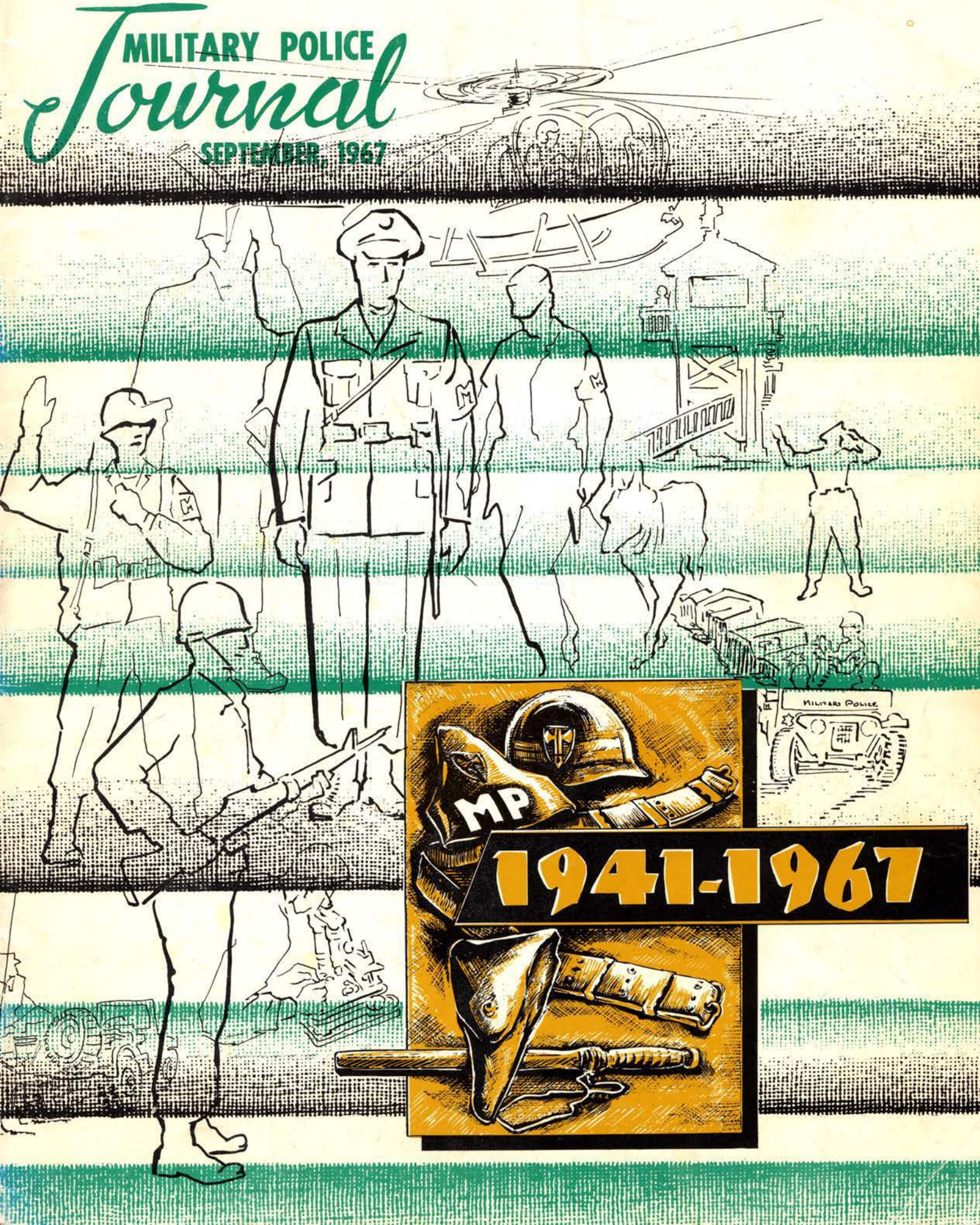
MILITARY POLICE Journal

SEPTEMBER, 1967



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 $4.00 per year in the USA or to APOs payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Single copies, 35¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia — 30904.

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Anniversary Message

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATIONS WITH WHOM WE SHARE COMMON INTERESTS

It is with justifiable pride that I take this opportunity, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the United States Army Military Police Corps, to extend to each of you my heartfelt appreciation for your outstanding performances in the past year which were a major contribution to the Nation's selfless interests and defense pursuits. It is my firm conviction that the challenges of the future will be met with even greater success.

Today the Military Police Corps is accepting and successfully meeting complex demands arising from national defense requirements in almost every corner of the globe. The application of rapidly expanding scientific technology within the military has presented unprecedented problems in security and other police-related areas. These challenges have been accepted, and workable solutions have evolved or are in progress. The future promises an increased tempo of such demands, but they can now be faced with confidence born of past success.

Our business remains the protection of life, property and public order within the overriding precepts of the rule of law and the dignity of man. Burgeoning population and social unrest throughout the world currently present unprecedented problems to our government and our national interest in maintaining a peaceful world. We must continue to explore and find ways to better execute our responsibilities to assist in meeting and overcoming these problems. In the final analysis, it is the collective professional performance of individuals which produces results. Whether as an advisor or an active participant, across Asia, Europe, the Americas, and in outposts everywhere, the measure of the individual Military Policeman's continued devotion to duty and professionalism will play a key role in attaining our national goals.

You are gallant soldiers; you are superior policemen. I entertain no doubt concerning your future performance of the tasks at hand.

Carl C. Turner

CARL C. TURNER
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

BULLETIN BOARD

COVER

On 26 September, the Military Police Corps celebrates its 26th Anniversary. Since 1941, warfare has rapidly changed and today encompasses an ever-widening spectrum of conflict ranging from thermonuclear war to counterinsurgency. To meet these changes the Army is constantly modifying combat concepts, introducing new weapons systems and equipment, redefining roles and missions, and revising staff and troop organization. Last month The Provost Marshal General in his Newsletter to Provost Marshals throughout the world stated that the Military Police Corps must periodically conduct self-evaluation to determine its proper roles and functions in the light of this changing Army and defense environment, and establish realistic goals. MPC objectives for 1967-1972 were presented. As we gather to salute and reflect on past Corps accomplishments this month, let us take note of the challenging goals and objectives of the future. The annual TPMG Anniversary Message is on page 3. Design and Artwork for the anniversary cover was accomplished by Mrs. Erna Leon.

