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MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

MAJ Robert J. Fetterolf
Editor

PFC Raymond A. Polstra
Associate Editor

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THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. **Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association.** Dues are $5.00 per year in the USA or to APOs payable in advance, and include a year's subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Single copies, 50¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

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COVER

Our JOURNAL cover for February depicts the replica of The Provost Marshal General's Trophy, second and third place team plaques, and several of the medals presented to individuals who participated in the 1970 Provost Marshal General's Trophy Pistol Team Match. The MPA Executive Council is pleased to announce that Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), placed first in team competition in the fourteenth annual match. A report on this annual MPA program begins on page 4. The cover was produced from a photograph taken by CW2 David L. McKinney.

* * * * *

Ten recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter of congratulations from the MPA President. They are PFC Kevin J. Sullivan, A-10; PFC Homer A. Ellsworth, B-10; PFC Willie J. Rivers, C-10; PFC John R. Harris, D-10; PV2 Stephen E. Nell, E-10; PV2 Bobby J. Miller, F-10; PFC Stephen H. Presley, C-11; PV2 Oscar Rosignon, D-11; PFC David F. Bartlett, C-12; and PFC Compton J. Chester, D-12.

* * * * *

Department of the Army General Orders Number 53, dated 22 October 1970, announce the award of the Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, by the Republic of Vietnam to the following units for the period indicated: 1st MP Company (October 1965 - 7 April 1970); 2d Platoon, 1st MP Company (12 July 1965 - 7 April 1970); 4th MP Company (1 October 1966 - 31 October 1969).

* * * * *

The MPA Executive Council has voted to award one year subscriptions to the JOURNAL to those units which have appeared on the 1970 Unit Membership Award Honor Roll. All units which have supported the Association with 80% or greater membership in the MPA during 1970 are listed on page 35.

The Military Police Association School Award and one-year subscriptions to the JOURNAL have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #16:* PV2 Stephen R. Decker, PV2 Roger D. Johnson and PV2 Joseph D. Mastone. *Military Police Officer Orientation Course, Class #3:* 2LT Robert L. McGowan, CW2 Raymond Matthias and CPT Edwin J. Stahl. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #3:* SGT Steven Ramsey, SP4 Randy L. Hiseley and SGT Frank D. Smith. *Military Police Officer Basic Course, Class #3:* 2LT Richard E. Flint, 2LT William S. Gabrielson and 2LT David A. Metzger. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #18:* PFC James R. Henry, PFC Charles J. Nau, Jr. and PFC Gary L. Lockwood. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #19:* PFC Gregory D. Curtis, PFC Ronald W. Julian and PV2 Robert R. Ricklefs. *Military Police Supervisor Course, Class #4:* SSG Virgil W. Titter, SFC C. B. Woodard and SSG David Dean. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #4:* SGT Neil K. Kailimai, SGT Larry J. Morgan and GYSGT Charles L. Blundell.

* * * * *

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.

* * * * *

GYSGT Edward Tavares, USMC, an instructor with the Criminal Investigation Division, DRI, USAMPS, has been appointed to the MPA Executive Council to replace 1LT David F. Shewmake who recently retired. Gunnery Sergeant Tavares is a veteran of over 17 years service with the US Marine Corps, having served as a criminal investigator since 1962. He is a graduate of the North Carolina Highway Patrol School, the CI course of the US Army Military Police School, and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics Training School. He served in Vietnam throughout 1968 as NCOIC of the Third Marine Amphibious Force Combined Narcotics Team.

HHC, 4th AIT Brigade (MP) Takes First Place Honors In 1970 TPMG Pistol Match

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (Military Police), Fort Gordon, Georgia, is the winner of the Fourteenth Annual Provost Marshal General's Trophy Pistol Team Match for 1970. The unit, commanded by CPT Fred L. Nass, finished first in competition in a field of 101 teams representing military police units worldwide.

The 1970 match marked the second successive year in which more than one hundred teams competed for the replica of The Provost Marshal General's Trophy. Only in 1969, when 114 teams fired, did a greater number of teams participate.

SSG Terry L. Pixler, Company B, 30th Military Police Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, California, placed first among the 505 individual firers that entered into competition.

In addition to the replica of the Provost Marshal General's Trophy (the original is permanently housed in the Military Police Corps Museum at the US Army Military Police School), members of HHC, 4th AIT Brigade, received individual gold medals as members of the winning team. First place team firers who also placed among the top ten individual firers are SFC Charles E. Liggett (2d), SFC Frank R. Smith (3d) and SSG Franklin S. Weed (10th). They each received individual gold medals and certificates for their individual accomplishments. Sergeant Pixler received a gold medal and certificate in acknowledgement of his high individual score.

Taking Second Place honors was the Gold Team of the 38th Military Police Detachment, APO San Francisco 96557. The team was awarded an engraved plaque indicating their second place standing. Each of the team members received a silver medal for being members of the Second Place team. Members of the Second Place team who finished among the top ten individual firers are SP4 Leroy Bell (4th) and SFC Hisashi Ideguchi (5th). They also received gold medals for their individual accomplishments.

The 56th Military Police Company, APO Seattle 98749, took third place honors. Members of that team qualified for bronze medals as members of the Third Place team.

Rounding out the top ten teams were the 557th Military Police Company (4th), Puget Sound Armed Forces Police Detachment (5th), Company B, 518th Military Police Battalion (6th), 980th Military Police Company (7th), Company A, 519th Military Police Battalion (8th), 2d Battalion, 8830th USAR Military Police Training Center (9th), and the 520th Military Police Company (10th).

Other firers who finished among the top ten individual firers were MSG Darrell F. Matthew, Puget Sound AFPD (6th), SSG Zenon Rosa-Rosario, Company D, 124th Military Police Battalion (7th), SSG Edwin F. Jarrell, 537th Military Police Company (8th), and SFC John A. Czubas, 557th Military Police Company (9th). They each received individual gold medals.

Individual firers who finished 11th through 20th received silver medals for being among the Top Twenty firers. Those firers who placed 21st through 30th (Top Thirty) received individual bronze medals.

A total of 60 firers qualified for membership in the "390 Club" and received certificates of achievement in marksmanship. First, Second and Third Place team members also received certificates. Each unit that fielded a team received a Certificate of Unit Participation.

First Place Team

From left to right, standing: SSG Franklin S. Weed, SFC Frank R. Smith, SFC Charles E. Liggett; kneeling: SFC Victor C. Faust and SGT David R. Miller.

The MPA Executive Council extends thanks to each unit that participated in this annual program designed to promote excellence in the use of the service pistol. The match affords all military police units of the active Army, US Army Reserve and National Guard the opportunity to enter into competition with all other similar units worldwide.

Official bulletins listing all team scores and individual scores of every participating team member have been mailed to every unit that fielded a team.

The Provost Marshal General's Trophy

Second Place Plaque

Third Place Plaque

Winning Team

HHC, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)
Fort Gordon, Georgia

SFC Charles E. Liggett
SFC Frank R. Smith
SSG Franklin S. Weed
SGT David R. Miller
SFC Victor C. Faust

Second Place Team

38th Military Police Detachment
Gold Team
APO San Francisco 96557

SP4 Leroy Bell
SFC Hisashi Ideguchi
SP4 James Miller
MAJ Guy E. Dorr
SGT Alexander Freitas, Jr.

Third Place Team

56th Military Police Company
APO Seattle 98749

1SG Herschel D. Raney
SFC Elmer E. Wright
LTC Boyd A. Whitby
SSG Samuel W. Washington
CPT Gaylord B. Sanford

1970 TEAM PLACEMENT

1. HHC, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia
2. 38th MP Detachment (GOLD), APO San Francisco 96557
3. 56th MP Company, APO Seattle 98749
4. 557th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96491
5. AFPD, Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington
6. Co B, 518th MP Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas
7. 980th MP Company, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, Ca.
8. Co A, 519th MP Battalion, Fort George G. Meade, Md.
9. 2d Bn, 8830th MP USARTC, Lexington, Kentucky
10. 520th MP Company, APO New York 09102
11. 287th MP Company, APO New York 09742
12. 206th MP Company (Guard), Buffalo, New York
13. Co A, 504th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96308
14. Co B, 508th MP Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas
15. 38th MP Detachment (GREEN), APO San Francisco 96557
16. HHD, 160th MP Battalion (RTC), Tallahassee, Florida
17. HHC (BLUE), USACTF, Fort Riley, Kansas
18. HHD, 508th MP Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas
19. 20th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96331
20. Co B, 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of SF, Ca.
21. 521st MP Company (GOLD), Fort Belvoir, Virginia
22. HHC, US Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Ks.
23. 188th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96337
24. HHD, 9th MP Group (CI), APO New York 09227
25. 204th MP Company (Chicago), Fort Sheridan, Ill.
26. MP Detachment, Fort Lawton, Washington
27. HHC (GOLD), USACTF, Fort Riley, Kansas
28. 537th MP Company, APO New York 09166
29. Co C, 793d MP Battalion, APO New York 09801
30. 65th MP Platoon, Dugway Proving Ground, Utah
31. 233d MP Detachment, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
32. 18th MP Company, Fort Lewis, Washington
33. 26th MP Company, Boston, Massachusetts
34. 534th MP Company, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone
35. Co D, 508th MP Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas
36. HHD, 89th MP Group, APO San Francisco 96491
37. Co A, 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of SF, Ca.
38. 285th MP Company, APO New York 09034
39. Co D, 124th MP Battalion, San Juan, Puerto Rico
40. 82d MP Company, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
41. 536th MP Company (GOLD), APO New York 09178
42. 561st MP Company (Svc), Fort Myer, Virginia
43. 12th MP Company, Fort Riley, Kansas
44. Co D, 175th MP Battalion, Hannibal, Missouri
45. Co B (ONE), 504th MP Battalion, APO SF 96337
46. Co B, 793d MP Battalion, APO New York 09114
47. 57th MP Company, USMA, West Point, New York
48. Co A, 508th MP Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas
49. 272d MP Company, APO San Francisco 96350
50. 294th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96343
51. International Police Det, SHAPE, APO NY 09055
52. HHD, 97th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96312
53. Co B, 709th MP Battalion, APO New York 09169
54. 12th Bn, 4th AIT Bde (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia
55. 23d MP Company, APO San Francisco 96374
56. Armed Forces Police Detachment, Washington, D.C.
57. 536th MP Company (GREEN), APO New York 09178
58. 190th MP Company, Atlanta, Georgia
59. Co C, 504th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96337
60. Co A, 720th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96491
61. 218th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96240
62. HHD, 720th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96491
63. 570th MP Platoon (Railway Guard), APO NY 09757
64. Co C, 508th MP Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas
65. Co A, 503d MP Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
66. 630th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96312
67. Co C, 175th MP Battalion, Moberly, Missouri
68. 981st MP Company (Sentry Dog), APO SF 96312
69. Co B, 716th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96243
70. Co A, 175th MP Battalion, Saint Clair, Missouri
71. Co A, 728th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96220
72. 10th Bn, 4th AIT Bde (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia
73. HHD, 18th MP Brigade, APO San Francisco 96491
74. 186th MP Company (Guard), Des Moines, Iowa
75. 8th MP Group (CI), APO San Francisco 96491
76. HHD, 793d MP Battalion, APO New York 09696
77. Co B, 175th MP Battalion, Warrenton, Missouri
78. Co C, 709th MP Battalion, APO New York 09165
79. 178th MP Company, Monroe, Georgia
80. Co A, 793d MP Battalion, APO New York 09696
81. 560th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96294
82. Co A, 709th MP Battalion, APO New York 09757
83. 185th MP Company (Guard), Marshalltown, Iowa
84. HHD, 175th MP Battalion, Fulton, Missouri
85. 591st MP Company, Fort Bliss, Texas
86. Co B, 504th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96337
87. HHD, 34th MP Battalion, Des Moines, Iowa

88. 11th MP Company, Fort McClellan, Alabama
89. Co C, 503d MP Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
90. HHD, 716th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96243
91. 207th MP Company, Fort Riley, Kansas
92. 42d MP Group (Customs), APO New York 09403
93. HHD, 170th MP Battalion, Atlanta, Georgia
94. Co A, 716th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96243
95. 185th MP Company, Knoxville, Iowa
96. Co B, 503d MP Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
97. Co C, 716th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96243
98. Co C, 52d Inf, 716th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96243
99. Co C, 720th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96491
100. 212th MP Co (Sentry Dog), APO San Francisco 96491
101. HHD, 504th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96337

TOP TEN INDIVIDUAL FIRERS

1.	SSG Terry L. Pixler	Co B, 30th Military Police Battalion	400-15X
2.	SFC Charles E. Liggett	HHC, 4th AIT Brigade (Military Police)	400-13X
3.	SFC Frank R. Smith	HHC, 4th AIT Brigade (Military Police)	400-12X
4.	SP4 Leroy Bell	38th Military Police Detachment (Gold Team)	399-14X
5.	SFC Hisashi Ideguchi	38th Military Police Detachment (Gold Team)	399-13X
6.	MSG Darrell F. Matthew	Armed Forces Police Detachment, Puget Sound	399-12X
7.	SSG Zenon Rosa-Rosario	Co D, 124th Military Police Battalion	399-12X
8.	SSG Erwin F. Jarrell	537th Military Police Company	399-11X
9.	SFC John A. Czubas	557th Military Police Company	398-09X
10.	SSG Franklin S. Weed	HHC, 4th AIT Brigade (Military Police)	398-08X

