USAMPS
Progress and Growth



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

MAY 1970

MILITARY POLICE Journal

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

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COVER



Our JOURNAL cover for May features the United States Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Colonel Henry W. Gibson's cover story, "USAMPS Progress and Growth," begins on page 5. This timely report on the rapid expansion which has occurred at USAMPS during the past two years, and the actions which have been taken to meet that expansion, is of vital importance to all our members. The cover theme was developed and executed by SP4 Robert D. Brough.

* * * * *

Eight recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter from the MPA President. They are PFC Stephen W. Terry, A-11; PFC Charles O. K. Barker, B-11; PFC Huddleston D. Harden, A-12; PV2 Richard C. Meinz, B-12; PFC Lloyd L. Evans, A-10; PFC Henry L. Gardner, B-10; PFC John P. Williams, C-10; and PFC Roy L. Logsden, D-10.

* * * * *

The JOURNAL continues to pay up to $50.00 for publication of feature articles. Contributors are requested to submit their material in two double-spaced typewritten copies. Photographs which accompany an article should be 8 x 10 glossy prints. Maps, organizational charts and other art work should be capable of being reproduced photographically. Additionally, authors are encouraged to submit a short biographical sketch with their article.

* * * * *

The Des Moines Police Department, Des Moines, Iowa, is seeking applicants for police positions within their department. Minimum requirements include high school graduate or GED, 21-31 years old, 5' 9" in height, weight in proportion to height, 20/100 vision in both eyes corrected to 20/20 and excellent physical condition. Starting salary is $618 per month for new officers. Additional information may be obtained by writing Wendell E. Nichols, Chief of Police, Municipal Court Building, East 1st and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

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 #513:* PFC Joseph R. Braun, PFC Charles E. Chambers, Jr., PFC Michael F. Farkas and PV2 Marvin G. Rupp. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #514:* PFC David M. Goecke, PFC Thomas E. DeMary and PFC Rolland G. Ford. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #5:* WO1 Francis J. Conley, Jr., 1LT Horace M. Giles and SGT Louis Palatano, III. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #516:* PFC Michael F. Coffey, PFC Lawrence I. McKay and PFC Gary D. McMullen. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #515:* PV2 Kenneth R. Kaye, PV2 Jeffrey D. Luke and PFC John S. Pierce. *Military Police Officer Basic Course, Class #4:* 2LT Michael L. King, 2LT Michael A. Lytle and 2LT Phil T. Newkumet. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #6:* SP4 Terence J. McArdle, Jr., SP4 James W. Milliken and SP6 Richard D. Thompson. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #517:* PFC Gary M. Backof, PFC John A. Heckenkamp, Jr., and PV2 Phillip S. Burghdorf. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #518:* PFC James L. Marzo, PFC Richard E. Moses, Jr. and PV2 Ross W. Hardy.

* * * * *

The US Secret Service is recruiting eligible men for positions with the newly established Executive Protective Service, a uniformed force supervised by the Secret Service in Washington, D. C. You may qualify for a career in law enforcement and security at the White House and diplomatic missions in our nation's capital. Starting salary is $8,000 a year. Requirements include US citizen, high school diploma or equivalent, age 21 to 29, height 5' 9" to 6' 4", weight in proportion to height and not less than 20/40 vision in each eye correctable to 20/20. For further information contact the US Secret Service, Personnel Division, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20226.

* * * * *

The MPA welcomes SFC Dudley L. Godwin, First Sergeant, Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), as a new member of the Executive Council. A veteran of over 17 years active federal service, First Sergeant Godwin is also a combat veteran of Korea and Vietnam. He has been assigned to the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) since February 1968. He replaces SFC Brice H. Bragg, Jr. as Chairman of the Membership Committee.



SFC Godwin



Serving as President of the Military Police Association since August of 1968 has been a most rewarding professional experience. I sincerely appreciate the support you have given me and the members of the Executive Council during my tenure.

Your continued efforts have served to enhance the various MPA programs and have made possible an increase of almost 2,000 in our active membership. One of our continuing objectives has been to focus the Association's image as a spokesman for military law enforcement. Through our more than 13,000 members we have maintained a respected position among the various professional associations dealing with police administration and crime prevention.

Through our monthly publication, the Military Police Journal, we have provided a clearer picture of the myriad roles of today's military policeman as a proud member of the Army Team. The Journal has played a primary role in enhancing the image of both the Association and the Corps.

Our future growth, however, must not be based upon past success. Progressive, professional thinking, coupled with positive and enthusiastic operation of the Association are required if we are to remain a viable organization. Your Executive Council needs the support of all active members in order to be responsive representatives of the Association. Both your suggestions and your criticisms are important in helping us to operate effectively.

I trust that you will provide my successor with the same interest and support that you have given me. Best wishes for continued success.

Henry W. Gibson

HENRY W. GIBSON
Colonel, MPC
MPA President

USAMPS

Progress and Growth

COL Henry W. Gibson, MPC

It is with great pride and appreciation that I review the rogress and growth of the United States Army Military Police School as my tenure as Commandant draws to a close. Serving as Commandant of this great school for the past two years has added a feeling of fulfillment to a most interesting and rewarding military career. I am, therefore, pleased to have this opportunity to commend the many dedicated and motivated officers, enlisted men and civilians who have contributed their talents and effort to make these accomplishments possible.

Today, police administration and crime prevention span a spectrum of situations and challenges such as never before imagined. In addition to the newly acquired duties of providing combat support, the military policeman has been confronted with new and diverse problems in the classical areas of enforcement, investigation and corrections. It is because of these new and varied problems and our efforts to adjust our program to fulfill our training mission that I will briefly explain where we are and where we are going.

First, our student growth has been unprecedented in the history of the school (Figure 1). We have been bulging at the seams and have had to expand our facilities.

COL Henry W. Gibson, USAMPS Commandant since August 1968, will soon retire after more than 31 years active service. His distinguished career includes assignments as Provost Marshal, 101st Airborne Division; USAMPS Director of Instruction; Provost Marshal, Seventh US Army; Commanding Officer, 15th Military Police Brigade; and Chief, Provost Marshal Division, J-15, MACV. A graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff College and the US Army War College, he holds a Master of Arts Degree in International Affairs from George Washington University.

During the past twenty-two months the physical plant of the US Army Military Police School was expanded from 66 to 88 buildings in order to meet USCONARC training missions and the continued increase in student population. Concurrently, our growth necessitated a change in our school organization. This expansion affected every major department and division of the school. Perhaps the most significant and dramatic change was the activation of the US Army Military Police School Battalion (Provisional).

The School Battalion

The US Army's increased need for personnel trained as Correctional Specialist (MOS 95C20) and Correctional Supervisor (MOS 95C40) necessitated the formation of the School Battalion (Provisional) and the activation of Companies A and C in July 1969. Additionally, to support the expanded courses of instruction in the Department of Specialized Training, Company B was activated in August 1969. The formation and activation of the battalion has significantly improved the logistical and administrative support provided the students and has created a more favorable image of the Military Police School in the minds of attendees. The battalion also contributes to our training mission by providing additional recognized command and functional spaces for our officers and NCOs.

Department of Resident Instruction

In striving to meet the increase in the number of students as well as to provide for their needs, we have had to increase both the number and frequency of courses presented at the school (Figure 2).

April 1969 saw the graduation of Class #56 of the highly successful Civil Disturbance Orientation Course (SEADOC), attended by over 4,000 representatives of the active Armed

USAMPS

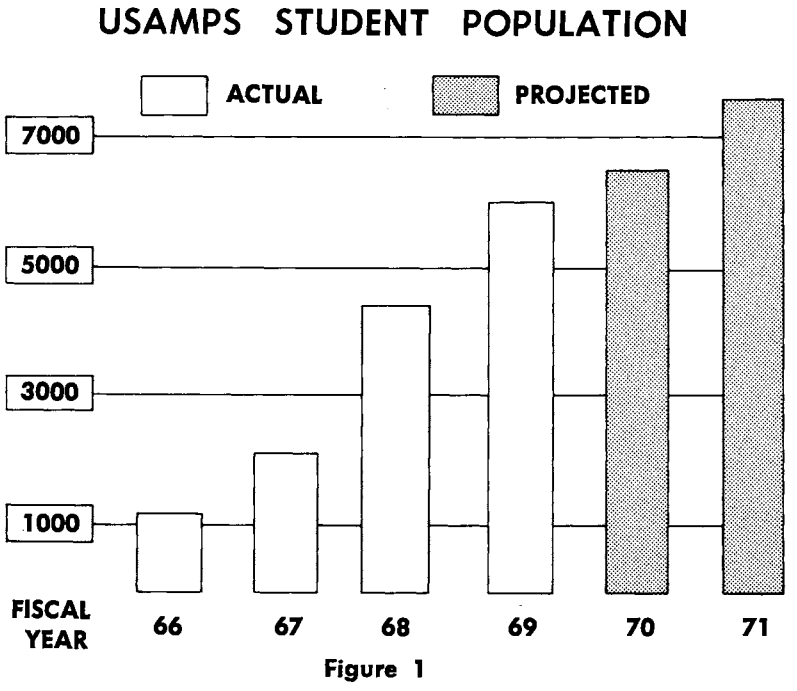


Figure 1

Forces, National Guard and Army Reserve, and civilians from local, state and federal agencies. Immediately following the last class, a revision of this program was undertaken to meet the challenge of the changing nature of confrontations. Our research confirmed the need to revise both our thinking and our procedures. We named our new program "Confrontation Management," a more descriptive title to define the control procedures required for peaceful as well as violent confrontations. A new SEADOC course was developed under this program and approved by CONARC. It has been reinstituted as of 10 May and will be offered as a regular course in FY 71.

An additional benefit derived from the dissent and disorder research was the development of the Studies Program in Contemporary American Dissidence (SPROCAD), already included in the curriculum of selected resident courses. The objective of this program is to broaden the student's insight into domestic social problems as they impact on the US Army and the Military Police Corps, today and tomorrow.

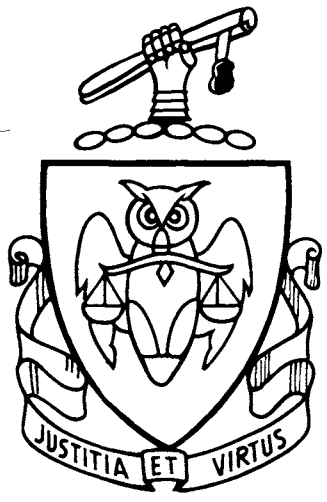
Fiscal Year 1970 has also seen the formation of the Corrections Division in the Department of Resident Instruction. This division, with twenty-one experienced instructors assigned, has assumed the task of training over 2,000 Correctional Specialists and Supervisors in this fiscal year, with a similar number expected for next year. Observations and reports from the twenty-two installation corrections facilities and the United States Disciplinary Barracks which received these graduates indicate that this training has already successfully contributed to the improvement of the Army Corrections Program.

The Industrial Defense and Physical Security Division also experienced a rapid growth during FY 69 and FY 70, primarily due to a concern in the increased frequency of civil disturbances and concentrated attempts to disrupt our nation's industrial facilities. The Defense and Disaster Planning for Privately Owned and Privately Operated Facilities Course (POPO) was expanded to accommodate the increased interest shown by industry. Student input for the POPO course has increased from 223 in FY 69 to 459 students in FY 70, with an outlook for even greater input in FY 71.

An additional contribution to the Department of Defense Industrial Defense Program by the Military Police School was the first Industrial Defense Seminar conducted in February 1970. This conference inaugurated a system of planning conferences attended by the Army's physical security specialists and representatives of major industries.

The impact of disaster planning and the threat of disorder spilled over into the area of Physical Security and led to the development of an additional 14-hour block of instruction to produce better qualified physical security specialists. These personnel are trained to conduct more rigid physical security inspections required by recent changes in security regulations.

The Criminal Investigation Division also experienced an unusual growth during this period, with a 66% increase in Criminal Investigation Courses, a 33% increase in Polygraph Training Courses and a thirteen-fold increase in some outside blocks of instruction. Of particular significance is the development of the Criminal Investigation Intermediate Course. This 12-week course was developed to prepare selected criminal investigators to become management oriented and to perform duties of CID commanders, CID operations officers, and PM staff advisors. The course will



equip these investigators with a more thorough understanding of management and prepare them for specialized assignments as advisors, instructors, and investigators of management cases.

To meet the increased requirement for the protection of distinguished officials and the enlarged involvement of CID personnel in personal security missions world-wide, a five-day Personal Security Workshop—attended by representatives of the US Secret Service, the US Marine Corps and US Army CID personnel—was conducted at USAMPS in March 1970. This workshop provided criminal investigators with a better understanding of US Secret Service and Department of State protective services and the role that they play in support of these agencies. By the same token the federal agencies gained a better appreciation of the CID.

Officers from the Criminal Investigation Division have contributed to improve the public relations of the Fort Gordon/Augusta community by presenting programs on narcotics and dangerous drugs to civilian adult and student groups throughout the area. The response from the community to this civic program has been overwhelming. It has enhanced the professional image of the CID in the eyes of the public. However, our progress and growth in the criminal investigation field did not end there.

Under development is a four-week course in Fraud Investigation. This course is being designed to train CID personnel in the detection and investigation of various types of fraud activities throughout the Army establishment. Additionally, several other specialized workshops are being planned and developed. These workshops, three to five days in length, will treat such subjects as homicide investigation, arson, drugs and sex offenses.

The Law Division, in furtherance of its responsibilities toward training in civil disorder confrontations, produced three television programs on the Legal Aspects of Civil Disturbances for service-wide distribution. Members of this division also conducted seminars and moot trials to augment the legal instruction for advanced officer and criminal investigator students.

Noncommissioned Officer Education

A Military Police Noncommissioned Officer Basic Course (12 weeks) and Military Police Noncommissioned Officer Advanced Course (15 weeks) are currently being developed. These courses will provide the Army with highly motivated and professionally trained military police supervisors. This instruction will fill a void in the training of our career enlisted personnel and serve to enhance career attractiveness in the military police field. Both courses are designed to provide progressive and continuing professional development for our noncommissioned officers. Six MP Noncommissioned Officer Basic Classes of fifty students each, and two Military Police NCO Advanced Classes are programmed for FY 71. The details will be announced in the school catalog as soon as these courses are approved.

Foreign Student Training

Ever increasing numbers of foreign students, both officer and enlisted are attending the various courses offered by the school. Many high ranking foreign visitors who have come to the school have also evidenced an interest in sending additional students in the future. We welcome them, not only because we can contribute to their training, but also because they provide our students and faculty with a better understanding of foreign police systems and procedures.

