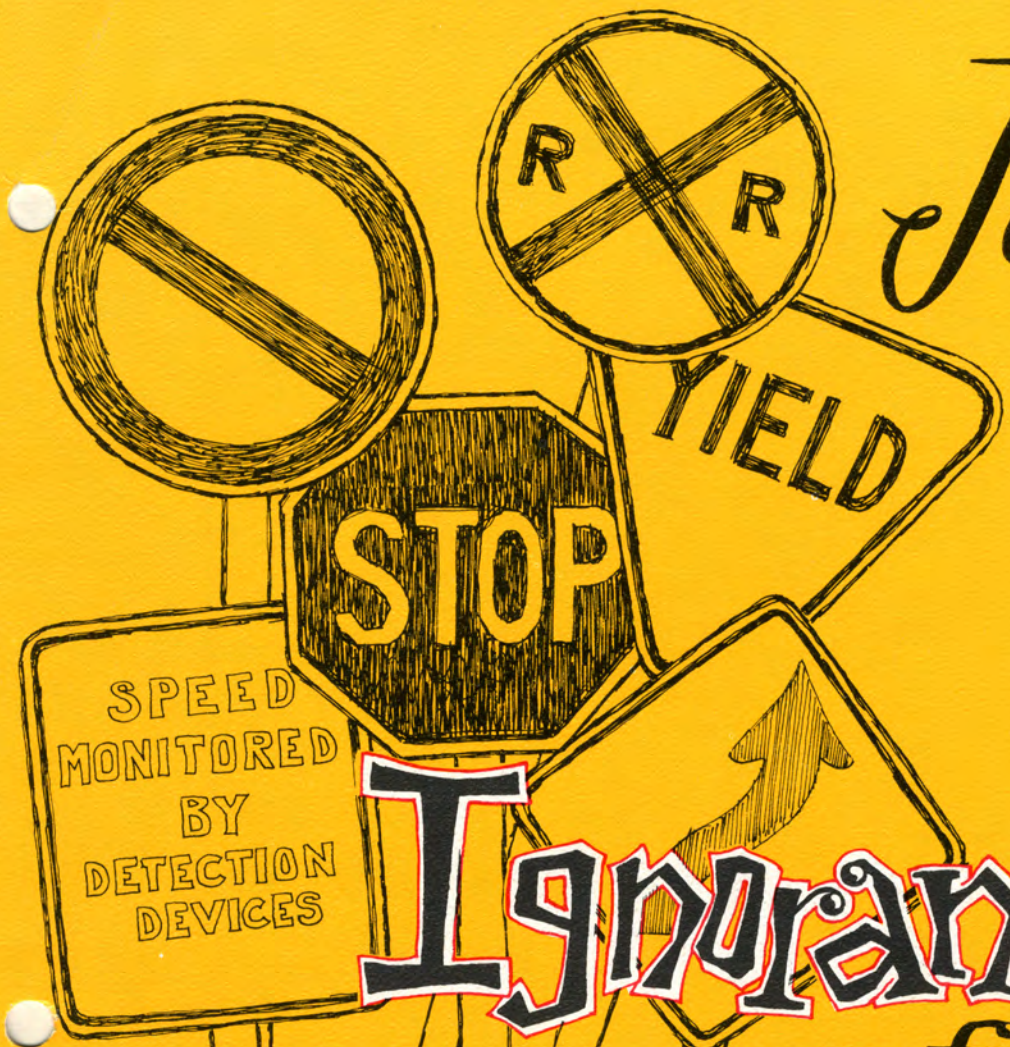
MILITARY POLICE
Journal
NOVEMBER 1970



Ignorance of the Law can Cost you

- Your Money
- Your Freedom
- Your Life

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

MAJ Robert J. Fetterolf
Editor

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Associate Editor

Volume XX **November 1970** **Number 4**

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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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Journalletters

Dear Editor:

It is interesting to note that Lieutenant Brumgardt completely missed the whole point of my good-natured attempt to show how the Lieutenant "*might* appear from several different points of view" (p. 10) . . . *not* my own hackneyed attitude of belittlement, as he suggests. As a matter of fact, I specifically pointed out that the object of my humor was "not ridicule, but revelation." Without exception, I pointed out that the cartoons were only used as counterpoint to *praise* for the capable, if inexperienced, Lieutenant. It appears that Lieutenant Brumgardt has forgotten that even the "field grade officers at large" were *also* Second Lieutenants at one time (even *I*). His reference to his inability to understand and accept the "attitude" towards the Lieutenant, held by high and low, despite the Lieutenant's "background, position as a commissioned officer, and responsibility" are not square with factual existence. The "half-filled" part of the vessel I used as an analogy referred to *experience . . . military* experience . . . something that is not handed out at universities or pinned on at a commissioning ceremony. Junior executives must also "earn their spurs" in the world of business . . . just as Lieutenants must in the service. Young businessmen who "know it all," and fail to learn from the old hands at the shop, or from their superiors, are doomed to certain failure. The same is true for the Lieutenant who cannot accept the fact that he is a *beginner* in the officer's corps, regardless of his former station in life.

I have had the good fortune of working with many fine Lieutenants, and have given to and received respect from all of them. To perhaps point out I am really not the ogre that 2LT Brumgardt paints me to be, I refer him to an article in the December 1967 *MP Journal* wherein I wrote, ". . . It is testimony to the traditional American ability to 'get the job done' that the major load in the implementation of FRELOC was carried by inexperienced junior officers and enlisted personnel in the field, who rose magnificently to the challenge." (p. 5) Does this sound like someone who considers the Lieutenant as a source of sniggering humor?

In conclusion, I can only hope that some of the fine, intelligent and capable young officers with whom I have served have not taken the same narrow masochistic view of my feeble attempts to praise them (with humor as counterpoint) as has Lieutenant Brumgardt. In a similar portrayal of "The Provost Marshal . . ." in 1966, I defined humor as "truth turned around until we can see its funny side" . . . which was also the goal here. I hope to do future pieces of this nature on "The Military Policeman . . . , The First Sergeant . . . , and others . . . as seen by." If some funny-bones turn out to be Achilles heels, I'll have to suffer the results of future rebuttals. So be it!

MAJ Clifford E. Simonsen
318-1 Third Street
Ft Leavenworth, Ks 66027

* * *

Dear Sir:

I'd like to place myself squarely in defense of MAJ Clifford E. Simonsen's recent article on "The Lieutenant." The reply by 2LT John R. Brumgardt indicated that he completely missed the entire message Major Simonsen so skillfully presented—namely, that experience is manifestly as necessary as natural ability and academic preparation. I personally found Major Simonsen's portrayals completely appropriate and very descriptive of the manner in which the lieutenant is normally seen. It is a real shame that Lieutenant Brumgardt had to resort to personal vilifications to put across his side of the picture. I find the humor used by Major Simonsen in much better taste.

CPT Robert M. Benning, MPC
102-D Yeager Avenue
Ft Benning, Ga 31905

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. (s) THOMAS N. McCALL, Business Manager.

BULLETIN BOARD

COVER



This month's cover highlights our feature article, "Ignorance of the Law Can Cost You," which begins on page 5. MAJ Joseph D. Cooke, Jr., Chief, Traffic Branch, Military Police Science and Administration Division, DRI, USAMPS, illustrates major difficulties involved with driving in the various states and in foreign countries. His thesis is that traffic laws differ from state to state, country to country, both in scope and application, and that each driver is responsible for knowing the law as it applies in the area in which he drives. The cover theme was developed and executed by SP4 R. Douglas Brough.

* * * * *

The Military Police Association congratulates eight recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) who received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter from the MPA president. They are PFC Michael J. Lewis, E-11; PV2 Henry F. Lewis, F-11; PV2 Floyd N. Dugger, A-11; PV2 David A. Bailey, B-11; PFC Daniel J. Harmon, A-12; PFC Jack L. Rodrock, B-12; PFC Johnny G. Wiley, A-10; and PV2 Emil R. Ramirez, B-10.

* * * * *

The 1971 edition of the Military Police Corps Senior NCO Roster is currently available. This year's roster includes, for the first time, military police staff NCOs of the United States Marine Corps. Cost is 50¢ per copy, which includes payment of third class postage. Add 50¢ per copy for airmail requests. Send orders to Business Manager, Military Police Association, Inc., P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

* * * * *

Advance orders are being accepted for copies of the 1971 edition of the Military Police Corps Officer Roster which will be available about the 20th of December. Send 75¢ per copy to Officer Roster, Military Police Association, Inc., P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905. Cost includes payment of third class postage. Add 60¢ per copy for airmail requests.

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 Supervisors Course, Class #1:* MSG Quinzell Hayes, MSG Albert P. Jackson and SSG Lawrence H. Robinson. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #5:* PFC Gary W. Blanch, PFC Kenneth F. Moase and PFC William G. Ray. *MP Officer Orientation Course, Class #2:* 2LT Lawrence A. Beasley, CPT Jack W. Schlukebier and 2LT Larry D. Smyth. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #6:* PFC Robert L. Andrews, PV2 William H. Franklin, Jr. and PFC Charles K. Oxley. *MP Officer Basic Course, Class #1:* 2LT Michael W. Kessler, 2LT Stan L. McLelland and 2LT Robert R. Meguin. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #1:* LT Terrell W. Fulbright, SGT Clyde J. Gayle and WO1 Hal F. Sharpe. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #7:* PV2 Larry D. Angelly, PFC Chester J. Hill, III and PV2 Danny T. Hummel. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #8:* PFC Sean F. Czarnomski, PFC Mark Lipira and PFC Joseph C. Wharton.

* * * * *

The *Military Police Journal* received a Certificate of Appreciation for service to the Association of the United States Army at the 16th Annual Meeting of AUSA, October 12-14, 1970. CSM Donald F. Skoglund, a member of the Military Police Association Executive Council, accepted the award for the *Journal* from Mr. Frank Pace, Jr., AUSA President, at the Award Winners Luncheon on 14 October.

* * * * *

Contributors are reminded of the extensive lead time prior to publication. Cut-off for copy for each issue is the 20th of the month, two months prior to that issue, e.g. 20 November is the cut-off for copy appearing in the January issue.

* * * * *

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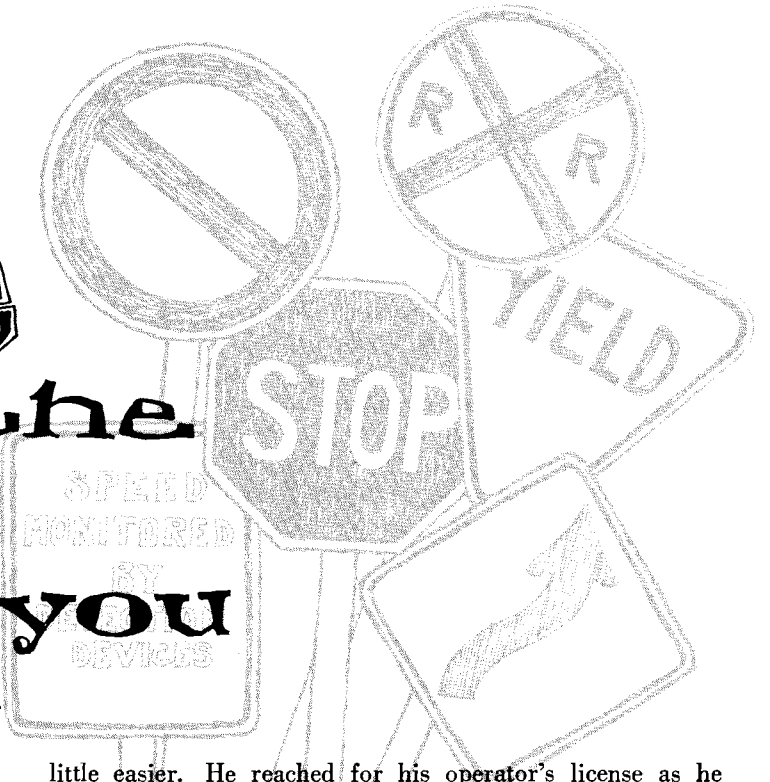
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The MPA welcomes the return of COL Louis O. Giuffrida, Commanding Officer, USACDC Military Police Agency, to the MPA Executive Council. The former MPA Vice President is a veteran of over 25 years active service. He is a combat veteran of both WWII and Korea, a graduate of C&GS, the Armed Forces Staff College and the Army War College. He holds an MA degree from Boston University.



MAJ Joseph D. Cooke, Jr., MPC

Ignorance of the Law can Cost you



An enlisted man leaves a military reservation located in the state of Georgia and heads for a nearby town. It's payday and the soldier plans on going to a motel and "cooling it" for three beautiful and relaxing days.

He is driving a new two-door hardtop that he bought with the money he saved while in Vietnam. His home is in New York state and, while driving, he recalls the wonderful thirty days he spent with his folks over Christmas after he returned from Southeast Asia. He never gives his studded tires a second thought as he drives down the four-lane divided highway that connects the fort to the adjacent town. He ordered them as original equipment due to the amount of ice and snow that he had to contend with in upstate New York. He remembers the trip through the Cumberland Gap on his way to his new assignment after his leave and is thankful for the extra protection his studded tires gave him on the winding, steep hills. It is now March, and he had given some thought to replacing the winter tires with the regular non-studded type, but new tires cost a lot of money and then there was the problem of what to do with the snow-grips—the supply room was not intended to be used for storing that kind of extra baggage. He decided to keep them on the car and then there would be no problem with either money or storage space. He figured the tires would last through the summer and the next winter.

The soldier felt chills run down his spine when he heard the low growl of the siren and saw the two blue lights flashing in his rear view mirror. He had been warned about driving down here with those northern plates, but when he glanced down at his speedometer he saw that he was well within the speed limit and started breathing a little easier. He reached for his operator's license as he pulled his car over to the shoulder and noticed the patrolman getting out of the police sedan to his rear. The soldier couldn't for the life of him pinpoint what he had done to warrant being stopped.

The patrolman approached the driver and requested his driver's license and vehicle registration. He then asked to see the soldier's identification card. The soldier inquired as to why he had been stopped. The police officer made no comment, but walked to the rear of the vehicle and bent over, straightened up, and came back to the driver's door.