Winning Team

Second Place Team

Third Place Team

"390" CLUB MEMBERS

11.	MSG Donald O. Koslowsky	82d Military Police Company	398-07X
12.	SFC Alfred S. Powers	908th Military Police Company	397-22X
13.	SP4 Ronald J. Steinbrecher	534th Military Police Company (Service)	397-12X
14.	SGT Jorge L. Olivencia	Co D, 124th Military Police Battalion	397-10X
15.	SGT David R. Miller	HHC, 4th AIT Brigade (Military Police)	397-08X
16.	1SG Herschel D. Raney	56th Military Police Company	396-13X
17.	SFC John T. Fagan	Co A, 504th Military Police Battalion	396-09X
18.	SFC Gunther Stegmeir	557th Military Police Company	396-08X
19.	CPT George C. Kelley	Co A, 504th Military Police Battalion	396-08X
20.	SGM William H. Harrington, Jr.	HHD, 9th Military Police Group (CI)	396-04X
21.	SSG William L. Leeman	Co A, 519th Military Police Battalion	395-14X
22.	SFC David A. Barker	HHC, US Army Correctional Training Facility	395-12X
23.	SGT Joseph F. McMahon	Co B, 518th Military Police Battalion	395-08X
24.	1LT Walter S. Fister	2d Bn, 8830th MP Training Center (USAR)	395-07X
25.	1SG Sanford M. Templeton	529th Military Police Company	395-07X
26.	SFC Victor C. Faust	HHC, 4th AIT Brigade (Military Police)	395-06X
27.	SGT Robert T. Frankie	980th Military Police Company	394-19X
28.	SP4 Ohren F. Sluder	287th Military Police Company	394-11X
29.	SP4 James D. Miller	38th Military Police Detachment (Gold Team)	394-09X
30.	SSG Ronald D. Bennie	557th Military Police Company	394-08X
31.	MAJ Guy E. Dorr	38th Military Police Detachment (Gold Team)	394-07X
32.	CPT Horst Drewes	287th Military Police Company	393-13X
33.	PFC Billy B. Cook	Co A, 30th Military Police Battalion	393-11X
34.	1SG Russell T. Southworth	2d Bn 8830th MP Training Center (USAR)	393-09X
35.	SGT James L. Ramsey	537th Military Police Company	393-08X
36.	SP5 Lawrence H. Davis	HHD, 160th Military Police Battalion (RTC)	393-06X
37.	CPT Gerald J. Gore	206th Military Police Company	393-05X
38.	SFC Robert R. Rick	HHC, United States Disciplinary Barracks	392-08X
39.	SP4 Kenneth C. Faust	Co B, 508th Military Police Battalion	392-07X
40.	SFC Elmer E. Wright	56th Military Police Company	392-06X
41.	SSG John N. Ahlstrom	206th Military Police Company	392-05X
42.	SP4 Dennis A. Flynn	26th Military Police Company	391-12X
43.	SP4 Natalis O. White	529th Military Police Company	391-11X
44.	LTC Boyd A. Whitby	56th Military Police Company	391-09X
45.	SP4 Frederick W. Tunnington	HHD, 160th Military Police Battalion (RTC)	391-09X
46.	SP4 Hugh D. Cook	HHC, United States Disciplinary Barracks	391-07X
47.	CPT Michael G. Wells	Armed Forces Police Det, Puget Sound	391-06X
48.	MSG James E. Meade	HHC, United States Disciplinary Barracks	391-06X
49.	SP4 James P. A. Webb	Co B, 518th Military Police Battalion	391-05X
50.	SSG Darrell W. Hannahs	Co D, 508th Military Police Battalion	391-03X
51.	SGT Joseph C. Payne	Co A, 503d Military Police Battalion	390-17X
52.	2LT Robert J. Walker	Co A, 519th Military Police Battalion	390-10X
53.	SGT Thomas L. Barness	18th Military Police Company	390-08X
54.	SP5 Ronald Bubnash	HHC, USA Correctional Training Facility	390-07X
55.	SGT Alexander Freitas	38th Military Police Detachment (Gold Team)	390-07X
56.	LTC Doyle T. Craighead	HHC, USA Correctional Training Facility	390-07X
57.	SFC Rufus D. Weir	Co B, 518th Military Police Battalion	390-06X
58.	SGT Daniel W. Simmons	65th Military Police Platoon (Service)	390-05X
59.	SSG Erich Buljung	38th Military Police Detachment (Green Team)	390-05X
60.	PFC John Pace	206th Military Police Company	390-04X

the military police role and the challenge of contemporary technology

LTC Fred J. Villella, Jr., MPC

In view of present trends, it is entirely possible that the decade of the seventies will be acknowledged as the decade of fantastic growth of sophisticated electronic equipment, further space exploration, and improved procedures and efficiency in the field of law enforcement.

Police agencies are beginning to apply the inherent advantages in the use of data processing equipment and systems. When considering the capability spectrum of computerized police information systems, planning documents discussing police applications are considered something less than respectable unless they contain a section on automated management information systems.

There are still some instances in which police policymakers regard such systems with restrained enthusiasm. However, as these systems demonstrate increasing levels of success, it is not unreasonable to expect greater enthusiasm with marked reductions in anxiety symptoms and skepticism. There is an ever increasing acceptance from law enforcement of the challenge of contemporary science.

Management Sciences

The management sciences — operations research, systems analysis, and computer technology — have abruptly invaded the arena of military police operations and administration.

Recently, these management tools have become an increasing reality in the social control field. Technologists and many police administrators have approached the challenge of adjusting control force goals and perspective to exploit the tools offered by these contemporary techniques for the benefit of the community, both civilian and military.

The increases of crime, of information, and of population demand the application of these modern devices and means—to keep score and to adjust priorities and emphasis. The complexities of the American life-style are producing massive and complex data which represents a challenge to capture the data as it is generated and to create a modern information system that enhances task accomplishment.

Lieutenant Colonel Fred J. Villella, Jr. is currently commanding officer of the 759th MP Battalion at Fort Dix, New Jersey. He has served on the staff of the US Army Military Police School and, most recently, with the Doctrine Division of the USACDC Military Police Agency. A veteran of over fifteen years commissioned service, he is a graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff College.

Police Paradox

The technologists recognize the value of applying modern sciences to the field of law enforcement. Therefore, they are approaching law enforcement managers with descriptions of enforcement needs and pressing requirements. The modern techniques have patiently waited for law enforcement to articulate its demands. Shouldn't modern criminal justicians be imposing their requirements on today's technicians, on contemporary devices and systems? That police science must advance with information science information is a keystone in combating crime and managing related social systems, including police assets and resources.

In part, many criminal justice administrators are meeting the challenge. Throughout the nation, the advent of police dedicated computer systems is occurring at an ever increasing rate. Seasoned police professionals have become comfortable and articulate in describing the merits and technical ingredients of their new systems. They are at ease while discussing the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Beat Data Analysis System, the Functional Response, real time responses, inquiry devices, and cathode-ray tube (CRT) displays.

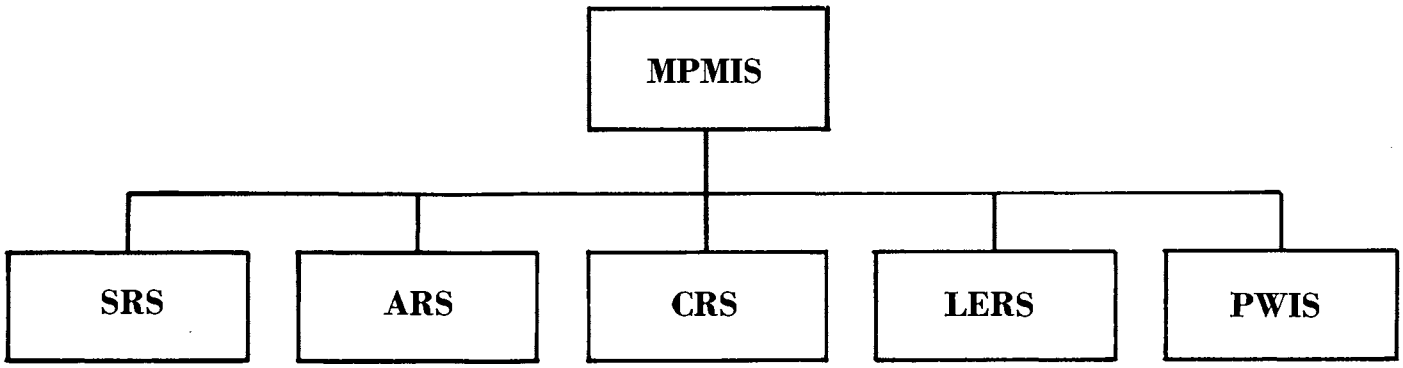
What About the MPC

The challenge is being met in part by several means: interface with the NCIC, terminal transmission of criminal intelligence data. automated statistics, and vehicle registration. In the corrections field, two of the many examples are the operations and information system at the US Army Correctional Training Facility (a very advanced model program) and a stockade information system. In this latter program, the correctional officer at Fort Meade uses a printout of management data which furnishes him practically all of his daily informational needs. The Provost Marshal, US Army Europe, also has a viable police information system.

Soon, the Office of The Provost Marshal General, the US Army Computer Systems Comand, and the Personnel Information Systems Command will inaugurate an Army-wide military police administrative reporting system. This will represent the initial total Army Automatic Data Processing system in the military police field. It is entitled the Military Police Management Information System (MPMIS). Figure I is a diagram of the military police reporting system.

Future Total System Scheduled

A most ambitious military police management sciences endeavor has recently been initiated by the Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency. The project



MPMIS—Military Police Management Information System
SRS—Survey Reporting Subsystem
ARS—Absentee Reporting Subsystem
CRS—Correctional Reporting Subsystem
LERS—Law Enforcement Reporting Subsystem
PWIS—Prisoner of War Reporting Subsystem

Figure I. *Military Police Management Information System*

has been indorsed by The Provost Marshal General and is being supported by provost marshals and military police principals with the Corps. The United States Army Military Police School has played a very influential role in the development of this program.

The objective of the future MP system is to design a total comprehensive military police package. The title of the system is the Police Integrated Enforcement Management Information System. The purpose of the design is to incorporate an all inclusive operational and administrative system that encompasses every military police function related to all Army tasks and intensities of warfare.

One of the principal considerations in this new concept design is to provide data to the commander in support of the military mission.

In assessing the components of the internal programs, two informational needs will be examined—the requirements of the supported commander and the needs of the military police manager.

Top Priority—IBCS

The design of the "total package system" will be geared to perform meaningful interface with the military's new top priority package—the Integrated Battlefield Control System (IBCS).

The IBCS is a bold and dynamic program designed to integrate all the informational processes and needs of the commander.

The IBCS concept visualizes the following components: the commander's integrating subsystem, the intelligence subsystem, the operations subsystem, and the service support subsystem.

This conceptual military police system will attempt to design programs and information output that will integrate with one or more of the IBCS subsystems.

Figure II portrays the flow of mission assignments and the desired near and real time production of information from the conduct of these functions and the independent or simultaneous IBCS interface.

A Type MP System

A "type" MP system would consist of several major programs. These programs would relate to the military police functions and the information resulting from the execution of the function. For example, in the performance of the function of circulation control, data reported from an MP patrol in the field on a defile or ambush would be computer manipulated and thereby immediately (or real time) reported to commanders requiring the information.

Incidentally, this data could be stored in a computer memory device and called for when desired—when the ambush or defile action is completed. The reporting of the information, moreover, would update the stored information in the computer memory device. Additionally, for the particular military police unit responsible for the area, a display device could portray the grid location of the defile or ambush on a TV picture tube.

The generation of this piece of data could very easily be transmitted to the IBCS intelligence subsystem for intelligence use; to the support subsystem for supply route considerations; and even for artillery or air support requirements. Obviously, one would take precedence over the others; however, one inquiry device report from the military police operations center could simultaneously feed the data to all interested subsystems. Figure III is a diagram of "a type" system.

Conceivably, the MP Management Information System would become the essential part of the administrative program.

The system design will also consider provisions for future developmental applications. An example of this is a behavioral science component of the civil disturbance program. The data stored in such a program might include disorder profiles, facts on locations, dates, and techniques of significant disorders. This program might also consider the potential for varied types of dissent.

Procedures Proposed

The immediate problem, therefore, is to examine military police functions, to determine appropriate systems and programs, to determine the components of these functional programs and, finally, to determine how an interface with the IBCS can be accomplished.

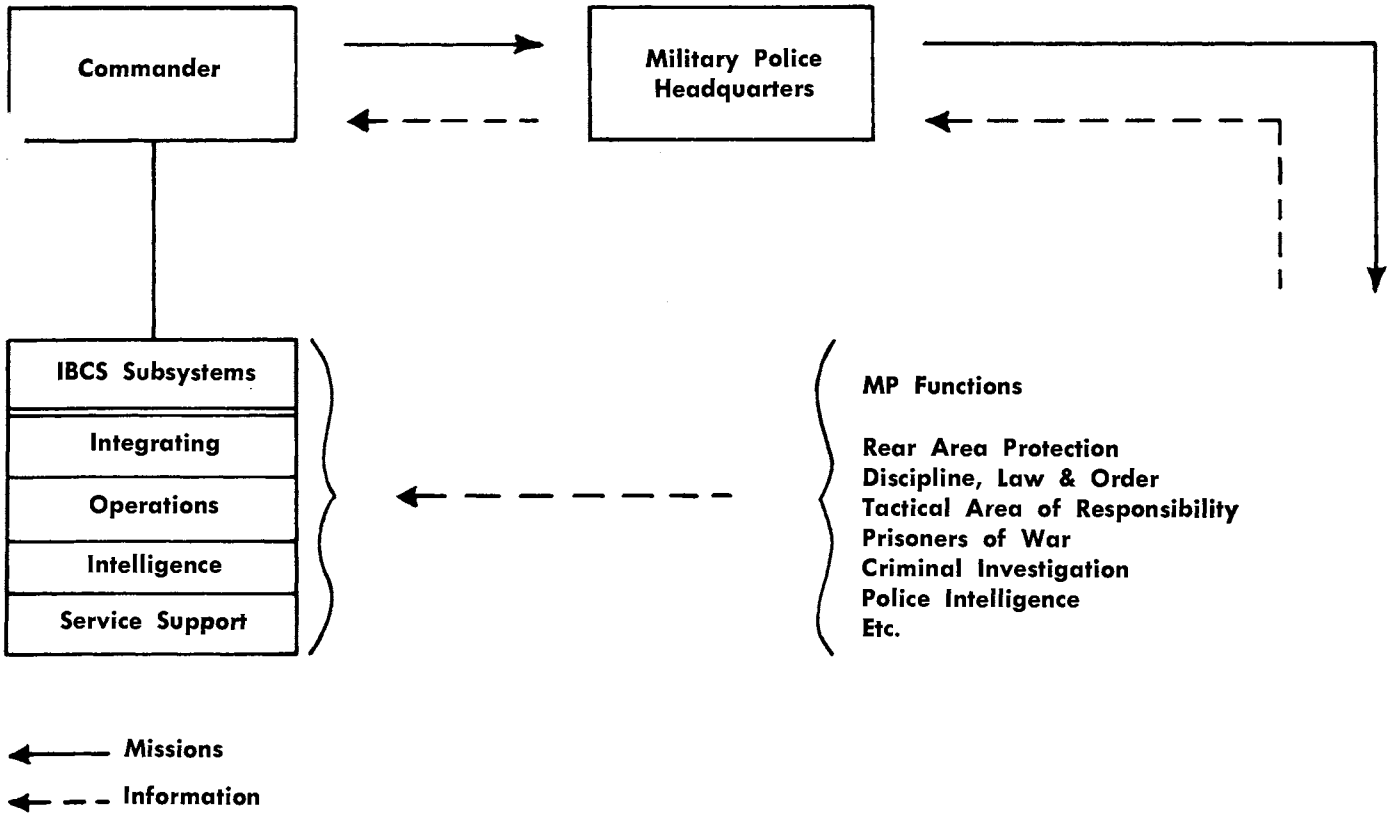


Figure II. *Integrated Battlefield Control System*

The means to be used in pursuit of this effort have already been initiated. A request has been submitted to the Combat Developments Command to approve an effort to develop the aforementioned military police system. An MP ADP Study Group will be formed under the auspices of Combat Developments Command's Military Police Agency. This group will be comprised of representatives from major military police activities. It will have the objective of designing a total system that represents an MP concensus position.