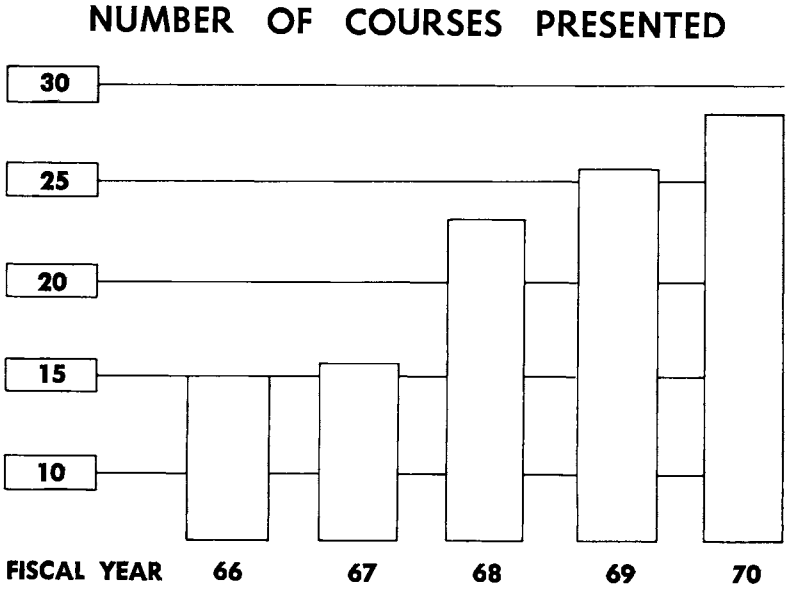
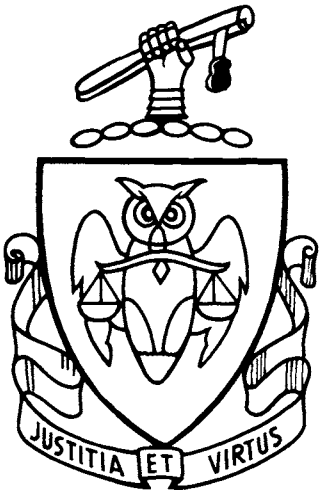


Figure 2

Department of Nonresident Instruction

The Department of Nonresident Instruction has also contributed to the progress and growth of the school. Currently, over 7,500 students are actively engaged in study through the USAMPS Correspondence Course Program. A new MP Officer Basic Correspondence Course, consisting of 296 credit hours and offered in four phases, has been developed. This course now permits the interchange of phases between the US Army Reserve School and the MP Officer Basic Course. Presently, maximum effort is being expended to develop a Correctional Specialist Course, an 84-hour course to provide enlisted personnel with a working knowledge of administration, operation and management of installation confinement facilities and the correctional treatment of confined personnel. Major revisions of subcourses within the Officer Advanced, MP Supervision, and Criminal Investigation Courses have been accomplished, with additional changes programmed.

USAMPS



Department of Specialized Training

The Department of Specialized Training (DST) was formed as one of the newest additions to the MP School structure in late 1967. This department was established to accomplish special types of training requirements unusual to the Military Police School and specific techniques which are not taught elsewhere in the Army today, namely Combat Tracker and Dog Training Programs.

From less than 20% of its authorized strength in July 1968, DST currently has over 95% of its authorized personnel assigned and has effected a proportional increase in physical assets. Recently, a new $150,000 kennel facility was completed and placed in operation. This complex—consisting of 60 kennels, a food preparation area, veterinary clinic and kennel offices—is one of the most modern dog training facilities in the United States Army.

Student input into the Sentry Dog Handler Orientation Course has increased from 400 to 600 students annually. A new 12-week pilot course to train military policemen and dogs to detect the presence of marihuana in support of criminal investigation activities was initiated in late 1969. Interim reports from the eight teams already employed world-wide indicate that this new concept has definitely enhanced marihuana investigations. It is anticipated that this course will become a formal part of the school curriculum in the near future and that additional teams will be trained for world-wide deployment.

At the present time the Department of Specialized Training is responsible for the training of the Infantry-oriented Combat Tracker Program. This program includes a seven-week Visual Tracker course which provides commissioned officers and enlisted personnel with special training in visual tracking and related skills required for duty with combat tracker teams, long range reconnaissance patrols, reconnaissance platoons and infantry companies. The 24-week Combat Tracker Dog Handler Course provides training for tracker dogs and dog handlers in preparation for integration into combat tracker teams. These highly-skilled and rigorous programs have been an item of command interest and emphasis. Reports from the field reveal that the graduates of these courses are performing admirably in combat.

US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory

The US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, which is co-located with the school, has recently experienced its greatest expansion since its activation more than twenty years ago. Since December 1966 the laboratory has experienced a 2,000 per calendar year increase in cases, and our projections indicate this upward trend will continue in the future. To meet this increased workload the laboratory expanded its working area from three to five buildings and effected a proportional and corresponding increase in assigned personnel. A special allocation of year-end funds has permitted the CI Lab to acquire additional moderr laboratory equipment to make it one of the most improved forensic laboratories in the criminal investigative field. This increase and expansion was effected concurrently with the application of improved management techniques to provide faster and more efficient service to the field.

Additionally, the CI Laboratory is now providing a newsletter to all agencies utilizing its services. This newsletter has proved to be of great value in disseminating the latest information and items of interest in the criminal investigation field.

Summary

I realize that I have touched upon only a few of the many significant changes recently experienced by the US Army Military Police School. Many major projects and activities such as systems engineering of all USAMPS courses and development of Automatic Data Processing and Operations Research/Systems Analysis training are not included. These are in various stages of development and will be instituted upon completion.

To attempt to relate all of the changes that have occurred, or are occurring on a daily basis, would also be an impossible undertaking. My objective in this brief synopsis is to inform military policemen in the field of the fact that the US Army Military Police School is alert to your needs, both today and in the future. Nevertheless, our program can only be as effective as the support and encouragement that the school receives from its past and future graduates. We need this constructive evaluation to insure that all our graduates meet the exacting qualifications necessary to perform as professional members of the Corps.



The Pillory, a common form of early punishment for criminals.

Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction

A Look at American Penology

MAJ George A. Moore, MPC

There was a time when the military establishment simply sent its convicted offenders into isolation, not only from society in general, but also from the military community. It was considered proper to remove the criminal from public view and to keep him isolated while he suffered for the errors of his ways while awaiting eventual release. There was no attempt to determine causes or to change attitudes. Punishment was considered the basis for the military prison system.

Fortunately, change is inevitable. And the change in military confinement has been positive, progressive, and productive. It is still necessary to confine the soldier; now, however, for different reasons. Our basic premise is that confinement alone is the punishment. Now, we productively utilize this period of confinement to rehabilitate the offender with the goal of making him a useful member of society upon his release.

This mission of confinement and correctional treatment within the Army is the responsibility of the Military Police Corps. But, in order to better understand today's concepts of penology we should first reach an understanding of past concepts and practices in dealing with prisoners. You, no doubt, are familiar with the terms, *prisons*, *reformatories*, *jails*, and *reform schools*, and accept the fact that confinement within such institutions is now the universal method of punishing convicted offenders. In fact, if you are like most people, you probably assume that institutional confinement has always been employed throughout history as the usual method of dealing with offenders.

As a matter of fact, the use of institutions for the extended confinement of offenders is a relatively recent innovation and is chiefly a product of American influences. Until the later years of the eighteenth century (approximately 1790) the usual method of dealing with convicted offenders was to impose fines or some form of corporal punishment, such as execution, shipping, mutilation, branding, and public humiliation in the stocks or pillory. Jails

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The author is currently an instructor with the Corrections Division, Department of Resident Instruction, USAMPS. He was commissioned in the Regular Army upon graduation from Clemson University in 1958.

were not even used to confine long-term offenders, but were used to hold those people accused of crimes or awaiting execution. The attitude of society during this period was that each individual had the capability to determine right from wrong. Punishment was quick and severe, with society feeling that they were gaining revenge in the imposition of punishment.

Early American Prison System (1790-1830)

The most important and powerful force for the introduction of imprisonment as a method of dealing with offenders came from the American Quakers. The Quakers were shocked by the brutal punishments of that time, especially the shedding of blood, and their revulsion led to the use of imprisonment in lieu of corporal punishment. Just as soon as Pennsylvania was freed from Great Britain by the Declaration of Independence, the Quaker influence asserted itself. The Pennsylvania constitution of 1776 directed that the criminal code be reformed and imprisonment substituted for corporal punishment. For the first time in the history of criminal treatment, it was here provided that the majority of crimes should be punished by "hard labor" in a "house of correction."

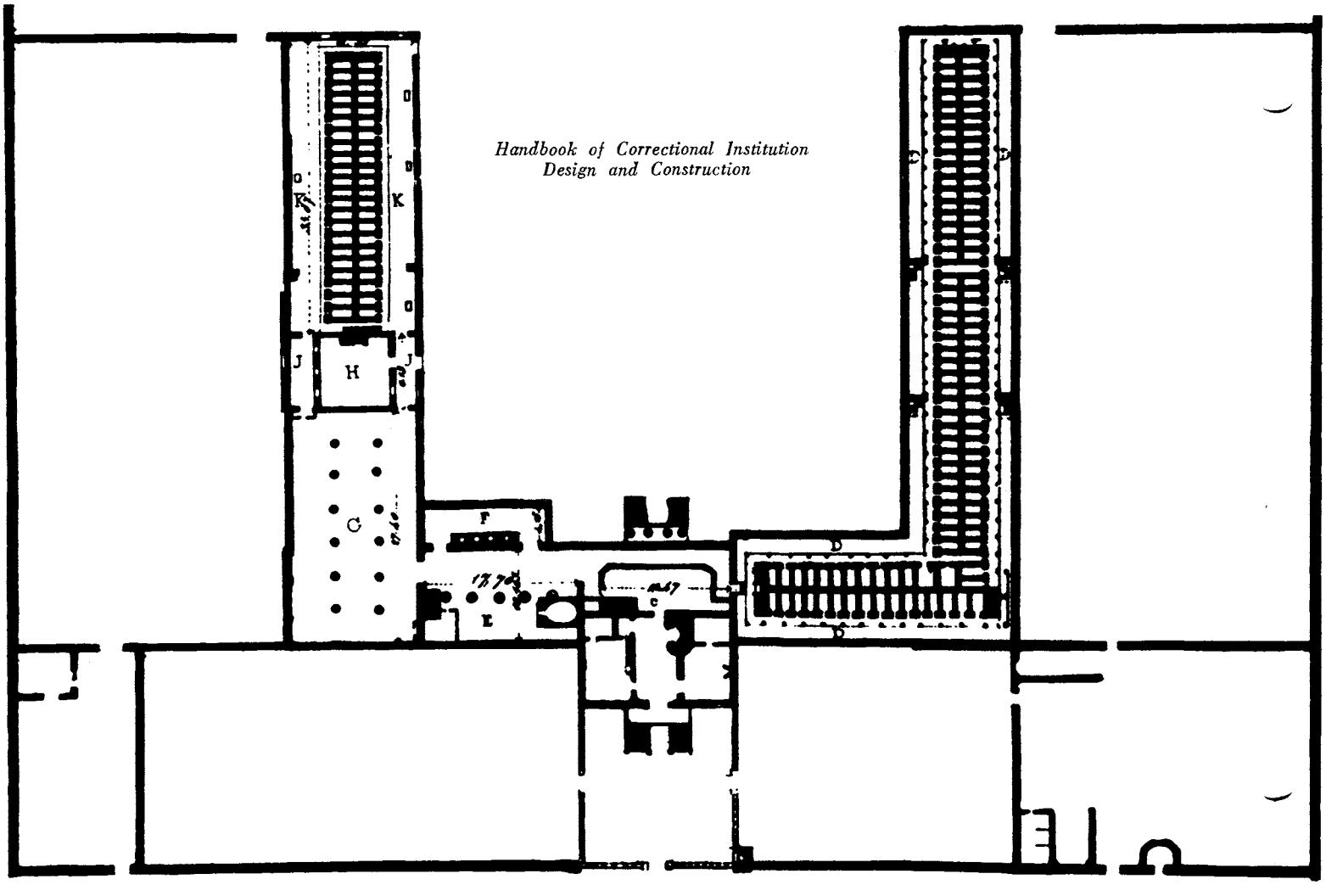
This reform in the criminal code necessitated the establishment of a prison system. In 1790, the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia was opened as a state prison. This institution was the first American penitentiary, if not the first one in the world.

This reform established the principle of solitary confinement which is still in use today. Also, for the first time in history, prisoners were segregated according to age, sex, and the type of offense committed. Only those dangerous prisoners, or those convicted of serious crimes, were placed in solitary cells. The other prisoners were housed in congregated, or dormitory cell blocks. Today, the terms prison and penitentiary are used synonymously, but they were not so used by the Quakers. For them, the term penitentiary referred to a place of atonement for both crime and sin, and for penitence produced through solitary labor, meditation, and communion with God. This was the goal of that era, that by "doing time," and through meditation, the prisons would reform offenders and produce useful citizens. Some of the techniques introduced were plain housing, classification or segregation, and employment of prisoners in simple handicraft industries.

The Auburn and Pennsylvania Systems (1830-1870)

By the beginning of the nineteenth century there were already pressures mounting for further reform in America's

Original Cell Blocks
Auburn Prison, New York, 1825



Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction

prison system. In 1821, Pennsylvania, still the leader, enacted legislation calling for a new system. Originally, this system called for solitary confinement of all inmates, without employment. The Eastern Penitentiary, on the outskirts of Philadelphia, opened in 1829. It was constructed in a radial form with seven blocks of outside cells extending like the spokes of a wheel from a central rotunda, providing individual cells.

By present standards these one-man cells were unusually large, having a floor area of eight by twelve feet. The cells not only had a door leading to the central corridor, but a second door in the outside wall providing access to an individual high-walled exercise yard, eight by twenty feet in size. The inmate lived, slept, and read his Bible, received moral instruction, and spent his entire day within his cell, except for one hour each day when he was permitted to use the exercise yard. This constant and complete solitary confinement led the Pennsylvania system to be known as the "solitary system." Soon after opening, the system was changed to provide employment for the prisoners. But the solitary confinement remained, with the prisoners employed in their own cells at such trades as weaving, tailoring, shoemaking and carpentry.

