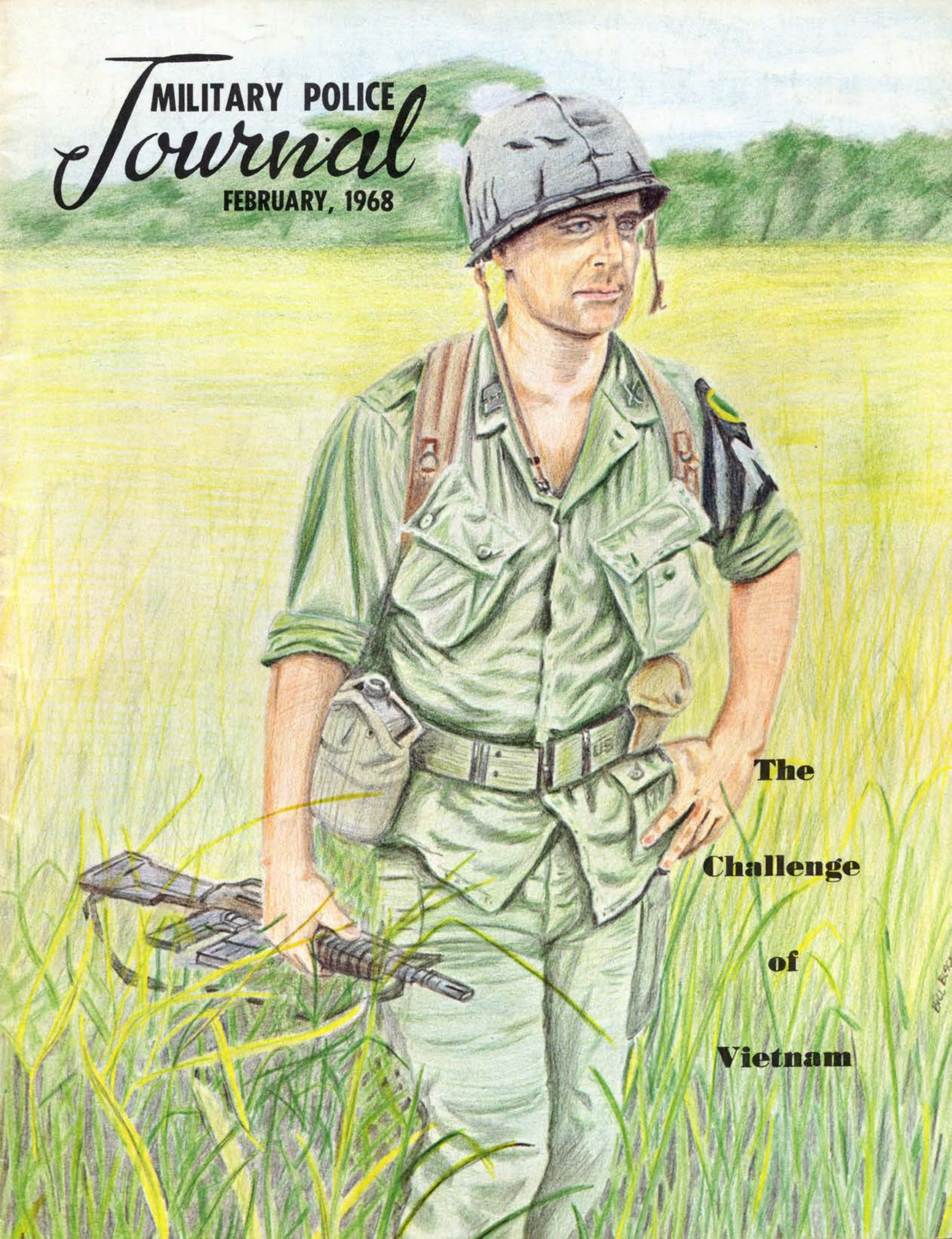
MILITARY POLICE Journal

FEBRUARY, 1968



The Challenge of Vietnam

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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VOLUME XVII **February, 1968** **NUMBER 7**

MPC 2369

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THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. **Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association.** Dues are $4.00 per year in the USA or to APOs payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Single copies, 35¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia — 30904.

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THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is published monthly by the Military Police Association, Inc., for the benefit of its members, and is not an official publication of the Department of the Army. **Views expressed in articles appearing in the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL do not necessarily reflect official thought nor do they reflect the opinions of the members of the Executive Council or its officers.** The editor welcomes the personal views of authors which stimulate interest and provoke thought on matters of police administration, crime prevention and Military Police activities. Copyright ©, 1967 by The Military Police Association, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in Clinton, S. C. by Jacobs Brothers. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor, MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Ga. — 30904.

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—mpa—

HOW TO READ YOUR EXPIRATION DATE LOCATED NEXT TO YOUR NAME: The first three-digit number is a cross-reference number utilized in processing your membership. The second number is read as follows: The first two digits are the month; the last digit is the year. Thus, 088 is August 1968; 128 is December 1968.

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Journaletters

Dear Editor:

I was proud to see the MPs covering the Hippie march on the Pentagon in Washington use such restraint and good common sense. All those involved were fine upstanding gentlemen. They certainly carried the standards of the MP Corps. Their actions were of the best. I am proud to say I was a member of the MPs. They certainly showed the world what most of America feels about what our actions are really like here and in Vietnam.

Richard J. Frost
Flushing, N. Y., N. Y.

* * *

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter in concern of my new address. The former address was my home residence. Thank you and I'd like to say that I enjoy your magazine very much. It keeps me up-to-date with what's happening overseas and in other parts of the United States. I especially enjoy the articles on sentry and scout dogs, for the reason that I am a sentry dog handler at a missile site in Fort Story, Virginia. Keep up the good work and once again I'd like to say thank you.

PFC Larry E. Crowley
Virginia Beach, Virginia

* * *

Dear Editor:

As you can see, I'm renewing my membership for another year. I think the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is one of the most informative magazines in the Army.

I'd also like to point out that I've been discharged from the Army, after my two year hitch. Now I don't know if it's important or not if you people would still put down the rank on the JOURNAL, if so, let it be that I was an E-5 sergeant. If you don't put it on being that I'm a civilian now, it doesn't matter to me.

I'll continue to enjoy the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL even though I'm out of the Army now. Best of luck to the MPA.

Bob Rabe
Detroit, Michigan 48224

* * *

Dear Editor:

Recently, I received a phone call from my husband who is training in Fort Carson, Colorado, with Sentry Dogs. He explained that he would be leaving for Vietnam soon. I remembered seeing a letter written by SP4 Gary Temple, who is stationed in Vietnam, requesting your August issue of the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL containing your article on "Sentry Dog Operations" and I am writing also asking if I may obtain this back issue. In this way, maybe I can better understand what my husband will be doing when he arrives in Vietnam. I have only received one issue of your JOURNAL as he has just completed his training in Fort Gordon this past month, but I enjoyed it tremendously and am looking forward to your next publication. Enclosed please find payment for the issue requested.

Mrs. Craig L. Bott
Rochester, New York

MPA HERO AWARD

Two Military Police Association Awards were presented to military policemen recently for heroically disarming and capturing dangerous suspects.

The two enlisted men honored were CPL Willard W. Wilkins, 52d MP Co, Fort Sam Houston, Texas and SGT Richard A. Makuch, 298th MP Co, Fort Ord, California.

The MPA Award is given yearly to Armed Forces policemen for acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement in law enforcement. Full details about the award may be found on the back cover of this issue.

Sergeant Makuch was selected as a recipient of the award for his heroic action in disarming and assisting in the capture of a dangerous suspect, who had been firing at military policemen at Fort Ord, California on 6 May 1967.

Corporal Wilkins was honored for his heroic action in capturing a dangerous armed suspect who had been shooting from an off-post location at two billets on Fort Sam Houston on 1 June 1967. He reacted singlehandedly, pursued the armed man, though he continued to fire at Corporal Wilkins, and captured him.



CPL Willard W. Wilkins, 52d Military Police Company, was awarded the Military Police Association Award by MG Chester A. Dahlen, commanding general of Ft Sam Houston, in ceremonies held January 3.

W74R7L-7195-0003 (1987)
DEACCESSIONED

BULLETIN BOARD

The Military Police Corps can be proud of work it has been doing in Vietnam and the image its soldiers are creating throughout that tiny country. At no time in the history of the Corps have more meaningful challenges faced the military policemen in their day-to-day duties than in Vietnam. The article on page 18 highlights the varied missions recently performed by MPs. It provides our readers further insight into what the MPs are accomplishing in their missions. The cover this month was developed and drawn by Mr. Bill Blackard.

* * * * *

The Institute of Correctional Administration at The American University, Washington, D. C. will be conducted from 26 April 1968 to 21 June 1968. The eight-week program consists of five basic courses of instruction, supplemented by field trips to correctional establishments. The program carries eight university credits. For further information, write Director, Institute of Correctional Administration, 1901 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

* * * * *

The town of Lake Park, Florida has opportunities for policemen. Starting salary is $88.70 per week, six month increase and annual raises thereafter, liberal fringe benefits, and civil service status. Contact Chief M. E. Manning, P. O. Box 12276, Lake Park, Florida.

* * * * *

The MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL congratulates nine graduates of the 4th Training Bde (MP). Each MP was awarded the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and Letter. Those receiving awards were: PFC Kenneth R. West, C-11-4; PFC Ronald G. Burton, D-11-4; PVT Robert L. McSparran, D-12-4; PVT Michael B. Cox, C-12-4; PVT John L. Herren; E-11-4; PFC Dennis R. Wheeler, F-11-4; PVTs Thomas R. Reed, A-11-4; Jack M. Schroeder, E-12-4; and Kenneth E. Ashby, E-11-4. West and Herren are pictured below.

* * * * *

Those ordering the new MPC officer and senior NCO roster, please note the change in airmail rates. Because of the increased postal rates, individuals requesting roster to be sent airmail, must send additional 85 cents, for each roster.

* * * * *

A new program has been approved by the Department of Defense to help fill some of the 15,000 vacancies in state, county, and city police forces throughout the United States. According to the plan, military personnel interested in civilian police work may now be interviewed and tested by law enforcement agencies before their discharge date. The program is directed at servicemen who have less than 90 days remaining in the military and who have indicated their intent to return to civilian life. The program has been initiated with Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department officials who are interviewing men at eight Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps installations.

* * * * *

DA circular No. 635-3, "Civilian Police Recruiting Program," announces the Army's program. The primary purpose of this circular is to assist in the recruitment of police officers from members of the Army who are completing military service. To be eligible for police employment, enlisted personnel must:

a. Be qualified in accordance with prerequisites established by the police agency concerned.

b. Indicate willingness to release information from their personnel records.

c. Be assigned to a unit not scheduled for oversea deployment.

d. Be otherwise eligible for separation (i.e., individual must not have signed a statement of intent to reenlist, or provisions of AR 600-31 must not apply).

e. Be within 6 months of expiration of terms of service when applying for separation to accept employment with a police agency and have three months or less remaining in their service on date employment is to commence. See personnel office for details.

* * *

The following distinctive items may be ordered from MPA Headquarters. Items available are: Tie tac, $1.50; tie bar, $1.50; and five inch MPA window decal, 35 cents.

WEST



HERREN



Empire Building or Organizational Necessity?

Captain James T. Roberts

Today we are faced with an increasing number of organizational and doctrinal changes. In the last five years, the US Army has developed an implemented ROAD and COSTAR. TASTA, which is a look of the future, has now been approved and is in the process of being implemented. These studies are based on the military doctrine of the battlefield. The problem of updating peacetime non-tactical doctrine and organization has not, however, been addressed in these studies. This article will present a concept of organization that will enhance the Military Police Corps in its operational methods during peacetime operations.

The concept is based on five fundamental precepts:

1. That specialization is desired in certain fields to increase professionalism and career patterns.

2. That the mission assignment of the Military Police Corps during peacetime remains somewhat stable and thus affects an identifiable number of units and operations.

3. That increased emphasis on research in police science in general, and in technology in particular in the civilian police field has an increasing effect on its application to military police operations.

4. That as specialization increases, a "team" concept must be developed to operate between specialized commands and between subordinate units.

5. That any peacetime organizational concept must enhance and increase the effectiveness of the tactical doctrine of military police employment on the battlefield.

We must decide at what level the internal military police command and staff organization ceases and at what level other branch organizations and members begin controlling military police doctrine, policies and employment. There must be an identification of further specialization roles and tasks to answer the question of specialized career progression as opposed to generalist education and assignment. In the personnel field, we must decide on what levels of career progression members of the Corps can transfer to other fields of interest, and what are the transfer criteria, education level, specialist schooling, and aptitude and psychological testing requirements for such eligibility. There must be an agreement on the question of decentralized versus centralized control over military police activities and the type of organization that would best provide the most efficient operation of the Military Police Corps.

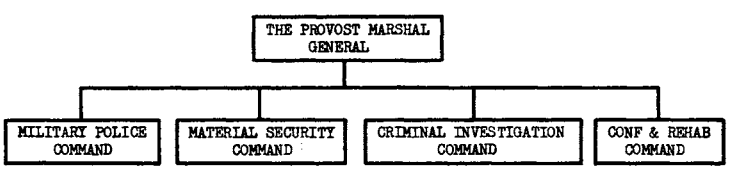


Diagram I

As the command structure is well suited to functional organizational lines, it will be used to illustrate the military police structure under the specialization concept. This will allow for building-block room between the present Corps organization and the Office of the Provost Marshal General. Its functionality will certainly enhance the efficiency and utilization of personnel, and it will increase specialization in training and in operations.

The Provost Marshal General will have under his direction four subordinate commands (see Diagram I), each responsible for one of the four major identifiable functions presently assigned to the Corps during peacetime. These commands are the Military Police Material Security Command, the Military Police Criminal Investigations Command, the Military Police Command, and the Confinement and Rehabilitation Command. Each Command will be headed by a general officer. At each Command headquarters, an automatic data processing unit assigned directly or in a supporting group will provide centralized computer support for the commander and his staff. The command headquarters is responsible for functional activities assigned it and to its subordinate units.

The Material Security Command

The Military Police Material Security Command (see Diagram II) would be responsible for all physical security activities assigned to the Army. To adequately support this mission, the consolidation of the many diverse physical security activities elements and units must be accomplished. This consolidation to a common organizational system will allow for increased application of common security standards, control and prevention measures. Through the use of automatic data processing, the command could rapidly analyze incoming data, evaluate and recommend actions, and implement decisions and plans throughout its organization.

This command would be composed of the following units: two CONUS brigades responsible for administration of all general security, depot security and survey activities within their respective regions; a CONUS-based air defense security brigade established to be responsible for the command and control of the Army Air Defense Command site security operations; and other general security brigades established in overseas commands as needed. These latter units would have technical and administrative re-

Continued

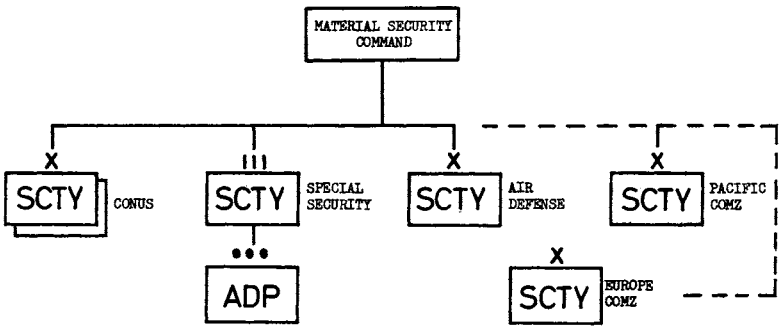


Diagram II

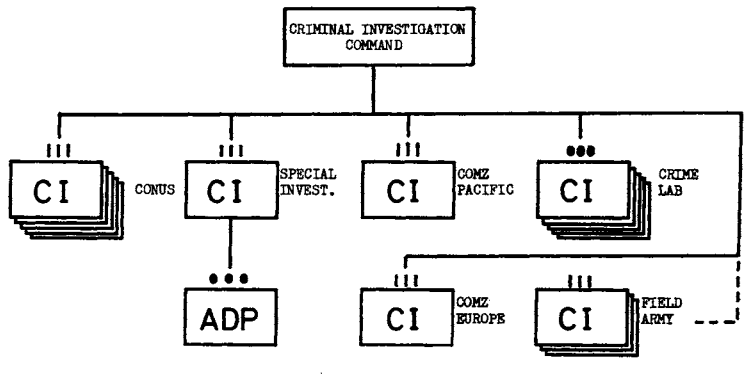


Diagram III

EMPIRE BUILDING *Continued*

porting responsibilities to the Material Security Command although assigned to another command. For operations of unusual importance, there would be a special security group. This group would provide highly specialized personnel and units for special operations, movements, and physical security investigations. The group would also consolidate, analyze and supervise the conduct of the various survey programs as prescribed by the Provost Marshal General. Of special interest is the use of ADP by the special security group. Group personnel would be responsible for the collection, consolidation and analysis of physical security input information from all reporting units regardless of the command to which these units belong. The processed information by this unit would be used by the command for study of future requirements, correction of deficiencies, revision of operational methods, and new doctrine of security employment.