The efforts of this group will be directed toward examining all current, planned, and potential applications, with the objective of designing an optimum system that meaningfully contributes to the accomplishment of the military police mission.

Summary

In the final analysis, the Military Police Corps is accepting the challenges of contemporary technology. Evidence of the MP capability to perform effectively in this area is seen in the proliferation of modern systems. An even more significant testimonial is the MP proposal to design a total comprehensive package designed to interface with the latest Integrated Battlefield Control System.

This represents an ambitious project requiring total support to fully exploit the advantages of the contemporary management sciences. The results will achieve significant advances with a system designed to provide professional and valid data in the military police role of furnishing combat and combat service support to the commander.

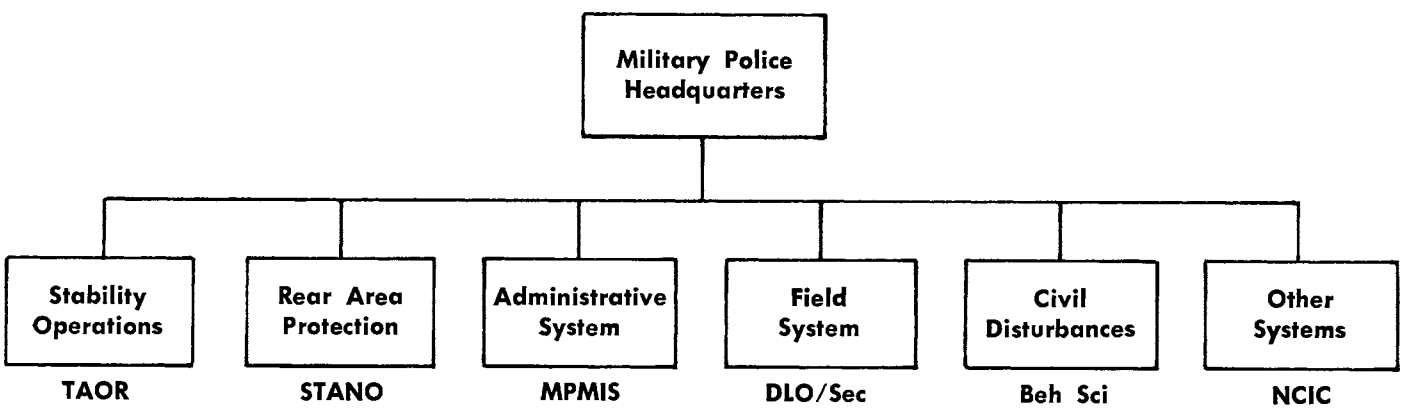


Figure III. *A Type System*

The .45 Debate Still Goes On

Born in battle, the .45 caliber pistol has always had to fight its own war between proponents of its fire power and those who disclaim its accuracy. The debate has gone on since the weapon was first issued as the Army's basic sidearm.

For four days in June 1913, fanatic, tourniquet-wrapped, drug-protected hordes of Moro pirates attacked US and Filipino forces in the Battle of Bagsak Mountain. Ordinary sidearms were ineffective against the non-bleeding enemy who would take slug after slug and keep advancing.

A new weapon with enough striking power was needed to stop the charges of these lawless Moro tribesmen in hand-to-hand fighting. John Browning, the munitions genius famous for his water-cooled, automatic machine gun and Browning automatic rifle (BAR), developed the 2.437 pound package of .45 caliber shooting dynamite.

Today, 58 years after the US Army adopted the .45 caliber automatic pistol as its working sidearm, military policemen in Vietnam and all over the world carry this magazine-fed, semi-automatic weapon—with few modifications—as their primary defense weapon.

In an article by CPT Lester M. Fullen entitled "Time to Retire the .45?" in the July-August 1969 issue of *Armor*, this delicate balance between power and accuracy is spelled out. "The major selling point in favor (of the .45) is its stopping power. This is undeniable. But the key to stopping the enemy is hitting him. Here is the heart of the issue. Our .45 caliber auto-loader is probably the hardest handgun to shoot well of all the handguns in general use today. An ear splitting muzzle (blast) and a vicious twisting recoil are the two major obstacles the trainee has to overcome."

The drastic situations which call for use of the .45 usually require that it be put into action very rapidly. As the *Armor* article said, "Yet, unless the .45 is carried cocked and locked (a round in the chamber, hammer cocked and safety on) it requires some time, and normally two hands, to start shooting."

Adding to these distractions are a poor barrel to stock angle, compounding the difficulty in weapons handling, and a trigger pull which is erratic at best. Captain Fullen wrote, "The trigger pull on the majority of issue .45s is horrible, being entirely too heavy and usually having at least one bad creep. This one fault alone makes any type of precision shooting very difficult. The trigger pull can be adjusted, but it takes an expert with precision polishing tools."

While Captain Fullen concludes, "It seems obvious that, finally, we need to retire the .45 and design a new sidearm," military policemen in Vietnam seem to disagree.

"Of course, there are faults in .45 accuracy, just as there are in all handguns. The deadly charm of this weapon, however, is its implied threat. It's a great psychological deterrent," commented SP4 Charles B. Cox, armorer with the 630th Military Police Company, Cam Ranh Bay. "With Army issue pistols with nonadjustable sights, an MP is dependent on the factory for basic accuracy of the weapon."

1LT Peter J. Malatesta, Company A, 504th MP Battalion, at Phu Bai, added, "The .45 handgun is probably the best weapon for satisfying the basic military police mission; it's convenient to carry, and what it suffers in accuracy it makes up for in power. Confidence is the key word, and MPs have confidence in the .45. They realize when they are forced to use the weapon they can rely on its doing the job."

SP4 Randy Klein of Headquarters, 97th Military Police Battalion, set a training company record for shooting the .45 while undergoing MP Advanced Individual Training and placed high on the battalion's shooting team in Vietnam. He commented, "It's a rugged, reliable weapon; slow to get into action, but with a good safety system. The .45, to my knowledge, is the best handgun for MPs to carry, though there is some room for improvement.

"The sights could be made adjustable so the individual MP could zero his weapon. This would not only help with accuracy, but would also aid his confidence. Also, the trigger drag could be reduced."

Commenting on weapons training, SSG James Bryant,

Company A, 504th, continued, "Marksmanship classes shouldn't end when an MP graduates from AIT. Both the interest in the handgun and training with it should continue. Practice does not only make perfect, but makes the MP more confident in handling the .45 in a restrained, professional manner. The better the MP becomes in firing this weapon, the less he will need to use it on duty."

Sergeant Bryant added, "I feel that the .45 will soon be replaced. There are too many other weapons which fill the bill, even in close quarters fighting. The small, light M-16 (rifle), the M-79 (grenade launcher) and the shotgun can all do the job with a maximum of accuracy. Even in jungle police actions like we have here, a pistol is less than the best weapon to carry. It should never be the only weapon."

"As a defensive weapon," said SP4 Jim Grizzard of the 630th MP Company's Phan Thiet detachment, "the .45 caliber pistol is no good at all. Speed is what counts, and it's just too slow to charge for action. I don't think, however, that .38s should be used instead; too many MPs would be shooting themselves and other MPs." (The .38, when loaded, does not need to be charged; it is ready to fire.)

Specialist Grizzard continued, "Look at the .45, not from behind, but from up front. It's a cannon; there's the real power of this weapon. Even without firing it . . . it's the psychological effect. No offender wants to even try to tangle with this pistol."

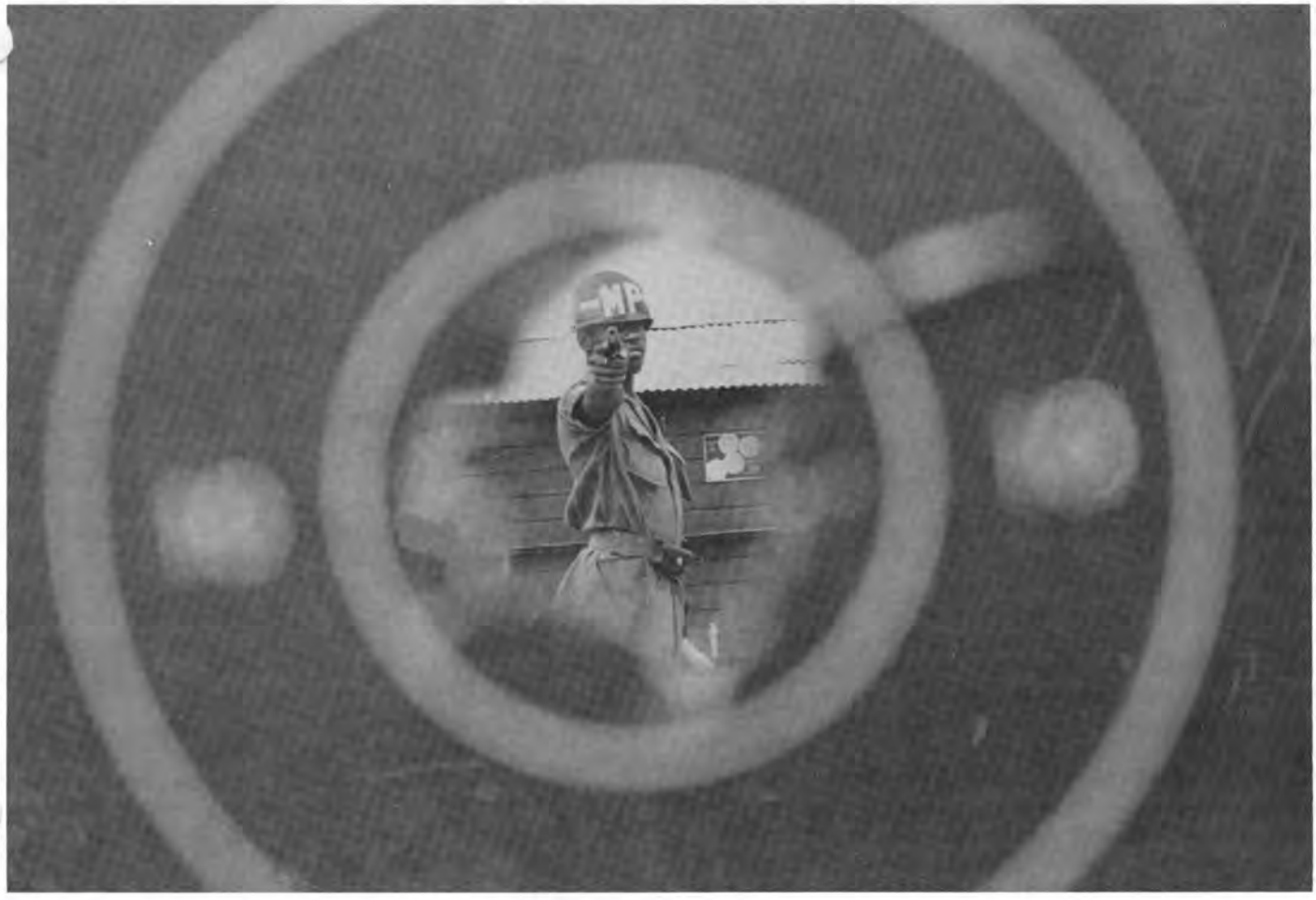
Another military policeman, SP4 Terry Mayo of Company A, 504th MP Battalion, talked on policy regarding the use of the .45. "There are a great many restrictions on the use of this weapon, even here in Vietnam. If and when a military policeman draws the hunk of metal, he had better make sure the situation is serious enough for its use. When that gun is out and you're dealing with people at close range, a death is almost assured."

SP4 Richard Badzik of Headquarters, 97th MP Battalion, concluded, "The .45 was created to kill, as a last ditch effort to blow away your enemy when he got through all other defenses. I think the need for this type weapon has disappeared with the last of the Zulu warriors and Bedouin hordes. Even for law and order patrols, where gentle restraint is stressed, where minimum force is used to quietly solve the problem, the .45 is like rolling up a tank to solve a neighborhood quarrel.

"I don't see the .45 leaving the Army arsenal. It's like the billy club; it's not used anymore but still looks good hanging from the MP pistol belt."

Most MPs have confidence in the .45 to do the job if and when they must draw it. As a psychological deterrent, it has cooled more heat without even moving. With the advent of more humane chemical and physical defense weapons at the policeman's hand worldwide, the .45 caliber pistol seems to play less of a role.

SP4 Randy Klein concluded, "Its a part of the MP, like his arm or his leg. You never know when you need the .45, and hope never to use it. But, I do have the confidence in this weapon to know that it will do the job when I pull it out of the holster."



Education for Police
Research and Change Needed

Gary R. Perlstein and Bernard C. Brannon

When the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968 was passed, it provided law enforcement with the opportunity to develop academic programs needed to upgrade the quality and quantity of law enforcement education. Quinn Tamm has noted that "The quality of police service will not significantly improve until higher educational requirements are established for its personnel."[1] This should not be considered a radical idea. Some seventy-five years ago the New York City Police Department established a formal training program for its police officers. This was the "School of Pistol Practice" and was probably the first American effort directly aimed at the development of formal police training.

Education is the obvious first step in the development of a truly professional police service. This striving for professionalization should not be thought of as an empty striving for dignification alone. It is far more. It is the only sure means of safely correlating the full democratic concept of individual freedoms with the need for a powerful and effective police service. Unless the police are educated (professionalized), misguided, misused and oppressive police action are the alternatives, and this is the very antithesis of individual rights and freedoms.

Although many law enforcement programs have been developed in community colleges, colleges and universities across the United States, serious questions must be raised whether the courses offered are truly designed to prepare a law enforcement officer to better perform his role in society. A survey of course offerings in those departments teaching law enforcement courses around the country will show that the courses range from "Basic Judo" to something like "The Social Control Theory of Ibn Khaldun." Needless to say, the former can be critized for being too practical and better suited to an academy rather than an academic institution, while the latter can be considered too theoretical and of no practical value to men and women fighting crime in the streets.[2] Let us hasten to add that these statements are not meant to discount the high desirability and great need for broadly educated men who wear a badge, but efforts must follow paths most likely to be acceptable to the law enforcement officers we are trying to teach, and must supply them with knowledge they need to know.