"Are those studded tires you have on this car?" the trooper asked.

"Yes, Sir," was the reply.

Now the GI was really lost. What was wrong with driving with studs on your tires as long as you didn't break the law. Besides, the studs provided an extra measure of safety. He waited for the policeman to get his ticket book. He guessed he had slightly exceeded the speed limit and was going to be a victim of "southern justice."

The police officer returned to inform the soldier that studded tires were prohibited in the state and that he would have to appear in court to answer for a misdemeanor.

The soldier slowly pulled back onto the roadway, took the next turn and headed back to the base. There would be no three days of relaxation because the money would have

MAJ Joseph D. Cooke, Jr. is a Regular Army officer with over ten years commissioned service. He is a graduate of the MP Officer Advanced Course, USAMPS, and Florida State University. His prior assignments include duty with the 503d and 709th MP Battalions, Instructor at the USAREUR MP School, and MACV PW Advisor. He is currently assigned as Chief, Traffic Branch, MPS&A Division, DRI, USAMPS.

to be used to pay the fine. All he could think about was the company commander's last briefing on obeying all traffic laws, and possibly losing his post driving privileges. There had been a recent series of accidents around the post and everyone had been given the word to "tighten up" and cut-down on all violations. He thought to himself that someone, somewhere, should help the driver learn the local laws from one state to another. "I mean, after all, you can't be expected to know every single law in every single state that you pass through, can you?"

A lieutenant colonel, his wife and three children all piled into their car to embark on a thirty-day leave. They were going from their Army quarters on a Texas post to visit their relatives in the state of Connecticut. The family had purchased their new car upon returning from Europe.

Shortly after purchasing their vehicle they wrote their college and requested window stickers. They received one with the name of the university, which they applied to the rear window, and another small alumni sticker which they affixed to the front window. They contributed annually to the school's building fund and, whenever possible, they drove home to see the homecoming football game.

They were also great travelers and the colonel's wife enjoyed looking at all the stickers which denoted the many parks, recreation areas and other sights they had seen. It seemed quite natural to purchase many of these stickers and affix them to the windows of their car. Both the colonel and his wife had been born in the state of Texas, but the wife's family had retired and moved to Connecticut just this past year. This was the first opportunity they had had to see her parents' new house and find out how they were adjusting to retirement.

The trip was rather uneventful for the first two days and all were looking forward to the last few hundred miles as they crossed the Connecticut state line.

The colonel had heard about the use of a new speed-timing device called VASCAR and had read the signs on the side of the road telling of RADAR and the use of airplanes in monitoring vehicular speed. He was confident that he would maintain his clean record of driving almost thirty years without a citation.

The music on the radio and the chatter of the children were broken when Bob, the oldest son, said "Dad, there is a state police car with his light on right behind us." The colonel checked his side mirror and saw the trooper motion him over to the shoulder of the Interstate. He glanced down and saw that he was only doing 65, which was five miles per hour under the posted limit. He figured the trooper had noticed a low tire or some other mechanical defect and was stopping him for that reason. He told the children to keep quiet as he stepped out of the car to meet the trooper between the two vehicles. What in the world could he have done wrong?

The trooper was very polite in asking for his driver's license and vehicle registration. He had noticed the blue Army decal and asked if he were stationed at Fort Hood. The colonel replied that they had just returned from Germany last year and had been in Texas since then. The trooper asked if he could see out of the rear window. The colonel answered, half jokingly, that he could when really concentrated. A slow fear began to grow within him as he reflected on his answer. He wondered why the trooper would ask a question like that . . . unless . . .

The trooper then informed the colonel that he was citing him for violation of section something or other of the state vehicle code which prohibited the placement of any decal, sticker or other obstruction on the windshield portion of the vehicle's windows. He would have to follow the trooper to the county judge's office to pay the fine or post bond and appear in court the following Thursday.

The trooper kept his license and registration while the colonel climbed back into his car, started the motor and slowly followed the state police car back to the county seat.

At the courthouse, he found that the fine was thirty-five dollars and that they did not accept personal checks. He paid the fine in cash.

Back in the car, he decided not to discuss the matter with the children present. There was silence for the remainder of the trip. When the children got out of the car at grandmother's they were the first to tell that daddy had been stopped by the police, and they had to go to the jail, and daddy had to pay a lot of money for doing something wrong.

This was all said over cake and milk while mother unpacked the suitcases and the colonel went out to the car, got a hose and a knife, and busied himself removing stickers from the windows.

The money wasn't all that important. It just seemed a little unfair to hit people with silly laws like that. The colonel guessed that it was just another case of "northern justice." How in the world was he to know that because windshield stickers were legal in the state of Texas that they weren't legal in Connecticut. What about all the states he had passed through on the way? Let's face it—a guy just can't win.

Very often, as in these two cases, the soldier is the one in the middle when it comes to knowing all the local laws for the state in which he is stationed. When you stop and think of it, you probably took your driver's test some years ago, and then you studied only those laws that applied to the state in which you were licensed. When you entered the Army you were told you didn't have to buy a driver's license every time you changed posts. So, you never bothered to learn the laws of the state in which you were assigned.

You should have obtained a copy of the state motor vehicle code when you registered your car on post. But, it wasn't handed to you, and you didn't ask for it. And you never bothered to go to the local driver's license bureau because you figured all state laws were the same.

To many, this is the real situation that exists until they notice the blue light and the motioning hand that waves them to the side of the road. A law that forbids studded tires and another that prohibits stickers on windshields are but two of thousands of laws that you are required to obey when you travel within the borders of the various states. It rings similar to the old saying, "When in Rome . . ."

These cases are not peculiar to the United States, however. There are thousands of servicemen who passed their driver's tests in their home states and, after a few years experience, joined the service and were sent to Europe.

A good example is First Lieutenant Dawson (fictitious). He had been in the service for approximately five years. He enlisted, later attended Officer's Candidate School, served a tour in Southeast Asia and, upon completion, applied for transfer to Germany. He had been commissioned for a little over two years and was really looking forward to his European tour. Upon arrival, he found that his BOQ neighbor was the officer-in-charge of driver testing. Lieutenant Dawson passed his European driver's test with "flying colors." Weeks flew by and soon he received word that his new car had arrived in port at Bremerhaven. The lieutenant, in the meantime, has been elevated to the position of company commander. He found another lieutenant who was headed for Bremerhaven to turn-in his car for shipment to the US and hopped a ride.

On the return trip down the Autobahn the lieutenant was overjoyed with the condition of his car. After all, he had heard so many stories of what happens to cars in shipment. The car ran like a top, and the four hundred horses purred as the speedometer climbed past the one hundred mile per hour mark. He noticed the signs *Ausfahrt, Einfahrt,* and others that are standard international road signs throughout Europe. He wished that he had really studied that driver's pamphlet. But, he had rationalized that he had a lot of additional duties, the unit was understrength and, besides, his BOQ buddy was in charge of giving the tests.

He slowed his powerful vehicle and took the turnoff to Giessen. Ahead of him, there were several wagons loaded high with hay and, worst of all, they were being pulled by an underpowered garden tractor. It seemed that they were in no hurry to reach their destination. Up ahead, he saw a road off to the left. He remembered that that road curved around several houses and came back onto the main *strasse* to his *kaserne.* He also noticed a circular sign with a red border and a red car in the center. Under that sign was a small black and white sign with the single word *Einbahnstrasse* printed on it.

The lieutenant wheeled away from following the slow-moving wagons and pressed the gas in an effort to beat the wagons to the intersection. As he rounded a slight bend he ran head-on into a large truck pulling two trailers loaded with beer. The crash was heard throughout the village and several residents shook their heads because another driver failed to understand a plainly marked ONE WAY STREET sign.

There was no ticket issued to the young lieutenant, there was no stern admonition from his post commander. All that was said was said in church before they shipped his body home to the place from which he came.

He had driven in the United States for over five years without ever having been involved in an accident.

He served in a "war zone" and returned without injuries.

It was in Germany, where a powerful car, a zest for speed, impatience with modes of travel far older than he, and the single fact that he failed to read, learn and heed traffic signs that were erected to protect the motorist, that he died.

The German civil police and US military police arrived at the scene, took their photographs, made the necessary measurements and obtained statements from bystanders and those who saw the crash. After the scene was cleared and the twisted, wrecked vehicles were towed-off, they departed. The military police returned to the station and filed their reports. The cause of this "accident" was listed as "failure to obey posted traffic sign." The real cause of this accident could have been listed as "failure to KNOW the meaning of posted traffic signs." Even that charge would have been hard to justify because, had the military police checked the driver's license test, they would have found that Lieutenant Dawson had passed the test, the first time, with "flying colors."

Our last example concerning the importance of knowing the local traffic laws is the case of Mr. Lee (also fictitious). She is the wife of Captain Lee who has just reported for duty at a CONUS installation. Mrs. Lee is new to the United States, being foreign born, and this is the first time that she has ever seen so many cars travel so fast over such good highways. She comes from a country in Asia and is doing very well learning English. She has enrolled in language classes at the local Education Center on post. Three months after her arrival in the US she passed her driver's test and was handed one of the absolutely basic necessities of American life—a driver's license.

Captain Lee and his wife live off-post in a nearby community. Mrs. Lee knows the colors of the traffic signals and can understand the numbers on the speed limit signs. She has no difficulty whatsoever in understanding the little black arrows that signify the one way streets, but she cannot tell Army time, yet, even though she practices whenever her husband is in the car with her. Many mornings she drives with her husband to work; he drives the car to work and she drives back to their home. Her husband normally goes to work at 0530 hours and, on this particular morning, she went in early with him.

As she is leaving the post she recalls that her husband explained to her that on highways with three lanes, anyone can pass in the center lane. She passes a sign that states "No Passing 0600 to 0800." The time is 0605 hours as she pulls behind a large delivery truck making its way off-post. She glances in the rear view mirror as she pulls out into the center lane to pass the truck.

The ensuing crash involves the truck, Mrs. Lee and Sergeant First Class Thomas (fictitious). Traffic is blocked for over an hour and the ambulances speed the injured to the post hospital. Mrs. Lee is "dead on arrival," the truck driver and Sergeant Thomas are both injured. The two men give their statements to the investigating military policemen, as do several other drivers who witnessed the accident. They all agree that it was after 0600 hours when the crash occurred. One witness comments that he couldn't under-

stand how the lady could have passed the truck when she knew that the center lane was INBOUND ONLY after 0600. Captain Lee is notified and rushes to the hospital emergency room, talks with the doctors and makes arrangements to bury his new bride who wanted so much to be a part of his new job.

None of these "cases" is unusual. They can, and do, happen every day throughout the United States and many of the foreign countries where our servicemen are stationed. The specialist, the lieutenant colonel, Lieutenant Dawson and Mrs. Lee are random sample cases that you could find on file at any of the hundreds of military police and criminal investigative units within the United States Army.

The saying, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do," applies to each of us when we exercise the privilege of driving our vehicles in areas where we are stationed. We cannot be expected to know on our own, all of the statutes, laws and regulations of the state in which we are stationed and the installation on which we work. Most provost marshal vehicle registration points issue the local installation regulation governing motor vehicle operation when you register your vehicle.

Some units issue a copy of this vital document to each new arrival as part of the in-processing procedure. The problem very often lies in not knowing state and local traffic law. The provost marshal's office or the local safety office can provide you with the correct address from which to obtain a copy of the state driver's manual, or you may go to the nearest state driver's testing point and receive one from the state patrolman on duty there. In addition to the above sources, there are also the local automobile clubs, the police stations, sheriff's offices and a host of other places where you could obtain a copy. The local legal assistance officer might be a good source.

The point remains—the responsibility for abiding by the laws and regulations within each of the different sovereign states rests with the individual driver. This is the obligation you incur by exercising the privilege of driving in a state without being retested. The Soldier's and Sailor's Relief Act exempts servicemen from the requirement of passing each state's driver's test while he is in the service. It does not exempt him from acting in accordance with the laws of that state.

The following information is not, by any means, all inclusive. It is intended to acquaint the reader with some of the little known laws that either apply only in certain states or differ in application from state to state. The information has been gathered from a variety of sources including the National Safety Council, state statutes, state driver's manuals, the American Automobile Association and other agencies involved with state laws and their application. All information is current as of the date of publication.

No one would think of buying a vehicle without first checking some of the specifications. No one would purchase a home without first consulting a real estate agent. No one would buy life insurance without first checking the various plans. Can you afford to do less when you enter onto today's highways and travel from state to state? Isn't it reasonable to first check on local laws and regulations?

To obtain exact and current information relating to any specific law, the individual is encouraged to contact either the Department of Transportation of the state concerned or one of the many automobile clubs that specialize in providing this information. For a complete copy of traffic laws and regulations for a particular state, contact your legal assistance officer, the local provost marshal, local police and sheriff's offices or the state patrol driver's license testing station in your area. If they do not have a copy of the driver's manual, they can provide you with the correct address at which you may obtain one. YOU are responsible for the way you drive.

The specific laws and regulations included here, by state, are:

A. Speed timing devices in use throughout the state.
B. Warning signs posted, listing type of device used.
C. Number of additional lights permitted in addition to normal headlights. "C" indicates fog lights.
D. Number of spotlights in addition to headlights.
E. Stickers and decals allowed to obscure driver's vision throughout windshield (Inspection sticker normally in corner).
F. Implied Consent Law used in state.
G. Studded tires allowed in state.