For CONUS operations, the decentralized battalion concept (see January 1967 MP JOURNAL) would be used. Each brigade would have a variable number of battalion headquarters assigned to it. These battalions would control three to five companies. The latter would continue to provide the necessary security mission service at the ground level, but would be responsible to the battalion for training, maintenance, administration and operations. The company would provide direct support to the facility for which it is responsible. The battalion headquarters would be stationed at the largest facility or at the headquarters which controls the area of assignment.

Use of the decentralized battalion concept has several major good points. It provides direct command and control over military police units. It allows the Corps to train adequate numbers of staff and command personnel in the field of security at the battalion level. The concept allows for a pool of qualified officers and other ranks for use in establishihg new battalions in case of mobilization. Finally, it provides trained battalions for use in theaters of operations when replaced by auxiliary police.

The Criminal Investigations Command

The Military Police Criminal Investigations Command (see Diagram III) follows the present concept of centralized employment. Its organization would provide for five CONUS groups, a special investigations group, five regional crime labs and such overseas groups as needed.

The special investigations group would operate much like the special security group. It would be the unit to conduct intensive criminal investigations calling for centralized control or command interest. The group would be responsible for ADP operations for the command, and through its ADP unit it would collect and process all information of a criminal nature. This centralization would allow for the rapid reception, storage and use of police intelligence as necessary. Rapid analysis is the key, and when disseminated properly, could be returned to the operation units quickly for maximum utilization.

The establishment of five regional criminal investigations laboratories would greatly enlarge the use of scientific investigative techniques. It would allow working investigators to increase their use of such facilities and techniques that could be used in field investigative work. It is assumed also that a rotation program would be instituted where field investigators, meeting the criteria, could be assigned for a period for laboratory training prior to returning to normal investigative duties. This would enhance the expertise of the agents in the field offices.

The Military Police Command

In the January 1967 issue of this magazine, the military police brigade system was discussed in detail. The Military Police Command is an extension of this system. It provides the command and control headquarters. The Military Police Command (see Diagram IV) would control all general law enforcement units within the United States, and would have certain technical and administrative ties with those brigades assigned to the field armies and to the communications zone. A school troop brigade would be established along with a technological experimental unit.

The school troop brigade would be responsible for training of all personnel assigned or attached to the Military Police Corps. Through its generalist and specialist courses, it would provide trained personnel input in response to replacement requests by the four commands. It is expected that the assignment selection by the brigade would be through greater use of aptitude and psychological testing methods. This will provide for better utilization and education assignment of incoming personnel. Individuals who request lateral transfers between commands and who have the proper qualifications, would normally go through the brigade training program prior to their assumption of new duties.

As a focal point of training, the school troop brigade would also be responsible for the coordination with and testing of doctrine, equipment and material as recommended

by the Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency. This would allow the brigade to remain abreast of future developments and adjust its training orientation accordingly.

The Confinement and Rehabilitation Command

The Military Police Confinement and Rehabilitation Command (see Diagram V) would be responsible for the organization, operation and administration of the Army correctional system. The headquarters would control a regional stockade system and high institutions including rehabilitation centers. Although doctrine is well established today in this field, such a headquarters would allow it to provide specialist direction and continuity to the program. It would further allow for a meaningful career progression for those personnel in the field and would provide a wider base for the confinement specialist.

In the area of prisoner of war operations, the command would provide trained personnel for the basis of establishment of PW units and command headquarters. This will give the Military Police Corps greater flexibility in this area of tactical concern.

Team Concept

There are several drawbacks to specialized commands. One of these is the problem of "common responsibility" and primary jurisdiction or assignment of mission. Here the responsibility of regulations and mission assignments must be held by the highest organization headquarters, that of the Office of the Provost Marshal General. Thus, it is a must that a "team concept" between commands be established from the beginning. Where incidents involving two or more commands are found, teams must be created as a normal procedure to investigate and report. This would allow the investigators of each command to investigate their area of primary concern, yet be a part of and have access to the entire investigational information.

The team concept must also be used in reporting procedures. When one command unit takes a common task action, perhaps, the records responsibility of another command, a clear channel of communications must be established. Thus, a multi-sheet punch card traffic ticket written by a Material Security Command Military Policeman can be processed at the local post MPMS operations section for local distribution while the hard copy is mailed directly from the section to the Military Police Command ADP element for records control.

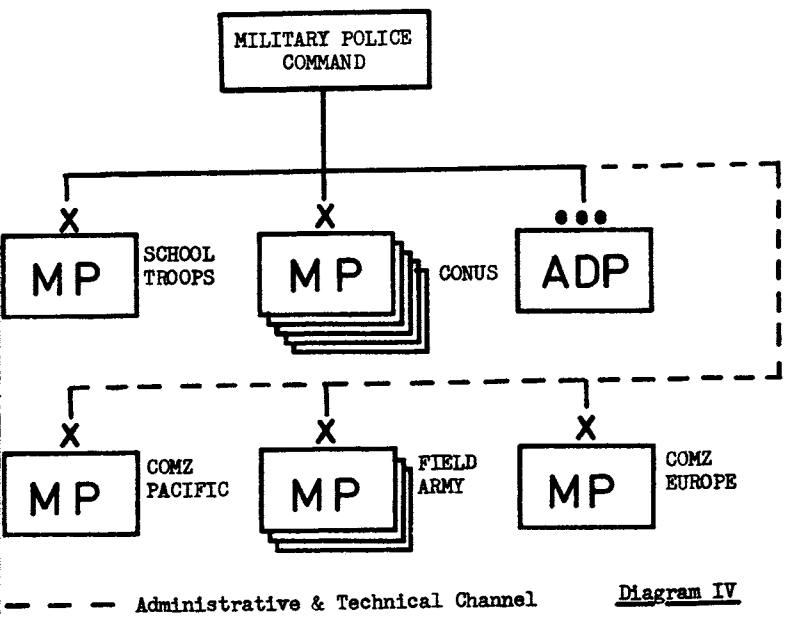


Diagram IV

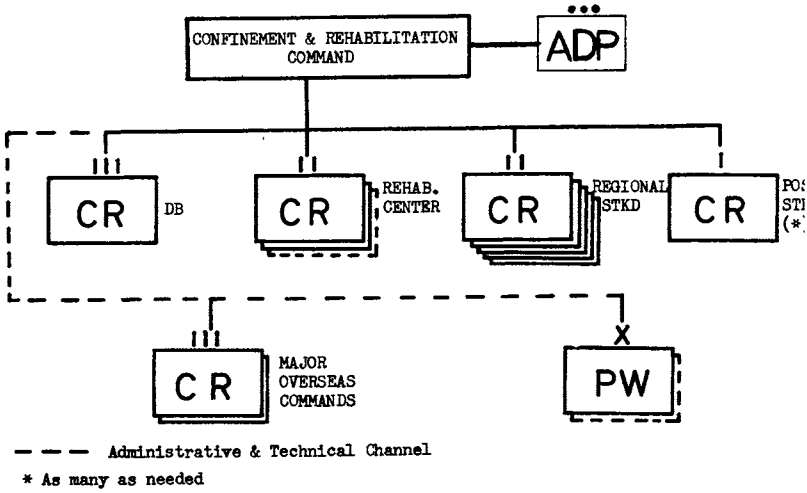


Diagram V

Automatic Data Processing

It is envisioned that each command will have an ADP unit to receive, store and utilize information of primary interest to that command. However, it must be emphasized that free cross-command communications is a must, and a sharing of information is essential for proper operation. The following is a hypothetical illustration of an ADP input, and analysis and use by several MP commands.

During the period of June 72 to November 72 a series of petty thefts in radio parts occurred in a troop unit on a local post in Alaska. The military police were unsuccessful in apprehending the perpetrator but did establish and send forward a detailed method of operation to the MP Command computer. Two months later, in Arizona, a communications supply depot began having thefts. These thefts were investigated by Material Security Command investigators who forwarded the method of operation to their respective command computer. A cross check was made with the MP Command which responded with a positive MO with dates of offenses, the location, and material stolen. Armed with this information, the Material Security investigators then queried the local post adjutant to establish what personnel had been transferred from Alaska between the date of the last Alaskan theft and the start of the local thefts. Further detailed analysis of MOS's, access and opportunity provided the local investigators with a narrow field of suspects, of which a communications supply specialist met the criteria. Armed with the background information, the investigators were able to solidify their investigation with a minimum time and investigation. Faced with the information from Alaska plus local investgative results, a supply specialist confessed and was apprehended, thus solving not only the local case but the series of incidents in Alaska. This information was sent back to the computers where the cases were closed out.

Continued

Where prior apprehensions and convictions are made, the use of computer information is invaluable in narrowing the field of suspects. In many cases criminal investigators may be able to use MP Command computer information of petty offenses to establish background information for their own use.

Where the computer is used within the command for command use, it is invaluable. An example of this would be in recording and analyzing physical security surveys. Trends in deficiencies could be identified and analyzed for command recommendation to the Provost Marshal General. This analysis could be done in a tremendously rapid manner. Thus, if there is a question of the condition of security fencing nation-wide which would have an impact on budget requests, a run-through of the computer as to fencing conditions could be made in minutes.

Examples of ADP usage could be continued, but suffice it to say that the age of computers is here and each command would gear its operations on such a machine. The mountains of information compiled by military policemen daily attest to its need, even at the present time.

Conclusion

In the final analysis, it will be the organization, training and equipment we use in the future that will determine the degree of success we achieve as a Corps. Through the use of the four commands we have created functional career patterns from private to general. We have increased our availability of specialization and professionalism. We have created a base for personnel and unit employment in time of war. Further, we have created senior channels for and can use functional management principles in our own command and staff organization. The Corps can grow, and with it our professionalism in the eyes of the Army. The question, however, is whether it is a case of empire building or organizational necessity. **END**

The Association of the US Army Adopts 1967 Resolutions

***Editor's Note:* Within the Bylaws of the Military Police Association, there is a provision for the support of the Association of the US Army. Therefore, our members may be interested in the goals of AUSA, as outlined in the recent adoption of resolutions. Part 1 includes the Preamble and No. 1 through No. 7; the March issue will highlight the remaining nine.**

No. 1. Respect for the Flag

WHEREAS, throughout the history of our country citizens of the United States have shown reverence and respect for our flag; and

WHEREAS, recently some individuals have debased, degraded, desecrated and destroyed this symbol of our great republic in full view of the general public; and

WHEREAS, such acts are an effront to the conscience of all law-abiding and loyal Americans;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the Association of the US Army believe that acts involving desecration of the American flag are offenses of a treasonable nature and should be made a violation of state and federal law.

No. 2. Strength of the Army

WHEREAS, the United States and the Free World will continue to face for an indeterminate period of time an international situation characterized by tension and turmoil, having its origin in the aggressive actions of the several communist nations, manifested by direct aggression as well as communist-instigated insurgencies, and backed by massive and diversified military power; and

WHEREAS, the national military policy of the United States requires a strategy of forward deployment and flexible response employing all elements of military power in concert with other national power elements to counter any threat, as appropriate; and

WHEREAS, the United States, as the Free World leader, provides modern, combat-ready forces to support United States and Free World strategy to deter or defeat aggression at any level or scale of armed conflict, including general nuclear war, non-nuclear or nuclear limited war, and to support friendly governments and peoples in the prevention and defeat of insurgencies which threaten them; and

WHEREAS, United States Army units and individuals deployed in key areas overseas, engaged in global military assistance activities, and maintained in the strategic reserve and continental United States defense forces must be capable of coping with multiple crises originating in widely separated areas; and

WHEREAS, the advent of mutual deterrence in the use of nuclear weapons increases the probability of non-nuclear combat with the attendant requirement for continued emphasis on, and improvement of, US Army capabilities in this area; and

WHEREAS, a strong, highly trained and experienced active Army with nuclear and conventional capabilities based where needed, and backed by combat-ready active and reserve component forces, is the backbone of the deterrent to communist aggression and a decisive component of Free World military power required to defeat such aggression promptly if it develops; and

WHEREAS, current United States commitment to the defense of the Free World nations of Southeast Asia against a communist-instigated and supported aggression, coupled with other continuing requirements world-wide, places unprecedented demands upon the capabilities of United States military forces;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this association urges that in order to fulfill its key role in defending the United States and reinforcing Free World security, the active US Army, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve be maintained at strengths, in a qualitative as well as a quantitative sense, which will guarantee timely meeting of all commitments and contingencies.

No. 3. Army Stability Operations

WHEREAS, insurgency and guerrilla activity, representing a serious threat to free men everywhere, are preferred instruments of communist strategy; and

WHEREAS, the principal task in preventing or defeating communist insurgency is to promote stability by maintaining internal security and encouraging desirable social, economic, political, and psychological changes; and

WHEREAS, in many developing nations internal security is largely a task for police, local military and paramilitary forces, and such military forces also are a major source of those technical, engineering, medical and similar skills needed to achieve economic and social improvements; and

WHEREAS, the US Army is eminently capable of providing assistance to the armed forces of developing nations in these tasks through stability operations; and

WHEREAS, the Army has taken positive steps in this field by carryout out stability operations as its third principal mission and by expanding and strengthening the capabilities of Army forces to deal with communist insurgency;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this organization supports the Army's programs for assisting military and paramilitary forces of developing nations in preventing or defeating communist insurgency, and urges the full exploitation of the Army's capabilities for providing such assistance.

No. 4. Reserve Component Forces

WHEREAS, the Department of the Army recognizes the concept that members of the active Army, the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard are "One Army"; and

WHEREAS, the people of the United States have expressed through the Congress their desire to maintain a separate Army Reserve and Army National Guard; and

WHEREAS, the growing commitment of the active Army overseas increases the need for strong Reserve Component forces, trained, equipped and prepared to provide support to the nation's military posture; and

WHEREAS, events of the past year demonstrate the need for an Army National Guard organized, trained and equipped to meet its paramount federal mission forcefully and effectively and, in addition, to meet the hazard of civil violence;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army proceed with an effective reorganization of the Army's Reserve Components to provide, within the strengths authorized by the Congress, Army National Guard and Army Reserve forces which are fully supported and capable of executing their assigned missions.

No. 5. Defense Against Ballistic Missiles

WHEREAS, this association has for the past several years urged the deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Defense on 18 September 1967 announced a national decision to initiate production and deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of the United States Army welcomes the decision to initiate production and deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system as a meaningful step in the improvement of our national security.

No. 6. Civil Defense

WHEREAS, the ultimate goal of the national civil defense program is to provide protection of our population against nuclear attack; and

WHEREAS, that program is based upon providing a sound and effective nation-wide shelter system; and

WHEREAS, it is essential that adequate shelter be developed in the areas where it is needed; and

WHEREAS, the Home Fallout Protection Survey, an extension of the National Fallout Shelter Survey, identifies additional shelter spaces already existing in homes with basements; and

WHEREAS, another way that additional spaces could be added to the community's fallout protection plan is by applying new technology of analysis and design to all new construction in the planning stages;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of the US Army supports civil defense authorities in their efforts to provide the American people with adequate shelter against the effects of nuclear attack.

No. 7. World-Wide Deployments

WHEREAS, US military policy embraces a strategy of forward deployment of its armed forces in cooperation with our allies; and

WHEREAS, this policy is directed toward the common defense of the Free World and deterrence of war in general; and

WHEREAS, world-wide deployment of US Army forces in support of collective security provides evidence of US determination to meet its commitments to deter potential enemies from aggression; and

WHEREAS, the strategy of forward deployment permits a flexible, prompt and controlled response to aggression; and

WHEREAS, deployed US Army forces help insure the independence of free nations by assisting the host countries in combatting insurgency; and

WHEREAS, deployed US Army forces exemplify our national philosophy and heritage in the countries in which they are stationed; and

WHEREAS, the United States and the Free World continue to face an indefinite period of international tension and increasing political instability;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of the US Army endorses world-wide deployment of US Army forces as a deterrent to aggression and a convincing demonstration of support for our allies.

to be continued

MP JOURNAL QUIZ



How high do you score on Military Police subjects. A score of 9 or 10 is superior, 8 is excellent, 7 is good, and below 7 may indicate that some review is warranted. The Department of Non-Resident Instruction of the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia would be happy to assist you in taking Military Police subjects through the mail. Prepared by SSG James T. Shaw.

Answers found on page 13

1. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding sabotage?
a. Extremely heavy objects should be suspected of containing a nuclear device.
b. Biological agents are ideally suited for use against an isolated installation.
c. Psychological sabotage is easy to control or combat if security personnel know it is being conducted.
d. Mechanical sabotage is limited in its use because of the considerable knowledge and training required.

