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SEADOC

Civil Disturbance Orientation Course



MILITARY POLICE
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MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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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 $5.00 per year in the USA or to APOs payable in advance, and include a year's subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Single copies, 50¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

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COVER



SEADOC, the Civil Disturbance Orientation Course of the US Army Military Police School, has been the by-word for the training of personnel in the effective control of civil disturbances for more than two years. Reinstituted in May 1970, the new SEADOC places greater emphasis on operations as opposed to planning. Although many articles have been written on this unique training vehicle, few have attempted to portray the complete picture. Major Thomas E. O'Malley and 1LT Donald A. Lund have collaborated to present SEADOC—An Overview, which begins on page 4. Our cover theme was developed and executed by SP4 R. Douglas Brough.

* * * * *

Ten recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter from the MPA President. They are PV2 Mark D. Spiczka, C-10; PV2 Dale D. Olsen, D-10; PFC Dale E. Fischer, E-10; PFC William G. Ray, F-10; PFC Robert L. Andrews, C-11; PV2 William Franklin, D-11; PFC Daniel A. Carter, C-12; PFC Marion C. Fuller, D-12; PFC John M. Kriak, E-12; and PFC Robert S. Porter, F-12.

* * * * *

The Military Police Association School Award and one-year memberships in the Military Police Association have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #540:* PV2 Thomas A. Fritschler, PV2 Jessie Morris, Jr., and PV2 Dennis F. Saak. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #1:* PV2 Pat O. Reynolds, PV2 Clarence R. Rose, and PFC Anthony H. Sexton. *MP Officer Orientation Course, Class #1:* 1LT Wendell D. Davis, CPT Philip K. Moore, and CPT Harold N. Wactor. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #3:* PV2 Paul A. Bowman, PV2 Anthony V. Butler, and PV2 Dennis W. Coon. *MP Supervision Course, Class #1:* SP5 Edward J. Maag, SP4 James K. Pace, and SSG Lewis R. Sanborn. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #4:* PV2 Maro A. Koslowsky, PFC Robin D. Monroe, and PFC Thomas A. Portante.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is looking for former MP officers to coordinate their transitional basic police schools. The position involves coordinating the recruitment, selection, screening, training and placement of returning servicemen for careers in civilian law enforcement. A baccalaureate degree is required and the position pays $12,000 per year plus normal benefits. Sites now or soon to be available are Fort Bragg, Fort Polk, Fort Benning and Fort Eustis. Interested persons should submit a resume and statement of interest to Mr. James Kelly, Project Director, Operation Police Manpower, IACP, 1319 18th Street NW, Washington, D. C. 20036.

* * * * *

The Commanding Officer, 18th MP Brigade/PM, USARV, urges all MP officers, accredited and apprentice criminal investigators and senior MP NCOs to inform the command upon receipt of orders. Any information you desire to provide, including assignment preferences, special interests or qualifications and anticipated in-country date will be helpful in making an assignment meaningful and productive to both the individual and the command. Don't forget to include a leave address where you can be reached. Address correspondence to the Provost Marshal, Hqs, USARV, APO San Francisco 96375.

* * * * *

Military Police Branch, OPO, is seeking applicants for ROTC assignments in the following states: Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Washington, D. C. Military police officers with at least five years commissioned service who are interested in the program are encouraged to apply in accordance with DA Message 963862, dated 10 August 1970, subject: Advanced Degree Program for ROTC Instructor Duty.

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Buy and Hold US Savings Bonds

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The MPA welcomes CSM Donald F. Skoglund as a new member of the Executive Council. Sergeant Major Skoglund, currently assigned as Sergeant Major of the US Army Military Police School, is a veteran of over 25 years active federal service, all with military police units. His most recent assignments include Sergeant Major of the 16th MP Group in Vietnam and Senior Enlisted Advisor to the DC National Guard.



The purpose of SEADOC is to provide attendees with a general knowledge of civil disturbance control, planning and operations.

SEAD

An

Maj Thomas E. O'Malley, MPC
1LT Donald A. Lund, MPC

In September of 1967, the Department of the Army and Continental Army Command initiated an evaluation of Army preparedness in civil disturbance matters. The findings of that evaluation gave birth to the initial Civil Disturbance Orientation Course at the US Army Military Police School.

In mid-January 1968, after several months of planning, correspondence and meetings, the Military Police School received the official notice that SEADOC would commence on 12 February 1968. The mission of the school in conducting the course at that time was to train federal, municipal, and state officials, both military and civilian, in senior level planning and operations to cope with civil disturbances. If you turn your mental clock back to the summer of 1967 and the riots in New Brunswick, Newark and Detroit, you will quickly understand why the Army felt a need for a high level course in civil disturbance planning.

From February 1968 through April 1969, the Military Police School conducted 56 classes with a total of 4,110 personnel completing the course. There were 1,221 civilian police in attendance of whom 111 were police chiefs. There were 253 other civilians such as district attorneys, civil defense personnel, and public safety officials. In addition, there were 971 attendees from the National Guard, 371 from the Army Reserve and 1,294 from all the active military services.

SEADOC was suspended in April 1969 until renewed interest was generated as a result of the growing civil disturbance problem throughout the nation. This interest, and the recognized need for high level training in civil disturbance planning and management, led to the decision to reinstitute SEADOC, effective 11 May 1970.

The purpose of the current SEADOC is to provide personnel with a general knowledge of civil disturbance control, planning and operations, with emphasis on achieving a state of awareness, providing proper preventive and preparatory measures and employing functional management techniques during an actual confrontation.

Before we actually explain the manner in which the course is conducted and the content of various blocks of instruction, an explanation of some of the terms used in SEADOC is in order.

Participants in the course are termed "attendees" rather than students. This is done for two reasons. *First,* personnel attending SEADOC are officials from city, county, and state governmental agencies and from National Guard and Active Army, Navy and Air Force organizations. These personnel are normally well acquainted with civil disturbance opera-

MAJ Thomas E. O'Malley was commissioned upon graduation from Western Maryland College in 1963, where he received a BA degree in sociology. A Vietnam veteran, he has been assigned as a SEADOC instructor since graduation from the MP Officer Advanced Course in April 1970. 1LT Donald A. Lund received his PhD in sociology from Yale University in 1969, was Assistant Professor of Sociology on the Yale faculty prior to entering onto active duty, and was assigned as a SEADOC instructor upon graduation from the MP Officer Basic Course in early 1970.

OC Overview



tions and many have been at the forefront in controlling actual civil disturbances. Thus, we hesitate to term them students, since the experience and knowledge they already have prior to their attendance at SEADOC goes well beyond that knowledge and experience normally associated with a "student." *Secondly*, by using the term attendee we attempt to appeal to them subconsciously so that they may reject any preconceived notions that they attend only to listen to what we have to say. Thus, we hope to have them actively participate in our classes and offer their concepts, solutions, and recommendations for handling the growing problems of civil disobedience and disorder.

The term "confrontation" is used extensively throughout the course. Simply stated, a confrontation is contact between dissimilarly motivated groups or individuals. As used in SEADOC, the term describes engagements or interaction between demonstrating or disaffected personnel—and those in opposition to them—by the opposing organizations or groups, local police, campus administrators, national guard or active military forces. The confrontation may be peaceful or violent depending upon the actions of either force in opposition. The term is utilized to more fully encompass the entire spectrum of disruptive activity which may range from simple civil disobedience through mass violence.

Now, let us look at the organization of the Civil Disturbance Orientation Course.

Three Phases

SEADOC is conducted in three phases. The first phase is termed the sensitivity phase. During this portion of the course, attendees are introduced to the threat; that is, they are made aware of the disaffection among the majority, minority and youth; they are made aware of the various radical organizations contributing to civil disorder; and, they are further informed on the manifestations of dissent and the process of radicalization, whereby otherwise mildly disenchanted segments of our society suddenly resort to radical activity. In addition, attendees are introduced to the principles of confrontation management, news media relations and police intelligence activities.

SEADOC does present those principles and considerations which have been developed through the study of the painful lessons learned during the riotous sixties.

During the second phase, the prevention and preparation phase, the attendee is made aware of the legal ramifications of interagency authority and responsibility, and is introduced to the basic requirements for effective prevention, planning and training, as well as the aspects of proper command and supervision of control forces.

The third phase has been labeled the management phase. Here, the legal considerations and aspects of confrontation management are presented, and a thorough examination is made of specific operational tasks and techniques which,

if followed, will hopefully control any civil disturbance. Attendees also receive instruction on special munitions and equipment available for use during a civil disorder. Another aspect of this phase is a presentation by selected attendees of their experiences during actual disturbances. The management phase concludes with an eight-hour practical exercise designed to afford the attendee the opportunity to apply the principles of confrontation management to a mythical civil disturbance situation.

With the history, purpose, and phasing of SEADOC in mind, let us now review the course content by explaining, step by step, just how SEADOC is conducted.

The course is four and a half days in length and commences on a Monday with a welcoming address by the Commanding General, Fort Gordon, and the Commandant, US Army Military Police School. The entire course, with the exception of the electives seminar, is conducted in Francis Hall, a classroom especially designed to facilitate training in civil disturbances. The classroom offers tiered seating areas along the perimeter of the room. This provides each attendee the opportunity to view—without difficulty or obstruction from other attendees—the instructor and the screen utilized for slides, transparencies and film strips. In the center of the classroom, a scale model city has been constructed. This model city, called Maxville City, incorporates all the areas likely to be affected in today's disorders. It has a university, a military installation, a "hippie" district and a slum area.

Phase I

Contemporary Social Unrest

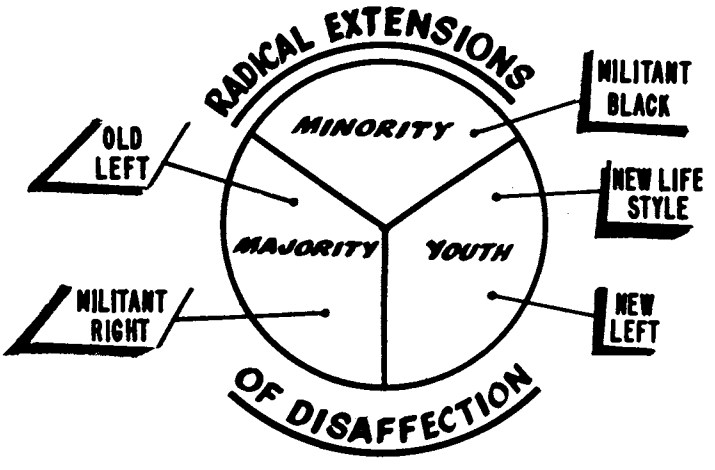
The first formal class in SEADOC is entitled "contemporary social unrest." The class deals with a discussion of disaffection and radicalism in contemporary American society, with emphasis on the human rights movement and changing value systems. It also examines radical thought and activity in the United States. This is accomplished by discussing the potential threat and the potential for social conflict.

Disaffection is the attitude or state of mind of individuals who are concerned about, alienated from, or dissatisfied with the operation of the socioeconomic system.

In considering the potential threat, we must look closely at what is happening in this country. This is the only way we can consider the phenomenology of confrontations. It is the only way that we are able to judge the effectiveness and probable outcome of the different control methods and courses of action at our disposal. A useful approach to the evaluation and examination of what is happening is to look at social unrest in terms of the potential for social conflict which is manifest in disaffection and radicalism.

Disaffection is the attitude or state of mind of individuals who are concerned about, alienated from, or dissatisfied with the operation of the socioeconomic political system. This disaffection produces a desire to change or reform the system's operation, but not the system itself. The disaffected believe in, and have faith in, the present form of government and the present norms and mores of American society. Their desire is for some small change or some small reform of a wrong that they perceive to exist within the social structure. Still possessing faith in the society, they believe—for the most part—that adequate redress of their grievances can be achieved through the proper channels, or through lawful protest activities. This disaffection is examined in the course as it pertains to the minority, the youth and the majority.

We also have in our society those elements that feel reform will not take place unless militant action is taken to force society to change the system. Within this group—radicalism—there are those who do not want to change the system, but rather destroy it in order to build a new one. Radicalism can be explained as an extreme extension of disaffection. Radicalism is studied by focusing on five ideologies of concern, the old left, the militant right, the militant black, the new left, and the new life style. Under each of these ideologies certain groups and organizations



are given consideration because of their potential for disruptive activity.

Manifestations of Dissent

The class on "contemporary social unrest" is followed by one on the "manifestations of dissent," which examines how the disaffected and radical thought is manifested. This class enables the attendee to examine the manifestations of dissent with particular emphasis on those confrontations that result in violence or disruption of governmental processes. This is accomplished by discussing three main points: crowd behavior factors, control force behavior factors, and patterns of disorder.

As an aid in studying crowd behavior, a study is made of the theories of collective behavior, to include their evolution and current form. Among those theories discussed are the conspirator, riffraff, biological, deprivation and American cultural violence theories.

After illuminating some of the inadequacies in these conceptualizations, the discussion turns to a consideration

of psychological factors that actually influence crowd behavior. An understanding of these factors is thought to be important, for it allows the commander to consider appropriate measures to counteract them. Included are a discussion of anonymity, suggestibility, and emotional contagion. Panic, an important factor in any control effort, is also considered, and its components are analyzed. These include the problems of perceived threat, entrapment, and the breakdown of communications. External factors influencing crowds, including consideration of rumor, publicity and the effects of forceful speech are also illuminated. This discussion is illustrated by a film strip depicting the forceful speaking techniques of several militant leaders.