LEGEND: Unk—Unknown
Res—With restrictions
Req—Required

STATE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Alabama	Radar Electric Vascar	Yes	Two	One	No	Yes	Yes
Alaska	Radar Vascar	Yes	Unk	Unk	No	Yes	Yes
Arizona	Radar Vascar	Yes	Two	One	No	Yes	Oct-May
Arkansas	Radar Vascar	Yes	Unk	Unk	No	Yes	No
California	Radar Vascar	Not Req	Two	Two	Yes Res	Yes	Oct-May
Colorado	Radar Vascar	Yes	Two	Two	No	Yes	Yes

STATE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Connecticut	Radar	Yes	(Total—4)		No	Yes	Yes
elaware	Radar Electric Aerial	Yes	Two	Two	No	Yes	Yes
D. C.	Radar	Yes	Two	One	No	Yes	Yes
Florida	Electric Radar Aerial Vascar	Yes	Two	One	No	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Electric Radar Vascar	Yes	One	One	Yes	Yes	No
Hawaii	Radar	Yes	Not Req	None	4″ x 6″ Limit	Yes	Yes
Idaho	Vascar Radar Aerial	Yes	4	Yes Res	No	Yes	Oct- Apr
Illinois	Electric Radar Vascar	Yes	3	One	No	Yes	Oct- May
Indiana	Radar Vascar	Yes	Two	Two	4″ x 4″ Limit	Yes	Oct- May
Iowa	Radar Vascar Aerial	Yes	3	One	No	Yes	Nov- Apr
Kansas	Radar Vascar Electric Aerial	Yes	Two	One	No	Yes	Nov- Apr
Kentucky	Radar Vascar Electric Aerial	Yes	Unk	Unk	No	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	Radar Vascar	Yes	Two	Yes Res	No	Yes	No
Maine	Vascar	Unk	Two	Yes Res	No	Yes	Dec- Mar
Maryland	Vascar Radar	Yes	Yes	One	No	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Radar	Yes	Yes	One Res	No	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Vascar Radar Electric Mechanical	Yes	Two	Two	No	Yes	Nov- May
innesota	Vascar Radar Electric Aerial	Not Req	Two	Two	No	Yes	Oct- May

STATE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Mississippi	Radar Vascar	Yes	Two	One	No	No	No
Missouri	Radar Vascar Electric Aerial	Yes	3	One	No Law	Yes	Yes
Montana	Radar Vascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Vascar Radar	Yes	Two	One	No	Yes	Oct- Apr
Nevada	Radar Vascar	Yes	3	Two	No	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Radar Electric	Yes	Two Res	Two Res	No	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	Radar Vascar Electric	Yes	Two	One Res	No	Yes	Nov- Apr
New Mexico	Vascar Radar	Yes	Two	One Res	No	Yes	Yes
New York	Vascar Radar Mechanical Electric	Not Req	Yes Res	Yes Res	No	Yes	Oct- Apr
North Carolina	Radar Vascar Electric	Yes	Two	Two	No	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Radar	Yes	Two	Two	No	Yes	Oct- Apr
Ohio	Radar Vascar Aerial Electric Mechanical	Not Req	Two	One	4″ x 6″ Res	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	Radar Vascar	Yes	Two	Two	No	Yes	Nov- Apr
Oregon	Radar	Yes	3	One	No	Yes	Oct- May
Pennsylvania	Radar	Not Req	Two	One	No	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Vascar Radar	Not Req	Two	Two	No	Yes	Oct- Apr
South Carolina	Radar Vascar Electric Mechanical	Yes	Two	One	No	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Radar Vascar	Yes	3	One	No	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	Radar Vascar	Yes	No Limit Res	No Limit Res	No	Yes	Yes

STATE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Texas	Radar Vascar Electric	Yes	(Total—3)		Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Radar Aerial	Yes	Two	Two	No	Yes	Yes
Vermont	Vascar Radar	No	Two	Two	Yes Res	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Radar Vascar	Yes	Two Res	Two Res	No	Yes	Oct- Apr
Washington	Radar	Yes	Two Res	Two Res	No	Yes	Nov- Mar
West Virginia	Radar Vascar	Yes	No Limit	One	Yes Res	Yes	Nov- Apr
Wisconsin	Vascar Radar Electric	Yes	Two Res	Two Res	No	Yes	Oct- Apr
Wyoming	Radar	Yes	Two Res	Two	Yes Res	No	es

In addition to these special laws, some states also have special restrictions, such as those that prohibit driving a motor vehicle with only parking lights. Others prohibit the operation of either fog lights or spotlights, except in conjunction with low beam headlights.

It is interesting to note that only two states DO NOT have an implied consent law, Mississippi and Wyoming. While all others do have such a law, many are more specific in designating their application, e.g. chemical or breath.

Where the abbreviation "Res" is used in the chart, it is suggested that the vehicle operator contact the appropriate state law enforcement agency if he plans on operating that particular piece of equipment within the state.

As far as military installations are concerned, it may be taken for granted that all military installations use some type speed timing device, from the most economical—Enoscope—or mirror box, to the more sophisticated Vascar, radar and airplane monitoring.

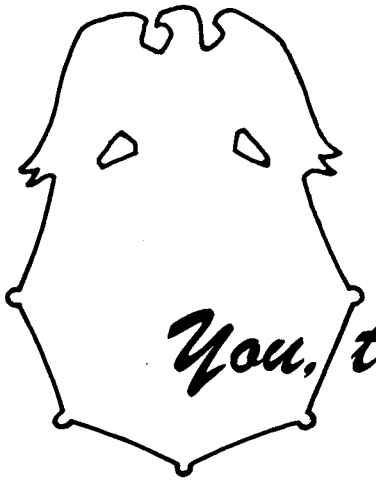
All CONUS provost marshals that were contacted stated they had the capability of using both radar and the mirror-box. Those installations that currently employ Vascar are Fort Huachuca; Redstone Arsenal; Fort Benning; Fort Stewart; Joliet Ammunition Depot; Rock Island Arsenal; Fort Benjamin Harrison; Fort Knox; Shreveport Army Depot; Fort Dix; Fort Bragg; DCS-Columbus, Ohio; Fort Hood; Fort Monroe; Arlington Hall Station; Vint Hill Farms Station; Walter Reed Hospital; and Fort Gordon (instructional only). It is acknowledged that other installations may have purchased units subsequent to the publication of this article and, therefore, have not been listed here. United States Air Force Bases known to be employing Vascar are Davis, Dover, Monthan, Andrews, McGuire, Pope, and Myrtle Beach. United States Marine Corps installations which use Vascar are Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point, Parris Island, and Quantico. Air Force and Marine installations contacted stated they either had Vascar on hand or had initiated the purchasing procedures to obtain the unit. All Air Force and Marine Corps bases stated they had the capability of using both Radar and Enoscope when required.

Insofar as posted warning signs on Army installations are concerned, all PMs contacted stated they had signs posted at entrances/exits, and some stated they were posted throughout the installation proper. Air Force and Marine bases stated they followed the same procedure. All Army, Air Force and Marine Corps installations stated they listed the types of device used and a full explanation of speed regulations in the local motor vehicle regulation, and that all personnel entering the installation were provided a copy of this regulation.

In summary, there are attempts under way to make uniform all state laws with the adoption of the Uniform Vehicle Code/Model Traffic Ordinance and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. This is in addition to the National Highway Safety Act of 1966, which provides minimum acceptable federal standards for all streets, highways and interstate roadways built with the use of federal highway funds.

On the Armed Forces installation level, there is a new regulation concerning motor vehicles now in publication which will apply the same wording to all services in one regulation. This regulation should be distributed to local traffic personnel by January 1971.

Steps are being taken to resolve the vast differences between individual states in order to assist those persons who travel between states. The responsibility for knowing the law will remain with the vehicle operator, regardless of his home state, regardless of his length of stay in another state, regardless of the laws he learned at age sixteen, whenever and wherever he drives his vehicle.



You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

Over a number of years the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* has reported that blood groups have been obtained from fingernails, teeth, and excreta. This information can be of use in identifying the blood type of the deceased, or a suspect, if a tooth, fingernail or excreta are left at the crime scene.

Photogrammetry is the business of determining measurements from photographs. It's application thus far to police has been in recording crime and accident scenes, so that sketches needn't be made. "European police forces have applied photogrammetric investigative methods since the early 1930's. The Hessian Police Academy offers special photogrammetry courses for German and foreign police experts. The address is Hessiche Polizeischule, 62 Wiesbaden-Dotzheim, Shonbergstrasse 100, West Germany." (Mar-Apr '69 *Police*)

Ammunition in a person's possession that has been passed through an automatic weapons unfired can be used to show the person probably possessed the weapon. Some of this ammunition will bear ejector, extractor and magazine marks that can be matched with cases found at the crime scene even though the weapon itself is never found. At least one conviction has been made using this technique. (1947 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*)

The Zephyr fingerprint brush is comprised of over 1,000 fiber bundles, each consisting of over 100 glass filaments, each much smaller in diameter than a human hair. It was developed specifically for use in fingerprint work. (Sep-Oct '58 *Police*) The Zephyr brush is available through most police supply outlets.

A subject lost the tip of his finger during a burglary. The fingerprint card of a suspect who was picked up after the offense was discovered matched with the crime scene fragment. The suspect's prints were checked when an alert detective noticed his bandaged finger and thought there might be a connection. (Jan '51 *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*)

Not too long ago the Fort Gordon Crime Lab handled a case in which fingerprints were found on two lightbulbs that had been unscrewed by two subjects. The lights were hot when unscrewed, but prints were still found.

The subjects also left bootprints at the scene which were matched with the boots of one man. They took a safe from a place of business and placed it in the back of a car. The outline of the safe was later matched to that outline. These two fellows had some police training and it's interesting to note that considerable evidence was left by someone who should know better. This is a good argument against the person who says criminals are too smart to leave behind such things as prints.

A person who learned to write before losing his sight writes differently than one who learns while blind. The two types can be distinguished. (Jan '65 *Identification News*)

"It is not possible to improvise as a document examiner, or as an expert in signatures. Every expert must have first received theoretical and practical training, and must have worked under the direction of an experienced teacher before beginning his own practice. In this profession, nothing can replace the experience which comes slowly." (Jacques Mathyer of the Institute of Police Science and Criminology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland; May-Jun '61 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*)

The *Police Chief* lists seven methods of training in its January 1954 issue:

1. Coach-pupil method (oldtimer and rookie).
2. Roll call training: 15 minutes instruction a day and an exam once a week.
3. Conferences on special subjects and problems for the entire department or selected personnel or sections.
4. Trips to other departments to study their problems and methods (for specialists and commanders).
5. Operation of a departmental police library.
6. Correspondence study courses.
7. Inviting guest speakers and lecturers from other police agencies.

The January 1960 *International Criminal Police Review* contains an article by a Dutch police officer about parapsychology and police work. He worked with one clairvoyant and talked to other investigators who had worked with additional sensitives. The author concluded, after a fairly intensive study, that no extrasensory perception was involved when the clairvoyants helped police during an investigation. He adds that probably very subtle subconscious clues picked up by the sensitive person are responsible for the insights they provide. Neither parapsychology nor the clairvoyants are condemned in this article.

Part II of a Field Opinion Survey

Military Police Training

CPT Arnold Daxe, Jr., MPC

The results portion of this article is subdivided into two main sections, *Responses to Questionnaires* and *Responses to Interviews*. Responses to letters to commanders are not included separately as the comments would necessarily be portrayed out of context. Some are included, however, and appear periodically to emphasize a point. For further information or clarification, consult the main text, copies of which can be found in the libraries at the US Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency, the US Army Military Police School, the Office of The Provost Marshal General, the National War College, the US Army War College and the US Army Command and General Staff College.

Response to Questionnaires

Seventy-five percent of the questionnaires were returned by the cutoff date of March 10, 1970. This response was better than expected and was probably due to the fact that those questioned wished to express an opinion on the subject. Some questionnaires were not answered completely, but those officers indicated their unfamiliarity with the MP training program.

Captain Arnold Daxe, Jr. is a Regular Army officer with over seven years commissioned service. A graduate of the MP Officer Advanced Course, he has seen service as a company commander with the 18th MP Brigade in Vietnam. He received his BS degree from Boston University and his MA degree in Criminal Justice from the City University of New York. He is currently assigned as a staff officer with the Doctrine Division, US Army CDC Military Police Agency, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

The data, which evinced an enthusiastic response from company commanders, indicated that the average MP company commander had attained the rank of captain and had served as a commander for about seven months. Furthermore, very few officers had served in the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) as either commanding officers or executive officers. But this did not preclude a reasonably knowledgeable opinion of the MP training program. Only 10 percent of these officers had served in the brigade as a commander, but only 13 were totally unfamiliar with the training. Moreover, 80 percent of the officers underwent their basic officer training at the US Army Military Police School.

Fifty percent of the officers indicated a desire to pursue a military career, while none of the enlisted MPs indicated such a preference. The data also depicted that the officer ranks are staffed with experienced individuals, with 33 percent indicating preservice law enforcement experience. In comparing bias or differences between respondents with civilian law enforcement experience and those without this experience, no trends or significant dissimilarities were detected.

In the section entitled "Military Police Training," almost half the respondents were dissatisfied with the prerequisites for an MP entering the AIT program. Eighty-eight percent of the officers concluded, though, that the requirement of a high school diploma be continued. (An Air Force Security Policeman (AFSP) is not necessarily required to have a high school diploma or a GED equivalent. The Marine Corps requirement is unstandardized, therefore, not quantifiable.) There was a temporary waiver of this requirement for some men during the Vietnam buildup, but it is not expected that such waivers will continue. On the other hand, an all volunteer Army, which some propose, could

certainly presage a difficult era for the Corps, as far as education is concerned.

Regarding instructor personnel, the officers were unanimous in agreeing that the cadre should consist of highly qualified personnel. They were also (67 percent) in agreement that civilian instructors should complement the military cadre. This belief is in contrast to the brigade commanders who were of the opinion that civilian instructors would not be as useful as military noncommissioned officers in this area. Since there was a difference of opinion on this point, further research is necessary before the dilemma can be resolved. Courses where civilian instructors might be useful are categorized in the law enforcement discipline, e.g. methods and training of civilian police, criminal justice and law enforcement education, public relations, psychology, etc. In a related question to the company commanders, 83 percent disagreed that only soldiers should train soldiers. On the other hand, only 60 percent agreed that similarly qualified civilians should be utilized in their own company. Moreover, the interviews pointed out that, in fact, civilian instructors (e.g. police, FBI, sheriffs, etc.) are *not* utilized in MP companies for instructional purposes.

On questions regarding the testing program, the company grade officers believed, almost unanimously, that the testing at AIT was too lenient. The officers that disbelieved this point admitted they knew nothing of the program and, therefore, took a neutral position.

