February 1942 as Headquarters Battery, 122d Field Artillery Battalion. Inactivated 5 February 1946 in Japan. Reorganized and federally recognized 18 December 1946 at Chicago. Consolidated 1 March1959 with the Service Battery, 122d Field Artillery Battalion (*see* ANNEX 4), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Service Battery, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 122d Artillery, an element of the 33d Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters and Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 122d Artillery.

ANNEX 4

Organized 21 February 1942 in the Illinois National Guard while in active federal service at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, as the Service Battery, 122d Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 33d Infantry Division. Inactivated 5 February 1946 in Japan. Organized and federally recognized 3 October 1947 at Chicago.

Home Station: Chicago

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Somme Offensive
Meuse-Argonne
Lorraine 1918

World War II
New Guinea
Luzon
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered LUZON (108th Engineer Combat Battalion cited; WD GO 29, 1946)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered PACIFIC THEATER 1944–1945 (108th Engineer Combat Battalion; Service Battery, 122d Field Artillery Battalion; and Military Police Platoon, 33d Infantry Division, cited; GOs 124, 126, and 128, 33d Infantry Division, 14 June 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered PACIFIC THEATER 1945 (108th Engineer Combat Battalion and Service Battery, 122d Field Artillery Battalion, cited; GO 306, 33d Infantry Division, 19 October 1945)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (33d Infantry Division, 108th Engineer Combat Battalion, and 122d Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 34th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

HERALDIC ITEMS

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a vertical sword, point down, with gold blade and green hilt, and suspended from the cross-guard a pair of green scales all in front of a black base charged with a gold wavy horizontal bar, and at the top of the device a curved chain of three gold links, the hilt extending through the center link; a green scroll, suspended from the outer links enclosing the sides and base of the device, inscribed "Strength" on the left, "with" in base, and "Justice" on the right, all letters gold. The areas between the chain, scroll, and scales are pierced.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are colors used for the Military Police Corps. The scales, an emblem of justice, are supported by the cross-guard of the sword and denote the effective protection provided by the unit in the performance of its mission. The links forming a chain signify strength and together with the scales allude to the battalion's motto. The organization's former location in Des Moines, Iowa, is indicated by the black area for the city's recognition as a large printing center and for Iowa's great natural resource, the deep layers of black, fertile soil; the wavy bar is for the Des Moines river.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
Lineage (Iowa)

Constituted 15 December 1967 in the Iowa Army National Guard as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 34th Military Police Battalion. Organized and federally recognized 1 January 1968 at Des Moines. Ordered into active federal service 28 June 1980 at Des Moines; released 12 July 1980 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Location changed 1 June 1983 to Grimes.

Home Station: Grimes

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

40th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of three gold bamboo trees with green leaves, on the center leaf a gold star, all between two elephants (head and forelegs) one facing right, the other facing left, in base a fountain (wavy gold and blue), below all a black scroll with a green reverse side, bearing the inscription "Peace, Justice, Freedom" in gold letters.

Symbolism: The two elephants of equal size symbolize fairness and justice. The elephant, a beast of burden in the Far East, represents the strength and ability of the 40th Military Police Battalion to perform its mission. The bamboo tree, with its young shoots and large leaves, alludes to the overall police protection and training of personnel. The gold star refers to leadership, guidance, and the high ideals of the unit. The fountain represents the unit's overseas service and also the many rivers and waterways of the Far East. Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 11 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 40th Military Police Service Battalion. Activated 6 July 1945 in China. Inactivated 31 March 1946 in China. Activated 16 February 1948 in Korea. Inactivated 25 January 1949 in Japan. Activated 1 June 1949 on Okinawa. Allotted 25 October 1951 to the Regular Army. Inactivated 19 March 1953 on Okinawa. Redesignated 30 September 1966 as Headquaters and Headquarters Detachment, 40th Military Police Battalion. Activated 25 November 1966 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 30 December 1970 in Thailand. Headquarters transferred 16 September 1986 to the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command and organized at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Asiatic–Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered PACIFIC THEATER (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 40th Military Police Service Battalion, cited; GO 90, U.S. Forces, China Theater, 21 April 1946)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 45th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a white five-pointed star above a red hexagon, bearing throughout three white arrowheads with points conjoined at center with the vertical point of the star surmounting the lower portion of a quartered green and white lozenge charged with a Korean taeguk, all in front of a yellow circular Indian shield with two white, red-tipped feathers pendant at the sides; all above and between a green scroll, doubled gold, arced in base, the ends curving upward and terminating behind the corners of the lozenge inscribed "Our Fame Shall Never Die" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps. The star, taken from the state seal of Oklahoma, together with the Indian shield from the state flag, refer to the home area of the organization. The star further alludes to a sheriff's badge and refers to the basic mission of the organization. The taeguk with the quartered lozenge represents the four campaign credits in Korea and also refers to the award of the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. The hexagon represents six of the campaigns earned in Europe during World War II, and the three arrowheads allude to assault landings. The colors red and green also refer to the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, awarded the unit during World War II.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

ARNG
(Oklahoma)

LINEAGE

Organized and federally recognized 4 August 1920 in the Oklahoma National Guard at Pittsburg as Battery B, 1st Field Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 14 October 1921 as Battery B, 160th Field Artillery, an element of the 45th Division (later redesignated as the 45th Infantry Division). Location changed 12 May 1923 to McAlester. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at McAlester. Reorganized and redesignated 23 February 1942 as Battery B, 160th Field Artillery Battalion. Inactivated 24 November 1945 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Redesignated 12 June 1946 as Battery B, 171st Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 45th Infantry Division. Reorganized and federally recognized 16 September 1946 at McAlester. Ordered into active federal service 1 September 1950 at McAlester. (Battery B, 171st Field Artillery Battalion [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 2 December 1952 at McAlester.) Released 30 April 1954 from active federal service and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Battery B, 171st Field Artillery Battalion (NGUS).

Consolidated 1 May 1959 with Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 180th Infantry (*see* ANNEX), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 2d Battle Group, 180th Infantry, an element of the 45th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 180th Infantry.

Converted and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 45th Military Police Battalion, and relieved from assignment to the 45th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 17 May 1980 at McAlester; released 31 May 1980 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

ANNEX

Organized and federally recognized 19 September 1946 in the Oklahoma National Guard at McAlester as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 180th Infantry, an element of the 45th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 1 September 1950 at McAlester. (Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 180th Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 16 October 1952 at McAlester.) Released 30 April 1954 from active federal service and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 180th Infantry (NGUS).

Home Station: McAlester

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
- Sicily (with arrowhead)
- Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead)
- Anzio
- Rome-Arno
- Southern France (with arrowhead)
- Rhineland
- Ardennes-Alsace
- Central Europe

Korean War
- Second Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
- Third Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered TUMYONG-DONG (3d Battalion, 180th Infantry, cited; DA GO 21, 1953)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered ACQUAFONDATA (160th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA (180th Infantry and 171st Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 30, 1954)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 49th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a vertical gold sword, point up, on a white background bearing at the center of the blade a gold fleur-de-lis on a green and red vertically divided disk, in front of in base two wavy concentric blue bands curving upward and terminating along center sides of the disk and all beneath a green scroll, arched at the top, the ends curving inward and terminating behind the sides of the blue bands inscribed "Duty for Service" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The sword with the divided disk bearing the fleur-de-lis alludes to war service in Europe during World War I and World War II, and the wavy blue bands simulating water refer to service in the Aleutian Islands during the latter period. The blue wavy bands also refer to the San Francisco Bay and to Alameda, former home station of the organization. The green and red disk further signifies control and refers to the basic mission of the battalion.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
Lineage (California)

Organized 3 January 1898 in the California National Guard at Berkeley as the Sanitary Corps, 5th Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 28 June 1916 at Sacramento as the Sanitary Detachment, 5th Infantry Regiment; mustered out of federal service 7 October 1916 at Sacramento. Mustered into federal service 8 April 1917 at Berkeley; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 24 September 1917 as the Medical Detachment, 159th Infantry, an element of the 40th Division. Demobilized 1 May 1919 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 14 June 1922 in the California National Guard at Berkeley as the Medical Department Detachment, 159th Infantry, an element of the 40th Division. Location changed 10 April 1936 to Oakland. Redesignated 1 May 1940 as the Medical Detachment, 159th Infantry. Inducted into federal service 3 March 1941 at Oakland. (159th Infantry relieved 29 October 1941 from assignment to the 40th Division and assigned to the 7th Division [later redesignated as the 7th Infantry Division]; relieved 23 August 1943 from assignment to the 7th Infantry Division.) Inactivated 4 November 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Reorganized and federally recognized 3 June 1947 at Alameda as an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1948 as the Medical Company, 159th Infantry.

Consolidated 1 May 1959 with the Service Company, 159th Infantry (*see* ANNEX), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 159th Infantry, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Converted and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters Company, 249th Supply and Transport Battalion, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 4 December 1965 as Headquarters Detachment, 49th Support Battalion, an element of the 49th Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 13 January 1974 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 49th Military Police Battalion, and relieved from assignment to the 49th Infantry Division. Location changed 1 May 1978 to Walnut Creek.

ANNEX

Organized in July 1916 in the California National Guard while in federal service as the Supply Company (Provisional), 5th Infantry Regiment. Mustered out of federal service 7 October 1916 at Sacramento. Mustered into federal service 8 April 1917 at Oakland; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Consolidated 24 September–1 November 1917 with the Supply Company, 2d Infantry Regiment (California National Guard), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as the Supply Company, 159th Infantry, an element of the 40th Division. Demobilized 1 May 1919 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Former Supply Company, 5th Infantry Regiment, reorganized and federally recognized 16 November 1921 in the California

National Guard at Oakland as the Service Company, 159th Infantry, an element of the 40th Division. Inducted into federal service 3 March 1941 at Oakland. (159th Infantry relieved 29 October 1941 from assignment to the 40th Division and assigned to the 7th Division [later redesignated as the 7th Infantry Division]; relieved 23 August 1943 from assignment to the 7th Infantry Division.) Inactivated 4 November 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Reorganized and federally recognized 14 April 1947 at Alameda.

Home Station: Walnut Creek

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Streamer without inscription
World War II
Aleutian Islands
European-African-Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 51st MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of two gold rays issuing from base diagonally to the left and right saltirewise terminating in a convex arc across the top, each bearing a green mace saltirewise, spiked heads at the top, and between the rays at the top upon a blue arched interstice a white crescent with horns to upper left, and curved around green interstices at the sides and base of the rays a gold scroll inscribed "Ready to Respond" in green letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are colors used for the Military Police Corps. The white crescent on the blue was suggested by the flag of South Carolina to denote the unit's location and assignment to the South Carolina Army National Guard. The crescent also signifies growing brightness and, together with the gold rays, refers to the battalion's investigation and crime prevention mission. The rays, which simulate beams of light, also allude to the battalion's origin in the Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense). The maces, historic weapons used by warriors and guards as hand arms, represent the protective services provided by the organization.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(South Carolina)

Lineage

Organized and federally recognized 6 December 1926 in the South Carolina National Guard at Florence as Battery A, 263d Coast Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 10 June 1930 as Battery A, 263d Coast Artillery. Inducted into federal service 13 January 1941 at Florence. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1944 as the 248th Coast Artillery Battery.

Inactivated 10 November 1944 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Consolidated with Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 263d Coast Artillery (*see* ANNEX 1), and consolidated unit reorganized and federally recognized 21 March 1947 at Florence as Battery D, 713th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion. Ordered into active federal service 15 August 1950 at Florence; released 14 June 1952 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Redesignated 1 October 1953 as Battery D, 713th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion.

Consolidated 1 April 1959 with Company I, 118th Infantry (organized and federally recognized 10 April 1947 at Florence as an element of the 51st Infantry Division), and the Medical Section, Headquarters Battery, 713th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (*see* ANNEX 2), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 3d Battle Group, 118th Infantry, an element of the 51st Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1963 as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 118th Infantry, and relieved from assignment to the 51st Infantry Division. Converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 51st Military Police Battalion.

ANNEX 1

Organized and federally recognized 15 April 1940 in the South Carolina National Guard at Florence as Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 263d Coast Artillery. Inducted into federal service 13 January 1941 at Florence. Disbanded 1 October 1944 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Reconstituted 25 August 1945 in the South Carolina National Guard.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 3 January 1949 in the South Carolina National Guard at Florence as the Medical Detachment, 713th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion. Ordered into active federal service 15 August 1950 at Florence; released 14 June 1952 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Redesignated 1 October 1953 as the Medical Detachment, 713th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 13 May 1958 as the Medical Section, Headquarters Battery, 713th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion.

Home Station: Florence

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 91st MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, a rudder or.
Crest: None approved.
Motto: Honor Above All.
Symbolism: The shield is in the colors of Military Police. The heraldic rudder is an allegorical representation of the basic functions of the organization, control and guidance.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA
(inactive)

LINEAGE

Constituted 8 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 91st Military Police Battalion. Activated 13 June 1945 in France. Inactivated 14 October 1945 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Activated 20 September 1950 in Korea. Allotted 25 October 1951 to the Regular Army. Inactivated 24 June 1955 in Korea. Activated 1 August 1962 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. Inactivated 25 March 1964 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Korean War

UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer–Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered KOREA 1953–1954 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 91st Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 32, 1954)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1952 (91st Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 33, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1953 (91st Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 23, 1954)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 92d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold sword interlaced with two white Oriental phoenixes addorsed.

Symbolism: The two white Oriental phoenixes are from the flag of the President of the Republic of Korea. They stand for the two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations awarded to the battalion. The phoenix is fabled to emerge from the ashes of destruction, to rebuild in auspicious times the rule of law and order. The sword represents military power and justice. The interlacing of the charges refers to the maintenance of law and order by means of military justice.

Lineage and Honors

RA
(inactive)

Lineage

Constituted 8 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 92d Military Police Battalion. Activated 23 June 1945 in France. Inactivated 25 February 1946 in Belgium. Allotted 14 September 1950 to the Regular Army and activated in Korea. Inactivated 20 March 1953 in Korea. Activated 15 September 1961 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Inactivated 5 February 1970 in Vietnam.

Campaign Participation Credit

Korean War
- UN Defensive
- UN Offensive
- CCF Intervention
- First UN Counteroffensive
- CCF Spring Offensive
- UN Summer–Fall Offensive
- Second Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
- Third Korean Winter

Vietnam
- Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase II
- Counteroffensive, Phase III
- Tet Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase IV
- Counteroffensive, Phase V
- Counteroffensive, Phase VI
- Tet 69/Counteroffensive
- Summer–Fall 1969
- Winter–Spring 1970

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SAIGON AREA 1966–1967 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 92d Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 17, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 92d Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 48, 1969)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1952 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 92d Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 33, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1953 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 92d Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 23, 1954)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1970 (92d Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 93d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

HERALDIC ITEMS

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

Description: A silver insignia consisting of a quatrefoil shaped background of military green; divided horizontally and vertically into four segments and charged with a vertical silver column behind two gold crossed keys.