* * * * *

Vietnam orientation packets are available to all Military Police personnel on orders to Vietnam. These packets are designed to provide the latest information concerning current Military Police operations in RVN. These packets include USAMPS Special Text 19-181, *United States Army Military Police in Vietnam;* and USAMPS Student Reference 19-8, *Viet Cong Handbook*. Individuals can obtain these packets by visiting or by writing to the Department of Nonresident Instruction, US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

* * * * *

The JOURNAL extends congratulations to six outstanding graduates of the Military Police Advanced Training cycles of the 4th Training Bde (MP). They are PVT Thomas R. Whipp, C-12; PFC Richard C. Andersen, Jr., F-10; PFC Michael F. Dooley, E-10; Sp4 Peter A. Ahern, C-11; PVT Lawrence Migliaccio, D-11; and PVT Cecil W. Sampson, D-12. Dooley, Migliaccio and Sampson are pictured below.

* * * * *

There are 25 vacancies in the Atlanta, Georgia Police Department. Applicants are required to be between 20 and 34 years of age and a minimum of 5′ 7″ tall. For more information contact Personnel Department, City Hall Annex, 260 Central Ave., S. W. Atlanta 30303.

* * * * *

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department has numerous openings for Deputy Sheriffs. Starting salary is $677 and increases to $798 after two and one-half years. Must be between 21 and 35 years of age, at least 5′ 7″ tall and weigh over 150 pounds. Additional information may be obtained by writing Sheriff's Department, Recruitment Unit, Hall of Justice, Los Angeles 90012.

* * * * *

The MPA Headquarters has a special brochure that explains the MPC history and insignia, plus a discussion about the Harpers Ferry Pistols. This brochure can be made available to units as they prepare for the MP Corps' 26th Anniversary this month.

* * * * *

The MPA continues to improve the Military Police Corps Museum, located at the MP School, Fort Gordon. Since the Museum preserves the heritage and historical artifacts of the Corps, we are certainly interested in obtaining more items. Those persons who have an item to donate may contact the MPA Headquarters, Attention Museum Committee, Box 3385, Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia 30904.

DOOLEY



MIGLIACCIO



SAMPSON



The Military Police Corps in TASTA-70

LTC Richard C. Falkenstein and Major Orville N. Butts

EDITOR'S NOTE: TASTA-70 causes major changes in the structure of the Army in the field. Prepared by members of the US Army Combat Developments Command, Military Police Agency, this article discusses in detail Military Police aspects of the study. Major Butts is now serving with the 40th MP Bn in Thailand.

ROAD, RODAC, COSTAR II, and now TASTA-70 are all acronyms that describe the titles of studies which caused major changes in the structure of the Army in the field. TASTA-70, or by its long title, "The Administrative Support, Theater Army, 1965-1970," develops the combat service support structure for an eight- and twelve-division field army supported by a communications zone, an independent corps, and an independent division. It is the first major study in recent years that develops doctrine for combat service support operations in both the combat zone and the communications zone as well as for small independent unit operations.

The intent of this article is to provide the reader with a general picture of what the study is all about and then to discuss in some detail the Military Police support aspects. The discussion is centered around a theater of operations and does not cover independent corps and division operations. However, the same general concepts apply on a smaller scale to independent operations.

General Objectives

As with all studies certain general objectives have been established at the very outset. For TASTA-70 they are:

- To reduce the span of control of the Force Commander, particularly in the area of combat service support.
- To provide clear-cut command lines and an optimum degree of standardization in combat service support organizations.
- To simplify the combat service support systems with the view toward obtaining greater responsiveness to user requirements.
- To provide a combat service support organization capable of being "tailored" to varying force structures and environments.

In reaching these general objectives the following salient features are interwoven throughout.

A reduction in staff elements within headquarters units by elimination of special staff sections and integration of specialist personnel and functions into the general staff. Personal staff officers include Information, Inspector General, and Judge Advocate General.

Standardization of a "type" combat service support coordinating staff for employment at brigade and higher command levels.

Maximum use of all sources of local labor to include para-military security forces.

Increased use of automatic data processing equipment.

A clearly defined chain of command for combat service support.

Extensive use of unitization and throughput supply delivery which will emphasize shipments direct to the user, minimizing intermediate stops as much as possible.

Combat service support units which can be tailored to provide combat service support to varying sized force structures. Military Police units can be tailored beginning at company level.

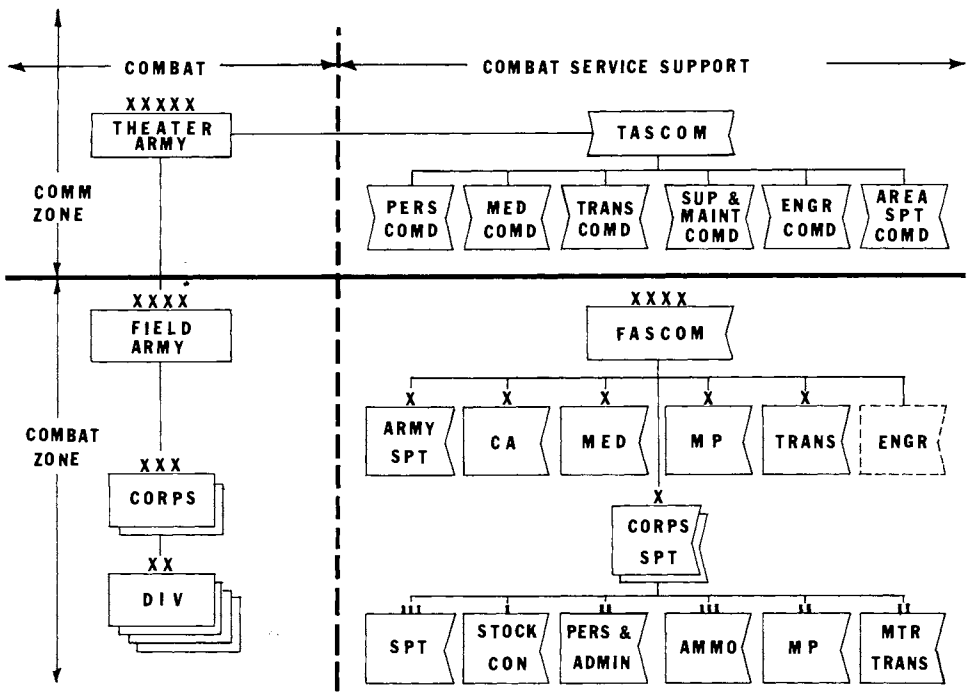


Fig. 1.. Type theater of operations (8 div force) with emphasis on combat service support structure.