Results of the questions concerning the training program content and related areas proved to be very interesting. Seventy percent of the commanders thought that some OJT should be included in the AIT syllabus. Eighty-four percent of the officers agreed that the MP should get more courses in law enforcement, although only 47 percent agreed that law enforcement training should be emphasized more strongly than combat training. Obviously, the company mission was a strong determinant on the inclinations of its commander. A company engaged in field duties or field training would possibly reflect a combat training approach. The question remains unresolved as to whether both programs can be integrated and yet produce effective military policeman. The evidence indicates it can, with more than a fair degree of success. However, this point brings up the recurring dilemma of combat versus law enforcement training and what the results would be if one program were favored disproportionately over the other. Moreover, the data indicated that commanders felt responsible for giving the MP additional training upon his arrival in the company. The officers, therefore, unanimously agreed that the company must offer additional OJT that Fort Gordon cannot be expected to provide.

Centralized Training

A major tenet of the thesis, that centralized training of all police personnel would be beneficial to the DOD, was answered favorably. More respondents favored rather than disfavored that approach, while 30 percent of the respondents remained noncommitted. Forty-three percent agreed that Fort Gordon had the facilities for centralized training, while only 16 percent disagreed. Other related questions indicated that the field commanders needed additional information before making a rational decision. One such question indicated that 46 percent agreed that all Services should train their own MPs, while 20 percent disagreed and 33 percent remained undecided. At least 50 percent of the commanders thought all service MPs basically perform similar jobs, an indication centralization would be beneficial. Another 46 percent agreed that standardized training would aid those men in obtaining decent poli jobs when they terminated their service obligations, while 23 percent remained undecided on this point. Ninety-seven percent did agree that all three Services should provide instructors if centralized training should become a reality.

The last portion of the questionnaire requested the officers to rate the courses that comprised the AIT syllabus

Item I-2 What was your civilian occupation* before you entered the Service?

Item	Group	Students %	Trades %	Agricultural %	TV %	Misc %	Total %
2	Army	53	37	10	0	0	100
	AF	40	50	0	5	5	100

* Trades include occupations such as construction, machinest, welder, sheetmetal worker, die setter, etc.

Table I. Pre-service Employment

Item I-4 Did you select the law enforcement field prior to basic training?

Item	Group	1st Choice %	No Choice %	2nd or 3rd Choice %	Total %
4	Army	47	30	23	100
	AF	10		90	100

Table II. Method of Entry Into Law Enforcement Field

at Fort Gordon. Most of the courses received laudable grades with few exceptions. Of those rated inadequate, the percentages favored law enforcement oriented subjects, while one could be considered as combat oriented. (Combat oriented courses would include subjects such as map reading, CBR, first aid, etc., and law enforcement courses would include subjects such as physical security, CI, narcotics, traffic control, etc.) It is interesting to note that in the Army interviews not one MP respondent indicated a need for additional training in combat subjects; all opted for law enforcement. Most of those interviewed had not yet been overseas, therefore, it is probably natural that that number would see the law enforcement field of more practical value than the combat oriented subjects. However, the unanimous result must be considered. And there does seem to be a rather strong inclination toward law enforcement training. One interesting point is that the course on records and forms was rated low by the officers and fairly high by the enlisted men. This evidence would seem to demonstrate that there is an irreconcilable gap between what the MP learns and what the supervisor thinks he learns.

Responses to Interviews

The interviews held with a sample of security and military policemen produced an interesting composite of soldiers and airmen who perform the occupation of law enforcer in the military establishment.

In Table I, it is obvious that the average MP or AFSP has just graduated from high school or was on his first job prior to enlisting or being drafted.

Forty-seven percent of the Army interviewers selected the law enforcement profession, while only 10 percent of the airmen indicated such a preference. Table III depicts their choices.

The educational level also provided some interesting data. Although the majority had graduated from high school, only 25 percent of the airmen, as contrasted to 47 percent of the soldiers, received some college training. It would seem reasonable, the data providing support, that the Army would have the greater proportion of college educated men since they accept draftees. Moreover, in the mean education levels, Air Force was 12.2 years while the Army was 13.2. (Median and mode in both were identical at 12.0 years.) Both groups were almost unanimous in preferring a career other than the military. This is not inconsistent with today's youth and their concomitant disfavor toward the "Establishment."

In the Service Training section of the interview, some meaningful observations were recorded. Their recency of exposure to AIT or technical school (Lackland Air Force Base) enabled them to recall events that were fairly fresh on their minds. Tables III and IV depict the events that were most meaningful or discouraging during the trainees' stay at Fort Gordon or Lackland Air Force Base (time frame: late 1968-1969).

Item III-5 What impressed you the most about AIT or technical school training?

Item	Group	Nothing %	Training %	Instruction %	Misc* %	Total %
5	Army	30	27	27	16	100
	AF	20	25	25	30	100

* Misc comments included carried weapons, officers talked up esprit, better bunch of guys, indication of what was to come, "Strac," better than basic, etc.

Table III. Greatest Impressions in AIT or Technical School

Item III-6 What discouraged you the most during AIT or technical school training?

Item	Group	Nothing %	Harassment %	Training %	Instruction %	Misc* %	Total %
6	Army	13	17	40	10	20	100
	AF	35	5	45	0	15	100

* Misc in both included personal idiosyncrasies such as weather, Army training included too long, too short, wasted time, narrow sense, too much to grasp, no time to study, no specicfics, not treated like students, no 8 weeks of education for 8 weeks of training; Air Force comments included too short, physical training requirements, lack of personnel.

Table IV. Greatest Discouragement in AIT or Technical School

Regardless of their overall impressions of the total program, more than 82 percent of both groups rated the formal instruction as either satisfactory, good, or excellent. Moreover, there was a strong response in the desire for additional training at both schools. It is significant to note that all responses for increased training were directed toward law enforcement rather than combat oriented subjects.

Item III-8 Would you like to see additional instruction* at Gordon or Lackland?

Item	Group	Yes %	No %	Total %
8	Army	77	23	100
	AF	90	10	100

If yes, in what areas?

Group	Law %	OJT %	Enf %	Scty %	Other %	Total %
Army	20	23	40	0	17	100
AF	0	0	65	15	20	100

* Not one MP respondent indicated a need for additional training in combat subjects; all preferred subjects were law enforcement. Of the Air Force respondents, additional weapons training was the exception to combat training.

Table V. Is Additional Instruction Feasible?

Air Force personnel desired a longer course in both law enforcement and/or security. They felt that six weeks was simply not enough time to train them adequately. Only 10 percent felt additional instruction would not be desirable. Men in both services concluded that regardless of the type of technical training, it should be broader in scope and better prepare them to handle themselves once they arrive at their next duty station. This is all further support for the hypothesis which suggests a need for program revision.

Course Rating

One major portion of the interview had the respondent rate the courses presented to him in formal instruction on a continuum from poor to excellent. They were told to rate the course on a whole, including course content and

Item III-12 Please rate the following courses as presented to you at Gordon or Lackland. If you did not receive the course, rate the column as N/A.

Item	Group	Exc %	Good %	Sat'y %	Poor %	N/A* %	Total %
Mil Law	Army	10	45	30	5	10	100
	AF	10	70	13	3	3	100
Weapons	Army	23	23	17	37	0	100
	AF	45	45	10	0	0	100
Unarmed	Army	17	47	13	20	3	100
Defense	AF	10	30	35	25	0	100
Stations	Army	7	40	23	30	0	100
& Patrols	AF	5	50	35	0	10	100
Corrections	Army	7	7	40	23	23	100
	AF	5	10	45	15	25	100
Records	Army	13	63	17	7	0	100
& Forms	AF	5	35	40	15	5	100
Driver	Army	17	60	10	10	3	100
Training	AF	20	10	20	5	45	100
Drugs &	Army	3	17	23	40	17	100
Narcotics	AF	0	15	20	15	50	100

* Not applicable was also used if the respondents didn't recall the course.

Table VI. Course Rating

instructional methodology. Notwithstanding these instructions, there was not one instance where a trainee rated a course "poor" because he disliked the instructor(s). The course that seemed to be the most popular in the excellent category was weapons training. The majority of all the training subjects were either rated good or satisfactory. Some of the poor and satisfactory ratings were attributable to the lack of time spent on the subject. This was particularly true in the Army's subjects concerning drugs and corrections (one hour each). A sample of subjects rated appears in Table VI.

A related question concerning the adequacy of testing required an opinion on whether the serviceman thought the exams were too easy, too difficult, or merely appropriate. Over half of the MPs thought the testing was too easy, while not one thought the tests were too difficult. On the other hand, only 15 percent of the AFSPs thought their tests too easy, while 80 percent thought them appropriate in difficulty. The one airman who rated the tests difficult was an airman who had an 8th grade education. Of the Army respondents who thought the testing too lenient, 62 percent (N-16) had at least some post high school education.

Instructors

Table VII, Preferences Toward Instructors, represents an enlightening analysis and the results differ strikingly from the brigade commanders on the question of civilian representation. (In the questionnaires, 67 percent of the officers believed civilians could be used as instructors; colonels said none.)

Item III-14 Do you prefer training be conducted by Officers, NCOs, Enlisted Men or Civilians? Please rank 1-4 in order of most preferred to least preferred.

Item	Group	Officer %	Noncom %	Enlisted %	Civilian %	No opns* %	Total %
14	Army	23	40	3	30	3	100
	AF	5	80	5	10	0	100

* The one Army non-respondent said it didn't matter as long as the individual was competent.

Table VII. Preferences Toward Instructors

The significant factor is that in both categories civilians are rated higher than either officers and enlisted men. Moreover, neither school utilizes civilian instructors presently. Nevertheless, the interviewees felt the civilians would have something to offer if they were represented on the staff and faculty of the respective schools. (Eighty percent of the respondents agreed that civilians be included as instructors in the future training cycle.) There are many reasons for the range of opinions on this subject, and further research is needed prior to drawing conclusions.

Concluding their comments on training, more than half of both groups felt they could perform their job at that post without additional training. The reasons for that opinion were based primarily on the soldier's particular dislike for the routine, monotonous mandatory training he is faced with on every installation. He feels this training is not only unduly repetitious, but of limited value to him as a law enforcer. If, in fact, the training were designed toward improving and enhancing his skills as an MP, he would overwhelmingly endorse it.

One of the last questions depicted whether or not the men were interested in law enforcement as a future career field after ETS. Forty-three percent of the MPs and 35 percent of the AFSPs indicated an interest in the law enforcement career after the service. The greatest area of interest to both groups was the desire to return to school. This is probably indicative and symbolic of young males who want to finish their college education or at least attempt to start in that direction.

The last question, sort of traditional in the Military Police Corps, was meant to evoke spirited discussion on the merits of the .45 caliber pistol or the .38 caliber pistol as a standard sidearm. Seventy-three percent of the MPs indicated they would like to be armed with the .38, while not one airman wanted to switch to the .45. Forty-seven percent of the MP officers agreed with their enlisted counterparts. Their reasons for change vary, but include comments that the .45 is too big, heavy, and clumsy. The validity of their contention has neither been established nor tested, but their discontent is conspicuously evident.

Summary

The purpose of this thesis was to determine not only if the Department of Defense police training programs were functioning at their optimum capacity, but also, to review and analyze the capabilities of the "field resources" for effecting change. In view of the traumatic developments underscored in the civilian law enforcement field during the 1960s, it was evident that some Department of Defense programs had been regarded as sacrosanct and immune from the intense scrutiny accorded to their civilian counterparts.

Although some hypotheses advanced by this study received only limited support, the study represents an initial, yet constructive approach toward re-evaluation. Maybe a Fort Gordon DOD Police Training Center might *not* be a bad idea. At least it has been demonstrated that further research is necessary. Once the first step is taken in recognizing the problem, funds and personnel should be made available to explore it to its limits. Complacency has no place in the DOD field of law enforcement. A vigorous effort is necessary if we are to elevate the country's Service policemen to a dynamic and progressive level that is prevalent and competitive in today's society. Anything less will produce regression or continuation, not a revitalization of the country's imperative military police training programs.



Sick Call on Paws

Care and Treatment of MP Sentry Dogs in Vietnam

SP4 Bill Zalud

Pinpoints of flashing red lights loom larger from the blackened Vietnam sky. The chopper, blades kicking up loose dust on the hospital pad, lands and two attendants race out with a wheeled litter.

A leg, twitching slightly, lays over the edge of the shiny steel cart; an about-face and the wheels spin toward the emergency room. Light red blood turns dark and marks the white cloth over the body.

Interns, scissors religiously positioned in shirt pockets, fling open the double doors, push into the quiet, antiseptic ward and set up a base camp for a life saving operation.

"Blood. Get me some blood, dammit!" The doctor turns away for a second, then back to the job. "Let's stop the bleeding. Now!" He hovers over the table, a whimper is heard from under the sheet, a cry and sticky saliva mixes with the hardened blood.

Four hours later, critical condition has changed to satisfactory condition. The patient will live—to walk his post again, to work with his master and to protect vital supply points for the military police in Vietnam.

Whether it's kidney failure, a gunshot wound or fur-killing hot spots, the MP sentry dog receives the best of medical care possible in the Republic of Vietnam. For simple maladies in the kennel, a veterinary technician may drop in for a house call. Walking its post, a sudden rocket explosion may result in a red cross-marked "dust-off." Whatever the illness and wherever it may strike, four-legged military police, like their two-legged partners, are treated by the best personnel available and quickly returned to duty.

German Shepherds have been recognized as a distinct breed for a relatively short time. The first organized effort to promote the breed dates from 1899 in Germany, where "Der Verein fur Deutsche Schafer-Hunde" (Society for the promotion of German Shepherd Dogs) bred these well muscled, agile work animals.

A healthy, alert sentry dog in Vietnam begins as a healthy Germany Shepherd back in the United States. As military police candidates at Fort Gordon, Georgia, are "beltlined" for not meeting the rigid qualifications, potential Army sentry dogs are examined and rejected by veterinarians if they are not fully equipped for their world-wide mission.

Height, weight, outer and under coats, teeth and feet are all checked. Unlike MPs, both sexes are acceptable for duty. Because of their walking job, soft, thin pads on paws are a reason for rejection. Ear defects will "beltline" the German Shepherd, who normally possesses a sense of hearing 20 times sharper than his MP handler.

When a fully-trained sentry dog receives his orders for Vietnam, he is in for some of the same discomforts that two-legged soldiers face: the heat, the humidity and tropical diseases.