Symbolism: The military green background is divided into four repeating segments alluding to the four campaign streamers awarded to the battalion in the Korean War. The silver column represents strength, and the gold colored keys represent security, both elements being the concern of a military police battalion.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA
LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 8 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 93d Military Police Battalion. Activated 13 June 1945 in France. Inactivated 12 November 1945 in France. Allotted 27 September 1951 to the Regular Army. Activated 28 October 1951 in Korea. Inactivated 20 March 1953 in Korea. Activated 1 June 1966 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Inactivated 21 December 1971 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 16 October 1986 in Germany.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Korean War
- UN Summer–Fall Offensive
- Second Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
- Third Korean Winter

Vietnam
- Counteroffensive, Phase II
- Counteroffensive, Phase III
- Tet Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase IV
- Counteroffensive, Phase V
- Counteroffensive, Phase VI
- Tet 69/Counteroffensive
- Summer–Fall 1969
- Winter–Spring 1970
- Sanctuary Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase VII
- Consolidation I
- Consolidation II

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 93d Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 72, 1968)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1952 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 93d Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 33, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1953 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 93d Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 23, 1954)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1971 (93d Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1970–1971 (93d Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 32, 1973)

94th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, in pairle reversed three chains throughout or overall a bezant engrailed of eight points bearing a Korean taeguk (gules and azure) in canton a fleur-de-lis of the second.

Crest: On a wreath of the colors, or and vert, a demi-bear argent collared with a wreath of three twists gules, azure, gules, grasping in his dexter claw two palm branches of the third and holding palewise a staff with banner flotant of the like charged with a cross throughout sable.

Motto: When in Need.

Symbolism: The three chains represent control and refer to the Military Police function; they also allude to the battalion's three years of service in Korea during the Korean War, the red and blue Korean taeguk on the roundel of eight points alluding to the eight Korean campaigns in which the unit participated. The fleur-de-lis alludes to the activation of the battalion in Paris, France.

The design commemorates the organization's two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations. They are represented by the two branches of palm held by the bear, honored in Korea as the progenitor of the Korean race. The red and blue of the wreath combined with the white of the bear allude to the colors of the Korean national flag. The banner with the long streamer (a German type of banner called a *schwenkel*) bears the cross from the arms of the city of Bonn, capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, in reference to the reactivation of the battalion in Germany in 1959.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the crest and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 8 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 94th Military Police Battalion. Activated 13 June 1945 in France. Inactivated 25 February 1946 in France. Allotted 24 October 1950 to the Regular Army. Activated 30 October 1950 in Korea. Inactivated 20 March 1953 in Korea. Activated 24 June 1959 in Germany. (Companies A, B, and C constituted 30 March 1971 in the Regular Army and activated in Germany.) Battalion inactivated 21 June 1976 in Germany.

Campaign Participation Credit

Korean War
- UN Offensive
- CCF Intervention
- First UN Counteroffensive
- CCF Spring Offensive
- UN Summer–Fall Offensive
- Second Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
- Third Korean Winter

Decorations

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1951–1952 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 94th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 33, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1953 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 94th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 23, 1954)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 95th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, on a bend wavy or between two griffins' heads couped of the last an oriental sword sable.

Crest: On a wreath of the colors, or and vert, a rocky mound of the last and thereon a bamboo portcullis (gate) of three perpendicular bars proper spiked gules.

Motto: Security, Law, Order.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps. The griffin is a mythological creature famed for the attributes of vigilance, courage, and strength and alludes to the unit. The color black suggests the robes of justices, and the sword denotes leadership and the military. The griffin heads, wavy bend, and oriental sword together refer to the unit's three activations overseas, two in Europe and one in Asia.

The bamboo portcullis alludes to Asia, and the red spikes represent Meritorious Unit Commendations, one for Korea and two for Vietnam. The rocky mound and portcullis symbolize the adverse terrain, guerrilla attacks, and transient camps during the unit's service in Korea. The portcullis and spikes also refer to security at the Long Binh Ammunition Depot and the establishment of law and order for the post at Long Binh during the Vietnam conflict.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green four-pointed star surmounted by two gold clamps in saltire.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The crossed clamps designating a restrictive or restraining force and the star for guidance symbolize the mission of the battalion.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 8 June 1946 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 95th Military Police Battalion. Activated 8 July 1945 in Germany. Inactivated 24 June 1946 in Germany. Allotted 24 October 1950 to the Regular Army. Activated 30 October 1950 in Korea. Inactivated 15 August 1954 in Korea. Activated 25 November 1965 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 13 April 1972 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Activated 21 March 1973 in Germany (Companies A, B, and C concurrently constituted and activated; inactivated 30 June 1976–21 June 1977 in Germany).

Campaign Participation Credit

Korean War
- UN Offensive
- CCF Intervention
- First UN Counteroffensive
- CCF Spring Offensive
- UN Summer–Fall Offensive
- Second Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
- Third Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer 1953

Vietnam
- Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase II
- Counteroffensive, Phase III
- Tet Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase IV
- Counteroffensive, Phase V
- Counteroffensive, Phase VI
- Tet 69/Counteroffensive
- Summer–Fall 1969
- Winter–Spring 1970
- Sanctuary Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase VII
- Consolidation I
- Consolidation II
- Cease-Fire

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered KOREA (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 95th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 62, 1952)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 95th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 54, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 95th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 39, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1972 (95th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 96th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold buckle, tongue pointing up, above a green scroll inscribed with the unit's motto in gold letters, "Unity is Our Strength."

Symbolism: The buckle stands for fidelity in authority and for security. The colors green and yellow are those used for the Military Police Corps.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 8 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 96th Military Police Battalion. Activated 13 June 1945 in France. Inactivated 12 November 1945 in Belgium. Allotted 14 December 1950 to the Regular Army and activated in Korea. Inactivated 20 March 1953 in Korea. Activated 20 December 1965 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Inactivated 21 June 1974 at Oakland, California.

Campaign Participation Credit

Korean War
- CCF Intervention
- First UN Counteroffensive
- CCF Spring Offensive
- UN Summer–Fall Offensive
- Second Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
- Third Korean Winter

Decorations

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1952 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 96th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 33, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1953 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 96th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 23, 1954)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 97th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a central vertical sword, point upwards, flanked on each side by a curved feather, all intertwined with two annulets. Around the base of the device is a motto scroll bearing the legend "Take Charge" in black letters.

Symbolism: The sword is a symbolic representation of the Army, as well as signifying the sword of justice. The two feathers represent written military law, together with orders and regulations which Military Police can enforce. The two annulets refer to two of the foreign theaters in which the battalion has been active (Europe and Korea); they also represent the continuous flow of traffic, stragglers, individuals, and prisoners, all of which are concerns of Military Police.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

RA
(inactive)

Lineage

Constituted 8 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 97th Military Police Battalion. Activated 13 June 1945 in France. Inactivated 12 November 1945 in France. Allotted 27 September 1951 to the Regular Army. Activated 28 October 1951 in Korea. Inactivated 20 March 1953 in Korea. Activated 1 June 1966 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 30 April 1972 at Oakland, California.

Campaign Participation Credit

Korean War
- UN Summer–Fall Offensive
- Second Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
- Third Korean Winter

Vietnam
- Counteroffensive, Phase II
- Counteroffensive, Phase III
- Tet Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase IV
- Counteroffensive, Phase V
- Counteroffensive, Phase VI
- Tet 69/Counteroffensive
- Summer–Fall 1969
- Winter–Spring 1970
- Sanctuary Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase VII
- Consolidation I
- Consolidation II
- Cease-Fire

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 97th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 55, 1968)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1952 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 97th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 33, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1953 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 97th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 23, 1954)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1972 (97th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 100th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold ancient Roman plumed helmet in front of a green laurel wreath open at the right side and all enclosed at the sides and base with a three-fold gold scroll inscribed "Justice, Loyalty, Honor" in green letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors for the Military Police Corps. The ancient Roman helmet refers to the centurions chosen for their personal physical and moral merits and noted for their loyalty and devotion to duty. Together with the laurel wreath, an emblem borne at the top of the legion's standard, they connote the spirit of the organization. The protective function of the helmet also signifies the security and guard mission of the unit. The open laurel wreath simulates the character "C," the Roman numeral for 100, and alludes to the numerical designation of the battalion.

Lineage and Honors

RA
(inactive)

Lineage

Constituted 8 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 100th Military Police Battalion. Activated 1 July 1945 in Germany. Inactivated 12 November 1945 in France. Redesignated 31 March 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 100th Military Police Battalion, allotted to the Army Reserve, and assigned to the Fourth United States Army. Activated 1 April 1959 at Fort Worth, Texas. Inactivated 27 March 1963 at Fort Worth, Texas. Redesignated 27 September 1966 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 100th Military Police Battalion; concurrently withdrawn from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 25 November 1966 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Inactivated 19 June 1972 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 102d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold three-post portcullis bearing horizontally two blue fleurs-de-lis and pendant from its rings a green scroll bearing the inscription "Serving State and Nation" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The portcullis is a medieval symbol of authority to traverse, guard, open, and/or close a gateway or door; it alludes to the unit's home state, New York, through the term "Gateway to the New World." The three posts of the portcullis represent the Eastern Mandates, Western Pacific, and Ryukyus campaigns in which the unit participated during World War II; the fleurs-de-lis refer to service in World War I.

Lineage and Honors

Lineage

ARNG
(New York)

Constituted 21 March 1898 in the New York National Guard as the 16th Battalion and organized from existing companies in Utica, Malone, Watertown, and Ogdensburg. Reorganized and redesignated 19 April 1899 as the 4th Infantry Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1905 as the 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 17–29 July 1917 at home stations; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 4 January 1918 as the 1st Battalion, 1st Pioneer Infantry. Demobilized 13 July 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Consolidated 15 February 1922 with companies of the 10th Infantry, New York Guard (organized 3 August 1917 to replace units of the 10th Infantry in federal service), and consolidated unit reorganized in the New York National Guard as the 3d Battalion, 10th Infantry. (10th Infantry assigned 26 January

1927 to the 93d Infantry Brigade.) Inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at home stations. Redesignated 11 December 1940 as the 3d Battalion, 106th Infantry, an element of the 27th Division (later redesignated as the 27th Infantry Division). Inactivated 31 December 1945 at Fort Lawton, Washington. (106th Infantry relieved 17 May 1947 from assignment to the 27th Infantry Division.)

Reorganized and federally recognized 30 October 1947 as the 336th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion with Headquarters at Utica. Ordered into active federal service 15 May 1951 at home stations; released 14 March 1953 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Converted and redesignated 15 March 1953 as the 3d Battalion, 101st Armored Cavalry.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 101st Armored Cavalry, converted and redesignated 16 March 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 102d Military Police Battalion (remainder of 3d Battalion, 101st Armored Cavalry—hereafter separate lineage).

Home Station: Utica

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
- Aisne-Marne
- Oise-Aisne
- Meuse-Argonne

World War II
- Eastern Mandates (with arrowhead)
- Western Pacific
- Ryukyus

Headquarters Detachment (Utica) additionally entitled to:

World War I
- Somme Offensive
- Ypres-Lys
- Flanders 1918

World War II–EAME
- Normandy
- Northern France
- Rhineland
- Ardennes-Alsace
- Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Headquarters Detachment (Utica) entitled to Belgian Fourragere 1940 (801st Tank Destroyer Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950), Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at the SIEGFRIED LINE (801st Tank Destroyer Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950), and Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at ELSENBORN CREST (801st Tank Destroyer Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 109th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green background with five battlements at top bearing two crossed gold pikes with points upward and extending slightly beyond the outer edge of the background, overall above center a blue (ultramarine) triangle charged with a gold lion's head, in base a triangular area between the pikes of scarlet bearing a gold disc charged with a stylized white dogwood blossom with a green center, a gold bayonet, point up, extending diagonally from each side of the disc to slightly beyond the outer edge of the background; all above a semicircular gold scroll folded back at each end and inscribed "Inspired by Need" in blue letters.

Symbolism: The green background simulates the green fields of Europe, the five battlements alluding to the five campaigns of Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe during World War II. The blue triangle bearing the gold lion's head alludes to the unit's three campaigns, Somme Offensive, Ypres-Lys, and Flanders 1918, with the British in France and Belgium during World War I. The two bayonets extending from the scarlet field symbolize the unit's service as combat engineers during World War II. The red and green colors represent the unit's two decorations, the French Croix de Gerre with Palm, World War II; and the Belgian Fourragere 1940. The crossed pikes, ancient weapons used by sentinels and patrols, allude to the unit's current designation. The unit's present location is represented by the dogwood blossom, the state flower of North Carolina. Green and yellow are colors used for the Military Police Corps.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(North Carolina)

Lineage

Organized 24 March 1888 in the North Carolina State Guard at Asheville as Company F (Asheville Light Infantry), 4th Regiment of Infantry. Redesignated in 1898 as Company G, 2d Regiment of Infantry. Mustered into federal service 9–27 May 1898 at Raleigh as Company H, 2d North Carolina Volunteer Infantry; mustered out of federal service 7 November 1898 at Asheville. Reorganized in 1899 at Asheville as Company I, 3d Regiment of Infantry. (North Carolina State Guard redesignated in 1903 as the North Carolina National Guard.) Redesignated in 1904 as Company K, 1st Regiment of Infantry. Mustered into federal service 5 July 1916 at Camp Glenn, North Carolina; mustered out of federal service 12–17 February 1917 at Asheville. Mustered into federal service 26 July–4 August 1917 at Asheville; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Disbanded 12 September 1917 at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, and personnel transferred to the 55th Depot Brigade (and subsequently to various units in the 30th Division).

Former Company K, 1st Regiment of Infantry, consolidated with the former Company F, 1st Regiment of Infantry (*see* ANNEX 1), and Company B, 115th Machine Gun Battalion (*see* ANNEX 2), and consolidated unit reorganized and federally recognized 26 July 1920 in the North Carolina National Guard at Asheville as Troop B, Cavalry. Redesignated 23 December 1921 as Troop E, 109th Cavalry, an element of the 23d Cavalry Division. Redesignated 20 April 1922 as Troop F, 109th Cavalry. Redesignated 30 March 1929 as Troop K, 109th Cavalry. Converted and redesignated 1 April 1938 as Company E, 105th Engineers, an element of the 30th Division (later redesignated as the 30th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Asheville. Reorganized and redesignated 7 February 1942 as Company B, 105th Engineer Battalion. Redesignated 1 August 1942 as Company B, 105th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 16 November 1945 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Reorganized and federally recognized 3 June 1947 at Asheville as the Service Company, 120th Infantry, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1959 as Company B, 2d Battle Group, 120th Infantry. Reorganized and redesignated 10 March 1963 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry.

Converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 109th Military Police Battalion, and relieved from assignment to the 30th Infantry Division; location concurrently changed to West Asheville.

ANNEX 1

Organized in 1898 in the North Carolina State Guard at Asheville as Company F (Blue Ridge Rifles), 2d Regiment of Infantry. Mustered into federal service 2 May 1898 at Raleigh as Company F, 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry; mustered out of federal service 22 April 1899 at Savannah, Georgia. Reorganized in 1899 at Asheville as Company F, 1st Regiment of Infantry. (North Carolina State Guard redesignated in 1903 as the North Carolina Army National Guard.) Disbanded in 1915 at Asheville.

Reorganized in 1916 in the North Carolina National Guard at Asheville as Company F, 1st Regiment of Infantry. Mustered into federal service 5 July 1916 at Camp Glenn, North Carolina; mustered out of federal service 12–17 February 1917 at Asheville. Mustered into federal service 26 July-4 August 1917 at Asheville; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Disbanded 12 September 1917 at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, and personnel transferred to the 55th Depot Brigade (and subsequently to various units in the 30th Division).