What courses, then, should be offered? Let us be the first to say that we do not have any specific answers. The *Task Force Report: The Police* has stated that "While there has been some progress made in determining the training needs of police personnel, there has been too little analysis either by police or by colleges and universities of their educational needs."[3] It is obvious that because all officers do not engage in the same functions within a department there is no one set of courses that would be applicable to all men in a department. "Although it is obvious that certain subjects such as sociology, psychology, history and political science should be taken by police agents and officers in order to give them greater insight into human behavior and the governmental processes, much more research is needed to determine which specific courses of study are most beneficial."[4]

It is our contention that two steps must be taken, and taken quickly. First, the suggested research must be undertaken. Colleges and universities, together with law enforcement agencies, must develop and implement research designed to determine what academic courses are actually necessary for the police officer to study. It is time that "guesswork" and "hunches" stop being substituted for quantitative research and evaluation techniques.

The second step is based on our realization that the research cannot be conducted overnight, and while it is being conducted education must continue. But we believe that the social science courses needed should be taught by "academic" social scientists who know and understand police work. A social scientist who has lived only in his "ivy-covered tower" has no business teaching social science courses—in a meaningful manner—to men and women who every day must face the harsh realities of the "real world." The academician who teaches these courses must know and understand the law enforcement profession through either having worked in it or having been associated with it. For instance, a course in law for police officers should be taught by a lawyer, but he should be a lawyer who understands the problems with which a police officer is faced.

Until these two steps are taken, education for law enforcement personnel will continue to be a proliferation of unrelated courses that do not really meet the needs of the police in a changing society. George Berkley described it well when he said "With the possible exception of recruitment, nothing is more vital to the creation of the democratic policeman than education."[5]

Gary R. Perlstein is Instructor of Criminology at Florida State University and a candidate for the PhD in criminology. He received his BA is sociology from Central Methodist College and his MA in sociology from the University of Missouri at Kansas City. Bernard C. Brannon is presently Chief of Police Planning for the Inter-Agency Law Enforcement Planning Council of the State of Florida. A former chief of police of Kansas City, Missouri, he received his JD from Vanderbilt University.

1. Tamm, Quinn, "A Change for the Better," *The Police Chief*, 1962, p. 5.
2. Perlstein, Gary, "Education in What?: The Need for Research," *Journal of LAE*, March 1970.
3. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *Task Force Report: The Police*, US Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1967, p. 128.
4. *Ibid.*
5. Berkley, George, *The Democratic Policeman*, Boston, Beacon Press, 1970, p. 74.

ACTIVE DUTY YES or NO?

CPT Donald A. Lund, MPC

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1971, newly-commissioned officers coming on active duty through Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) programs were offered the opportunity to select between their normal two-year active duty obligation and an Active Duty for Training option which kept them on active duty for 90 days, or for the duration of their officer's basic course in their branch of assignment. Each officer received a letter outlining the various options offered to him and indicating the differences between Active Duty and Active Duty for Training:

> *A recent change in active Army strength authorization will require a number of ROTC graduate officers, in certain branches, who are scheduled to serve on AD during FY 1971 to serve on ADT. The purpose of this letter is to provide you with information pertaining to the ADT program and to allow you to indicate your preference as to how you desire to serve your statutory service obligation. ADT is full time duty in the active military service of the United States for training purposes.*

Those officers selecting the Active Duty for Training option (ADT) increased their US Army Reserve or National Guard commitment from the normal four-year post active duty period to a total of eight years from the date of commissioning.

The decision making variables were deemed worthy of sociologic analysis by this researcher and this presentation undertakes an explanation of preliminary findings from examination of demographic and narrative data collected from the first Military Police Officer Basic class to receive the selective option. It must be emphasized that this is only a preliminary inquiry into a rather complex evaluative process.

MP Officer Basic Course, Class #1, had a total of 57 officers (First and Second Lieutenants) in a class in session from 6 July 1970 to 5 September 1970. Two of these 57 officers were on Active Duty for Training from Army National Guard units and, therefore, did not have the opportunity to make a selection. These two officers are excluded from the following analysis. Of the 55 eligible officers, 27, or 49.1%, chose Active Duty for Training, rather than the two-year tour of duty for which they had previously obligated themselves.

The preliminary research hypothesis suggested that education might be an important predictive variable in explaining the choice between Active Duty (AD) and Active Duty for Training (ADT). Examination of the percentage distribution presented in Figure I reveals that those selecting ADT had attained higher levels of education (as measured by years completed and degrees obtained) than those who chose to remain on active duty.

51.8% of those who chose the ADT option had achieved an advanced degree (Masters or Law), while only 14.3% of the ADs had done so. A difference of 37.5%, then, exists between the ADs and ADTs in the achievement of advanced degrees. 55.5% of those selecting ADT had some advanced education (BA-BS plus), while only 24.4% of those selecting Active Duty had gone beyond the Bachelor's degree. Also apparent from these data is that 7.1% (2) of those selecting active duty had no college degree.

These data, though admittedly limited to one officer basic class, demonstrate one dramatic point: A higher proportion of officers with advanced degrees opted out of active military service, by choosing the ADT option, than remained to fill the ranks of the officer corps. This can only be viewed as a detriment of the long range quality of

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Captain Donald A. Lund, MPC, received his PhD in sociology from Yale University in 1969, was Assistant Professor of Sociology on the Yale faculty prior to entering onto active duty, and was assigned as a SEADOC instructor at the US Army Military Police School upon graduation from the MP Officer Basic Course in early 1970. He has recently been assigned as Special Assistant to the CG, MDW, for the Modern Volunteer Army.

Education Level	Active Duty	Active Duty for Training	Total
Some College (no degree)	7.1%	0	3.6%
College degree (BA/BS)	71.4%	44.4%	58.2%
College degree Plus	7.1%	3.7%	5.5%
Masters degree	10.7%	22.2%	16.4%
Law degree	3.6%	29.6%	16.4%
TOTALS	28	27	55

Figure I. *Percentage at each level of education within AD and ADT categories of choice.*

the officer ranks. More detailed demographic materials have been obtained for pending analysis to more fully document this trend.

From this insight into one demographic variable of importance it is, perhaps, appropriate to examine the expressed reasons for the choices made by those selecting either option. These reasons are outlined below:

Reasons for Selecting ADT

- Morality of Vietnam war (wisdom of American foreign policy)
- Desire to utilize education in civilian market
- Money (better financial remuneration in civilian sphere)
- Family separation
- Uncertainty—ambiguity of military service
- Job—civilian career
- Boredom—lack of intellectual stimulation in Army
- Wife advised (parental pressure also cited)
- Dislike arbitrary controls over life
- Lack of interest in officer's jobs
- Not impressed with the quality of the officer corps (anti-intellectual)
- Army repressive (discourages individual thought and initiative)
- "Protect your flank" mentality
- Enforced caste system (talk around junior officers)

Reasons for Choosing AD

- Financial security
- Reserve meetings too much on ADT
- Lack of jobs available in civilian market
- Desire to make Army a career
- Wants to qualify for GI Bill benefits
- Army job attractive (e.g. corrections)
- Insufficient planning time to choose ADT
- Vacation from school
- Experience (for later civilian application)
- Expected to be in for two years, so stayed
- Travel in Europe
- No money to get out
- Undecided as to what to do after getting out

Notable is not the type of response given by the officer selecting the ADT option, but rather the lack of substance and negative qualities of many of those reasons cited by officers selecting active duty. The most substantive responses are those concerning choice of the Army as a career and desire to gain military experience before entering civilian life. The other reasons cited, however, demonstrate insufficient self-confidence to attempt obtaining civilian employment rather than a commitment to the military experience. Other reasons demonstrate indecision and lack of maturity rather than a healthy attitude toward service and duty. The quality of these officers and their real value to the military when compared with their contemporaries selecting the ADT option might be questioned.

Instructive in an attempt to stimulate greater understanding is an examination of representative quotations from narrative responses given by these officers in response to the question "Why did you select the option AD or ADT, and what factors influenced your decision?"

Active Duty Option

First attention will be directed to responses concerning selection of the two-year Active Duty option:

Army Job Attractive: "I have an MS in rehabilitation counseling. I am staying for active service to get experience in corrections, hopefully as a correctional officer.

Lack of Job Security: "I had no job lined up due to the belief I wouldn't have such an opportunity, and now jobs are hard to get on short notice. I had spent my savings getting here and living for a month, i.e. no money."

Experience to be Gained for Later Civilian Employment: ". . . the Army affords me a chance to gain experience that will be useful in later life. I do not think I would be able to obtain this experience if I elected to serve in the reserves. Also, I am to be married soon and the Army offers a bit of security to help us get on our feet."

Expected to be in the Army for Two Years: "I plan to stay in because I am married and have not planned for a job because I expected to spend two years in the Army . . . If they had given me more time, I might have decided to go ADT."

Vacation: ". . . after six years of school, three in undergraduate, three in law, I looked upon Army service as somewhat of a vacation, no decision making, no real pressure, etc." (Author's note: Those of us in the Active Army are pleased to learn that we are under no pressure and have no decision making responsibility.)

Reserve Meetings: ". . . concerned with attending reserve meetings and summer camps for the next eight years. I certainly would find it difficult to meet these requirements."

Financial: ". . . the Army offers me financial benefits; both monthly pay checks and financial assistance in furthering my education when I have terminated my service obligation. Secondarily, the Army provides a change to escape from civilian life, and meet a new breed of people and action.

"Also, I had no job in civilian life, nor did I have the economic means to adequately pursue the standard of living to which I am accustomed."

ADT Option

With this insight into the viewpoints of several officers selecting the Active Duty option, attention shall now be turned to those seeking to minimize their active duty connections with the military by selecting Active Duty for Training:

Morality: "The major question is one of morality. To me, I do believe the Army offers an opportunity for romance and adventure; however, if one is opposed to this war in Asia, it is untrue to oneself to serve in an immoral war."

Uncertainty—Ambiguity: ". . . uncertainty of Army; because of new innovations, cutback, and the uncertainty there is about length of time and branch assignment, and PCS . . ."

Boredom—Intellectual Stimulation: "The Army bores me. I am not interested in learning things the Army teaches or in doing the things the Army does. I want to enter the practice of law as soon as possible."

Wife Plus Money, Challenge, Disillusionment: ". . . am disillusioned with the Army, it is perhaps the most inefficient organization I have ever seen. I do not feel that the Army is challenging my capabilities. I feel that I could make much better money elsewhere . . . my wife told me to."

Army Control over Life: ". . . dislike Army control of my life. ADT also provides an opportunity to avoid separation from my family."

Parental Pressure, Secure in Knowledge Could be Employed: "My parents strongly urged me to take the reserve option . . . decided my life or possible hospitalization was not worth the VA benefits that I would gain from the two years of service. Although I do not have a job and could not enter my postgraduate work until January, I felt I could obtain an interim job with the connections I acquired doing my gradute work . . ."

Job Opportunities: ". . . have from four to six job opportunities at present. From information gathered the jobs may not be there upon termination of two years service.

Not Impressed with the Officer Corps: "I went into ROTC mostly because I knew I would be drafted, not because I wanted to be in the Army. I figured that it is better than being a private. I am not the least bit impressed with the officer corps and I don't care to be like them. I'd rather be a human being. The Army is a good place for people who get a kick from stepping on other people. I feel I would be as efficient as anyone in the Army, but I don't like being subservient to someone's personality rather than his ability. I consider the Army an interruption of my civilian career and I gave up a hell of a lot by leaving my home of record."

Wisdom of American Foreign Policy: ". . . reason (for selecting ADT) is my personal concern regarding the wisdom of American Foreign Policy in Southeast Asia. While I definitely feel a patriotic duty to serve my country, I have serious doubts whether a death in Vietnam today would be a meaningful or worthwhile sacrifice in furtherance of our national interest. Another reason is a lack of interest in the type of work I would be doing in the Army."

One final example is relevant for its all encompassing nature and its decisive and precise criticism:

Dynamic and All Encompassing Summation: "1) Opposition to the Vietnam War. 2) Feeling that the Army is basically repressive and discourages individual thought and initiative. 'Protect your flank' seems to be much more important than 'do the best you can' or 'use your best judgment.' The vast majority of Army personnel seem to be in the ranks of arch conservatives who substitute slogans for thought. Moreover, they discourage disagreement with their preconceived attitudes and ideas. I feel that it would be impossible for someone with other than conservative political leanings to advance significantly in the Army unless he remained silent about his beliefs. 3) The terrific amount of waste in the Army both in terms of personnel and material resources is also very discouraging. Officers are openly encouraged to steal and lie in order to, once again, 'protect your flank.' Initiative and imagination are drowned in a sea of paperwork. Equipment is hoarded and abused and openly stolen by those who think that getting caught is the only thing wrong. Finally, I don't think that I am doing anything to help my country by being in this type of Army. The corps should attempt to foster more idealism (as opposed to superpatriotism) so that those in the Army will feel that their efforts are making a substantial contribution to the betterment of this world. Also, if there are, in fact, so many 'major additional duties' which demand the vast majority of a platoon leader's time, this leaves little, if any, time for the platoon leader to have a positive influence on the lives of those under his command—many of whom are in serious need of guidance and character development."

Examination of these statements indicates a substantial need for further research into the thoughts and attitudes of the junior officer in order to utilize his talents more effectively and to attract and retain the more talented of their number to materially improve the caliber and credentials of the volunteer Army of the future.