During the same period, a different system was being tried at Auburn, New York. Although the basic idea of solitary confinement was the same, construction of the prison forced a new type of program. Instead of being housed in outside cells, prisoners were lodged in inside or interior cells. The builder of Auburn Prison, for reasons of economy, placed the cells back-to-back in tiers within a hollow building. The doors of the cells opened out onto galleries, which were eight to ten feet from the outer wall.

The cells in Auburn were quite small, three and one-half by seven feet, prohibiting any type of work or employment in the cell. A plan was adopted whereby all prisoners were locked in separate cells at night, but were worked in groups in workshops during the day.

A basic belief during this era was that of preventing any communication between prisoners, the idea being that contact between any two prisoners would be demoralizing. In the Pennsylvania system, this was enforced by total solitary confinement. In the Auburn system, it was accomplished by the so-called "Rule of Silence," which forbade prisoners to talk with each other while at work, at meals, or anywhere else. To enforce this rule, inmates were required to keep their eyes to the floor whenever they were outside their cells. They also had to march in lock step, and had to sit facing in one direction while at meals. Violators were quickly punished by the lash.

As the Pennsylvania System had become known as the "Solitary System," the Auburn System became known as the "Silent System."

The Auburn System won out over the Pennsylvania System and has dominated our prison systems ever since, to the point that prisons being built today still utilize the Auburn System of single cells and group employment.

The general philosophy of penology in this period stressed harsh punitive actions and found expression in mass punishment, rigid repression and regimentation and silence rules. All prisoners were treated identically and, for the first time, prisoner labor was used to support the system, thereby providing revenue to the state. The most that can be said for this era is that, with all its harshness, it was better than a return to the capital and corporal punishment of earlier years.

The Reformatory Era (1870-1900)

The idea of reformation had always been present to some extent in American prisons, but over-crowding, politics, incompetence, and the drive to make prisons economically self-supporting had pushed the goal of reformation and rehabilitation into the background. The Elmira Reformatory was opened in New York in 1870, beginning a new era in corrections.

The reformatory placed an entirely new emphasis on treatment, since it was obvious that the harsh discipline of the Pennsylvania-Auburn era did not work. Now, the feeling was that men resorted to crime because of ignorance and, if given an education, they would not return to crime upon release. Thus, this new reformatory had a dual purpose: (1) to prevent the young offender from coming into contact with older and more hardened criminals; and (2) to provide a definite program of rehabilitation for those who were not yet habitual criminals. It featured mass education, a system of custody grades based on the individual's conduct, and also a parole system.

Some of the contributions of this era were the concept of a positive reform program through education; the indeterminate sentence, allowing a man to be released early on parole if his conduct warranted; and the introduction of a custody-grade program to reward good conduct. Within twenty-five years the reformatory concept spread to eighteen other states, and some were saying this system would solve all the problems of prisons.

But the system was not successful, and the shortcomings are easy to find. First, there was still a preoccupation with custody or security. Also, no regard was given to individual differences in attitude or motivation, and the reformatory became an education treadmill. Tho total effect was that all prisoners were forced into one program, that allegedly served everyone, rather than forming separate programs to suit the individual. The education programs were not selective, and parole was not, in fact, used to reward success, but rather to reduce overcrowding.

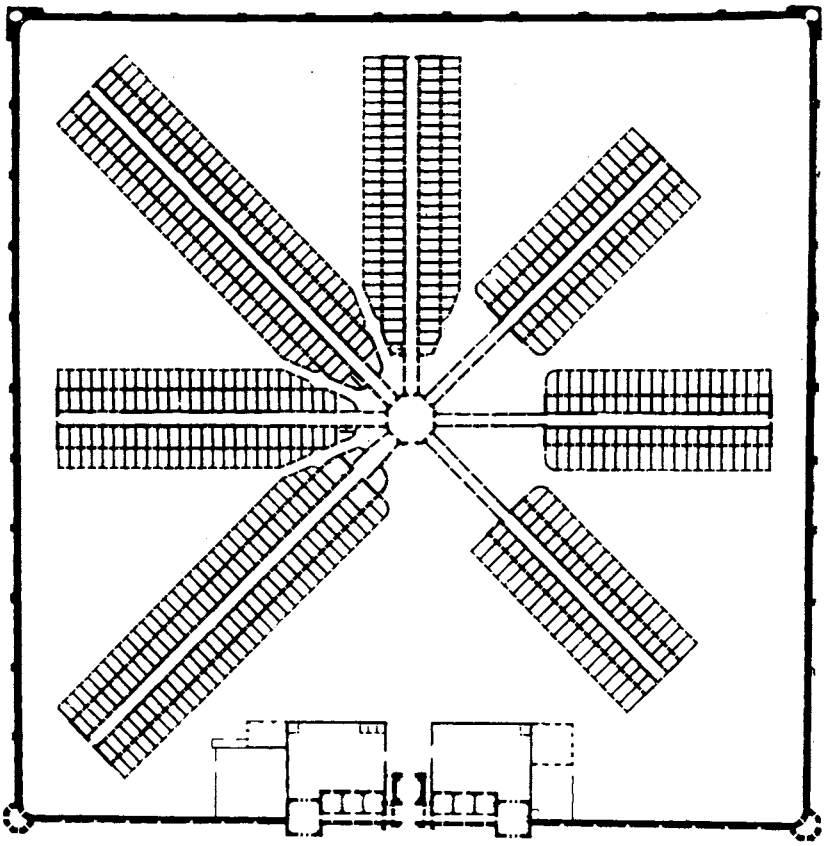
The Industrial Era (1900-1935)

Throughout the history of American penology the symbol of the dollar sign has hung over the gates of our prisons. At first, the feeling was not to throw good money after bad; criminals deserved little or nothing while imprisoned. But, by the beginning of the twentieth century a feeling arose that correctional institutions should not only be self-sufficient, they should return a profit to the state. During this same period there was a massive growth in industry and large business corporations in America. So, it was natural for prisons to industrialize. The emphasis on education during the Reformatory Era turned to an emphasis on useful or gainful labor. Helping this new concept to develop was the belated acceptance of the belief in keeping prisoners employed to prevent their causing trouble.

The new idea was that the answer to the prevention of further crime was to teach prisoners a trade and the "habits of industry." This period saw the introduction of large

Original Plan, Eastern Penitentiary
Philadelphia, Pa., 1829

Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction



shops into the prison systems, specializing in shoe manufacturing, textile mills, foundries, and the so-called "license plate factories." In the South and Southwest, large-scale agricultural activities were also developed. But soon this trend developed into supporting the prison or in making a profit. The needs of the individual prisoner became secondary. Prisons became primarily a source of labor to support these state and federal industries.

The same error was being made as in every preceding era, the entire emphasis was placed on one area or belief; in this case, the so-called "vocational training" of industry.

There were several improvements, however. For the first time, prisoners began to receive pay—almost always minimal—for their labor. But this encouraged their desire to work and to assume the responsibilities of supporting their families. In the past, the needs of the families of prisoners had been ignored by the prison system. Throughout the history of confinement many of the undesirable customs of one era were carried forward to succeeding eras. The Industrial Era is noteworthy in that it saw a reduction, and in some cases an elimination, of many poor practices, namely unproductive hard labor, subservience to petty rules, use of corporal punishment, brutality, strict noncommunication, and lack of a prisoner's responsibility for his actions.

The Modern Era (1935-1970)

Again, as in the past, changing conditions in the nation effected a change in our prison systems. With the advent of the great depression of the 1930's industry was plagued with massive unemployment. Almost immediately a ground swell arose against prison industries. The public felt that prison industries added to general unemployment in that prisoners were performing jobs "for free" that could be given to unemployed workers. A series of acts were passed in Congress that effectively closed virtually all prison factories and mills. This caused unemployment in our prisons, leading to idleness. A remedy had to be found.

Thus, it was out of a serious problem that we entered into the most enlightened and progressive era in our history. In the past, no interest had been shown in the individual prisoner, but only in large groups capable of performing labor. Medical care and education had been held to the minimum. Now there was an opening. Initially, only to "fill time," more extensive medical care was made available to replace emergency-only treatment of the past. Psychiatrists and psychologists now found that large groups of men were available for study and research. It was quickly learned that there is no such thing as an "average prisoner," but rather many individuals with individual problems.

Finally, it was realized that there is no one answer to correcting criminals, but that there is a need for varied programs of balanced emphasis to meet the needs of the individual man. The man should control the program, not the program control the man.

One of the greatest innovations of the Modern Era was the introduction of the classification program. In the past few officials felt that they needed anything more than a prisoner's name and length of sentence. Now, in virtually all correctional systems, this procedure has as its purpose the individualization of the correctional process based upon detailed educational, medical, psychiatric, psychological, and sociological examinations. After determining the extent of the prisoner's problem, then we can operate through such programs of rehabilitation as religious instruction, academic instruction, vocational training, recreation and medical care. Classification was first developed in New Jersey following World War I, but it was quickly adopted by many systems. The US Army bases its correctional treatment program upon classification, and the system in use at the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has been widely copied.

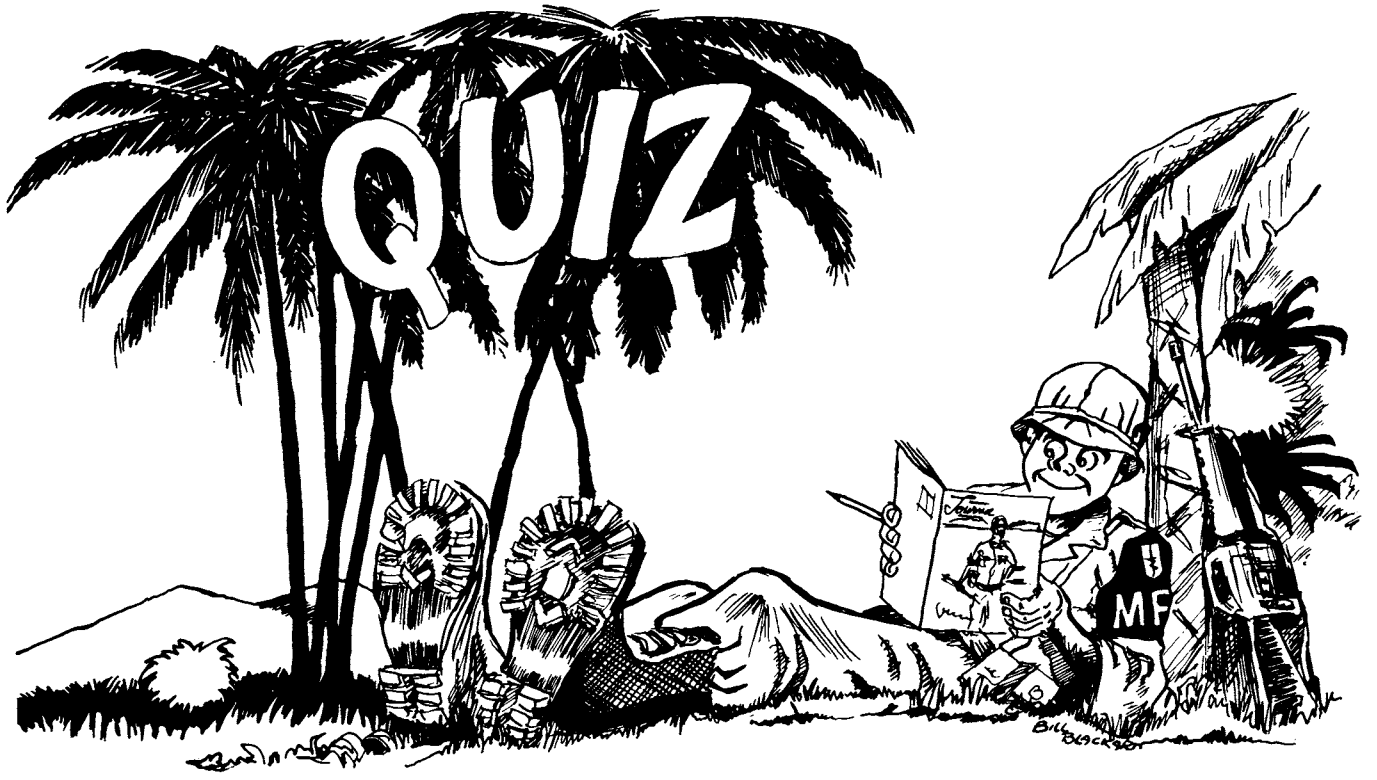
Group therapy has also been introduced into the correctional field. This, like individual therapy, seeks to modify the prisoner's attitude. Used first in the treatment of military prisoners during World War II, it is now an accepted method of treatment in virtually all prison systems.

The importance of high personnel standards and the training of correctional workers has been increasingly recognized, but so has an even more basic truth. Prisoners are people, people with problems.

REFERENCES

Caldwell, Robert G., *Criminology*, Ronald Press, New York, 1965.

Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction, United States Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., 1949.



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 SFC William R. Snyder.

Answers found on page 14

1. **A city of 70,000 is located five miles from the local installation. The best location for a branch MP station would be**
   a. a separate rented building.
   b. the civil police station.
   c. the federal court house.
   d. the local post office.

2. **The military police blotter should include**
   a. everything of interest.
   b. those items noted in the SOP.
   c. all matters of police information of importance.
   d. crimes and offenses only.

3. **Which of the following is an indispensable item of patrol car equipment?**
   a. Post map.
   b. Riot gun.
   c. Tear gas.
   d. Gas masks.

4. **The MP desk should be constructed to allow the desk sergeant to**
   a. tower over all visitors and detainees.
   b. observe all entrances to the station.
   c. be at eye level with all personnel, even while sitting.
   d. be completely separated from the detention cell.

5. **A desk sergeant receives an anonymous call that a fight involving soldiers is taking place at a local bar. He should**
   a. ignore the call.
   b. try to trace the call.
   c. contact the duty officer.
   d. initiate action in response to the call.

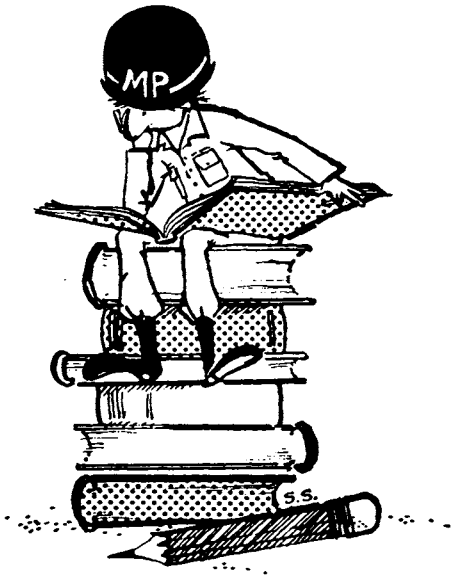
6. **A patrol is dispatched to assist in removing the dependent son of an officer from the roof of his quarters. The incident**
   a. need not be recorded.
   b. should be recorded on the blotter.
   c. should be recorded in the journal.
   d. need be recorded only if the boy is injured.