ANNEX 2

Organized 5 October 1912 in the North Carolina National Guard at Asheville as Troop B, Cavalry. Redesignated 26 May 1917 as Troop B, 1st Separate Squadron, North Carolina Cavalry. Mustered into federal service 26 July–4 August 1917 at Asheville; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 12 September 1917 as Company B, 115th Machine Gun Battalion, an element of the 30th Division. Demobilized in April 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Home Station: Asheville

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Somme Offensive
Ypres-Lys
Flanders 1918

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered FRANCE (30th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 14, 1959)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (105th Engineer Combat Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950), Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in BELGIUM (105th Engineer Combat Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950), and Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the ARDENNES (105th Engineer Combat Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 112th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A silver insignia consisting of a red and blue arrowhead surmounted by a spearhead of white affixed to a green shaft overall two silver *barongs* in saltire. Attached below the device a silver scroll inscribed "Guardians of Honour" in black letters.

Symbolism: The arrowhead alludes to New Guinea, a campaign in which the unit fought in World War II. The spearhead, representative of the arrowhead on the campaign streamer, is indicative of the battalion's participation in the assault landing on New Guinea. The crossed *barongs* refer to service in the Philippines during World War II. The colors red, white, and blue represent the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, awarded the unit for service during World War II. The blue area is also commemorative of the Distinguished Unit Citation (now called the Presidential Unit Citation [Army]) awarded the battalion. Green and yellow is the color for the Military Police Corps. The upright position of the spear further alludes to the capabilities of the battalion in its current mission.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

ARNG
LINEAGE (Mississippi)

Constituted in April 1917 in the Mississippi National Guard as Company A, Mississippi Engineers. Organized and mustered into federal service 26 June 1917 at Camp Jackson, Mississippi; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 27 September 1917 as Company A, 114th Engineer Regiment, an element of the 39th Division. Demobilized 21 May 1919 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Expanded and reorganized 1921–1924 in the Mississippi National Guard as the 114th Engineer Regiment (less 2d Battalion allotted to the Florida National Guard) and assigned to the 39th Division; Headquarters federally recognized 9 June 1922 at Drew. Redesignated 29 January 1924 as the 106th Engineer Regiment (less 2d Battalion allotted to the Florida National Guard); concurrently relieved from assignment to the 39th Division and assigned to the 31st Division (later redesignated as the 31st Infantry Division). (Location of Headquarters changed 2 July 1925 to Jackson.) Inducted into federal service 25 November 1940 at home stations. Reorganized and redesignated (less 2d Battalion) 26 February 1942 as the 106th Engineer Battalion (2d Battalion, 106th Engineer Regiment—hereafter separate lineage). Redesignated 1 August 1942 as the 106th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 21 December 1945 at Camp Stoneman, California. Expanded 1947–1950 to form the 106th Engineer Combat Battalion, an element of the 31st Infantry Division, and the 114th Engineer Combat Battalion (106th Engineer Combat Battalion—hereafter separate lineage). 114th Engineer Combat Battalion organized and federally recognized 23 January 1950 with Headquarters at Jackson. Ordered into active federal service 11 September 1950 at home stations. (114th Engineer Combat Battalion [NGUS] organized and federally recognized 26 September 1952 with Headquarters at Jackson; redesignated 1 March 1953 as the 114th Engineer Battalion [NGUS].) Redesignated 8 June 1953 as the 114th Engineer Battalion. Released 17 January 1955 from active federal service and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from the 114th Engineer Battalion (NGUS).

Headquarters, 114th Engineer Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 114th Engineer Battalion (remainder of 114th Engineer Battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 114th Engineer Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 4 January 1960 as Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, 114th Engineer Battalion (organic elements concurrently organized from existing units). 114th Engineer Battalion ordered into active federal service 30 September 1962 at home stations; released 5 October 1962 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 114th Engineer Battalion, converted and redesignated 1 May 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 112th Military Police Battalion (remainder of 114th Engineer Battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

Home Station: Jackson

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Meuse-Argonne

World War II
New Guinea (with arrowhead)
Southern Philippines

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered MINDANAO (106th Engineer Combat Battalion cited; WD GO 81, 1946)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 to 4 JULY 1945 (106th Engineer Combat Battalion cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 115th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a bottony cross parted quarterly red and white with a pair of green scalepans suspended from a beam arced across the top and surmounting the cross with point up, a blue arrowhead bearing a gold fleur-de-lis, all above a green scroll arced from the outer lateral arms and inscribed, "Maryland's Finest," in gold letters, all open areas within the design of brick red.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps, and the cross indicates Maryland Army National Guard. The scalepans connote equal justice in lawful processes in the overall mission of the organization. The fleur-de-lis refers to France and the central European areas where the unit participated in two campaigns during World War I and four campaigns during World War II. The arrowhead denotes the assault landing at Normandy during the latter war, and blue refers to the award of the Presidental Unit Citation (Army) and red and green to the French Croix de Guerre. The brick red color, suggested by the organization, reflects attached units.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(Maryland)

Lineage

Organized 10 April 1901 in the Maryland National Guard at Salisbury as Company I, 1st Regiment of Infantry. Mustered into federal service 28 June 1916 at Salisbury; mustered out of federal service 4 November 1916 at Salisbury. Mustered into federal service 25 July 1917 at Salisbury; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1917 as part of Company I, 115th Infantry, an element of the 29th Division. Demobilized 2–7 June 1919 at Camp Meade, Maryland. Reorganized and federally recognized 20 November 1920 in the Maryland National Guard at Salisbury as Company I, 1st Infantry, an element of the 29th Division. Redesignated 1 January 1941 as Company I, 115th Infantry, an element of the 29th Division (later redesignated as the 29th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 3 February 1941 at Salisbury. Inactivated 17 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Reorganized and federally recognized 16 December 1946 at Salisbury. Consolidated 1 March 1959 with Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 115th Infantry (organized and federally recognized 16 December 1946 at Salisbury), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 2d Battle Group, 115th Infantry. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 115th Infantry.

Converted and redesignated 21 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 115th Military Police Battalion, and relieved from assignment to the 29th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 7 April 1968 at Salisbury; released 12 April 1968 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Home Station: Salisbury

Campaign Participation Credit

World War I
- Meuse-Argonne
- Alsace 1918

World War II
- Normandy (with arrowhead)
- Northern France
- Rhineland
- Central Europe

Decorations

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered ST. LAURENT-SUR-MER (115th Infantry cited; WD GO 14, 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered BEACHES OF NORMANDY (115th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 118th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Gules, a distaff palewise argent.

Crest: That for the regiments and separate battalions of the Rhode Island Army National Guard: On a wreath of the colors, argent and gules, an anchor paleways or.

Motto: *Facta Probant* (Deeds Prove Us).

Symbolism: The shield is red with the charge in white, representing the Corps of Engineers, the former branch of the unit. The distaff is used to symbolize that the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, is reputed to be the birthplace of the textile industry; one of the battalion's former elements was organized in that city.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive unit insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(Rhode Island)

Lineage

Constituted 20 January 1926 in the Rhode Island National Guard as the 1st Battalion, 118th Engineers, an element of the 43d Division. Organized and federally recognized 8 December 1926 with Headquarters at Providence. Expanded, reorganized, and redesignated 1 March 1929 as the 118th Engineers, with Headquarters at Providence. Inducted into federal service 24 February 1941 at home stations. Regiment broken up 19 February 1942 and its elements reorganized and redesignated as the 118th Engineer Battalion, an element of the 43d Infantry Division, and the 2d Battalion, 177th Engineers (hereafter separate lineage). 118th Engineer Battalion redesignated 1 April 1942 as the 118th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 26 October 1945 at Camp Stoneman, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 15 October 1946 with Headquarters at Providence. Ordered into active federal service 5 September 1950 at home stations. (118th Engineer Combat Battalion [NGUS] organized and federally recognized 8 October 1952 with Headquarters at Providence; redesignated 1 April 1953 as the 118th Engineer Battalion [NGUS].) Redesignated 5 June 1953 as the 118th Engineer Battalion. Released 15 June 1954 from active federal service and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from the 118th Engineer Battalion (NGUS). Relieved 18 March 1963 from assignment to the 43d Infantry Division.

Converted and redesignated 1 May 1968 as the 118th Military Police Battalion. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 118th Military Police Battalion, reorganized 1 March 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 118th Military Police Battalion (remainder of the 118th Military Police Battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

Home Station: Providence

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Guadalcanal
New Guinea
Northern Solomons (with arrowhead)
Luzon (with arrowhead)

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered PACIFIC THEATER (Headquarters and Service Company, 118th Engineer Combat Battalion, cited; GO 802, 43d Infantry Division, 30 September 1945)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (43d Infantry Division cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 124th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: or, touching a base wavy vert a tornado cloud sable charged with a sword in pale surmounting in chief a pair of scales all of the first. Attached below the shield a scroll sable inscribed *Semper Lex* (Always the Law) or.

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are for the Military Police. The black cloud represents a tornado symbolizing disaster during which the organization would maintain law and order. The sword and scales are traditional symbols of law and justice. The wavy base is symbolic of the water surrounding the island on which the organization is based.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (Puerto Rico)

Constituted 5 December 1950 as the 124th Military Police Battalion. Allotted 3 January 1951 to the Puerto Rico Army National Guard. Organized and federally recognized 28 January 1951 with Headquarters at San Juan. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 124th Military Police Battalion, reorganized 1 March 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 124th Military Police Battalion (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active federal service 28 June 1980 at San Juan; released 12 July 1980 from active federal service and reverted to commonwealth control.

Home Station: San Juan

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 125th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: On a gold shield two red bars wavy, overall three blue piles, two billette of white, one reversed and charged with a bastion with sentry box issuant from base, of gold. Attached below the shield a two-segmented gold scroll inscribed "We Serve" on the dexter segment and "The Fighter" on the sinister segment in blue letters.

Symbolism: The wedge-shaped areas allude to the control mission in law enforcement; the billets referring to the dispersal, restriction, or containment of elements in opposition to the regulations for the preservation of tranquility and order established by law. The two red wavy bars allude to the two campaigns in World War II in which the unit served as an element of the 296th Infantry, indicated by the gold bastion with sentry bartizan upon a blue background taken from the shield of the coat of arms of that organization. It also denotes the unit's assignment in Puerto Rico.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(Puerto Rico)

Lineage

Organized and federally recognized 15 January 1922 in the Puerto Rico National Guard at Ponce as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment of Infantry. Redesignated 23 January 1923 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 295th Infantry. Redesignated 1 June 1936 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 296th Infantry. Redesignated 1 May 1940 as Head-

quarters Detachment, 2d Battalion, 296th Infantry. Inducted into federal service 15 October 1940 at Camp Tortuguero, Puerto Rico. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1942 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 296th Infantry. Inactivated 12 March 1946 at Camp O'Reilly, Puerto Rico.

Consolidated 13 October 1946 with Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 296th Infantry (organized and federally recognized 25 August 1940 at Poncé); consolidated unit concurrently reorganized and federally recognized at Poncé as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 296th Infantry. Ordered into active federal service 10 September 1950 at Camp Tortuguero, Puerto Rico. (Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 296th Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 28 June 1953 at Poncé.) Released 19 November 1954 from active federal service and reverted to commonwealth control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 296th Infantry (NGUS).

Converted and redesignated 15 February 1959 as Headquarters and Service Company, 1st Tank Battalion, 125th Armor. Consolidated 1 September 1959 with the Medical Detachment, 1st Tank Battalion, 125th Armor (organized and federally recognized 15 February 1959 at Poncé), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarter Company, 1st Medium Tank Battalion, 125th Armor. (1st Medium Tank Battalion, 125th Armor, assigned 1 May 1963 to the 92d Infantry Brigade). Converted and redesignated 1 May 1964 as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 296th Infantry, an element of the 92d Infantry Brigade. Converted and redesignated 31 December 1967 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 292d Supply and Service Battalion; concurrently relieved from assignment to the 92d Infantry Brigade.

Converted and redesignated 1 March 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 125th Military Police Battalion. Ordered into active federal service 17 May 1980 at Poncé; released 31 May 1980 from active federal service and reverted to commonwealth control.

Home Station: Poncé

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

American Theater, Streamer without inscription
Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 143d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of three horizontal wavy blue bars between a gold demi-sun at the top and a light green mound in base, all surmounted vertically by a red ragged staff, and saltirewise by two gold spears, and arced around base from the spearheads, passing over the ferrules of the spear staffs, a green scroll inscribed "Flying Steel" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps. Scarlet and gold allude to the unit's origin as artillery, and blue refers to the unit's infantry assignment. The sun symbolizes knowledge and vigilance, and a spear is emblematic of leadership, protection, and guidance; together they represent the overall mission and capabilities of the organization. The sun, spears, green mound, and wavy blue bars, the latter a symbol for water, were suggested by the great seal of the state of California and refer to the allocation of the organization. The design also suggests the bay area of San Francisco and alludes to San Mateo, California, the unit's home.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

ARNG
(California)

LINEAGE

Constituted 5 August 1946 in the California National Guard as Battery A, 681st Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion. Organized and federally recognized 5 January 1948 at Redwood City. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1949 as Battery A, 149th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 October 1953 as Battery A, 149th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Converted and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Battery A, 6th Howitzer Battalion, 143d Artillery, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 March 1963 as Battery A, 3d Battalion, 143d Artillery. (3d Battalion, 143d Artillery, assigned 4 December 1965 to the 49th Infantry Brigade.) Consolidated 29 January 1968 with Company B, 49th Signal Battalion (*see* ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Battery A, 3d Battalion, 143d Artillery. Redesignated 1 May 1972 as Battery A, 3d Battalion, 143d Field Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1973 as Headquarters Battery, 3d Battalion, 143d Field Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 13 January 1974 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 143d Military Police Battalion, and relieved from assignment to the 49th Infantry Brigade; location concurrently changed to San Mateo.

ANNEX

Constituted 5 August 1946 in the California National Guard as Battery D, 681st Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion. Organized and federally recognized 7 February 1948 at Menlo Park. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1949 as Battery D, 149th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 October 1953 as Battery D, 149th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Converted and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Company B, 49th Signal Battalion, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Location changed 1 November 1962 to Redwood City.

Home Station: San Mateo

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 146th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green area crossed horizontally by two narrow wavy bars all within a gold scroll, lined black, double-arched across the top, curving inwardly along the sides and then outwardly across the base, all surmounted throughout vertically by a gold Roman sword, grip between scroll ends, pommel extending beyond base and blade between the inscription "Vigilance" and "For Peace" in black letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The sword, symbol of military authority, is upright to represent guidance and vigilance. The wavy lines symbolize both a continual flow, to denote the unit's mission of providing military police services, and water, to represent the Grand and Cedar Rivers at Lansing, the organization's former homesite. The design also simulates an uncial "M" and refers to both the military and Michigan.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(Michigan)

Lineage

Constituted 13 February 1959 in the Michigan Army National Guard as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 46th Infantry Division Trains. Organized and federally recognized 15 March 1959 at Grand Rapids. Location changed 14 March 1961 to Lansing. Reorganized and redesignated 15 March 1963 as Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Band (less Band), 46th Infantry Division Support Command. Ordered into active federal service 24 July 1967 at Camp Grayling, Michigan; released 2 August 1967 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Converted and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 146th Military Police Battalion; concurrently relieved from assignment to the 46th Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 2 August 1980 at Lansing; released 16 August 1980 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Location changed 1 April 1985 to Owosso.