Control force personnel are also affected by psychological factors which can lead to nonprofessional reactions. Commanders should be aware of these factors so that they can avoid their effects through training and supervision. Panic, anonymity, and suggestibility are considered, as well as the possibility of control force personnel identifying with, or being sympathetic toward, the demonstrators. The effects of fatigue, strain and anxiety on control force personnel are also illuminated and the commander is cautioned about their possible effects.



Patterns of Confrontation

At this juncture the discussion turns to the patterns of confrontation. Three patterns and their underlying motivational configurations are identified. These include the socioeconomic disorder caused by urban, racial and economic conditions, the systemic disorder caused by idealistic beliefs and differing ideologies suggesting how the system (government) should be run, and the nationalistic-reactionary disorder which grows from a defense of cultural and nativist values of the society. The nationalistic reactionary disorder is a reaction to other forms of protest and is characterized chiefly by vigilante actions and violence against ethnic, minority and political groups.

The patterns of each type of disorder are examined. For example, the socioeconomic (urban) disorder is characterized by a pattern which moves from a build up of tensions to a precipitating incident, and then to some form of initial violence. This violence is followed by a rapid spread of the disorder in the form of looting, arson, and sniping. Historical examples of each form of disorder are presented.

Confrontation Management

The third class in the sensitivity phase deals with, and is entitled, "confrontation management." It is probably SEADOC's most important class, since it sets forth principles to be observed in managing any type of civil disorder. The class discusses new approaches to the management of confrontations, with emphasis on the concept of intensity reduction. Intensity reduction is a strategy-concept that allows a control force to manage more effectively the contemporary manifestations of dissent. It may be stated as channeling, reducing, or limiting confrontations to an acceptable form.

Radicalism can be explained as an extreme extension of dissaffection.

Confrontation management allows the commander to seek intensity reduction rather than total suppression. The impact of a confrontation on a community will fall somewhere on a spectrum that is bordered on one end by no effect, and on the other end by death and destruction, with disruption and inconvenience somewhere in between. Obviously, confrontations that are destructive are not acceptable. Our goal then is to push the confrontation back down this spectrum until it reaches a point where we can live with it. In addition, we want to avoid expansion or escalation of the confrontation in order to facilitate the long-range resolution of tensions and hostilities and, where permissible, we want to allow time to dissipate the confrontation.

We suggest five principles as useful guidelines for managing confrontations. First is the principle of threat awareness which encompasses two areas—intelligence and understanding. Intelligence will tell us that a well known dissident leader is coming to the community, but only by an understanding of attitudes and problems of the community will it be possible to determine the effect the agitator may have on the community. Second is the principle of objectivity which refers to the neutrality that a control force must maintain. The control force should act as a monitor and not take sides. It must remain apolitical and represent the total community. Third is the principle of functional responsiveness. This alludes to the necessity of managing a situation in such a manner, not only to solve the immediate crisis, but also to restore faith in the likelihood of ultimate tension resolution. It has been shown that a show of force on a campus faced with a developing student disorder tends, in nearly every case, to increase the number of students involved. It is evident then that a police show of force, traditionally thought to discourage participants, has the precise opposite effect when used in campus disorder. Thus, this show of force would be dysfunctional, not functional, and it should be avoided. Fourth is the principle of professional imagery. This emphasizes the importance of public and community relations. It places the importance on individual actions during a confrontation. It is essential

that control force personnel realize that little can be done to repair an image that has been damaged by unethical or immoral actions. The fifth and final principle is supervisory unity, which emphasizes the importance of having a unity of effort established for all agencies involved. In many cases it is not possible to have a strict chain of command because of overlapping jurisdictions and because of the characteristics of the different agencies involved. A unity of effort must be established through coordination, collocation and cooperation.

Police Intelligence

The class on confrontation management is immediately followed by a discussion of "police intelligence." Here the attendees examine the principles of collection, evaluation and dissemination of information pertaining to civil disturbances operations. They are also made aware of the problems associated with the conduct of police intelligence activities and the necessity for integration of civilian police and military information and intelligence efforts.

Confrontation management allows the commander to seek intensity reduction rather than total suppression.

News Media Relations

The final class in the sensitivity phase of the course deals with "news media relations.' This class consists of a discussion of public relations activities, to include the planning for and principles of developing favorable media relations. The importance of good press relations is paramount, especially during periods of disorder or violence. The news media plays a tremendous role in our society and they are, without a question, a most important influence in shaping public opinion. With this in mind, we emphasize the following do's and don'ts:

Be available—be honest and disclose everything—get the facts, get them straight, and then get them out—know the capabilities and limitations of the media—know who the media personnel are—know your own agency and provide experts to speak to the media. Protect the confidence of the newspaperman if he passes on information to you and, finally, be courteous. Some of the don'ts in attempting to build good media relations are: don't compromise your own security—don't insist on retractions—don't show partiality in dealing with local or out of state reporters—don't pass out trivia—and, finally, don't become emotionally involved.

This concludes the sensitivity phase, all of which is presented on the first day of the course.

Phase II

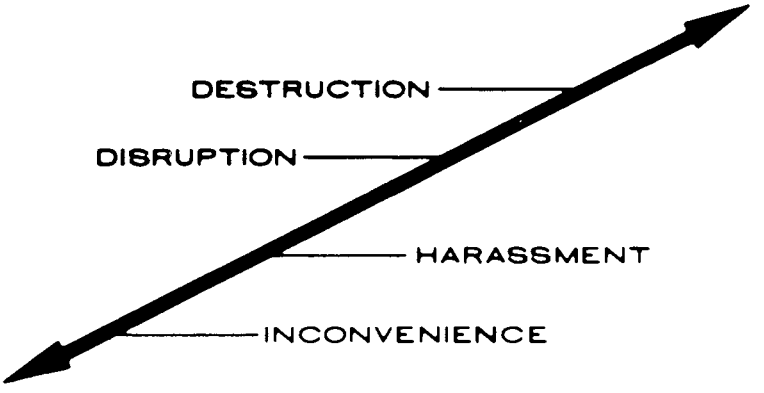
Interagency Authority and Responsibility

On the second day we enter the prevention and preparation phase of SEADOC. The first class is entitled "interagency authority and responsibility" and includes a discussion of the authority and responsibility of municipal, state, and federal agencies employed in civil disturbances, to include applicable federal and state laws and regulations. It also includes a discussion on the role of the national guard as a state militia, constitutional and statutory foundations of military intervention and assistance, the relationship of military forces with municipal, state and federal law enforcement agencies, and relationships between governmental agencies and public and private high schools, colleges, and universities.

Planning and Training Considerations

The second class in the prevention and preparation phase is entitled "planning and training considerations." Here, attendees examine preparatory activities, to include appraisal of law enforcement capabilities and resources, joint civil disturbance planning and development, and implementation of training programs. Attendees are made aware of the necessity for forming an organization at city, county, and state level to evaluate, plan, and amalgamate the diverse resources available for civil disturbance control.

CONFRONTATION INTENSITY SPECTRUM



The necessity for analyzing the area of operations and making an estimate of police resources is stressed. The initiation and development of certain plans such as alert, procedural, tactical and operational plans are emphasized. Alert plans are designed to guide control forces when specific disorders occur, such as looting or sniping. Tactical plans are designed to guide control forces when a specific location is being threatened such as a water or power facility. Operational plans are designed to guide the entire department or city during civil disturbance operations. Naturally, no plan is effective without training. Civil disturbances call for the policeman to assume a role that he is not familiar with, namely a role as a member of a unit. Trained throughout his career to act as an individual in controlling crime situations, the policeman is hard pressed to act and react properly in the unit situation without extensive training.

Supervision of Control Forces

The third and final class in the prevention and preparation phase is entitled "command and supervision of control forces." The class stresses the ways and means of directing control force activities. It begins with a discussion of the

basic command and supervisory responsibilities and stresses the importance of the collocation of civil and military command elements. This is accomplished by mutual coordination and liaison, maximized communications, obtaining a favorable psychological state, and maintaining a centralized intelligence system. An effective tool for proper command and supervision is the establishment of an emergency operations center. Here, city, county, state, and federal control force representatives collocate themselves for maximum effectiveness and coordination. Wherever these centers have been established, authorities have found that civil disturbance operations have been better controlled and more effective. The street level control of combined forces remains as one of the most pressing problems during civil disturbances. To overcome this, the integration of communications systems is emphasized. In addition, since situations change rapidly, supervisors on the street must be allowed as much freedom to act as possible. Street level supervision and decentralized control is stressed through the utilization of trained, competent supervisors.

Principles for Managing Confrontations

1. Threat Awareness
2. Objectivity
3. Functional Responsiveness
4. Professional Imagery
5. Supervisory Unity

Phase III

Legal Aspects of Disorders

Wednesday kicks-off the third and final phase of the course, namely the management phase. This phase is considered to be the heart of the course.

The first class deals with a discussion of the "legal aspects of managing civil disorders." Here, six main areas are considered. Martial rule is considered along with its questionable value as a civil disturbance control measure. The legal problems of controlling looters, snipers and arsonists are considered. The problem of searches is discussed with reference to the Fourth Amendment rights against the illegal search, the requirement for a warrant in most cases, the requirement for the existence of probable cause and the new stop and frisk ruling. Proper arrest procedures are emphasized by explaining just who has the authority to make arrests and by discussing the problem of arrests made by control force personnel who depart after the civil disturbance is over, and as a result are not available at the trial. The problem of confinement facilities is discussed, with special attention to female prisoners and those prisoners who have not been arraigned. Then, the question of government and personal liability is discussed with a view to minimizing civil proceedings against control force personnel because of their actions during civil disturbances.

It has been shown that a show of force on a campus faced with a developing student disorder tends, in nearly every case, to increase the number of students involved.

Operational Techniques

The second class in the management phase explains the "operational tasks and techniques" to be utilized in controlling a disturbance. This is accomplished by discussing four main points—operational tasks, management techniques, the primary strategy, and the neutralization of special threats. Discussion begins with consideration of the primary and secondary operational tasks to be accomplished at the outbreak of a disturbance. The first requirement is to isolate the area and prevent the spread of disorder. The second task is to provide security.

The third task is to patrol the area with as many personnel as possible, with a view toward apprehending troublemakers and criminals. The fourth and final task is to control crowds. The secondary or suboperational tasks include gathering, recording, and reporting information, enforcing restrictions such as curfew, apprehending individuals, and maintaining a mobile reserve for commitment, anywhere, anytime.

It is essential that control force personnel realize that little can be done to repair an image that has been damaged by unethical or immoral actions.

The operational tasks are accomplished by employing a number of management techniques. The first technique is to communicate interest and intent to those causing the disturbance. Showing interest may lead to a worthwhile exchange of grievances which may lead to a redress of tension without resort to violence. Explaining your intent to those creating the disturbance leaves them with an exact picture of what to expect if the disturbance continues. The second technique is deploying individuals and teams to control disturbance activity.

The third technique is controlling individuals with agents. Here, the purpose is to identify and control the troublemakers who agitate and excite a crowd. The fourth technique is controlling crowds with agents. The fifth is controlling crowds with formations. The sixth technique is employing selective controlled firepower; and the final technique is employing selective controlled unit firepower. Naturally, all techniques short of firepower should be utilized first in attempting to control a civil disturbance. After discussing the various operational tasks and the management techniques used to accomplish those tasks, the primary strategies for the socioeconomic disorder, the systemic disorder and the nationalistic-reactionary disorder are discussed.

The final discussion area in the class on operational tasks and techniques deals with the ways and means to neutralize special threats such as looting, arson, terrorism and sniping. Each of these threats presents a different problem to control forces and it is exeremely important that proper action be taken to eliminate the threat from such activity.

Explaining your intent to those creating the disturbance leaves them with an exact picture of what to expect if the disturbance continues.

Lessons Learned

Another class in the management phase has recently been introduced into the program of instruction. Our experience through the initial courses clearly indicate that there was a tremendous educational benefit to be derived from those attendees who have had actual on-the-ground experience in controlling civil disorders. With this in mind, a three-hour period has been set aside where selected attendees present recent lessons learned as a result of actual civil disturbance operations. Thus, we hope to expand the course value by drawing upon recent disturbances in an attempt to demonstrate those techniques which may or may not be of value in certain situations.

Special Equipment

The fourth instructional block in the management phase examines and appraises "riot control agents and special equipment," to include munitions and materiel under current development and methods of their employment.

Practical Exercise

The management phase of SEADOC concludes with an eight-hour practical exercise on Thursday. The exercise is entitled "Maxville City in Crisis." At the beginning of this article we indicated that our classroom contained a scale model city which incorporated various areas likely to be affected during a civil disturbance. It is during the eight-hour practical exercise that our model city is used most extensively as an instructional aid.

Our purpose in conducting the exercise on "Maxville City in Crisis" is to allow the attendee, through role playing techniques, to apply confrontation management principles and management techniques in order to control a civil disturbance.

Attendees are introduced to Maxville City at the beginning of a crisis. Slowly, through a programmed sequence of events, the crisis develops, tensions rise and disorders break out. Throughout the developing situation attendees are called upon to furnish solutions to the problems encountered.

The control force should act as a monitor and not take sides.

Seminar

With the conclusion of the Maxville City exercise, the formalized portion of SEADOC also comes to an end. There are, however, two periods of SEADOC devoted to an informal electives seminar. The seminar portion of SEADOC transcends all the concepts and principles examined during the three phases of the course and, thus, is not identified during any particular phase. The purpose of the seminar is to give attendees the opportunity to discuss specific problems of interest, share experiences, concepts and programs which may have application in civil disturbance operations and, finally, recommend solutions to problems and share those solutions with fellow attendees.