7. **The MP station must have at least two separate telephone systems. These are**
   a. one regular system and one alternate.
   b. one emergency outgoing line and one regular line.
   c. two emergency lines.
   d. one incoming emergency line and one regular line.

8. **The MP desk radio operator should be**
   a. capable of exercising judgment on patrol tasks.
   b. required to ask the desk sergeant for permission to give routine patrol breaks.
   c. allowed to activate the unit reserve.
   d. allowed to activate the ready reserve.

9. **A traffic accident investigation patrol produces pieces of tail light found at the scene of a hit and run. These glass fragments are**
   a. of no importance.
   b. evidence, and treated as such.
   c. waste and debris from the accident.
   d. worthless since they have been handled by so many people.

10. **The desk sergeant has a confidential message for a patrol. He should**
    a. transmit it via the ten series.
    b. call it over the telephone.
    c. have the patrol report to the station.
    d. use the phonetic alphabet.



BOOK REVIEW

FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION by Charles E. O'Hara. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1970, 844 pages.

Reviewed by CPT A. E. Lenhardt

There have been ten printings of this standard text since 1956. This second edition by Charles E. O'Hara is again focused primarily on achieving operational effectiveness in the field of criminal investigation. The sources for the material used in this edition are many and varied: The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, The Bureau of Technical Services, John Jay College of Criminal Justice and various federal law enforcement agencies, both civilian and military, just to mention a few.

It is evident that much hard and exhaustive work has gone into the research of this volume. The text is directed to the student pursuing the art of criminal investigation and must not be considered a digest, but rather a preser tation of the fundamentals of investigation. The book is valuable and useful for the wealth of factual information provided. It should be of considerable value to students in that it provides an up-to-date survey and discussion of the art of crime detection.

The author begins by explaining the importance of methods of investigation, specifically the employment of the three I's—information, interrogation and instrumentation, as the first giant steps in modern police work. He goes on to a discussion of the specialized-scientific methods used in solving crimes, to include the use of ultraviolet, infrared radiation, X-rays, chemical analyses, fingerprinting, and documentary service. He presents a rather lengthy discussion of crimes that are either serious in nature or relatively frequent in occurrence, e.g., sex offenses, larceny, burglary, robbery, arson, narcotics violations, abortion, homicide and forgery.

It is the purpose of the book to present as wide a variety of serious crimes as possible and to give, step by step, the procedures recommended in bringing them to a successful conclusion. The author has done a good job of presenting the legal aspects of criminal investigation in his treatment of rules of evidence, investigator appearance as a witness, arrests, apprehensions, searches and seizures. As always, emphasis has been directed toward the need for particular attention for the rights of the accused.

This text would be a valuable asset for those interested in a criminal investigation discipline. If, on the other hand, you are only interested in recent developments in the field of scientific investigation, you will still find it both informative and enjoyable.

CPT Alfonso E. Lenhardt is currently Assistant S3, 4th AIT Brigade (MP). He has served as commander of an MP AIT company, as an infantry platoon leader with the 199th Light Infantry Brigade, and as a Tactical Officer for Infantry OCS. He is presently attending Augusta College, majoring in Political Science.

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **b.** is correct. The best location for a branch MP station in a nearby city would be in the same building housing the local police station. The advantages of close liaison and coordination of police activities would outweigh other considerations.
2. **c.** is correct. The MP blotter is one of the most important records maintained at the MP station. It must include all matters of police information of importance, not merely a record of crimes and offenses.
3. **a.** is correct. A copy of the post or installation map is an indispensable item of patrol car equipment. It should be used to identify current patrol locations and most direct routes in responding to radio dispatches.
4. **c.** is correct. From a psychological standpoint it is desirable that the desk sergeant be at eye level with all persons entering the station.
5. **d.** is correct. Action should be initiated in response to the call. It cannot be predetermined whether or not assistance is required.
6. **b.** is correct. This is an incident which required police action and, as such, must be included on the blotter.
7. **d.** is correct. One emergency line must be reserved for incoming calls in order to provide immediate response to people who need assistance. A minimum of one regular line is also required.
8. **a.** is correct. The radio operator should be capable of exercising judgment on all decisions of a routine nature. Decisions on all matters other than routine must be referred to the desk sergeant.
9. **b.** is correct. All items found at the scene of an accident must be considered as possible evidence and treated as such until properly evaluated.
10. **c.** is correct. Neither the ten-series, which is not really a code, the telephone, nor the phonetic alphabet are properly secure means for transmitting confidential information.



Georgia National Guardsmen Conduct "Exercise Lakewood"

You won't find the riot-torn city of Lakewood on any Georgia map, but the events which recently transpired there have implications for every city in the state.

Mobs—yelling, incoherent, violent! Troops—well disciplined, quiet, efficient, and very final in every action! Georgia Army National Guardsmen.

There was trouble in Lakewood—buildings were burned, snipers felled innocent victims and professional soldiers alike. Chaos reigned!

Such was the situation until the men of the 170th Military Police Battalion moved in, under orders, and following well-planned actions moved the rioters out, all with a minimum use of force.

Lakewood, of course, is Lakewood Park in Southeast Atlanta where the training exercise ("Exercise Lakewood") was held for the evaluation of the 170th Military Police Battalion training program for riot control.

Realism was the order of the day, insofar as safety was not compromised. Umpires watched the action, prepared at any moment to order a halt if unsafe conditions developed.

The men were clad in full combat gear; two armored personnel carriers (APCs) were in use; the riot control elements used "pepper fogger" machines to spread simulated gas (talc); the rioters used taunts, insults and carried revolutionary signs, keeping up a steady stream of physical and mental abuse directed against the troops.

The exercise started at 7:30 AM on 14 March, and continued that day until 11:30 PM. The following day, the exercise was resumed at 7:30 AM and ran until 4:30 PM—a long weekend, indeed.

Buildings at the amusement park became municipal buildings, fire and police stations, etc., of the imaginary Georgia town. Exercise Lakewood included the attempted takeover of some of the buildings by mobsters.

Snipers blossomed from dozens of points, and the men, under cover of the APCs, had to root them out and capture them.

Mobs appeared out of nowhere in the streets. Soldiers in riot control formations were sent to disperse them following the failure to gain cooperation by means of diplomacy.

Even when an order to disperse was issued, the soldiers did not react individually to violence done upon their person. The major factor in riot control is to use the minimum amount of force necessary to restore law and order.

The excellent training provided the 170th Military Police Battalion was evident in the efficient way that the formation broke up the rioters during the exercise, all without injury. The rioters had been instructed to resist arrest or being moved by any means (within the bounds of safety).

By 4:30 PM, Sunday, 15 March, the crisis had passed and order was restored to Lakewood.

The men of the 170th Military Police Battalion departed for their homes, safe in the knowledge of a job well done, a job that would be done just as well if the real thing were to occur in a real Georgia town.

Photo: Georgia National Guardsmen, members of the 170th Military Police Battalion, participate in "Exercise Lakewood" conducted recently at Lakewood Park in Southeast Atlanta.

USAREUR Keys to Accident Prevention

Editor's Note: This article—in two parts—provides insight into the US Army Europe's POV traffic accident problem and indicates chain of command corrective action being undertaken. These USAREUR "Keys" also have applicability to CONUS and other overseas commands. The JOURNAL kindly acknowledges the efforts of the USAREUR Provost Marshal in providing us with this material.

Traffic accidents far surpass the combined totals of all other causes of accidental death in US Army, Europe. During the past 10 years, some 4,000 people died in traffic accidents involving USAREUR vehicles or personnel. Two-thirds of this total resulted from privately owned vehicle (POV)-connected accidents.

The operation of tens of thousands of motor vehicles by Americans stationed in Europe influences relations with allied countries. Lawful and courteous driving enhances good US-host country relations.

Prevention of traffic accidents has been made the responsibility of leaders and supervisors at all echelons. Each officer, noncommissioned officer (NCO), and other supervisor is required to take continuing, effective action to discharge this personal obligation.

Military police and safety personnel further their efforts by providing orientation material and prevention expertise.

Adjustment to European Driving Conditions

Every American driver who arrives in Europe is faced with the problem of adjusting to European traffic conditions—of getting the feel of his new environment. Here he finds different traffic laws, strange driving customs, and an extremely heavy traffic density.

One of the first things the American notices in Europe is the heavy traffic. He may have encountered similar conditions in the United States at times. But here the problem is ever-present. In the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, there are six times as many vehicles per mile of roadway as there are in the United States. This greater traffic density contributes to a higher death toll.

A second contributing factor in the European traffic picture is population density. The population density of the Federal Republic of Germany is ten times that of the United States. The roads and streets of Western Europe are crowded with pedestrians who constitute a major part of traffic fatalities.

Other European traffic conditions also differ from those in the United States. Narrow European city streets, jammed with pedestrians, do not offer much room to maneuver. The diversity of European traffic adds to the hazards of vehicle operation. Even on the autobahns, motorcycles and cars much smaller than Volkswagens jockey for position with huge trucks and speedy Mercedes. Bicycles and motorcycles also account for a good percentage of the total traffic.

Many American military personnel come from southern, southwestern, and Pacific coast areas of the United States where winters are mild. Winter driving conditions in Europe increase traffic hazards for the unwary American. Perhaps the biggest factor contributing to the high traffic toll in Europe is the greater availability of alcohol. Many young men come from areas where alcoholic beverages are strictly controlled and very expensive. Many fall victim to the local environment where alcoholic drinks in dozens of forms are cheap and available everywhere.



The crowded highways of Europe require patience and expertise on the part of American drivers.

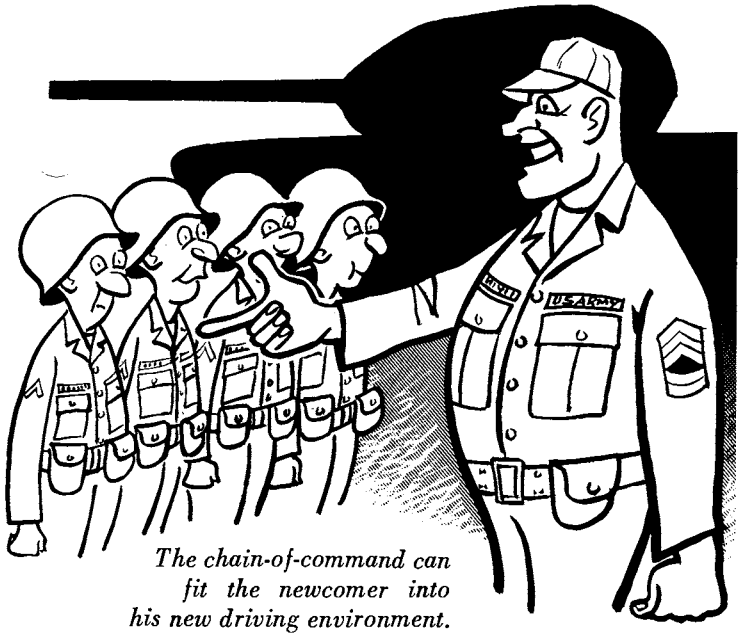
Fitting the Newcomer Into His New Environment

Officers and NCOs in Europe understand the problem of driving adjustment that faces their men, and take action to fit new arrivals into the new traffic environment. The chain of command is used effectively for this purpose.

Counseling and orientation are basic tools of driver guidance. A man must understand the traffic regulations he is to obey—as well as the consequences of violations. Leaders therefore seek palatable and interesting ways of keeping their men informed of traffic hazards. It has been found that a unit in which each officer and NCO in the chain of command feels a personal responsibility inevitably has a low accident rate. Military police records indicate that the five primary causes of traffic accidents are:

- Driving too fast for road and weather conditions.
- Failure to yield the right of way.
- Improper passing.
- Driving to the left of the center line.
- Following too close.

These practices often result from alcohol and lack of attention. In themselves they constitute traffic violations. Training, orientation, and counseling are used to reduce the number of such violations. Strict application of disciplinary and administrative measures against violators improve observance of traffic laws and safe driving practices.

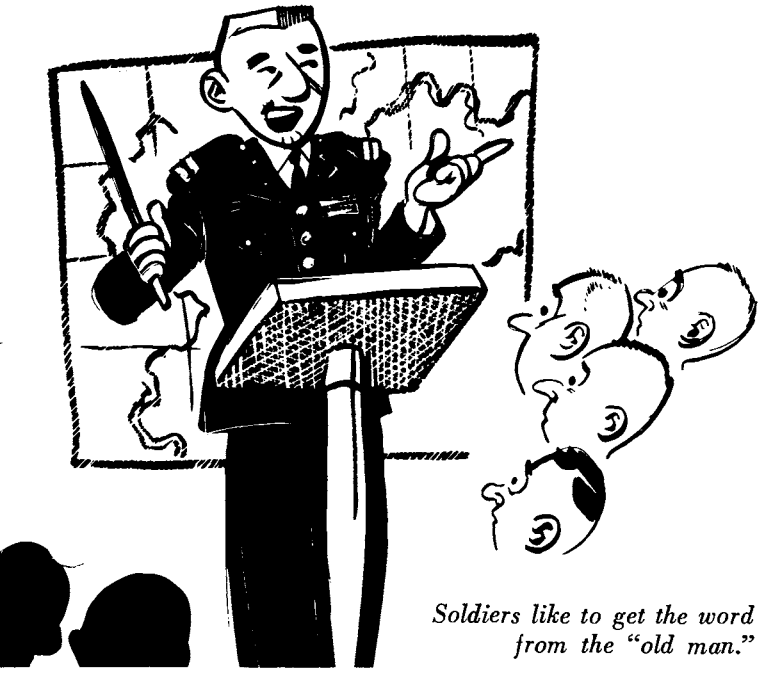


The chain-of-command can fit the newcomer into his new driving environment.

Members of the US Forces are subject to both USAREUR regulations and host-country traffic laws while driving in Europe. Drivers are made aware of these laws, and impressed with the necessity of obeying them.

Certain traffic violations are felonies under German law. Drunken driving is an example. If personal injury or property damage results, the maximum punishment is five years imprisonment. In addition to drunken driving, the following offenses are felonies if persons or property re endangered by their commission:

- Passing illegally.
- Failing to yield the right of way.
- Failing to keep to the right when vision is obstructed (e.g., on hills and curves).
- Speeding at railroad crossings.
- Making U-turns on autobahns.
- Failing to warn oncoming traffic properly when a vehicle is stopped or parked on the highway.