Home Station: Owosso

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 156th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A silver insignia consisting of a shield emblazoned: azure, on a shield argent, a fillet saltire gules, overall a plate charged with a linden leaf vert veined of the second. The motto is *En Route* (On the Way).

Symbolism: The colors blue and white are used for infantry units. The saltires, suggested by the Alabama state flag, are used to indicate Alabama, the home area of the battalion. The linden leaf alludes to Linden, the unit's headquarters.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (Alabama)

Organized and federally recognized 1 September 1981 in the Alabama Army National Guard at Linden as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 156th Military Police Battalion.

Home Station: Linden

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 159th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of two gray Indian elephants standing back to back on a light green mound in front of a red chevron with a gold "Wheel of Law" on a blue background surmounting the lower portion of a continuous green scroll, arched at the top and divided in three folds inscribed "Bastion of Liberty" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police units. The elephants allude to India and are a reference to service on the India-Burma border during World War II. The chevron represents support, and together with the ancient Indian "Wheel of Law" refers to law enforcement, the basic mission of the organization.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 30 August 1944 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 159th Military Police Service Battalion. Activated 5 September 1944 in India. Inactivated 27 October 1945 in India. Redesignated 4 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 159th Military Police Battalion, allotted to the Army Reserve, and assigned to the First United States Army. Activated 25 May 1959 at Hamden, Connecticut. Inactivated 1 March 1963 at Hamden, Connecticut, and relieved from assignment to the First United States Army. Redesignated 15 April 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 159th Military Police Battalion, assigned to the Fifth United States Army, and activated at Kansas City, Missouri. Location changed 1 February 1981 to Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

Home Area: Fifth United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II

Asiatic–Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 160th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of two erect gold keys addorsed and conjoined at the bows and surmounted at the center of the shanks by a red heraldic rose all in front of and between a pair of scales, the balance beam black and the scalepans gold, and issuing above the balance beam a tapered white dome between the tops of two smaller domes (a representation of the Taj Mahal) all above a green scroll, the ends curving inward behind the pendant supports for the scalepans inscribed *Honorem Restituimus* (We Restore Honor) in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The two keys denote custody and restoration and together with the scales for justice symbolize the organization's basic mission in the rehabilitation of military offenders. The rose alludes to the unit's special award for outstanding devotion to duty. The Taj Mahal refers to the unit's service in India during World War II.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 30 August 1944 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 160th Military Police Service Battalion. Activated 5 September 1944 in India. Inactivated 15 January 1946 in India. Redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 160th Military Police Battalion, allotted to the Army Reserve, and assigned to the Third United States Army. Activated 1 June 1959 at Tallahassee, Florida. Relieved 1 October 1973 from assignment to the Third United States Army and assigned to the First United States Army. Relieved 1 October 1983 from assignment to the First United States Army and assigned to the Second United States Army. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1984 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 160th Military Police Battalion.

Home Area: Second United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II

Asiatic–Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 163d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A silver insignia consisting of a shield, blazoned: argent, bordered gules, a chief azure. The shield on and within a silver garter bearing the motto *Nihil Timemus* (We Fear Nothing) in black letters.

Symbolism: The white shield and blue chief are representative of the infantry colors, while the Corps of Engineers' colors are shown by the red border and white shield. It is most appropriate that the combination of these colors produces the national colors inasmuchas the battalion is a District of Columbia National Guard unit.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (District of Columbia)

Constituted 3 May 1802 in the District of Columbia Militia as the First Legion, Columbian Brigade. Organized June–July 1802 to include volunteer militia companies in the District of Columbia north of the Potomac River. Expanded 17 April 1813 as the 1st Brigade, Columbian Division, to comprise two regiments. Mustered into federal service 15 July 1813; mustered out of federal service 31 July 1813. Mustered into federal service 19 July 1814; mustered out of federal service 8 October 1814. Expanded about 1830 to form the 1st and 3d Brigades, District of Columbia Militia.

(Maryland and District of Columbia Foot Volunteers organized in part from volunteer militia companies of Washington and mustered into federal service 30 March 1846 at Washington; mustered out of federal service 30 May 1847 at Tampico, Mexico.)

Volunteer foot companies reorganized in January–February 1861 with personnel sympathetic to the Union to form the 1st–8th Battalions of

Infantry, District of Columbia Volunteers. Mustered into federal service in April 1861 at Washington; mustered out of federal service in July 1861. Reorganized as the 1st District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry Regiment and mustered into federal service July–October 1861. Consolidated 28 February 1865 with the 2d District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry Regiment (organized 26 February 1862 at Washington) and consolidated unit designated as the 2d District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Mustered out of federal service 12 September 1865 at Washington.

Reorganized 18 July 1887 in the District of Columbia National Guard as the 1st (Washington Light Infantry Corps; organized 21 August 1836 at Washington), 2d, 3d, and 4th Battalions of Infantry. Reorganized 31 March 1888 as the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry. Mustered into federal service 10–17 May 1898 at Washington as the 1st District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry; mustered out of federal service 20 November 1898 at Washington and reorganized as the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry. Consolidated 3 August 1915 to form the 3d Infantry Regiment. Mustered into federal service 28–29 July 1916 at Fort Myer, Virginia; mustered out of federal service 12 March 1917 at Washington. Mustered into federal service 25 July–3 August 1917 at Washington; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Regiment broken up 12 October 1917 and its elements reorganized and redesignated as elements of the 41st Division. Demobilized by elements February–March 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Former 3d Infantry Regiment consolidated 1 January 1921 with the 5th Infantry Regiment (organized 5 March 1918 at Washington) to form the Engineer Regiment and reorganized in the District of Columbia National Guard at Washington. Redesignated 19 January 1922 as the 121st Engineers and assigned to the 29th Division; Headquarters federally recognized 5 February 1924 at Washington. Inducted into federal service 3 February 1941 at Washington. Regiment (less 2d Battalion) reorganized and redesignated 12 March 1942 as the 121st Engineer Battalion, an element of the 29th Infantry Division; 2d Battalion concurrently reorganized and redesignated as the 2d Battalion, 135th Engineers, and relieved from assignment to the 29th Division.

121st Engineer Battalion reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1943 as the 121st Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 17 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

2d Battalion, 135th Engineers, reorganized and redesignated 1 June 1943 as the 135th Engineer Combat Battalion. Inactivated 12 December 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts.

121st and 135th Engineer Combat Battalions consolidated 23 May 1946 with the Military Police Platoon, 29th Infantry Division (organized 5 February 1924 at Washington as the 29th Military Police Company), and consolidated unit converted and redesignated 23 May 1946 as the 163d Military Police Battalion, a nondivisional unit. Reorganized and federally recognized 1 October 1946 at Washington. Ordered into active federal service 3 September 1950 at Washington; released 1 July 1952 from active federal service and reverted to district control.

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment reorganized 1 February 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 163d Military Police Battalion (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

Home Station: Washington, D.C.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

War of 1812
Bladensburg
Maryland 1813

Mexican War
Monterey
Vera Cruz

Civil War
Valley
Manassas
Washington 1864

War With Spain
Santiago

War War I
Streamer without inscription

World War II
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered NORTHERN FRANCE (121st Engineer Combat Battalion cited; WD GO 24, 1946)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (121st Engineer Combat Battalion cited; GO 66, 29th Infantry Division, 26 February 1945)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered BEACHES OF NORMANDY (121st Engineer Battalion and Military Police Platoon, 29th Infantry Division, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 165th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: per pale or and vert, palewise throughout a double-bladed fasces charged at honor point with three roundels in fess all counterchanged. Attached below the shield a scroll or inscribed *Auxilium Gladius Est* (Service is our Sword) in sable letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors of the Military Police Corps. The double-headed fasces, inspired by the badge of authority of Roman magistrates, symbolizes the enforcement of law and order and maintenance of high disciplinary standards (the basic mission of the Military Police Corps). The three roundels are adopted from the crest of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(Pennsylvania)

Lineage

Constituted 24 May 1946 in the Pennsylvania Army National Guard as the 165th Military Police Battalion. Organized and federally recognized 9 November 1949 with Headquarters at Lehighton. Ordered into active federal service 15 October 1961 at home stations; released 11 August 1962 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment reorganized 17 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 165th Military Police Battalion (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineages).

Home Station: Lehighton

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 167th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: vert, a pale or, overall in fess on a pomme fimbriated of the second two bars beneath three mullets arched all of the last. Attached below the shield a scroll vert inscribed *Vigiles Libertatis* (Guardians of Freedom) in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The stars and bars are an adaptation of the coat of arms of George Washington. They are used to allude to Washington, North Carolina, headquarters of the battalion.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (North Carolina)

Constituted 16 February 1953 in the North Carolina Army National Guard as the 295th Field Artillery Battalion. Organized and federally recognized 27 April 1953 from new and existing units in eastern North Carolina with Headquarters at Washington. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1959 as the 4th Howitzer Battalion, 113th Artillery, an element of the 30th Infantry Division. Redesignated 10 March 1963 as the 4th Battalion, 113th Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as the 167th Military Police Battalion and relieved from assignment to the 30th Infantry Division. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment reorganized and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 167th Military Police Battalion (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

Home Station: Washington

Campaign Participation Credit

Headquarters Company (Washington) entitled to:

World War II–EAME
- Normandy
- Northern France
- Rhineland
- Ardennes-Alsace
- Central Europe

Decorations

Headquarters Company (Washington) entitled to:

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered FRANCE (30th Infantry Division cited; DA GO 14, 1959),

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (113th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950), Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in BELGIUM (113th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950), and Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the ARDENNES (113th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 168th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of three gold swords, hilts to base, one vertical between two crossed saltirewise, extending over the top and sides of a green equilateral triangle, point up and base concavely arched, and extending from the horizontal arms of a gold star at the apex above the sword a series of blue truncated pyramids with tops outward and forming a border on the left and right terminating at the sides of a gold scroll curved across the base inscribed "Serving," all above a longer parallel gold scroll inscribed "Those Who Serve."

Symbolism: The organization served as infantry in World War II. Blue, the color for infantry is also the color of the Presidential Unit Citation streamer awarded the unit for action in penetrating the Siegfried Line, symbolized by the truncated pyramids simulating tank obstacles ("dragon's teeth"). The gold swords over the truncated pyramids denote French and Belgian awards. The five points of the star allude to the unit's participation in five campaigns in World War II. The colors green and yellow are used for the Military Police Corps.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(Tennessee)

Lineage

Organized and federally recognized 18 April 1932 in the Tennessee National Guard at Dyersburg as Company I, 117th Infantry, an element of the 30th Division (later redesignated as the 30th Infantry Division). Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Dyersburg. Inactivated 17 November 1945 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

Expanded, reorganized, and federally recognized 15 July 1947 at Dyersburg as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 117th Infantry, and Company I, 117th Infantry. Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, and Company I, 117th Infantry, consolidated 27 October 1954 and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Service Company, 117th Armored Infantry Battalion, an element of the 30th Armored Division. Consolidated 1 March 1959 with the Medical Detachment, 117th Armored Battalion (organized and federally recognized 21 March 1955 at Dyersburg), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 3d Armored Rifle Battalion, 117th Infantry, an element of the 30th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1963 as Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 117th Infantry.

Converted and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 168th Military Police Battalion; concurrently relieved from assignment to the 30th Armored Division.

Home Station: Dyersburg

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Decorations

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered UBACH (3d Battalion, 117th Infantry, cited; DA GO 53, 1948)

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered FRANCE (117th Infantry cited; DA GO 14, 1959)

French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star, World War II, Streamer embroidered SCHERPENSEEL (117th Infantry cited; DA GO 48, 1950)

Belgian Fourragere 1940 (117th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950); Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in BELGIUM (117th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950); and Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the ARDENNES (117th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action along the MEUSE RIVER (Company I, 117th Infantry, cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 170th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold Gothic arch, the opening divided vertically green and scarlet and bearing throughout a gold fleur-de-lis surmounted at center by a black disc behind a pair of gold scales with a wavy beam level, end extending beyond disc and the scalepans terminating at base of arch, the arch inscribed at top "First in Peace and War" in black letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The Gothic arch is symbolic of areas comprising the Ardennes-Alsace, Rhineland, and Central Europe campaigns and is used to represent the unit's participation there during World War II. Red and green refer to the French Croix de Guerre awarded the unit for action along the Moselle River, represented by the wavy beam. The fleur-de-lis is symbolic of France and refers to both the Normandy and Northern France campaigns. The black disc simulates a cannon ball and together with the colors scarlet and gold (yellow) alludes to artillery, the unit's former branch. A doorway implies protection and barrier and with the scale of justice refers to the overall mission of the organization.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(Georgia)

Lineage

Organized and federally recognized 5 March 1924 in the Georgia National Guard at Atlanta as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 200th Infantry, and Company C, 200th Infantry. Redesignated 9 June 1924 as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 122d Infantry, and Company C, 122d Infantry.

Converted and redesignated 1 July 1939 as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 179th Field Artillery, and Battery C, 179th Field Artillery. (Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 179th Field Artillery, redesignated 1 July 1940 as Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 179th Field Artillery.) Inducted into federal service 24 February 1941 at Atlanta. Reorganized and redesignated 8 February 1943 as Headquarters Battery and Battery C, 179th Field Artillery Battalion. Inactivated 9 December 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. (179th Field Artillery Battalion assigned 5 July 1946 to the 48th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 2 May 1947 at Atlanta. Reorganized and redesignated 1 November 1955 as Headquarters Battery and Battery C, 179th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, elements of the 48th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1959 as Headquarters Battery and Battery C, 1st Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 179th Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 16 April 1963 as Headquarters and Service Battery and Battery D, 1st Battalion, 179th Artillery.

Consolidated 1 January 1968 and consolidated unit converted and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 170th Military Police Battalion; concurrently relieved from assignment to the 48th Armored Division.

Home Station: Atlanta

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
- Normandy
- Northern France
- Rhineland
- Ardennes-Alsace
- Central Europe

Decorations

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered MOSELLE RIVER (179th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 175th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: per chevron, or and vert, in base the scales of justice of the first; on a canton gules a "houn' dawg" statant of the first. Attached below the shield a tripartated scroll or and inscribed "Strength and Justice" in gules.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors of the Military Police. The scales of justice are symbolic of the function of the organization. The "houn' dawg" on the canton shows the battalion's descent from the 203d Coast Artillery.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
Lineage (Missouri)

Constituted 1 April 1942 in the Missouri National Guard as the 3d Battalion, 203d Coast Artillery. Organized 15 June 1942 while in active federal service at Fort McDowell, California. Reorganized and redesignated 12 February 1944 as the 299th Antiaircraft Artillery Seachlight Battalion. Inactivated (less Battery C) 9 September 1944 in Alaska (Battery C inactivated 30 December 1944 at Camp Swift, Texas).