2. Considering all the methods available to the saboteur, enemy agents are likely to attack
a. all targets which have poor physical security protection.
b. only those targets which are most vulnerable to incendiaries and explosives.
c. targets which directly support the Armed Forces.
d. targets which would be the most expensive to replace.

3. In making your recommendation for protective lighting you must consider its value from the standpoint of
a. preventing intrusion.
b. providing safety for employees.
c. illuminating work areas.
d. assisting guards.

4. The smallest element of a TOE 19-35 MP Battalion capable of operating a MP Station on a 24-hour basis is the military police
a. squad command element.
b. section headquarters element.
c. platooon headquarters.
d. company headquarters.

5. The Hq & Hq Detachment, MP Brigade, is normally assigned to the
a. support brigade, COSOM.
b. FASCOM.
c. field army.
d. ZI type army.

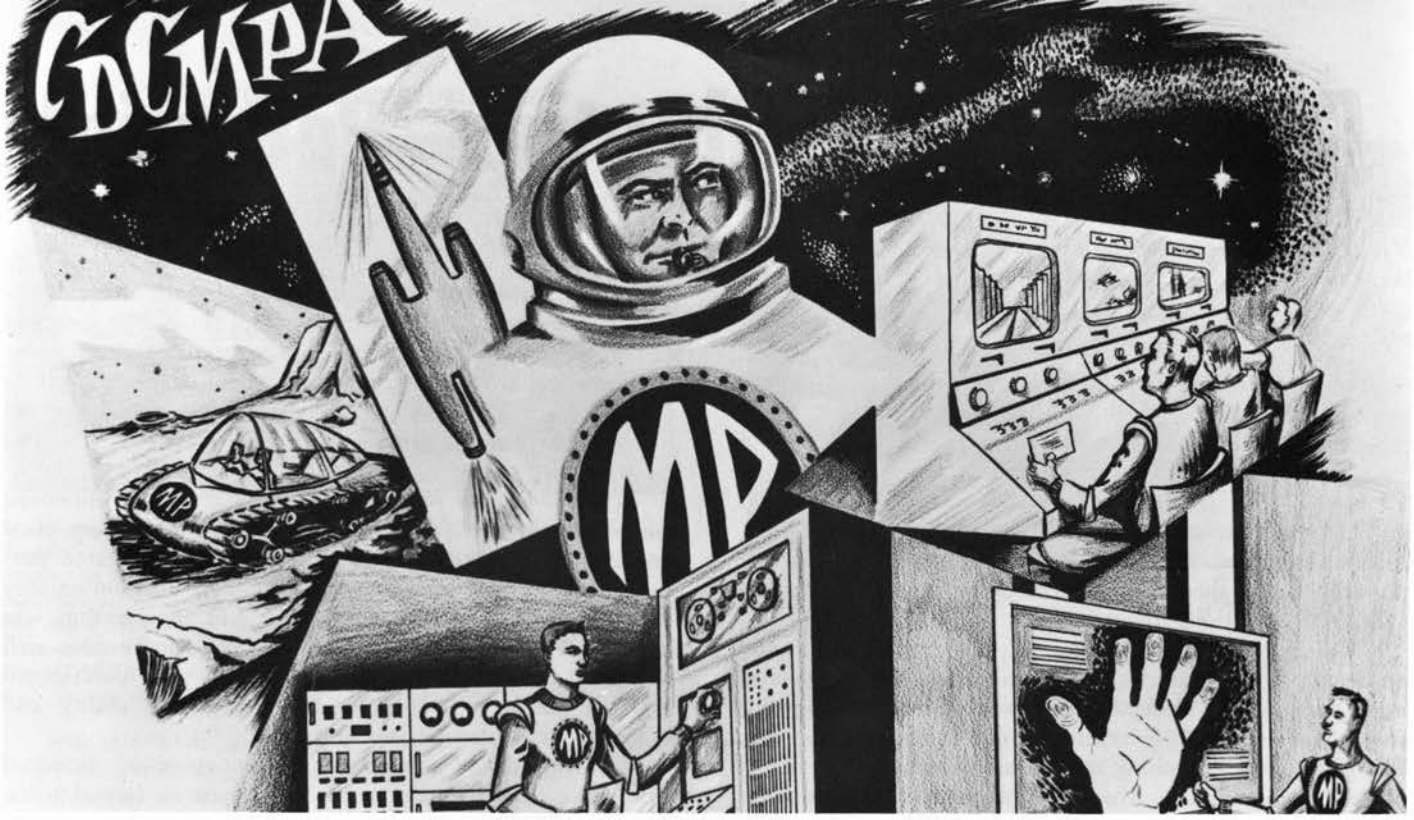
6. The basic principle of command is that the commander
a. is responsible for only those matters which have not been delegated to subordinates.
b. must keep delegated authority and responsibility equal to the task assigned.
c. alone is responsible for all that his unit does or fails to do.
d. is responsible for only those things that he actively controls.

7. When exercising staff supervision, the provost marshal could expect to do all of the following EXCEPT
a. advise the G4 on traffic control problems.
b. interpret a regulation for a subordinate commander.
c. report to the installation commander the degree of completion of the vehicle registration program.
d. send a letter to the MP Company to change its mess hours.

8. The primary responsibility among the military services for rendering assistance to civil authorities in civil disturbances rests with the
a. Marine Corps.
b. Army.
c. Air Force.
d. Navy.

9. Request by a State for Federal aid during a civil disturbance should be made directly to the
a. Chief of Staff of the United States Army.
b. Department of Justice.
c. Department of Defense.
d. President of the United States

10. Civilians taken into custody by Federal troops during a civil disturbance operation will be
a. confined in a Federal institution until trial.
b. turned over to civil authorities for action.
c. tried by a military court.
d. confined in a military prison until trial.



2LT Richard L. Cooke

Planning for the Army's future in terms of organization, personnel and materiel is the job of the Combat Developments Command (CDC). Fort Gordon is the home of two of the 21 agencies of the CDC—the Military Police Agency (MPA), the larger of the two, and the Civil Affairs Agency.

The CDC MPA, far from being a "crystal ball" organization, maintains a program of research and evaluation to determine what the MPs of the future will be doing in relation to their mission in the Army; how they will be performing their mission and what tools they will need to do this job.

For such a large job as programming the MP of the future the agency has a relatively small staff — only 12 officers, of which all but two are field grade. Administration is also aided by several enlisted men and civilians. The agency is commanded by COL David R. Dingeman.

The job of the CDC is to give a direction to the evolution of the Army. "There is no such thing as an unchanging 'best Army,'" LTG Ben Harrell, former commander of the Army CDC, said recently. "Rather the Army must change as national objectives change, as Army tasks change, as threats change, and as technology permits new tactics and new weapons."

The function of the Military Police CDC, according to Colonel Dingeman, is to "design MP systems, organizations and concepts which meet the tasks that lie ahead of us."

The tangible results of this work are a series of five-year master plans stretching from 1970 to 1990. For example, research for the 1975 plan is going on now and the plan will be recommended for adoption in 1970. By 1975 this plan should be fully implemented. There is flexibility in the fact that implementation of the plan is made in light of technological developments that might arise after the original concept was formed.

How does one go about visualizing what the Military Policeman will be doing 10 years from now? And, even more difficult, how does one go about translating this vision into reality?

The CDC MPA, like some of the other agencies of the CDC, uses a research topic system, similar to research papers prepared in high school and college. The agency system is, of course, much more sophisticated; the researchers use Fort Gordon's data processing machinery for storage and recall of information. Some of the research is done outside of the agency by master's degree candidates who are enrolled in the Military Police School's Officer Advance Course. These candidates coordinate their research with an appropriate project officer at CDC MPA.

In order to make their research more manageable, the Combat Developments Command has delineated several tasks that the Army must be able to perform. These tasks include the ability to conduct high intensity and conventional war, air and missile defense, military aid to US civil authorities and complementing of allied land power.

The MP Agency has imposed a matrix concept program on these tasks that incorporates its own areas of responsibility such as discipline, law and order; rear area security/-area damage control; civil disturbance/disaster; security; prisoner of war and civilian internees; traffic control; confinement and rehabilitation; and prevention and investigation of crimes. Each of these areas is studied in relation to each of the Army tasks in terms of concept, doctrine, materiel organization and evaluation. Thus the complex question of the future is broken down into small logical studies that can be researched and a recommendation made.

CDC in its present form is relatively new to the Army. This breakdown of the problem into small questions should give a more logical approach to the development of weapons, tactics and equipment, providing a stabilizing factor to the constant evolution of the Army.

Gaming . . . Evaluation Potential

Major David H. Stem

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author recently participated in the MP Officers Advanced Course "War Game" (featured in the February 1967 issue of the JOURNAL) and has provided a student's view of the new segment of the career officers' instruction.

Tennis anyone? For years, games provided diversion, helped pass idle hours and best of all amused the kids. Now the game media is rapidly developing into a valuable tool for solving many new and complex problems. Applications for gaming are being found in a wide variety of industrial and military situations. Gaming helps develop new concepts, tests them and provides experience for individual players. Game theory is a method for studying decision making in situations of conflict.

Military potential for the use of gaming is readily apparent. War games in one form or another have been used for years. Recently, however, the computer has enabled us to attack increasingly more complex problems. The game itself is nothing more than an artificially created model representing a live environment. Conceivably the game can be adapted to any dynamic situation. The application of gaming to the police field is one area wide open for development.

With the gaming approach, management can test new business concepts without risking substantial financial loss similar to the one Ford sustained with its Edsel. Military planners can experiment with new strategic and tactical methods without risking a single life. The game is attractive because it is comparatively inexpensive, saves time, and prevents making costly mistakes.

Let us now direct our attention to the human element. Can gaming tell us anything about the players? Through structuring, games can be used to uncover individual potential, pinpoint leaders, and classify many human characteristics. Consider the benefits to any organization if leadership potential can be positively identified without the long performance evaluation and selection now used. The increased efficiency and associated monitary saving to be gained through better job placement makes potentials of gaming well worth exploring.

Recently members of the Military Police School's Officer Advanced Course at Fort Gordon spent two days in Costa Verde, a simulated revolutionary war environment. Some found themselves in roles of government leaders, others as hard core insurgents and many as common folk seeking a better everyday life. The primary purpose of the exercize was to genorate a feel for an insurgent environment. The game acted as a catalyst creating dynamic situations which caused players to become emotionally involved, much to their own surprise.

The following are some of the phenomena which occurred:

1. *Player reactions closely followed their real life character despite assigned roles.* On the surface this fact does not seem too earthshaking. However, if a valid relationship exists between real life responses and game reactions, then the game environment can be used to study individuals' ability and potential.

Players in the Costa Verde problem had the opportunity to associate with and form opinions of each other for a three-month period prior to the game. Those who emerged as leaders in class discussions and numerous other activities generally did so in the game, despite initial assignment in minor roles. Those normally considered followers continued in the same pattern despite placement in positions of responsibility.

2. *Persons who function well in a structured situation do not necessarily perform satisfactorally when they must define their own objectives and goals.* Some game participants were at a loss how to better their position as they had no guide to follow. Initiative and imagination was lacking. For example, one student who usually does well in class and is knowledgeable in many area contributed little to the game. He did not possess the ability and imagination to develop his own role.

3. *Assigned and actual roles did not coincide.* Informal ties between individuals are as important as formal roles. The problem is to make formal and informal roles coincide. Should a particular member of a platoon have strong influence over his fellow soldiers he can be a great asset if his informal role can be used to further the same goals as the chain-of-command.

It became apparent in the game that assigned leaders did not necessarily control the situation. Other students with no formal authority exercised more influence through their status in small groups.

4. *Performance and academic achievement are not necessarily synonymous.* Some first rate students could not apply their theoretical knowledge to actual situations. This observation indicates the weakness of equating academic grades alone as a measure of performance potential. Unfortunately, this criteria is often used especially in our service schools. Gaming evaluations could be used to compliment academic ratings and give a more complete picture of the individual and his potential.

These observations indicate that dynamic gaming can be used to investigate not only concepts employed, but also the players who employ them. This is possible because the player becomes emotionally involved with the game. Some specific questions we might answer are these:

1. *How does the player handle himself in an unstructured situation?*
2. *Does he show imagination?*
3. *Does he show initiative?*
4. *Does he attract others?*
5. *Is he a loner?*
6. *Is he a follower?*

Answers to these questions can be found through gaming. Games provide an artificial environment in which player reactions to people and situations can be observed and evaluated. However, careful planning and much research is needed. Human characteristics can be identified, errors in personnel selection can be reduced and efficiency of operations improved. The gaming techniques offers a valuable tool to future personnel management, especially in selecting those who possess leadership potential.

CAMP PRESERVES OLD POST HISTORY

Once the military has relinquished control over a post, what becomes of it? There is an organization which consolidates the interests of persons interested in the answer to this question.

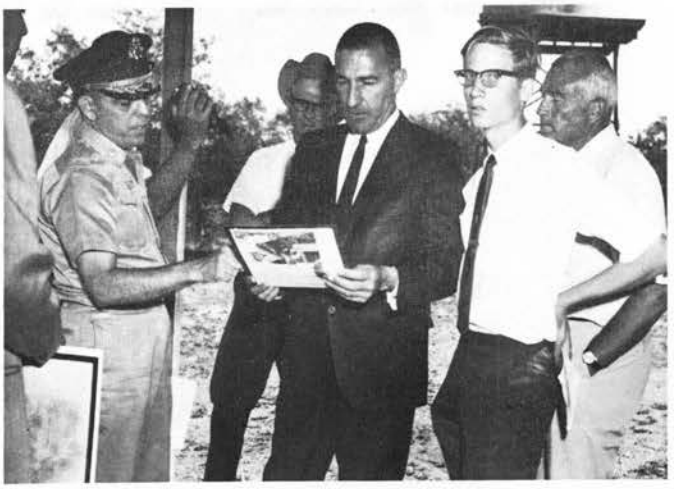
The Council on Abandoned Military Posts (CAMP) was organized as a non-profit corporation in 1966 to associate those individuals and groups which are concerned with "the location, identification, restoration, preservation, and memorialization of old military installations."

Who has this interest? Among the individual members are a public school superintendent, an 11-year-old schoolboy, a Danish woodcarver, an American Indian, an officer of the US Marine Corps and the US Navy, a rancher, a building contractor, a minister, physicians, college professors, editors, electronic engineers, lawyers, and National Parks Service personnel.

One of the directors was born on a post which was retired from the Army's list of facilities prior to the turn of the century. BG William V. Carter, Ret, was born in 1883 at Fort Lowell, Arizona Territory.

Custom of CAMP is to hold meetings at old abandoned military installations. At Apache Pass, near Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona, last February members commemorated the 100th anniversary of the earliest event for which a Medal of Honor was awarded.

Information on memberships may be obtained by writing the Secretary, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, Box 3993, Augusta, Ga. 30904.



MAJ Lloyd Clark briefs Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall last April on one of the two structures remaining in the original cantonment area of Fort McDowell, a military post established in the 1870s in what is now Arizona. The reservation was turned over to the Bureau of Indian Affairs which is under the Department of Interior, and the Council on Abandoned Military Posts initiated some preservation work on the old buildings. Youth at right is Brett Hagenstad of Phoenix, who at 16 became the youngest charter member of CAMP.

SOLUTIONS TO MP QUIZ

1. **c.** is correct. Counterespionage activities and investigation of suspected espionage attempts are primarily an intelligence responsibility. However, the security program is designed to protect the installation from this threat as much as possible. If security guards are to deter or apprehend an espionage agent they must know what he will be trying to do and what they can do to prevent him from accomplishing his mission.

2. **a.** is correct. The shielding required for nuclear devices causes excessive weght for the bulk concerned. Biological agents are better suited for use over a wide area and not just one installation. Psychological sabotage deals in the intangible and involves the frailty of the normal individual and his reaction to doubt and fear. Mechanical sabotage may involve such simple acts as placing abrasives in lubricating systems and requires little or no knowledge.

3. **d.** is correct. a.—Protective lighting in itself has some deterrent value but it will not prevent intrusion. b., c.—Providing safety for employees and illuminating work areas are incidental values of protective lighting in some areas where guards work, but the more important value is assisting guards to see at night.

4. **c.** is correct. In addition to the command capability of the platoon, the platoon headquarters element can operate a military police station for 24 hours a day.

5. **b.** is correct. In the combat zone, the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police brigade, is assigned to the FASCOM on the basis of one per field army.

6. **c.** is correct. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources, planning, organizing, directing, and controlling military forces in the accomplishment of assigned missions. He cannot delegate his responsibility which is the obligation to carry forward an assigned task to a successful conclusion. For the commander, responsibility is the co-partner of authority.