Provision of rear area security and damage control doctrine. Retitled as Rear Area Protection.

Provision of detailed troop lists for varying sized forces.

Reduction of headquarters by increasing the span of control and through functionalization.

Within the Field Army:

A combat service support system which provides for an orderly transition from COSTAR organizations and procedures.

Provision of automatic data processing equipment to the Corps Support Brigade level, thereby increasing responsiveness and enhancing separate and independent corps operations.

Reduction in combat service support headquarters structures.

Organization of a Support Group headquarters to command both direct and general support supply, maintenance, and service units.

Continued

Elimination of the Army-wide ammunition service and inclusion of ammunition units in Corps Support Brigades.

Modification of Army-wide Military Police and transoprtation services by assignment of forward battalions to Corps Support Brigades.

Provision of Personnel and Administration Battalions to provide personnel services on an area basis to all non-divisional units.

Within the Communications Zone:

A Theater Army Support Command (TASCOM) headquarters.

A communications zone which is not divided on a geographical basis.

Six functional commands which perform all operational functions in the communications zone.

A support system organized to perform throughput deliveries on a routine basis.

A support system which effectively bridges the gap between the COSTAR functional combat service support system in the combat zone and the commodity oriented organization in CONUS.

General Organizational Structure

The general organizational structure developed to attain those objectives mentioned previously is shown in figure 1. The TASCOM is organized with five mission commands and an Area Support Command (ASCOM). The mission commands operate in the vertical dimension of the communications zone and provide general support to the combat zone and communications zone. The ASCOM commands and controls subordinate units which provide direct support services and rear area protection to the communications zone. The FASCOM is organized with four functional brigades (civil affairs, medical, Military Police, and transportation), an Army Support Brigade, and two Corps Support Brigades. A fifth, engineer brigade, is organized if sizable engineer construction is required. The civil affairs brigade and medical brigade are Army-wide services with responsibility for their functions throughout the field army service area and corps rear area. The Military Police and transportation brigades have primary responsibility for their functions in the field army service area. However, they retain some Army-wide responsibilities, such as the evacuation of prisoners of war for the Military Police and long haul motor transport for shipments originating in the field army. It should be noted that the COSTAR ammunition brigade has been eliminated and ammunition groups established at the Corps Support Brigade level. The Army Support Brigade provides support for units located in or transiting the field army service area. Each Corps Support Brigade supports divisional and non-divisional units normally located in the corps rear area. Both type brigades have support groups that provide command and control for direct and general support supply, maintenance, and service units. In addition to establishing Ammunitions Groups at the Corps Support Brigade level, the forward battalions of the COSTAR Military Police and transportation brigades have been assigned to the Corps Support Brigade.

Military Police Support

Military Police support operations are centered around flexible units assigned to the Corps Support Brigades and the FASCOM in the combat zone and the Area Support Command (ASCOM) and Personnel Command of the Theater Army Support Command (TASCOM) in the communications zone. Figure 2 portrays the major combat service support headquarters and Military Police units in relation to their location in a theater of operations.

In TASTA-70, Military Police support is provided on an area, command-headquarters, and functional basis. Area support specifies that support given by Military Police

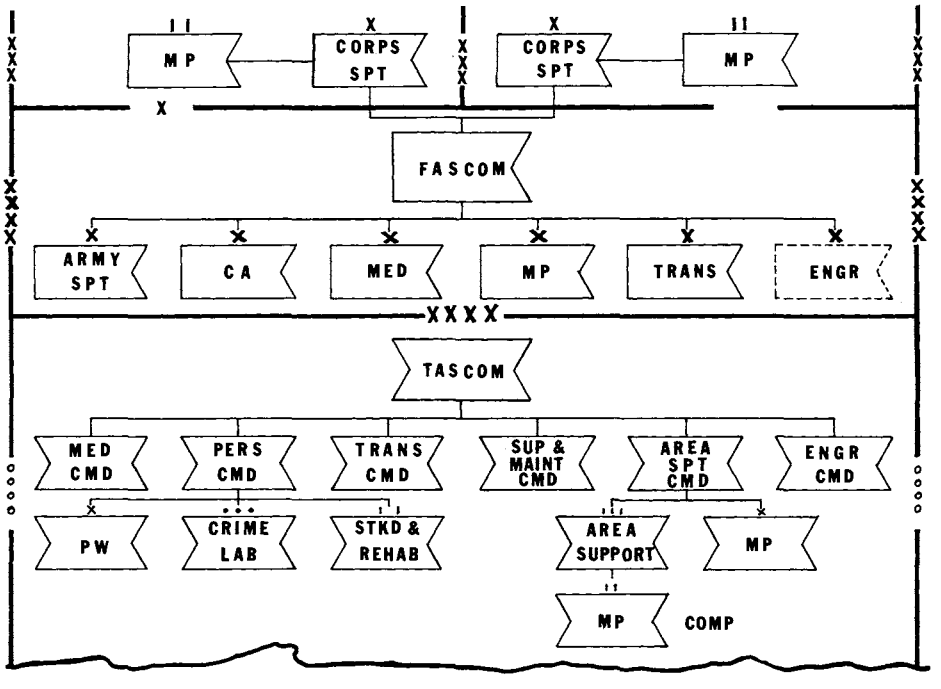


Fig. 2.. Major Headquarters and Military Police Support Theater of Operations.