Reorganized and federally recognized 16 February 1948 as the 175th Military Police Battalion with Headquarters at Columbia. Ordered into active federal service 11 September 1950 at home stations. (175th Military Police Battalion [NGUS] organized and federally recognized 10 March 1954 with Headquarters at Fulton.) Released 9 February 1955 from active federal service and reverted to state control with Headquarters at Fulton; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from the 175th Military Police Battalion (NGUS). Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment reorganized 1 March 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 175th Military Police Battalion (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active federal service 12 July 1980 at Fulton; released 27 July 1980 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Home Station: Fulton

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Aleutian Islands

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 185th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of two blue swords crossed saltirewise surmounted by a green four-pointed star bearing at its center a yellow roundel charged with a blue fleur-de-lis and all encircled by a continuous green scroll divided in four folds; the upper folds inscribed "Forged from Freedom" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The unit's service as an infantry organization during World War II in the Aleutians and in France is symbolized by the two blue swords, a polar star, and a fleur-de-lis. The star is further reference to the badge of the early law enforcement office and alludes to the basic mission of the organization. The gold roundel or bezant refers to the nickname of the state of California, known as the "Land of Gold," and home area of the battalion.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (California)

Organized and federally recognized 27 December 1927 in the California National Guard at Alameda as Company D, 159th Infantry, an element of the 40th Division. Location changed 1 March 1934 to Oakland. Inducted into federal service 3 March 1941 at Oakland. (159th Infantry relieved 29 October 1941 from assignment to the 40th Division and assigned to the 7th Division [later redesignated as the 7th Infantry Division].) Inactivated 4 November 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. (149th Infantry relieved 5 August 1946 from assignment to the 7th Infantry Division and assigned to the 49th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 13 January 1948 at

Pittsburg. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Company D, 1st Battle Group, 184th Infantry, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Consolidated 1 March 1963 with Company E, 1st Battle Group, 184th Infantry (*see* ANNEX 1), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 184th Infantry. Consolidated 29 January 1968 with Company B, 2d Battalion, 184th Infantry (*see* ANNEX 2), and Company C, 2d Battalion, 184th Infantry (organized and federally recognized 4 December 1965 at Pittsburg), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 159th Infantry; concurrently relieved from assignment to the 49th Infantry Division.

Converted and redesignated 13 January 1974 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 185th Military Police Battalion.

ANNEX 1

Organized and federally recognized 31 August 1931 in the California National Guard at Oakland as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 159th Infantry, an element of the 40th Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1940 as Headquarters Detachment, 1st Battalion, 159th Infantry. Inducted into federal service 3 March 1941 at Oakland. (159th Infantry relieved 29 October 1941 from assignment to the 40th Division and assigned to the 7th Division [later redesignated as the 7th Infantry Division].) Inactivated 4 November 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. (159th Infantry relieved 5 August 1946 from assignment to the 7th Infantry Division and assigned to the 49th Infantry Division.) Reorganized and federally recognized 10 December 1947 at Pittsburg as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 159th Infantry. Consolidated 1 May 1959 with the Medical Detachment, 1st Battalion, 159th Infantry (organized and federally recognized 30 November 1956 at Pittsburg), and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Company E, 1st Battle Group, 184th Infantry, an element of the 49th Infantry Division.

ANNEX 2

Organized and federally recognized 21 February 1955 in the California Army National Guard at Walnut Creek as Company B, 159th Infantry, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Company B, 1st Battle Group, 184th Infantry, an element of the 49th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Company B, 2d Battalion, 184th Infantry.

Home Station: Pittsburg

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Aleutian Islands

European–African–Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 193d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold vertical lightning flash, point up, extending over and in front of three stylized green white-capped mountains, the larger center segment rising in back of two below, all in front of a gold sun with rays arched around the mountain peaks; overall upon a threefold gold scroll forming three arcs, one above the other to base, the inscription "Loyalty, Patience, Integrity" in black letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The lightning flash refers to the unit's swift apprehension and performance in emergency situations. The gold sun with rays indicative of penetrating knowledge alludes to the battalion's crime investigation capabilities and the command and control required for correctional duties. The sun also alludes to Golden, Colorado, where the unit is located. The snow-capped mountains suggested by the state seal denote the organization's assignment to the Colorado Army National Guard. The vertical flash, the combined three mountains, the three-segmented flash and threefold scroll, and the triple snow-capped peaks connote the numerical designation of the battalion.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (Colorado)

Constituted 18 August 1961 in the Colorado Army National Guard as Battery A, 4th Howitzer Battalion, 157th Artillery. Organized and federally recognized 2 September 1961 at Golden. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1963 as Headquarters Battery, 3d Howitzer Battalion, 157th Artillery; location concurrently changed to Denver. Redesignated 16 November 1965 as Headquarters Battery, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 157th Artillery. Location changed 1 April 1966 to Aurora.

Converted and redesignated 31 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 193d Military Police Battalion; location concurrently changed to Golden.

Home Station: Golden

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 198th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

(Louisville Guards)

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a horizontally divided gold and red fasces bearing a white arrowhead in base on a horizontally divided red and blue background, all encircled by a continuous green scroll inscribed "Service, Integrity, and Honor" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The fasces, an ancient badge of authority used by Roman magistrates, symbolizes the enforcement of law and order and the maintenance of high disciplinary standards, the basic mission of the organization. The arrowhead and the colors blue, white, and red of the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation commemorate the unit's service as an artillery organization in the Pacific Theater during World War II. Yellow and red are also a reference to the national flag of the Republic of Vietnam and allude to service in that country.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (Kentucky)

Organized 30 January 1914 in the Kentucky National Guard at Richmond as Company M, 1st Regiment of Infantry. Mustered into federal service 25 June 1916 at Fort Thomas, Kentucky; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Converted and redesignated 15 October 1917 as Company G, 113th Ammunition Train, an element of the 38th Division. Demobilized 8 January 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky.

Reorganized and federally recognized 10 May 1922 in the Kentucky National Guard at Louisville as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2d Battalion, 138th Field Artillery, an element of the 38th Division. Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1940 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 138th Field Artillery. Inducted into federal service 17 January 1941 at Louisville. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1942 as Headquarters Battery, 198th Field Artillery Battalion, and relieved from assignment to the 38th Division. Inactivated 21 January 1946 at Camp Anza, California. Reorganized and federally recognized 4 November 1947 at Louisville. Ordered into active federal service 1 May 1951 at Louisville. (Headquarters Battery, 198th Field Artillery Battalion [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 1 May 1953 at Louisville.) Released 2 December 1954 from active federal service and reverted to state control; federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from Headquarters Battery, 198th Field Artillery Battalion (NGUS). Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1959 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Howitzer Battalion, 138th Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1968 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 138th Artillery. Ordered into active federal service 13 May 1968 at Louisville; released 21 October 1969 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Redesignated 1 May 1972 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 138th Field Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1972 as Headquarters Battery, 5th Battalion, 138th Field Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 1 May 1974 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 198th Military Police Battalion. Ordered into active federal service 8 August 1980 at Louisville; released 22 August 1980 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Home Station: Louisville

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Steamer without inscription

World War II
Leyte (with arrowhead)
Ryukyus

Vietnam
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer–Fall 1969

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (198th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 205th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a white stylized cloud formation behind two gold arrows saltirewise with points upward, surmounted by a green annulet bearing in center a white disc charged with a five-pointed blue star, all above in base a green concave scroll with ends folded back on each side and inscribed "Serve and Protect" in gold letters.

Symbolism: The cloud formation with the arrows alludes to the unit's historical background as an element of a missile battalion. The annulet symbolizes justice, control, and protection. The single star, in blue symbolic of independence, represents Independence, Missouri, where the unit's headquarters was originally organized; the star is also an emblem of authority. Green and yellow are colors used for Military Police units.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (Missouri)

Organized and federally recognized 22 May 1962 in the Missouri Army National Guard at Independence as Headquarters Battery, 3d Missile Battalion, 128th Artillery. Location changed 1 November 1963 to Lone Jack. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1966 as Headquarters Battery, 3d Battalion, 128th Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 1 March 1969 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 205th Military Police Battalion. Location changed 1 March 1972 to Pleasant Hill; on 10 July 1973 to Kansas City. Ordered into active federal service 31 May 1980 at Kansas City; released 15 June 1980 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Home Station: Kansas City

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 210th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of four red fleurs-de-lis radiating from between the lobes of a green quatrefoil bearing a pair of gray scales surmounted by the blade of a vertical gold sword, point up, and all encircled by a continuous green scroll with a fold in base and arched at the top inscribed "Of and For the Troops" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The quatrefoil adapted from the arms of Count Pontchartrain of France, who was instrumental in the founding of the city of Detroit, refers to the home area of the organization. The fleurs-de-lis allude to the four campaigns credited the unit for service in Europe during World War II. The sword and scales are symbolic of law enforcement, the basic mission of the 210th Military Police Battalion.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(Michigan)

Lineage

Organized and federally recognized 14 October 1940 in the Michigan National Guard at Detroit as Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 177th Field Artillery. Inducted into federal service 7 April 1941 at Detroit. Reorganized and redesignated 1 March 1943 as Headquarters Battery, 943d Field Artillery Battalion. Inactivated 28 November 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York. Reorganized and federally recognized 2 December 1946 at Detroit as Headquarters Battery, 177th Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 46th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 March 1959 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Howitzer Battalion, 182d Artillery, an element of the 46th Infantry Division. Reorganized and redesignated 15 March 1963 as Headquarters and Service Battery, 2d Battalion, 182d Artillery. Ordered into active federal service 24 July 1967 at Detroit, released 2 August 1967 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Reorganized and redesignated 1 February 1968 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 182d Artillery, and relieved from assignment to the 46th Infantry Division. Redesignated 1 February 1972 as Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 182d Field Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 1 April 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 210th Military Police Battalion. Ordered into active federal service 2 August 1980 at Detroit, released 16 August 1980 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

Home Station: Detroit

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Northern France
Ardennes-Alsace
Rhineland
Central Europe

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 231st MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold saltire, the ends couped at right angles, bearing at the center a black disc charged with a gold five-pointed star, all within and surmounted by a green annulet inscribed at base "In Trust" in gold letters. Areas between the saltire and the annulet are pierced.

Symbolism: The saltire was suggested by the state flag of Alabama and symbolizes support and confidence. The annulet is symbolic of complete control. The gold star represents authority, while the black disc refers to prudence and wisdom. Green and yellow are colors used for Military Police units.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (Alabama)

Organized and federally recognized 11 November 1925 in the Alabama National Guard at Prattville as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 167th Infantry, an element of the 31st Division. Reorganized and redesignated 30 June 1929 as Headquarters Company, 62d Infantry Brigade, an element of the 31st Division. Inducted into federal service 25 November 1940 at Prattville. Disbanded 25 February 1942 at Camp Bowie, Texas. Reconstituted 25 August 1945 in the Alabama National Guard. Reorganized and federally recognized 21 February 1947 at Prattville as Company M, 200th Infantry, an element of the 31st Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 16 January 1951 at Prattville. (Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 200th Infantry [NGUS], organized and federally recognized 6 April 1953 at Prattville.) Released 15 June 1954 from active federal service and reverted to state control; concurrently reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 200th Infantry, and federal recognition withdrawn from Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 200th Infantry (NGUS).

Converted and redesignated 2 May 1959 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 131st Transportation Battalion, and remained assigned to the 31st Infantry Division (organic elements concurrently organized from existing units). Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1963 as the 131st Supply and Transport Battalion and remained assigned to the 31st Infantry Division. Ordered into active federal service 11 June 1963 at home stations; released 23 June 1963 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Ordered into active federal service 10 September 1963 at home stations; released 12 September 1963 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Company A (organized and federally recognized 1 November 1965 at Prattville) consolidated, reorganized, and redesignated 15 January 1968 as the 229th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company and relieved from assignment to the 31st Infantry Division (remainder of 131st Supply and Transport Battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

229th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company converted and redesignated 1 November 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 156th Military Police Battalion. Redesignated 1 September 1981 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 231st Military Police Battalion.

Home Station: Prattville

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 243d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a white anchor in front of a gold saltire on a green background. Crossing above the flukes of the anchor and the lower portion of the saltire, a red scroll, the ends curling inwards and upwards and terminating beneath the top inner corners of the saltire, inscribed "Stand Ready" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps. The anchor is taken from the seal of Rhode Island and refers to the unit's home state. The saltire, simulating crossed cannons, alludes to the artillery background of the battalion.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (Rhode Island)

Constituted 1 October 1923 in the Rhode Island National Guard as the 2d Battalion, 243d Artillery (Coast Artillery Corps), and organized with headquarters at Providence. Redesignated 11 July 1924 as the 2d Battalion, 243d Coast Artillery. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at home stations. Battalion broken up in 1944 and its elements reorganized and redesignated as follows: Headquarters and Headquarters Battery inactivated 10 April 1944 at Camp Forrest, Tennessee; Batteries E and H reorganized and redesignated 7 October 1944 as Battery A, 189th Coast Artillery Battalion, and Battery D, 188th Coast Artillery Battalion, respectively (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 243d Coast Artillery, disbanded 7 October 1944. Reconstituted 25 August 1945 in the Rhode Island National Guard.

Battery A, 189th Coast Artillery Battalion, inactivated 1 April 1945 at Fort Wetherill, Rhode Island.

Battery D, 188th Coast Artillery Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1945 as Battery D, Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay. Inactivated 30 June 1946 at Fort Church, Rhode Island; concurrently redesignated as Battery D, 188th Coast Artillery Battalion.

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 243d Coast Artillery; Battery A, 189th Coast Artillery Battalion; and Battery D, 188th Coast Artillery Battalion, consolidated 2 July 1946 with Battery I, 243d Coast Artillery (organized in 1940 at Natick), and Battery K, 243d Coast Artillery (organized in 1865 at Providence), and consolidated unit redesignated as the 705th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion. Reorganized and federally recognized 4 December 1946 with Headquarters at Providence. Ordered into active federal service 14 August 1950 at home stations; released 13 July 1952 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Redesignated 1 October 1953 as the 705th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1959 as the 1st Automatic Weapons Battalion, 243d Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 1 May 1962 as the 243d Engineer Battalion. Headquarters and Headquarters Company converted and redesignated 1 January 1968 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 243d Military Police Battalion; location concurrently changed to Pawtucket (remainder of 243d Engineer Battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Location changed 1 March 1972 to Providence; on 1 August 1980 to Warwick.

Home Station: Warwick

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 310th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield divided per bend wavy yellow and green; on the yellow, a green fleur-de-lis; on the green, a gold pruning knife. Attached below the shield a gold scroll inscribed "Justice to All" in black letters.

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are used for Military Police. The fleur-de-lis represents service in France, and the pruning knife service in the Rhineland. The wavy partition line symbolizes service along the Rhine River.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 15 February 1922 in the Organized Reserves as the 310th Military Police Battalion. Organized in 1922 in New York. Redesignated 11 June 1940 as the 510th Military Police Battalion. Ordered into active military service 1 May 1943 and reorganized at Camp Maxey, Texas. Disbanded 15 November 1944 in the Netherlands. Reconstituted 6 March 1947 in the Organized Reserves as the 310th Military Police Battalion and assigned to the First Army (later redesignated as the First United States Army). Activated 21 March 1947 with Headquarters at New York, New York. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; on 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Location of Headquarters changed 9 July 1951 to Long Island City, New York.) Ordered into active military service 15 October 1961 at home stations; released 5 August 1962 from active military service and reverted to reserve status. (Location of Headquarters changed 1 November 1964 to Fort Totten, New York; on 31 January 1966 to Hempstead, New York.) Ordered into active military service 24 March 1970 at home stations; released 26 March 1970 from active military service and reverted to reserve status.

(Companies A, B, and C inactivated 22 February 1972 at Hempstead, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Totten, New York, respectively.) Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 310th Military Police Battalion, ordered into active military service 16 August 1980 at Hempstead, New York; released 30 August 1980 from active military service and reverted to reserve status.