Soldiers like to get the word from the "old man."

Alcohol as a Highway Killer

A recent Congressional study of alcohol and highway safety reveals starkly the toll of death and destruction caused by the drinking driver. One of its findings: "The use of alcohol by drivers and pedestrians leads to some 25,000 deaths and at least 800,000 crashes in the United States each year." There is every reason to believe that the figures for Western Europe also would be equally high. It is known that two-thirds of all USAREUR POV operators who die in traffic accidents have been drinking.

In recognition of this problem, the US Forces in Europe have adopted a system used in over half the states of our country called the "implied consent law." Under this system a driver's license may be rovoked if he refuses to submit to a blood alcohol test after being apprehended for drunken driving. As for German officials, they may require a person to submit to a blood alcohol test, even if he refuses.

The nations of Western Europe have also become increasingly hostile to the drinking driver. Most of them have drastically lowered the blood alcohol content required as proof of drunken driving. Norway leads the parade with .05 percent. Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland have established .08 percent as proof of drunken driving. The Federal Republic of Germany is in the process of lowering its .13 percent level to .08 percent. The generally accepted percentage in the United States, by contrast, is .15.

Drivers are oriented on the laws concerning alcohol and the driver in the host country and other countries in which they may drive.

An active unit level effort is directed at the control of alcohol which pays big dividends in traffic accident prevention. Such an effort includes not only alcohol consumption in clubs but drinking off-post as well. Officers and NCOs who know the drinking habits of the men under their supervision can better control this problem. Even more important is how the individual soldier reacts to alcohol. A drink affects the driving ability of some men much more than that of others. The ideal solution would be to prohibit anyone from driving after one drink of an alcoholic beverage. But we will have to accept a good deal less than this utopian goal.

Most of us have heard the phrase "If you drink, don't drive!" This is excellent advice that many drivers do not heed. Many people have driven after a few drinks without having an accident, and they find it difficult to believe that drinking-driving injunctions apply to them.

On the other hand, these same drivers are often receptive to factual findings from studies by experts. A great deal of information is now being published on the problem of the drinking driver. The small unit commander is encouraged to accumulate a file of such writings for use in his Command Information Program.

It is not to be expected that the drunken driving problem will be completely solved. But if drivers can be persuaded to give it serious consideration, there will be a noticeable decrease in the number of traffic fatalities and accidents.

End of Part I





The military policemen who perform gate duty provide visitors with the first impressions of a military installation. SP4 James A. Mislak of the 549th Military Police Company stops a motorist at the entrance to Fort Gulick after having checked the identification of bus passengers (top). Above, Specialist Mislak directs a motorist to her destination after providing her with requested information.

The MP.

The MILITARY POLICEMEN of the 549th Military Police Company US Army Forces Southern Command

Clockwise from top center: SSG Leroy Johnson, SP4 Steve L. Howe and SGT Downing Jacobs on duty at the Military Police Desk. Personnel of the PM pass and registration section perform a variety of duties, including motor vehicle, firearms and pet registration and the issue of PX, commissary and identification cards. Patrolman Edward Coe, Canal Zone Police Department, and SGT Tony Lemus compare views on traffic control measures. Members of the 549th perform an inspection on an MP patrol vehicle. Members of the PM traffic section (left to right) Sp4 Ron D. Henry, SP4 Mike Cockrell, SP4 Wade Nelson and SP4 Hurrell Smith, Jr.





in ACTION







Military Police Association
Unit Membership Award
HONOR ROLL
1970

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

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

Help add your unit to the Honor Roll!

Membership as of 15 April: 13,218

Our Goal: Every Military Policeman



You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

The Pueblo, Colorado, Police Department uses a metal Venetian blind slat as a frame for plaster casts. The slat can be varied in size, and is secured where the ends meet with a large paperclip or clothespin. When not in use it can be rolled up and secured with the same clothespin or a rubber band.

An oft overlooked lifesaving tool is the inflated spare tire in most cars. It will keep the heads and shoulders of four men above water. If the need ever arises, just heave it right out of your trunk and into the water.

A tear gas antidote, called TGA, is being advertised in everal police magazines. It might be nice to have during a demonstration, when your partner gets hit with a real tear-jerker. The antidote is an aerosol, the same size as the smallest *Mace* container. (That might cause a little confusion, if your buddy saw you aiming it at him right after he was hit!)

Have you heard about a disposable one-time-use crime scene kit?

One of the students in a recent CI class suggested that an antiperspirant-type deodorant might be of use when you must fingerprint a person with sweaty hands. It sounds crazy, but it just might work.

There are two producers of the Instamatic close-up kits. If you're thinking of getting one, check them both out. Each one has certain advantages.

Speaking of photographic equipment: Instamatics are an inexpensive crime prevention device. You can recommend them to people being harassed by door-to-door salesmen, peeping Toms, or store owners who have trouble with delinquents. The cheapest Instamatic doesn't cost much, can be set up and left at a strategic place, and quickly used. The victim only has to point it and shoot.

Good pictures may not result, but it sure ought to scare the subject. Of course, if the picture does come out, it gives you a pretty good lead. It's not bad evidence either.

If you're interested in certain types of law enforcement texts, but don't know which are best, try the MP School Library's Worldwide Reading Program. Most of the available law enforcement books are included on the approved reading list. You can check them out of the library, by mail, for 30 days in CONUS and 60 days overseas. All military personnel are eligible. It sure beats buying a book and then finding it's not what you want. This program could also be incorporated into the unit training program. Just write USAMPS Library, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905, for details.

At least one case has been reported in which a prisoner cut the joining links of his handirons with a razor blade!

Bowling alleys sell an aerosol product called *New Skin* that is used to protect blistered hands. I'm told that it may work to lift prints. If it works well, you might have found a replacement for all of our tapes.

Plastic templates, such as the one used in accident investigation work, come in all shapes and designs. A Kansas City detective uses several of those employed by architects for sketching house interiors and furnishings. This might speed doing rough sketches at crime scenes. College book stores and architectural supply houses usually carry them.

Ice picks seem to be of considerable use at crime scenes. They can replace thumb tacks, nails and small stakes. Two should be sufficient. They can be used to help show the location of evidence in photographs, hold down the end of a measuring tape, and fasten engineer tape to trees. A sharp one could be used as a substitute for a marking stylus in most cases. And, if you run out of ammunition . . .

An Army major at the MP School mentioned that you can tell right-handed people from left-handers by their matchbooks. One type tears out matches starting on the right, the other starting from the left.

Anywhere you have military policemen who could use CI training, consider the CID correspondence course. It's free, interesting, been recently updated, and it might even be used to replace part of the normal training.

A Physical Security Course instructor recommends the use of a gadget called an anti-intrusion detection device. It's that cigaret pack-sized box, containing two miles of very fine wire, which has been used in Vietnam. The wire is strung out between trees. When it is broken an alarm sounds in the box. The device is reusable and costs about $4.50. It could be used to alert you that someone just left the back door of a place under surveillance, alert the CQ that someone just entered the mess hall through a window by the field safe, or alert an MP that someone just broke into another coke machine. Maybe a camera can be wired into the circuit?

MPA Roundup Special

Waterborne PBR Lawmen Guard Ammunition Dump



A 458th Transportation Company PBR, carrying Company B, 720th MP Battalion MPs, sends up a spray as it speeds toward an ammunition barge.

At attention for guard mount, the men cast long morning shadows that ran along the floating platform and up the side of a building. The lieutenant walked in front of the six men. He took a .45 caliber pistol and looked down the barrel. A ray of sunlight, reflecting from the oil, pierced his eye. He briefed his men and dismissed them.

They mounted their vehicle, and engines churning to life shattered the stillness of dawn. A thin mist rose from the water as the river patrol boat (PBR) moved out to relieve the other PBR.

So began the new day for five crewmen on a river patrol boat. The PBR, carrying two MPs, a coxswain, an engineer and a Vietnamese interpreter, sped across the morning-stilled water toward the ammunition barge that for 12 hours would be their duty station.

The dock cranes came into sight, and then the patrol boat they would relieve appeared across the water. As the relief crew approached, the PBR that had guarded the barges through the night turned and sped past them, back toward the floating platform, on to the end of the 12-hour shift. The new PBR rocked a little in the wake of the departing boat, now smaller in the distance.

The coxswain slowed the engines and the boat settled into the water. Moving slowly, he nosed between the ammunition barges and along the off-loading docks.

Engines, beating out a steady rhythm, droned. A drone that was heard in and out of the large floating platforms—heard by men on the off-loading docks and by boats and barges nearby.

Blocking no movement unless a boat ventured too near the ammunition barges, the PBR slipped in and out of the barges, now breaking into the sun and open water, and then darting back among the barges again.

At some time during the day, each at his own time, each crewman went to the stern of the boat and, stepping under the canopy, emerged with a brown box of C-rations, his mid-day meal.

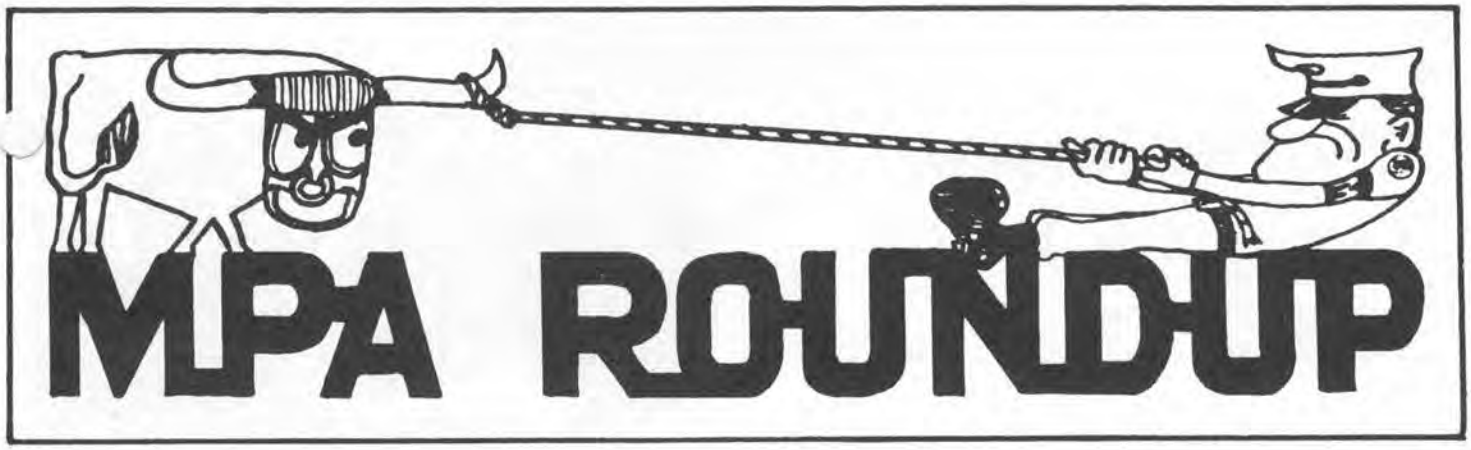
The day passed slowly. The gurgle of pumps splitting the water faded into the background of day sounds. The engines kept up their drones. They sound wherever there is water in Vietnam, and in Vietnam, nearly everywhere, there is water. In ocean harbors at Vung Tau, at Qui Nhon and Vung Ro Bay, on the Dong Ngai and Saigon Rivers, wherever water and the Army meet, there are the 458th Transportation Company's PBRs with the MPs.

Shadows lengthened. The two MPs and the Vietnamese interpreter still watched the water and the barges. Each of the five listened for the far-off hum of engines across the water that would mean the beginning of the end of their day.

Back at the floating platform, where 12 hours ago the rising sun had caught the waterborne lawmen at the start of a day, MPs stand at attention casting long evening shadows.



A 458th Transportation Company PBR team moves in to check the security of ammunition barges. Most of the ammunition used in combat in Vietnam is transported by water. An important facet of the PBR operations is providing security for the ammunition barges and tugboats in transit and at the docks





First WAC Investigator – WO Michaud

The first woman in the Woman's Army Corps to hold such a position, WO Louise T. Michaud, was recently sworn-in as a criminal investigator with the rank of warrant officer during a ceremony at Headquarters, 3d MP Gp (CI), Ft McPherson, Ga. Pinning on her new bars are COL Herman Trop (right), Commanding Officer, 3d MP Gp, and MAJ R. R. Tiffany, 3d MP Gp Operations Officer.

Warrant Officer Michaud began her career as a private in 1961. After completing basic training at Ft McClellan, Al., she graduated from the Medical Specialist Course at Ft Sam Houston, Tx., and later she completed the Communications Specialist Course, Southeastern Signal School, Ft Gordon, Ga. She is also a graduate of the Criminal Investigation Course at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Probably one of her most interesting military assignments was that of bodyguard for Mrs. Creighton Abrams, wife of the Commanding General, Military Assistance Command Vietnam. She was with Mrs. Abrams in Thailand.

Warrant Officer Michaud has been assigned to Det F, 3d MP Gp (CI), Ft McClellan, Al.

750th's MPs Star in Training Film Produced at US Army Pictorial Center

"Roll it! Action!" These were two phrases frequently heard by 47 MPs from Co B, 759th MP Bn, Ft Dix, N. J., who journeyed to the US Army Pictorial Center, Long Island City, N. Y., to aid in the production of a military police training film, "Police Intelligence."

The Pictorial Center has been making training films since 1942 when the Army purchased the complex from Paramount Studios. Last year more than 400 new films were released for use by the Army to meet world-wide requirements. Those films are among the more than 4,000 different subjects distributed by the Center's distribution branch.

This film is a story that involves the operations of a provost marshal in a fictitious Latin American country which receives American military aid. The MPs from the US Army are there to render assistance.

A few of the American MPs served as Latin American police, airport workers and victims of assault. Others retained their identity and carried out operations familiar to MPs on duty in a foreign country.

A few of the scenes included a night club where narcotics are being sold, a campus where students demonstrate against the government, a rooming house where illegal weapons are stored and a traffic accident investigated by the host country's police, MPs, and CID personnel.

The end product is designed to convey to MP trainees the type of MP operations carried out in a foreign country, the coordination between American MPs and foreign police and the techniques employed to acquire and use intelligence information.



Two American MPs and police from a fictitious Latin American country search a room for illegal weapons.

Whatever Happened To
MSG Julius E. Givens
?