7. **d.** is correct. As a staff officer exercising staff supervision, you may interpret for other staff officers and subordinate commanders plans and policies and assist them in carrying them out. This does not include command or ordering a subordinate unit to accomplish a specific mission, i.e., a change in the administration and internal operation of the company.

8. **b.** is correct. a., c., d.—The Army has been assigned the primary mission. The other military services have a collateral function for providing assistance.

9. **d.** is correct. a., b., c.—In this instance, only the President is authorized to direct intervention by Federal military forces. Requests forwarded to any other source result in delay.

10. **b.** is correct. a., c., d.—Persons not normally subject to military law, taken into custody by Federal military forces incident to the use of troops in a civil disturbance will be turned over, as soon as possible, to civil authorities.

Depot Security In VN

1LT Joseph C. Calpin



The Long Binh Ammunition Supply Depot (LBASD), Republic of Vietnam, is the largest conventional ammunition depot outside of the continental United States. In August 1966 American military authorities declared the depot to be the second most sensitive military installation in Vietnam. The first reason for this was the nature of supplies stored there—over 90,000 tons of ammunition and high explosives. The second was the inherent security problems encountered: difficult terrain, lack of physical facilities, shortage of trained personnel.

To military policemen, the Long Binh Ammunition Supply Depot represents a unique situation, for there have never been more than two military police platoons employed in physical security at any one time. The bulk of the security personnel have been infantry or ordnance. At the present time, the only military police unit employed in the depot is a detachment from the 212th MP Company (Sentry Dogs). Members of Delta Company, 52d Infantry and the Security Platoon of the Third Ordnance Battalion (Ammo) furnish the majority of the guard force. Line companies of the 3d Ordnance augment this force as necessary.

The LBASD was first secured by a force of less than 100 men. At this time the jungle surrounded the depot and ammunition pads were simply hacked out of the jungle. There were no physical security facilities such as guard towers or wire barriers. The Viet Cong were quick to take advantage of this situation. Starting in October 1966 and climaxing in February 1967 here were four VC penetrations of the depot. After the last attack, nearly a thousand men were used to secure the area: a company of tanks with searchlights employed; a perimeter road begun; guard towers erected; concertina wire strung around the perimeter as a protective barrier; and mobile searchlights and protective lighting installed.

Now, the guard force has been considerably reduced from a total of 980 EM daily because of more efficient utilization of personnel and a drastic improvement in physical facilities.

A perimeter road now encloses 9.6 mile circumference of the depot and three separate concertina fences surround the area. The old style barbed wire is gradually being replaced by the new "German" taped barb wire. Communications are provided by radio and telephone between all posts. More than 500 mercury vapor lamps furnish protective lighting on the perimeter, while emergency lighting consists of trip flares, hand flares, and mortar illumination. Star light scopes and binoculars are utilized in the guard towers. Claymore mines protect certain critical areas. The jungle was cleared entirely from the depot. "Tree Crushers" have been employed to clear the jungle for 300 meters around the exterior perimeter.

In spite of all these accomplishments physical security at the Long Binh Amunition Supply Depot is never static; personnel requirements present a constant problem; new construction is underway; and daily repairs have to be made to existing facilities. Security personnel have to be trained and motivated to maintain the best, most efficient and effective security possible for this second most critical installation in VN.





Above is a view of one of the gates onto the depot. Below, PFC Frederick Voels checks for planted explosives or other sabotage attempts on a truck arriving at Long Binh. At left is the Transphibian tactical crusher used in clearing the area; the vehicle weighs 97 tons and is 34′ wide and 21′ high.



The Initial Interview



Captain Charles K. Eden

"First impressions are lasting." How often have we military police officers heard this phrase, but failed to seek its applications to the Army Correctional System?

There can be no doubt that first impressions of a newly confined prisoner are often lasting. These impressions are critical, for it is during the first few hours of in-processing that the prisoner's attitude to confinement is usually influenced. The actions and efficiency of stockade personnel in the smooth handling of admission procedures in a fair and firm manner aid in the developing of the prisoner's attitude towards confinement.

The prisoner's physical needs are fulfilled by the clothing, food, shelter and medical care which are inherently provided by the stockade. During his in-processing the prisoner can be expected to feel anxiety about his immediate future. His realization that freedom of movement is now physically limited may produce a state of "psychological shock" and this shock will be emphatically punctuated when he hears the resolute slamming of heavy steel doors. Counteraction of these natural fears, in order to fulfill psychological needs is the responsibility of correctional personnel. The prisoner, physically cut off from his previous world, requires assistance to adjust to his new environment. The correctional officer must ensure that the assistance desired is only as far away as a member of the stockade staff.

To Bridge Gap

An initial interview with the prisoner serves to bridge the gap between the correctional staff and the individual. During this interview basic information about the prisoner is determined. This information plus the prisoner's personality will be the basis for the subsequent correctional treatment program. This prisoner's attitudes during confinement will be heavily influenced by the manner and conduct of this first counselling session.

The interview should be conducted in a room used exclusively for that purpose. There should be no physical barriers between the prisoner and the counselor and chairs should be arranged diagonally across the table from each other. No notebook or pencil should be present to restrict the prisoner's conversation, for the threat of a permanent record may put him on the defensive. By having the prisoner brought forward from the cell block to the interview one at a time, there will be sufficient interval between interviews to jot down a few notes about the prisoner's attitudes to assist recall in future meetings with him. Also, single handling of the soldier prevents him from accumulating resentment while waiting in line, serving to emphasize the fact that he is being treated as an individual.

A permissive atmosphere within certain specifically structured limits should be developed during the interview session. The prisoner will begin talking about himself in

response to questions verifying data on his "Prisoner's Personal History Record." The counselor will want to pay particular attention to the prisoner's interests, educational level, attitudes toward achievement, and experience with failure. The counselor should serve as a good listener, silently and calmly hearing the prisoner's comments without condemnation and continued good advice. A nondirective system of counselling which centers on the individual personality of the prisoner works well. The tensions of most prisoners will be relieved by the informal setting and will probably speak openly and sincerely with only a few slipping into disrespect or even familiarity; and those who do cross the structured boundaries of the interview session can be rechanneled to the attention of their immediate problem.

What are their immediate problems? They are many: "How soon can I write my girl?" "Can my brother visit me next Sunday?" "When will I be paid?" "What will happen to my car in the unit parking lot?" "What was the disposition of the guitar I brought with me to the Stockade and was not accepted here but returned with my guard?" "Will my folks have to know I'm in the Stockade?" "My girl friend is pregnant and how soon is it before I can see a Chaplain?"

Most Questions Already Answered

Most of these questions have already been answered by the group orientation of new prisoners given daily by the provost sergeant, but the prisoner's recurring uneasiness provokes these questions. By contacting unit commanders, staff judge advocates, finance and accounting office, and chaplains, the correctional officer can demonstrate his personal interest and concern in the prisoner and can serve as a bridge between him and his commander and the other agencies on the installation. This rapport established with the prisoner by assisting him now with his simple immediate problems helps the correctional officer lay the foundation for building toward assistance of significant problems at a later time.

When the prisoner wishes to talk about his immediate problem the correctional officer must be prepared to help. What sort of assistance can the correctional officer give to aid in the prisoner's solution of his immediate problem? Here are some examples.

Prisoner H was brought to the Stockade in civilian clothing for refusing his company commander's order to put on the fatigue uniform and perform KP. The prisoner felt that by complying with the order he would be assisting a war effort which he could not morally support. So, he did not choose to comply. After an initial interview with the correctional officer, the prisoner felt it would be allowable by his own moral view to wear the uniform at the stockade, since now he accepted it merely as a "prisoner uniform."

A more confused individual was Prisoner S, who had commenced a two-day hunger fast in his unit before confinement, refused a haircut, and refused to shave. During his confinement in-processing, he would not talk or eat. After an initial interview and the assurance that the correctional officer would notify a university professor about the prisoner's refusal to support the national policy in the Republic of Vietnam by not taking Basic Combat Training, the prisoner's need for notoriety was fulfilled. He closed the interview with a terse comment: "Let's go eat."

Consequently the interview session is not only assistance to the prisoner, but provides support and assistance to correctional specialists. Early identification of potential trouble-makers and a quick solution of their immediate problems allows the correctional treatment system to work with a minimum of disturbance.

For ten or fifteen minutes of the first day of confinement, the prisoner has taken part in a counselling session conducted in layman terms by the correctional officer. Subsequent meetings with the prisoner by members of the Stockade staff again at the layman level, as well as meetings with the Mental Hygiene Consultation Service at the professional level, will be determined by several things: selected cases based on need and urgency and those who solicit help. Each of these later sessions of stockade counselling is influenced by that primary confrontation during the first day of confinement, the Initial Interview.

END



A New Challenge In Vietnam

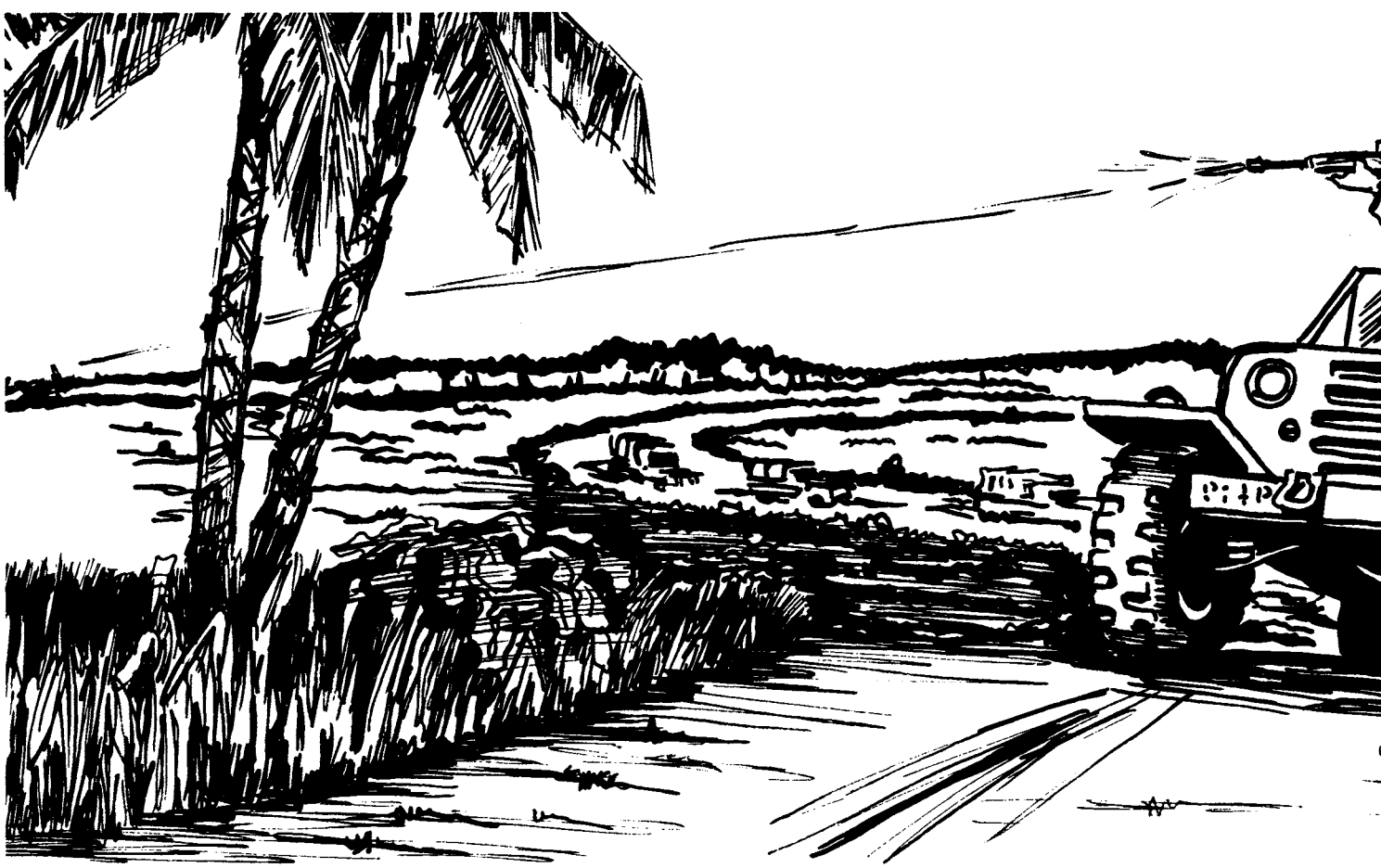
Captain Seth D. Blumenfeld

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author, an infantry officer, served as Information Officer for the 18th MP Brigade, and recently returned to the United States.

Since becoming operational in the Republic of Vietnam, 26 September 1966, units of the 18th Military Police Brigade have provided direct support to combat units in almost every major Army operation.

Initiating its combat support between November 10-22, 1966, with Operation Deckhouse IV, a Brigade force aided the II Field Forces, Vietnam by providing elements for convoy security and traffic control. Convoy security, in the context of combat operations, is the close-in security of convoys moving through hostile territory combined with a limited degree of reconnaissance and security to the front flanks and rear of the convoy.

Again, in January of 1967, the men of the 18th were called upon to provide direct support to two major operations: Operation Deckhouse IV, involving joint US/VN marine activities; and, Operation Cedar Falls with the 173d Airborne Brigade. In both instances, a platoon of Brigade MPs processed and evacuated detainees, adding further assistance to Cedar Falls with convoy security, bridge security, traffic control and refugee evacuation.



In February of 1967, the Brigade once more took on a dual support mission—this time involving Operation Junction City with the 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions and Operation Thayer II with the 1st Cavalry Division (Air Mobile). In the two operations the Brigade was concerned with detainee evacuation, convoy escorts and highway security, plus, in Junction City, Brigade MPs provided law enforcement at two division base camps.

April 1967, saw MPs assume a mission in support of task Force Oregon, continued through to the present with the newly operational Americal Division. Supporting the Americal Division, Brigade provided convoy escorts, highway security, security for the Tactical Operations Center, detainee processing and evacuation, law enforcement and augments the Task Force Oregon Provost Marshal section.

With June 1967, came a Brigade commitment to support Operation Billings, which was conducted by the 1st Infantry Division. Continuing for only one week, the Brigade's support consisted of convoy escorts, highway security, refugee control and a standard law and order mission.

Once more doubling up on its commitments in July of 1967, the Brigade became involved in Operation Paddington with the 9th Infantry Division and the 1st Australian Task Force, followed by Operation Emporia with the 9th Infantry Division and the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, a commitment that is still active. Again Brigade activities centered around convoy escorts, highway security and detainee evacuation, with an additional responsibility for traffic accident investigation.

Three examples illustrate the type of support provided by military policemen of the Brigade.

Operation Corral

Operation Corral was a joint operation involving elements of the 9th Infantry Division, 18th Military Police Brigade, and Vietnamese National Police. Task force 2139 was ordered to conduct a three-day cordon and search operation in the adjacent villages of Bien Go and Long Dinh in September 1967, to locate and destroy Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army forces, equipment, materials and infrastructure in order to reduce VC/NVA threat of close-in strike capability against the Long Binh Post complex.

The missions of the military police in Operation Corral included: establish and secure a detainee collection point; conduct 24-hour motorized patrols along the principal route in the area of operations; establish strong points to preclude all civilian vehicles passing through the area of operation; escort detainees from any site within the area of operation to the established collecting point; establish internal cordon at designated check points in conjunction with the search operations; escort detainees from the collection point to the detainee collecting point at Bear Cat; and establish a 35-man mobile rapid reaction force, capable of responding to any location within the area of operations. The following personnel and major equipment were used by the 720th MP Bn: ten officers, 229 enlisted men, three V-100 Commando vehicles, seven ¼-ton armored trucks and 35 M-60 machine

Continued



guns. In addition, the Criminal Investigation Group provided investigators and interpreters as needed.

Operation Corral was implemented in three phases: I. Air and Ground Movement; II. Cordon; III. Search and Interior Cordon.

The successful accomplishment of the mission assigned the 720th MP Bn required equipment and materials in addition to resources available within the battalion. Such equipment included portable flood lights, additional shotguns, concertina barricades, PRC-25 radios and strong point fortification materials such as sandbags and portable obstacles.

After a sweep and search by Vietnamese Army tactical troops on 11 and 12 September, the 720th conducted a search of the village of Long Dinh, commencing 13 September. The search teams consisted of military policemen, Vietnamese National Police and criminal investigators from the 18th MP Bde. The search conducted by the military police and criminal investigators was highly successful.

Fifty-five persons were detained for screening, and the following property was seized: 16,300 VN Piasters, one refrigerator (in crate) (PX type), two cases of liquor (CI VI type), two transistor radios, one ton of rice, one box of laundry soap (PX), one carton of tooth paste (PX), five hand grenades (US manufacture), one box of batteries (five batteries hooked in series), two five-gallon gas cans, one large bag of misc. field equipment and personal clothing, and miscellaneous medical supplies.