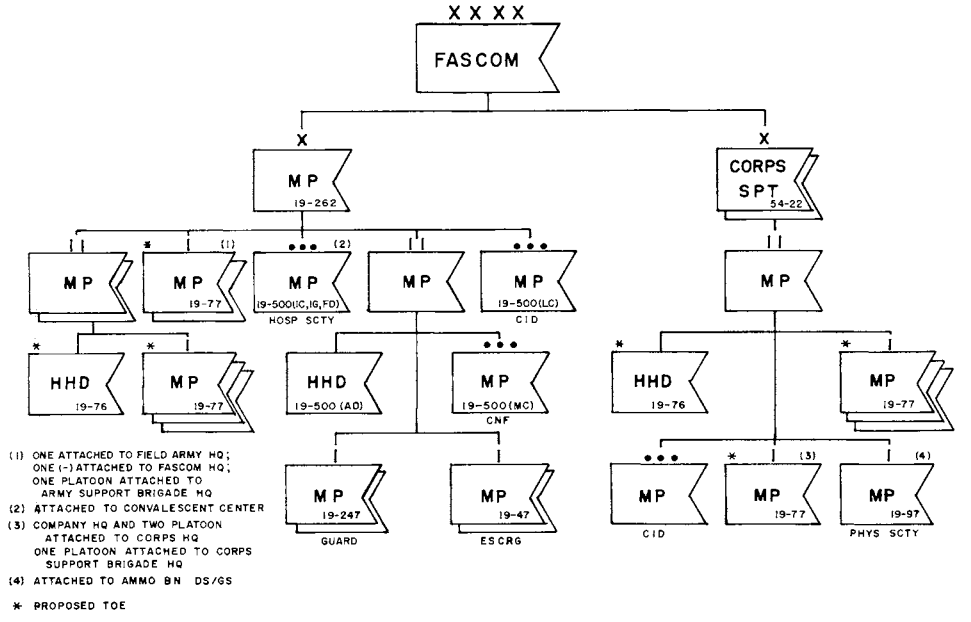


FIG. 3·· TYPE MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT, FASCOM, 8 DIVISION FORCE

units to all units located in or transiting a given area. Command-headquarters support is that support which is provided for the security of major headquarters; i.e., Theater Army, TASCOM, and FASCOM. Functional support refers to that which is provided to perform a specific Military Police function; i.e., escorting prisoners of war, confining US military prisoners, and securing special ammunition.

The following paragraphs explain with some detail how, and with what, these three types of Military Police support are provided in a theater of operations.

Combat Zone

For TASTA-70 purposes, Military Police support in the combat zone refers to the elements assigned to the FASCOM. Geographically, this includes those areas commonly known as the field army service area and the corps rear area. A Military Police brigade as shown in figure 3 provides area and command-headquarters support in the field army service area, and functional (prisoner of war, civilian internee, confinement) support on an Army-wide basis. In the corps rear area, a Military Police battalion (also figure 3) assigned to the Corps Support Brigade provides all three types of support in the corps rear area.

This particular arrangement is, of course, a change in doctrine developed by COSTAR. Except for medical and civil affairs, the former (COSTAR) Army-wide services have been modified by the assignment to the Corps Support Brigade of those units which normally operate in or provide support to units in the corps rear area. The reason for this change is to provide more effective and responsive combat service support to the corps and its area of responsibility. Command and control is improved by gathering under one headquarters, the Corps Support Brigade, those combat service support units which currently report to a variety of commands physically located in the field army service area. This also reduces the number of units and headquarters with which the Corps Commander and staff must maintain close coordination. Except for medical and civil affairs operations, the Corps Support Brigade is the focal point for virtually all of the combat service support operations in the corps rear area.

Communications Zone

Military Police support in the communications zone is divided between the Personnel Command and the Area Support Command as shown in figure 4.

On the Personnel Command side, functionally oriented Military Police units are responsible for prisoners of war/-civilian internee, stockade/rehabilitation training, and scientific crime laboratory activities. The Military Police Prisoner of War Brigade is responsible for evacuating, processing, and interning prisoners of war and civilian internees for all US Forces in a theater of operations. Provisions have been made to expand from a brigade to a PW Command, in the event that large numbers of prisoners of war and civilian internees are interned in the theater. Large 1000-man stockades and rehabilitation training centers confine US military prisoners on a long-term basis (normally more than 90 days) who are considered restorable to duty. A Military Police Crime Laboratory operates on a theater-wide basis and supports the requirements of all Military Police units in the theater of operations.

In the ASCOM, the Military Police support is divided between a Military Police Brigade with COMMZ-wide responsibilities and Area Support Group Military Police Battalions with local responsibilities. This division is made necessary by the command and control structure of the ASCOM and the geographical assignment of responsibilities in the COMMZ. The COMMZ, rather than being divided strictly on a geographical basis, is undivided. Areas of activity are placed under the control of Area Support Groups and the void areas remain under the direct control of ASCOM headquarters. The Military Police brigade provides Military Police support and assistance in

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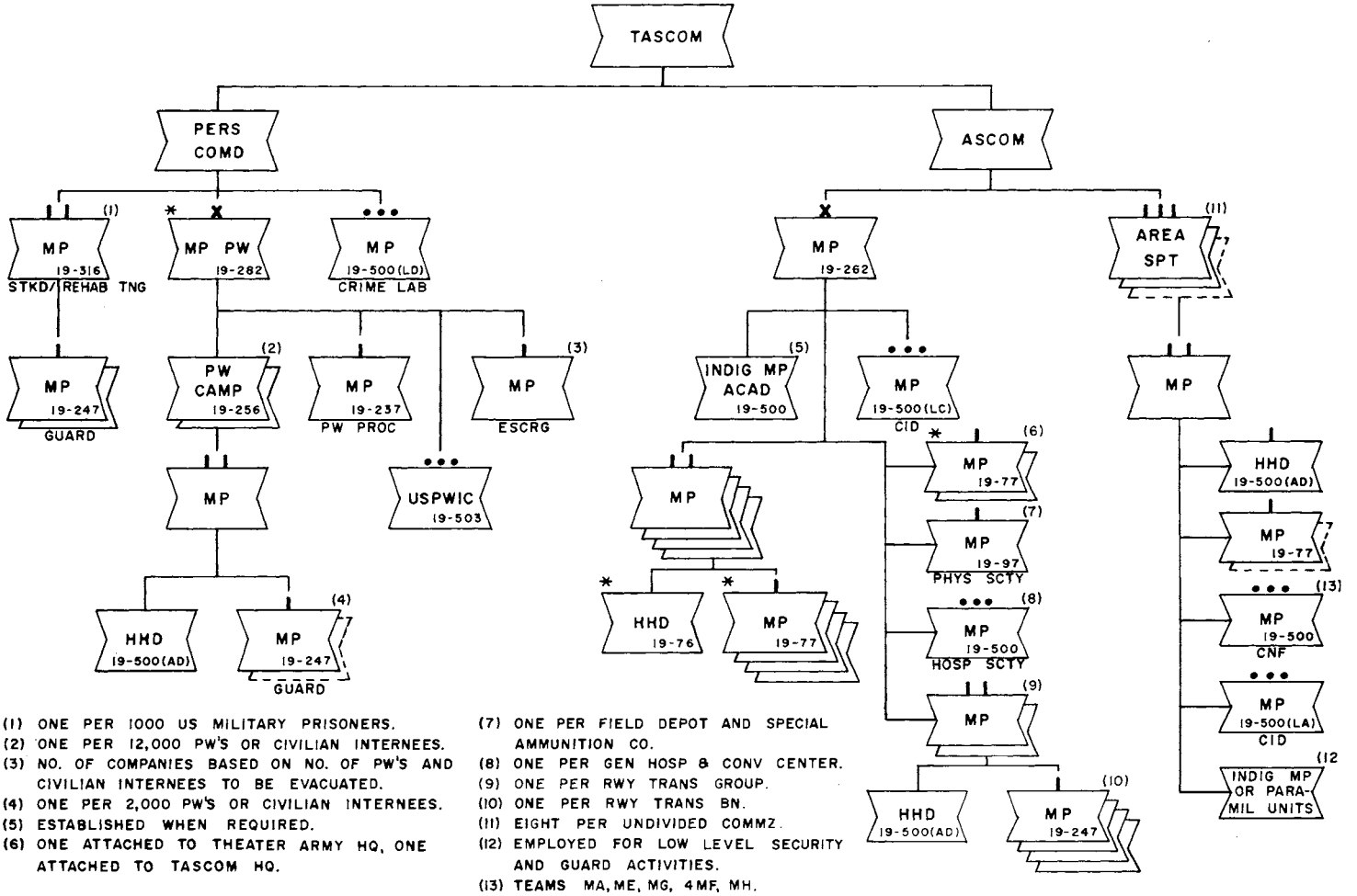
rear area protection in the void areas, traffic control for throughput movements on the main supply routes, and general security in and around port areas. The battalions of the brigade also provide direct support to the small Military Police battalions assigned to area support groups when required. The Indigenous Military Police Academy, established when indigenous personnel are employed by US Military Police, provides technical police and security training for the officers and noncommissioned officers of indigenous Military and para-Military Police units. The academy is staffed by appropriate teams from TOE 19-500 and indigenous Military Police instructors as required. The criminal investigation detachment operates on a COMMZ-wide basis. It primarily handles cases that transcend internal boundaries of the COMMZ and those that have theater-wide or international implications. Local investigations are handled by criminal investigators who are organic to each Military Police battalion of the brigade and assigned to the small criminal investigation detachments found in each area support group Military Police battalion. In addition to the support described above, the brigade commands numerous units that provide functional Military Police support to various mission commands. They are identified on figure 4 as (7) through (10) and are normally under the operational control of the functional unit they support. The brigade also provides two Military Police companies for command-headquarters support of the Theater Army and TASCOM headquarters.