"You men have before you a man you would be proud to follow." These were the words a commanding officer used to describe one of his career military police senior noncommissioned officers, MSG Julius E. Givens, on the occasion of his retirement from the US Army after more than 27 years of active federal service—almost 25 years in the Military Police Corps.

Sergeant Givens enlisted in the Army in 1943 and completed basic training at Camp Wheeler, Ga. He volunteered for special forces and was assigned to Company B, 4th Ranger Battalion, better known as "Darby's Rangers," an elite group trained to jump behind enemy lines, clear beachfronts for infantry units and sabotage enemy supply and communications networks.

Sergeant Givens was one of the few who survived when his unit was wiped out by the German Army at Anzio, Italy, in 1944. He then joined the 1st Special Service Force, an assault group trained in paratrooper, skiing and amphibious work. He served with th force, fighting the Germans in France near the end of World War II.



COL Henry W. Gibson, Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., presents the Certificate of Outstanding Service to MSG Julius E. Givens for his service to the MPA Executive Council.



Then PVT Julius E. Givens upon his completion of basic training at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

He served with the 533d MP Company (Service) when it was formed at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1947. When the 720th MP Battalion was deployed to Vietnam, he helped to train the MPs at Ft Hood, Tx., and was First Sergeant of Company A, both during their transfer to Vietnam and in Vietnam.

Among his more interesting assignments was serving as a member of the palace guard for the King of Norway after World War II, working as an MP highway patrolman in Germany, and acting as NCOIC of an honor guard for the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower during his visit to the Citadel in 1955. He even served in the capacity of Acting Provost Marshal at Funoka, Japan, in 1957-58.

Known for his wealth of war stories and gravelly command voice, and as one of the more colorful noncommissioned officers of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) at Ft Gordon, Ga., Sergeant Givens served as First Sergeant of Company A, 11th Battalion, and later as battalion operations sergeant at the time of his retirement.

He served as a member of the Executive Council of the Military Police Association from September 1968 to February 1970.

His many travels in widespread military assignments have carried him around the world to France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Africa, Norway, Alaska, Japan and Vietnam.

His military decorations include the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device and Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal, Good Conduct Medal with six Oak Leaf Clusters, Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman's Badge, Parachutist Badge, German Occupation Medal, WW II Victory Medal, African Campaign Medal, European Campaign Medal, and numerous other campaign ribbons.

Sergeant Givens shares his interesting life with his wife Elise and their two young sons, Gary and Kenneth. The Givens' family now makes its home in Martinez, Ga.

Sergeant Givens has plans for occupying the leisure time of hi retired life. When he is not busy studying at Augusta College, working toward his degree in business administration, he plans to be busy coaching his Little League baseball team and swapping war stories with his many friends.

LTC O'Shaughnessy Commands USAMPS Battalion

LTC James P. O'Shaughnessy, former Division Chief, General Subjects Division, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., recently assumed command of the US Army Military Police School Battalion (Provisional). LTC George S. Black, former School Battalion Commander has been reassigned to Vietnam as Provost Marshal of the Saigon District.



LTC George S. Black (left), former Commanding Officer, USAMPS School Battalion (Provisional), Ft Gordon, Ga., presents the colors to the new commander, LTC James P. O'Shaughnessy.

In attendance at the forman change of command ceremony was COL Henry W. Gibson, USAMPS Commandant. SGM James F. Hoffman, Battalion Sergeant Major, presented the battalion colors to Colonel Black, who in turn presented them to the new commander, Colonel O'Shaughnessy. The Assumption of Command order was read by CPT James L. Cupp, Battalion Adjutant.

Homestead AFB MP Captain Earns Presidential Service Badge

Right: LTC Gene T. Boyer, Commanding Officer of the US Army Aviation Support Det, Homestead Air Force Base, Fl., and a helicopter pilot for President Richard M. Nixon, presents the Presidential Service Badge to CPT E. L. Rowe, Chief of the Security Branch of the Homestead Aviation Support Det.

Captain Rowe is responsible for supervising the Presidential Aircraft Guard Force and advising the detachment commander, Colonel Boyer, on matters pertaining to the security of presidential aircraft. Captain Rowe's military decorations include the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Air Medal, both received for his service with the 1st Cavalry Div (Airmobile) in Vietnam.

New E8 Added to 82d MP Company

1SG Johnny R. Ingram, First Sergeant, 82d MP Company, 82d Airborne Division, Ft Bragg, N. C., recently received his new E8 stripes from LTC Charles F. Kraak, Division Provost Marshal. A 20-year Army veteran, First Sergeant Ingram served as an infantryman until 1965 when he was assigned as a platoon sergeant with the 82d MP Company. He has served in a military police capacity since that time. First Sergeant Ingram also served with the 615th MP Company in Vietnam from April 1967 to April 1968.



Presidio of San Francisco MPs Provide Security for President of France



Military policemen of the 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., prepare to assume their various security guard positions in preparation for the arrival of a distinguished dignitary, President Pompidou of France, at the Presidio's Crissy Airfield. For two days recently the Presidio MPs maintained an around-the-clock guard of the four helicopters which President Pompidou and his entourage used to fly to Palo Alto, Ca. While in Palo Alto, the President of France visited the Stanford Research Institute and then returned to San Francisco via the Presidio.

MPA Business Manager/Assistant Depart for Vietnam



COL Reginald K. Fansler, USAMPS Assistant Commandant, presents the Army Commendation Medal to SSG Lloyd Wood.

The *Military Police Journal* staff recently experienced the loss of two of its members who have been reassigned for duty in Vietnam. SSG Lloyd Wood served as business manager for more than four years, and SP4 Eugene J. Fezcko was assistant business manager since April 1969.

COL Reginald K. Fansler, USAMPS Assistant Commandant, presented the Army Commendation Medal to Sergeant Wood in recognition of his outstanding service to the *Journal* and the Military Police Association.

Specialist Fezcko was cited for his integrity and positive contributions in the handling of all MPA accounts during the period of his service with the Association. He was presented with the US Army Military Police School Certificate of Achievement by Colonel Fansler.



Colonel Fansler presents the US Army Military Police School Certificate of Achievement to SP4 Eugene J. Fezcko.

CPT Ermer Commands Co C, 30th MP Bn

Right: MAJ Richard A. Crisp, Commanding Officer, 30th MP Bn, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., passes the C Co guidon to CPT Peter J. Ermer. CPT Brian E. Harper, former C Co Commander, will assume command of Co A upon its return from Ft Ord, Ca. Captain Ermer was assigned to 6th MP Gp (CI) headquarters prior to his new command.



SP7 Ousley Receives Warrant

WO1 Columbus Ousley, former Specialist Seven, Det E, 12th MP Gp (CI), Military Ocean Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., was recently promoted by COL Julien H. LePage, Provost Marshal, First US Army, and COL Jasper C. Vance, Jr., Commanding Officer, 12th MP Gp (CI), Ft George G. Meade, Md.

Two 15th MP Bde Officers Reassigned to Vietnam

LTC Everett I. Perrin, S3 Officer, Headquarters, 15th MP Brigade, Kaiserslautern, Germany, and 1LT Paul E. Murphy, Assistant S4, were recently reassigned to the Republic of Vietnam. Prior to his assignment as S3, Colonel Perrin served as Provost Marshal of South Bavaria and Commanding Officer of the 21st MP Detachment. Prior to becoming Assistant S4, Lieutenant Murphy served as a platoon leader in Company B, 793d MP Battalion, 15th MP Brigade.

Colonel Perrin has been replaced by MAJ Robert W. Dalhausser, former Executive Officer, 793d MP Battalion. A veteran of Vietnam, Major Dalhausser is currently serving his second tour of duty in Europe.

30th MP Battalion Military Policemen Receive Riot Control Instruction



SFC Chastain E. Mallory, Operations Sergeant, 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., instructs MPs of the battalion task force in the techniques of crowd and riot control during a training session. The military policemen practice the formations used for riot control so that discipline will be maintained in actual riot control situations. The various formations include the line, wedge and echelon, which are performed by squad or platoon size units. The MPs also learn the necessary movements to change from one formation to another, and when and where to move, by the use of arm signals which are used to supplement voice commands.

USAREUR Provost Marshal Leads Drug Discussion

BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh US Army, serves as moderator for a panel discussion on drug abuse. The discussion was held in the Patrick Henry Village Gymnasium in Heidelberg, Germany. General Moore answered numerous questions about the discussion topic. Sponsored by the Heidelberg Parent-Teacher's Association, the panel discussion is one of many presentations being held throughout the command. In addition to the USAREUR Provost Marshal, the panel was composed of experts representing the local military police, the medical service, the Chaplain, the Staff Judge Advocate and the Heidelberg Area Schools.



Security Police Conference Conducted at Lackland AFB

Lackland Military Training Center, Lackland AFB, Tx., was the meeting place for a recent world-wide US Air Force Security Police Conference. The purpose of the four-day conference was to improve training to meet the future requirements for security for security police duties.

The recent division of the security police career field into two separate fields was a major topic of discussion. About 30% of Air Force security policemen will work in the law enforcement branch while the remainder will continue in security duties such as guarding aircraft and missiles. The two distinct fields will merge at the master sergeant level to permit a centralized administrative organization.

The Air Force officials also discussed the teaching methods that will be used for the new weapons now used by security police throughout the world.

While at Lackland, the conferees toured security police training facilities at nearby Camp Bullis and Lackland's combat preparedness course which trains security policemen for duty in Southeast Asia.

Army Commendation Medal Awarded to Specialist Karl J. Van Dyke



MAJ Loren L. Bush, Jr., Operations Officer, 8th MP Group (CI), Vietnam, presents the Army Commendation Medal to SP5 Karl J. Van Dyke, who was assigned to the 8th MP Group Crime Lab.

140th MP Co Receives MPA Membership Award



MG Karl W. Gustafson, The Provost Marshal General and Honorary MPA President, presents the Military Police Association Certificate of Outstanding Membership Participation to CPT Forrest S. Chilton, Commanding Officer, 140th MP Company, Ft Gordon, Ga. Captain Chilton was cited in recognition of the fact that 90% of the military police personnel assigned to his company are members of the MPA.

LTC Joe B. Shelton Earns Meritorious Service Medal

Right: BG Darrie H. Richards, Commanding Officer, Western Area, Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service, Oakland Army Base, Ca., presents the Meritorious Service Medal to LTC Joe B. Shelton, Western Area Provost Marshal. Colonel Shelton was awarded the medal for his service as a battalion commander at Ft Riley, Ks., where he served prior to his present assignment. He is a former Deputy Director of the Department of Resident Instruction at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga.

CTF Conducts "Open House"

Families and friends of officers and cadre and other visitors toured the US Army Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., during a recent Open House sponsored by the 2d Correctional Training Battalion.

The activities began with a brief introductory message from LTC Doyle T. Craighead, Commanding Officer of the 2d Battalion. MAJ Richard E. Crotty, Battalion Executive Officer, gave a film and slide presentation explaining the CTF program. The group then assembled for a tour of the facility. Barracks, mess halls and orderly rooms were open to visitors, and they proved to be the highlight of the tour.

Visitors were permitted to tour the entire facility to become better informed about the correctional program before greeting the CTF staff. Many visitors had little understanding of the scope of the CTF program until they had actually witnessed the program in action. Most were impressed with the dedication of the CTF personnel and left with a new respect for their abilities.

COL George F. Proudfoot, Commanding Officer of the CTF, encouraged the families of CTF personnel to become better informed about CTF missions and objectives. The event was designed to remove misconceptions and to promote a more involved and understanding family environment.



VIETNAM ROUND UP



New 18th MP Bde Sergeant Major – CSM Helmle

At 19 he was a sergeant and at 32 he was a sergeant major. Now with 23 years of US Army experience, CSM Karl F. Helmle has been assigned as Sergeant Major of the 18th MP Brigade.

Sergeant Major Helmle completed basic training in Marburg, Germany, where the Army at one time carried out basic training for those who enlisted in Europe. He remained in Germany until 1952, when he received orders assigning him to the 716th MP Battalion at Ft Dix, N. J.

Sergeant Major Helmle was operations sergeant of Company A, 716th MP Battalion, and later served as battalion operations sergeant. In July 1956, he was reassigned to Germany to serve with the 385th MP Battalion at Kornwestheim. During that tour, he received the first of his four awards of the Army Commendation Medal.

He returned to the US in 1960 and served in Fifth US Army Headquarters, Chicago, in the Operations, Administration, and Management Division. While serving there, he was promoted to sergeant major.

In 1963, he left the US for a tour of duty in Seoul, Korea. The sergeant major returned to Europe at the conclusion of his Korean tour to serve with the 42d MP Group (Customs).

His last assignment before coming to Vietnam was as battalion sergeant major of the then newly-reactivated 508th at Ft Riley, Ks. He comes to the 18th MP Brigade Headquarters from the 89th MP Group.

Customs Work Offers Challenge and Surprise for 630th MPs

All baggage contains a potential surprise for the men of a detachment of the 630th MP Co at Cam Ranh Bay. The 14 MPs are Armed Forces Customs Inspectors attached to the 12th Security Police Squadron. Items uncovered by the MPs have ranged from eight bottles of Scotch to unusually decorated lingerie.

The checks are made at the two busiest personnel processing centers in Vietnam, the 14th Aerial Port and the 22d Replacement Bn at Cam Ranh Bay. One security policeman and an MP work as a team at each of the checkpoints. A team works at the airport while three teams work at the replacement center.

The inspector-MPs check departing, incoming and R & R personnel who process at three separate companies with the replacement battalion. All baggage is thoroughly checked.

Illegal and dangerous drugs are confiscated, and persons in possession of contraband are apprehended. Soldiers have tried to conceal contraband inside their belts, in talcum cans, in watchbands or inside pens. In some instances, drugs have been hidden inside toothpaste tubes or in boot heels. Other contraband items include firearms, double-edged knives, ammunition, government property and illegal war trophies.

One of the MPs commented, "We try to handle each case separately, trying to help the GIs whenever possible. Many of our problems are solved by the use of amnesty boxes in the terminal and at the replacement center. A lot of contraband items are thrown into these boxes before they reach us."

According to SSG Charles E. Miner, NCOIC of the detachment, attempts to smuggle any contraband through these checkpoints have been reduced drastically since last year.

Three 1st Cavalry Div MPs Awarded Soldier's Medals

Three members of the 545th MP Co, 1st Cavalry Div (Airmobile) were recently awarded the Soldier's Medal for bravery. SSG Daniel R. Mills, SGT Darrell Conley and SGT Melvin E. Black were on a routine patrol at Phuoc Vinh, RVN, when Sergeant Conley heard and observed an explosion. After radioing for assistance, Sergeant Conley moved into the area where he discovered several wounded Vietnamese children. When Sergeants Mills and Black arrived, they discovered that the area was infested with dud grenades, artillery rounds and mines. With complete disregard for their own personal safety, the three MPs moved through the mine field, marking their trail to provide a safe route for removing the victims. They then led medics to the wounded individuals and helped the medics evacuate the children.