Home Area: First United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 317th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: vert, two submachine gun barrels issuing from dexter and sinister base saltirewise or. Attached below the shield a gold tripartated scroll inscribed "Be Just and Fear Not" in black letters.

Symbolism: In the green and yellow of Military Police, the submachine gun barrels are representative of police functions of the battalion, to bar the way to unauthorized people, to stop the transgressor, and to maintain order and obedience to law. The motto is expressive of the personnel in the performance of their duties.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 19 January 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 713th Military Police Battalion. Activated 15 January 1942 at Albany, New York. Inactivated 12 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Redesignated 10 March 1947 as the 317th Military Police Battalion, allotted to the Organized Reserves, and assigned to the Seventh Army. Relieved 15 March 1947 from assignment to the Seventh Army and assigned to the Third Army (later redesignated as the Third United States Army). Activated 28 March 1947 with Headquarters at Jacksonville, Florida. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; on 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Company A inactivated 15 January 1972 at Jacksonville, Florida; Companies B, C, and D inactivated 22 February 1972 at Ocala, Clearwater, and St. Petersburg, Florida, respectively.) Relieved 1 July 1973 from assignment to the Third United States Army and assigned to the First United States Army. Relieved 1 October 1983 from assignment to the First United States Army and assigned to the Second United States Army.

Home Area: Second United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (713th Military Police Battalion cited; GO 117, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, 28 June 1945)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 324th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: vert, issuant from base a dexter arm erect holding in the hand or, two serpents, the heads contrawise, the tails entwined and knotted around the arm gules. Attached below the shield a gold scroll doubled and inscribed "Durability" in red letters.

Symbolism: In the green and yellow of the Military Police, the control functions of the organization are symbolically illustrated by the hand of the organization grasping the serpents of evil.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 31 May 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 801st Military Police Battalion. Activated 4 June 1942 at Fort Ord, California. Inactivated 31 May 1946 in the Philippine Islands. Redesignated 11 June 1947 as the 324th Military Police Battalion, allotted to the Organized Reserves, and assigned to the Sixth Army (later redesignated as the Sixth United States Army). Activated 4 July 1947 with Headquarters at Seattle, Washington. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; on 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Companies A and B inactivated 21 August 1959 at Seattle, Washington, and disbanded 22 August 1959; Companies C and D inactivated 18 September 1959 at Tacoma and Pasco, Washington, respectively, and disbanded 19 September 1959.)

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 324th Military Police Battalion, reorganized and redesignated 15 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 324th Military Police Battalion. Location changed 10 January 1968 to Fort Lawton, Washington; on 1 December 1972 to Seattle, Washington; on 16 July 1983 to Fort Lawton, Washington.

Home Area: Sixth United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
New Guinea
Luzon

Decorations

Philippines Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (801st Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 327th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: vert, two fasces in fess or. Attached below the shield a tripartated scroll or inscribed "Safety and Security" vert.

Symbolism: The colors are green and yellow for Military Police. Fasces, first carried by the lictors of the consuls of the Roman Republic as a symbol of duly constituted authority, are considered particularly appropriate for use by Military Police organizations. They represent the World War II battle honors of Rome-Arno and Naples-Foggia, as well as the battalion's function of maintaining law and order.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 10 December 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 803d Military Police Battalion. Activated 26 December 1942 at Camp Swift, Texas. Inactivated 30 June 1946 in Italy. Redesignated 11 July 1947 as the 327th Military Police Battalion, allotted to the Organized Reserves, and assigned to the Fifth Army (later redesignated as the Fifth United States Army). Activated 6 August 1947 at Chicago, Illinois. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; on 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Companies A, B, C, and D inactivated 22 February 1972 at Chicago, Illinois.) Location changed 16 April 1981 to Rosemont, Illinois. Relieved 1 October 1984 from assignment to the Fifth United States Army and assigned to the Fourth United States Army.

Home Area: Fourth United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Naples-Foggia
Rome-Arno

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (803d Military Police Battalion cited; GO 188, Peninsular Base Section, 9 July 1945)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 336th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: per chevron abased checky or and vert, in chief a sea lion holding in dexter paw a dagger palewise all gules, the sea lion charged on the shoulder with a mullet azure fimbriated of the first. Attached below the shield a tripartated scroll or inscribed *Urbi et Orbi* (To the City and to the World) sable.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The sea lion alludes to the Philippines where the unit was originally activated in 1945. The chevron is a sign of authority. The checky pattern, from the arms of the city of Pittsburgh, refers to the city where the unit was reactivated and affiliated with the Pittsburgh Police Department. The red and blue are taken from the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation and represent that award. The mullet from the national flag of the Philippines alludes to service in the Pacific Theater during World War II.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 10 March 1945 in the Army of the United States as the 531st Military Police Battalion. Activated 21 April 1945 in the Philippine Islands. Inactivated 28 February 1946 in Japan. Redesignated 15 February 1949 as the 336th Military Police Battalion and allotted to the Organized Reserve Corps. Assigned 24 February 1949 to the Second Army (later redesignated as the Second United States Army) and affiliated with the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Police Department. Activated 10 March 1949 with Headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (Organized Reserve Corps redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Relieved 1 January 1966 from assignment to the Second United States Army and assigned to the First United States Army. (Location of Headquarters changed 1 January 1967 to Leetsdale, Pennsylvania.)

(Company D inactivated 15 January 1972 at Leetsdale, Pennsylvania; Companies A, B, and C inactivated 22 February 1972 at Leetsdale, Pennsylvania; Lonaconing, Maryland; and New Kensington, Pennsylvania, respectively.) Location changed 15 August 1975 to Oakdale, Pennsylvania.

Home Area: First United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Luzon

Decorations

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (531st Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 340th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold horizontal band, the upper edge crenelated, bearing three vertical black stripes all within a circular green belt inscribed *Justitia et Prudentia* (Justice and Prudence) in gold letters; overall a gold key erect, the bow interlaced with the belt to simulate a buckle.

Symbolism: The design represents the battalion's mission of command and support of a military prison. The gold and black band simulates a stockade and stands for the prison. The circular belt, symbol of power, strength, and security, refers to command and administration. The key is for logistical support. Green and yellow, the Military Police Corps colors, indicate the organization's branch.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 1 March 1963 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 340th Military Police Battalion, assigned to the First United States Army, and activated at Garden City, New York. Location changed 31 January 1968 to Hempstead, New York. Ordered into active military service 24 March 1970 at Hempstead, New York; released 26 March 1970 from active military service and reverted to reserve status. Reorganized and redesignated 16 October 1984 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 340th Military Police Battalion.

Home Area: First United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 372d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield, crest, and motto scroll. On a blue shield a red bend flanked by two gold bendlets between a red dexter hand fimbriated gold and a snake coiled to strike of the last. Attached above the shield on a wreath of alternating gold and blue the dome of the United States Capitol in white in front of a gold rising sun. Attached below the shield of gold acred scroll inscribed "We Guard the Peace" in black letters.

Symbolism: The blue shield represents the infantry origin of the battalion. The red hand and the gold bendlets charged with the red bend commemorate service during World War I. The red hand was the insignia of the French 157th Division of which the 372d Infantry was a part during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The gold bendlets and red bend, taken from the arms of Alsace and Lorraine, indicate service in those sections. The rattlesnake indicates service on the Mexican border.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG
(District of Columbia)

Lineage

Constituted 18 July 1887 in the District of Columbia National Guard as the 5th, 6th, and 7th Battalions of Infantry and organized at Washington from existing units. Reorganized 31 March 1888 as the 6th and 7th Battalions of Infantry. Redesignated 22 April 1889 as the 7th and 8th Battalions of Infantry, respectively. Consolidated 8 April 1891 to form the 1st Separate Battalion of Infantry. Mustered into federal service 27 June 1916 at Fort Myer, Virginia;

mustered out of federal service 23 October 1916 at Fort Myer, Virginia. Mustered into federal service 29–30 March 1917 at Washington; drafted into federal service 5 August 1917. Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1918 as the 1st Battalion, 372d Infantry, an element of the 186th Infantry Brigade. (186th Infantry Brigade assigned 5 January 1918 to the 93d Division [Provisional].) Relieved 8 May 1918 from assignment to the 186th Infantry Brigade. Assigned 21 June 1918 to the French 35th Division. Relieved 2 July 1918 from assignment to the French 35th Division and assigned to the French 157th Division. Relieved 20 December 1918 from assignment to the French 157th Division. Demobilized 6 March 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Reconstituted 19 April 1921 in the District of Columbia National Guard as the 142d Engineer Battalion; Company A concurrently organized and federally recognized at Washington. Converted and redesignated 1 April 1923 as the 1st Separate Battalion of Infantry (only Company A active). Redesignated 8 December 1925 as the 1st Battalion, 372d Infantry (only Company A active). Company A, 372d Infantry, reorganized and redesignated 3 September 1940 as Headquarters Company, 372d Infantry (new 1st Battalion, 372d Infantry, subsequently organized in the New Jersey National Guard). Headquarters Company, 372d Infantry, inducted into federal service 10 March 1941 at Washington. Inactivated 31 January 1946 at Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii.

Expanded, reorganized, and federally recognized 18 August 1947 at Washington as the 171st Military Police Battalion. Ordered into active federal service 11 September 1950 at Washington; released 10 July 1952 from active federal service and reverted to district control. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment reorganized 1 February 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 171st Military Police Battalion (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Ordered into active federal service 14 June 1980 at Washington; released 28 June 1980 from active federal service and reverted to district control. Redesignated 1 September 1982 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 372d Military Police Battalion.

Home Station: Washington

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
Meuse-Argonne
Alsace 1918
Lorraine 1918

World War II
Asiatic–Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered MEUSE-ARGONNE (372d Infantry cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

382d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Per bend enhanced vert and sable, a bendlet enhanced or and in base a lion rampant crowned of the second.

Crest: None approved.

Motto: Police with Honor.

Symbolism: The green and yellow of the shield are the colors of the Military Police Corps. The gold bendlet denotes the unit's former function upon the highways of Europe. The golden lion on a black field is taken from the corporate arms of the city of Heidelberg, where the organization performed occupation duty after World War II.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 28 October 1944 in the Army of the United States as the 382d Military Police Battalion. Activated 4 November 1944 in France. Reorganized and redesignated 20 October 1947 as the 382d Military Police Service Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 20 September 1951 as the 382d Military Police Battalion and allotted to the Regular Army. Inactivated 1 July 1964 in Germany.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II

European–African–Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 385th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, a shepherd's crook and sword in saltire or.
Crest: None approved.
Motto: Honor, Vigilance, and Justice.
Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors for the Military Police Corps. The shepherd's crook, adapted from the arms of several cities of the Rhine Province, alludes to service in that area during World War II and is also symbolic of solicitous leadership and guidance. The sword indicates the military character of such leadership.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 28 October 1944 in the Army of the United States as the 385th Military Police Battalion. Activated 3 November 1944 in France. Reorganized and redesignated 1 August 1946 as the 385th Military Police Service Battalion. Inactivated 1 November 1948 in Germany. Redesignated 9 December 1954 as the 385th Military Police Battalion and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 9 February 1955 in Germany. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 21 October 1977 in Germany.)

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Rhineland

Decorations

None.

387th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, a mullet with its points terminating in balls or charged with a fleur-de-lis of the field.

Crest: That for the regiments and separate battalions of the Army Reserve: On a wreath of the colors, or and vert, the Lexington Minute Man proper. The statue of the Minute Man, Captain John Parker (H.H. Kitson, sculptor), stands on the common in Lexington, Massachusetts.

Motto: *Toujours en Vedette* (Always Alert).

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are those used for Military Police organizations. The star is a representation of the customary badge of U.S. marshals and sheriffs in the days of the vigilante and the Old West and is symbolic of the vigilance, law, and order attributes of the Military Police. The fleur-de-lis represents service in France and the place in which the battalion was originally activated.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 28 October 1944 in the Army of the United States as the 387th Military Police Battalion. Activated 3 November 1944 in France. Inactivated 18 December 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Allotted 23 December 1946 to the Organized Reserves and assigned to the Sixth Army (later redesignated as the Sixth United States Army). Activated 20 February 1947 with Headquarters at Los Angeles, California. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; on 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) (Location of Headquarters changed 1 December 1953 to Pasadena, California; on 1 July 1957 to Los Angeles, California.) Inactivated 31 December 1965 at Los Angeles, California.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II

European–African–Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 392d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of three green stars in triangle, the apex star larger, all above four horizontal bars alternately red and gold, and upon a gold folded belt set straight across the upper star and encircling the sides and base of the device with fastened buckle in base the inscription at the sides and top, "Pride, Virtue, Duty" in black letters.

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are used for the Military Police Corps. The battalion's activation in 1967 at Fort Lewis, Washington, is depicted by the stars and red bars alluding to the coat of arms of George Washington, for whom the state is named. The stars also denote enforcement authority and the investigative mission of the unit. The double bars additionally refer to the confining facilities and varied team combinations furnished by the unit. The buckled belt signifies protective security and control.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia (badge).

Lineage and Honors

RA
(inactive)

Lineage

Constituted 20 November 1944 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 602d Military Police Battalion. Activated 10 December 1944 on New Guinea. Inactivated 20 June 1947 at Fort Kamehameha, Territory of Hawaii. Redesignated 13 January 1948 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 392d Military Police Battalion, allotted to the Organized Reserves, assigned to the Fifth Army, and affiliated with Michigan State College, Lansing, Michigan. Activated 22 January 1948 at Lansing, Michigan. (Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; on 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve.) Inactivated 11 December 1950 at Lansing, Michigan; affiliation agreement concurrently terminated. Withdrawn 10 May 1967 from the Army Reserve and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 26 July 1967 at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivated 19 December 1972 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Luzon

Decorations

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 602d Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 437th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield-shaped base divided horizontally, the upper portion similarly divided by a zig-zag line into gold and green areas, and the lower portion formed of six undulating bars of white and blue, overall in the center a vertical scarlet stripe surmounted by an unsheathed sword, point up, the blade white and the hilt gold, above a gold rising sun with alternating straight and wavy rays, all above and conjoined with a gold scroll of three folds inscribed "Protectors of Justice" in green letters.

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are used for Military Police organizations. The green areas simulate mountains and jungle, the wavy white and blue bars simulate water, and with the rising sun allude to the island areas of the Asiatic-Pacific Theater where the unit served in the Eastern Mandates and Western Pacific campaigns. The sun also symbolizes vigilance, and the unsheathed sword, a symbol of readiness, signifies protection and guidance under the law.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

ARNG

Lineage (Ohio)

Constituted 19 May 1944 in the Army of the United States as the 177th Coast Artillery Battalion. Activated 31 May 1944 at Fort Ruger, Territory of Hawaii. Inactivated 15 January 1946 on Guam. Redesignated 1 March 1951 as the 177th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion and allotted to the Ohio Army National Guard. Organized and federally recognized 1 June 1951 with Headquarters at Youngstown. Redesignated 1 October 1953 as the 177th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1959 as the 2d Gun Battalion, 137th Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 15 April 1962 as the 2d Automatic Weapons Battalion, 137th Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 15 February 1968 as the 437th Military Police Battalion. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment reorganized 1 February 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 437th Military Police Battalion (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage).

Home Station: Youngstown

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Eastern Mandates
Western Pacific

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 496th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green seven-pointed star, one point down, surmounted by a gold flying griffin.