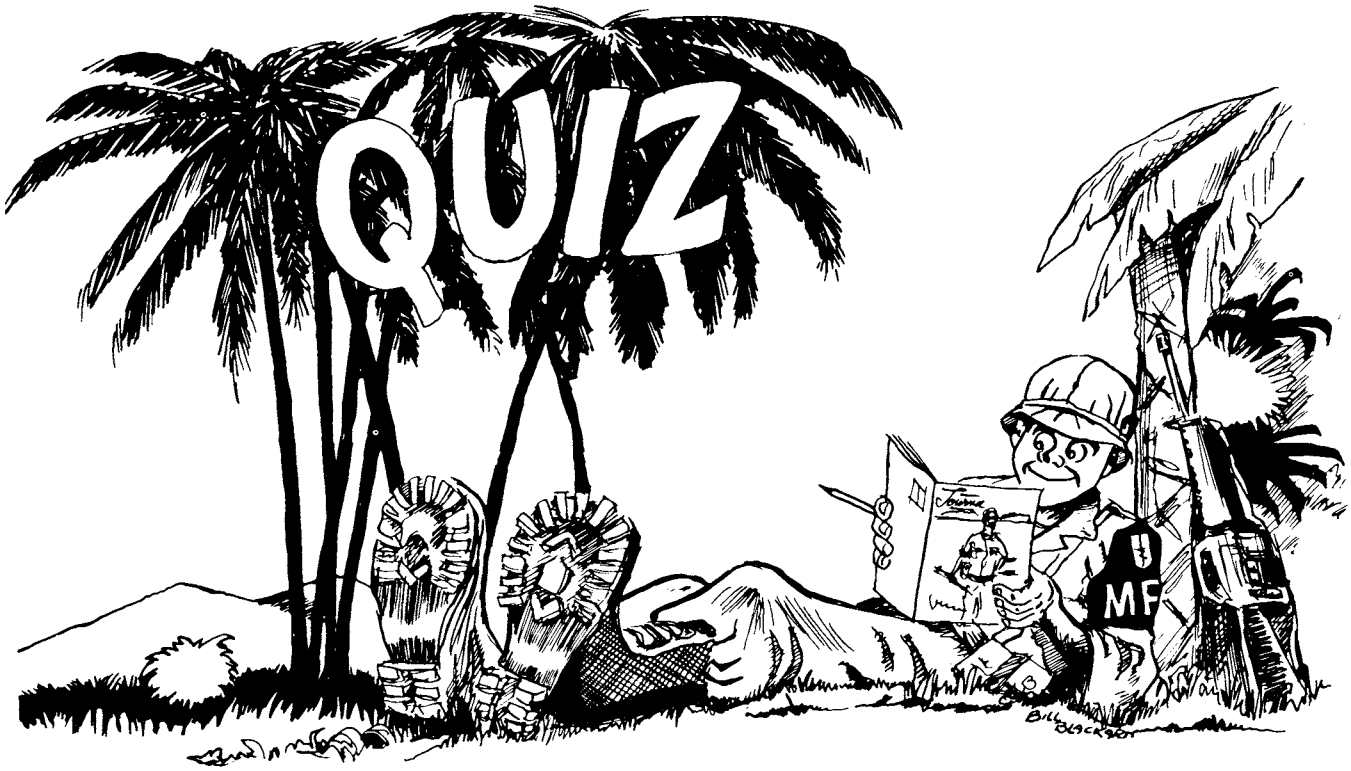
Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Law Enforcement Officer, *my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.*

I will *keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.*

I will *never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.*

I recognize *the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.*



How high do you score on military police subjects? A score of 9 or 10 is superior, 8 is excellent, 7 is good, and below 7 may indicate that some review is warranted. The Department of Nonresident Instruction of the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, would be happy to assist you in taking Military Police Correspondence Courses. This month's quiz was prepared by CPT William O. Noffz, Jr.

Answers found on page 20

1. Self-defense normally becomes aggression when a person
- a. uses deadly force without being at a place where he has a duty to remain.
- b. exerts more force than the assailant.
- c. uses more force than is required.
- d. uses deadly force in a house other than his own.

2. Cyanosis is a medical indication of death by
- a. asphyxia.
- b. electrocution.
- c. poisoning.
- d. stabbing through the heart.

3. Which of the following is not characteristic of a homicidal?
- a. The most frequent site chosen is the heart or neck.
- b. The wound is deep.
- c. Shallow cuts may occur in the area of larger wounds.
- d. There may be several hesitation cuts present.

4. A positive sign of death is
- a. lack of uniformity in shape and size of eyeballs.
- b. cessation of heartbeat.
- c. postmortem lividity.
- d. unusual lack of bleeding.

5. A fixed purpose to kill must precede
- a. aggravated assault.
- b. premeditated murder.
- c. voluntary manslaughter.
- d. intentional homicide.

6. In the identification of unrecognizable remains of a body, the best criterion for the estimation of age is the
- a. general muscular development.
- b. condition of the teeth.
- c. development of the internal and external sex organs.
- d. sequence of skeletal growth.

7. Natural death means death caused by
- a. simple pathological change without attending complications.
- b. disease process or old age.
- c. expected external or internal causes.
- d. aggravation of natural disease processes.

8. In the military-legal system, the authority to conduct medical/legal autopsies rests with the
- a. commander.
- b. staff provost marshal.
- c. criminal investigator.
- d. staff surgeon.

9. The surest method of identifying a body is by
- a. personal effects in the possession of the deceased.
- b. personal recognition by relatives or close acquaintances.
- c. fingerprints.
- d. dental examination.

10. Wanton disregard for human life by engaging in an act inherently dangerous to others constitutes
- a. self-defense.
- b. culpable negligence.
- c. premeditated murder.
- d. murder.

Shay . . . if you guys are "of the troops, for the troops" . . . how 'bout gettin' me a drink?

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **c.** is correct. Self-defense is a defense of necessity. If the self-defendant uses more force than he believes necessary to defend himself, he becomes an aggressor.

2. **a.** is correct. Asphyxia is the interruption of respiration. Cyanosis is a bluish or purplish discoloration of the skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood.

3. **d.** is correct. Hesitation cuts are prevalent in suicidal cuts made as the potential suicide builds up nerve.

4. **c.** is correct. Postmortem lividity is a reddish-purple discoloration of portions of the body and is the result of the blood settling by gravity toward the lowest portions of the body.

5. **b.** is correct. A murder is premeditated if the murderer consciously conceived the thought of taking life and the act or omission causing death was intentional.

6. **d.** is correct. Bones develop from small areas known as ossification centers which deposit calcium and other minerals to form the bone and govern the sequence of growth and fusion of various parts of the skeleton at regular intervals during infancy, childhood, puberty and maturity.

7. **b.** is correct. Natural death means death caused by disease process or aging as opposed to "unnatural death" which is caused by an external force such as violence, traumatic injury or poison.

8. **a.** is correct. The commander has the authority to direct that an autopsy be performed when such autopsy is required to determine the true cause of death or to secure information for completion of military records.

9. **c.** is correct. Fingerprinting is the most reliable method of identifying a body, providing suitable fingerprint records are available.

10. **d.** is correct. Murder is committed when a person, without justification or excuse, unlawfully is engaged in an act resulting in death which is inherently dangerous to others and evinces a wanton disregard for human life.

You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

What you have seen in this column, for the most part, is called abstracting. This is the selecting and condensing of material from published sources. It provides information on what's happening without reducing the source's value (a factor to consider when dealing with copyrighted material). In addition, credit is given the original source.

Abstracting is important to law enforcement because we have only a small body of compiled knowledge, the bulk of which is found in periodicals. Abstracting provides a maximum amount of information in a limited space.

Anyone can abstract material. A common reply to my attempts to enlist people to this cause has been that they don't feel capable. I can't accept that. This column is merely a simplified form of reporting, and there is no case reviewer, required exhibits, a need to check with JAG, etc.

Another common reply is the person has no material to provide for such a column. Frankly, the only reason I can see for this type answer is a failure to read, hear, or remember anything. Anyone suffering from this condition should seek admittance to a school for the mentally retarded. Oddly enough, most of the items in this column—from sources other than periodicals—have come from the very people who say they have nothing to contribute.

A nonprofit form of abstracting is called a reader-reporting program. It is simply readers sending in abstracts of interesting police articles and techniques they have heard or read. The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* uses this technique in its investigative notes. The Military Police Corps has the opportunity to obtain such information from both written and personal sources around the world.

It would be a full time job to keep up with the material contained in over two hundred English language police magazines. No one person has the time for this, nor the price for all the magazines. That's why the reader-reporting program is so useful; each of us can easily pass on abstracts from one or two journals. If you do this just once a year, we would all be kept abreast of advances in all areas of police work. What is required is about fifteen short paragraphs, each containing one item, totaling about four hundred words.

In addition to English language magazines, there are at least one hundred police periodicals printed in other languages. If you have a means of abstracting and translating German, Japanese, Norwegian, Danish, Spanish, Russian or French magazines, please do so. You have only to state the concept of an article in a few sentences. For instance, you need not explain the process by which LSD is detected in the blood by the French (if this were so). Just knowing it can be done, and identifying the source, is valuable information.

Don't concentrate on recent issues of well circulated magazines like the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.* Instead, for instance, if you're on the West Coast, you probably receive several local magazines, like *Zenith 12000* in California, or the *New Mexico Law.* If you aren't receiving them, you should be, to help with liaison and public relations if for no other reason. Your local police department will be happy to tell you about such local material.

In Germany, it could be the *Archive fuer Kriminologie* if you speak German and can read the scientific type. If you're a graduate of the Institute of Applied Science, you probably take the *Fingerprint and Identification Magazine,* or *Identification News.*

Next, consider all the periodicals that deal with other subjects. If you're a rock hound, shutterbug, gun buff, or stereo nut, you periodically pick up literature concerning these fields of knowledge. They often contain information of use in law enforcement. For example, rock polishing equipment is used by people who reload ammo. Model plane controls might be used to set up photo traps to catch thieves. The possibilities just need to be recognized and passed on.

Lastly, here are a few considerations that may influence your decision to produce a four hundred word column such as this. First, don't expect much recognition. You will be getting through to a few people, not thousands. There aren't that many people who will read your material. You won't have to worry about receiving nasty letters about how stupid you are either. The few people who will read what you write, do so to get information, not to find reasons to complain. These readers haven't the time to write compliments; few professionals do. But, your material will be read and appreciated. Occasionally, somone will even write and tell you that. So, why not give it a try?

MPA Roundup Special

MPs, Koreans Join Forces on Highway Patrols

The Korean highway system is largely a network of secondary roads with only a few modern high-speed highways. However, these modern highways present problems, because the average motor vehicle operator, whether Korean National or American GI, tends to speed as soon as he begins driving on one. As a result, high-speed highways have been the scene of an alarming number of fatal motor vehicle accidents. Since it is the responsibility of the military police to control traffic and prevent traffic accidents, as well as to curb crime, it became apparent to CPT Louis W. House, Provost Marshal, 20th General Support Group, ASCOM, Korea, that an all-out effort would have to be made to lower the number of traffic accidents in the ASCOM area of responsibility, which encompasses the area between Seoul, the capital, and Inchon, a major seaport. A search for the solution was immediately initiated.

The problem was many-faceted with questions arising that concerned jurisdiction, manpower, vehicles, and communications. The fundamental and pressing problem was jurisdiction, since an American MP has no authority over Korean Nationals. Captain House began lengthy meetings with the Chief of the Korean National Highway Patrol, and an agreement was reached which will undoubtedly curb the number of traffic accidents on Korea's highways. For the first time in Korea, combined patrols of MPs and Korean National Police have been established. Korean National Police ride in vehicles operated by an MP and patrol the Apollo Super Highway, which connects Seoul and Inchon. In this manner strict surveillance is maintained over the highways in the ASCOM area.

The next problem was that of securing adequate vehicles for such combined patrols. The standard vehicle used in Korea by MPs is the M151A1 ¼-ton jeep, a tactical vehicle inadequate for high speed duty. A vehicle which was at least equivalent in speed capacity to any US military or Korean National vehicle on the highway was needed. The solution to this problem came from the ASCOM Transportation Motor Pool which made available two 1968 sedans for use by the highway patrol.

Next, a communications system linking the patrols with both the military police net and the Korean National Police net had to be established. Since commercial two-way radios are scarce in Korea, arrangements have been made to procure commercial two-way radios from a contractor in the United States; in the meantime, the communications gap has been filled by ANVRC 46 radios adapted to fit in the trunks of the sedans.

This new highway patrol, combining American MPs and Korean National Policemen into a single working unit, is a significant achievement that is certain to have favorable impact on the driving habits of Koreans and Americans. Moreover, it is a step forward in relations between the American military and Korean authorities, proving that mutual interests can bring about teamwork and smoothly functioning amiability.

Above: LTC Willis B. Smith, Commanding Officer, 728th MP Battalion, Seoul, Korea, presents keys for the new patrol car to SP4 Donald E. Hammond, as both the Korean National and KATUSA members of the patrol look on. Below: Flanked by the new patrol cars are members of the newly formed combined patrol and its founders. From left to right are SP4 John E. Zak, patrolman; Pak Hong Nae, Korean National Policeman; CPL Kim J. R., KATUSA patrolman; SSG Edwin H. Graham, NCOIC, Traffic Section; CPT Louis W. House, Provost Marshal, 20th General Support Group, ASCOM, Korea; SFC Oran A. Gulland, Operations Sergeant; CPL Huh S. D., KATUSA patrolman; Oh Song Nam, Bupyong Traffic Section patrolman; and SP4 Donald E. Hammond, patrolman.

18th Brigade Commander Promoted To Brigadier General in Vietnam

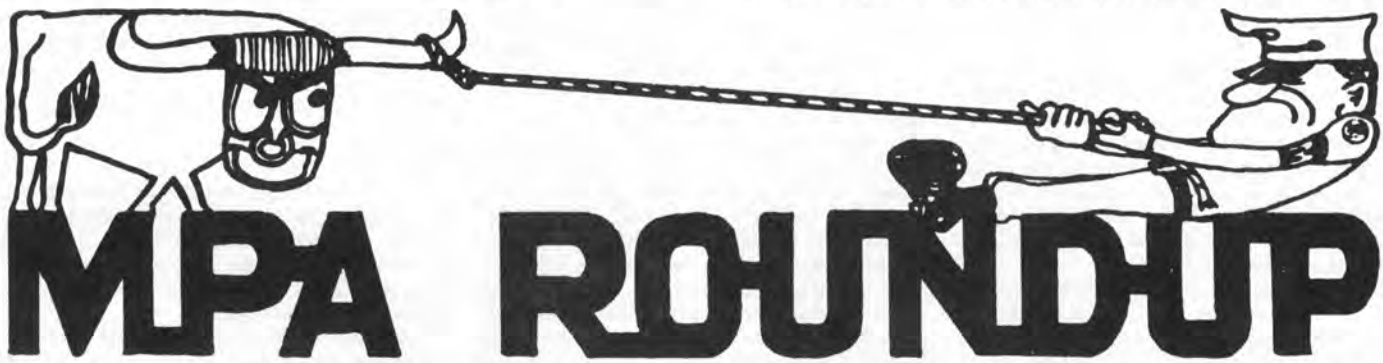
A new one-star flag now flies before Headquarters, 18th Military Police Brigade, Vietnam. COL Wallace K. Wittwer, Brigade Commander, has been promoted to one-star rank. General Wittwer carries on the duties as Provost Marshal, USARV, as well as those of Commanding General, 18th MP Brigade.

During a "frocking" ceremony at USARV headquarters, Mrs. Wallace K. Wittwer and LTG William McCaffrey, Deputy Commanding General, USARV, carefully pinned on the emblems denoting responsibility and commitment.

General Wittwer commented briefly on his feelings about the promotion, and noted, "This is the first promotion I've had among friends in a long time. My last four promotions have been between stations, so this has a special meaning to me."

The new general officer departed a few hours after the ceremony for R&R. Mrs. Wittwer, who had arrived in Vietnam to accompany her husband on R&R, was able to take part in the ceremony.

Left: BG Wallace K. Wittwer, Commanding General, 18th MP Brigade, receives his one-star flag and general officer pistol belt and holster from LTG William McCaffrey, Deputy Commanding General, USARV, at ceremonies promoting General Wittwer to brigadier general. Mrs. Virginia Wittwer was able to be present for the ceremony.