In each area support group a small Military Police battalion provides local (post, camp, and station) Military Police services. This includes the operation of a local stockade for short-term, pretrial, and intransit prisoners and providing command and control of indigenous units employed at local facilities.

Staff Organization and Responsibilities

A major feature of TASTA-70 is the elimination of the special staff and the integration of specialist personnel and functions into the general staff. As a result of this action, the personal and general staffs have been expanded to what is shown in figure 5. For example, an Assistant Chief of Staff, Movements has been added to the TASCOM, FASCOM, and Corps Support Brigade Staffs. Movements Control Centers (MCC), which include traffic headquarters, have been established in the Transportation Command, TASCOM and the FASCOM and Corps Support Brigade headquarters. Other functional centers for maintenance, personnel and inventory control are found at TASCOM mission and area supply commands, Hqs, FASCOM, and the FASCOM Support Brigades as appropriate.

The staff responsibilities for Military Police functions have been integrated into the three sections shown in figure 5. The primary change from COSTAR is the emergence of physical security as a separate function under the Assistant Chief of Staff, Security, Plans, and Operations. To provide for staff planning and supervision of the



(1) ONE PER 1000 US MILITARY PRISONERS.
(2) ONE PER 12,000 PW'S OR CIVILIAN INTERNEES.
(3) NO. OF COMPANIES BASED ON NO. OF PW'S AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES TO BE EVACUATED.
(4) ONE PER 2,000 PW'S OR CIVILIAN INTERNEES.
(5) ESTABLISHED WHEN REQUIRED.
(6) ONE ATTACHED TO THEATER ARMY HQ, ONE ATTACHED TO TASCOM HQ.
(7) ONE PER FIELD DEPOT AND SPECIAL AMMUNITION CO.
(8) ONE PER GEN HOSP & CONV CENTER.
(9) ONE PER RWY TRANS GROUP.
(10) ONE PER RWY TRANS BN.
(11) EIGHT PER UNDIVIDED COMMZ.
(12) EMPLOYED FOR LOW LEVEL SECURITY AND GUARD ACTIVITIES.
(13) TEAMS MA, ME, MG, 4MF, MH.

* PROPOSED TOE

FIG. 4 - TYPE MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT, TASCOM, 8 DIVISION FORCE.

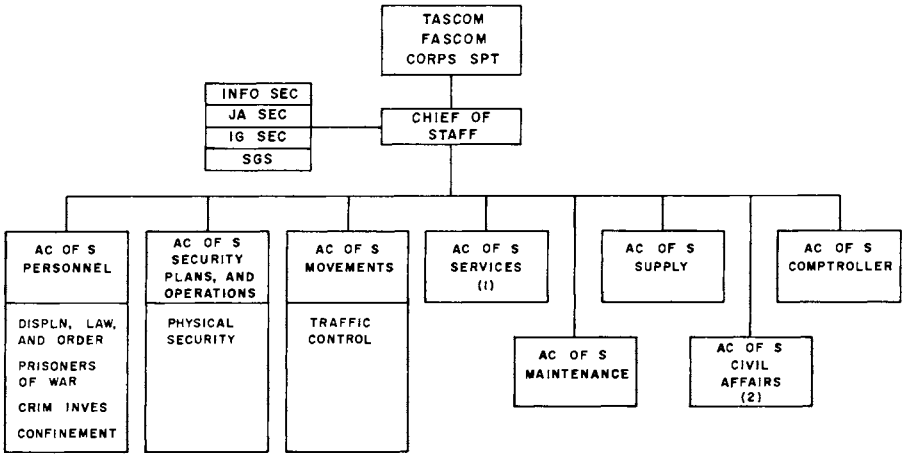


FIG 5 . MAJOR STAFF ORGANIZATION SHOWING LOCATION OF MP FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE STAFF.

functions shown, Military Police officers and noncommissioned officers of appropriate grades have been assigned to these sections. In addition to providing staff specialists at major command headquarters, positions on the staffs of other commands have been identified for Military Police officers and noncommissioned officers. For example, Military Police specialists are required by the Personnel Command to supervise prisoner of war and confinement/-rehabilitation activities and the Transportation Command to supervise traffic control and railway security operations.