Symbolism: The star, symbol of guidance and direction, is an emblem of police authority long used in the United States. The points of the star are seven in number for the seven qualities required in all the various military police services. These qualities are prudence, tolerance, truth, justice, fortitude, temperance, and brotherhood. The griffin is a fictitious creature with the head, wings, and talons of an eagle conjoined to the hinder parts of a lion; it symbolizes vigilance, strength, and protection and refers to the Military Police mission. In addition, the griffin is associated with justice through Nemesis, the Greek goddess of retribution whose chariot was drawn by griffins. It also refers to California, the unit's home area which early explorers thought to be inhabited by griffins. The colors green and yellow are used for units of the Military Police Corps.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 17 February 1956 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 496th Military Police Battalion, and assigned to the Sixth Army (later redesignated as the Sixth United States Army). Activated 12 March 1956 at San Jose, California. Location changed 1 June 1961 to Sunnyvale, California; on 23 March 1966 to San Jose, California.

Home Area: Sixth United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 502d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of four gold scales in cross on a green chamfered square, all above a gold scroll bearing the motto *Honor Pro Militibus* (Honor for Soldiers) in green letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are used for Military Police. The scales represent justice and equality, basic attributes of the organization. The four joined scales further symbolize stability and equilibrium, alluding to the administrative relationship of the various individual teams representing different functions. The pedestals of the scales for a star suggestive of planning and guidance.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (inactive)

Constituted 29 July 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 302d Military Police Battalion. Organized in November 1921 with Headquarters at Plainfield, New Jersey. (Location of Headquarters changed in 1929 to Brooklyn, New York.) Inactivated 1 January 1938 at Brooklyn, New York; concurrently withdrawn from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Redesignated 1 June 1940 as the 502d Military Police Battalion. Activated 15 January 1943 at Camp McCain, Mississippi. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment disbanded 5 September 1944 in India (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 502d Military Police Battalion, reconstituted 23 December 1966 in the Regular Army and activated at Fort Carson, Colorado. Inactivated 15 May 1970 at Fort Carson, Colorado.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II

Asiatic–Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 503d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned; per bend or and vert a pair of scales between two guisarmes issuant from base aspectant, hooked tips in pale, all counterchanged of the field. Attached below the shield a tripartated scroll vert inscribed "Protect, Assist, Enforce" or.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps. The guisarme—an ancient Norman weapon—alludes to the area of the Normandy beachhead for which the battalion was awarded its first campaign honor in World War II. It also indicates the protective duties of the organization. The scales refer to the "Scales of Justice."

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 27 February 1922 in the Organized Reserves as the 303d Military Police Battalion. Organized in March 1922 with Headquarters at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Inactivated 1 January 1938 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; concurrently withdrawn from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Redesignated 1 June 1940 as the 503d Military Police Battalion. Activated 1 February 1943 at Camp Maxey, Texas. Inactivated 13 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Activated 15 June 1946 in Italy. Inactivated 15 November 1947 in Italy. Activated 16 February 1949 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 1 November 1970 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.)

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Armed Forces Expeditions
Grenada

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (503d Military Police Battalion cited; GO 182, Third Army, 19 July 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (503d Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 31, 1967)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 504th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, issuing from base a dexter forearm or grasping a wyvern's head erased gules fimbriated of the second.

Crest: On a wreath of the colors, or and vert, a tower of three merlons of the second, bearing crosswise four arrowheads of the first, all in front of a triangle of the like charged in base with three barrulets gules.

Motto: Duty, Justice, and Honor.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps. The hand represents the power and strength of the battalion in uprooting evil, symbolized by the wyvern. The four arrowheads commemorate the assault landings of the organization in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations during World War II, while the medieval tower is indicative of the unit's service in Europe. The three horizontal red bars from the national flag of the Republic of Vietnam on a triangle alluding to the mountainous terrain of the II and III Corps tactical zones in Vietnam, refer to service in that country.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 29 July 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 304th Military Police Battalion. Organized in April 1922 in Tennessee. Inactivated 1 January 1938 in Tennessee; concurrently withdrawn from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Redesignated 1 June 1940 as the 504th Military Police Battalion. Activated 15 May 1941 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Company D disbanded 20 June 1942 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.) Inactivated 20 January 1947 in Germany. Activated 2 October 1950 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 31 July 1972 at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.)

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
- Tunisia
- Sicily (with arrowhead)
- Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead)
- Anzio (with arrowhead)
- Rome-Arno
- Southern France (with arrowhead)
- Rhineland
- Ardennes-Alsace
- Central Europe

Vietnam
- Defense
- Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase II
- Counteroffensive, Phase III
- Tet Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase IV
- Counteroffensive, Phase V
- Counteroffensive, Phase VI
- Tet 69/Counteroffensive
- Summer–Fall 1969
- Winter–Spring 1970
- Sanctuary Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase VII
- Consolidation I
- Consolidation II
- Cease-Fire

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1966 (504th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 30, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1970 (504th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 2, 1971)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1972 (504th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1970 (504th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 5, 1973, as amended by DA GO 11, 1973)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 508th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

None approved.

Lineage and Honors

RA
(inactive)

Lineage

Constituted 29 July 1921 in the Organized Reserves as the 308th Military Police Battalion. Withdrawn 1 January 1938 from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army. Redesignated 1 June 1940 as the 508th Military Police Battalion. Activated 20 March 1944 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 20 October 1947 as the 508th Military Police Service Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 20 September 1951 as the 508th Military Police Battalion. Inactivated 1 July 1964 in Germany. Activated 25 August 1967 at Fort Riley, Kansas. (Companies A, B, C, and D inactivated 1 November 1970 at Fort Riley, Kansas.) Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment inactivated 29 March 1973 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Central Europe
Rhineland

Decorations

None.

518th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Per saltire vert and checky or and sable, on a chief of the second five pallets, the center one flory between four fitchy in chief issuant from a bar couped of the first.

Crest: On a wreath of the colors, or and vert, issuant to dexter from the portal of a tower sable a dragon of the first.

Motto: Honor, Service, Support.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The organization's five campaign honors awarded for service in the European Theater in World War II are commemorated by the five stakes and fleur-de-lis. The stakes also connote a section of a palisade and refer to the battalion's mission to protect property. The checked triangular segments refer to the organization's enforcement duties, which include control of traffic and operation of check points. The black tower and dragon symbolize the organization's service in Germany as part of the Army of Occupation.

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a black castle with a gold dragon issuing therefrom, surmounted in base by a green horizontal bar with five upright green stakes, the center one flory, between four fitchy, the device with a three segmented gold scroll, one at the top inscribed "Honor" and two in base inscribed "Service" on the dexter side and "Support" on the sinister side.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The organization's five campaign honors awarded for service in the European Theater during World War II are commemorated by the five stakes and fleur-de-lis. The stakes also represent a palisade and refer to the battalion's mission to protect property. The black tower and dragon allude to the organization's service in Germany as part of the Army of Occupation.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA
(inactive)

LINEAGE

Constituted 18 October 1927 in the Regular Army as the 14th Military Police Battalion. Redesignated 1 June 1940 as the 518th Military Police Battalion. Activated 5 December 1940 at Fort Jay, New York. Inactivated 9 April 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Activated 1 May 1947 in the Philippine Islands as the 518th Military Police Battalion (Philippine Scouts). Inactivated 5 June 1948 in the Philippine Islands. Redesignated 4 October 1966 as the 518th Military Police Battalion. Activated 14 October 1966 at Fort Hood, Texas. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 1 November 1970 at Fort Hood, Texas.) Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment inactivated 31 August 1972 at Fort Hood, Texas.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Company C entitled to Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (Company C, 518th Military Police Battalion, cited; GO 48, First Army, 26 March 1945).

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 519th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Per fes debased wavy or and vert in chief an oriental stone garden lantern of the second.

Crest: None approved.

Motto: Service to the Troops.

Symbolism: The shield is in the colors of the Military Police. The oriental stone garden lantern is of a type used in the Ryukyu Islands by the natives and represents honorable service there.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 18 October 1927 in the Regular Army as the 15th Military Police Battalion. Redesignated 1 June 1940 as the 519th Military Police Battalion. Battalion (less Company A) activated 20 April 1944 at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. (Company E, 524th Military Police Battalion [activated 21 July 1942], redesignated 4 April 1944 as Company A, 519th Military Police Battalion.) Inactivated 25 March 1956 in Japan. Activated 23 December 1966 at Fort Dix, New Jersey. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 1 November 1970 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Ryukyus

Korean War
UN Defensive
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer–Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1951 (519th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 108, 1952)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1953 (519th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 78, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA (519th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 41, 1955)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 525th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green scroll unrolled vertically, with an unrolled portion at the bottom, bearing a gold tournament helmet.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police, and black is for jurisprudence. The scroll is a symbol for a legal document and the written word, and refers to Military Police governing policies, administrative procedures, records, and dossiers. The helmet signifies traditional honor, and its bars allude to control, protection, and retention.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

RA
(inactive)

LINEAGE

Constituted 30 August 1944 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 158th Military Police Service Battalion. Activated 5 September 1944 in India. Inactivated 1 November 1945 in India. Redesignated 25 April 1949 as Headquarters, 525th Military Police Service Battalion, and allotted to the Regular Army. Activated 11 May 1949 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 15 December 1950 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 525th Military Police Service Battalion. Inactivated 20 March 1953 in Korea. Redesignated 18 January 1966 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 525th Military Police Battalion. Activated 23 March 1966 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Inactivated 25 July 1968 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
- India-Burma
- Central Burma

Korean War
- UN Summer–Fall Offensive
- Second Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
- Third Korean Winter

DECORATIONS

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1952 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 525th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 33, 1953)

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1953 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 525th Military Police Battalion, cited; DA GO 23, 1954)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 535th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold winged demi-griffin, its head concealing the lower portion of a red fleur-de-lis, holding in his right talon a raised gold sword, its upper portion in front of the fleur-de-lis and his left talon suspended above a gold star; all above a green scroll, the ends curling inward and bearing the inscription "Guard and Defend" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for Military Police. The griffin, a fabulous creature with the body of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle, is a symbol of courage and eternal vigilance, attributes of a Military Police organization. Furthermore, the griffin, in holding a raised sword in one talon and the other suspended protectively above a star (symbol of enlightenment), alludes to the basic mission of the organization to "guard and defend." The fleur-de-lis refers to France where the organization was first activated.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 19 January 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 535th Military Police Battalion. Activated 30 January 1945 in France. Redesignated 21 April 1945 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 535th Military Police Service Battalion. Inactivated 29 August 1946 in France. Redesignated 19 April 1955 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 535th Military Police Battalion, allotted to the Army Reserve, and assigned to the Second Army (later redesignated as the Second United States Army). Activated 16 May 1955 at Zanesville, Ohio. Location changed 1 May 1959 to Louisville, Kentucky. Relieved 1 January 1966 from the Second United States Army and assigned to the First United States Army. Location changed 24 January 1968 to Columbus, Ohio. Relieved 1 October 1973 from assignment to the First United States Army and assigned to the Fifth United States Army. Relieved 1 October 1984 from assignment to the Fifth United States Army and assigned to the Fourth United States Army.

Home Area: Fourth United States Army

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

European–African–Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 601st MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a voided green quatrefoil overlapping a blue octagon and all surmounted throughout by two white swords crossed in saltire with gold hilts, points up, and bearing at center a quartered red and green roundel with four gold arrowheads radiating crosswise.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps. The roundel symbolizes equality, and the colors red and green refer to traffic control. The eight points of the octagon in numerology refer to security, the color blue to justice, and the quatrefoil to the four cardinal points of the compass; together with the arrowheads for martial readiness and the support of the crossed swords for military authority they represent the basic mission of the unit.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

AR

LINEAGE (active)

Constituted 10 December 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 601st Military Police Battalion. Activated 26 December 1942 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Inactivated 15 February 1946 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 601st Military Police Battalion, allotted 31 October 1955 to Army Reserve, and assigned to the Fifth Army (later redesignated as the Fifth United States Army) (remainder of battalion—hereafter separate lineage). Activated 1 November 1955 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Location changed 1 February 1959 to Indianapolis, Indiana; on 31 January 1968 to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Relieved 1 October 1984 from assignment to the Fifth United States Army and assigned to the Fourth United States Army.

Home Area: Fourth United States Army

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 604th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a gold portcullis supporting a gold flaming "Lamp of Knowledge" flanked on each side by a gold bayonet, point up, and terminating below the flame and handle of the lamp; on a green scroll entwined around the portcullis in three horizontal tiers, the lowest curved below the grating, the inscription "Serve" at the top, "Guard" on the middle tier, and "Protect" across the base, all letters gold.

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are used for the Military Police Corps. The battalion's former rehabilitation training center mission is denoted by the portcullis signifying imprisonment, the "Lamp of Knowledge" alluding to the instruction and retraining of sentenced military prisoners. The bayonets refer both to training for future combat duty and the combat capability of the organization.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 1 May 1959 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 604th Military Police Battalion, assigned to the Fifth United States Army, and activated at Terre Haute, Indiana. Relieved 1 October 1984 from assignment to the Fifth United States Army and assigned to the Fourth United States Army.

Home Area: Fourth United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 607th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a vertical white double-bitted key, the bits at top and the bow in the form of a ball-tipped five-pointed star in white charged on the center with a small green star; the key enclosed by a green scroll twisted in a figure 8 with the lower arc bearing the words "Integrity and Pride" in gold letters.

Symbolism: The key is symbolic of authority and orderliness and signifies a solution to the unknown; a white key is symbolic of discernment. The two bits of the key refer to the unit's mission to provide both provost marhsal and Military Police services. The bow of the key is a five-pointed star, white in reference to the unit's location in Texas, and ball-tipped in the manner of the traditional lawman's badge. Green and yellow are the colors used for the Military Police Corps.

Lineage and Honors

AR

Lineage (active)

Constituted 22 February 1972 in the Army Reserve as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 607th Military Police Battalion, assigned to the Fifth United States Army, and activated at Fort Worth, Texas.

Home Area: Fifth United States Army

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 666th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a blue field with a white horizontal wavy bar surmounted at center by two gold vertical fasces back to back with a white axe blade pointing out on each side; at center overall a vertical green olive branch charged with a white star on a green disc all below an arch of gold rays and enclosed on the sides and bottom by a green scroll inscribed "Defend, Support, Protect" in gold letters.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the branch colors of the Military Police Corps. The beautiful beaches and sunny climate of the Virgin Islands are symbolized by the blue for the ocean, the white wavy bar for surf, and the golden rays for the sun. The fasces (a bundle of rods bound together about an axe with the blade projecting) is a symbol of authority and represents the unit's mission to uphold law and order. The white star is also emblematic of authority and order. The green disc is an ancient shield shape and stands for the unit's protective role. The upright position of the fasces also alludes to the "Defend" and "Protect" aspects of the unit's motto. The olive branch symbolizes its peace-keeping mission.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

ARNG
(Virgin Islands)

LINEAGE

Organized and federally recognized 1 September 1976 in the Virgin Islands Army National Guard on St. Thomas as Detachment 1, 661st Military Police Company. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1981 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 666th Military Police Battalion.

Home Station: St. Thomas

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 685th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

(CAPE COD'S OWN)

HERALDIC ITEMS

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a green hexagon divided horizontally with a gold bar, surmounted by a blue octagon bearing a white five-pointed star all above a green semi-circular scroll folded back at each end and inscribed "Protect and Secure" in gold letters.