Sergeant Allen K. Puhr Awarded Silver Star for Action in Vietnam

SFC Allen K. Puhr, 9th Correctional Training Unit, US Army Correctional Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., received the Silver Star Medal from COL James C. Shoultz, Jr., Commander, USACTF, Ft Riley, during recent ceremonies at the facility. Sergeant Puhr received the Silver Star by distinguishing himself in action while serving as Operations/Intelligence Advisor with Advisory Team 18, Thong Dien District, Vietnam. While on a mission to engage and destroy enemy positions with the 15th Popular Forces Platoon, Sergeant Puhr assisted in tracking a small Viet Cong force to the suspected positions, allowing the recovery of abandoned weapons and supplies. While searching for the enemy bunker complex, Sergeant Puhr came under heavy enemy fire. He returned the fire and then crawled to within inches of the bunker to deliver hand grenades. His leadership and heroism under fire significantly contributed to the saving of many lives. Sergeant Puhr's conspicuous gallantry in close combat against a hostile force is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

Marine Officer Retires at USAMPS

1LT David F. Shewmake, US Marine Corps, retired from active service recently. Lieutenant Shewmake, an instructor with the Criminal Investigation Division of the Department of Resident Instruction, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., also served as Senior Marine Corps representative to the Military Police School.

A veteran of over twenty years of enlisted, warrant, and commissioned service, Lieutenant Shewmake was also the first USMC representative to the Military Police Association Executive Council in the twenty-year history of the MPA.

In a ceremony conducted in the Office of the Commandant, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, MAJ Paul F. King, Senior Marine Corps Representative to Ft Gordon, read the Certificate of Retirement. COL Warren H. Metzner, Commandant, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, cited Lieutenant Shewmake for his honorable and dedicated service to his country, noting the outstanding contributions he has made while a member of the USAMPS faculty.

Above: MAJ Paul F. King (left), Senior USMC Representative, Ft Gordon, Ga., reads the retirement orders for 1LT David E. Shewmake (center), Criminal Investigation Division, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, upon his completion of 20 years of service in the USMC. COL Warren A. Metzner, USAMPS Commandant, is at right.

Fort Hood Stockade Employs New Corrections System

In former times the policy for handling prisoners in military correctional facilities consisted, for the most part, of punitive treatment. The prisoner was placed into confinement, deprived of all privileges, and made to do menial and meaningless tasks. Today, however, the Department of the Army advocates a new correctional philosophy: the emphasis is placed on corrective treatment of the prisoner in order to alter his behavior in a positive direction. To accomplish this task the new philosophy employs counseling, psychological testing, and training in both educational and vocational areas.

An example of the new correctional procedure is a program that was recently instituted at the Ft Hood, Tx., stockade upon the arrival of MAJ Billy B. Pinkerton as commander of the US Army Correctional Holding Detachment. Major Pinkerton had just completed a masters degree program in correctional rehabilitation at Sam Houston University, Huntsville, Tx.

The newest approach in the correctional system is the initiation of counseling. Within twenty-four hours after his confinement, the prisoner meets with a counselor, and individual sessions are held twice each week thereafter. During these periods the counselor administers tests and evaluates the inmate's behavior in order to help him become aware of his own problems.

In vocational training, the prisoners are put to work at jobs that can be useful to them when they leave the stockade. Since the beginning of vocational training at Ft Hood, the inmates have completed various projects, ranging from painting foxhole covers and chairs to making duck blinds and repairing broken toys. Until a means of procuring lumber is devised, any carpentry training is limited, because the only lumber available is obtained from the property disposal office or from discarded wooden crates. From time to time, however, the prisoners do get a chance at a sizable project when a unit on post supplies the materials for a desired project, leaving the labor and the know-how to the personnel on the rehabilitation program.

When an inmate is classified for parole, he is allowed to work on post at a job that maintains his interest. As a result, parolees are working in such varied locations as the reference library and the quartermaster laundry.

Presently, the part of the new correctional procedure that is least developed at Ft Hood is educational training. The average level of the stockade inmate is two years of high school; the proposed educational program would help the prisoners obtain their high school diplomas. Major Pinkerton is working with the Post Education Director in an effort to acquire four teachers to get the educational phase of the program underway.

In addition to the problem of obtaining teachers for the educational training, and that of securing materials for vocational projects, a need also exists for more confinement personnel trained in the science of corrections. According to Major Pinkerton, the staff at the stockade is doing well with the available facilities; however, he would like to have more school-trained personnel. Major Pinkerton is hopeful that the difficulties in the new correctional system will soon be resolved, so the staff can strive more effectively toward its goal, which in the words of Major Pinkerton is, ". . . to give a man an interest, a skill, a diploma, or whatever, to use as his tool to build security for himself.

CWO Bruce Promoted in Japan

During a recent promotion ceremony at Camp Zama, Japan, CW3 Samuel G. Bruce, 521st Military Police Detachment, US Army Japan, received the insignia of his new rank from MAJ Loyal G. Evans, Jr., Provost Marshal, USARJ. Mr. Bruce has served in Japan for over two years.

55th MP Detachment MP Selected As Soldier of Quarter at Korean Base

SP4 H. L. Hollembeak, 55th MP Detachment, I Corps (Gp), Korea, has been selected as Soldier of the Quarter at Camp Red Cloud, Korea. In recognition of his achievement Specialist Hollembeak was presented a certificate by LTG Edward Rowny, Commanding General, I Corps (Gp).

Specialist Hollembeak was cited for demonstrating outstanding knowledge of militar justice, military courtesy, first aid, and cu rent events, in a session of competitive elimination. He is now eligible for Eighth US Army Soldier of the Year competition.

Tracy Depot Team Places Second in Monterey County Pistol Match

US Air Force COL Joseph J. Pounder, Jr., Depot Commander, Defense Depot Tracy, Tracy, Ca., presents a plaque to members of th depot security police pistol team for finishing second in the Fourth Annual Monterey County Sheriff's Winter Championship Police Matches, which were held recently at Monterey, Ca. Team Members surrounding Colonel Pounder are, from left to right, Security Policemen Kenneth Ketchum, Norman King, SGT Delbert McKenzie, Gerry Gill, and Jerry Gallaway. To capture the runner-up honors, the team from Depot Tracy fired 1106 out of a possible 1200.

Ft Gordon Marines Observe Anniversary

MAJ Paul F. King (right), Senior Marine Representative, Ft Gordon, Ga., awaits a slice of cake from MG John C. F. Tillson, III, Commanding General, Ft Gordon, at the recent birthday celebration at the US Army Military Police School to commemorate the founding of the Marine Corps. As part of the festivities, messages from former USMC Commandants and from the present Commandant were read. As General Tillson cut the cake, he served the first slice to the oldest marine, the second to the youngest marine, and the third to the bandmaster.

In the evening, General Tillson, COL Warren H. Metzner, Commandant, USAMPS, other officers and their wives were treated to the traditional Marine birthday dinner at the Officers Club. All Marines at Ft Gordon toasted their units and each of the 50 states during the course of the evening. Ft Gordon played host to a typical Marine birthday celebration and, in the finest tradition, an excellent day passed into history.

793d Bn MPs Guests at Feldjaeger Anniversary

The 12th Feldjaeger Company (German Military Police), Wuerzburg, West Germany, recently celebrated the 10th Anniversary of its founding. In a gesture of German-American friendship, American MPs from Company C, 793d MP Battalion, Wuerzburg, were invited to participate in a day of anniversary events.

In the morning, the German and American units were present for a special ceremony which took place on the parade grounds at the 12th Feldjaeger Headquarters. A platoon of honor guards was furnished by Company C, commanded by CPT Allard M. Sanders, for the parade field activities. After the outdoor ceremony, a reception was held in the 12th Feldjaeger Headquarters during which LTC John E. Parks, Commander, 793d MP Battalion, presented an award and extended congratulations to MAJ Rolf Diez, Commanding Officer, 12th Feldjaegers.

In the evening, members of Company C were guests at a party hosted by the Feldjaegers. The night's activities featured Bavarian folk dancing and a performance of traditional German songs by the Feldjaeger choral group. The entire day proved to be another successful step to further establish German-American relations.

MPs Motivate Inspection of Service Vehicles

Spearheaded by military police units throughout Germany, US Army Europe and Seventh Army participated for the 14th consecutive year in the Annual International Vehicle Lighting Equipment Week. The purpose of this traffic safety campaign, sponsored by the Deutsche Verkehrswacht (German National Safety Council), is to encourage vehicle owners to ensure that their vehicle lighting equipment is in good working order for the increasingly dangerous weather and road conditions of the winter months.

This year, both European Exchange System and German-owned automobile repair shops provided free checks of vehicle equipment to include headlights, taillights, stoplights, turn indicators, tires, and windshield wipers. Participation in the program by vehicle owners proved very substantial; more than 2,000,000 German vehicles received the no-defect stickers, and the MPs spurred the inspection of 30,000 US Armed Forces vehicles.

USAMPS Conducts Drug Seminar For Ft Gordon Senior Commanders

The US Army Military Police School was the host agency for a recent Drug Seminar at Ft Gordon, Ga. A first at Ft Gordon, the day-long session dealing with drug abuse was held in the service club adjacent to USAMPS Headquarters.

The Ft Gordon senior commanders who attended the program heard opening remarks by MG John C. F. Tillson, III, Commanding General, Ft Gordon, followed by an overview of the seminar activities by COL Warren H. Metzner, Commandant, USAMPS. During the morning session Dr. William Geber from the Medical College of Georgia made a presentation on "Pharmacology and the Psysiological Effects of Narcotics," which served to acquaint the attendees with the types, appearance, and effects of dangerous drugs and narcotics.

The remainder of the seminar was concerned with existing drug abuse problems and the enforcement of drug-regulating laws. Representatives of the Ft Gordon Provost Marshal and the local CID Detachment discussed the extent and character of drug abuse problems at Ft Gordon; afterwards, members of local law enforcement agencies described drug problems in Richmond County, Ga.

The seminar, which was planned and executed by personnel of USAMPS Criminal Investigation Division, was terminated with a review of Army regulations concerning drugs and a review of important highlights from the day's presentations.

Italian Federal Policemen Become Honorary MPs

In a recent ceremony at SETAF Headquarters, LTC Richard E. George (right), Provost Marshal, SETAF, presented certificates to three Carabinieri (Italian Federal Police), making them honorary MPs. The Carabinieri were cited for exceptionally meritorious service while performing duty with the MPs. The MPs perform their mission in conjunction with the Carabinieri; all off-post patrols consist of an MP and a Carabinieri. The new honorary MPs are, from left to right, C/re Franco Riste, C/re Francesco Massafra, and C/re Mario Marra. The relationships that have developed between the MPs and the Carabineiri have resulted in a close knit binational police force.

Pistol Team from 20th MP Det Competes in Tri-nation Match

A pistol team from the 20th MP Detachment, 15th MP Brigade, Zweibruecken, Germany, nabbed third place in a recent tri-nation pistol match sponsored by the Zweibruecken German Police. The match, which was held at the Wattweiler Pistol Range, was conducted for the purpose of continuing the excellent relations among local police organizations.

After a morning of firing, plaques and certificates of participation were awarded at a ceremony in the Zweibruecken Police Station canteen. Finishing in front of the 20th MP Detachment were the Zweibruecken County Gendarmerie, followed by the Security Police, US Air Base Zweibruecken. Individual high scorers for the meet were Gendarmerie-Oberkommissar Wilhelm, team captain of the Zweibruecken Gendarmerie, and 1LT Richard D. Booker, OIC of the MP Stations at Pirmasens and Zweibruecken.

Other participating police organizations were the French Gendarmerie, Saarbruecken; German Police, Zweibruecken; and the German Feldjaeger (Military Police).

Japanese Civilian Honored

Right: MAJ Loyal G. Evans, Jr., Provost Marshal, US Army Japan, presents a Department of the Army Certificate of Service to Akira Kojima, supervisor, Liaison Office, Provost Marshal Office, USARJ, during a recent ceremony at Camp Zama, Japan. Mr. Kojima was honored for attaining twenty years of government service.

American Federation of Police Offers Flag Decal

The American Federation of Police, a non-profit fraternal association of law enforcement officers, in a national program to promote understanding between police officers and the communities they serve, is distributing US Flag decals, so that every person respectful of the responsibility his police department accepts may publicly display his support and respect for the nation's dedicated lawmen.

Gerald S. Arenberg, Chief of Staff Services, American Federation of Police, contends, "Law enforcement, by its very nature, is a hazardous profession. Today's policeman must be a counselor, arbitrator, guardian, medic, and friend. Often he is portrayed as pig, killer, oppressor, and someone to be feared. Today, more than ever, he needs the understanding and cooperation of the entire community."

Samples of the red, white, and blue decals have been distributed to every chief of police and sheriff in the United States. The American Federation of Police is hopeful that all Americans will be proud to display this emblem. The decals are available, at cost, to civic organizations, clubs, and individuals upon request by writing the American Federation of Police, 1100 NE 125th St., North Miami, Fl. 33161.

295th MP Co Military Policeman Outstanding Seneca Depot Soldier

SP4 Michael W. Brown, 295th MP Company, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, N. Y., was recently selected the Outstanding Soldier of the Quarter at that station. For this honor he was presented an engraved trophy and a US Savings Bond from COL Milton G. Branham, Commander, Seneca Army Depot. Specialist Brown is a graduate of the 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga.

6th Army PM Conference Held at Presidio of San Francisco

Attendees at the recent Sixth Army Provost Marshal Conference conducted at Headquarters, Sixth US Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., are (left to right, front to rear), COL James Oliver, PM, Ft Ord, Ca.; COL Henry Fee, PM, Sixth US Army; COL David Roberts, CO, AFPD, San Francisco; COL Joseph Powell, CO, Sixth MP Group; LTC Ray Berry, PM, Ft Lewis, Wa.; LTC Angelo Harageones, CO, 30th MP Battalion; LTC Saul Arrington, CO, AFPD, Seattle, Wa.; LTC John Place, PM, Presidio of San Francisco; MAJ Sam Hodges, PM, Ft MacArthur, Ca.; MAJ Robert Short, Correctional Officer, Ft Ord; MAJ Thomas O'Hara, Operaions Officer, Sixth MP Group (CI); MAJ Michael Chester, Chief P&O, Sixth Army PM office; CPT Ben P. Adams, Operations Officer, Sixth Army PM office; CPT Brian Harper, Operations Officer, 30th MP Battalion; SSG William Thomas, Sixth Army PM office; CPT Alan Hammer, Asst PM, Presidio of San Francisco; CPT Larry Flood, Plans Officer, Sixth Army PM office. The purpose of the conference was to seek new ways and means of improving law enforcement activities and related programs. Those in attendance considered the conference a success in that many problems were resolved or eliminated, potential problem areas were brought to the attendees' attention, and all attendees were afforded the opportunity to exchange ideas.