No civil disturbance course would be complete without an examination of post civil disturbance activities. The after action phase of civil disturbance operations is not included as a separate phase in SEADOC, but after action responsibilities such as investigations, arrests, prosecutions and after action reports are emphasized and examined throughout the course.

The street level control of combined forces remains as one of the most pressing problems during civil disturbances.

The purpose of SEADOC, as stated earlier, is to provide attendees with a *general* knowledge of civil disturbance control, planning and operations. SEADOC is not More's Utopia; it does not provide all the answers; it may not advocate the control measures you think are appropriate. But, SEADOC does present those principles and considerations which have been developed through the study of the painful lessons learned during the riotous sixties.

With this brief overview of the Civil Disturbance Orientation Course, we hope that we can stimulate many of those who have a potential or current civil disturbance mission to attend, and to contribute to the success of SEADOC.

A Field Opinion Survey

Military Police Training

CPT Arnold Daxe, Jr., MPC

In the Department of Defense, today, there exists a wide panoply of training programs and disciplines, each structured to produce a similar product—a Department of Defense policeman. The Army and Marine Corps label him a military policeman, the Air Force calls him a security policeman (formerly an air policeman), and the Navy titles him a shore patrolman. The Army trains its military policemen in eight weeks, the Air Force in less than six, the Marine Corps in from two to eight weeks, and the Navy while on the job. A military security policeman is, therefore, the product of diversified training programs who will assume a position in the law enforcement field perhaps less adequately trained than his civilian counterpart.

A problem does exist in the attempt to train a young American male to perform basic police duties without recognizing the divergence of training standards and curricula between the services. Admittedly, certain customs, living conditions and idiosyncrasies of military life condition the serviceman to a fairly standardized police response. Therefore, the real problem is the feasibility of training these personnel simultaneously.

Some of the hypotheses that were tested included 1) there will be some consensus on training areas which should be revised and added to the curriculum, 2) there will be some consensus as to the areas in which present curricula are lacking, and 3) there will be general agreement that the present diverse segments of the DOD training program should be standardized and centralized.

To prove or refute these hypotheses, letters were sent to past 4th Brigade (4th Advanced Individaul Training Brigade (Military Police), Fort Gordon, Georgia) commanders, interviews were conducted with a random sample of 50 military and air policemen at bases in the New York-New Jersey area, and questionnaires were mailed to a random sample of 40 military police company commanders in the field. The opinions of these knowledgeable personnel would be some of the best available evidence of the essentiality of an innovative program; however, it was recognized that the exclusion of Air Force and Navy personnel was a somewhat limiting factor. The interest in the project was indicated by the excellent response from the brigade commanders and military policemen and by the 82 percent return of questionnaires from the field MP officers. As many of the officers indicated a desire to learn of the results, the more significant results are indicated in part II of this article, as time limitations precluded individual replies. Notwithstanding, the enthusiastic response to the research instruments is gratefully acknowledged and appreciated.

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Current Training Programs

Army

The responsibility for the training of military policemen rests with Headquarters, Continental Army Command, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and the specific criteria objectives for MPs are published in Army Subject Schedule 19-95B10, which states:

> *The objective of training under this subject schedule is to qualify a soldier in the grade of private to perform duties in MOS 95B10 in a unit engaged in combat and in units engaged in peacetime military police duties.*[1]

The schedule specifically describes how the training should be taught, the hours and topics, the amount of time allotted for administrative and nontraining time and so forth. The training program for MPs extends over an eight-week period, a total of 352 hours of instruction or guidance.

The 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (Military Police) at Fort Gordon has been designated as the MP training center and implements its program with enthusiasm. The 4th Brigade also has the mission of insuring its trainees meet the minimum prerequisites as established by Department of the Army and to monitor the training to insure all the graduates are qualified as MPs. This training program has had particular success and graduates thousands of men yearly for worldwide duties.

The program is clearly limited to soldiers, but could be more adaptable to interservice training according to the

guidelines established in Joint Chiefs of Staff Publication Number 3.[2]

Air Force

The Air Training Command at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, is responsible for the training of the Air Force Security Policeman. The Director, Department of Security Police, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, together with his staff and faculty, implements the training. Lackland publishes plans of instruction that prescribe the qualitative requirements for the Security Police course in terms of specific learning objectives.

The training at Lackland consists of 260 hours and is conducted in five weeks and five days. The course is further divided into three blocks; Block I, *Law Enforcement,* consists of 37 hours; Block II, *Weapons and Field Training,* consists of 57 hours, and Block III, *Security,* consists of 61 hours.

The mission of the Air Force, unlike the Army, is a dual one, comprising both Security and Law Enforcement. When an airman is assigned to a unit, he will usually perform in one of the specialties, but not both. An airman, unfortunately, does not benefit from further training at Lackland; rather, his skills and rank are developed and enhanced by subsequent on-the-job training and by correspondence skill courses. Upon successful completion of these courses, he will be eligible for promotion to sergeant E4. Some supervisors do undergo concurrent training at Fort Gordon.

Marine Corps

The Marine Corps differs considerably in its police training methodology from both the Air Force and the Army. Headquarters, Marine Corps, in Washington, D. C., provides minimal assistance to the field and, moreover, lacks a staff provost marshal, an identifiable police skill base and officer billets (officer specialty or MOS). There is presently no centralized effort to either train, identify, or equip military police forces. (This is all due to change, or is changing in FY 71, with the establishment of a staff PM on the Commandant's staff together with a centralized training section.)

A decentralized approach is in effect in that the mission of supporting one's unit is in the hands of individual commanders. Officers are assigned to the job with relatively little consideration of their backgrounds or experience. Consequently, they are usually dissatisfied with their jobs as military police officers, a skill for which no specialized training exists with the exception of CID. (This is also changing with the input of Marine Corps officers in MP officer courses at the US Army Military Police School.)

Each base PM attempts to select his marines, train them and qualify them as military policemen as best he can. He often accomplishes the job with few unqualified personnel. Therefore, the training is only as efficient as the amount and quality of resources available to the base provost marshal. Often, results of this undisciplined approach produce Marines who are not particularly well qualified. Recently, a study undertaken at the highest levels of the Marine Corps resulted in the re-establishment of a Marine Corps Law Enforcement field with accompanying occupational identifiers. The implementation of the *new* Marine Corps Military Police program should reduce and eliminate altogether the growing pains presently recognized by Marine Corps MPs.

Navy

The Shore Patrol has a limited mission and, therefore, utilizes personnel in only two areas, Shore Patrols and CONUS AFPDs (Armed Forces Police Detachments). The Navy contributes to the combined nature of the AFPDs by screening and selecting mature personnel to serve with the other services. These personnel have other basic skills and there is no special code or classification which identifies them as law enforcement personnel. Their professional training is limited to OJT and terminates when they leave their police assignment. On the other hand, qualified NCOs are sent to USAMPS at Fort Gordon for professional supervisory training. Serious crime in the Navy is investigated not by the Shore Patrol, but by the Naval Investigative Service (NIS). Shore patrols serve simply when, and if, their ship crews are granted liberty at overseas or CONUS port facilities. Selection is conducted by shipboard personnel and the men receive a certain amount of informal "in-service" training. This training is strongly recommended by the Navy and can be found in various Navy Bureau of Personnel (BUPERS) regulations.

The Current Programs

Notwithstanding the fact the three Services follow similar objectives, and that MPs perform similar law enforcement functions, three dissimilar training programs have been developed and are being conducted throughout the United States. Important considerations which militate against this decentralization include the facts that service policemen work for one Commander in Chief, are employed worldwide under no artificial or legal barriers and frequently occupy the same building and headquarters. Except for service related peculiarities such as uniforms, customs, and training, their occupational skills are closely interrelated. Thus, one overwhelming practical consideration in favor of centralized training is the fact that the three services would benefit from generally centralized guidance, direction, and policy.

Army

An individual interested in joining the Army has the option of selecting the law enforcement career field. A draftee, on the other hand, does not have a similar option of selecting a field, even though he can indicate a preference. Depending on the man's AFQT (Armed Forces Qualification Test) scores and the needs of the Army in law enforcement, a soldier is then selected to attend MP training within days after completion of basic combat training. At this point, initial screening is accomplished to insure the trainee meets the minimum prerequisites as stated in Army Regulation 611-201. Eventually, the trainee is sent to Fort Gordon and immediately assigned to an AIT company, comprised of about 150 to 200 trainees. Again, at Fort Gordon, the trainee undergoes another screening process to insure he didn't "slip through."

In the initial stages of training, the soldier is constantly observed, judged, and tested by his unit commander, cadre, and instructors. In certain circumstances, such as misbe-

havior or test failure, trainees are eliminated or recycled during the eight-week period but most, nevertheless graduate and receive their MOS. Army Subject Schedule 10-95B10 provides guidance and information for commanders who wish to recycle or eliminate soldiers, stating, for example, that men can't be recycled as a punitive measure. If a soldier is eliminated from the training program, he is reassigned, reclassified, and usually sent to another base if his skills can't be utilized at Fort Gordon.

The subject schedule, which describes the entire scope of training, is quite specific, noting:

> *No deviations are authorized in the number of hours devoted to general subjects, however, training activities are authorized to tailor the contents of these hours to existing equipment and particular MOS requirements.*[3]

The training notes portion describes the technical training as "the minimum instruction necessary to qualify the soldier in the skills required of him by AR 611-201 and additional subjects necessary to proper performance of duty in MOS 95B10." Other general subjects are included in the training, designed to promote physical fitness, responsiveness to orders, discipline, morale, and pride.

Thus, the eight weeks of training is a relatively demanding mental and physical experience, involving many hours of application and study. Upon completion of the eights week and graduation, the trainee should be qualified as a military policeman, ready to take his place alongside thousands of others around the world. He will either receive orders to proceed to his initial assignment or remain at Fort Gordon for additional MOS related instruction.

Air Force

The Air Force Security Police program is analogous in concept and scope to the Army's, but the existing differences stem from the mission rather than from specific professional or military characteristics. When an individual enlists in the Air Force, he also undergoes basic training prior to skill development and professional training. While in basic, he encounters a battery of tests designed to isolate his preferences and general vocational qualifications. The prerequisites the man must possess prior to his entry at Lackland Air Force Base closely parallel the Army's, a significant distinction being the absence of a minimum height requirement. Since the Air Force subscribes to a dual mission, namely law enforcement and security, the latter does not require a tall individual to meet its mission requirements.

The program of instruction (POI) for security policemen describes the course:

> *This course trains airmen to perform duties prescribed in AFM 39-1 for Security Policemen, AFSC 81130. It includes training in the law enforcement aspects, such as jurisdiction, application of apprehension and restraint, control of prisoners, conducting investigations, search and seizure of evidence, patrols and traffic control. The airman is trained to use the tools of the security police trade, the caliber .38 revolver, the M16 rifle, combat tactics and combative measures. He learns to act as a security guard and to perform the duties of a security alert team member.*[4]

The technical training of the airman is conducted at three installations; Lackland Air Force Base for all classroom instruction, Camp Bullis, Texas, for all weapons firing, and Medina Air Force Base, Texas, for all dog handling courses. The basic course at Lackland is conducted during a six-week cycle, although the actual training is only 5 weeks—the other week being devoted entirely to nonacademic pursuits or "commander's time." The balance of the course is run six hours a day, with after duty hours devoted to traffic safety classes and programed instruction on defensive driving.

Upon graduation, the airman will be awarded an AFSC of 81130 (comparable to 95B10) at skill level 3, and will assume the responsibilities incumbent upon an apprentice MP at his next duty assignment. Preceding his advancement and assumption of a skill level of 5, the security policeman (AFSP) must prove himself after a minimum of six months OJT. Not only must he demonstrate excellence in the field, but he must simultaneously study and

US Marine Corps Military Police Training

SUBJECT	INSTALLATION*		
	Camp Alfa	*Camp Bravo*	*Camp Charlie*
Military Law	18	10	8
Unarmed Defense	15	8	0
Physical Security	1	0	0
Criminal Investigation	7	3	4
Examinations	16	1	3
Traffic Control	11	3	12½
Records and Forms	5	4	11
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total Hours	157	73½	127
Days for Training	18	12	18

* *Camps are real, but phonetic names have been used to retain anonymity. Figures are in hours. Subjects are 25 percent of actual total.*

be tested on volumes (academic) of law enforcement. The volumes, somewhat akin to the Army's correspondence courses, must be successfully completed prior to advancing to the next skill level. This dual obligation not only encourages the airman to attain a certain degree of proficiency, but ultimately enables him to become a skilled security policeman. Once a security policeman attains the supervisory level, he is eligible not only to advance in rank, but also to return to Fort Gordon or Lackland Air Force Base for advanced supervisory training. In 1970, the Air Force hopes to initiate its own supervisory training course.

The Army MP can become an apprentice in the CID but the security policeman cannot, since the Department of Security Police and OSI are not related. The airman, should he desire the OSI field, would have to apply and be considered independently of the security police field. The OSI has a distinct and separate career pattern and qualified SPs are encouraged to apply periodically throughout their careers.

Marine Corps

Military police operations in the Marine Corps center around the virtually independent provost marshal and his staff on any particular Marine or Naval installation. Years ago the Marine Corps did have a centralized MP Corps, but that theory was slowly eroded by those who decided that all marines were basically infantrymen and could be pulled out for specialized duty on a temporary basis.