The TASTA-70 concept for organizational structuring of combat service units is based generally on the company as the "building block" for tailoring combat service support elements to support varying sized force structures, and, on developing units that can be used interchangeably in both the COMMZ and the combat zone. These two guidelines led to the development of two new TOEs (TOE 19-76, HHD, MP Bn, and TOE 19-77, MP Co) that replace the TOEs of the current fixed strength (TOEs 19-35 and 19-55) Military Police battalions. TOE 19-76 combines the best features of TOEs 19-36 and 19-56, the headquarters and headquarters detachments of the replaced battalions, and is organized to command two to six Military Police companies. TOE 19-77 is organized along the lines of a TOE 19-37 Military Police company; except, that the firepower and mobility has been increased. Other appropriate personnel and equipment changes have been made to insure that a Military Police battalion formed from these two new TOEs can, in fact, perform as well as the units that were replaced.

Doctrine that develops a capability to select, train, organize, equip, and employ indigenous Military and para-Military Police units for low level nonsensitive guard and security missions and for rear area protection activities is threaded throughout Military Police organizational and operational considerations. The general intent is to bring under Military Police control all indigenous Military and para-Military Police units which perform police and security functions in direct support of US Forces.

Military Police officers and noncommissioned officers have been included in the TOEs of all Movements Control Detachments to provide permanent representation in the traffic headquarters.

In support of rear area protection operations, particularly the security aspects, the firepower, mobility, and communications of Military Police units have been increased. For example, the proposed new Military Police Company (TOE 19-77) has, in addition to individual weapons, one M-60 machine gun and one M-79 grenade launcher per squad, and one 81mm mortar and 3.5 rocket launcher per platoon, on the firepower side of the ledger. Also, an 81mm mortar is being recommended for addition to each platoon of the Physical Security Company (TOE 19-97) and helmet radios have been proposed for the Guard Company (TOE 19-247).

As a sidelight to the Military Police aspects of TASTA-70, new doctrine for rear area security and area damage control, or by its new title, Rear Area Protection, has been developed. In general, this concept is based on providing definitive and positive command and control for rear area units. This is done by establishing Rear Area Operations Centers (RAOC) that maintain current information on the rear area protection situation, develop and implement plans for rear area protection operations, and provide a highly mobile command and control element for on-the-ground operations. The RAOCs are assigned to support groups in the field army service area and to area support groups in the COMMZ. The concept, however, does not purport to handle situations that require sizable combat units for security activities or specialized units for long-term reconstruction operations.

Conclusions

TASTA-70, as written, coupled with programmed follow-on studies and reviews, provides a good vehicle for providing combat service support to the Army in the field. The study develops an integrated and compatible system for combat service support that effectively bridges the gap between the CONUS base and the combat divisions. As with any major study effort, it cannot and does not solve every problem developed over the years. Even so, many difficult areas have been studied and acceptable and workable solutions developed which take full advantage of the latest technological advances and managerial concepts available. **END**

MP Route Security - Vietnam

Although the mission of a field army military Police battalion in the combat zone has remained nearly constant through the years, Vietnam's terrain, weather, and the nature of operations in a counterinsurgency environment dictates the development of new operational techniques—particularly in route reconnaissance, convoy escorts, and route security.

One of the leaders in this development has been the 504th MP Bn, which has provided support to combat and combat support missions in the II Corps Tactical Zone since October 1965. Of particular concern to the 504th are Route 1 from Nha Trang to Bong Son, Route 19 from Qui Nhon to Pleiku, and Route 14 from Pleiku to Kontum.

Convoys from main supply depots destined for forward supply within the Tactical Area of Responsibility daily carry all classes of materials over routes subject to hostile action. An essential element of escort assistance to these convoys is the liaison and communication capability established by the Military Police with supporting air, ground combat, and medical evacuation units. Two armored Military Police vehicles accompany the convoys over the routes which are most subject to hostile action. The Military Policemen have access to the radio nets of aerial rocket artillery gunships, ground combat reaction forces, medevac (Dust Off) helicopters, and US advisors to ARVN and ROK forces within the area. The Transportation Corps Convoy Commanders monitor the MP radio net to form a vital communications link throughout a convoy which may occupy one to three thousand meters of road space. Capable of engaging a hostile force of up to two squads, the five-man, two-vehicle, MP patrol reacts swiftly to reduce ambushes, direct fire of the ARA or ground combat elements, assist in landing and loading of medevac helicopters, and secure convoy vehicles damaged during incidents.

The Military Police patrols continue active and aggressive patrolling over the routes between scheduled convoys to ensure timely detection of enemy activities and to provide an hour-by-hour evaluation of road and traffic conditions. Patrols operating in this manner have spoiled Viet Cong ambushes set ahead of approaching convoys, detected land mines before they were armed and concealed by the VC, and observed bridge and by-pass failures in time to stop convoys before they departed. Early detection of these adverse conditions is essential since alternate routes and turn-around areas do not exist over much of the limited road system in the II Corps Tactical Zone.

Convoy and route security missions bring the MP into close contact with enemy forces. The ¼-ton patrol vehicle shown in the photograph fell victim to a command-detonated VC mine on Route 1 near Bong Son in February 1967. The two-vehicle MP patrol, travelling 300 meters apart to ensure against both vehicles entering an ambush "kill-zone" at the same time, was enroute to escort a resupply convoy to the 1st Cavalry Division (AM). The lead vehicle, unharmed by the detonation, engaged the enemy force on the west side of the highway with M-60 machine guns, M-15 rifles and M-79 grenade launchers. ARA gunships and medevac helicopters responded to the MP patrol's call for assistance within 10 minutes.



504th MP Bn highway patrol vehicle modified with armor plating to provide protection for machine gunner and provision for 360° traverse for M60 machine gun.