The success of Operation Corral can greatly be attributed to the military police search. While tactical troops centered their search around the detection of arms and booby traps, the military police were able to detect large amounts of contraband.

Lessons learned were:

1. The search within a Vietnamese village of living quarters, out buildings and grounds during the hours of darkness is considered a fruitless effort unless it is known specifically what or who is being sought, and where to look. Road movement and cordon should be accomplished prior to "first light," and search operations conducted when natural light can be used to best advantage.

2. A "black list" including photographs and descriptions of known VC/NVA personnel should be available to military police operating primary control points.

3. Interpreters are essential to the success of cordon and search missions. Interpreters as well as National Police should be employed with miliary police at a ratio of two each per platoon, immediately following completion of the cordon.

4. The placing of barbed wire barricades in small rivers and streams proved to be a valuable aid in preventing the use of these waterways as underwater escape routes.

Operation Emporia

Operation Emporia was a three-phase operation conducted by the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, supported by the 720th MP Bn. The 720th MP Bn provided one officer, two noncommissioned officers and 16 enlisted men. The mission of the military police included: traffic control of convoys; traffic control at basecamp entrances and the establishment of defiles; traffic investigation; control of indigenous personnel in the 11th ACR tactical area of operation; guarding detainees; support of cordon and search operations; security of the perimeter; and convoy security. Security in the forward battle area was provided by military police, a traditional infantry mission.

On 21 July, MPs were escorting a convoy of armored and engineer vehicles in hostile territory, 44 miles northeast of Saigon. At 0930 hours, the lead and trail vehicles (tanks) in the first convoy element were completely disabled when the convoy was ambushed by a battalion size Viet Cong unit, employing small arms machine gun and rocket fire. The enemy was hidden along the convoy route in tall elephant grass.

The military police gun jeeps were caught in the killing zone and reacted with speed and precision. They laid down a steady base of accurate machine gun fire and successfully aided in destroying the ambush. Furthermore the military police aided in the evacuation of wounded infantrymen under heavy fire. As a result of their actions three Silver Stars, seven Bronze Stars for valor, and ten Purple Hearts were awarded to Brigade MPs for gallantry in action.

The 11th ACR credited the action of the MPs as instrumental in destroying the effectiveness of the VC ambush and saving many infantrymen's lives.

Tay Ninh Convoy

The Tay Ninh convoy escort is conducted by the 720th MP Bn on a daily basis. The purpose of the convoy is to resupply the Tay Ninh Base Camp. The convoy run takes approximately 16 hours. The MP mission is to provide convoy security and traffic control for the convoy, which usually consists of over 100 vehicles. The movement consists of the following phases: Long Binh Post to Saigon; Saigon to Cu Chi; and from Cu Chi to Tay Ninh Base Camp. The distance, condition of the roadway, number of vehicles, and the fact that the convoy travels insecure roadways in a hostile area adds to the complexity of the operation.

The most difficult area of operation is the stretch of road from Cu Chi to Tay Ninh. This roadway is in very poor condition and the area is not secure. Air protection and reconnaissance are provided and coordinated on the same radio frequency as the convoy. Infantry troops provide sporadic road security along this route.

The successful completion of this mission is dependent upon expertise, training, and alertness on the part of the MPs. On several occasions, MPs have detected land mines and booby-traps along the route, thus preventing damage to government property and injury to Army personnel.

One significant incident occurred in April 1967, when a civilian type Vietnamese bus detonated a land mine along the route between Cu Chi and Tay Ninh. The bus was completely destroyed and many Vietnamese Naionals were killed or injured. A convoy escorted by MPs arrived at the scene shortly after the accident. The MPs reacted quickly, administering first aid and calling in medical evacuation helicopters. Their quick action was credited with saving numerous lives.

The mission of the military policemen in Vietnam is a unique challenge. In the combat support role, the MP must adjust to a myriad of situations, utilizing skills of the infantrymen as well as his traditional knowledge of law enforcement.

END

What Are Policemen Made Of?

Paul Harvey

Editor's Note: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Peugh of Palestine, Texas sent this story to us. It is reprinted through the courtesy of the General Features Corporation, copyright T-M 1967.

Don't credit me with this mongrel prose; it has many parents—at least 420,000 of them: policemen.

A policeman is a composite of what all men are, a mingling of saint and sinner, dust and deity.

Culled statistics wave the fan over the stinkers, underscore instances of dishonesty and brutality because they are "news." What that really means is that they are exceptional, unusual, not commonplace.

Buried under the froth is the fact: less than .5% of policemen misfit that uniform.

That's a better average than you'd find among clergymen.

What is a policeman made of? He, of all men, is at once the most needed and the most unwanted.

He's a strangely nameless creature who is "sir" to his face and "fuzz" behind his back.

He must be such a diplomat that he can settle differences between individuals so that each will think he won.

But—

If the policeman is neat, he's conceited; if he's careless, he's a bum.

If he's pleasant, he's a flirt; if he's not, he's a grouch.

He must make in an instant decisions which would require months for a lawyer.

But—

If he hurries, he's careless; if he's deliberate, he's lazy.

He must be first to an accident and infallible with a diagnosis.

He must be able to start breathing, stop bleeding, tie splints and, above all, be sure the victim goes home without a limp.

Or expect to be sued.

The police officer must know every gun, draw on the run and hit where it doesn't hurt.

He must be able to whip two men twice his size and half his age without damaging his uniform and without being "brutal."

If you hit him, he's a coward; if he hits you, he's a bully.

A policeman must know everything—and not tell.

He must know where all the sin is—and not partake.

The policeman must, from a single human hair, be able to describe the crime, the weapon and the criminal—and tell you where the criminal is hiding.

But—

If he catches the criminal, he's lucky; if he doesn't, he's a dunce.

If he gets promoted, he has political pull. If he doesn't he's a dullard.

The policeman must chase bum leads to a dead-end, stake-out 10 nights to tag one witness who saw it happen, but refuses to remember.

He runs files and writes reports until his eyes ache to build a case against some felon who'll get dealed out by a shameless shamus or an "honorable" who isn't.

The policeman must be a minister, a social worker, a diplomat, a tough guy and a gentleman.

And, of course, he'll have to be a genius, for he'll have to feed a family on a policeman's salary.

At The 8th Precinct

Captain L. W. Buffaloe

Perhaps the first contingent of military police to arrive for duty in Republic of South Vietnam is now located at the 8th Radio Research Field Station, Phu Bai, South Vietnam. This station is in the Northern I Corps Tactical Zone, in the Thua Thien Province. The MPs of the 8th are the northernmost Army law enforcement element "in country." The 8th has an assigned and attached complement of Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine personnel.

The military police section is charged with the mission of physical security, law enforcement, circulation and control of local nationals, and VIP security. With primary interest in providing physical security for the Trai Bac Station, the MPs of the 8th are trained to use all weapons commonly associated with an infantry unit, including crew-served weapons. In the early stages of the Vietnam War, when the 8th Field Station was virtually isolated from other American units, MP personnel were cross trained to operate as track vehicle drivers and crewmen for the four armored personnel carriers then assigned to the section. They also provided convoy security escort for supply runs from Danang, (65 miles to the south).

The provost marshal section of the 8th has assisted the PM, 3d Marine Division in its law enforcement mission through technical assistanct in accident investigation, furnishing security clearances for local nationals employees and assistance in military police administration. Until recently, joint motorized patrols within the old Imperial City of Hue was a regular additional commitment for the MPs of the 8th.

Operating along conventional military police lines, the section consists of a provost marshal, an administrative branch and an operations section. The military police station, referred to affectionately as the "8th Precinct," serves as the nerve center for all security forces employed on the perimeter during routine operations coordinating all reports from the OPs and LPs of the installation's four line companies to facilitate rapid turn over to the command center in the event of an emergency. Physical security measures and defensive positions could be compared with the best. Four times this year, it has been the military police tower guards who reported "incoming" rounds falling within or adjacent to the 8th RRFs and in one instance pinpointed the enemy firing positions to the command bunker for counter mortar fire, a formidable capability within the 8th Field Station itself. Their alertness and instant response have been a contributory factor in the speedy evacuation of troop quarters and in bringing the station to full alert posture.

LEGALLY SPEAKING



EDITOR'S NOTE: *This column, prepared by the law committee of the US Army Military Police School, will review and discuss key court-martial cases that have military police interest. The material presented is not to be construed as official US Army policy, but will be observations by Judge Advocate and Military Police Corps personnel based on their experience in working with military policemen and their knowledge of military law.*

Perhaps one of the most troublesome areas of criminal activity which the military policeman may be called upon to investigate is that of domestic misbehavior of a serviceman. This misbehavior ranges from adultery and unlawful cohabitation to wife-beating, child-beating and sexual molestation of the serviceman's own children. Although these incidents do not occur with any alarming frequency, there are sufficient records of these cases to warrant the military policeman's interest in the legal rules which may affect his investigation and most certainly will affect the potential use of the fruits of his investigative efforts at the time of trial.

Several questions immediately confront the investigating MP. Will the wife of the serviceman suspected or accused of any of these type offenses have any information about these offenses? Will she be willing to talk to the policeman? At the time of trial will the accused serviceman exercise the general marital privilege and prevent his wife from testifying altogether? Will the existence of this general marital privilege for use in the trial itself prevent the military policeman from interviewing the wife in the investigative stages of the case and making independent use of the information gained from her?

The general marital privilege exists in military law to permit the serviceman on trial to prevent his spouse from testifying against him in any way. The policy which supports this rule is that the courts favor the preservation of the marriage institution, and permit the individual on trial to prevent his spouse's adverse testimony if he wishes to so protect the marriage relationship. If the serviceman chooses to exercise this privilege the only circumstances under which the wife may override his exercise of the privilege is if she is "injured" by the offense with which the serviceman is charged (para 148e, MCM, 1951). Even though the Manual for Courts-Martial sets forth several examples which constitute the requisite "injury" there has remained some question as to the reliability of these examples. Assuming that in the case of alleged adultery, unlawful cohabitation, child-beating or molestation, the wife wishes to talk to the investigator, what use may be made of this information by the investigator and later by the court-martial?

THE JUDGE SAYS: In the recent cases of *U.S.* v. *Massey,* 35 CMR 246 (1965) and *U.S.* v. *Rener*, 37 CMR 329 (1967), the Court of Military Appeals has very strictly defined the exception to the general marital privilege rule. The rule now is stated that the wife who seeks to testify over her serviceman-husband's general objection can do so only if the offense with which he is charged involves "a direct injury to the person or property of the spouse." Carnal knowledge of a daughter *(Massey)* and adultery and unlawful cohabitation *(Rener)* have been held not to constitute the requisite "injury." Although there is an obvious injury in such cases to the emotions or feelings of the wife and to the marriage relationship itself, there is no "direct injury to the person or property of the spouse." The apparent extension of this reasoning is that the same rule would apply in cases of physical or sexual abuse of children of the marriage. So it can be expected that the serviceman on trial will exercise the general marital privilege and prevent the spouse from testifying at trial in such cases.

But the general marital privilege rule is obviously a rule of in-court operation. By no construction could the rule operate to prevent the investigator from interviewing the spouse of the accused serviceman. The military policeman may then make independent use of the information which he receives from her, not subject to any rules of exclusion at trial, even though the wife, herself, might be prevented by the accused from so testifying in the courtroom.

CID, MPs Aid Sheriff's Office—Apprehend Kidnapper

Recently, a young lady was returning from Fort Bragg, N. C. after taking her soldier husband to work. She was allegedly forced off the road, kidnapped and raped. From the description given by the victim the investigation began on the Fort Bragg reservation.

The CID section assisted Cumberland County detectives in the investigation. They alerted MPs and after an extensive search, the vehicle was located by one of the patrols. Consequently, two men were arrested and charged with the crime.

Sheriff W. G. Clark lauded the CID and the MPs for their assistance and cooperation.

SERGEANT REO AWARDED

TSG Alfredo F. Reo, Security Police Supervisor, Air Police Section, Sheppard AF Base, was the recent recipient of the "Honor Legion," a civilian police award which is equivalent to the military purple heart.

Reo was struck down by a projectile thrown by an unknown hand during the July 4th Newport Jazz disturbance in 1960. He was on duty assisting the state police with five other air policemen.

Children Find Unusual Toys In War Zone

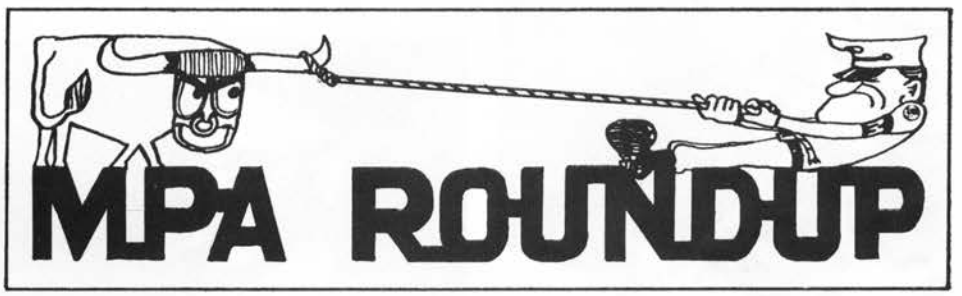
Kids in war zones often come up with strange toys, like hand grenades.

Recently, SP4 Phillip Spears, an MP with the 716th MP Bn, noticed several Vietnamese children playing near the street. They were playing with three hand grenades. He immediately grabbed them from the kids, explained to them why they shouldn't play with such objects, and continued on his patrol.

MP Corps SGM Re-enlists



MG Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, administers the oath of enlistment to SGM William Jeffress, the SGM of the MP Corps. SGM Jeffress re-enlisted for three years after being honorably discharged from the US Army.



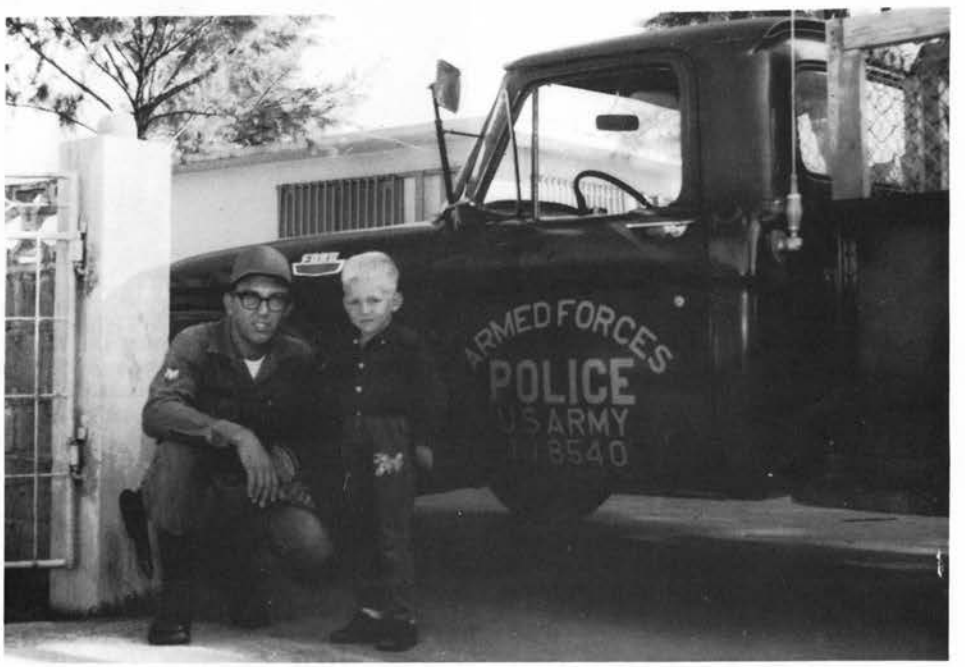
SP4 MACKLIN—A LITTLE BOY'S HERO

Recently, outside Kadena Air Base on Okinawa, a six-year-old boy was bitten by a dog suspected of being rabid. Unfortunately, the dog eluded the child's parents and scampered away. The child's parents immediately informed medical authorities and their son was started on a 14-day innoculation period for rabies. These extremely painful innoculations are administered only if the dog is rabid or unless a diagnosis of the dog cannot be determined.

After two days of the painful innoculations, Mrs. Bazan, once again, spotted the stray animal and immediately called the 1st MP Group Desk Sergeant. Shortly after the call, the MP's Dog Apprehension team arrived at the Bazan residence and attempted to coax the dog to come to them, but the animal kept running away. After getting within range of the animal, SP4 Thomas Macklin, Jr. fired a round from his tranquilizer gun and hit the dog on the back. The dog, not immediately stunned by the tranquilizer in the dart, began to run away. After several blocks, the dog leaped over a sea wall and began to swim out into the South China Sea.