As one examines the existing training programs, he soon realizes that the prerequisites, syllabi, hours, cross training, missions and other training idiosyncrasies are as diverse as the number of bases themselves. Some PMs pull marines directly from basic, some assign them on a voluntary basis, some demand combat experience, and still others look for maturity and previous law enforcement experience. A cursory glance at some of the programs reveals the lack of a standardized approach.

The majority of the basic police subjects taught by the Army are usually included in the variety of Marine training programs. The differences are evident in the array of courses and in the time spent per class subject. None of the training programs include hours devoted to purely combat duties or topics, as it is assumed the man will return to his combat branch or ETS upon completion of his MP tour. This basic MP training is completely separate and divorced from that given to marines who belong to the Marine Corps Security Guard Barracks in Washington, i.e., the unit that is responsible for guarding US Embassies and other buildings around the world.

Notwithstanding the Corps' training problems, the need for centralized training of marines has been recognized and is about to be initiated. The Corps has added a PM to the Marine Corps Commandant's staff and is inaugurating a centralized PM staff section that will oversee and direct Marine Corps military police training and operations at bases around the world. Chances are some marines will see Fort Gordon before too long.

A Note on Methodology

Due to the limited initial Air Force and Marine Corps response, the thesis focused primarily on the Army's MP AIT program. In order to evaluate the Army program, it was necessary to question past brigade commanders, interview certain security and military policemen and question a sample of MP company commanders around the world. Due to a strict time limitation, no other personnel could be considered.

To determine how past commanders viewed the training program, letters were sent to the four most recent brigade commanders asking for replies to some specific questions. Replies were received from all four commanders.

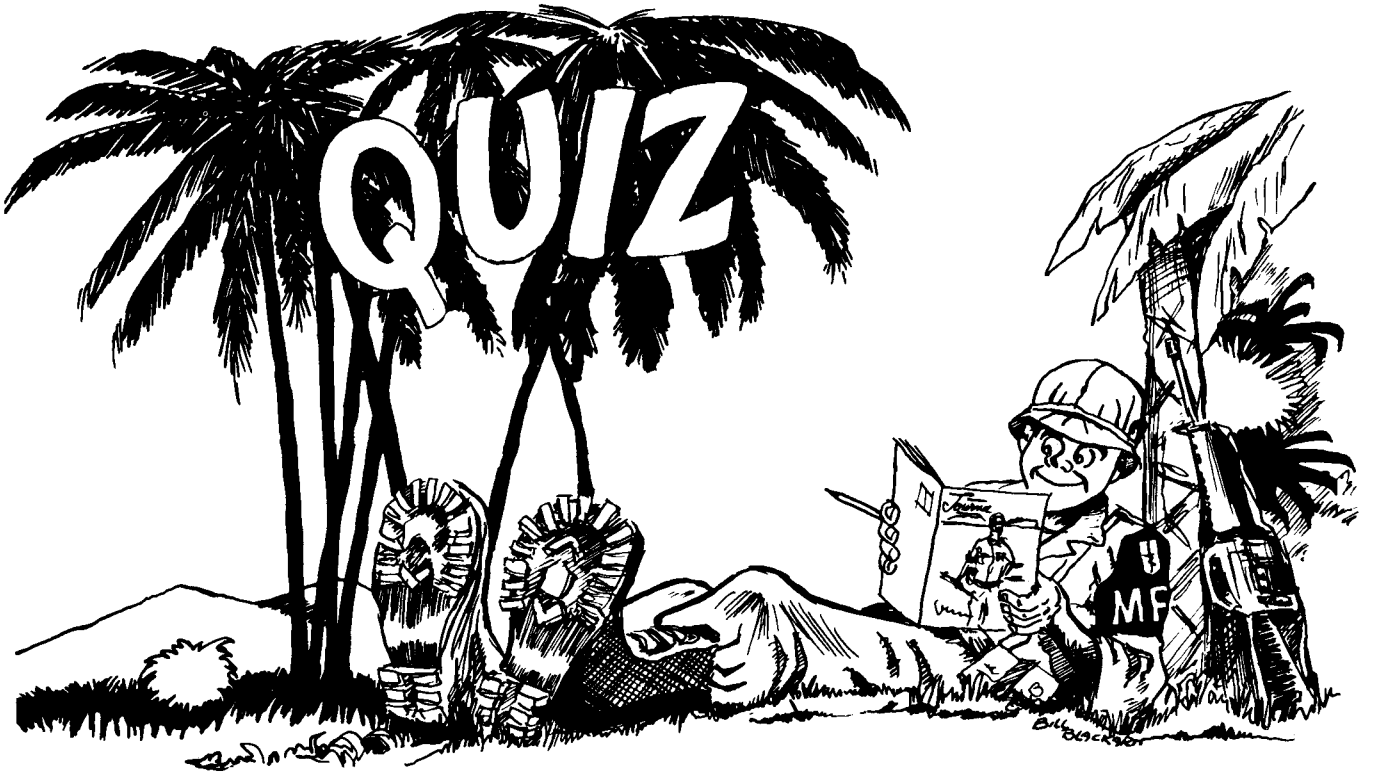
The next research tool utilized was the field interview. The rationale was that working MPs and SPs could provide empirical data on which to base conclusions about the training program. The Army interviews were divided among MPs stationed at West Point, Fort Dix, Fort Monmouth, Fort Totten and Fort Wadsworth. The Air Force interviews were conducted at McGuire Air Force Base and Suffolk Air Force Base. Prior to the conducting of the interviews, prerequisites were carefully stated including the facts that the soldier or airman must have attended either service technical or AIT school, be an enlisted man in the grade of E-4 or below, and have at least six months experience including training time. To insure the randomness of the sample, a table of random numbers listed in a statistics text was utilized. No consideration was given to unit integrity, i.e. squad, platoon, or flight, to reduce the chance of bias. A standardized interview was used, consisting of both open and closed questions and was divided into the following categories: *Background*—to gain information on respondent's experience, schooling and education; *Prior Experience*—to learn details about previous law enforcement jobs; *Service Training*—to learn of their experience while undergoing technical police training; and *On-the-Job*—to record their knowledge and attitudes since they graduated from technical school or AIT.

To obtain the opinion of MP commanding officers in the field, a questionnaire was designed, administered, and tabulated using accepted statistical and research procedures. Of the 40 company commanders selected, 23 were in CONUS and the remainder were overseas. MP commanding officers in Southeast Asia were not considered. The questionnaire was divided into the following subdivisions: *Background, Military Police Training, Joint Police Training* and *Courses and Curricula.* Detailed questions were carefully listed to elicit candid and unbiased opinions from the officers. Space was provided at the close of the questionnaire so respondents could elaborate or clarify any answers. Separate cover letters accompanied each questionnaire explaining the researcher's purpose.

The significant results of the research instruments will be depicted and explained in Part II, next month.

FOOTNOTES

1. US, Department of the Army, Army Subject Schedule No. 19-95B10, *MOS Technical Training of Military Policemen*, Washington, D. C., 21 November 1968, p. 2.
2. US, Department of the Army, *Joint Chiefs of Staff Publication #3*, Washington, D. C., April 1969, p. 173.
3. Army Subject Schedule, *op. cit.*, p. 2.
4. US, Department of the Air Force, *Program of Instruction—Security Policeman*, Lackland Military Training Center, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, 14 May 1968, p. 1.



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 Nonresident Instruction of the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, would be happy to assist you in taking Military Police Correspondence Courses. This month's quiz was prepared by CPT Donald L. Nickels.

Answers found on page 19

1. In order to convict an accused of desertion the government must show
a. negligent intent.
b. specific intent.
c. general intent.
d. gross intent.

2. To prove a violation of an Army Regulation the government must show that the accused committed the violation and
a. must show specific intent.
b. must show that the accused had knowledge of the regulation.
c. need not show that the accused had knowledge of the regulation.
d. must show that the accused had implied knowledge of the regulation.

3. Which of the following statements concerning arrest is correct?
a. Arrest is moral restraint.
b. All military policemen have the authority to arrest.
c. Arrest is physical restraint.
d. Arrest and apprehension are the same.

4. Which of the following persons must be advised of their rights under Article 31 of the UCMJ before questioning?
a. Any person subject to the UCMJ.
b. Any person suspected or accused of an offense.
c. A witness to an offense.
d. All of the above.

5. The authority of a military policeman to apprehend persons not subject to the UCMJ is based upon
a. the authority given him under the Assimilative Crimes Act.
b. his right to make a citizen's arrest.
c. his being a representative of the post commander.
d. his being an officer of the federal government.

6. An accused may plead self-defense to a charge of assaulting a military policeman if, in apprehending him, the military policeman
a. drew his weapon.
b. placed handirons on the accused although he offered no resistance.
c. failed to warn the accused of his rights under Article 31.
d. used excessive force in making the apprehension.

7. An accused refused to obey the orders of an MP and fled before he was placed in custody. He may be charged with
a. resisting arrest.
b. escape from custody.
c. resisting apprehension.
d. escape from apprehension.

8. Specific criminal intent is required in which of the following offenses?
a. Rape, Article 120.
b. False official statement, Article 107.
c. Assault, Article 128.
d. AWOL, Article 86.

9. Normally, a commissioned officer should be apprehended by
a. a commissioned officer.
b. any military policeman.
c. any noncommissioned officer or commissioned officer.
d. a field grade officer.

10. The maximum punishment which may be imposed by a court-martial for AWOL in excess of 30 days is
a. 6 months confinement.
b. 1 year confinement.
c. 3 months confinement.
d. 9 months confinement.

CPT Carl Chase, Jr., MPC



Operation Awareness

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, one of the world's largest military installations, home of XVIII Airborne Corps and the famed 82d Airborne Division, has the most comprehensive drug abuse program known today in the US Armed Forces. This installation has a crosscut of all specialities, Green Beret, paratrooper and support troops, which are considered the "Cream of American Youth."

This program is not an exclusive law enforcement effort, but a total program encompassing the areas of Education, Rehabilitation and Law Enforcement. In early 1970, LTG John J. Tolson, Commanding General, XVIII Airborn Corps, directed the formation of the Fort Bragg Drug Abuse Committee. This committee is chaired by COL C. K. Nulsen, Deputy G-1, XVIII Airborne Corps, who further divided the committee into three sub-committees. He appointed Mr. W. A. Edmundson, Education Director, as Chairman of the Education Sub-Committee, Major Crews, Chief of Mental Hygiene, Womack Army Hospital, as head of the Rehabilitation Sub-Committee and CPT Carl Chase, Jr., a staff officer in the Office of the Provost Marshal, as Chairman of the Law Enforcement Sub-Committee. Each of the sub-committees is composed of representatives from the Staff Judge Advocate and Chaplain divisions, plus representatives of each major command stationed at Fort Bragg.

The Drug Abuse Committee has been meeting weekly since early April and, now, each major command on the installation has its own individual committee on a smaller scale.

Education

It has been determined that in military drug abuse education there are three existing target areas, 1) senior commanders (lieutenant colonels through major general), 2) the remainder of the officers and senior noncommissioned officers, and 3) enlisted men, grades E-1 through E-6.

Kicking-off the education program was a series of seminars, conducted with senior commanders and staff officers in attendance. There was a panel moderated by Colonel Nulsen. The members comprising the panel were a medical research specialist from Duke University Medical School, Lieutenant Colonel McCullough, Staff Chaplain of the 82d Airborne Division, Pat Reese, a local newspaper reporter, Major Crews, and two soldier drug addicts. The seminar was an eye-opening experience for many commanders who were not aware of the problem within their commands. Many in attendance noted that the "drug culture" has its own language or jargon.

In progress, now, is the orientation of the second target audience (officers and senior NCOs). It has been found that in the first two target areas, many attitudes, ideas, and misnomers have to be changed.

Education must be the integrative backbone of any anti-drug abuse program and, as such, it has to be education of a bolder and broader nature than is generally attempted in the military. This emphasis on education stems from its significant role in drug abuse prevention and its relation to the other aspects of anti-drug abuse, law enforcement and rehabilitation. If law enforcement is to be most effective, it must act as a deterrent. This, in turn, demands that both those who enforce the law and those who function under it must be fully educated in the legal aspects of drug abuse.

On the other hand, for rehabilitation to play its role the benefactor must be convinced as early as possible, through education, that he both needs and can receive help in directing his life away from drugs. A major segment of this society involved in a youth-oriented subculture has learned to view the utilization of dangerous drugs in a positive, rather than a negative manner.

It is the difficult task of education, and education alone, to literally reverse this attitude if drug abuse is to be prevented. Fortunately, the growing mass of biological, psychological and sociological evidence supports this endeavor. The opening of lines of communication and the creation of informed understanding in a problem area as complicated as drug abuse demands the best possible education for everyone concerned.

Structurally, a steering committee for drug abuse edu-

cation has been created to exist as an action sub-committee of the Fort Bragg Drug Abuse Committee. As conceived, the steering committeee will be a small group with major and direct responsibilities in drug abuse education. It will consist of personnel from the main drug abuse committee who possess expertise in the full range of anti-drug abuse activities.

The main committee will serve as a supporting group, continuing to meet once a week to consider drug abuse matters and to maintain a concensus of opinion in the developing situation.

The steering committee will be involved throughout the week, meeting wherever and whenever necessary to coordinate the total Fort Bragg effort in drug abuse education. It will make reports and recommendations to the main committee and carry out resulting actions. By far, its most important task will be to guide the development of the post-wide drug abuse education program. This program will have to involve a variety of approaches and activities to achieve the broadest possible impact.