981st MP Company Attacked by Unusual Enemy Force

The kennel of Team A, 981st MP Company (Sentry Dog) in Phan Rang was heavily damaged and the dogs suffered light casualties in a recent enemy attack. The enemy turned out to be wood ticks. An inspection uncovered the invading ticks, and two dogs had to be taken to Cam Ranh Bay to be treated for a tick disease. The kennel had to be destroyed and built again elsewhere.

SP4 Gene Bearson and SP4 Walter Carpenter, both dog handlers, helped to construct the new kennel area with scrap wood and beach lumber. Now the MPs keep the kennel area in top condition to prevent the recurrence of the ticks. The dogs that were infected were given short haircuts and medication, but were quickly returned to their jobs, guarding the beach and perimeter of the Phan Rang dock and compound area.

716th MP Bn Commander Honored

LTC Daniel R. Holt, Commanding Officer, 716th MP Bn, was recently awarded the Legion of Merit for his exceptionally meritorious service while assigned as Commanding Officer, 385th MP Bn, and Chief, Plans Branch, Plans and Administration Division, Office of the Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh US Army.

"In his staff assignment, Lieutenant Colonel Holt was a key figure and highly instrumental for the development of plans for the restructuring of military police support, in terms of missions, geography and command relationships, throughout the US Army Europe. The relative ease with which the military police realignment was accomplished is a testimonial to his outstanding planning ability and professional expertise. His performance of duty as a battalion commander was exceptional. Particularly noteworthy was the outstanding rapport and liaison which he developed and maintained with his US military and German civilians and military. Through constant effort, untiring supervision and skillful application of sound management and military police operational principles, Lieutenant Colonel Holt molded the battalion into an effective and coordinated team."



COL Angus B. MacLean, Commanding Officer, 89th MP Gp, congratulates LTC Daniel R. Holt, Commanding Officer, 716th MP Bn, after presenting him the Legion of Merit.

USARPAC Commander Visits 16th MP Gp

The 16th MP Group in Vietnam was honored recently by a visit from GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr., Commanding General, US Army Pacific. LTC H. N. Elliott, Commanding Officer, 16th MP Group, and CSM Dent Rohrbough, Group Sergeant Major, greeted General Haines and welcomed him to 16th MP Group headquarters.

General Haines then accompanied Colonel Elliott for an inspection tour of group headquarters and briefings on military police and provost marshal operations in the Nha Trang area. MAJ Donald L. Johns, Provost Marshal of the 178th MP Detachment at Nha Trang, briefed General Haines on provost marshal operations.

Co B, 504th MP Bn Transfers to New Home in Central Highlands

A convoy of lockers, beds, desks and paperwork, closely guarded by their MP owners from Co B, 504th MP Bn, recently traveled to their new home at An Khe in the Central Highlands of Vietnam. The company is changing locations, but its mission is still the same. The highway platoon, known as the "Roadrunners," will escort convoys along the road from An Khe to Pleiku, which winds through the Miang Giang and An Khe Passes.

Upon their arrival, the new MP company at An Khe was greeted by the 177th MP Det and the 981st MP Co (Sentry Dog). All facilities for the new company's area were not completed when the MPs arrived. So, the MPs helped to build the mess hall, and many of them volunteered to build a club during their off-duty hours.

PFC Mike McGlothlen, an MP assigned to Co B, commented, "An Khe is the new home for the "Roadrunners" and Co B, although it will take a little time to fix up the area. We keep our road safe and operating smoothly, and we want the same for our new home."

97th MP Battalion Specialist Has "Nose" for Investigation

His hair is too long, he never shaves and he doesn't meet the MP height requirement, but SP4 George D. Black still stands guard mount with pride. A member of the 97th MP Bn, Specialist Black was recently assigned to Co D, 51st Inf.

With a nose for investigation, Specialist Black enjoys police work. He is personally responsible for the interior security of the compound and mess hall area. When security is breached, the Cam Ranh MP barks out commands like a die-hard drill sergeant. Men and vehicles flee when he gets his stubby legs to moving. During his off-duty hours, Specialist Black keeps other interior guards alert at their posts.

Because of his personal appearance, Specialist Black became a member of the battalion in secret special orders prepared in the battalion personnel section. His close friends call him George, and when he hears his name, he comes running. The only thing holding him back from a promotion to sergeant is his misuse of the company banana trees. But then again, how could anyone blame Specialist Black, he's only a dog.



LTC H. N. Elliott (left), Commanding Officer, 16th MP Group, Vietnam, introduces the noncommissioned officers of Group headquarters to GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr. (center), Commanding General, US Army Pacific. From left to right are MSG John R. Zoril, Operations Sergeant, MSG Charles R. Schuster, Communications Chief, and SFC Steven J. Shepherd, Career Counselor.

92d MP Battalion Deactivated

Gradual Vietnamization has permitted the retirement of a well-decorated military police unit. Battalion colors belonging to the 92d MP Bn were furled and returned to the US as the battalion added yet another laurel to a list that includes action during World War II, in Korea and in the Dominican Republic.

During the Saigon Tet attack of 1968, the 92d saved many persons slated for Viet Cong execution squads and rushed precious ammunition to units flushing out the intruders. The 92d had also received the Meritorious Unit Commendation for the period of September 1966 to September 1967.

Deactivation affects few of the 92d's personnel. Those companies located at Pershing Field—the 300th MP Co; Co C, 87th Inf; and the 458th Transportation Co (PBR)—have been reassigned to the 95th MP Bn at Long Binh, though these units will remain in place. The 188th MP Co at Vinh Long and the 560th MP Co at Vung Tau have been reassigned to the 720th MP Bn, also headquartered at Long Binh.

The 92d MP Bn was formed 8 June 1945 at LeHavre, France, and was recalled to action in September 1950 for the Korean conflict. It assumed responsibility for more than 140,000 enemy prisoners at Kojedo, Korea.

The battalion received two Korean Presidential Citations while stationed there. It was then deactivated at the end of hostilities in 1953.

Reactivated at Ft Bragg in September 1961, the 92d provided local military police support until alerted for duty in the Dominican Republic. It was awarded the Certificate of Outstanding Achievement by the Inter-American Commission for Peace for actions there.

Returning to Ft Bragg, the unit again provided local military police services. The battalion began training for duty in Vietnam in 1965, arriving in-country in May 1966.

Missions for the 92d MP Bn included security for waterways, vessels and port facilities at Saigon, Newport and Cat Lai. Highway security was another big part of their operation.

Deactivation of the unit closes another proud chapter in the history of the 92d MP Bn.



92d MP Battalion Crest

The 92d MP Bn crest has two white oriental phoenixes from the flag of the President of the Republic of Korea. They stand for the two Presidential Unit Citations awarded to Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the battalion. The sword represents military power and justice. The interlacing of the charges refer to the maintenance of law and order by means of military justice. Green and yellow on the crest are for the Military Police Corps.



COL Walter N. Israel, Deputy Commander, 15th MP Brigade, Kaiserslautern, Germany, presents the Air Medal to LTC James F. Haydon, Commanding Officer, 42d MP Gp (Customs).

Record Number of EM Register for Schools at Disciplinary Barracks

The enlisted men of Headquarters Company, US Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Ks., are attending classes in record numbers this spring. More than three-fourths of the company is registered in college courses, high school general education courses or MOS related extension courses. Before the company sponsored Self-Improvement Program began last summer, only 33 enlisted men were enrolled in education courses. Now, 419 enlisted men are studying subjects ranging from bakery operations to military law.

While most of the men are pursuing an individual course of study, 30 noncommissioned officers have formed a group study program to facilitate the completion of the Military Police Supervisor Course. The group meets each month under the direction of a commissioned officer.

Headquarters Company, with an assigned strength of 542, supplies the custodial and administrative personnel for the Disciplinary Barracks.

980th MP Company XO Promoted

1LT Thomas J. Kozlowski, Executive Officer of the 980th MP Co, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, Ca., was recently promoted to captain by LTC Benjamin L. Waldron, Depot Provost Marshal, and LTC Harry C. Mar, Depot Director for Distribution and Transportation.

42d MP Group CO Receives Air Medal

LTC James F. Haydon, Commanding Officer, 42d MP Gp (Customs), Kaiserslautern, Germany, was recently presented the Air Medal for his "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight" in the Republic of Vietnam. Colonel Haydon earned the medal while serving as provost marshal of the Cam Ranh Bay area.

Colonel Haydon, who is beginning his third tour in USAREUR, recently assumed command of the 42d MP Gp. He has received the Legion of Merit, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnamese Cross of Merit and the Vietnamese Service Medal.

Marine Sergeant Charles N. Tate Awarded Navy Commendation Medal



COL Henry W. Gibson, Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., presents the Navy Commendation Medal to Gunnery Sergeant Charles N. Tate, US Marine Corps. The award was presented to Sergeant Tate for his heroic achievement while serving as a criminal investigator with the Office of the Provost Marshal, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Va. Sergeant Tate is assigned to the MP School as an Instructor with the CI Branch of the Department of Resident Instruction.

USAMPS Warrant Officer Promoted



CW2 Gus R. Lesnevich, a Documents Trainee at the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Ft Gordon, Ga., receives his new insigne of grade from CPT Joel L. Leson, USACIL Commanding Officer.

Maine's Aide to Secretary of Army Welcomed to Fort Meade

Mr. Clair H. Thurston, Maine's Civilian Aide to Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor, recently received an honor guard welcome when he made his initial visit to First US Army Headquarters, Ft George G. Meade, Md.

As civilian aide, he will explain the Army's mission and objectives to the public and interpret civilian reactions for the Army.

A career Army officer, Mr. Thurston entered military service in 1932 as an enlisted man. In 1937, he was commissioned a second lieutenant. From 1945 to 1947 he served as provost marshal of Bavaria, acting as commander of both the military and civil police forces.

Among his post-war assignments was three-year tour as Chief, Promotion, Procurement and Separation Division, Washington, D. C.

From 1958 to 1961, he was chief of military police operations for US forces in Europe. After his return stateside, he was post commander at Ft Monmouth, N. J., until his retirement in 1962.

In 1964, he was appointed commander of the Maine State National Guard, with the rank of brigadier general. Mr. Thurston was promoted to the honorary rank of major general when he left this position in 1967.

Mr. Thurston has received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Commendation Medal and the Purple Heart.

Fort Dix's 759th MPs Assist in Making Film

Twelve MPs from the 759th MP Battalion, Ft Dix, N. J., have temporarily become professional actors in a movie being filmed at the US Army Transportation Center, Ft Eustis, Va.

The movie about railroad security is being produced by the Army Pictorial Center, Long Island City, N. Y., for use Army-wide as a Military Police Corps training film. Since the film is about railroad security, the 714th Railway Battalion, stationed at Ft Eustis, is providing advisory assistance.



Technical Advisor Terence J. Blain, USAMPS, explains the technicalities of an upcoming scene to members of an MP-movie team from the 759th MP Bn, Ft Dix, N. J.

Security Workshop Conducted at USAMPS

The US Army Military Police School recently conducted a Personal Security Workshop for officers and criminal investigators of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, representatives of the US Secret Service, US Department of State and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Workshop discussions were presented by military and civilian experts in the disciplines of medicine, law enforcement and law, under the auspices of the USAMPS Criminal Investigation Division, Department of Resident Instruction.

Topics discussed in the workshop included dynamics of normal behavior, abnormal psychology, police intelligence, crowd and mob psychology, destructive devices, public relations, communications, and authority and jurisdiction. Representatives of the US Secret Service and US Department of State discussed the personal security operations techniques of their respective agencies.

MAJ Robert R. Hazelwood, workshop project officer, stated that the workshop was presented to meet the ever increasing need for expertise in the field of personal security.

Guest speakers included Arnold Lau, Director of Training for the US Secret Service; Francis Tulley, Chief, Protective Support Branch, US Department of State; Dr. Neal Andregg, Educational Advisor, USAMPS; Dr. Stewart C. Diggins, Medical College of Georgia; COL Vern B. Dowell, Jr., Comptroller, US Army CID Agency; and CW3 Elmer E. Snyder, 1st MP Det, Ft Belvoir, Va.

MAJ Richard A. Crisp Assumes Command of 30th MP Battalion

MAJ Richard A. Crisp, former Executive Officer of the 30th MP Bn, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., recently assumed command of the battalion. COL Guy O. DeYoung, Presidio Post Commander, passed the guidon to Major Crisp. LTC Arthur M. Friedman, former battalion commander, has been reassigned as Correctional Officer of the Ft Dix, N. J., stockade.



8th MP Group Investigator Receives Bronze Star Medal



COL James D. Tynan, Commanding Officer, 8th MP Group (CI), presents the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service to CW2 John F. West, an investigator assigned to Detachment C, 8th MP Group (CI), for his coordination and supervision of the investigation of terrorist activities near the city of Bien Hoa, RVN.

Fort Leavenworth MP Honored for Service with 205th MP Co

SSG Larry G. Wilson (left), a patrol supervisor for the 205th MP Co, Ft Leavenworth, Ks., receives a plaque from LTC Marion M. Glover, Ft Leavenworth Provost Marshal, as a memento of his service with the 205th. Sergeant Wilson is leaving the Army and plans to be Deputy Sheriff of Jackson County, Mo. Prior to his assignment with the 205th, Sergeant Wilson served an 18-month tour of duty in Vietnam. Among his awards and decorations are the Silver Star Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal with 14 Oak Leaf Clusters and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

9th MP Group (CI) Warrant Officer Dies

CW3 Gilbert N. Scott, Operations Officer, Detachment B, 9th MP Group (CI), died 7 March 1970 in Frankfurt, Germany, after suffering a heart attack. He was 56.

Warrant Officer Scott, from Philadelphia, Pa., enlisted in tthe US Army in 1943 and served continuously on active duty since that time. In 1963, he accepted his warrant and served in that capacity until his death.

During his Army career, he served as a criminal investigator, photo evidence technician, criminal investigation instructor and criminal investigation operations officer. His military decorations include the Army Commendation Medal, National Defense Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Good Conduct Medal, American Campaign Medal, WWII Victory Medal, European Campaign Medal, African Campaign Medal, Middle East Campaign Medal and the Belgium Fouragere.