MAJ Ross Presented MSM at Ft Meade

MAJ Robert Ross, Operations Officer, Provost Marshal Office, Ft George G. Meade, Md., recently received the Meritorious Service Medal for outstanding service rendered in his position in the Ft Meade PMO. COL Robert E. Carlson, Commanding Officer, 14th MP Group and Provost Marshal, Ft Meade, presented the award to Major Ross.

Ft Hood Military Policemen Combine Patrols with Local Law Departments

Most provost marshal offices maintain only a liaison officer in civilian police departments to handle communications between civilian and military authorities or incidents involving military personnel. Such is not the case, however, at Ft Hood, Tx., where from eight to ten military policemen report daily for duty at nearby civilian police departments. On their unusual assignments, the MPs accompany civilian police officers on evening patrols in cities surrounding Ft Hood.

According to CPT Ben F. Castleberry, Operations Officer, Provost Marshal Office, Ft Hood, the purpose of the joint patrols is ". . . to enable the military police to work closely with civilian authorities, to help them obtain information on military personnel involved in incidents in the city areas more quickly, and to give them a good working relationship with the civilian police by creating rapport." The joint patrol program can also serve as an aid to the military offender. In some cases where the violation of civilian law is not serious, a cooperative military offender may be placed immediately in the custody of the MP and returned to Ft Hood. Thus, the offender need not appear in a civilian court, but need only to go before his unit commander. Captain Castleberry explained, however, that most civilian offenses are cited by the civilian patrolman, with the MP handling the military citations.

Captain Castleberry described the Ft Hood patrols as ". . . one of the most in-depth joint patrol projects in the Army. The whole idea of the joint patrol is to help military personnel," he added.

7th Infantry Div MP Company Performs Honorably in Korea

Facing another harsh Korean winter, members of the 7th MP Company, 7th Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea, are bundled up and ready for the longer duty hours in the cold land. The 7th MP Company has been in Korea for two decades. The unit landed during the initial stages of the Inchon Invasion, engaged in the assault and liberation of Seoul and the push north to the Manchurian border. Located at Camp Casey, home of the 7th Division Headquarters, the 7th MPs received the Meritorious Unit Citation for outstanding service in Korea.

The unit's origin dates back to 1917 when the company's parent unit was constituted as Train Headquarters and Military Police, 7th Division. Today, the 7th is involved daily in every aspect of police work, from issuing traffic citations to curbing blackmarket activities. Giving valuable support to the 7th Division, the MPs provide security operations, traffic patrols, gate security, crime investigation, and law enforcement both on and off post.

A valuable asset to the MPs is the KATUSA (Korean Augmentee to the US Army) who is employed in various job positions in the organization and is a tremendous aid in improving rapport with local citizens. Not only does the 7th MP Company give the KATUSA instruction in speaking English, but it also keeps him well informed on all facets of police work.

MAJ Edward F. Meskunas, Provost Marshal, 7th Division, is involved in a community relations program to "insure that the MPs can do an effective job without intimidating the local inhabitants." This means staying abreast of all local activities. For this reason, the Disciplinary Control Board was organized. This panel, consisting of local club owners and prominent citizens, demonstrates that the 7th MP Company is out to help, not hinder, the people.

The village walk patrols are the most important task of the 7th MP Company. Maintaining a constant vigil of the frequented clubs, the walking patrol consists of seven men who are well-informed on local affairs and are trained to control civil disturbances.

"Our job is to prevent trouble. We just try to stop GIs from getting into trouble," said SGT Joseph W. Ryan, desk sergeant, who added, "We never go out there with intentions of harassing anyone or giving them a bad time." Off-post operations, such as the village patrols, warrant close cooperation with the Korean National Police, who are continually supplemented by the 7th MP Company. The Korean National Police are used to help on walking patrols, as well as assisting at the MP desk.

The spirit of the men of the 7th MP Company is exemplified by their support of a small Korean orphanage. Every payday the soldiers make contributions to the orphanage which houses, clothes, and feeds an average of 50 children. With whatever spare time to be found, the MPs lend a helping hand towards the upkeep of the home, and they also provide the children with entertainment. It is certain that the MPs will make sure that Santa Claus never overlooks these special children.

For performance according to the motto of the Military Police Corps, "Of the Troops, For the troops," the men of today's 7th MP Company deserve highest praise for their professionalism.

The walking MP patrols are a familiar sight to children in Korean towns. MPs from the 7th MP Company, 7th Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea, perform nightly patrols in nearby cities frequented by GIs as part of their routine duty.

VIETNAM ROUND UP

CSM Buford Brown Returns as 18th MP Brigade CSM

CSM Buford Brown has taken over 18th MP Brigade duties from CSM Karl F. Helmle, who has been reassigned to Ft Hood, Tx. Sergeant Major Brown is no stranger to the 18th MP Brigade, because he was 18th MP Brigade Sergeant Major in 1968 on his first Vietnam tour. Between his Vietnam tours he was CSM, 14th MP Group, Ft Meade, Md.

During his 22 years in the Military Police Corps, Sergeant Major Brown has served as an MP in the Korean War, as First Sergeant, Companies B and C, 716th MP Battalion, Ft Dix, N. J., and as First Sergeant, 287th MP Company, Berlin, Germany. He has also served two tours with the 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga.

When questioned about any changes in the 18th Brigade under its new command, Sergeant Major Brown replied, ". . . the objective we have is to go from an all-tactical concept to a garrison-type approach. My hope is that we get our own military police above other soldiers. This would be an incentive to other branches of the Army. I think the Brigade looks good. I think we are improving in all the basic soldiering habits all the time. The Brigade is setting the example by doing."

CSM Buford Brown

General Wittwer Presents Honorary MP Award

Left: BG Wallace K. Wittwer (left), Provost Marshal, US Army Vietnam, and Commanding General, 18th MP Brigade, presents an Honorary MP Certificate to SP5 Gerald M. Diehl for his excellent support of the military police mission in Vietnam. Prior to the presentation, General Wittwer presented the Bronze Star Medal to Specialist Diehl for his meritorious service as Physical Security Clerk, Protective Services Division, Office of the Provost Marshal, USARV.

Three from 18th Brigade Receive Bronze Star

Two officers and one non-commissioned officer from the 18th MP Brigade have been presented the Bronze Star Medal for Meritorious Service by BG Wallace K. Wittwer, Commanding General, 18th MP Brigade. The officers receiving the award are MAJ Barry B. Billings, S-3, and CPT Robert Ricciardulli, Intelligence Officer. CSM Karl F. Helmle, then Sergeant Major, 18th MP Brigade, also received the Bronze Star for his service with the 18th Brigade. Since the presentation of the award, Sergeant Major Helme has returned to CONUS.

MP Duty Officer in Saigon Performs Unique Mission

According to 1LT John Czeciuk, 716th MP Battalion, Saigon, one of the most interesting jobs for a military police officer in Vietnam is that of MP Duty Officer. The task of the duty officer is to coordinate the night patrol activity and to direct MP activities at any incident to which he may be called. A variety of situations is likely to confront the duty officer on his twelve-hour shift, patrolling the dark streets of Saigon.

Although most of the cases investigated by the duty officer are minor offenses such as pass or curfew violations, at times a routine call may turn out to be a terrorist threat. The duty officer also receives the call if a rocket attack occurs in the city.

On a typical radio call for assistance, the duty officer and his driver are speeding through Saigon toward the stated location. As they arrive on the scene, they encounter three men running out of an alley. The men stop long enough to explain that a soldier is firing his weapon at fellow soldiers, and that no one is hurt, yet. After securing one end of the alley with another patrol, the duty officer and his driver cautiously survey the scene of the alleged incident, but their efforts yield no offender. He has obviously used another means of escape.

Although no apprehension was made in this instance, the call typifies the demands made on an MP duty officer during a tour. "We are out there to help the soldier," said Lieutenant Czeciuk. "Essentially, we are there to protect the men. That is, to insure that they don't hurt themselves or others."

1LT John Czeciuk (left), MP Duty Officer, and SP4 James Dunlap, driver for the duty officer, prepare to answer one of many calls received on their nightly patrol of Saigon. Lieutenant Czeciuk and Specialist Dunlap are assigned to Company A, 716th MP Battalion, Saigon.

FSB Mace MPs Aided by Vietnamese National Police

When prolonged occupation and pacification by Allied forces clear an area of most enemy activity, problems not usually associated with the forward area of the war tend to replace the armed threat. At Fire Support Base "Mace," where the 3d Brigade of the 1st Air Cavalry Division maintains its headquarters and base camp, MPs are teaming up with their Vietnamese counterparts in the National Police for a combined effort against new problems concerning both Americans and their Vietnamese allies.

"When the brigade moved onto Mace, we needed four or five times as much space as the original firebase provided," said 1LT Richard D. Songey, Provost Marshal, FSB Mace. According to Songey, the perimeter was immediately pushed out to make more room; however, it was some time before a dirt and barbed wire berm could be erected. In order to prevent Vietnamese from coming onto the firebase area, 1st Cav MPs initiated patrols with Vietnamese National Policemen, who acted as spokesmen where Vietnamese civilians were involved.

The National Police are also helping to clear up traffic jams outside the base. This is especially important in the Mace area, since American convoys and the Vietnamese civilian traffic must rely on the same roads.

According to SGT Lloyd Chailland, Patrol Supervisor, the main problem he and his patrol must face is "off limits" violations. The problem concerns both GIs and the Vietnamese people. The native inhabitants find ways to cross the perimeter of the base in spite of the barbed wire. With the American soldier, the problem is keeping him out of the hastily-constructed Vietnamese taverns just outside FSB Mace. These restricted buildings are outside MP jurisdiction, so if a GI is seen entering one of the establishments, the Vietnamese National Policeman enters first, followed by the MPs, who can then make an apprehension.

A problem which is more closely related to Vietnamese "off limits" is that of traffic in marihuana and other drugs. Vietnamese children have even approached the bunkers and peddled vials of heroin to GIs. During a recent two-week period, Mace had two cases of men receiving near-lethal overdoses of hard drugs. Working with the National Police makes it possible to turn Vietnamese drug peddlers directly over to the National Police. An added advantage of patrolling with a National Policeman is that he usually knows the people of the area, and if he sees a face he does not recognize, he can help the MPs spot trouble before it develops.

MAJ Harold F. Allen Promoted By USARV Deputy Provost Marshal

COL William A. Herring (left), Deputy Provost Marshal, US Army Vietnam, pinned the gold leaf insignia on newly promoted MAJ Harold F. Allen at a recent ceremony conducted in the Office of the Provost Marshal, Headquarters, USARV. Major Allen is assigned to the Office of the Provost Marshal, USARV, as Plans Officer.

Completion of New Long Binh Jail Scheduled for April

Despite monsoon rains, the construction of the new USARV stockade continues in Long Binh, Vietnam. The new jail is being built in two phases. The first phase consists of the maximum confinement facility for 120 prisoners, the administration building, fences, and guard towers. The second phase includes eleven confinement barracks, a dispensary, mess hall, chapel, classroom, and barracks for the stockade staff. The new jail, which stands across the street from the old Long Binh Jail, is to be finished in April 1971.

The modern design of the new stockade will permit greater control over the confined population and will house the prisoners in a more comfortable atmosphere. The chapel, dispensary, and administration buildings will be air conditioned. In the maximum security area, each one-man cell will have its own toilet, sink, and drinking water facilities. Unlike the old LBJ, the new jail will have no bunkers, since it is being constructed from cinder blocks, rather than from wood.

In charge of construction of the new jail is Company D, 92d Engineer Battalion, 20th Engineer Brigade, which is receiving support from platoons of Company B, 92d Engineer Battalion, Company D, 46th Engineer Battalion, and a platoon from the 169th Engineer Battalion. A group of Vietnamese civilians employed by the 92d is also helping with the construction.

Left: Mud caused by the heavy seasonal rains in Vietnam has not halted construction of the new jail at Long Binh. Shown are the maximum security and administrative sections of the confinement facility, which will accommodate 120 prisoners upon completion in April. Above: Engineers from the 92d and 46th Engineer Battalions, 20th Engineer Brigade, lay blocks in the individual cell area of the new Long Binh Jail. Constructed from cinder blocks, rather than from tin and wood as the jail it replaces, the new LBJ will offer more safety, security, and convenience for the confined soldiers, and it will afford more efficient control of prisoners by confinement personnel.

BG Moore Officiates at 42d MP Group Ceremony in Kaiserslautern, Germany

In a special ceremony held recently at 42d MP Group (Customs) Headquarters, Kaiserslautern, Germany, BG Harley L. Moore, Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh Army, presented E-5 insignia to two personnel from the 42d MP Group. Promoted to Sergeant E-5 was Robert J. Macho, a customs inspector and VIP escort at Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany. Sergeant Macho has received numerous commendations from people with whom he has come in contact, including one most unusual gesture of appreciation from BG Anna B. Hayes, who expressed her thanks with a kiss.

Also receiving her new stripes during the ceremony was SP5 Janice R. Scott, the first and only WAC assigned to the 42d. Specialist Scott was promoted for her outstanding performance as chief of the Administration Office, 42d MP Group.

BG Harley L. Moore (left), Provost Marshal, USAREUR, and COL Frank E. Cohn, Commander, 42d MP Group (Cusoms), 15th MP Brigade, present new chevrons to SP5 Janice R. Scott, one of two 42d MP Group personnel to receive new rank at the ceremony.

COL Morgan Promoted at Ft Gordon

MG John C. F. Tillson, III, Commanding General, Ft Gordon, Ga., and Mrs. Shirley Ann Morgan pinned the eagle insigne on the shoulders of newly promoted COL William R. Morgan, Jr. at recent ceremonies conducted at Ft Gordon. Colonel Morgan took command of Headquarters Command, Ft Gordon, in May of 1970 after having served as Executive Officer, 4th AIT Brigade (MP). A veteran of over 28 years of service, Colonel Morgan served overseas in the European Theater of Operations during World War II, and in Korea, Japan, and Vietnam. In 1959 he transferred from the Infantry to the MPC, and before coming to Ft Gordon in 1968, Colonel Morgan commanded the 504th MP Battalion in Vietnam.

163d MP Company CO Awarded Commendation Medal

The Army Commendation Medal was recently presented to CPT Mati Mesikep, Commanding Officer, 163d MP Company, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca. Captain Mesikep was cited for his professional performance of assigned duties while serving as Assistant Provost Marshal at the Presidio. The citation reads, in part, "His quick reaction to mission-type orders, thoroughness, and judgment have enabled him to resolve scheduling conflicts rapidly with satisfaction to all concerned. Captain Mesikep's distinguished and honorable service during this entire period has been in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army."