If anti-drug abuse education is at all successful, large numbers of young men in various stages of adolescent involvement with drugs will undoubtedly come seeking professional assistance. The current "Operation Awareness" experimental in-patient program is far from adequate to handle these potential new patients, nor does it necessarily have to be. Theoretically, a large majority of these new patients might not require an intensive in-patient program, at least not until a less involved out-patient program has proved unsuccessful.

Steps must be taken to expand "Operation Awareness" to include the development of an out-patient counseling and rehabilitation program to operate out of the Rap House. Such a program is clearly needed to improve and expand rehabilitation capabilities and would have to utilize additional medical personnel, "Awareness Counselors," and, if necessary, civilian professionals participating in an internship program.

This out-patient program might also provide a possible alternative for individuals, who, after initial detoxification, desire not to remain in the in-patient program. It could further be used to enhance the final stages of the in-patient program and aid the transition back to normal military duty. Regardless of its ultimate utilization, its development is essential to the success of the Fort Bragg Drug Abuse Education Program. The directors of Social Work Services and Psychiatry and Neurology will submit a special program in this area at a later date.

Another aspect of the comprehensive education program presented here is the development of an "Awareness Counselor" program. Responsibility for the initial development of this program will be with the Education Steering Committee because "Awareness Counselors" should play a significant role in unit level education.

As now conceived, an "Awareness Counselor" would be a relatively mature young individual with a certain amount of college education in the social or behavioral sciences, training as an educator, or practical experience with drugs. He will not necessarily be in the chain of command, but will be of such personality that he can relate comfortably to the young enlisted man and his problems. This individual must be willing to volunteer large segments of off-duty time and truly desire to participate in a program designed to help young people on an individual and group basis.

This, then, constitutes a comprehensive program for drug abuse education at Fort Bragg. Many of the ideas presented here are not new, but this is the first time they have been collected into one post-wide program.

Rehabilitation

"Operation Awareness" is conducted under the auspices of Womack Army Hospital/Specialized Treatment Center and the Mental Hygiene Consultation Service. There are two wards in the old hospital area set aside specifically to treat those soldiers who have become "hooked" on drugs and who voluntarily request assistance in withdrawing from drug use. One of the wards has been designed to be a "rap-house." A soldier who is on drugs or who is thinking about using drugs may come to the "rap-house" and seek advice from qualified staff members. The other ward is an in-patient service which helps those patients who require extensive treatment and assistance.

The staff and patients of "Operation Awareness" have conducted several "drug raps," which are talks and informal discussions with groups of military personnel in order to provide dissemination of accurate and meaningful information on drugs and drug abuse problems. In addition to approximately six drug raps with groups of enlisted men, during the month of July a drug rap was held with the post chaplains and another with a special group of junior officers within XVIII Airborne Corps, who were designated to conduct educational programs on drug abuse within their company-size units.

The Command Consultation Program, designed to inform military commanders and other administrative authorities about "Operation Awareness," in particular, and drug abuse problems, in general, has continued and is considered to be a major portion of awareness.

This is a pilot program in the military and, since the majority of drug abusers are in their adolescent years, it is felt that it is better to assist them rather than to discharge or administratively separate them, thus adding a needless burden to society.

The Provost Marshal and the Staff Judge Advocate have agreed not to investigate or seek prosecution on those who use drugs and voluntarily seek assistance, unless the user is actively involved in some other violation of the UCMJ, or is "pushing" narcotics. If the soldier addict uses drugs at any time during the period that he is a member of "Operation Awareness," he will be released from the

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Captain Carl Chase, Jr. was commissioned in 1966 upon graduation from Infantry Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia. He has served with the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) at Fort Gordon and with the 720th MP Battalion in Vietnam. Since returning to CONUS in early 1968 he has been Operations Officer of the 11th MP Group and Commanding Officer of the 58th MP Company, both at Fort Bragg. He is currently Staff Correctional Officer, Office of the Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg. He has attended the Drug Investigation Course at the US Army Military Police School and the Dangerous Drug Investigation Training Course at the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Washington, D. C.

program and returned to his unit. A recommendation for release from active duty from the Chief of Mental Hygiene will immediately follow him.

Enforcement

Last, but not least, the latest joint Army and civilian law enforcement activity is the Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Fort Bragg Inter-Agency Bureau of Narcotics. This organization came into being in October 1968 and its members are composed of law enforcement officers from the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, Cumberland County Sheriff's Department and the Criminal Investigation Division, Fort Bragg.

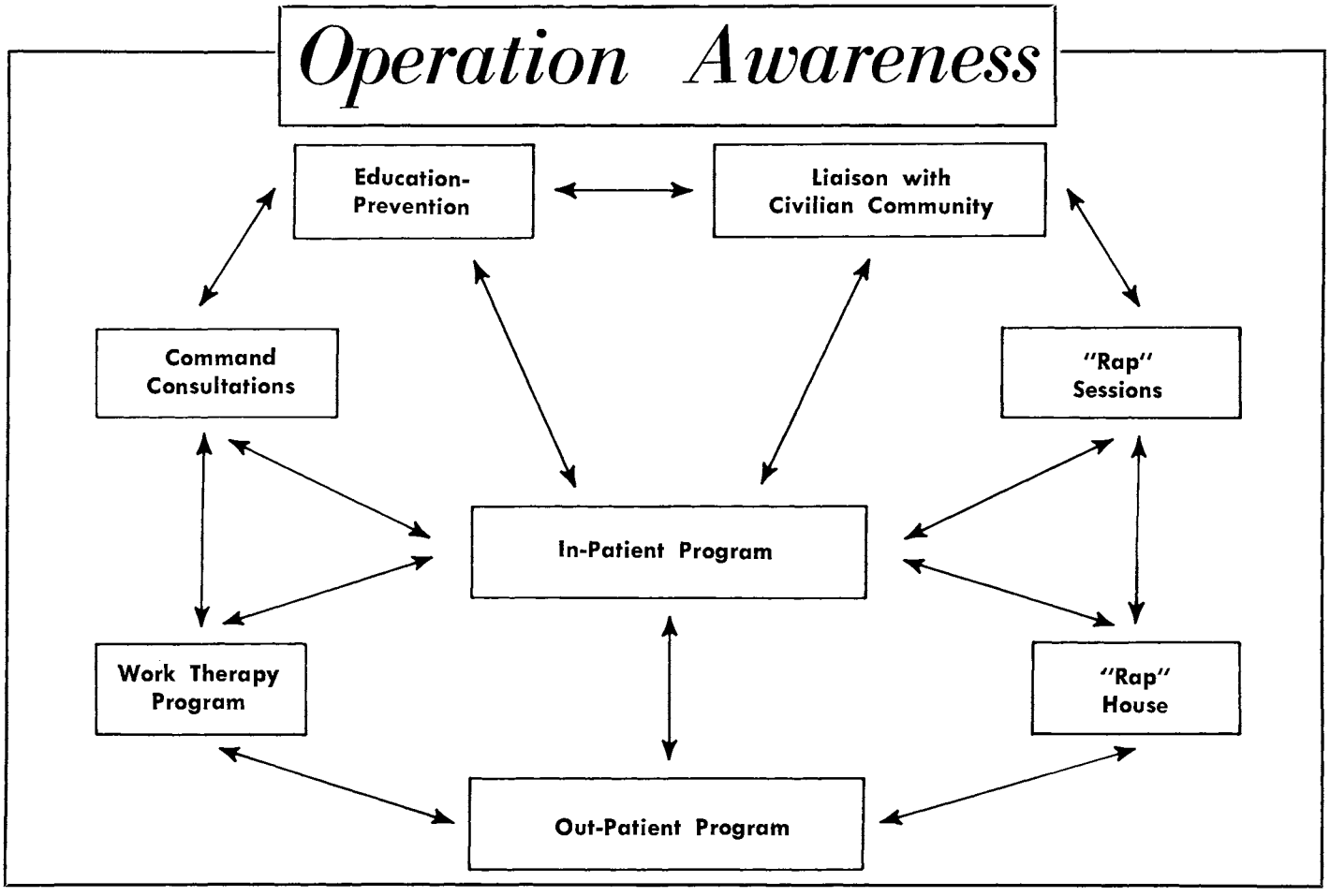
This program was designed to curb the use and possession of dangerous drugs and narcotics. The need for this organization arose from the rising drug abuse problem in the Fayetteville-Fort Bragg area. Since there are no gates or fences separating Fort Bragg from the civilian community, the Fayetteville/Cumberland County drug problem became a portion of the Fort Bragg problem. The formation of this agency has allowed for a free flow of information between civilians and military authorities. In narcotics investigation, each narcotics agent has his own source of information and intelligence. The positive efforts of this agency can be seen in recent statistics. There have been 340 separate drug arrests by this agency since its formation. This figure does not take into account separate arrests made by independent agencies.

The efforts of the Agency are controlled because of certain restrictions, such as the *posse-commitatus* act on the military, however, this has not proven to be a problem. The Fort Bragg share of this effort is one accredited criminal investigator and several provost marshal investigators. All of these investigators have attended training courses conducted by the Criminal Investigation division of the US Army Military Police School, and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (FBNDD).

The entire community is behind this program as evidenced by the contribution of necessary resources for operation. An office was contributed in a building away from the atmosphere of the police agency, thereby allowing the confidential informant to visit the office without fear of being observed. Various automobile sales agencies have contributed used cars to the Bureau for use in narcotics surveillance. Funds for use of confidential informants have been deposited in a local bank by the civilian police agencies. The SBI processes and makes positive identification on drugs at their Crime Laboratory in Raleigh. These contributions have provided a major contribution to the success of this program to date.

Members of this Agency coordinate their programs of detection and apprehension with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the North Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.

The Inter-Agency Bureau of Narcotics has been an effective tool of law enforcement in controlling and suppressing the flow of dangerous drugs and narcotics in the Fort Bragg-Fayetteville-Cumberland County area.





BOOK REVIEW

THE MILITARY PRISON edited by Stanley L. Brodsky and Norman E. Eggleston. Southern Illinois University Press, Publisher, Carbondale, Illinois, 1970, 180 pages.

Reviewed by MAJ George A. Moore, MPC

Very little organized literature on military prisons has been made available to general readers. This collection of fourteen articles will serve as an initial step to fill the void. From the outset, the authors address themselves to basic issues. Who is the military prisoner and what are the goals of military justice? They also discuss how far the present system of military justice has moved from the old insistence on obedience by brutal punishment and the doubtful determent effect of executions to the modern efforts of restoration and correction.

The authors of these fourteen essays have all had experience in military correctional systems as psychologists, phychiatrists, penologists, educational advisors, or administrators. Some of the contributors are Arnold W. Dahlgren (retired MPC Lieutenant Colonel who was the Correctional Officer at Fort Dix and Deputy Commandant, USDB, Fort Leavenworth), John Morris Gray (the Department of the Army Penologist in the Office of the Provost Marshal General), the late Bruce Bushard (Lieutenant Colonel, MC, and a psychiatrist at the USDB, and Richard Henshel (now an assistant professor at the University of Texas; previously a project officer for corrections with the US Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency).

The authors first trace the evolution of military discipline from the still existing traditional type of punishment as a deterrent, to the development of a "positive discipline" leading to rehabilitation. They point out that the growing practice of restoration is still unique to the armed forces. Only in the military services are men returned to honorable status and allowed to blot out a punitive record. Who then are the restorees? Once restored to duty, do they become effective soldiers, or do they revert to their previous patterns of behavior, which is unacceptable to the service? Once discharged, how significantly do the correctional programs aid in the adjustment to civilian life?

The findings help to establish a useful focus on these questions. The studies involve servicemen still in confinement as well as those restored to duty or discharged. Many points of significance emerge. For example, one five-year study of Army restorees reveals that 71 percent were eventually discharged under honorable conditions, 83 percent of this group having been voted by their commanders as being in the upper half of their units and, therefore, successful as restorees. Follow-up studies reveal that 75 percent of those honorably discharged felt the training programs while in confinement were useful in their adjustment to civilian life.

This book would be a valuable asset to those engaged in the operation or supervision of correctional activities. From its pages readers will discover that a beginning has been made in broadening and improving the military correctional systems—a "must read" for correctional officers.

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **b.** is correct. In order to prove desertion the government must establish a specific intent on the part of accused.
2. **c.** is correct. There is no requirement (Article 92) to prove knowledge in order to convict an individual for failing to obey a lawful general order or regulation.
3. **a.** is correct. In an arrest the commander sets the limits of an individual's freedom and the restraint involved is moral, not physical.
4. **b.** is correct. Any person accused or suspected of having committed an offense is required to be advised of his rights under Article 31. The requirement does not apply to witnesses.
5. **b.** is correct. The military policeman's authority to apprehend persons not subject to the UCMJ is based on his right to make a citizen's arrest.
6. **d.** is correct. It has been upheld that a person may act in self-defense if military police use excessive force in making an apprehension.
7. **c.** is correct. An apprehension had not been effected since the person was not under the control of the military policeman.
8. **b.** is correct. To convict an accused of this offense the government must prove specific intent.
9. **a.** is correct. AR 633-1 provides that "when the offender is a commissioned officer or a warrant officer, the apprehnsion of such an individual normally should be accomplished by a commissioned officer."
10. **b.** is correct. A general court-martial may impose a sentence to confinement not to exceed one year for AWOL in excess of 30 days.