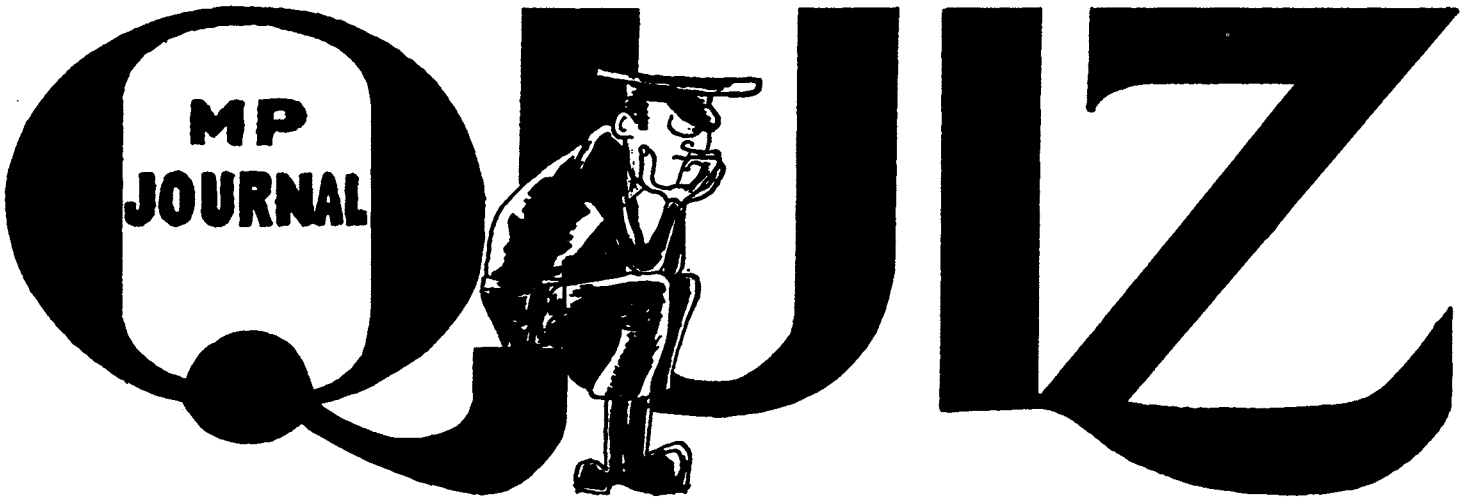
While the wounded MPs of the destroyed vehicle were being evacuated, other Military Policemen traced the mine's wiring circuit through two rice paddies on the east side of the road and routed four additional Viet Cong. The fast, agressive action on the part of the Military Policemen, and the quick response of gunships and medevac units, provided a happy ending for the day's events.



The members of the Military Police highway patrols approach their duties with a firm resolution of mission success. They develop intimate knowledge of their patrol routes, make frequent contacts with the police of other Free World Force units to exchange information, and receive close supervision from their own unit leaders.



MP Patrol Vehicle damaged by a Viet Cong Mine on Highway One. SGT James Hogan, Sp4 Richard Messerschmitt, and PFC Trent Joines, injured in the blast, were awarded the Purple Heart.



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

Answers found on page 17

1. **The purpose of the message reference number on an operation order is to**
   a. assist message center in controlling the distribution of orders.
   b. allow the acknowledgement of the order in the clear.
   c. provide positive identification of the order in the clear.
   d. provide continuity or similarity for message reference numbers of successive orders.

2. **What is the responsibility of the G4 for traffic regulation in the division?**
   a. General staff responsibility for traffic control.
   b. Prepares the traffic control plan.
   c. Designates the route for tactical troop movement.
   d. Not a G4 function.

3. **The forward boundary of the COMZ normally coincides with the**
   a. rear boundary of theater army and is designated by the theater Army Commander.
   b. forward boundary of army group to insure adequate combat service support to that command.
   c. rear boundary of corps and thus creates a formidable barrier to logistical operations.
   d. boundary established by the Theater Commander to designate the rear limit of the combat zone.

4. **The Theater Army Logistical Command Commander is normally assigned territorial responsibility for the communications zone by the**
   a. Theater Army Commander.
   b. Army Group Commander.
   c. Theater Commander.
   d. Unified Command Commander.

5. **In a type field army, supervision of the stockade would be the responsibility of the**
   a. Forward Military Police Group Commander.
   b. Brigade Troops Commander.
   c. Military Police Composite Battalion Commander.
   d. Military Police Battalion (Army) Commander.

6. **A Provost Marshal exercising operational control over a Military Police unit may**
   a. reduce a noncommissioned officer in the unit for misconduct.
   b. conduct a technical inspection of the communications equipment in the unit.
   c. reorganize the unit headquarters to conform with his organizational chart.
   d. institute a special training program to prepare the unit for a special operation.

7. **The primary responsibility for law and order in the railway terminal, used by all three services, rests with the**
   a. senior military officer of the three services.
   b. Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board.
   c. service having predominant interest in the station.
   d. civil authorities.

8. **When applying the principles of good public relations Military Policemen on town patrol should**
   a. consider the self-respect of military and civilian personnel with whom they come in contact.
   b. turn minor civilian offenders over to the civil police immediately after their apprehension.
   c. refrain from using force when apprehending female military offenders.
   d. be consistent and handle all military offenders in a like manner.

9. **The Military Police public relations program is established by the**
   a. public information officer.
   b. Provost Marshal.
   c. Military Police patrol section.
   d. Military Police Unit Commander.

10. **Which of the following is NOT a primary function of installation Military Police.**
    a. Crime prevention and investigation.
    b. Control of the circulation of individuals.
    c. Promotion of the traffic safety program.
    d. Providing security for designated installations.

Standardized DOD Driver Safety Education Program Proposed

Part II

Major Van D. Holladay

EDITOR'S NOTE: *A comparison of the Army, Navy and Air Force driver safety education programs highlight part II of this article.*

The army admits that "accidents arising out of the operation of non-Army motor vehicles result in the highest incidence of injury and death to Military Personnel of any type accident."[12] Yet, the Army has no single directive to govern the driver safety program for off-duty personnel. There are more than a dozen directives that provide guidance for this program. The information contained in these regulations, circulars, pamphlets, and other references becomes repetitive and confusing to a Commander attempting to conduct a driver safety education program. This problem is illustrated by a quote from DA Circular 385-6:

> *A wide range of traffic accident prevention countermeasures have been implemented by Commanders, including driver education and driver re-education programs such as those authorized by AR 190-5 and AR 385-55. A basic weakness of many of these educational efforts has been the absence of uniformity among the several programs of instruction . . .*[13]

It is apparent that the Army is attacking this problem in a "piece-meal fashion." Most military strategists recognize this as a dangerous procedure. In this situation, it also seems dangerous and confusing. There is a need to consolidate the information governing driver safety education into a minimum number of directives—perhaps a single directive. Unit Commanders could then implement a driver education program without searching an index to publications to insure that they are complying with all pertinent directives.