Specialist Mackin, realizing that the tranquilizer would take effect at any moment, re-

continued pg. 24



A LITTLE BOY'S HERO — *continued from pg. 23*

sulting in the drowning of the dog and hence, cause the child to take the remaining 12 innoculations, stripped off his shirt, weapon and boots and dove into the raging sea after the dog, without regard to his own safety. After swimming about 40 meters in the razor-sharp coral waters, Specialist Mackin reached the dog—who by this time was beginning to feel the tranquilizer and starting to drown—and brought him safely ashore through the use of a snare.

The dog was taken to the Kadena Air Base Veterinarian for quarantine and observation.

When asked why he leaped into the sea to save the dog, Specialist Mackin replied, "I just couldn't see a six-year-old boy taking those 12 painful shots through his stomach."

Tracy Patrolman Lectures Scouts On Weapon Safety



Security Police patrolman Robert W. Nissley explains the operation, use and safety precautions that go with handling firearms during a demonstration of various weapons at a recent meeting of Boy Scout Troop 502 of Tracy. Nissley is a retired Army MP and expert marksman now employed at this California Defense Supply Agency installation.

Early Release for Policemen Gets Approval

Early release of military men who are within 90 days of separation to accept firm offers of civilian police employment, has been approved by the Department of Defense.

The action is being taken to help state, county and city police departments fill some of the 15,000 nation-wide police vacancies.

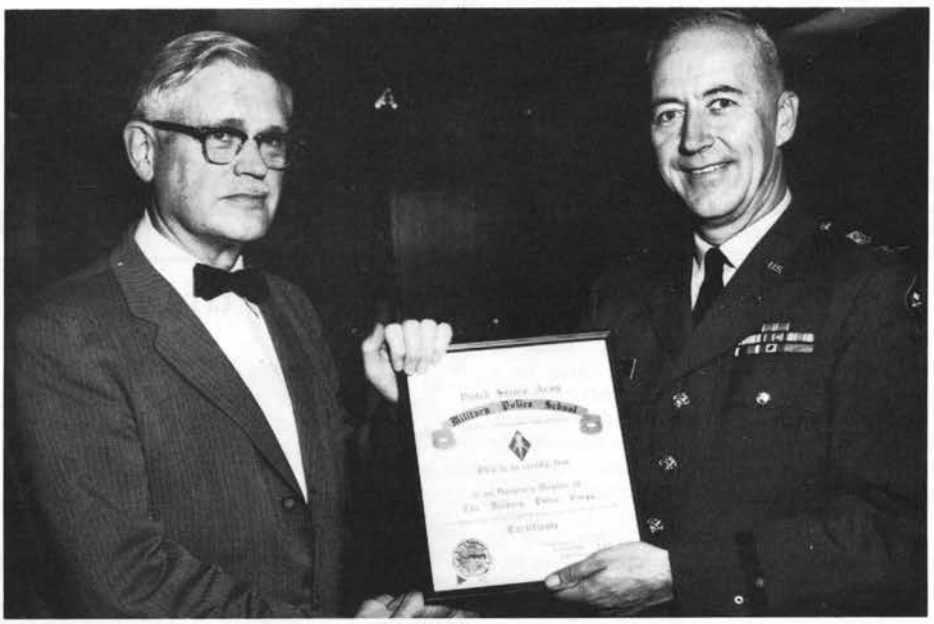
To be eligible for the early release program, military members must have a written offer of specific law enforcement employment or recruit training from a civilian governmental police agency.

Army Helps Celebrate Marine Anniversary



The US Army and the 62d MP Co (Svc) (Armed Forces Police) located at Fort Buckner, Okinawa, joined the Marine Corps in celebrating their 192d anniversary recently. The 69 EM and one officer are part of an integrated unit containing personnel from all four services under the command of CPT Arthur R. Behnke, USA. The Marines, who are an integral part of the Armed Forces Police, perform duties in many sections, among them Town Patrol, Joint Services Stockade and Traffic Patrol. The Marines here on Okinawa have been working commendably with the Army MPs for eight years of their illustrious 192-year history.

Baker Lauded for Outstanding Service



Mr. J. Stannard Baker, Director of Research and Development, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, was guest speaker at the US Army MP School recently. Mr. Baker discussed Traffic Accident Reconstruction to the MP Officers Advanced Course. This is the seventh year that he has so generously given his time to support the resident instruction program at the school. In recognition of his outstanding services, COL Fred G. Steiner, commandant, awarded Mr. Baker a certificate as an Honorary Member of the MP Corps.

Peppmeier Soldier Of The Month

SP4 Johnny D. Peppmeier has been chosen as "Serviceman of the Month" at Sandia Base recently. He is assigned duty as a motor pool dispatcher in the Military Police Company.

Hyndman Lauded

Department of Defense Joint Service Commendation Medal was presented to COL James H. Hyndman, CO, 14th MP Group, by COL William T. McClary, CO, 15th MP Brigade, during a recent ceremony for exceptionally outstanding service as provost marshal, Defense Supply Agency.

THE 'WORST' DRIVER IN SETAF



Vicenza, Italy—As part of SETAF's 1967 Driver Orientation Program for all civilian and military drivers, accusing fingers are pointed at G. S. Tenner, the worst driver in SETAF, (a creation of Mr. Richard D. Smith, SETAF safety director), by (from left) 1LT Michael F. Christiano, motor officer, 575th Transportation Co; SGT James Barrick, SETAF military policeman; 1LT Francesco De Monte, SETAF Carabinieri Nucleo of Verona; and Mr. Al Edick, SEN station manager.

Japanese Personnel Tour PM Activities



Zama (Hq, US Army Japan) WO Charles E. Shamber, Chief Firearms Examiner at the 515th Military Police Detachment, Crime Laboratory, explains his job to officers in the Advanced Criminal Investigation Course, Japan Ground Self Defense Force. The officers toured military police facilities in Camp Zama recently.

PROMOTED TO CAPTAIN

CPT Herbert E. Welling, commanding officer of Company B, 385th Military Police Battalion was recently appointed to his present rank during a ceremony held at Wilkin Barracks, Kornwestheim. LTC Robert M. Landon, battalion commander, and Mrs. Welling pinned on his new bars.

Captain Welling was also awarded the "Air Medal" from Colonel Landon for 25 Aerial Flights over hostile territory in Vietnam.

COLONEL HELDERMAN RETIRES

COL Charles F. Helderman was honored at a retreat parade at the Presidio of San Francisco preceding his retirement from the Army December 31 after more than 30 years' service.

Colonel Helderman was assigned to the Presidio of San Francisco in 1966, serving as a member of the Sixth US Army Physical Evaluation Board, and, after voluntarily giving many hours as Sixth Army Coordinator for the Combined Federal Campaign, was appointed as Assistant for Special Projects to the Sixth Army Assistant Chief of Staff. He served as Post Provost Marshal during a previous tour at the Presidio from 1957 through 1959.

A career officer in the Military Police Corps, he served in the Philippines in World War II and was Officer in Charge of War Criminals in Luzon. He later served as provost marshal for the Korean Base Section, Pusan, Korea; and as commanding officer of the US Army Stockade, Tokyo, Japan and of the Prisoner of War Camp, Cheju do, Korea. Before coming to the Presidio, he was commanding officer of the 89th Military Police Group in Vietnam.

He is the recipient of many awards and decorations including the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, the Air Medal and the Army Commendation Medal. He is a graduate of the Military Police Advanced Course, the Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

The colonel and his wife, Ruth, reside in Los Altos, where he plans to enter business in securities, real estate and estate planning.

Change of Command



CPT Thomas L. Elliott, outgoing CO of the 281st MP Co in Thailand, presents the unit guidon to the new commander, 1LT Richard E. Gillespie, right. Captain Elliott was recently assigned duties as PM, Sattahip area in Thailand.

SFC Dean Honored



Ft Benning, Ga.—At a recent ceremony held at Ft Benning, SFC Thomas J. Dean was presented the Army Commendation Medal for his "Outstanding Performance" as operations sergeant for the 93th MP Battalion, Qui Nohn, South Vietnam. SFC Dean served with that Unit from 1 July 1966 to 1 July 1967. Making the presentation is COL Charles W. Davis, Commanding Officer, USAICTC. SFC Dean is now serving as first sergeant of the 988th MP Co.

981st MP Co Departs for VN

The 981st Military Police Company (Sentry Dog) recently deployed from Fort Carson, Colorado to Vietnam. There, the unit was attached to the 97th MP Bn, 18th MP Bde.

The unit was activated on 1 April 1967 at Fort Carson and administratively attached to the 502d MP Bn. Though the dog handlers were trained at Lackland Air Force Base, much of the unit training and organization was done at Fort Carson. The unit built its own dog kennels, a task which was completed just prior to the arrival of the first shipment of dogs on 16 August 1967.



Just prior to the unit's departure, MG Charles A. Corcoran, CG 5th Inf Div (M) and Ft Carson, gave a farewell address and inspected the entire company.

Police Stop Enemy With Boston Whalers

Military policemen manning 17-foot boats fight a little known, but important part of the war in this Southeast Asian country.

The boats patrol the military ports along South Vietnam's coast to make sure that vital war supplies are not stopped by Viet Cong saboteurs.

The boats used are known as Boston Whalers, and are equipped with an 80-horsepower engine and an M-60 machine gun. The crew—one boat operator and two MPs—are armed with M-14 rifles, an M-79 grenade launcher and a radio.

The seaborne MPs rotate this patrol duty with fellow MPs who perform road convoy escorts, town patrols, and sentry duty. When their time comes for the sea, they shed their combat boots for tennis shoes and roam the harbors looking for floating mines and enemy swimmers.

The Security Boat Patrol men are on the job 24 hours a day. They identify, search, and, if necessary, seize all small craft in the area suspected of carrying VC.

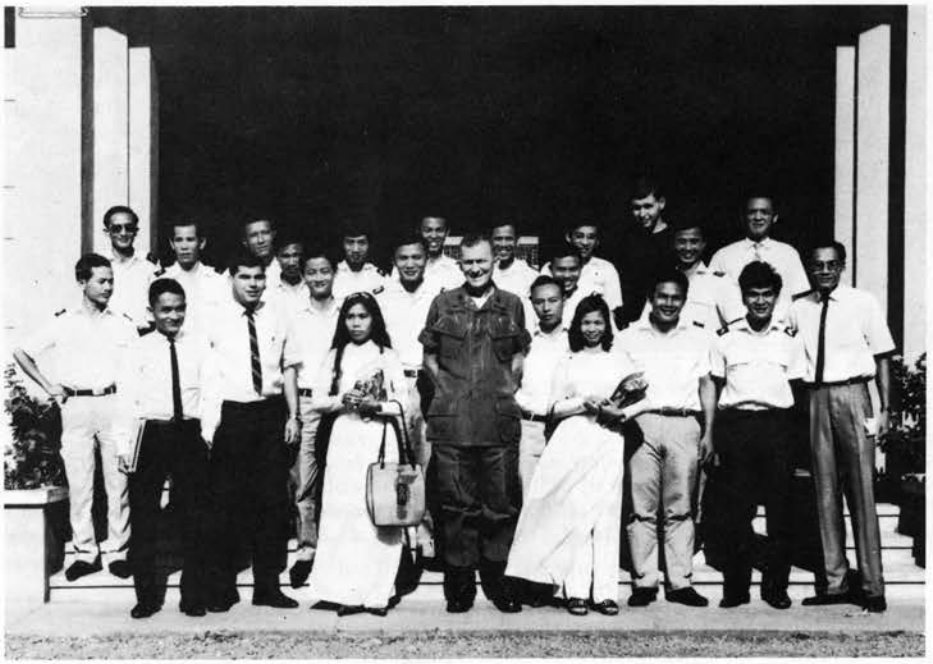
Additionally, the patrols help put the brakes on Vietnamese black market operations. Many sampans stopped and searched by the MPs have been loaded with black market contraband.

Ship security within the harbors is another Boston Whaler duty.

Previously, ships were guarded by military policemen aboard the fantail of each docked cargo vessel. With the introduction of the Whalers, the number of men providing security for these ships has been reduced and the ship's safety has been increased.



MPs Teach English to Saigon Police Trainees



The graduating English class from the Saigon Metropolitan Police Training Center will soon be interpreters for the Nationalist Police precinct chiefs and their American advisors. The 18 students, taught by Vietnamese and American instructors, attended classes for three months, going six hours a day, six days a week. MAJ Roy M. Thompson (front row, center), executive officer of the 716th MP Bn, presented the top three students in the class with awards of Vietnamese-English dictionaries. SP4 Thomas F. Womack (front row, third from left), and SP4 Thomas W. Fitzgerald (back row, second from right), were the American instructors for the class.

Allied Police Check for Contraband



Long Binh—Checking the identification of each individual on board this Lambretta is an MP from the 1st MP Co, 2d Bde, 1st Infantry Div, and a policeman of the National Police Field Force. Periodic checks are made on highways in the II FFORCEV area watching for contraband food, goods, money, and Viet Cong agents.

MP — JACK OF ALL TRADES



Stereotyped as a gate checker? Not here, as this 552d MP looks for a possible bomb or booby trap on this ¼-ton. Checking by mirror underneath the M151 is a National Police Field Force member.

The MP, often stereotyped as a "gate checker" or "patrol car rider" is a combat jack-of-all-trades in Vietnam.

Daily patrols on the highways watch for contraband equipment, food, goods, money, and Viet Cong agents. These "resource control" teams consist of members of the 552d MP Company; Vietnamese National Police Field Force and Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) soldiers.

Periodically, the patrol will check identification of each person in every vehicle. One typical day: 3,500 people checked, four held without ID cards, 400 pounds of contraband rice recovered, five persons apprehended who were on the blacklist of known Viet Cong.

The two MP companies join forces to protect the daily convoys leaving the 1st Division's Di An base camp. Some convoys string out over a mile and the MPs—aboard ¼-tons mounted with M-60 machine guns—"shoot the convoy," constantly driving up and down the column checking on trucks or scouting ahead for possible trouble.

Road clearing operations are carried on by both units, seeking mines or booby traps planted in or along the roadside during the night or when traffic is light.

The MPs frequently assist in search and seal operations. While ARVN and US troops cordon off a hamlet—allowing no one to enter or leave—the men, along with Vietnamese National and military police, go into the village and check each person's identity. In this manner enemy agents are ferreted out and draft dodgers picked up.

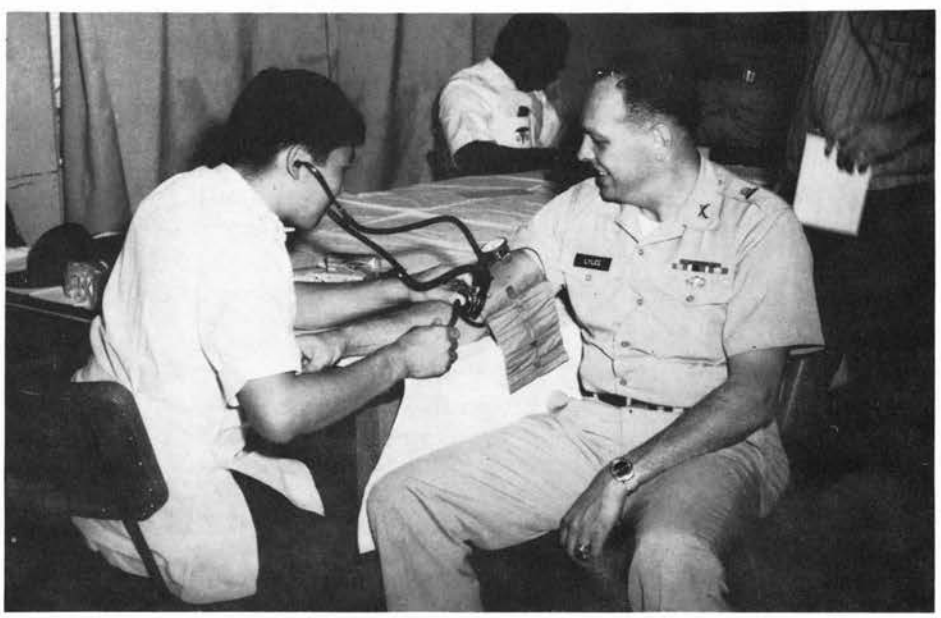
Men of the 552d also fly as door gunners aboard helicopters in the II FFORCEV area of operations. Others ply the many canals and rivers patrolling for enemy craft carrying supplies. While the former is a relatively new job, and the latter one of the "routine" assignments, each illustrates the contrasts and roles in which the military policeman now finds himself in Vietnam.

TV Batman Leads Civic Action Team

Applying the time-tested equation that kids plus TV equal good mischief-free fun, Criminal Investigator Joseph Swyndro initiated a small scale but extremely effective civic action program for the children living in the neighborhood of the villa occupied by the 40th MP Det (CI).