"A gradual climatization is the key to a sentry dog's acceptance of Vietnam as his home. The dog is helped over this hump by the constant attention of his handler and kennel crew," said PFC Scott Schell, a veterinary technician

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Specialist Four Bill Zalud, currently Editor of the MP ROUNDUP, *a monthly publication of the 18th Military Police Brigade, Vietnam, was graduated from the University of Denver in 1969 with a BA degree in Mass Communications. A feature news contributor to national newspapers, including the* CHICAGO TRIBUNE *and* DENVER POST, *and free lance feature writer, he entered the Army after college and was graduated from the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) before his transfer to Vietnam.*



at the 981st Military Police Company (Sentry Dog) at Cam Ranh Bay.

There are no snack bars to run to, no ice-cold beers to wash down the 100 degree weather and no showers to wash off the accumulated sweat. But, with little help from his friends, the sentry dog lives a dog's life.

"There are a trio of experts who keep the German Shepherd healthy and happy: the MP handler who grooms the dog, the veterinary technician who handles the routine medical problems and the veterinarian who is called in when a doctor's advice or skill is needed," added Private Schell.

Short haircuts are a must for GIs in Vietnam; the dog, however, has hair over his entire body and a white sidewall just wouldn't help. So, daily grooming is the method sentry dog handlers use to keep their animals in top condition.

German Shepherds have a double coat of fur; a deep layer or undercoat of soft, woolly hair and an outer coat of coarse, stiff hair which is somewhat oily and water resistant. A good, brisk rubdown against the grain of the hair loosens the dead fur. Failure to brush this dead hair away causes trouble immediately in Vietnam's tropical climate.

"Hot spots, places where this dead hair has matted and infected the skin, occur regularly. This is a big medical problem, though it can be effectively handled by cutting away all hair from the hot spot region and applying ointment," continued Private Schell.

Grooming, however, doesn't end with the animal's fur and skin. "As handlers, we look for problems with the dog's eyes, feet, nose and mouth. After working with a dog for a few months, a handler can tell in one glance if something's wrong," said SP4 Mike Reeves, an MP dog handler with the 981st Military Police Company.

Every MP remembers his drill sergeant back at basic training yelling at "Dirty Louie" to take a bath. Bathing, however, is not a part of routine grooming for a Vietnam sentry dog. Too much water removes the natural oil from the dog's coat. This oil not only makes the coat water repellant, necessary in the Noah's Ark monsoon season, but keeps the skin soft and prevents it from drying and cracking.

"The book says a dog's average temperature is around 101-102 degrees and that the dog has a rate of breathing of 8 to 16 breaths per minute. The Vietnam sun plays tricks for which we must compensate," added Schell.

"My dog sometimes pants like he's going to drop dead right there in the kennel from heat exhaustion. But that excessive panting is normal in Vietnam. If we were to feed these dogs all the water they wanted, they would be sick," stated another dog handler, PFC Sam King, also of the 981st.

When the handler spots a health problem on the rise, he calls in the resident "puppy healer," the MP veterinary technician. "My job? It's a mixture of family doctor and animal psychiatrist," commented Schell.

Trained as an MP and sentry dog handler, Private Schell was given the opportunity to become vet tech for the 981st, Vietnam's largest military police sentry dog outfit, after the commanding officer discovered he had worked five years as a vet assistant for a private business and had had college training.

"I dip, bleed, sample and clean teeth. Ticks are a big problem here, even in the modern, concrete and wire kennels. Look, this bottle is filled with them, taken from just one dog."

TCP, a dread blood ailment of sentry and scout dogs in Vietnam, has been traced to the inch-long offenders. The vet tech continued, "Most of our dogs are TCP suspects. That does not mean these dogs are sick or have the disease; but they have shown one or more symptoms in their medical past."

Medical experts at Walter B. Reed Army Hospital complex are continuing extensive research on TCP, but have not yet found a cure for the disease which, in its final stages, causes massive hemorrhaging and death. Because of the fear of the disease spreading to dogs in the training centers of Okinawa and Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, very few dogs serving in Vietnam will ever return to the United States.

Above left: Man and dog make a Vietnam combat team which never allows the enemy to slip through their sentry defenses (from an oil by SP4 Larry Cosens, 18th MP Bde). Below: It's a long lonely vigil at night for the MP and his sentry dog.







Right: The monthly weigh-in of sentry dogs is best accomplished by weighing the dog and handler and then subtracting the handler's weight. Left from top: After the dog's hot spot is shaved of excess hair, an ointment is applied by the MP vet tech. The 981st MP Company's sentry dog vet tech, PFC Scott Schell (left), checks a dog's 201 file for recent medical history. Dogs behave little different from humans when it comes to getting shots. Monthly bleeding of dogs is necessary for analysing for TCP, rabies and other possible diseases.







"I realize my dog may eventually be put to sleep in Vietnam when he is too old to work with US or ARVN handlers, but I'm not really sad about it. He has a good life, doing what he is trained to do. He is fed excellent food and exercised every day. He will always have a handler who loves him," commented Specialist Reeves.

The German Shepherd sentry dogs are re-cycled. When one handler leaves from his tour of duty in Vietnam, another trains with the dog in-country, then walks post with him. Some dogs in the 981st are on their fifth tour in the Republic of Vietnam, serving with their fifth handler. Dogs are put to sleep only after a veterinarian has certified the dog too ill, too old or too aggressive for an MP handler to work.

"See these charts? Well, there's the bulk of my job as vet tech. I must keep these charts up to date. Once a month we dip dogs to kill off external parasites. Also, once a month, each dog is bled by the vet to determine his white blood cell count," added Private Schell.

The sentry dogs are thrown into a concrete "swimming pool" full of water and a weak acid. This dipping process kills off all body ticks. The blood samples taken are used to determine the presence of TCP or related diseases. The virus disease, rabies, is not much of a problem, mainly because of the extensive inoculation program coordinated with the veterinarian.

In addition, "Twice a year, every German Shepherd is X-rayed for the possible existence of hip dysplasia, a deforming disease of the dog's hips which is believed to be hereditary and common to these animals. If the joints are too severely extended, the dog is retired," continued Schell.

As with most GIs before, after or during their malaria pill day, diarrhea is common for the four-legged military policemen. "An incorrect mixture of grain and horsemeat, or just a mild upset stomach, may lead to this problem. It's not serious, but it's a constant irritation for the dog," said SP4 Mike Still, a dog handler with the 981st.

The vet tech added, "I am also a go-between. When a dog comes down with a disease which needs medical attention or is hurt on the job, I take him immediately to the 176th (Veterinarian) Medical Detachment at Cam Ranh Bay. Our dogs are lucky, for the 176th shares facilities with the 981st kennel."

"I'm a medical corpsman for animals. Our mission is to treat the wounded, evacuate the sick and injured and assist in first aid and medical treatment," commented SP4 Chris Sweeney, a veterinary assistant at the 176th.

The building is a fully-equipped animal hospital with laboratory and surgery facilities. "When a serious illness or war injury hits, we try every possible method to save the dog's life. That's our job, to save lives, dogs' lives."

A chemical smell hangs over the lab; beakers, test tubes, bottles of liquid are stored in stainless steel glass cases along the walls. "Boady," a sentry dog from the Nha Trang detachment of the 981st, is standing on the examination table. The vet is wearing a plastic glove and is giving the dog an examination. "He stopped eating, a sure sign something is wrong," reports his handler.

"For sentry dogs, the few hours right after an emergency are most important. Our detachments are scattered over Military Region II. A dog in Phan Rang, on the coast, once had kidney failue. He was med-evaced here," added Private Schell.

Dogs have been used in war as long as men, war and dogs have existed. From the days of Persia to the conquests of the Roman Empire, to the non-front conflict in Vietnam, dogs have gone into battle at the sides of their masters.

In ancient times, entire formations of spike-armored dogs were sent in waves against the enemy. During World War I, dogs were used as sentries, messengers, ammo carriers and scouts. Both the Allies and Axis powers in World War II employed the four-legged soldiers, with the United States finally bringing in "Dogs for Defense" during the conflict.

Today, in the cities, base camps and jungles of Vietnam, sentry and scout dogs are used extensively to guard supply and POL points from sappers and looters, to silently alert to VC and NVA forces, and to uncover hidden arms caches, mines and tunnels.

"Pride and love. This is what keeps our MP sentry dogs happy, healthy and alert. They must be alert at all times, for not only are millions of dollars of materiel protected by the MP-dog teams, but human and dog lives hang in the balance," concluded PFC Scott Schell.

Whether it's a VC rocket smashing in at a walking post, blood pouring out of the nose of a TCP victim, or a simple case of purple medicine-anointed hot spots, sentry dogs have the best and fastest medical care available.

Out in the exercise area, in the early morning light, a handler is rubbing his fingers through the dog's coat, picking out chunks of dead fur. "When my dog is sick, so am I. When he dies of old age, I'll die a little. We're war buddies, you know? I know he would die trying to save my life. That's a hell of a friendship, man."







Top: An MP sentry dog handler replaces pans after washing them in boiling water. Primary diet is a mixture of grain and horsemeat to keep the dogs in top condition. Middle: Each kennel is washed daily to insure a clean environment for the dogs. Ticks are a big problem for dogs in Vietnam, but concrete and wire kennels and daily cleaning of kennels help reduce the danger. Bottom: An MP handler exercises his dog daily by running him through the obstacle course. Additionally, dogs usually receive four hours training in aggression each week.

MPA Roundup Special

Vietnamese National Police Sponsor Boy Scout Jamboree

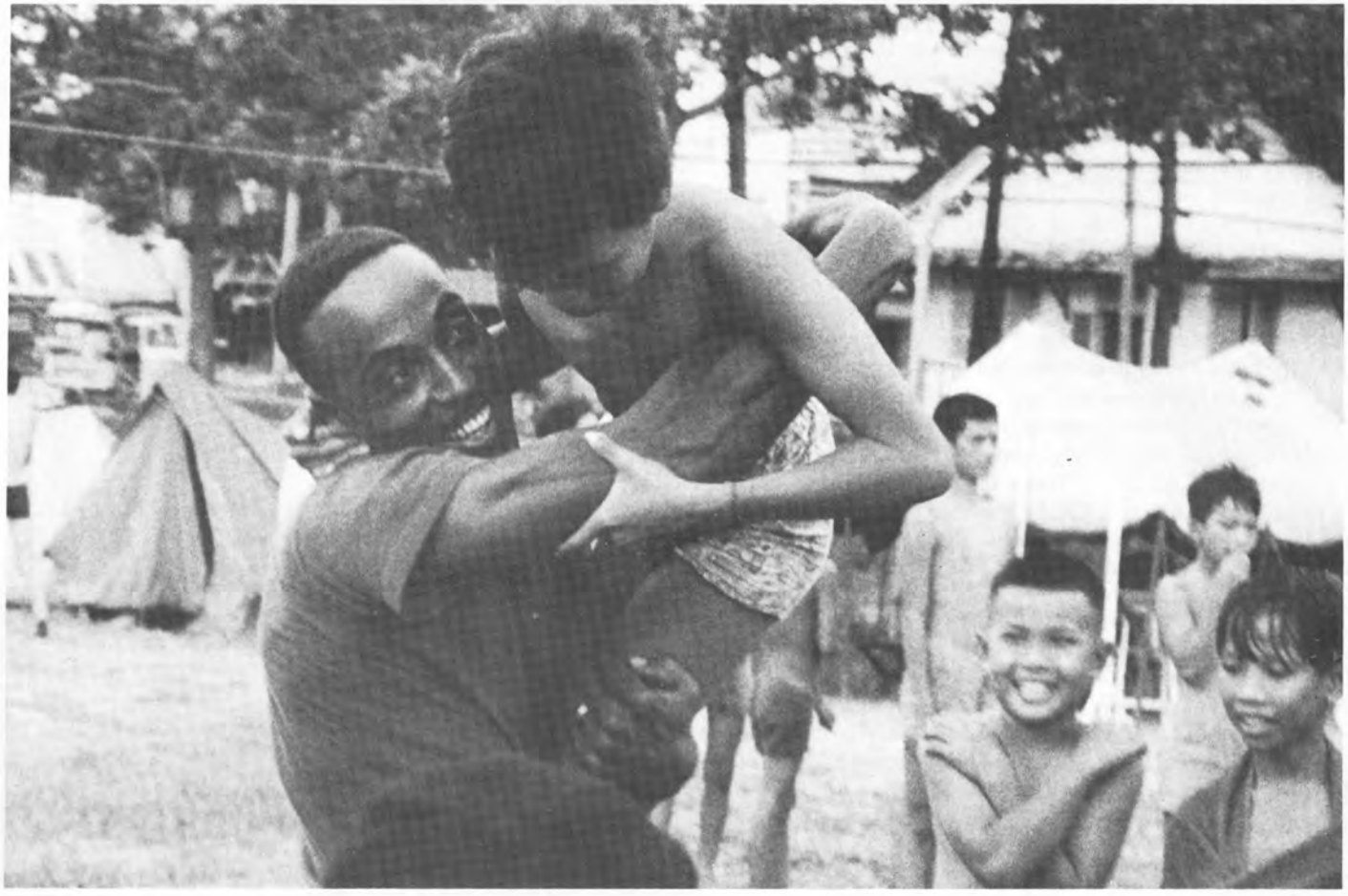


In Vietnam, where the vagaries of war are a part of everyday living for most school-age children, scouting is still an important part of a boy's childhood. The Boy Scout program is a fun kind of learning and growing to the boys.

For the past several years the scouts, sponsored by the Vietnamese National Police in Saigon, have celebrated their annual jamboree at Vung Tau. "I knew that the boys were counting on the trip to Vung Tau again this year," said Mr. Huynh Duc Linh, president of the Saigon Police Boy Scouts Association. Mr. Linh also knew that the monies allocated by the Government of Vietnam for the scouts would only cover a part of the cost of the trip. The only solution was to procure contributions from other organizations.

Left: Boy scouts have great pride in their uniform and spot inspections were not uncommon during the annual jamboree recently held at Vung Tau.

Below: SSG Alec Roberts, Operations NCO, Civic Actions Office, US Army Headquarters Area Command in Saigon, who admits he likes to "tussle with kids," finds many takers among the enthusiastic boy scouts.