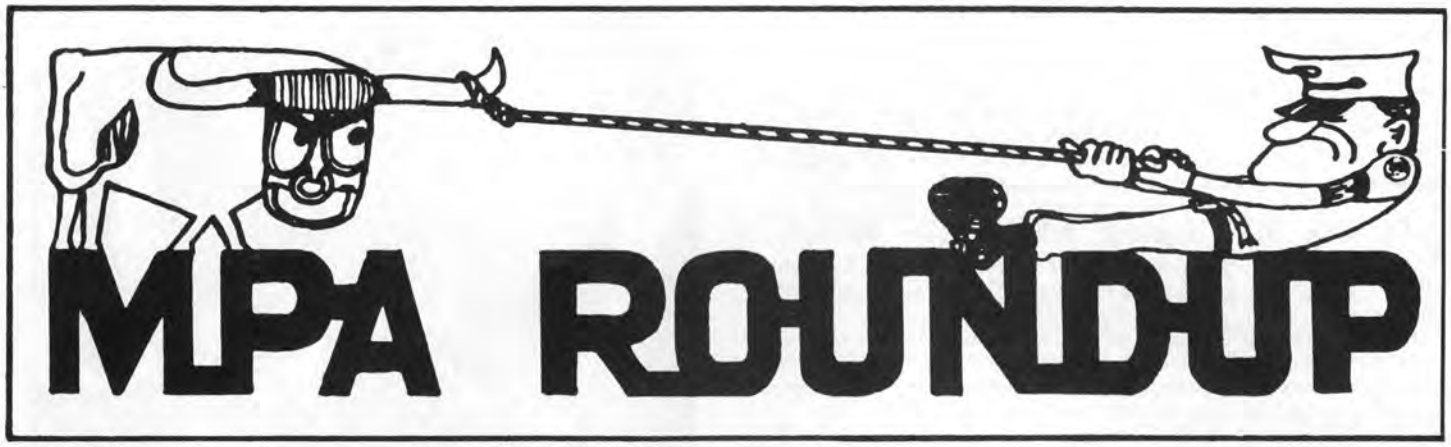
Military Police Association
Unit Membership Award
HONOR ROLL
1970

Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**23 Jan 70**
US Army CI Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia	**100%**	**6 Feb 70**
US Army CDC MP Agency, Fort Gordon, Georgia	**100%**	**11 Mar 70**
Company B, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**31 Mar 70**
Detachment D, 3d MP Group (CI), Fort Gordon, Georgia	**100%**	**2 Apr 70**
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**95%**	**8 Apr 70**
140th MP Company, Fort Gordon, Georgia	**90%**	**14 Apr 70**
Company A, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**97%**	**23 Apr 70**
Company B, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**2 May 70**
Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**13 May 70**
Company E, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**3 Jun 70**
Company A, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**9 Jun 70**
Company B, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**90%**	**11 Jun 70**
Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**15 Jun 70**
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**95%**	**1 Jul 70**
Company E, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**31 Jul 70**
Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**3 Aug 70**

The Military Police Association Unit Membership Award is presented for outstanding membership participation. All units with six or more law enforcement MOS personnel are eligible. Percentage requirements based on the number of assigned law enforcement personnel are as follows: 6 to 25 — 100%; 26 to 50 — 95%; 51 to 100 — 90%; 101 to 150 — 85%; 151 and over — 80%. Letter of application must include number of personnel assigned with law enforcement MOS, total number of MPA members in the unit, the date on which the required percentage was obtained, and the full designation of the unit.

Help add your unit to the Honor Roll!

Missing Page(s)



Deputy TPMG Promoted to Brigadier General



MG Lloyd B. Ramsey (right), The Provost Marshal General, congratulates BG William H. Brandenburg, Deputy The Provost Marshal General, on General Brandenburg's recent promotion to star rank. Attending the ceremonies held in the Office of The Provost Marshal General, were General Brandenburg's wife, Mrs. Doris M. Brandenburg, and his son, Robert. General Brandenburg assumed duties as Deputy The Provost Marshal General last February.

1st Military Police Group Adopts New Unit Crest

The new unit crest for the 1st MP Group was recently presented to COL Melford M. Wheatley, Provost Marshal, US Army Ryukyu Islands, during ceremonies in his office at Ft Buckner, Okinawa. The crest combines a motto that expresses the number and theme of the 1st MP Group, with a design that symbolizes the unit's history and purpose.

The 1st MP Group crest design consists of a gold backed green scroll inscribed with the words "First and Foremost" in gold letters. The scroll encloses a gold castle tower, which represents the unit's postwar service in Germany, where the 1st MP Group was activated. Around the tower are two roundels, of white and blue, which are water symbols representing the two oceans which have separated the 1st MP Group from the United States during its active service. Centered upon the castle tower, in front of the scroll, is a black Okinawan Sai, an ancient Okinawan Royal Police weapon. The Sai represents the 1st MP Group's present service in Okinawa.

MAJ Donald E. Absher, Adjutant, 1st Military Police Group, and SFC Edgar F. Toler, USARYIS PM Operations Sergeant, pinned the new crests on Colonel Wheatley in a recent ceremony conducted at the 1st MP Group headquarters.



MSM to LTC D. R. Ueltschi

COL David R. Dingeman (right), then Provost Marshal, Continental Army Command, presents the Meritorious Service Medal to LTC Donald R. Ueltschi, Physical Security Division, CONARC PMO.

COL Walter N. Israel Commands 15th MP Bde

COL Walter N. Israel recently assumed command of the 15th MP Brigade, a major subordinate command of USAREUR and Seventh US Army, in a change of command ceremony at Kaiserslautern, Germany.

COL Herbert J. Michau, the former 15th Bde Co, presented the brigade colors to Colonel Israel. Also present at the ceremony were BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh US Army, and the 15th MP Bde Sergeant Major, CSM Francis A. Teed.

Colonel Israel has served as Deputy Commander of the 15th MP Brigade prior to assuming command of the unit. The new Deputy Commander is COL Baxter M. Bullock.



COL Thomas J. Gorman Cited at Retirement



COL Ben L. Anderson (left), Commanding Officer of Headquarters (Provisional), Ft Huachuca, Az., and retiring SFC Homer Adams (right), of the Provost Marshal's Office, admire the plaque held by COL Thomas J. Gorman, Jr. The unusual memento was presented to Colonel Gorman on his retirement from active duty. An original flint-lock pistol, believed to be of Spanish origin dating back to the early 1800s, was mounted on a large wooden plaque. The missing pistol represents the loss of Colonel Gorman to the Corps.

Ft Dix MP Named EM of the Month

SP4 Douglas B. Jackman, assigned to the 532d MP Company, Ft Dix, N. J., was recently named Ft Dix Enlisted Man of the Month. Specialist Jackman completed basic training at Ft Polk, La., and advanced individual training (MP) at Ft Gordon, Ga. He remained at Ft Gordon to attend the US Army Military Police School, training as a correctional specialist. Specialist Jackman is presently assigned as correctional specialist and unit mail clerk with the 532d.

For his selection as Ft Dix Enlisted Man of the Month, BG Howard H. Cooksey, Commanding General of Ft Dix, presented Specialist Jackman with the Ft Dix Certificate of Achievement and a $50 US Savings Bond.



BG Harley L. Moore, Jr. (left), Provost Marshal, US Army Europe and Seventh Army, presents the Legion of Merit to COL James F. Kingwell, Jr., Deputy Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh Army.

COL Kingwell Cited for Service

COL James F. Kingwell, Jr., US Army Europe and Seventh Army Deputy Provost Marshal, recently departed Heidelberg, Germany, for his new assignment at Ft Bliss, Tx. Prior to his departure, Colonel Kingwell was the recipient of several awards. The Legion of Merit was presented to him in recognition of his outstanding services over a three-year period as Deputy Commander, 15th MP Brigade, and Deputy Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh Army.

Kriminalrat Wilhelm Berg, Chief of the Heidelberg Criminal Police, presented Colonel Kingwell with a membership in the Heidelberg Chapter of the International Association of Police and a folder containing scenes from historical Heidelberg and the beautiful Neckar River Valley.

LTC Harageones Assumes Command of 30th MP Bn



LTC Richard A. Crisp (left), former Commanding Officer of the 30th MP Bn, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., congratulates LTC A. J. Harageones upon his assuming command of the 30th. Colonel Crisp has departed for duty on Okinawa. Prior to his new command assignment, Colonel Harageones was graduated from the US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

"Roadeo" Held for Bicyclists



Over 600 youngsters recently participated in the 14th Annual Bicycle "Roadeo" at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The line of boys and girls stretched almost a half mile as they waited their turn to take part in each of the four phases of the safety program .

First came an inspection to determine if the bicycle was safe to operate. Next, a test on reaction timing was given. This rates the individual's ability to react in a given situation. In the third phase, performance testing, the individual rides through a course with other cyclists. On the course he encounters everyday traffic problems with which he must cope. The final event in the "Roadeo" was a written test. The examination is specially prepared to test bicycle safety knowledge of children 6 through 16.

After successful completion of the course each bicycle was registered and each rider presented an operator's permit. Safety Director, C. O. Stipes, who supervised the event, gave a talk on hand signals and the rules of the road for bicyclists. There has not been a serious bicycle accident at Carlisle Barracks since the program was initiated 14 years ago.

Eight-year-old Danny Spitler displays the proper hand signal as he comes to a halt during the 14th Annual Bicycle "Roadeo" at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Giving the stop signal is military policeman SP4 Jay R. Welch.

Law Enforcement Agent Addresses USAMPS Grads

Mr. Willis D. Booth, Special Agent, Commissioner's Office, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, Fl., was the recent guest speaker at the graduation ceremonies for 66 Military Police Corps career officers from the four-week MP Officer Orientation Course at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga.

COL Reginald K. Fansler, USAMPS Assistant Commandant, presided at the ceremony, introduced the guest speaker and presented diplomas to the officer graduates.

COL Oliver E. O'Kier, USAMPS Director of Instruction, presented the Ft Gordon Certificate of Achievement to CPT Philip K. Moore in recognition of his being named class Distinguished Graduate. Class Honor Graduates are CPT Harold N. Wactor, III, 1LT Michael S. Chase, 1LT Wendell D. Davis and 2LT Glen Y. Cromar.

Change of Command at Fort Huachuca



LTC Carroll P. Kemp (center), Provost Marshal, Ft Huachuca, Az., passes the guidon of the 512th MP Company to the new Commanding Officer, CPT Kermit W. Snipes, Jr., as CPT Gary R. Krafft, former 512th CO looks on.

Captain Kenyon Presented Certificate



In a recent ceremony conducted at the Ft Gordon Provost Marshal Division, MAJ James J. Hallihan, Jr. (right), Provost Marshal, presents the Ft Gordon Certificate of Achievement to CPT Norbert L. Kenyon for outstanding service while serving as Assistant Correctional Officer at the Ft Gordon Correctional Facility. Captain Kenyon is currently attending the MP Officers Advance Course at USAMPS, Ft Gordon.



Co B, 727th MP Bn, Holds Reunion

The 1970 reunion for Company B, 727th MP Battalion, was recently held in Alexandria, Va. Twenty-six former members of the unit attended the reunion, where the highlight of the program was a visit to the US Marine Corps Barracks for a formal retreat.

The MPs of the 727th served in the Persian Gulf Command during World War II. From Khorramshahr on the Persian Gulf, north through Iran to the Caspian Sea, they policed the men who were moving supplies to Russia in the United States Lend-Lease Program. Arriving on the troop ship West Point, Company A of the 727th MP Battalion was first in Iran in 1942, and one month later Company B arrived on the Ile de France.

Four 68th Detachment MPs Promoted to Sergeant E5

Four military policemen assigned to the 68th MP Detachment, Ft Wayne, Detroit, Mi., were recently promoted to Sergeant E5. Pictured from left to right are CPT Dennis W. Mitchell, Ft Wayne Provost Marshal, SGT Michael A. Hall, SGT Lawrence D. Wagner, SGT Steven L. Hamilton, and SGT John M. Howard.

Armed Forces Police NCO Re-enlists in Nation's Capital

Left: SSG Joe C. Rowe (right), Liaison Section, Armed Forces Police, Washington, D. C., recently received the oath of re-enlistment from CPT Roger M. Crassweller, Commanding Officer, US Army Element, Armed Forces Police. Sergeant Rowe has been reassigned to Okinawa.

Seneca Army Depot MP Cited for Outstanding Service

SP5 Robert W. Seidel, 295th MP Company, Seneca Army Depot, N. Y., received a certificate of achievement for outstanding service as Provost Marshal Investigator for the period April 1969 to July 1970. The award was presented by COL Milton G. Branham, Depot Commander, during ceremonies at the depot headquarters.

Specialist Seidel was cited for exceptional talent and skill in performing the duties assigned to him by the Provost Marshal, particularly the conducting of crime prevention surveys in accordance with the depot crime prevention plan.



SFC Tooney Poole Awarded 1OLC To Army Commendation Medal

COL Hervey E. Keator (left), Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps and Ft Bragg, N. C., presents the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal to SFC Tooney Poole, Liaison NCO in the Ft Bragg Provost Marshal's Office. Sergeant Poole was cited for establishing outstanding rapport with local law enforcement agencies. He received the medal on the occasion of his retirement after more than 27 years of active service.



Three 30th MP Battalion MPs Receive Commendation Medals



Right: LTC Angelo J. Harageones, Commanding Officer, 30th MP Bn, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., recently presented the Army Commendation Medal to three military policemen assigned to the 30th. CSM Edward Jones, Battalion Sergeant Major, received the Second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal for his meritorious service in Korea from June 1968 to July 1970. SP4 Gregory G. Lucas and SP4 Jacques M. Minney received their medals for meritorious service in Vietnam from May 1969 to May 1970. Pictured from left to right are Colonel Harageones, Sergeant Major Jones, Specialist Lucas and Specialist Minney.