Inspired by his discovery that two favorite TV programs, Batman and The Beverly Hillbillies, were being aired by the Armed Forces Network, Swyndro arranged for the local children to be present at the villa when the programs could be seen. Impressed with the success of the program, the men of the 40th plan to continue on a permanent basis.

96th MP Bn Donates Blood



Prior to donating blood, MAJ J. Don Lyles, commanding officer, 96th MP Bn watches closely as a medical corpsman takes his blood pressure. A blood drive in the 1st MP Gp was recently held in the 20th MP Company's dayroom, in which 136 men donated 116 pints of blood.

Security Personnel Receive Training From 4th TC

Army security policemen from units throughout Vietnam recently completed one week of instruction on port security conducted by the 4th Transportation Command Provost Marshal's Office.

The 47 security policemen received instruction in all phases of port physical security. Instruction ranged from vehicle inspection method to cargo vehicle escort procedures. Extensive training was given on documentation, using the Transportation Control Movement Document (TCMD).

The TCMD is a form used to show cargo content, the consignee to whom it is being delivered, the names of the truck driver and cargo checkers, the time the cargo left the shipping and other data pertinent to the load. It is designed to insure accurate and quick delivery of goods to reduce loss and pilferage.

While in Saigon the soldiers received an instructional tour of port facilities and security measures. The tour included various security points in the Saigon River, the Joint Patrol Resource Checkpoint (a combined Vietnamese Harbor Police and Army Military security point) and a walk through of security points on a cargo ship off-loading at Saigon Port.

MP Sees Historical Germany On Bicycle



Kornwestheim, Germany—SP4 George B. Kittell, a member of Company B, 385th Military Police Battalion, has solved the problem of how to combine sightseeing and physical training in the limited free time permitted by his military police duties. Having studied architecture, Kittell had more than a passing interest in seeing the interesting sights offered by the local area. Determined to make the most of his tour in Europe but hampered by the limited income of a soldier, he struck upon the idea of purchasing a bicycle to further his ambition.

Soon after he purchased his bicycle, he located a large scale map of the Crailsheim area, mounted it on the wall of the platoon dayroom and as he "collected" places of interest, he mounted postcards or photos of them on his map. Since his initial map, Kittell has extended his travels to include 10 maps with accompanying pictures.

Kittell says he not only found bicycling a good way to keep in shape, but his leisurely pace through the countryside permitted him to see many things he would not have seen from an auto and that he was able to make friends with many people in the areas he traveled.

Flag Raised In Support of Fighting Men



The 28th MP Co, 28th Inf Div PARNG of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, commanded by CPT Wm. J. Enderlein, Jr., participated in a flag raising ceremony at Sandyvale Cemetery recently.

Shown here SSG William H. Findley receives the flag from MAJ John Murtha (Marine Corps Reservist who recently served a one-year voluntary tour of active duty in Vietnam). Awaiting to raise the flag are left to right: SGT Larry Rowe, CPL Frank Krall, SP4 Francis D'Ettorre, and SGT Albert Hill.

The new all weather flag is being displayed as a local show of support for the fighting men past, present, and future in Vietnam. It will be illuminated from dusk to dawn and will fly 24 hours a day until some resolution on the Vietnam conflict is achieved.

German Police Attend MP School In South Bavaria

Twenty-five Bavarian State Policemen and one Munich City Policeman recently completed a four-week course of instruction in the English language, and police administration provided by the provost marshal South Bavaria. Students lived and ate with members of the 536th MP Company located in Von Steuben Hall, Munich, Germany. Police administration classes were taught in the company class room.

English language instruction was provided by the US Army Education Center, Munich Sub-District under the directorship of Mr. R. L. London. Instruction in MP subjects and criminal investigation was taught under the supervision of MAJ Everett I. Perrin, Jr., provost marshal, South Bavaria District.

Highlights of the military police training were practical exercises in incidents and traffic accidents investigation where students received practice in using their newly acquired English technical vocabulary.

Graduation diplomas were presented by Dr. Karl Riedl, Minister of Interior of Bavaria and Dr. Guenther Scheingraber, Vice President of the Bavarian State Police. During the graduation exercise Minister Riedl bestowed upon Major Perrin the rank of "Inspector of the Bavaria State Police" presenting him with a certificate and badge of office. Because of the success of this class plans are already being made to continue the program in 1968.

POPO BRIEFING



MG Walter B. Richardson, Ft Gordon's commander, addresses a group of 40 civilians attending the Military Police School's Industrial Defense and Disaster Planning Program for Privately Owned and Privately Operated Facilities (POPO). The 40 include executives and security division heads of major corporations across the country. The general is flanked by COL Fred G. Steiner (right) commandant of the MP School, and Mr. Joseph Miller, safety engineer, Humble Oil Refining Co., Pelham, N. Y., Class Leader POPO #2.

SPORTS

New Champion
MP Wins Popcorn Contest

The place was Pershing Field Lounge, the time 7:03 p.m. . . . the contestants were ready, the signal was given to begin and the grudge match was under way.

The competition, held at Pershing Compound, home of the 92d Military Police Battalion, was to determine if PFC Douglas Monsen of the 300th MP Company could successfully defeat PFC David (Doby) Gillis of C/87th Infantry in a popcorn eating contest.

The challenge had been voiced the previous night by Private Gillis, flushed and confident after quickly dispatching 12 bags of popcorn, and was readily accepted by Private Monsen. The contest was to last until 10:00 p.m. or until one of the contestants could eat no more, at which time the total number of empty bags would determine the undisputed Pershing Compound Popcorn Eating Champion.

The contest was evenly matched until it reached the halfway point, then Private Monsen, apparently determined that he was not going to be out-eaten, chewed his way to a very comfortable four bag lead.

The contest ended at 9:50 p.m., ten minutes short of the alloted three hour time limit, when Private Gillis conceded defeat and Monsen was acclaimed champion with a final score of 22 bags to 17 for Monsen.

The champion was presented with a beautiful empty bird cage and a sandbag filled with . . . that's right . . . popcorn.

MPs Stop USAG In Sudden Death Overtime

The 52d MP Co won the Fort Sam Houston eight-man tackle football championship recently but found the going a bit rough against the tough US Army Garrison squad.

With the score after regulation play at 20-20, a sudden death overtime was decided upon.

Quarterback Jerry Smith fired a 25-yard touchdown pass to halfback Sherman Henson after an hour of extra play, ending the game with the MPs on top 26-20.

USAG started the scoring off in the 1st quarter on a 30-yard pass from Chuck Eberly to Jerome Williams. The MPs came back in the second quarter to tie the game 6-6 on a three-yard run by halfback Jerry Smith. Neither team scored in the third quarter.

In the fourth quarter the MPs went ahead again on a one-yard run by guard Terrance Zameroski and converted to make the score 20-14. With time running out Garrison drove to the MP one-yard line and went across for the score.

Both teams finished the season with 5-1 records.

205th MP Co Wins Leavenworth Flag-Football Championship



The 205th MP Co holds the Ft Leavenworth flag football championship with a record of eight wins, one loss and one tie. The Local Parolee Unit of the US Disciplinary Barracks won second place with eight wins and two losses. Winners were determined in double round robin league play, with each of the six teams playing each of the other teams twice.

LAWMEN TAKE TITLE WITH 14-1 RECORD



The MP Co, Sandia Base, New Mexico, recently won the 1967 Sandia Base Flag Football Championship. The Lawmen won 14 of 15 league games, and scored a phenomenal 537 points while holding opponents to a mere 162 points. This was a 35.8 average as compared to 10.8 for all other teams on Sandia Base.

The MP Company then formed the nucleus for the Sandia Base All-Star Team, which participated in an Inter-Base Tournament with three other local bases in the Albuquerque area. The team stayed in the winner's bracket with a 3-0 record to take the Inter-Base Trophy.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERALS OPEN THAI MP STATIONS



The Provost Marshal Generals of the United States Army and The Royal Thai Army have recently opened new military police stations in Thailand. Pictured above is MG Carl C. Turner, PMG, US Army, unlocking a set of handcuffs, officially opening the Korat Area Military Police Station, Korat Thailand, with the assistance of the Korat Area provost marshal, CO 219th MP Co, CPT Nicholas N. Chronis.



MG Pravitr Ngan-Ukos PMG, Royal Thai Army, cutting the ribbon officially opening the new Bangkok Area Military Police Station, Bangkok, Thailand. General Pravitr is being assisted, left, by LTC Robert N. Hulley, USARSUPTHAI provost marshal and CO, 40th MP Bn and, right, by MAJ J. D. Benson, Bangkok Area provost marshal.

MP Sergeant Earns Law Degree

1SG William J. Campbell of the 534th MP Co, Fort Clayton, Panama Canal Zone, has been awarded an LL.B. degree after successfully completing a course in Law from La-Salle Extension University of Chicago.

Sergeant Campbell, an Army Commendation Medal winner, was formerly the advisor to an MP Battalion in the South Carolina National Guard.

716th Supports Scouts

Saigon's 716th MP Bn, along with the Saigon National Police Department, is sponsoring the National Police boy, cub, and girl scouts as a civic actions project. 1LT David B. Berg, a platoon leader with the 716th, is liaison officer for the project.

He said, "The first thing we are doing is giving uniforms to all the scouts in districts one and three who were not able to afford them in the past. Over 100 uniforms will be distributed in these two precincts alone."

Recently the National Police tailers, who are making the uniforms, measured the scouts for them at a scout meeting where representatives from all of the scouting districts met their new military police sponsors.

The 2,000 scouts, all sons and daughters of National Policemen, have not yet received international recognition of their organization, but application has already been made to the International Boy Scouts Association in London.

Shaw Awarded $100

SFC James T. Shaw, department of nonresident instruction, Military Police School, has received an award of $100 for a suggestion that will save the Army about $1,900 annually. Shaw suggested consolidating a one-page answer sheet and return envelope for use by his department.

Army Concerned Over Missing Weapons

The safeguarding of small arms is of growing concern to the Army, say officials of the United States Continental Army Command (USCONARC).

Small arms include shotguns and light automatic weapons such as the .50 caliber machine gun, 90-mm recoilless rifle, 3.5 rocket launcher and 40-mm grenade launcher.

Within USCONARC during the last fiscal year, 276 of these type weapons were lost or stolen, only 64 of which were recovered. Over 43 per cent of the losses were attributed to inadequate inventories of arms rooms and to unlocked or unattended arms rooms. Another 49 per cent of the weapons were lost during training exercises.

Roy Commands 82d

A veteran of Vietnam who holds the Silver Star, has taken command of the 82d Airborne Div MP Co.

CPT Leland Roy, formerly assigned to Provost Marshal Operations at Ft Benning, Ga., replaced 1LT Henry L. Petit.

The captain served in Vietnam with the 101st Airborne Div from January 1966 until January 1967. For his service there, he was awarded, in addition to the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with V for Valor, The Purple Heart, Air Medal, and Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Gold Star.

Norwegian Policeman Visits US MPs

Augsburg, Germany—A crime fighter from the fjords of Norway recently visited his counterparts in Germany, the 24th Inf Div MPs, to learn about the American means and techniques of crime detection.

Arriving here from Bardufoss, Northern Norway, 2LT Helge de Fine, chief of investigation, Norwegian Bde North, observed the 24th MP Cos operations and functions for two weeks.

During his stay the Norwegian officer, who specialized in criminal investigation, was treated to first-hand MP operations during the 3d Bde and Div Arty Command Post Exercises.

Lieutenant de Fine's main interest was in Division criminal investigation and weapons' maintenance, emphasizing the working condition and maintenance of weapons in extreme cold weather.

Before departing, the Norwegian observer was presented an engraved cigarette-lighter in the form of an "Old Harpers Ferry" type of pistol, the symbol of the military police.



For Outstanding Service

EDITORS' NOTE: The Roundup section of the JOURNAL has always been a significant part of this publication because it gives the member an opportunity to keep in touch with individual units all over the world, and the achievements and contributions of its individual members. Because of the limited space allowed this section, many achievements have gone unnoticed. It will be the purpose of this column to list all achievements that cannot be given individual notice. Units are encouraged to submit the information necessary to keep this column complete and up to date.

Silver Star

The Silver Star Medal was awarded to SP4 Gamaro Ferraro for his part in a cordon and search operation. After killing two Viet Cong Ferraro ran out of ammunition. He deterred a third Viet Cong by throwing a brick at him.

Legion of Merit

BG Karl Gustafson was presented the First Oak Leaf Cluster for the Legion of Merit for his work as USAREUR and 7th Army Provost Marshal.

LTC Henry G. Roberts, APM, Third US Army received the Legion of Merit for meritorious service upon his retirement.

Bronze Star

The Bronze Star Medal was awarded CPT Maynard Eaves for pin-pointing fire on an enemy attack during a cordon and search operation. Eaves is the CO of the 545th MP Co.

A Bronze Star Medal was awarded to SFC Edward Yarbrough for service with the 527th MP Co, 716th MP Bn, 18th MP Bde.

SSG Darrell Rhodes, Hq & Hq Co, 504th Field Depot, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

The following awards were announced by US Army Headquarters Area Command: The Bronze Star Medal was awarded to 1LT Ronald Gibson, 1LT Joseph C. Wilson, 1LT Jon Van Oosten, 1SG Ray A. Myers, MSG George H. Smith, SSG Jerry R. Grable, and PSG David D. Glenn, Jr.

Army Commendation Medal

The following personnel were awarded the Army Commendation Medal: SFC William Streets, SSG Jacob Brown, SGT Milton J. Stone, SP5 John L. Bigler, SP4 Ben A. Materne.



Burdick Wins ACM

CWO Jesse O. Burdick of the Military Police School has received an Army Commendation Medal for his part in development of a special narcotics course now given quarterly at the school.

CWO Burdick was an instructor in the criminal investigation division, department of resident instruction, at the school.

Phillips Awarded ACM Upon Retirement

The 502d Military Police Battalion honored SFC Harry H. Phillips upon his retirement. He was also awarded the Army Commendation Medal for Meritorious Service. Phillips received the Army Commendation Medal from LTC Saige Okazaki, CO, 502d Military Police Battalion.

Rutledge Presented JSC



CWO George A. Rutledge, 4th MP Gp, received the Joint Service Commendation Medal recently for service with the US Mil Assistance Cmd, Vietnam. Above, LTG Lawrence J. Lincoln, 4th Army Commander, presents the Medal.

Richards Stops Prisoner — Prevents Escape



SP4 Melvin L. Richards was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal for distinguishing himself by meritorious achievement on 11 July 1967 while serving as a member of the 56th MP Co, Fort Richardson, Alaska. While on a routine patrol Specialist Richards proceeded to the Post Stockade in response to a report that two prisoners had struck a guard, taken his keys, obtained an M-14 rifle and were attempting to escape. Specialist Richards entered the stockade unarmed and while searching the area was confronted in a hallway by one of the escapees who leveled a loaded M-14 rifle at him and said, "Stop or I'll shoot." Specialist Richards retreated and obtained a .45 caliber pistol from a guard who was securing the outside of the building. He then returned to the hallway where he had encountered the prisoner and, with total disregard for his own safety, confronted the armed prisoner and induced him to surrender. Particularly praiseworthy were his alertness, his high sense of responsibility and his heroism in the execution of this meritorious achievement. Above, he is presented the ACM by his company commander, 2LT Thomas Meacham.

New MP Branch Chief

COL Walter N. Israel recently assumed his new post as Chief of the Military Police Brance, Officer Personnel Directorate. Colonel Israel brings to the Branch an accumulated store of experience and knowledge garnered from such diverse assignments as Chief of the Personnel Actions Section, Office of the Provost Marshal General; Chief of the Military Personnel Division, Headquarters, Third US Army; Advisor to the Provost Marshal General, Vietnam; Commander, 503d MP Bn; as well as from his most recent tour of duty as a member of the Personnel Branch, J1, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

COL Henry J. Fee, whose tenure with the Military Police Branch spanned a three and a half year period, heads west to California to be the provost marshal of the Sixth United States Army Area.

Dogs Quell Intruders At Tay Ninh ASP

Tay Ninh, RVN—The Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) here has never been attacked by the Viet Cong. And for a very good reason. Guarding the ASP are 16 German Shepherds of the 212th MP (Sentry Dogs), Tay Ninh Det.

The unit, which is attached to the 1st Log Command's 567th Supply and Service Bn, patrols between the bunkers and towers of the ASP from dusk-till-dawn every night.

According to SGT Duane A. Clay, acting sergeant of the guard, each man volunteers for training as a dog handler. Man and dog go through an extensive training period for six weeks. The dog learns to become the handler's only friend, and the handler learns to use the animal's keen senses, which are many times greater than the average human's. After completing the course, the dog and handler are sent where they are needed most—Vietnam.