Because of past cooperation he had received, Mr. Linh's first stop was the Civic Actions Office, US Army Headquarters Area Command in Saigon. LTC Robert Cardin, the Civic Actions Officer, assured him of a contribution of $VN100,000 for the bus tickets to Vung Tau. Several days later Colonel Cardin informed Mr. Linh that the 716th MP Battalion would donate an additional $VN40,000 for the trip. Additional funds were also obtained from Youth Affairs Division, Government of Vietnam. Within the week eight buses loaded with 600 happy Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts were on their way to the jamboree campsite in Vung Tau.

After the scouts had been at Vung Tau for almost three days, several members of the Civic Actions staff joined them at the campsite. The group, composed of CPT Konrad Tuchscherer, administrative officer, SSG Alec Roberts, operations NCO, SGT Jimmy Page, warehouse foreman, and Mr. Tran Van Hiep, interpreter/translator, made the trip by helicopter. "If we had any idea about relaxing in the sun," said Sergeant Roberts, "we soon forgot about it. Mr. Linh had scheduled all of our time. By the end of the first day, those boys had really put us through the hoops. We hiked up the beach, played eight games of volley ball, ate two full-course Vietnamese meals, and engaged in a series of tussles with the boys."

The Civic Actions team was ready for a restful night of sleep; however, there were still activities left on the day's itinerary. "Although I was just about exhausted," said Captain Tuchscherer, "I could understand their point of view. After all, what would a Boy Scout jamboree be without a campfire surrounded by wide-eyed boys singing of mythical heroes and ancient deeds."

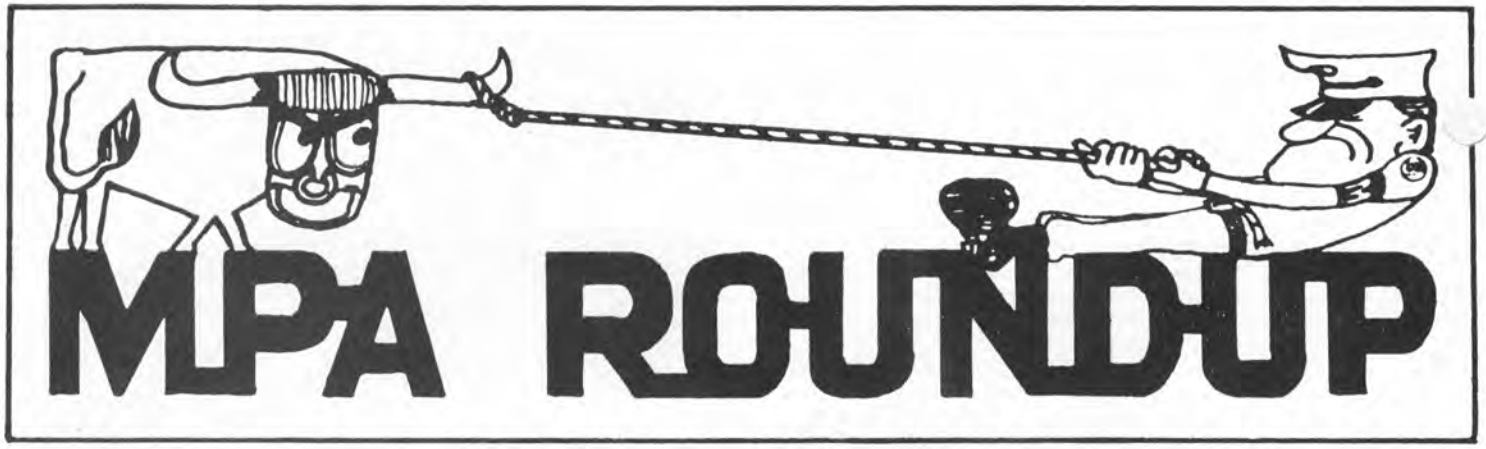
"I don't think I'll ever forget the morning that we left the campsite," said Sergeant Roberts. "After breakfast, we were preparing to return to Saigon. The sea of three-fingered salutes presented us and those broad smiles seemed to be screaming out, 'Thanks for helping us.' I just didn't want to leave."



Right: A scoutmaster, barking his commands through a bullhorn, holds the same place in a boy scout's mind, as does a drill sergeant in the mind of an Army recruit. The boy scouts were on a recent trip to Vung Tau, sponsored by the Vietnamese National Police in Saigon.

Below: Probably the most important part of any boy scout outing is sitting around a campfire singing songs and telling stores, as exemplified by these youngsters who couldn't wait for the sun to go down.





MG Lloyd B. Ramsey Visits 30th MP Battalion



MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General, cuts a cake welcoming him to the 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., as CSM Edward Jones, 30th MP Battalion Sergeant Major, looks on.

MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General, recently visited the 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca. Upon his arrival at the Battalion, General Ramsey was briefed by LTC A. J. Harageones, 30th MP Battalion Commander, and his staff concerning battalion mission and organization. After the briefing, The Provost Marshal General met and talked with Senior NCOs from the 30th Battalion, 6th MP Group (CI), 163d MP Company, and Armed Forces Police, Treasure Island.

After this gathering, which took place in the mess hall of Company A, 30th MP Battalion, General Ramsey attended a luncheon at the Presidio Officers' Club.

COL Carlson Commands 14th MP Gp



COL Robert E. Carlson (left), new Commanding Officer of the 14th MP Group, Ft George G. Meade, Md., accepts the unit colors from LTC Dwight S. Thompson, Group Executive Officer, in ceremonies held recently at Ft Meade. CSM John L. Gorby, 14th MP Group Command Sergeant Major, looks on.

COL Hugh H. Riddle Assigned as Provost Marshal USARYIS

COL Hugh H. Riddle recently replaced COL Melford M. Wheatley as Provost Marshal, US Army Ryukyu Islands, and Commanding Officer, 1st MP Group, in ceremonies held at Hamby Army Airfield. Colonel Wheatley has been reassigned to Fifth US Army, Ft Sheridan, Il., where he will serve as Provost Marshal.

Prior to his new assignment, Colonel Riddle was Deputy Commander, US Army CID Agency, Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of the Military Police School, the Command and General Staff College, and the US Army War College. Decorations awarded to Colonel Riddle include the Purple Heart, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Police Honor Medal (Republic of Vietnam), and the Legion of Merit.

COL Albert R. Escola Presents Sustained Superior Performance Awards



COL Albert R. Escola, Provost Marshal, Headquarters, CONARC, Ft Monroe, Va., presents Sustained Superior Performance Awards to Mr. James F. Sturgis and Mr. William J. Hart, members of the Physical Security Branch, while MAJ John F. Dahl, Chief, Physical Security Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal, HQ CONARC, assists. From left to right are Major Dahl, Mr. Hart, Mr. Sturgis, and Colonel Escola.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird Promotes CW4 Mauro R. Antonelli



Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Mrs. Mauro R. Antonelli pin new warrant officer's bars on the shoulders of CW4 Mauro R. Antonelli. Mr. Antonelli was promoted to his present rank in ceremonies held in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Mr. Antonelli is a member of the Secretary's personal security staff and is assigned to the 1st MP Detachment (Criminal Investigation), Washington, D. C.

Three MPA Executive Council Members Receive Certificates for Service

At a recent meeting of the Military Police Association Executive Council, three council members received Certificates of Outstanding Service to the MPA. COL Warren H. Metzner, Commandant, US Army Military Police School, and MPA President, presented the certificates to the three council members.

CSM Charles K. Samples, former Sergeant Major of the 4th AIT Brigade (MP), was cited for his service as a member of the MPA Executive Council from April 1969 to August 1970. He recently retired from active service. CPT Forrest S. Chilton, former Operations Officer with the Ft Gordon Provost Marshal's Office, was cited for his service as a Council member from December 1969 to August 1970. Now a student in the MP Officer Advanced Course at the Military Police School, Captain Chilton also served as Public Relations Chairman. MAJ Jim M. Parrack, Jr., former Chief, Materiel Division, USACDC Military Police Agency, was cited for his service on the Council from December 1968 to August 1970. He has departed for reassignment to Vietnam.







Former MP Thwarts Attempted Airline Hijack

Mr. Robert F. De Nisco, a former sergeant with the 404th MP Company, 4th Armored Division, was responsible for stopping the attempted hijack of a jetliner on 15 September 1970. Mr. De Nisco, a private guard for Brinks, Inc., was aboard the TWA 707 jetliner flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco when a hijacker tried to divert the plane to North Korea. When the hijacker produced a weapon, he was shot and wounded by De Nisco.

The former MP sergeant was congratulated by President Richard Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew. Vice President Agnew said that the aborted attempt would serve as a warning to other potential skyjackers that they "will be sternly dealt with."

508th MP Bn Takes Top Honors in Fifth US Army MP Pistol Matches

Company B, 508th MP Battalion, Ft Riley, Ks., recently received its trophies for winning the Fifth US Army Military Police Pistol Matches for 1969. The team, composed of SFC Carl N. Koropatny, SP4 Michael M. Taylor, PFC Ronald E. McCann, and PFC James G. Warren, scored 1490 points out of a possible 1600. A second team from Company B placed third in the Matches with 1473. Team members were 1LT Michael C. Wall, SP4 Kenneth G. Faust, SP4 Richard N. Quenemoen, and PFC Gordon Boehm.

The second place team, also from the 508th MP Battalion, was Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. Team members, LTC James D. Smith, MAJ William C. Isenberg, MAJ Jan S. Monningh, and SSG Roger G. Summerfeld, fired a combined score of 1481. Individual winners, firing for a possible score of 400, were Lieutenant Wall, first place with 387-4X; Colonel Smith, second place with 387; and Specialist Taylor, third place with 385-6X.

The objectives of the Matches are to promote individual proficiency with the pistol and to increase combat readiness, improve morale and develop esprit de corps in the military police units within the Fifth US Army area. Participation in the Matches was limited to military police personnel assigned to active Army, US Army Reserve and Army National Guard military police company-size units or separate detachments in the Fifth US Army area. Only US Pistol, caliber .45 was used, with caliber .45 ball service ordnance issue ammunition.



MG Robert R. Linvill, Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division and Ft Riley, Ks., prepares to present awards to various members of three 508th MP Battalion pistol teams who placed first, second, and third in the Fifth US Army Military Police Pistol Matches. Present are, from left to right, 2LT Robert D. Reed, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment; MAJ William C. Isenberg, Battalion S-3 (Operations) Officer; CPT Robert P. Glassley, Company B; SGT Michael C. Taylor, Company B; SP4 Robert E. McCann, Company B; General Linvill; SP4 Kenneth C. Faust, Company B; SP4 Gordon Boehm, Company B; CPT Michael C. Wall, HHD; and MAJ Jan S. Moningh, Bn Executive Officer.

15th Military Police Brigade Holds Annual "Griffin Shoot"

The fifth annual 15th MP Brigade "Griffin Shoot" ended recently with an awards banquet held in Kaiserslautern, Germany. The "Griffin Shoot," hosted this year, and last, by the 94th MP Battalion, is an annual .45 pistol competition involving personnel of the 15th MP Brigade and invited guests representing the German military and civil police. The awards banquet culminated three days of pistol firing and special events which began with the firing of the opening shot of the competition by COL Walter N. Israel, Commanding Officer of the 15th MP Brigade.

In addition to the formal record firing, special events in the "Griffin Shoot" included competition among the 15th MP Brigade battalion commanders and area provost marshals, and a match involving members of the 740th Feldjaeger Battalion, the Kaiserslautern civil police, and the Gendarmerie.

Following brief remarks at the banquet by LTC Paul M. Adams, Jr., Commanding Officer of the 94th MP Battalion, awards and trophies were presented to the winning teams and top firers by Colonel Israel. The high scoring team in this year's "Griffin Shoot" was the 9th MP Group (CI). Second and third place teams were, respectively, the 554th MP Company, 385th MP Battalion, and Company A of the 793d MP Battalion. The top individual scorer was SSG Lynn D. Lauver of Company C, 793d MP Battalion. Second highest was SSG Jesus Pelayo, 554th MP Company, 385th MP Battalion, and third place went to CW2 Norman E. Bilger of the 9th MP Group (CI). The top teams received trophies and each member received a plaque. The three high individual scorers were also presented with trophies.

The high scorer from the Kaiserslautern Civil Police was POM Rudolf Joerg. SGT Hans Jurgen Linn was high scorer from the 740th Feldjaeger Battalion and Mr. Ludwig Weber was high scorer from the Gendarmerie. In addition to the awards presented to individual winners, all German participants received Scrolls of Participation and Achievement signed by Colonel Israel.

Four Members of Ft Bragg PMO Receive ARCOMs



Above: COL Hervey E. Keator, Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps and Ft Bragg, N. C., is depicted with four members of the Provost Marshal staff who received the Army Commendation Medal for Meritorious Service. They are, from left to right, SP4 Donald Williams, Traffic Accident Investigator; SP4 Larry Womack, Statistical NCO; Colonel Keator; SP4 Welton Maynard, Traffic Enforcement NCO; and SGT Joseph Dicker, Traffic Supervisor.

502d 1SG Presented ARCOM



1LT Ronald S. Shaw, Commanding Officer, 502d MP Company, Ft Hood, Tx., recently presented the Army Commendation Medal to 1SG Delmer L. Ingram. First Sergeant Ingram received the award for his meritorious service as the 502d First Sergeant.

554th MP Company Honor Guard Platoon Greets Secretary of Defense

The 554th MP Company's Honor Guard Platoon was on hand to welcome Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird during his tour of US facilities in the Stuttgart, Germany, area. The Honor Guard formed a phalanx of security for the Secretary as he stepped from the United States of America jet and walked to his waiting helicopter. The Secretary paused at the airfield long enough to shake hands with the multi-service color guard which included PFC Bruce Dunmyre and SP4 Joseph McDougal, representing the US Army.

The Honor Guard stepped crisply from its ready area and, with the 554th MP Company Commander, 1LT Robert Santucci, in charge, swung into an opposing two-rank formation on each side of the path leading from the airplane's ramp. The men snapped to "Present Arms" in a single motion when the Secretary set foot on the ground. After brief ceremonies ended and the helicopters were airborne to Patch Barracks, the Honor Guard marched in perfect cadence off the field, its matched height, spotless uniforms, and chromed helmets making a perfect finale to an impressive function.