Memorial services were held at Frankfurt Central Chapel and at Chapel 6, Ft Gordon, Ga. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. G. T. Scott, two sons, Gary F. and Doug C., and one daughter, Susan A. Scott.

759th MP Battalion MP Top Ft Dix Rifleman



SGT Louis Lizotte, Co C, 759th MP Bn, Ft Dix, N. J., displays the trophy that he earned as the best rifleman in the Ft Dix Rifle and Pistol competition. He is flanked by team members PFC Daniel Holt (left) and SP4 George Crudup, both of Co B.

CPT Richard A. Bennett Commands 281st MP Co



MAJ W. Parker Maurie (left), PM, Sattahip Area, Thailand, passes the guidon of the 281st MP Co to the new Commanding Officer, CPT Richard E. Bennett, as CPT Charles W. Darnell, former 281st Commander, and 1SG Jack L. Blackman look on.

TPMG Tours Military Police Units in RVN



COL Wallace K. Wittwer, Commanding Officer, 18th MP Bde, welcomes MG Karl W. Gustafson, TPMG, to Vietnam and escorts him on a tour of brigade headquarters.

The Provost Marshal General, MG Karl W. Gustafson, recently returned to Vietnam to tour military police units throughout the Republic, from the Demilitarized Zone to the Mekong Delta.

COL Wallace K. Wittwer, Commanding Officer, 18th MP Brigade, and CSM Karl F. Helmle, Brigade Sergeant Major, officially welcomed TPMG. Briefings at MACV, USARV and military police units followed. Then began the tour of MP, sentry dog and security guard operations throughout RVN.

Addressing the MP units, General Gustafson stressed the potential of the "new" MP. "The average military policeman, graduating from Ft Gordon's basic MP course, has 14½ years of schooling—that's more than two years of college," he said. "That's the best the MPC has ever had, and we have to motivate and challenge these men."

General Gustafson also commented on the MP's combat support role. "We're up with the combat arms, and division commanders are saying, 'Give me more MPs.'"

In an Army career spanning 31 years, General Gustafson has held positions as Provost Marshal, US CONARC; Provost Marshal, Eighth US Army Korea; Commandant, US Army Military Police School; Provost Marshal, USAREUR; Provost Marshal USARV & CG, 18th MP Brigade.

His military decorations includes the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters and the Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.



General Gustafson talks with MP officers of the Americal Div upon his visit to the 23d MP Co at Chu Lai. LTC Robert K. Cornell, Americal Div Provost Marshal accompanied General Gustafson.



LTC Robert E. Stromfors, Commanding Officer, 720th MP Bn, explains new techniques of APC convoy security to General Gustafson. From left to right are CPT Leland D. Smith, CO, Co A, 720th MP Bn; General Gustafson; COL Angus B. MacLean, CO, 89th MP Gp; and Colonel Stromfors.



A mechanics specialist assigned to the 458th Transportation Company in Saigon explains one of the fine points about the operation of river patrol boat motors to General Gustafson. The 458th is attached to the 18th MP Bde to aid the MP's growing port security commitments.

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Bronze Star Medal

(Valor)

SGT John A. Carey
SP4 Joe E. Trull
SP4 Robert L. Chase

Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

LTC Thomas L. Zane
MAJ Nicholas E. Pishon
CPT Cecil D. Chesser
CPT Joseph Ely
CPT Allan L. Joslyn
CPT Charles L. Peterson, III
CPT Donald D. Potter
CPT James B. Stewart
CPT Charles E. Zindel
1LT Kenneth R. Mann
CW2 Donald L. Leonhardy
CW2 William H. Morris
CW2 Cecil O. Trussell
CW2 John F. West
CSM James Coonce
SFC Norbert W. Berryment (1OLC)
SFC Gilbert Birmingham
PSG Frank J. Canon
SSG James H. Crosby
SSG Edward H. Dobbins
SSG Jesse LaBonty, Jr.
SP5 Larry R. Reese

Meritorious Service Medal

LTC Joe B. Shelton

Air Medal

LTC James F. Haydon
SP4 Joe E. Trull



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.

Army Commendation Medal

MAJ Roger N. Carson
CPT Douglas Featherston
1LT James H. Hoffmeyer
1LT Charles M. Huppman
1LT Michael K. Shanahan
CW3 Harry P. Dorshaw
CW3 Chesley R. Lindamood
CW3 Alvin J. Twine
CW2 John D. Brezinski
CW2 William A. McCloud
1SG James P. Anderson
MSG Billy J. Watson
SFC Edward R. Cooper
SFC Thomas A. Mason
SFC James A. Trabue
SSG Donald J. Meador
SSG Howard L. Medlin
SSG Lloyd Wood
SSG Lawrence K. Woods



SP5 Raymond J. Budzeak
SGT James R. Dietrich
SGT Hal F. Hatfield, Jr.
SP5 Warren D. Holt
SP5 Frank G. Joseph
SP5 Edward D. Logan
SP5 Victor Mendoza
SGT Thomas M. Quast
SGT Joseph S. Pepe
SGT Franklin L. Slaugh
SP5 Karl J. Van Dyke
SP4 Michael C. Arthur
SP4 David C. Bresett
SP4 Gregory R. Clayton
SP4 Kenneth Crawford
SP4 Gerald H. Dargel
SP4 David J. Firkins
SP4 Arthur M. Gallegos
SP4 Paul E. Gozza
SP4 Prescott L. Hamilton
SP4 Eric Hyback
SP4 David C. James
SP4 Frederick Jeffries
SP4 Eual H. Kinney
SP4 Edward J. Lada, Jr.
SP4 Gerald J. Lohmeyer
SP4 Gary R. Nickerson
SP4 Daniel S. Nobel
SP4 Sabatino J. Raymond
SP4 Leo Sauls, Jr.
SP4 Eddie D. Spradley
SP4 Charles L. Thatcher
SP4 Michael A. Wisnowski

Purple Heart

PFC Ronald White



PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(AUS)
Newell J. Berger (35)

MAJ/LTC
(RA)
John P. Hill (40)
Samuel A. Lewis (39)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
William B. Adcock (40)
Quannah McDaniel (31)
Donald E. Treaster (40)

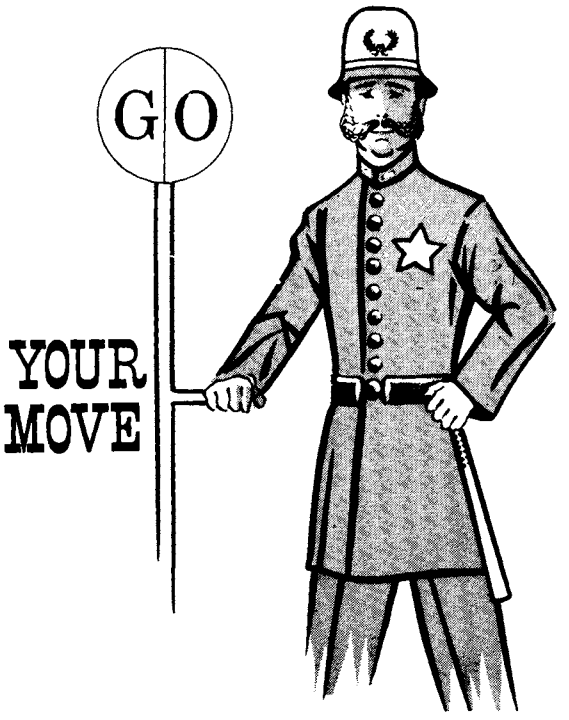
CPT/MAJ
(RA)
Willis B. Smith (41)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)
William J. Barney (28)
Sharkey A. Baz (41)
Cecil W. Bond (40)
Ralph B. Dunn, Jr. (35)
Gary L. Reed (39)
Stanley L. Roark (39)
Robert B. Ross (26)
John W. Solum (30)
Rosendo J. Villa (33)

1LT/CPT
(RA)
Kenneth M. Alderson (32)

1LT/CPT
(AUS)
Stevan N. Torres (25)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
Charles F. Walker (33)



CHANGES OF STATION

LTC Arthur E. Collins from Office of Chief of Engineers, Gravelly Point, Wash, DC, to 40th MP Bn, APO SF 96233 (22)

LTC William E. Heck from USA Admin and Spt Actv, Wash, DC, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (35)

LTC Theodore Kanamine from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, to USA CID Agcy, Wash, DC (29)

LTC Leon D. Sexton from USA CID Agcy, Wash, DC, to 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va (27)

LTC William G. Trigg from USA Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Ks, to 21st Repl Bn, APO NY 09757 (21)

MAJ Fouad K. Aide from USA Elm, Hq, Strike Command, MacDill AFB, Fl, to Hq, USA Elm, USMACV, APO SF 96222 (21)

MAJ Joseph S. Barry, II, from OPO, Wash, DC, to USA Transportation Center, Ft Eustis, Va (39)

MAJ George H. Braxton from OTPMG, Wash, DC, to USA Corr Tng Fac, Wash, DC (39)

MAJ Charles H. Clemons from Directorate for Civil Disturbance Planning and Operations, Wash, DC, to Stu Det, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va (24)

MAJ James L. Duncan from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, to Stu Det, Hq, Fifth US Army, Ft Sheridan, Il (41)

MAJ Thomas L. Elliott from USA CID Agcy, Wash, DC, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (34)

MAJ Hartley B. MacKintosh from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (33)

MAJ Robert L. Osborne from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (21)

MAJ Burley R. Polk from US Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Ks, to Stu Det, USA Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Ks (25)

CPT Walter Chambers from Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wa, to Stu Det, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga (30)

CPT Dale E. Dake from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to Stu Det, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga (30)

CPT Douglas W. Little from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (21)

CPT James B. Doyle from USA Electronics Field Command, Sandia Base, NM, to Stu Det, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga (35)

CPT Robert C. Oursler from USA Electronics Field Command, Sandia Base, NM, to Stu Det, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga (35)

CPT Joseph E. Roberts from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga (35)

CPT William H. Wallace from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga (35)

1LT Phil L. Hatcher from 300th MP Bn, Oakland, Ca, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (30)

CW2 Milton G. Wheaton from 6th MP Gp (CI), Ft Ord, Ca, to Officer Stu Det, DLIWC Branch, Presidio of Monterey, Ca (41)

RESIGNATIONS

CPT Harris W. Tyner (39)
CPT Allan N. Yont (34)

RETIREMENTS

COL William T. McClary (34)
CW4 Douglas A. Caywood (34)
CW3 Sam Lister, Jr. (31)
CW3 Harry M. Roth (34)
CW2 Edward W. Schornstein (28)
MSG Lloyd E. Absher (25)
1SG Theodore Nichols (29)
1SG Thomas W. Palmateer (24)
1SG James L. Rose (26)
SFC James O. Hammonds (33)
SFC John G. Monahan (21)
SFC Dulan W. Van Duser (39)
SSG James H. Cornett (40)
SSG Harold L. Luttrell (35)
SSG Leander C. Mathews (33)
SSG Byrd A. Mumaw (26)
SSG Jesse A. Sharp (40)
SSG Lawrence L. Tittle (39)
SP5 Franklin M. Jorgenson (40)
SGT Randall H. Sheets (31)
SP4 Stephen K. Cole (24)
SP4 Bobby D. Foutch (35)
SP4 Lewis Gardner, Jr. (32)
SP4 Jerry T. Howell (32)
SP4 Eugene E. Zugelter (27)
PFC Roy R. Bartsch (34)
PFC Arthur Georgiou (41)

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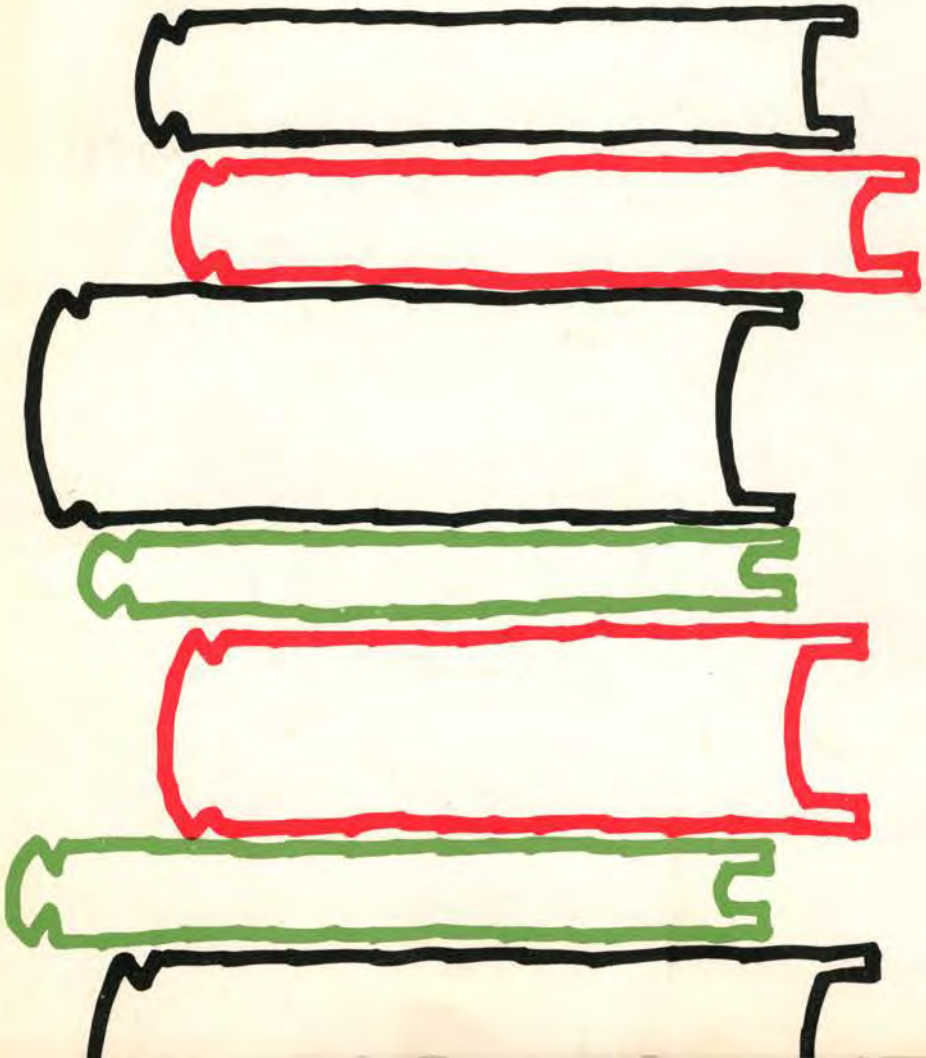
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