281st MP Company MPs Receive Promotions in Thailand Ceremony

Twenty-eight military policemen from the 281st MP Company, Sattahip, were promoted in a ceremony held recently in Thailand. Twenty-five of the MPs became Specialist Four, and three men from the 281st were promoted to Sergeant, E-5. CPT Thomas K. Barber (standing, extreme right) is Commanding Officer of the 281st MP Company.

Army Commendation Medal Awarded To Sandia Base Provost Marshal

Right: LTC David G. Bevins, Provost Marshal, Sandia Base, N. M., has been awarded the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service while assigned as Deputy Commandant, US Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Ks., from September 1968 to August 1970.

His citation states, in part, " . . . his awareness of the importance of rehabilitating military offenders resulted in a relentless exploration of all possible courses of action aimed at improving the quality of supervisory, custodial, and technical personnel and at providing modern physical facilities and equipment in consonance with the latest techniques and philosophies of correctional treatment and administration. His efforts were a significant factor in the implementation of the many internal refinements which have established the USDB as a model among correctional institutions."

US Army Japan PM Division NCO Cited for Service to Red Cross

Left: SGT Bill Jones (right), assigned to the Provost Marshal Division, USARJ, receives an American National Red Cross Certificate of Appreciation from Roy McKeehan, field director at Camp Zama, Japan. Sergeant Jones was presented the award for his work at swimming pools in the Camp Zama area, where he has devoted more than 300 hours of his time as a swimming instructor.

MP Commended at Ft Carson

LTC James C. Blewster, Commanding Officer, 68th Transportation Battalion, Ft Carson, Co., recently presented a Letter of Commendation from MG Bernard W. Rogers, Commanding General, 5th Infantry Division (Mech) and Ft Carson, to SFC Shelby Daugherty, 19th MP Company, Ft Carson. Sergeant Daugherty received the award for his work during the past year as both coach and firing member of the Fifth US Army Rifle Team which competed in the National Rifle Matches.

4th MP Group Investigator Promoted

COL Keith F. Dubois, Commanding Officer, 4th MP Group (CI), Ft Sam Houston, Tx., and Mrs. James R. Larson pin new warrant officer bars on the shoulders of CW3 James R. Larson. Mr. Larson was promoted to his present rank in ceremonies held at the office of Detachment D, 4th MP Group (CI), Ft Sam Houston.

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MPOB Class #3 Distinguished Grad Cited

1LT William Gabrielson, Distinguished Graduate of Military Police Officer Basic Course, Class #3, at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., is shown receiving the AUSA Plaque from Mr. Frank J. Futrelle, President of the Ft Gordon-Greater Augusta Area Chapter of the Association of the US Army.

MAJ Cunningham Awarded Bronze Star

In a recent ceremony conducted at the Office of the Provost Marshal, Headquarters, US Army Vietnam, COL William A. Herring, Deputy Provost Marshal, USARV, presented the Bronze Star Medal to MAJ Michael J. Cunningham. Major Cunningham, who has now departed Vietnam for post graduate study at Mainz University, Mainz, Germany, received the award for his service while assigned as Plans Officer, Officer of the Provost Marshal, USARV.

US Army, USMC Continue Tradition of Cooperation at Fort Gordon

In November of 1775 two battalions of Marines were formed in Philadelphia, Pa., for service in the War of American Revolution. The first large scale battles fought by these new "Soldiers of the Sea" were the crossing of the Delaware with General George Washington and the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. This was the beginning of a relationship between the Army and the Marines that continues even today.

Throughout history, the Army has provided services to other military forces due to its mission of providing troops for joint amphibious and airborne operations. Of utmost importance is the task of providing the training to such forces, in accordance with doctrine established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Marines are trained in the Army's artillery, armor, logistics, and signal schools. The US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., has also trained Marine Criminal Investigators for several years. Recently, however, the Marine Corps has re-established the Military Police field, MOS 5800, due to the fact that in the past, with the exception of Criminal Investigators, the military policemen, correctional specialists, and security guards of the Marines have been selected or assigned from any MOS. This has resulted in Marine corrections and law enforcement not being standardized.

Never before has the US Army played host to so many Marines than are currently at Ft Gordon. During September 1970, the bulk of the Marine trainees began to arrive from boot camp at Parris Island, S. C., or San Diego, Ca., and they will continue to come through August 1971. At a rate of 50 a month, a steady flow of Marines report in. Approximately 30 of the monthly arrivals report to the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) for eight weeks of training as military policemen. The others report to the 4th AIT Brigade for two weeks of training in military police duties that is oriented toward preparing them for a four-week course with the Corrections Division, USAMPS. They graduate from the MP School with MOS 5831 (Correctional Specialist) and are assigned directly to naval or marine correctional facilities.

In addition to the Boot Marine, the 4th AIT Brigade trains some Marine Junior NCOs for military police duty. The MP School trains Senior Marine NCOs in Military Police Supervision and Correctional Supervision. Each class for the past several months has had more Marine NCOs than those from any other branch of the Armed Forces. The Military Police School has also started to train Marine officers. Two Marine officers are currently attending the MP Officers Advanced Course.

Due to the large volume of Marines being trained at Ft Gordon, Headquarters Marine Corps recently established a Marine Liaison Administrative Unit staffed by enlisted Marine administrators at the Army post. MAJ Paul F. King, an instructor with the US Army Civil Affairs School, is officer in charge of this unit.

Marines will continue to arrive at Ft Gordon in a steady stream. To the Marine MP and correctional specialist, Ft Gordon will become a regular part of his military training. The US Army Military Police School and the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) are pleased to train Marines for the military police missions. They can learn much from the Army, and the Army has found that it can learn a lot from the Marines, also. Their training is hard, and love of Corps and country is stressed. The discipline is demanding, and instant, willing obedience to orders is continually practiced.

Proud of Your Unit?

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

Please send them to:

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MP Bn Motor Officer Promoted In Recent Ft Bragg Ceremony

Presiding at recent promotion ceremonies at the 503d MP Battalion Headquarters, Ft Bragg, N. C., was LTC Joseph T. Polanski, Commanding Officer, 503d MP Battalion. During the ceremony 1LT Collis N. Phillips was presented his silver bar insignia by Colonel Polanski. Lieutenant Collis is the Battalion Motor Officer for the 503d MP Battalion, a position he has held since August 1970.

NCO from 503d MP Bn Promoted

During a recent ceremony at Ft Bragg, N. C., SFC Stacy D. Hawley, Jr., HHD, 503d Military Police Battalion, Ft Bragg, was promoted to his new rank by LTC Joseph T. Polanski, Battalion Commander. Sergeant Hawley is the S-4 NCO for the 503d and has served with the Battalion for more than a year.

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Silver Star Medal

SFC Allen K. Puhr

Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

MAJ Barry B. Billings

MAJ Michael J. Cunningham

CPT George T. Bond, Jr. (1OLC)

CPT Walter Chambers

CPT Raymond C. Chisholm (2OLC)

CPT Robert Ricciardulli

CSM Karl F. Helmle

SSG Terry E. Campbell

Meritorious Service Medal

LTC James K. May
MAJ James Y. Anderson
MAJ Robert Ross
MAJ William B. Stewart
CPT Wendell I. Smith
CPT Herbert E. Welling
CW2 William S. Moore

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.

Air Medal

SSG Terry E. Campbell

Army Commendation Medal

(Meritorious Service)

LTC David G. Bevins
MAJ Maynard D. Eaves (1OLC)
CPT James E. Blankenship (2OLC)
CPT Ronald P. Face, Jr. (4OLC)
CPT Paul T. Gerard, Jr.
CPT Joel L. Leson (1OLC)
CPT Mati Mesikep
CPT David L. Patterson (1OLC)
CPT James A. Poucher (4OLC)
CPT Henry L. Ross
CPT Robert T. Turi (1OLC)
CW3 James R. Goodwin (1OLC)
SFC William R. Knowlton

PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(AUS)

William R. Morgan (227)
Robert C. Orr (237)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)

Edward F. Zychowski (233)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)

Harold F. Allen (219)

1LT/CPT
(RA)

George A. Carpenter (219)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)

Marvin D. Besson (238)
Arthur E. Brogley (235)
James R. Campbell (230)
John R. Cunningham (227)
John J. MacCormack (237)
Francis R. Robinson (229)
Willis L. Weese (231)
John F. West (236)

WO1/CW2
(AUS)

Daniel P. Fisher (232)

SSG/SFC

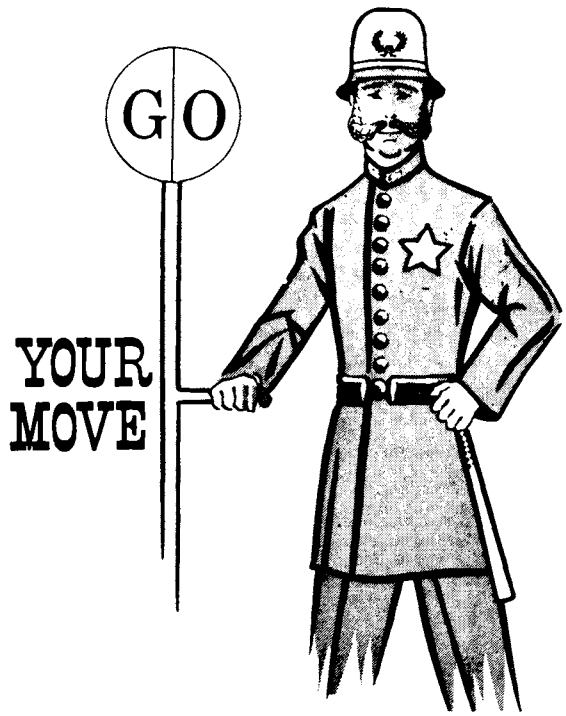
Sideny A. Arrington (232)
George L. Bannon (232)
Willie F. Porter (232)
R. C. Robinson (232)
Willard A. Spessert (232)
Bertie O. Whitter (232)

BRANCH TRANSFER

MAJ John A. Martin trf from MPC to Sig (232)

MAJ Melvin E. Riley trf from MPC to MI (219)

1LT David L. Fenimore rld from Armor (230)



CHANGES OF STATION

LTC David J. Anderson from Directorate of Mil Spt, OC of SA, Wash, DC, w/tdy USA Ins for Mil Sys, Ft Bragg, NC, to HQ, USA Elm US-MACV APO SF 96222 (236)

LTC Robert F. Townsend from DCDPO, Wash, DC, to US-ARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (228)

MAJ Hugh A. Floyd from OPO, USA, Wash, DC, to Stu Det HQ, MDW, w/sta Amer Univ, Wash, DC (227)

MAJ Carl E. Hensley from USA CIDA, Wash, DC, to HQ USA Elm, USMACV, APO SF 96222 (222)

MAJ Havis L. Holloway from OTPMG, USA, Wash, DC, to HQ, Mil Dist of Wash, Wash, DC (222)

CPT George H. Allport from DLIWC Pres Mont, Ca, to Stu Det, HQ, 4th USA, Ft Sam Houston, Tx, w/sta Univ of Tx, Austin, Tx (221)

CPT James H. Cheatham from 57th MP Co, USMA West Point, NY, to Stu Det, USA-MPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (220)

CPT Phillip H. King from 241st MP Det, Denver, Co, to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga (222)

CPT Monte L. Pickens from USA Cor Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga (231)

CPT Carl J. Van Gorder from 250th MP Det, Valley Forge Gen Hosp, Phoenixville, Pa, to Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga (220)

1LT Samuel E. Smith, Sr. from 25th MP Co, APO SF 96225, to 519th MP Bn, Ft Meade, Md (234)

2LT Arthur B. Cook, Jr, from 543d MP Co, Ft Knox, Ky, w/tdy USA Av Sch, Ft Stewart, Ga; USA Av Sch, Ft Rucker, Al, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96284 (221)

CW3 James W. Rawlings, Jr, from USACIDA, Wash, DC, to 5th MP Group (CI), Ft Sheridan, Il, w/sta Det C, Ft Carson, Co (221)

RESIGNATION

CPT William C. Sonricker (236)

RETIREMENTS

LTC Dale Hamilton, Jr. (234)
LTC Thurman S. Nuse, as COL (236)
MAJ George M. Adams (237)
MAJ Victor A. LeBlanc (233)
MAJ Robert B. Ross (221)
CW3 James L. Butts (237)
CW3 John P. McLoughlin (233)
CW3 Joseph A. Ohnmeiss (234)
CW3 Bobby J. Scott (222)
CW2 William E. Kiser (232)
CW2 Gerard Laliberte (227)
CW2 Robert L. Widner (234)
1SG Tommy G. Reasons (222)
MSG Talmadge R. Jackson (220)
SFC Eugene C. Anderson (232)
SFC Robert C. Arnett (237)
SFC Walter R. Bell (228)
SFC Stephen C. Bobyak (227)
SFC Charles R. Brooks (229)
SFC Robert J. Brown (237)
SFC Phillip M. Bunney (219)
SFC James J. Campion (233)
SFC Arthur E. Doderer (219)
SFC Vernon Gaskins (228)
SFC Alex J. Genitski (231)
SFC Bill E. Guthrie (234)
SFC Willie B. Snell (238)
SP7 Taylor E. Spivey (236)
PSG William P. Joubert (235)
SFC Vernon A. Langberg (227)
SFC Maxie C. Leonard (221)
SFC Stanley A. McCain (228)
SFC Ramon L. Ramirez (229)
SFC Carl F. Reese (229)
SFC Floyd C. Smith (230)
SFC Charles A. Stallings (223)
SFC Clarence A. Starkey (232)
SFC Johnnie C. Stewart (227)
SSG George J. Bills (233)
SSG Henry Dale (219)
SSG John H. Jackson (230)
SSG Lonnie M. O'Neal (224)
SSG John W. Purdy (224)
SSG Jim D. Short (231)
SSG Tarence J. Vercher (238)
SGT William C. Schloer (232)
SP4 Joseph E. Davis (221)
SP4 Johnnie R. Ellis (222)
SP4 John K. Lourens (231)
SP4 Edward W. Richardson (232)
PFC William H. Howard (237)

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Unit Membership Award
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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
Company D, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	92%	4 Nov 70
Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	4 Nov 70
MP Officer Advanced Course, Class #1, USAMPS	100%	15 Nov 70
MP Officer Advanced Course, Class #2, USAMPS	100%	15 Nov 70
Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	17 Nov 70
Company A, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	97%	2 Dec 70

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To build the esprit de corps of the Military Police Corps.

To promote the professional character of the Military Police Corps.

To publicize the role of the Military Police Corps as part of the Army team.

To support the Association of the United States Army.

To provide a medium for the exchange of ideas of law enforcement personnel.

To further personal relations with civilian police agencies.

To further the bonds of inter-service cooperation.

To encourage the entry of highly qualified personnel into the Military Police Corps.

To promote local community relations and international good will.