"Whenever we are present to perform Honor Guard functions," said NCOIC, SSG Leonard Baldwin, "people attend on the sidelines as much to see us as they do to see the dignitary. Our performance is the result of high morale and efficient practice, aided by a belief in what we represent. I'm proud of every one of the men in my platoon."

The 554th MP Company's Honor Guard Platoon forms an opposing two-rank formation in preparation for Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird's departure from his plane. Secretary Laird recently toured US units in the Stuttgart, Germany, area.



Colonel Powell Commands 6th MP Group



COL Louis J. Klekas (right), passes the colors and command of the Sixth Military Police Group (Criminal Investigation) to COL Joseph L. Powell at the Presidio of San Francisco. Colonel Powell recently returned from Vietnam. Colonel Klekas has been reassigned to the Office of the Provost Marshal, USAREUR.

USAMPS Signal Officer Presented MSM



MAJ Robert W. Zetterberg, Chief of the Communications/ Electronics Branch, Combined Arms Division, Department of Resident Instruction, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., is congratulated by COL Warren H. Metzner, USAMPS Commandant, after having received the Meritorious Service Medal for his outstanding duty performance while assigned to the MP School. John Zetterberg holds a certificate designating his father as an honorary MP. Also shown are Mrs. Zetterberg and son Chris. The Signal Corps officer recently departed for reassignment to Vietnam after almost three years service at the Military Police School.

534th MP Company Performs Tri-national Patrol in Panama

Although it has been customary for some time in the Canal Zone for members of USARSO's 534th MP Company to team with members of the Panama National Guard on patrol duty in Panama City, recently the patrol took on an added international look.

The joint-city patrol was joined by Japanese patrol personnel from ships of the Japanese Self Defense Force which had transited the Panama Canal and were moored at Rodman Naval Station. More than 300 crew members of the Japanese destroyer and her escort were given liberty during the two nights the ships were in port.

Coordination was effected between the security office at Rodman Naval Station and MAJ Jack S. Hart, assistant USARSO Provost Marshal, Pacific Side. The Japanese patrol members joined the US and Panamanian patrol, which included Air Force Security Police from US Air Force Southern Command, for the tour of duty. The USARSO patrol members picked up the visiting Japanese shore patrol at Rodman, and together the team reported to the National Guard headquarters in Panama City where it was joined by the Panama patrolmen.

Although there were some difficulties as far as language was concerned, the US duty officer, 2LT Michael D. Wiatrowski, indicated that the patrol went smoothly. "A few of our personnel spoke Spanish," Lieutenant Wiatrowski said, "and Panama National Guard patrolmen spoke some English. The Japanese spoke no Spanish and very little English, and neither the Americans nor the Panamanians spoke Japanese." However, there were no major problems. "We were ready, should the need for a tri-lingual interpreter arise," explained Major Hart. "Mrs. Donald Weaver, wife of one of our personnel, speaks all three languages, and she was standing by."

The town patrols have been working as teams with Panama National Guardsmen for some time, but this was the first tri-national patrol for the USARSO PMO.

Patrol members greet each other at Rodman Naval Station, Canal Zone, before beginning a tour of duty in Panama City where they were joined by members of the Panama National Guard. Japanese shore patrol personnel at left are Petty Officer Shugi Nomota, Petty Officer Yasahire Matsumoto, and Petty Officer Takashi Dounoue. US Army and Air Force members, from left, are SGT Wesley Petty, CPL David M. Hancock, SSG Benito Colon and A1C Charles Moed.



VIETNAM ROUND UP



127th MP Company Employs AWOL Apprehension Team

"They're glad when they are finally apprehended and the game is all over," commented SP4 Michael E. Cobb, half of the 127th MP Company's AWOL Apprehension team in the Qui Nhon area. Trouble at home, an inability to cope with the military, and rejection of operations in the Republic of Vietnam all may contribute to a US serviceman leaving his unit without authorization—AWOL—creating an MP problem.

The Qui Nhon Provost Marshal has established patrol "niner-two," SP4 Michael E. Cobb and SP4 John B. Lindberg, who specialize in AWOL Apprehension, to handle this touchy situation. The team works under the desk sergeant's supervision, circulating around the city, observing US military personnel, looking for soldiers absent without leave from their units.

"We maintain tight liaison with the combined police patrols, national police, criminal investigation agents and soldiers stationed at Qui Nhon. This helps us exchange and gather information relative to the AWOL problem," added Specialist Lindberg. The MP pair also gain necessary information from the friendly populace. "Only a minute percentage of the American fighting force in Vietnam take this dangerous course. However, this small number of men cause the military and Vietnamese trouble, for in their attempt to stay hidden, they many times resort to the blackmarket and stealing," said Specialist Cobb. The AWOL Apprehension team, through their specialized service patrol, have been instrumental in reducing the AWOL problem in the Qui Nhon area.

981st MP Company Presented Meritorious Unit Commendation

The 981st MP Company (Sentry Dog) was presented with the Meritorious Unit Commendation for the period 9 December 1967 to 31 January 1969, during a recent ceremony at Cam Ranh Bay. LTC Karl E. Nestler, Commanding Officer of the 97th MP Battalion, pinned the commendation banner to the unit's standard with the assistance of CPT Billy H. Held, Commanding Officer of the 981st, during a company formation at the company kennels.

The 981st was cited for furnishing "a truly exceptional perimeter security by skillfully detecting the presence of intruders," and "for courageously maintaining a firm dedication to mission accomplishment even at the risk of their own lives." The sentry dog handlers of the 981st have successfully alerted forces against enemy attack at such places as Dalat, Ban Me Thout, Camp Holloway, Phan Rang, Pleiku and An Khe. The 981st has provided security for POL pumping stations and tank farms, helipads and airfields, maintenance facilities and ammunition storage points.

The 981st MP Company was originally activated on 1 August 1942 at Camp Ripley, Mn. It was reorganized and redesignated as a sentry dog company on 1 April 1967 at Cam Ranh Bay, where company headquarters was established. The company is under the operational control of the 16th MP Group, with teams further assigned to the 97th and 93d MP Battalions.

COL Tynan Presented LOM



Left: MG Verne L. Bowers, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration, USARV, congratulates COL James D. Tynan, departing Commander, 8th MP Group (CI), and Chief, CI Division, USARV, upon Colonel Tynan's being presented the Legion of Merit.

18th Military Police Brigade Takes Over Marine Confinement Facility

Sandwiched between "Freedom Hill" and a sentry dog cemetery in Da Nang, the III Marine Amphibious Force Brig has changed its name with the addition of 18th Military Police Brigade personnel. As US Marines leave Vietnam, their former brig, now called the USARV Installation Stockade (Da Nang), will be run by an 18th MP Brigade provisional stockade detachment, with LTC Donald R. Vanderford as Confinement Officer. "We have been learning the Marine police procedures here and slowly infusing our MP into the operation, first as turnkeys and gate guards, in anticipation of total takeover," said CPT James Le Vasseur, Assistant Confinement Officer.

Military police possessing confinement specialties were gathered from units throughout Vietnam to man the USARVIS (Da Nang). "The area is structurally similar to the USARV Installation Stockade at Long Binh," added CPT Daniel Creedon, also Assistant Confinement Officer. The northern facility will house over 100 service personnel in pre-trial confinement status, with detainees arriving from Military Regions I and II.

716th MP Battalion Cited for Defense of Saigon During TET 1968

The steel pot sits in a glass case in the Orderly Room of the 716th Military Police Battalion in Saigon. At first glance it is just an ordinary olive drab steel helmet with the large white letters "MP" across the front. The white paint is flaking, and the 716th crest on the right side is almost indistinguishable. But there is a bullet hole across the leg of the "M" and another jagged hole in the top with pieces of ripped steel you could cut your hand on.

A small typed card explains the presence of the helmet:

"This steel helmet was being worn by one of the two Military Policemen assigned to the 527th Military Police Company, 716th Military Police Battalion, who were killed in action on 31 January 1968 while defending the United States Embassy, Saigon, RVN."

Three Meritorious Unit Commendation awards flank the steel helmet. But the mute, punctured steel helmet testifies—more than could any commendation—to the legacy of courage that belongs to the military policeman in Vietnam.



The Combat Infantry Streamer is tied on the C Company, 52d Infantry, guidon by COL Thornton E. Ireland, MACV Provost Marshal, and LTC Douglas G. McNair, 716th MP Battalion Commanding Officer. A sister unit, the 716th MP Battalion, received a plaque originally awarded for the defense of BOQ 3 in Saigon during TET 1968. With the group is Congressman Earl F. Landgrebe of the 2d District of Indiana who spoke to the MPs after the ceremony.

716th MP Battalion Guards Miss America

The "Sound of the Young" turned out to be the look of love for MPs guarding the most valuable cargo of Miss America and six state pageant winners in a recent tour of Vietnam. As the plane carrying the girls for the fourth annual Miss America-USO Show landed at Tan Son Nhut, military police of the 716th MP Battalion protectively huddled around their convoy, ready to transport the girls stage-center for their lively musical revue, "Sound of the Young."

The girls were in-country 22 days, flying in and out of the big US bases, bringing their own style of entertainment and round-eyed presence to the GIs. The MP escort was repeated wherever there were 18th MP Brigade MPs. The 127th MP Company dispatched gun jeeps to Qui Nhon airport as word of the USO show's arrival came over the radio. MPs, more accustomed to shifting a V100 clutch and reading convoy bumper markings, awkwardly stared at the blondes and brunettes and relearned opening car doors for the ladies.

Pleased with their MP bodyguards, Miss America Pamela Anne Eldred and her six-girl court accepted an unscheduled invitation from the officers of the 716th MP Battalion to an open-air barbecue at Pershing Field. The girls were escorted from the Meyerkord Hotel to the site by four gun jeeps of the 716th. After a chicken and steak dinner, the women sang folk songs and talked with the MPs at their Pershing Field club. The visit lasted only an hour and the girls were back at their rooms in time for curfew.

Commenting on the special cargo he had to guard, one VIP-escort MP said, "This sure beats the heck out of a normal VIP visit. These girls are beautiful."



Miss America, Pamela Anne Eldred, takes time off from her busy Saigon schedule to pose with SP4 Michael Speed, one of her military police escorts. The MPs of the 716th MP Battalion, 18th MP Brigade, were assigned the mission of protecting her during her visit to Saigon.



PVT Youg-Sik In, Republic of Korea Military Police, makes a point to SSG Ronald G. Cox, Platoon Sergeant, 3d Platoon, 127th MP Company, 93d MP Battalion. The MPs patrol the pipeline from Tuy Hoa to Vung Ro Bay, looking for sappers and holes in the pipe.

127th Military Police Company's 3d Platoon Patrols Pipeline

"When we have a full moon on this run we always turn the headlights off," says SSG Ronald G. Cox, NCOIC, 3d Platoon, 127th MP Company, 93d MP Battalion, as he flips the jeep lights off. "We're the only ones out here, anyway, and we're not such good targets." Immediately, the rice paddies on each side of the highway take on a silver-grey luster in the moonlight. The black silhouettes of houses, trees, and paddy dikes slice the silver water in patterns different from the squares of light green that checkered the landscape in the daylight. As the patrol passes through a village, Vietnamese are seen huddled and chatting around flickering candles. Then, along the roadside, a Popular Forces soldier slides out from the shadows, reassuring the patrol that no Viet Cong lay in ambush nearby.

The mission of the 3d Platoon is pipeline security—25 miles of fuel pipeline from Vung Ro Bay to Tuy Hoa airbase, between Qui Nhon and Nha Trang. The unit commander is CPT Robert D. Keppel. In keeping with their mission the patrol checks the pipeline 24 hours a day, looking not only for VC, but also for gas line poachers or careless destruction of the line.

The 31 men who comprise the platoon have other tasks. A discipline, law and order mission keeps the men on 24-hour alert, and enemy mines appear on the road now and then. The platoon also keeps a mirror team in action to deter speeders. A Korean military policeman is assigned to the company to serve as liaison to the Republic of Korea units in the area.

B Co 504th MP Battalion Performs Convoy Escort

Military police of the convoy escort squad, B Company, 504th MP Battalion, Chu Lai, escort trucks of food and ammo to the "forgotten" little places—Hawk Hill, Tra Bon and Tien Phouc—as well as to the big cities of Quang Ngai and Da Nang in their daily convoy escort mission. "A handful of men travel roads varying from blacktop to dirt, from Da Nang south and west to the Military Region II border, bringing everything from 105mm rounds to powdered milk to the isolated fire support bases of the Americal Division," said SGT Robert Anderson, NCOIC of the convoy squad, 3d Platoon, B Company, 504th MP Battalion.

Convoys out of Chu Lai start the night before when the transportation office calls B Company to advise them of convoys and destinations. When the vehicle count goes higher than seven, the MPs must escort the convoy over the roads to their fire support destinations. "The longest, hottest and toughest convoy we have at present is the Tien Phuoc mission. It's over 100 miles round trip on dirt and rock roads," commented SGT Ronald Knickerbocker.

The fire support bases are dependent upon the truck loads of ods and materiel coming in by the daily convoys. "Like the old-time train runs through the countryside, we run the roads to feed and supply the fighting men in the fire support bases, bringing the milk, bullets and shells to keep *Charlie* on the run," concluded Sergeant Knickerbocker.

66th Military Police Company Has Moonlighting Job

Moonlighting police are nothing new; when, however, the police are MPs in Phu Tai, and their extra job is operating a mortar, there is a difference. Three times a week, "95 Bravos" (MPs) shake themselves out of bed after putting in 12 hours on duty, plot elevation and trajection, letting enemy hiding in the Vung Chua mountains know the 66th MP Company is alert.

The 173d Airborne Brigade held a cram, five-day course on the operation of an 81mm mortar tube. Men from the 66th MP Company scored high and were "awarded" the tube in their company area. Squad leader SSG Robert Cole leads his cross-trained MPs in the night fire missions. He has help from SGT Lee Brown and PFC Gregory Sica who man the Fire Direction Center bunker. SP4 Richard Gentry acts as first gunner, dropping the rounds into the tube, sending the high explosives or illumination charges on their way to distant targets.