Symbolism: The white star on the blue background was taken from the coat of arms of Massachusetts and represents the location of the organization. The star is also a symbol of achievement and authority. The bar over the green field symbolizes the protection and security offered by the police unit. The six sides of the hexagon, the eight sides of the octagon, and the five points of the star all allude to the numerical designation of the 685th Military Police Battalion.

LINEAGE AND HONORS

ARNG

LINEAGE (Massachusetts)

Organized and federally recognized 8 December 1939 in the Massachusetts National Guard at Bourne as Battery H, 211th Coast Artillery. Inducted into federal service 16 September 1940 at Bourne. Reorganized and redesignated 10 September 1943 as Company D, 747th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion. Inactivated 5 September 1945 at Fort Bliss, Texas. Reorganized and federally recognized 27 January 1948 at Bourne as Headquarters Battery, 685th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion. Ordered into active federal service 1 May 1951 at Bourne; released 31 January 1953 from active federal service and reverted to state control. Redesignated 1 October 1953 as Headquarters Battery, 685th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1959 as Headquarters Battery, 4th Gun Battalion, 211th Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated 1 May 1962 as Headquarters Battery, 4th Howitzer Battalion, 211th Artillery.

Converted and redesignated 19 December 1967 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 685th Military Police Battalion.

Home Station: Bourne

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None.

DECORATIONS

None.

701st MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, on a bend argent a baton of the field, in chief a Chinese sun symbol or.

Crest: None approved.

Motto: Assist by Example.

Description: The shield is green for the Military Police Corps. The baton is a heraldic symbol for authority and military control. The bend is derived from the military sash or belt and alludes to the white belt and accessories of the Military Police uniform. The golden sun represents service in China after World War II.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 16 December 1940 in the Regular Army as the 701st Military Police Battalion. Activated 1 February 1941 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Reorganized and redesignated 28 February 1947 as the 701st Military Police Service Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 25 May 1949 as the 701st Military Police Battalion. Inactivated 25 August 1956 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Headquarters transferred 16 September 1986 to the United States Training and Doctrine Command and organized at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Campaign Participation Credit

None.

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered AMERICAN THEATER (701st Military Police Battalion cited; GO 89, Sixth Service Command, 13 June 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered PACIFIC THEATER (701st Military Police Battalion cited; GO 41, China Service Command, 24 September 1946)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 709th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, in base a bar gemel wavy or, issuant from the upper bar a galley of the like charged on the sail with a fleur-de-lis azure.

Crest: None approved.

Motto: *Securitas Copiarum* (Guardians of the Troops).

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are for Military Police. The fleur-de-lis and galley, taken from the arms of the city of Paris, have a two-fold meaning as charges. Together they indicate service in the area around Paris; singly the fleur-de-lis represents service in Northern France, and the galley symbolizes the early assignment of the organization escorting prisoners from North Africa. The two wavy bars represent two trips in this capacity.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 10 January 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 709th Military Police Battalion. Activated 9 April 1942 at Camp Niantic, Connecticut. Reorganized and redesignated 5 June 1945 as the 709th Military Police Service Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 18 September 1951 as the 709th Military Police Battalion and allotted to the Regular Army. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 21 October 1977 in Germany.)

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II

Northern France

Decorations

None.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 716th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: or, on a cushion vert, tasseled gules, a baton of the field. Attached below the shield a tripartated scroll gold inscribed *Lex et Ordo* (Law and Order) in black letters.

Symbolism: The baton was borne by high-ranking officers originally charged with military duties in monarchial establishments in the Middle Ages. The design is symbolic of the mission of the organization.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 10 January 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 716th Military Police Battalion. Activated 15 January 1942 at Fort Wadsworth, New York. Allotted 27 October 1950 to the Regular Army. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 29 March 1973 in Vietnam.)

Campaign Participation Credit

Vietnam

Defense
Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer–Fall 1969
Winter–Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered SAIGON–TET OFFENSIVE (716th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 17, 1969, as amended by DA GOs 45, 59, and 75, 1969)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered AMERICAN THEATER (716th Military Police Battalion cited; GO 46, Second Service Command, 8 August 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966 (716th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 17, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968 (716th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 48, 1969, as amended by DA GOs 2 and 51, 1971)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (716th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 51, 1971)

Navy Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered SAIGON (716th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 32, 1973)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965–1968 (716th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 31, 1969, as amended by DA GO 38, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1973 (716th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 720th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: vert, a dexter gauntlet in fess or grasping an imp head to base, sable. Attached below the shield a gold scroll inscribed "Orderly Regulation" in green letters.

Symbolism: The golden restraining hand grasping the inverted black imp, which is symbolic of a petty devil or malignant spirit, refers to the restraining functions of the organization, implying the means by which undesirable factions are kept under control. The motto "Orderly Regulation" is expressive of the determination of the personnel to regulate with order and alludes to the charges on the shield.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 10 January 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 720th Military Police Battalion. Activated 20 January 1942 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Allotted 25 October 1951 to the Regular Army (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 31 August 1972 at Fort Hood, Texas.)

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
- New Guinea
- Luzon

Vietnam
- Counteroffensive, Phase II
- Counteroffensive, Phase III
- Tet Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase IV
- Counteroffensive, Phase V
- Counteroffensive, Phase VI
- Tet 69/Counteroffensive
- Summer–Fall 1969
- Winter–Spring 1970
- Sanctuary Counteroffensive
- Counteroffensive, Phase VII
- Consolidation I
- Consolidation II
- Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered KOREA (720th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 22, 1954)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1967 (720th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 17, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967–1968 (720th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 48, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968–1969 (720th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 36, 1970)

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945 (720th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 47, 1950)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966–1972 (720th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 6, 1974)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 728th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: vert, on a bend wavy or between in chief an anvil and in base a Korean bell of the second, a bendlet wavy gules. Attached below the shield a gold scroll inscribed "In Peace as in War" in black letters.

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are for Military Police. The red bendlet and anvil symbolize the River Rouge and the vital Detroit industrial area, which the unit protected during World War II. The bell represents service in Korea.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 10 January 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 728th Military Police Battalion. Activated 19 January 1942 at Fort Custer, Michigan. Allotted 29 March 1949 to the Regular Army. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 1 October 1976 in Korea.)

Campaign Participation Credit

Korean War

- CCF Intervention
- First UN Counteroffensive
- CCF Spring Offensive
- UN Summer–Fall Offensive
- Second Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer–Fall 1952
- Third Korean Winter
- Korea, Summer 1953

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950–1952 (728th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 10, 1953)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952–1954 (728th Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 77, 1954)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 759th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Distinctive Insignia

Description: A gold insignia consisting of a shield blazoned: per saltire vert and or, in chief three fleurs-de-lis two and one of the second; in dexter a palm tree proper; in sinister the Airlift Monument proper; and in base three fleurs-de-lis one and two of the second. Attached below the shield a gold scroll inscribed *Tenez la Porte* (Hold the Gate) in green letters.

Symbolism: The colors are green and yellow for Military Police. Service in the European Theater during World War II is symbolized by the fleurs-de-lis and in North Africa by the palm tree. The Airlift Monument, erected in the western sector of Berlin, is used to represent the battalion's participation in the Berlin airlift.

Flag Device

The flag device is the same as the distinctive insignia.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 19 August 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 759th Military Police Battalion. Activated 15 September 1942 at Fort Ontario, New York. Reorganized and redesignated 17 September 1947 as the 759th Military Police Service Battalion. Reorganized and redesignated 20 November 1950 as the 759th Military Police Battalion. Allotted 26 November 1952 to the Regular Army. Inactivated 2 November 1953 in Germany. Activated 6 June 1968 at Fort Dix, New Jersey. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 1 November 1970 at Fort Dix, New Jersey.)

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
- Naples-Foggia
- Rome-Arno
- Southern France (with arrowhead)
- Rhineland
- Ardennes-Alsace
- Central Europe

Decorations

None.

787th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Per bend or and vert, a bend wavy gules and in sinister chief a fleur-de-lis azure.

Crest: On a wreath of the colors, or and vert, issuant from within a wreath of laurel of the first a dexter gauntlet argent grasping a book of law bend sinisterwise vert, spine and corners sable, charged with a balance of the like, the pages gold.

Motto: Excellence Always.

Symbolism: The battalion's World War II campaign in Northern France is recalled by the fleur-de-lis and the use of gold and blue. The Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) is represented by the red wavy bend, suggesting a scarlet streamer. Green and yellow represent the Military Police Corps.

The armored hand and book of law symbolize the upholding and enforcing of the law. The scales represent justice. The gold wreath stands for excellence and justice with honor.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 12 November 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 787th Military Police Battalion. Activated 28 November 1942 at Fort Custer, Michigan. Reorganized and redesignated 5 June 1945 as the 787th Military Police Service Battalion. Inactivated 31 December 1946 in France. Redesignated 16 September 1986 as the 787th Military Police Battalion and allotted to the Regular Army; Headquarters concurrently transferred to the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command and organized at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Northern France

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (GO 34, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, 17 March 1945)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 793d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Vert, on a bend or two torteaux.

Crest: None authorized.

Motto: *Facta Cum Honore* (Achievement with Honor).

Symbolism: The colors green and yellow are used for the Military Police Corps. The heraldic bend charged with the two torteaux symbolizes the Red Ball Highway across France and Belgium and into Germany during World War II. The battalion was responsible for traffic control on a portion of this highway. The two torteaux also represent the battle honors awarded the organization during World War II.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA

Lineage (active)

Constituted 10 December 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 793d Military Police Battalion. Activated 26 December 1942 at Camp Maxey, Texas. Reorganized and redesignated 20 October 1947 as the 793d Military Police Service Battalion. Allotted 22 June 1951 to the Regular Army. Reorganized and redesignated 20 September 1951 as the 793d Military Police Battalion. (Companies A, B, and C inactivated 21 October 1977 in Germany.)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (793d Military Police Battalion cited; GO 74, Western Base Section, 27 September 1946)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at ANTWERP (793d Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

759th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

Heraldic Items

Coat of Arms

Shield: Or, upon a compass card within an annulet vert two maces saltirewise of the first.

Crest: None approved.

Motto: Send Me.

Symbolism: Green and yellow are the colors of the Military Police Corps. The compass card signifies the battalion's readiness to go anywhere to perform its assigned mission. The crossed maces, ancient battle weapons, allude to the unit's combat functions. The motto also alludes to the spirit and zeal of the soldiers in their readiness to be sent anywhere for the good of the nation.

Distinctive Insignia

The distinctive insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms.

Lineage and Honors

RA
(active)

Lineage

Constituted 23 June 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 795th Military Police Battalion. Activated 7 July 1942 at Camp Blanding, Florida. Inactivated 30 May 1947 in the Philippine Islands. Allotted 16 September 1986 to the Regular Army; Headquarters concurrently transferred to the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command and organized at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II
Northern France
Rhineland
Central Europe
Asiatic–Pacific Theater, Streamer without inscription

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (759th Military Police Battalion cited; GO 28, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, 11 March 1945)

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Glossary of Lineage Terms

ACTIVATE. To bring into being or establish a unit that has been constituted. Usually personnel and equipment are assigned at this time; however, a unit may be active at zero strength, that is, without personnel or equipment. This term was not used before 1921. It is never used when referring to Army National Guard units; and only since World War II has it been used in connection with Army Reserve units. (See also ORGANIZE.).

ALLOT. To assign a unit to one of the components of the United States Army. The present components of the Army are the Regular Army (RA), the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the Army Reserve (AR), which was formerly known as the Organized Reserves and the Organized Reserve Corps. During World War I units were also allotted to the National Army, and during World War II to the Army of the United States. A unit may be withdrawn from any component except the Army National Guard and allotted to another. The new allotment, however, does not change the history, lineage, and honors of the unit.

ASSIGN. To make a unit part of a larger organization and place it under that organization's command and control until it is relieved from the assignment. As a rule, only divisional and separate brigade assignments are shown in unit lineages.

CONSOLIDATE. To merge or combine two or more units into one new unit. The new unit may retain the designation of one of the original units or it may have a new designation, but it inherits the history, lineage, and honors of all of the units affected by the merger. In the nineteenth century, consolidation was frequently a merger of several understrength units to form one full-strength unit. At the present time, in the Regular Army and the Army Reserve, units are usually consolidated when they are inactive or when only one of the units is active; therefore, personnel and equipment are seldom involved. In the Army National Guard, on the other hand, active units are often consolidated, and their personnel are combined in the new unit.

CONSTITUTE. To place the designation of a new unit on the official rolls of the Army.

CONVERT. To transfer a unit from one branch of the Army to another, for example, from infantry to armor. Such a move always requires a redesignation, with the unit adopting the name of its new branch; however, there is no break in the historical continuity of the unit. If the unit is active, it must also be reorganized under a new table of organization and equipment (TOE).

DEMOBILIZE. To remove the designation of a unit from the official rolls of the Army. If the unit is active, it must also be inactivated. This term is used in unit lineages only when referring to the period during and immediately after World War I. (For other periods, see DISBAND.)

DESIGNATION. The official title of a unit, consisting usually of a number and a name.

DISBAND. To remove the designation of a unit from the official rolls of the Army. If the unit is active, it must also be inactivated.

ELEMENT. A unit that is assigned to or part of a larger organization. (See also ORGANIC ELEMENT.)

INACTIVATE. To place a unit that is not currently needed in an inoperative status without assigned personnel or equipment. The unit's designation, however, is retained on the rolls of the Army, and it can be reactivated whenever needed. Its personnel and equipment are reassigned to one or more active units, but is organizational properties and trophies are put in storage. When the unit is activated again, it is assigned new personnel and equipment, but it keeps its old history, honors, and organizational properties and trophies. This term has been used only since 1921. Before that time units either remained active or were removed from the rolls of the Army.

ORDER INTO ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. To place an Army Reserve unit on full-time active duty usually during a war or a major crisis, such as the Berlin crisis of 1961–62. After completing its active duty, the unit may be inactivated or it may be released from active military service, reverting to reserve status. This phrase does not apply to Army Reserve units on annual active duty training.

ORGANIC ELEMENT. A unit that is an integral part of a larger organization, for example, a lettered company of a battalion or regiment.

ORGANIZE. To assign personnel and equipment to a unit and make it operative, that is capable of performing its mission.

RECONSTITUTE. To restore to the official rolls of the Army a unit that has been disbanded or demobilized. The reconstituted unit may have a new designation, but it retains its former history, lineage, and honors.

REDESIGNATE. To change a unit's official name or number or both. Redesignation is a change of title only; the unit's history, lineage, and honors remain the same. Active as well as inactive units can be redesignated, but personnel and equipment of an active unit are not changed unless it is reorganized at the same time.

REORGANIZE. To change the structure of a unit in accordance with a new table of organization and equipment (TOE), or to change from one type of unit to another within the same branch of the Army, for example, from mechanized to airborne infantry. (For reorganizations involving a new branch, see CONVERT.) When referring to the Army National Guard, however, this term also means to organize an active unit again.

TRANSFER LESS PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT. To move a unit from one place to another without its personnel and equipment. The transfer is, therefore, merely a move on paper. The unit is usually reorganized at its new location with newly assigned personnel and equipment, but it retains its own lineage, honors, and organizational properties and trophies. The original personnel and equipment are reassigned to one or more units.

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