The sergeant said, "Because the dogs are trained to work with only one man, a problem arises if the dog or handler becomes sick or wounded. If this happens, the handler and dog are relieved of duty until both are capable of performing their jobs as a team again."

SP4 Thomas R. Bruns, corporal of the guard, said, "I heard about the sentry dog program in advanced individual training at Ft Gordon, Ga. and decided this would be more interesting than regular police work."

"I respect the dogs and their ability to do their jobs—especially since you put your life on the line when you are on guard. I believe in my dog—he has proved himself to me."

And the devotion of the dog to the man is even greater.

MPs Build Scout Camp



Girl Scout Troop Organizer, Mrs. Roger Conarty, receives new flag for the Sandia Day Camp, located on Sandia Base, from Mr. Lawrence Rowdish, Patriotism Chairman of Kit Carson Chapter 447, Sandia Base Sojourners. More than 300 girls will be using the camp, which was built with the help of the military police company and the base engineers.

554th Honors Lemnitzer



General Lyman Lemnitzer reviews the Honor Guard of the 554th MP Co upon his arrival at the Stuttgart, Germany, Military Airfield to visit his US European Command Headquarters. He is escorted by CPT Ronald S. Robb, CO of the 554th, and GEN David Burchinal, D/CINC of USEUCOM.

The 554th has formed an Honor Guard platoon at the direction of General Burchinal to provide honors for USEUCOM Headquarters visitors. The 554th also provides security and MP support for the Headquarters.

General Kinnard Visits Ft Gordon



WO1 Charles Hannah, US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, briefs LTG Harry W. O. Kinnard, CG US Army Combat Developments Command, during his visit to the laboratory at Fort Gordon. Warrant Officer Hannah explains the processing of firearm's evidence. During General Kinnard's visit, he observed the MP School's "War Game" problem performed by the Officers Advanced Course and visited the US Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency.

MPs Attend Class On Traffic Safety

Kornwestheim, Germany—Approximately 200 MPs of the 385th MP Bn recently attended a class on traffic safety given by Polizeiobermeister Hermann Werner of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Landes Polizei.

Polizeiobermeister Werner gave a most informative class on traffic safety, with particular attention being given to driving conditions in the Stuttgart area. The highlight of the class was an administered balloon test for intoxication on a willing soldier who volunteered to drink a bottle of beer during the test so that the effects could be noted. Herr Werner pointed out that Americans are involved in 10% of the traffic accidents in the Stuttgart area and its environs, which points out the need for all US Forces drivers to drive defensively. Personnel attending this class served to initiate the Battalion Holiday Traffic Safety Program.

Six Receive Awards At USAMPS Ceremony

SP6 Cecil A. Moorehead received a plaque as the outstanding graduate of the Military Police School laboratory at an awards ceremony recently for completing two two-year courses in two years.

Moorehead completed training in firearms identification and crime photography at the school in a time usually prescribed for one of the courses. It was the first time the plaque has been awarded.

Others recognized at the ceremony for completing on the job training phases of criminology were WO Otis W. Garrett and SP4 Angel Santiago who completed a course in chemistry.

Warrant Officers John S. Rosebury received an Army Commendation Medal for Vietnam service and Otis Hensley received a certificate of achievement for his work with a criminal investigation unit in Japan.

Also receiving a certificate of achievement was SP4 Norman E. Mausolf of Manhasset, N. Y., for completing a course in criminal chemistry.

Promoted at the ceremony was CW2 Hans M. Gidion by COL Fred Steiner, School Commandant, who officiated at the ceremony.

Becker Discusses Physical Security Before Industrialists

MAJ Donald C. Becker of Ft Gordon's MP School spoke recently on physical security and plant protection at a meeting of the 1st Army Industrial Defense Symposium at Baltimore, Md.

The symposium brought together key industrial executives to hear latest developments concerning the industrial defense program. Major Becker is chief of the industrial defense and physical security committee at the MP School.

MAJ Becker also delivered an address to the New York Chapter of the American Society for Industrial Security on the subject of disaster control.

The major recently received the Atlanta Metropolitan Area of Civil Defense Legion of Merit award at a business and industry conference at Atlanta.

WELSH RETIRES

LTC John L. Welsh, an instructor at the MP School, was presented the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal upon his retirement from the Army during special ceremonies recently.

Colonel Welsh, who had served on active duty as a CW4 in the Criminal Investigation field, was honored for his outstanding contribution to the school since September 1966. A 25 year veteran, he entered the Army in October 1942 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Police Sergeant Joins IACP

Washington, D. C. — The appointment of Mr. Stewart D. Price to the staff of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) as Public Affairs Assistant was announced recently by Quinn Tamm, Executive Director of the Association.

Price will work in a new national police-citizen crime prevention program being developed by IACP. "Crime prevention is the responsibility of all citizens, and it is necessary that the police educate the public in how to properly recognize and report criminal activity," Tamm stated.

MILITARY POLICE CORPS

MG Carl C. Turner
The Provost Marshal General

COL William Walsworth
Deputy, The Provost Marshal General

SGM William J. Jeffress
SGM, Military Police Corps

COL Fred G. Steiner
Commandant, The Military Police School

SGM Foster C. Kramer
SGM, The Military Police School

CONUS

Command	Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
US Continental Army Comd.		
First US Army	COL Herbert J. Michau	SGM Frederick W. Burton
Third US Army	COL Robert L. Huffaker	SGM Einer M. Lund
CO, 4th Tng Bde (MP)	COL William Brandenburg	SGM Peter V. Porcelli
Fourth US Army	COL John A. Alley, Jr.	SGM Bernard J. Horak
Fifth US Army	COL Robert H. Leman	SGM Toivo A. Nuutinen
Commandant, USDB	COL Wilbur S. Dillon	SGM Shirley F. Strange
Sixth US Army	COL Henry J. Fee	SGM Harold S. Turner
Military Dist of Washington	COL Milton S. Marcus	SGM Mario N. Daffara
US Army Air Defense Comd.	COL Virgil P. Foster, Jr.	
US Army Strat. Com. Comd.	COL Merlin C. Kerns	
Office, Chief of Engineers	COL Ernst Liebmann	
Office, The Surgeon General	COL Edwin W. Vail	
Army Material Command	COL William J. Merlo	
CO, USACDCMPA	COL David R. Dingeman	SGM Thomas E. Kearnell
Ch, MP Br, OPO	COL Walter N. Israel	

OVERSEAS

Command	Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
US Army Europe & 7th Army	BG Harley L. Moore, Jr.	SGM Travis L. Price
15th Brigade	COL William McClary	SGM Ralf W. Heimbuecher
2d MP Gp	COL Leonard Becicka	Act 1SG Achille C. Mele
14th MP Gp	COL James Hyndman	SGM Virgle A. Wilson
COMZEUR USAREUR	COL Thomas R. Smith, Jr.	
Berlin Command	LTC David J. Daly	
SETAF	LTC John W. Liddle	
USMACV	COL Henry Gibson	
US Army Pacific	COL Thornton Ireland	SGM James R. Hatfield
Eighth US Army	COL Robert A. Satterfield	SGM Wilfred T. Robinson
I Corps (Gp)	LTC Raymond A. Pica	SGM John L. Hayes
US Army, Hawaii	COL Roland Harris	
US Army, Ryukyus	COL Melford Wheatley	SGM Walter Gill
US Army, Japan	COL Lewis J. Strait	Act 1SG Del H. Carr
US Army, Vietnam	BG Karl W. Gustafson	SGM Robert R. Holt
I Field Force	COL John J. Cullen	SGM Francis Teed
II Field Force	COL Paul Duruz	
18th Brigade	BG Karl W. Gustafson	SGM Delwin R. Newman
89th Gp	COL Julian LePage	SGM Willard L. Akers
16th MP Gp	COL John Shanklin	SGM James S. Shelton
US Army Alaska	COL Walace E. Hawkins	SGM Stanley Machis
USAR, Southern Command	COL Robert Wright	SGM Max Taylor

PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL *(AUS)*

Kenneth G. Ring (225)
Albert R. Escola (242)

MAJ/LTC *(RA)*

Clarke L. Shumaker (227)

MAJ/LTC *(AUS)*

Peter Slusar (222)
James P. Duffy (224)
Doyle T. Craighead (232)
Saunder Weinstein (232)
Paul M. Adams (233)

CPT/MAJ *(AUS)*

Donald B. Jackson (223)
Francis X. Krahe (225)
Barry B. Billings (226)
Robert H. Brumblay (228)
Thomas S. Molskow (228)
Theodore R. Cole (230)
William R. Waldrop (230)
Horace E. Erwin (242)

2LT/1LT *(RA)*

James S. Harris (243)
Phillip G. Barnett (242)
William T. Stewart (239)
Boyd R. Messinger (239)
Edward L. Marxen (239)
Richard V. Dean (239)
Richard Oesterling (232)
Charlie Whitehead (231)
Robert R. Jorgensen (231)
John W. Lang, III (235)
Stephen Kotch, Jr. (244)
David P. Odea (241)
Daniel B. Lincoln (241)
George C. Corey (241)
Bernard J. Casey (241)
Alan K. Underwood (239)
Edwin H. Tucker (239)
Harry H. Blalock (237)
Joseph Donnelly (237)
William E. Genther (237)
William McInnis (237)

CW2/CW3 *(AUS)*

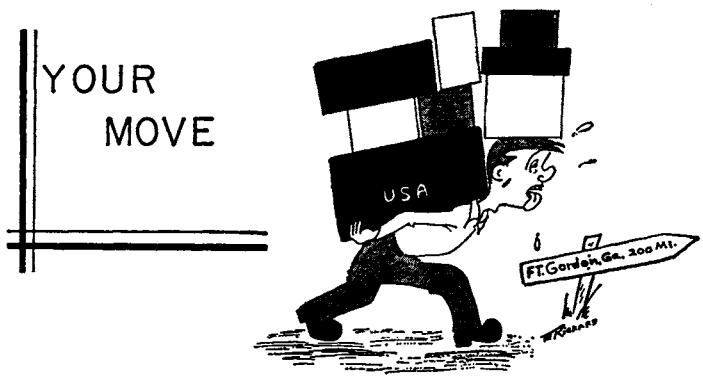
James E. Daly (234)
James E. Moran (237)
Bunyan W. Johnson (242)

WO1/CW2 *(AUS)*

Hans M. Gideon (149)

CHANGE OF STATION

LTC Thomas W. Adair from Ft Bragg, N. C. to RVN EDCSA 8 Aug 68 (243)
LTC Robert C. Orr from Pres of Monterey, Calif. to USARSUPTHAI, APO SF 96233 (222)



LTC George J. Ossorio from Ft Gordon, Ga to USMACV, APO SF 96222 EDCSA 3 Jun 68 (230)
LTC Albert Poteat from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 176th Repl Bn, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 EDCSA 14 Mar 68 (226)
MAJ Donald G. Beattle from Ft Sheridan, Ill. to USAREUR Germany (238)
MAJ Burton A. Browning from Ft George G. Meade to USAREUR Germany (238)
MAJ Richard J. McCarthy from Ft Stewart, Ga. to USAREUR Germany (238)
MAJ Terris C. Lewis from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Elm, USMACV, APO SF 96222 EDCSA 4 May 68.
CPT Patrick Blair from Ft Stewart, Ga. to USMACV, APO SF 96222 (242)
CPT Charles W. Brown from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Stu Det MDW Ft Myer, Va. (232)
CPT Louis E. Coles from Ft Dix, N. J. to Ft Bliss, Tex. EDCSA 17 Mar 68 (243)
CPT Wayne D. Fees from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 4 Apr 68 (237)
CPT Milford Gilliam from Ft Leavenworth, Kans. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 5 May 68 (237)
CPT Pius J. Kindle frm Ft Gordon, Ga. to USASUPCOM, APO SF 96307 EDCSA 18 Apr 68 (236)
CPT William F. Newman from Hq USA Elm to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (230)
CPT Lonny E. Smith from Ft Benning, Ga. to 895th MP Co, Ft Buckner, Okinawa, APO 96331 (222)
CPT Andrew S. Vallien from Ft Jackson, S. C. to USASUPCOM, APO SF 96302 EDCSA 18 Apr 68 (236)
1LT Richard W. Monk from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 176th Repl Co 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 EDCSA 4 Apr 68 (226)
2LT Thomas J. F. Foley from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 527th MP Co, APO SF 96234 EDCSA 28 May 68 (244)
2LT Lance H. House from Killeen Base, Tex. to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96375 (232)
2LT Herbert J Kado from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 25th Inf Div, APO SF 96225 (222)
2LT James A. Nolan from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 EDCSA 4 Apr 68 (226)
2LT Kenneth R. Philbrick from Ft Myer, Va. to 550th MP Det, APO N. Y. 09837 (232)
2LT Charles R. Stebbins, III from Ft Monroe, Va. to 146th MP Plt, Ft George Meade, Md. (233)
CW4 Marvin T. Farmer from Ft McPherson, Ga. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 1 May 68 (242)
CW2 James R. Campbell from Ft Benning, Ga. to USAREUR, Germany (232)
SSG Robert M. Gooding from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 90th AG Repl Bn, APO SF 96491 (147)
SSG Roberto Huie from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Buchanan, Puerto Rico (154)

RETIREMENTS

COL Robert E. Sullivan (234)
LTC Henry B. Arnwine (222)
LTC Chalmer O. Burket (227)
MAJ Donald M. Sutton (231)
CPT Allen Garber (232)
2LT Eric B. Sinizer (228)
CW4 William W. Rangold (229)
CW4 John L. Welsh (231)
CW3 Alphonse J. Czekanski (228)
CW2 Henry S. Brinkerhoff (232)
SFC Dale E. Brennan (223)
MSG James R. Magness (224)
SFC Clarence W. Mullins (225)
MSG Richard M. Sturges (226)
SSG Brady N. Jones (228)
SSG Franklin D. Krause (229)
MSG John H. Scott (230)
SFC Vincent L. Augustoni (230)
SSG Willie S. Howard (232)
1SG Billy R. Harrison (233)
SSG Roosevelt Wilson (233)

THIS IS YOUR MUSEUM



MPC 2369

A continuing program of the Military Police Association is the sponsorship of the Military Police Corps Museum at Fort Gordon, Georgia. The photograph above, taken in the museum, portrays the history of the Military Police Corps Provost Marshal Generals from 1941 to present.

The history and traditions of the corps have been preserved here, providing many visitors with a better understanding of the Military Police Corps and its contribution to the Army's mission.

If you have questions about the Museum or items to donate, please contact: Military Police Association Museum Committee, Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia 30905.

Military Police Association
Augusta, Ga.
Hill Station
Box 3385
30904

Second Class postage paid at Augusta, Georgia.

POSTMASTER: If this parcel is addressed to a member of the Army or Military Service whose change of address is caused by official orders it should be transmitted until it reaches the addressee without new payment of postage (see Section 157.4, Postal Manual). In cases not covered by this order, return to: MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION, Augusta, Ga.

RETURN REQUESTED

Please do not destroy this copy. If it cannot be forwarded, please return to Military Police Association, Augusta, Ga. Postage will be paid for its return.

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Please check expiration date, membership number, name and address.

Is it correct? If not — notify us.

Rules Governing Recommendation For MPA Hero Award

PURPOSE:

To reward personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States for acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement performed while assigned as law enforcement personnel.

ELIGIBILITY:

Personnel assigned to units of the Military Police Corps, Air Police, Marine Corps Military Police, and United States Navy personnel detailed as shore patrol are eligible for the award.

REQUIREMENTS:

Personnel listed above must be assigned or detailed to an armed forces law enforcement unit on active duty at the time the act is performed. Award will be considered for an act of heroism or extraordinary achievement not involving actual conflict with an armed enemy. The act of heroism must be evidenced by voluntary action in the face of great danger above and beyond the call of duty. The extraordinary achievement must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual above and apart from his associates, or from other persons in similar circumstances and be of such nature to bring favorable recognition to the professional service policeman. Awards will be made only to recognize single acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement and will not be made in recognition of sustained superior performance.

AWARD:

The award will consist of a hardwood plaque, the center design being the Military Police Association emblem. A plate will be attached to the plaque upon which a suitable inscription will be placed. Posthumous awards will be presented to the next of kin.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS:

Recommendations for the award will be submitted in triplicate to the Military Police Association, Inc., Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia. Recommendations will include:

a. Full name, rank, service number and organization of proposed recipient.

b. Date and place of birth.

c. Home address.

d. Name and address of next of kin.

e. Complete details of the act performed including date, time, place and photographs (if available).

f. Affidavits of witnesses.

AUTHENTICATION:

The completed recommendation will be verified by a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces of the United States prior to forwarding to the Military Police Association.

APPROVAL:

The Executive Council of the Military Police Association will be the final approving authority on each award.