The first night the 66th MP Company fired their mortar the purpose was mainly to test the crew's training. The next day, however, intelligence reports stated that approximately 10 VC were in the fire zone. The enemy was coming down from their mountain hideouts to obtain supplies and food when the 66th MPs let loose with the high explosive barrage. The job adds to the already varied mission of the 66th MP Company in Phu Tai, near Qui Nhon. The moonlighting MPs are working extra hard to keep their camp and the surrounding land secure.

Huntsville Provost Marshal Receives Silver Oak Leaf



LTC Grady E. Sockwell, Jr., Provost Marshal, US Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville, Al., was recently promoted to his present rank by MG R. P. Young, Huntsville Division Engineer, at promotion ceremonies held at the Division's Huntsville office. Prior to his present assignment, Colonel Sockwell served overseas tours in Korea, the Panama Canal Zone, and Vietnam. Colonel Sockwell has received the Bronze Star Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Meritorious Unit Citation with two oak leaf clusters.



USAMPS Distinguished Grad Honored

2LT Stan L. McLelland is shown receiving the Association of the US Army plaque for having been named Distinguished Graduate of MP Officer Basic Course, Class #1, at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga. Mr. Rufus Foster, Second Vice President of the Central Savannah River Area Chapter of the AUSA, made the presentation.



San Francisco AFPD Desk Sergeant Re-enlists



COL David R. Roberts (left), Commanding Officer, Armed Forces Police Detachment, San Francisco Bay Area, San Francisco, Ca., administers the oath of re-enlistment to SSG Gaston D. Green, Desk Sergeant for the San Francisco Division of the Armed Forces Police Detachment.

30th MP Battalion EM Receives Army Commendation Medal

L: LTC A. J. Harageones, Commanding Officer, 30th Military Police Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., presents the Army Commendation Medal to SP4 Gerald L. Simpson for meritorious service with the 30th MP Battalion from November 1968 to August 1970. While assigned to the 30th MP Battalion, Specialist Simpson was the classified documents clerk in the Battalion S-2/3 section.

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USAMPS Officer Class Receives MPA Certificate

COL Warren H. Metzner, MPA President, recently presented the Military Police Association Certificate of Outstanding Membership Participation to COL James Stallings, class leader of the forty-three member Military Police Staff Officer's Refresher Course. The certificate was presented to the class for attaining 93 percent membership in the Military Police Association.

The class represented USAR, National Guard and active members of the Military Police Corps who attend a one-week course annually at the Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., to keep abreast of current doctrine and developments within the Military Police Corps and the US Army.

Units represented at this year's course were the 258th MP Brigade, Arizona National Guard, the 300th MP Prisoner of War Command from Michigan, the 43d MP Brigade from Rhode Island, National Guard units from Washington, D. C., Ohio, Pennsylvania and USAR units from Illinois, New York and Missouri. Active Army attendees were from Edgewood Arsenal and the D. C. National Guard.

Colonel Metzner informed the graduates of recent developments in the Military Police Corps and encouraged them to continue to develop their professional skills as members of the Army team.

Senior advisor for the class was MAJ Joseph D. Cooke, Jr. Advisors were MAJ Robert R. Hazelwood, MAJ Patrick Barney, and MAJ Curtis D. Earp, Jr., all members of the faculty of the Military Police School.

LTC Richard D. Miller Cited for Outstanding Performance of Duty



Left: LTC Richard D. Miller (left), Chief of Plans and Programs Section, Office of the Provost Marshal, CONARC, was recently presented the Meritorious Service Medal by LTC Joseph C. Seymour, Acting Provost Marshal, CONARC. Colonel Miller was cited for outstanding performance of duty with Headquarters, US Continental Army Command, Ft Monroe, Va.

Right: MAJ Paul K. Riley (left), was recently awarded the Meritorious Service Medal by COL Stanley Mathews, Commanding Officer, Sandia Base, N. M.. Major Riley was cited for his service as nuclear weapons instructor at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., from 1967 to 1970. Major Riley now serves as Deputy Provost Marshal and Operations Officer in the Office of the Provost Marshal, Sandia Base, N. M.

516th MP Plt NCO Receives ARCOM



SGT Emanuel L. Wells, Jr., 516th MP Platoon (Svc), Ft Detrick, Md., has the Army Commendation Medal pinned to his uniform by COL Floyd B. Mitman, Jr., Commanding Officer, Ft Detrick. Sergeant Wells was presented the medal for his exceptionally meritorious service in the Republic of Vietnam from April 1969 to April 1970.

Major Riley Awarded MSM



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FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Legion of Merit

COL Steven T. Clark

COL James D. Tynan

LTC John T. Alexander

LTC Paul R. Westin

Soldier's Medal

SP4 Charles K. Cranford

PFC Flavio R. Herrera

Bronze Star Medal

(Valor)

LTC James C. Miller

CPT Leonard A. Basile

1LT Hugh A. Schutte

CSM James R. Hatfield

SGT Donald T. Gordon

SGT Robert L. Smith

SP4 Donny C. Anderson

SP4 Tony D. Cothren

SP4 Gerald D. Engleking

SP4 John B. Lindberg

SP4 Royce D. Lyons

SP4 Charles E. McGee

SP4 James D. Rhodes

SP4 Glenn A. Walker

Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

CPT Gary Stracenski

CW2 Edward P. Raciborski

Meritorious Service Medal

COL Oliver E. O'Kier

LTC Caleb J. Archer

LTC Richard D. Miller

MAJ Michael J. Flanigan

MAJ Paul K. Riley

MAJ Robert W. Zetterberg

CW2 Johnny W. Bagwell

MSG Justo Gonzalez

Air Medal

MAJ Jimmy N. Bates

Army Commendation Medal

(Valor)

CPT Robert E. Conner

SSG Earl F. Davis

SGT Louis A. Aquila (1OLC)

SGT John R. Hammond

SGT Charles L. McClanahan

SGT Robert L. Smith

SP4 Donny C. Anderson

SP4 John R. Bartley

SP4 Ned D. Begay

SP4 Russell E. Clark

SP4 James P. Cook

SP4 John Donovan

SP4 James B. Ford (1OLC)

SP4 Robert F. Graham

SP4 John J. Hammond

SP4 Donald C. Harrell (1OLC)

SP4 Albert V. Machama

SP4 Lawrence M. Neutzel

SP4 James S. Perryman

SP4 William T. Rodenbach



SP4 Gary N. Santucci
SP4 James L. Seefeld
SP4 Frank Servidio
SP4 George R. Stoner
SP4 Louis M. Szczudlo
SP4 Glenn A. Walker
SP4 Phillip S. Wheaton
SP4 Marck C. Wittbracht
SP4 Roger S. Zadd (1OLC)
PFC Thomas E. Green
PFC Donald T. Hallead
PFC Kenneth C. Hunsucker
PFC Martin E. Markey
PFC William C. Pavell

Army Commendation Medal

(Service)

MAJ John F. Dahl
CPT Hans J. Klossner
CPT Robert E. Lee
CPT David R. Tancig
2LT Richard L. Dunkle
1SG Delmer L. Ingram
SSG Ralph Preston
SGT Carl E. Calfee
SGT Joseph Dicker
SGT Emanuel L. Wells, Jr.
SP4 Welton Maynard
SP4 Gerald L. Simpson
SP4 Donald Williams
SP4 Larry Womack

Purple Heart

SP5 Stephen R. Furnas



SP5 Peter P. Geffre
SP4 Dennis G. Armstrong
SP4 Ross E. James
SP4 Jimmy R. Lee
SP4 Donald R. Markin
SP4 Charles E. McGee
SP4 Douglas W. Miller
SP4 James D. Rhodes
SP4 Eric L. Richard
SP4 John Voriverk
SP4 Phillip J. Wheaton



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.



PROMOTIONS

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Richard S. Johnson (162)
Samuel A. Lewis (173)

MAJ/LTC
(RA)
Alfred R. Jefferson (174)

MAJ/LTC
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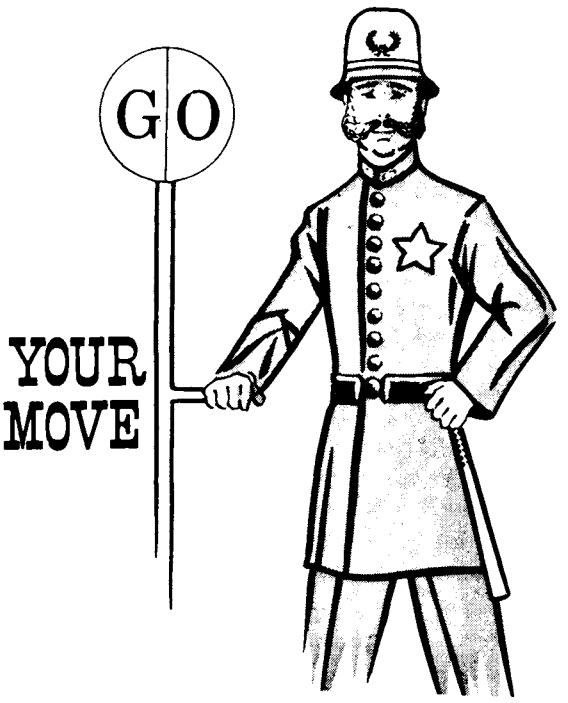
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1LT Jerry B. Latta, Jr. (174)
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2LT John H. Henderson (174)
2LT Manning T. Jeter, III (174)
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CHANGES OF STATION

COL Steven T. Clark from HQ II Field Force, APO SF 96375, to USA Elm, Joint US Military Adv Gp Philippines, APO SF 96528 (157)
CPT Robert E. Courneen from USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to Stu Det, HQ Fifth USA, Ft Sheridan, Il (155)
CPT Roy E. Merrill from USA VN Rtnee Det, APO SF 96375, to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga (159)
CPT Walter R. McIver from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to USA VN Transient Det, APO SF 96348 (149)
2LT Terry W. Tallman from West Virginia University, w/ TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Inf Tng Center, Ft Ord, Ca
2LT Christopher J. Toland from Presidio of San Francisco, Ca, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 543d MP Co, Ft Knox, Ky
2LT Fred K. Unger from University of Texas, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 561st MP Co, Ft Myer, Va
2LT Joseph P. Venable, III, from Ft Benjamin Harrison, In, w/ TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 4th AIT Bde (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga
2LT Theodore F. Weiss, Jr., from University of Texas, w/TDY USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Tng Center, Ft Eustis, Va
2LT Gerald N. Whitehead from Presidio of San Francisco, Ca, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 4th AIT Bde (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga
2LT James W. Williams, Jr., from Ft Sheridan, Il, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to III Corps, Ft Hood, Tx
CW2 Richard E. Condon from 46th MP Det (CI), Sandia Base, NM, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga to USA VN Transient Det, APO SF 96384 (155)
CW2 James E. Shaw from 1st MP Det (CI), Wash, DC, to Stu Det, HQ Fifth USA, Ft Sheridan, Il, w/sta Univ of Nb at Omaha, Omaha, Nb (164)
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LTC Charles P. Morn (168)
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CW4 Donald G. Barger, as COL (162)
CW4 Frank J. Shugar (161)
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SP4 Kenneth D. Young (158)

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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
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	94%	14 Aug 70
Company E, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	88%	21 Aug 70
Company B, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	2 Sep 70
MP Staff Officers Refresher Course, USAMPS	93%	18 Sep 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.

Membership as of 15 September: 11,387

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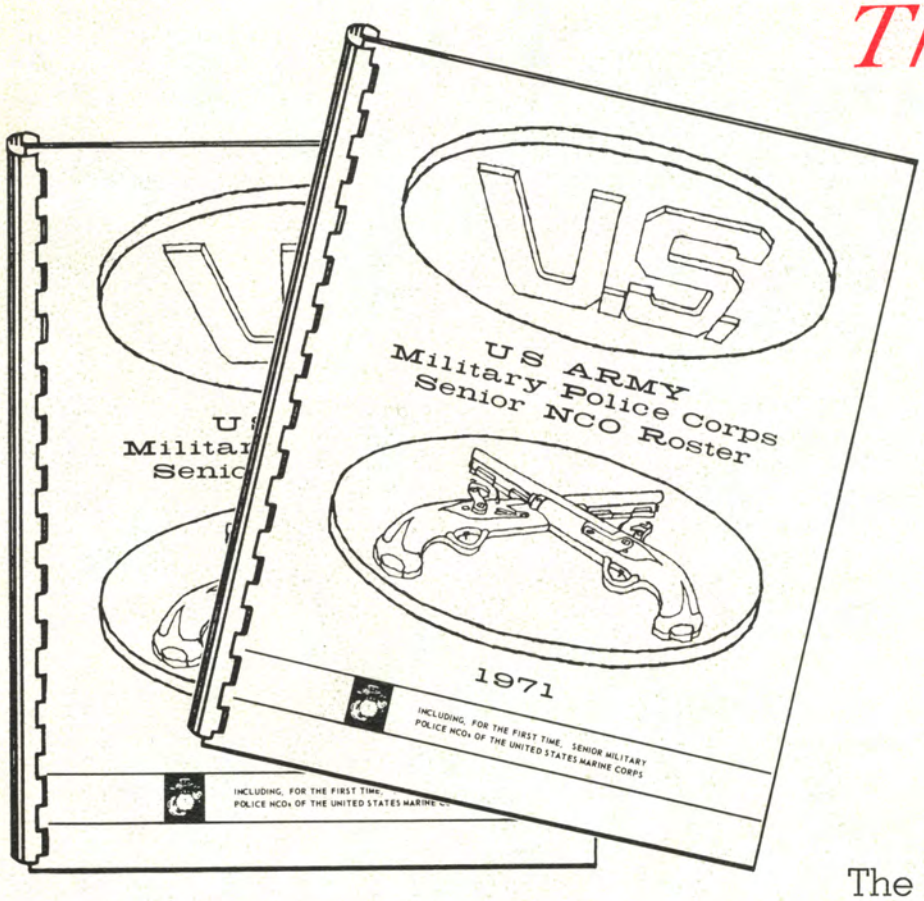
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