287th MP Sergeant Receives Army Commendation Medal



MAJ Daniel Beigel (left), Executive Officer, Special Troops, Berlin Brigade, recently presented the Army Commendation Medal to PSG Douglas L. Timothy, Platoon Sergeant, Line Platoon, 287th MP Company. Sergeant Timothy was awarded the medal for his meritorious service while serving in Vietnam.

Colonel Michau Presented 1OLC to Legion of Merit

COL Herbert J. Michau was recently presented the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit by BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh US Army. Colonel Michau received the medal for his outstanding service as Commanding Officer of the 15th MP Brigade from August 1968 to July 1970.

Colonel Michau's military career has been closely associated with the 15th MP Brigade. As Deputy Provost Marshal, USAREUR, he had an active part in the initial organization of the brigade in 1965. As brigade commander, his efforts were instrumental in the expansion of the brigade and the relocation of the 15th's headquarters from Frankfurt to Kaiserslautern in 1969.

His most notable achievement, however, lay in his successful efforts toward the improvement of German-American military and civilian police relations throughout West Germany.



Fort Bragg Investigator Presented ARCOM for Service

COL Hervey E. Keator, Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps and Ft Bragg, N. C., presents the Army Commendation Medal to SGT Joseph Degise, an Investigator assigned to the Ft Bragg Provost Marshal's Office.

LTC Parini Cited for Service in Germany



COL Wallace K. Wittwer (left), Provost Marshal, US Army, Vietnam, and Commanding Officer, 18th MP Bde, presents the Legion of Merit to LTC Romano J. Parini, Chief, Plans and Operations Division, Office of the Provost Marshal, USARV. Colonel Parini was cited for his meritorious service as Commanding Officer of the 793d MP Bn in Germany.

233d MP Det NCO Awarded Commendation Medal



SGT Robert A. Husbands (left), a military policeman assigned to the 233d MP Detachment, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., receives the Army Commendation Medal from COL Clifton C. Fox, Deputy Post Commander. Sergeant Husbands was cited for his extraordinary competence, dedication and initiative displayed during his assignment with the 233d from January 1969 to July 1970.

Proud of Your Unit?

The MP JOURNAL wants your stories and photos on interesting events and activities in your unit.

Please send them to:

Military Police JOURNAL
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Reserve MP Officer Receives Star Promotion

BG Naiff H. Kelel recently became the highest ranking MP Officer in the US Army Reserve when he was presented his star by BG William H. Brandenburg, Deputy The Provost Marshal General. General Kelel commands the 300th Military Police Prisoner of War Command, Livonia, Mi., the only unit of its kind in the US Army Reserve. The mission of the Military Police Prisoner of War Command is to provide command, administration and logistical assistance to ten MP PW Camps (or civilian internee camps). Each camp as a maximum capacity of 12,000 prisoners and civilian internees.



BG Naiff H. Kelel

General Kelel has been with the 300th since its activation in 1959, and has been a member of the Military Police Corps for 20 years. General Kelel enlisted in the Army Air Corps in 1943 and was transferred to infantry a year later. He was released from active duty in 1946, after serving with the 33d and 25th Divisions during the occupation of Japan.

In Reserve status, General Kelel transferred to the Military Police Corps in 1950 and served with the 398th MP Battalion for 10 years. Since being with the 300th MP Prisoner of War Command, General Kelel has served as Logistics Officer and subsequently as G3, G2, Chief of Staff, Deputy Commander and, now, Commanding General.

Captain Tancig Presented ARCOM



Left: COL Leonard Becicka (left), Provost Marshal, Fifth US Army, congratulates CPT David R. Tancig, recipient of the Army Commendation Medal upon his departure from Ft Sheridan, Il. Captain Tancig is presently attending the MP Officers Advanced Course at Ft Gordon, Ga.

Right: CPT J. E. Brown, Commanding Officer, 202d MP Company, Ft Sheridan, Il., administers the oath of re-enlistment to SSG Donald K. Reuzenaar, Desk Sergeant, 202d MP Company, for a three year period.

202d MP Sergeant Re-enlists





241st MP Det Has Honorary MP

Perched on top of a watch tower in the commissary parking lot of the Army's Fitzsimons General Hospital in Denver, Co., an amputee, SP4 Roger Porter, individually directs each entering motorist to a vacant parking space.

Holding the microphone in his "hook," Specialist Porter utilizes a loud speaker to broadcast personalized messages and make parking more entertaining . . . "the lady in the blue Ford, please turn right and proceed cautiously three spaces . . . please watch for small children . . . thank you for driving with care in our lot . . . the gentleman in the green Chevy may park in the next lane."

Specialist Porter arrived at Fitzsimons in January without his right arm, lost in a truck accident while serving with the 101st Airborne Division. But through the hospital's work therapy program and his own desire to be active, Specialist Porter is now on duty as an honorary military policeman with the 241st MP Detachment at Fitzsimons.

"It's the greatest feeling for an amputee to know that he can do something useful and lead a normal life," Specialist Porter remarked. "They didn't think I would be able to direct traffic in the commissary parking lot with one arm, but I proved them wrong and now they're glad."

It is an important job guiding the more than 300 cars into parking spaces daily and particularly important for Specialist Porter, who will leave the military soon with the full realization that he is once again capable of performing with self respect.

VIETNAM ROUND UP

188th Employs Walking Policemen to Patrol Can Tho

"East side, west side, all around the town." To handle the influx of GIs into Can Tho, the Can Tho detachment of the 188th MP Co fields two combined MP walking patrols during the days and evenings. SP4 Gene Stoner, a Desk Sergeant with the Can Tho detachment, said, "The city is on-limits from 0600 to 2100 hours. The MPs have a unique and difficult police situation in the entertainment section of town." MPs at Can Tho walking the city streets is a scene reminiscent of a crowded New York City neighborhood police beat. Patroling the crowded streets and back alleys and the scores of dimly-lit bars is a radical departure for the jeep-riding military policemen.

"I find we have to know the people, all the people. We make friends who help and enemies who don't. I guess you would say we are curbsbide philosophers who handle the problems one by one," commented SP4 James Keefer, a Can Tho MP.

Quan Canhs, national policemen and American Navy Shore Patrol accompany the walking MPs and are on call at the PMO if needed. During heavy traffic days and after pay call, the MPs communicate with motor patrols and with the PMO by using walkie talkie radios, advising the PMO of trouble.

"Our problems range from GIs overindulging in their good times, black market activities, concealed weapons and uniform violations," commented PFC Ken Arthur, one of the walking MPs. A Navy seaman asks for directions to the Can Tho USO. Private Arthur feels the MP is a walking information booth. "That's our job though, helping the GIs. The more help here, the fewer problems at the PMO."

A quick stop in one of the street's restaurants to buy a cold iced tea. "We don't pinch an orange off the stands like the friendly cop on the beat in New York," said Specialist Keefer. A woman runs to the MPs. "GI, MP, hurry GI!" The iced teas are forgotten. The men move out again, back on the job.

981st MP Co Provides In-Country Sentry Dog Training Course

The combination of a blood virus and toning-down of US Army presence on Okinawa have caused a recent change in MP sentry dog handler training in Vietnam. Formerly an out-of-country program, new sentry dog handlers are now being matched with their dogs in-country during a three-week course of orientation and patrol training. The Cam Ranh Bay-based 981st MP Co (Sentry Dog) recently began its second cycle of the new program.

The program matches the Okinawa-trained handler with his dog when he arrives in Vietnam, provides for in-country training at the Cam Ranh Bay course, and then arranges for the in-country transfer to their assigned areas. "A large number of the sentry dogs already in Vietnam working in the MP program will probably not be sent back to Okinawa, but instead will be retrained with new handlers in-country," commented CPT Billy H. Held, Commanding Officer of the 981st.

"We allow the MP dog team to move at their individual speed during the three-week course. We stress good sentry dog-handler relations, with emphasis on perimeter guard duty and night scouting problems," added SSG Anthony C. Eisenmenger, NCOIC of the Cam Ranh Bay training program.

There are two kinds of dogs waiting to complete the program: sentry dogs to be retrained with their new MP handlers and patrol dogs which were formerly employed by the Air Force. After retraining with the new handlers, both types of dogs are in top condition for the specialized patrol duty.

The handlers work their dogs in the early morning and late afternoon hours to avoid over exposure to the daytime sun. The MPs also fire their weapons with their dogs to acquaint the dogs with the sound and flash.

"There are certain advantages to the Vietnam training. Weapons firing and perimeter guard duty under combat conditions are two important ones. We have a wire and sand course laid for the new handlers to walk their dogs at night. We add field problems, and the experience gained is invaluable," added Sergeant Eisenmenger.

After the individual teams have completed the in-country course successfully, they are assigned to one of the detachments of the 981st MP Co in the II Corps area. The Cam Ranh Bay facility also trains MP dog teams for the 595th MP Co (Sentry Dog), stationed at Da Nang.

"MP sentry dog teams will still come from Okinawa, but on a reduced scale. This new in-country program will balance the influx and keep dogs active that remain in Vietnam," concluded Captain Held.

Below left: MP dog handlers get acquainted with their dogs upon arriving at the training course. After the course is finished, the sentry dog teams are assigned to detachments throughout northern South Vietnam. Below Right: An MP sentry dog handler walks his dog to the field after leaving the metal and concrete kennels.





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COL Powell Presented Legion of Merit



BG Verne L. Bowers (right), Deputy Chief of Staff, US Army Vietnam, congratulates COL Joseph L. Powell after presenting him the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit. Colonel Powell distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service as Deputy Provost Marshal, USARV.

LTC Sweet Cited for Vietnam Service

LTC Robert W. Sweet recently received the Legion of Merit for distinguished service in Vietnam. Colonel Sweet was presented the award by COL Wallace K. Wittwer, Commanding Officer, 18th MP Brigade.

While in Vietnam, Colonel Sweet commanded the 89th MP Group after serving as commanding officer of the 95th MP Battalion and 504th MP Battalion. He is presently assigned to the Office of The Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.

SFC Timblin Receives Vietnamese Medal



LTC Nguyen Van Kinh, School Commandant, RVNAF MP School, Vung Tau, Vietnam, congratulates SFC Frederick R. Timblin after presenting him the Vietnamese Training Medal, Second Class. Sergeant Timblin was later presented the Bronze Star Medal for Meritorious Service. The former operations advisor has been reassigned to Germany.

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JOURNAL Associate Editor and MPA Business Manager Reassigned to Korea



LTC Donald T. Cameron, Jr., USAMPS Secretary, presents the US Army Military Police School Certificate of Achievement to SP4 Charles L. Burns.

The *Military Police Journal* staff recently experienced the loss of two of its members who have been reassigned for duty in Korea. SP4 Charles L. Burns served as associate editor since October 1969 and PFC Donald C. Reesman was business manager since January 1970.

LTC Donald T. Cameron, Jr., USAMPS Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer of the MPA, presented the US Army Military Police School Certificate of Achievement to Specialist Burns in recognition of his outstanding service to the *Journal* and the Military Police Association.

Private Reesman was cited for his integrity and positive contributions in the handling of all MPA accounts during the period of his service with the Association. He was presented with the US Army Military Police School Certificate of Achievement by COL Warren H. Metzner, USAMPS Commandant and MPA President.



COL Warren H. Metzner, USAMPS Commandant, presents the US Army Military Police School Certificate of Achievement to PFC Donald C. Reesman.

82d MPs Conduct In-house Safety Program

Military policemen, usually concerned over the performance of other people's cars, have had the tables turned on them by the 82d MP Company, 82d Airborne Division, Ft Bragg, N. C.

The company's policy calls for a man's private vehicle to be inspected before the approval of a pass or leave. When there are likely to be many of the MPs on the road during a long weekend, such as the past Labor Day weekend, an inspection assembly line in the company motor pool handles the heavier load. Memorial Day and July 4th are other examples.

The inspection line, under the supervision of SSG Steven J. Holmes, company traffic noncommissioned officer, breaks the inspection into four stations. First, Sergeant Holmes checks the paperwork: registration and driver's license. The second station inspects the mechanical workings of the car: windshield wipers, lights, signals. The brakes are tested at the third station; the driver stopping within 30 feet at a speed of 20-25 miles per hour. This safety feature conforms to Ft Bragg requirements. At the final station, the exhaust system, horn, and brakes are inspected.

The large-scale inspection program has been in existence for six months, according to 1SG John R. Ingram. "We think it helps," he said. "We put a lot of emphasis on our POVs. It keeps the vehicles in good condition and, along with our safety program, it keeps our accidents down."



SP4 James Diddle, 82d MP Company, 82d Airborne Division, Ft Bragg, N. C., looks on as SP4 Al Hobson, 82d MP Company, inspects his windshield wipers. Mass auto inspections before holiday weekends are a standard safety policy of the 82d MP Company.

Civilian Presented Certificate of Appreciation for Patriotic Service



LTG Jonathan O. Seaman, First US Army Commanding General, recently presented a Certificate of Appreciation for Patriotic Civilian Service to Mr. J. Russell Schultheis, retiring Industrial Defense Coordinator for the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company. Standing from left to right are Mr. J. R. Keene, Civil Defense Officer, COL (Ret) Walter G. Brooks, Industrial Defense Coordinator, COL Julien H. LePage, First US Army Provost Marshal, Mr. J. Russell Schultheis, LTG Jonathan O. Seaman, Mr. Thomas W. Trice, Civilian Aide to Secretary of the Army, and MG (Ret) William Whitte, Vice President Electric Operations.







FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

EDITOR'S 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 of its individual members. Because of the limited space allowed this section many achievements have gone unnoticed. It is 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.

Legion of Merit

COL David R. Dingeman (1OLC)
COL Wallace E. Hawkins
COL James F. Kingwell, Jr.
COL Herbert J. Michau (1OLC)
COL Joseph L. Powell (1OLC)
LTC Romano J. Parini
LTC Harold M. Schwiebert
LTC Robert E. Stromfors

Bronze Star Medal
(Valor)

SGT Jack L. Stapleton
SP4 Steven J. Rowan
PFC Craig A. Firling

Bronze Star Medal
(Meritorious Service)

MAJ George Baldwin
MAJ Donald B. Jackson
MAJ Charles D. Madden (1OLC)
SGM John L. Gorby
SFC John Allegro (2OLC)
SFC Frederick R. Timblin

Meritorious Service Medal

COL Oliver E. O'Kier
LTC Wade N. Dupuis
LTC William G. Nork
LTC Henry L. Phillips
LTC Donald R. Ueltschi
MAJ Charles D. Herrera
CW2 Bernard Carderelli

Air Medal

LTC Robert W. Sweet
CPT Jerome O. Ronnigen
SGM John L. Gorby

Army Commendation Medal
(Valor)

SP4 Gary S. Rorrer
PFC Nazzareno Catalano
PFC Donald T. Hallead
PFC Jeffery T. Hume
PFC Ronald L. Lundsted
PFC David A. Swisher
PFC Thomas C. Yokum

Army Commendation Medal
(Meritorious Service)

CPT Henry M. Gibson
CW2 Rex A. Brien (3OLC)
CSM Edward Jones (2OLC)
SFC Tooney Poole (1OLC)
PSG Douglas L. Timothy
SSG Michael Carroll (2OLC)
SSG Martin A. O'Conner (1OLC)
SP5 Phillip K. Adams
SGT Joseph Degise
SGT Robert A. Husbands
SP5 Dale E. Linnemeier
SP5 Charles R. Shaver
SP4 Gregory G. Lucas
SP4 Jacques M. Minney
SP4 Paul E. Smith
SP4 Larry D. Willis

Purple Heart

SP4 Gary M. Sullivan
SP4 Michael R. Tomes

PROMOTIONS

COL/BG
(AUS)
William H. Brandenburg (143)

LTC/COL
(AUS)
Clarence D. Barry (133)
Gordon D. Rowe (141)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
Dean A. Lewis (134)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)
John H. Coley, III (136)
Richard W. DesReis (131)
Wendell J. Duncan (130)
Douglas W. Little (135)
Stephen McMillan (129)
Thomas E. O'Malley (140)
James T. Tilson (142)

1LT/CPT
(RA)
Peter A. Feddo (144)

1LT/CPT
(AUS)
Kermit D. Cole (134)

2LT/1LT
(RA)
Dean A. Phelps (133)

2LT/1LT
(AUS)
James G. Crane, Jr. (147)
John W. V. Magann (140)

CW3/CW4
(AUS)
Mauro R. Antonelli (135)
George T. Barclay (137)
Bonnie W. Sapp (146)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
William R. Ingram (141)
Fate J. Kirby (134)
Gordon K. Paul (145)
Edward R. Tomas (138)

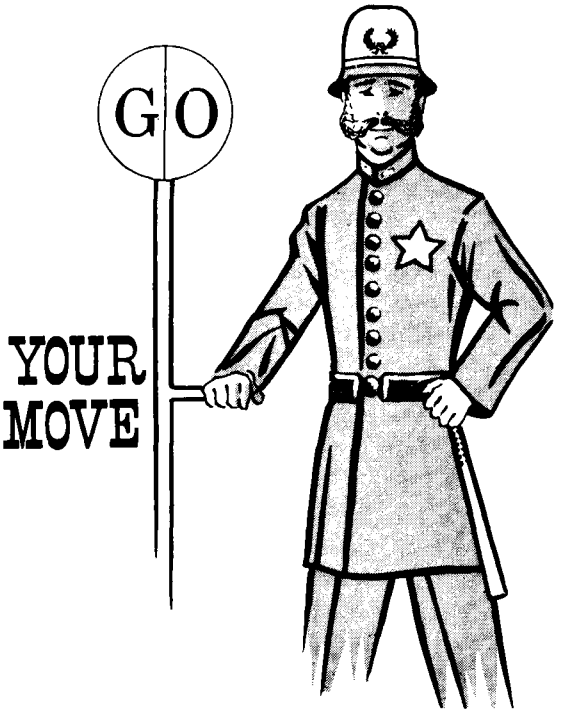
WO1/CW2
(AUS)
Howard W. Bates (131)

APPOINTED IN THE RA

1LT Ben P. Adams (129)
1LT Allen D. Andersen (141)
1LT Joseph J. Carusi, Jr. (129)
1LT Bradley W. Gebott (129)
1LT Randy E. Hoff (129)
1LT Henry P. Land (141)
1LT Robert W. Lively (141)
1LT John T. Martin, III (141)
1LT David L. Patterson (141)
2LT Charles Bradley, Jr., dtl Armor (129)
2LT John L. Kuykendall (129)
2LT Richard H. McClintock, dtl Armor (129)
2LT Robert T. Medkeff, dtl Armor (129)
2LT Leon F. Parrott (141)
2LT Johnnie N. Ratliff, dtl Inf (129)
2LT John C. Tardy (129)

CHANGES OF STATION

COL Nicholas D. Rudziak from USA Trans Det, Wash, DC, to USA Elm, Defense Intelligence Agcy, Wash, DC, w/sta Warsaw, Poland (137)
LTC David G. Bevins from US Disc Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Ks, to USA Elm, HHC, Field Command, DASA, Sandia Base, NM (142)



LTC Warren J. Lucas from OTPMG, Wash, DC, to USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, w/sta OTPMG, Wash, DC (129)
LTC Leon D. Sexton from OTPMG, Wash, DC, to 6th MP Gp (CI), Presidio of San Francisco, Ca, w/sta Det A, Ft Lewis, Wa (138)
LTC James R. Taylor from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to OTPMG, Wash, DC (129)
MAJ Carl J. Allen from OTPMG, Wash, DC, to USA Inf Tng Center, Ft Jackson, SC (138)
MAJ Clyde H. Blakely from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (135)
MAJ Ronald E. Boehme from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (135)
MAJ Bert D. Edmondson from USA Agcy, Wash, DC, to Stu Det, Ft George G. Meade, Md (147)
MAJ Theodore P. Konkle from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (137)
MAJ Robert W. Pegg from Desert Test Center, Salt Lake City, Ut, to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (137)
CPT Aaron E. Coe from USMA Prep School, Ft Belvoir, Va, to USA Engr Center, Ft Belvoir, Va (131)
CPT Donald E. Haag from HHC, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. w/TDY enr Stu Det, USAMPs, Ft Gordon, Ga, to Hq, USARSUPTHAI, APO SF 96233
CPT Ronald McLean from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (147)
CPT Joseph Weston, II, from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (147)
1LT Hugh C. Clayton from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 1st BCT Bde, Ft Jackson, SC
1LT William E. Flanigan, Jr., from HHC, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384
2LT Robert H. Albright from Canisius College, NY, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Inf Tng Center, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo
2LT Edwin L. Anderson from Presidio of San Francisco, Ca, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Engr Tng Center, Ft Belvoir, Va
2LT Charles K. Barrow from University of Texas, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 552d MP Co, Ft Campbell, Ky
2LT Ronald S. Bartolacci from Gannon College, Pa, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga
2LT Don T. Chaffee from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 196th Ord Bn, APO SF 96248
2LT Dennis J. Chapman from University of Massachusetts, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 526th MP Co, Ft George G. Meade, Md
2LT Douglas D. Chesson from Yale University, Ct, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 551st MP Co, Ft Polk, La
2LT Robert J. Clark from Ft Sheridan, Il, w/TDY enr USAAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 241st MP Co, Ft Monmouth, NJ

2LT James W. Daly from Ft Sheridan, Il, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 551st MP Co, Ft Polk, La

2LT Randall Z. Davis from Ft McPherson, Ga, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 512th MP Co, Ft Huachuca, Az

2LT Douglas A. Disher from Louisiana State University, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Inf Tng Center, Ft Polk, La

2LT Stanley J. Furgal from Niagara University, NY, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to III Corps, Ft Hood, Tx

2LT Robert D. Gantt from Ft McPherson, Ga, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga

2LT Jerry R. Grammer from University of Texas, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 516th MP Co, USA Depot, Savannah, Il

2LT Robert E. Grant from Co B, 167th MP Bn, Greenville, NC, to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga

2LT Stephen G. Griffin from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Inf Center, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo

2LT Kenneth L. Hunt, Jr., from Ft Sheridan, Il, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa

2LT John M. Johnson from Ft McPherson, Ga, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 225th MP Det, Indiantown Gap, Pa

2LT Nichael J. Joyce from St Lawrence University, NY, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to III Corps, Ft Hood, Tx

2LT Gregory C. Kaufman from Florida State University, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 980th MP Co, Sierra Army Depot, Ca

2LT James J. Keeney from West Virginia University, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 267th Chemical Co, APO SF 96331

2LT John Kelyman, Jr., from Ft Sheridan, Il. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 202d MP Co, Ft Sheridan, Il

2LT James R. Kent from Florida State University, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to III Corps, Ft Hood, Tx

2LT Douglas Kubalek from Presidio of San Francisco, Ca, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 21st Repl Bn, APO NY 09757

2LT Michael T. Lapsys from Presidio of San Francisco, Ca, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 14th MP Gp, Ft George G. Meade, Md

2LT Wickie L. Lyons from Knox College, Il, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Ft Bragg, NC

2LT Larry D. MacDonald from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to III Corps, Ft Hood, Tx

2LT Stanley L. McLelland from University of Texas, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 295th MP Co, Seneca Army Depot, NY

2LT Geoffrey P. Mawm from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA School Center, Ft Benjamin Harrison, In

2LT Robbert R. Meguin from Boston University, Ma, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to Armed Forces Police Det, Brooklyn, NY

2LT Michale A. Morrow from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 1st AG Co, Ft Riley, Ks

2LT Kerry R. Newberry from Virginia Military Institute, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 543d MP Co, Ft Knox, Ky

2LT Ronald D. Nickum from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Garrison, Ft Sam Houston, Tx

2LT John J. O'Brien from Canisius College, NY, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to Armed Forces Police Det, Brooklyn, NY

2LT David A. O'Bryan from Western Kentucky University, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 559th MP Co, Ft Monroe, Va

2LT Charles N. O'Felt from Ft George G. Meade, Md, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 980th MP Co, Sierra Army Depot, NY

2LT Frederic W. Ott from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Garrison, Ft Monroe, Va

2LT Donald R. Ottoson from Ft Sheridan, Il, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, 532d MP Co, Ft Dix, NJ

2LT Eddie L. Pearson from Hampton Institute, Va, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, 225th MP Det, Indiantown Gap, Pa

2LT Valerian Pechnuk from Kentucky State University, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 980th MP Co, Sierra Army Depot, NY

2LT Robert P. Phillips, III, from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 137th Ord Co, APO SF 96331

2LT Calvin F. Prince, Jr., from Ft McPherson, Ga, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USATC, Ft Gordon, Ga

2LT Francis J. Ranalli from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 202d MP Co, Ft Sheridan, Il

2LT Thomas E. Reynolds from Ft McPherson, Ga, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Inf Tng Center, Ft Polk, La

2LT Franklin E. Roig from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In. w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 551st MP Co, Ft Polk, La

2LT Ronald E. Schmid from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 65th MP Plt, Dugway Proving Ground, Ut

RESIGNATION

CPT William H. Wallace (143)

RETIREMENTS

COL Henry W. Gibson (135)
COL William C. Smith (132)
LTC William F. Beardsley (147)
LTC Ahldor K. Berg (135)
LTC Billy L. Brown (145)
LTC Thomas J. Gorman, as COL (133)
LTC William J. McClain (139)
CW3 John W. Coucoules (142)
CW3 Byron D. Roberts (144)
CW2 Harry B. Shelvock (143)
CW2 Claude L. Trubey (145)
SGM Robert I. Robertson (134)
1SG Pinwood H. Cherrywell (142)
1SG Earl A. Kelly (143)
MSG Donald E. Hydorn (148)
1SG Hubert W. Wright (137)
SFC George E. Allen (134)
SFC Eugene P. Applegate, Jr. (147)
PSG Elmer E. Kertes (129)
SFC Donald K. Moore (142)
SP7 Martin A. Nurss (138)
SFC Herbert E. Simpson (142)
SFC Francis R. Taylor (137)
SSG James Adkins (139)
SSG Lawrence I. Hatch (132)
SSG Jesse M. James (139)
SSG Hershel R. Martin (133)
SSG Kenneth N. McGuire (132)
SSG Dan Parker, Jr. (139)
SSG John H. Richardson (140)
SSG John G. Taylor (139)
SSG John G. Washington (132)
SSG Charles F. White (143)
SSG Richard E. Wishard (140)
SP5 Erwin W. Phillips (148)
SP4 James K. Crow (142)
SP4 Donald W. King (130)
SP4 Dale T. Moravec (134)
PFC Michael D. Gerdine (147)
PFC Richard J. Haertel (145)
PFC John A. Roberts (147)
PFC Duncan J. Scott (134)

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