In an attempt to provide some standardized instruction, Army Subject Schedule 21-36, *Driver Education For Basic Trainees,* was published in 1965. This directive requires a mere two hours of instruction. During the first six months of service, airmen receive 18 hours of training and Navy seamen receive 10 hours of driver safety training. Certainly the training time for Army personnel is limited, but soldiers must be presented driver safety instruction to improve their attitude and driving skills. AR 190-5 requires Installation Commanders to establish a remedial driver school of approximately 10 hours to instruct and correct problem drivers. There are no other required courses for private vehicle operators. AR 385-55 states that "training courses should be provided for private vehicle beginner drivers and as needed for experienced drivers." DA Circular 385-6 lists the following materials which are available at Audio-Visual Communications Centers: (1) Program of Instruction for Drivers' Traffic Safety Education Course. (2) Instructor's Guide Book for Drivers' Traffic Safety Education Course. (3) Set of transparencies (size 8" x 10") to be used with the Program of Instruction. These educational aids are not part of any required course, but were produced to assist Commanders in providing standardized programs. It would be much better to provide this data in one directive that would delineate all requirements of a driver safety education program for basic training, remedial training, refresher training, and advanced training.

The training program for military vehicle drivers is clearly delineated in a minimum of regulations: AR 600-55, TM 21-305, and AR 58-1. There are no comparable directives for private vehicle driver education. It should be recalled that government vehicle accidents cause only a small percentage of military traffic deaths. It seems that greater emphasis should be placed in the area of the greatest problem.

In all the directives relating to this subject, there is only one—AR 190-5—that refers to The Action Program of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety. This body of data is recognized as the basic guide to a successful traffic safety program. In consolidating and updating present directives, concepts and ideas of The Action Program, The Highway Safety Act of 1966, and other federal publications, should be incorporated therein.

Although weaknesses can be cited, the results of the Army's efforts are generally favorable. Army privately owned vehicle accident rates for the past five years have been well below the Department of Defense average and comparable to Air Force rates. In 1965 the Department of Defense privately owned vehicle accident rate was 0.96 while the Air Force rate was 0.85 and the Army rate was 0.87. The Army privately owned vehicle fatality rate remains rather constant and slightly below the Department of Defense rate. For example, in 1965 the Department of Defense rate was 0.14, while the Army and Air Force rates were 0.13 and 0.12 respectively. For a detailed review of these rates, see Tables 3 and 4. Another set of statistics shows the Army in a very favorable light. Man-days lost per privately owned vehicle accident are much lower than Defense averages and generally below the Air Force average. (See Tables 5 and 6.) To some degree, the success of the Army program seems to be the result of command emphasis. The program may not be well conceived, but aggressive execution has assured favorable results.

TABLE 3
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
POV ACCIDENT RATES

Year	DOD	Navy	Army	A.F.
1961	1.07	1.49	0.82	0.94
1962	1.14	1.66	0.90	0.92
1963	1.14	1.62	0.96	0.88
1964	1.11	1.54	0.92	0.89
1965	0.96	1.16	0.87	0.85

TABLE 4
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
POV FATALITY RATES

Year	DOD	Navy	Army	A.F.
1961	0.13	0.15	0.10	0.13
1962	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.13
1963	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.13
1964	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.14
1965	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.12

Formula used to determine Accident and Fatality rates:
Accident/Fatality rates =
Number of Accidents or Fatalities
Per 100,000 man-days of duty.

Air Force

The Air Force recently completed a study to determine the best method for reducing its traffic accident toll. As a part of the study, 12,000 recruit airmen were examined with the following results:

> *(1) That over 90% were already licensed by some state to drive; (2) that more than 45% had received some type of formal driver education; (3) that more than 34% had already been involved in one or more accidents; and (4) that 58% had received one or more citations for moving violations.*[14]

It was also found that 90 per cent of the Air Force officers and 71 per cent of the airmen owned automobiles. It was determined that airmen were involved in very few accidents during the first six months of service. Occurrence of accidents reaches a peak between a year and one-half to two years after entry into the Air Force. After three years of service there is a gradual decline in accidents. Based on these findings, Air Force Regulation 50-24, *Traffic Safety Training*, was published. General Robbins, Director of Aerospace Safety, told a Military-Civilian Traffic Safety Conference that one goal of the directive is to produce a quality course with a degree of sophistication—the junior college level—which would be appealing to young airmen. Another objective of this new program is to "develop within the individual those driving attitudes and concepts which would provide the selected knowledge necessary to engender responsible behavior, better judgment and safer practices."[15]

Not only did the Air Force publish a new directive, it also contracted for a new concept in teaching. The Edex Corporation provided the Integrated Multi-media Teaching System at a cost of more than two million dollars. This system consists of:

> *Slides, film strips, motion pictures displayed on a wide screen, with student responders to maintain active student participation rather than mere listening or viewing, and a teaching console which immediately reads out for the instructor how well the students are doing.*[16]

The Air Force driver safety education program is divided into six courses totaling 40 hours of instruction:

Course Title	*Course Purpose*	*Who Will Attend*
Standard Traffic Safety, Crse #1 18 hrs.	To add to student's knowledge of safe driving practices, to provide techniques for identifying driving errors, and to motivate him to practice safe traffic attitudes, techniques, and to improve safe traffic behavior.	Mandatory for all airmen under 26 years of age, and for new applicants for government vehicle operator's permit.
Base Orientation, Crse #2 2 hrs.	To acquaint personnel with Commander's traffic safety policy; local traffic hazards; local traffic laws, conditions, and accident potentials.	Newly assigned personnel as designated by the local Commander.
Overseas Indoctrination, Crse #3 2 hrs.	To familiarize personnel with traffic conditions not normally encountered in CONUS.	Newly assigned military and civilian personnel at an overseas base.
Advance Traffic Techniques, Crse #4 4 hrs.	Advanced training in traffic techniques; to refresh students' knowledge, and reinforce it with information to motivate continued safe driving.	Mandatory for all personnel under 26 years of age with 2 years of duty after basic training.
Driver Improvement, Crse #5 10 hrs.	To correct driving attitudes and techniques of "problem drivers."	Personnel who have been involved in an accident or who have received excessive citations for moving violations.
Classroom Training for Government Vehicle Operators, Crse #6 4 hrs.	To provide applicants with the general and special knowledge essential for the operation of government vehicles.	Military and civilian personnel who operate government owned vehicles as a primary or as an additional duty.

Continued

There are no notable weaknesses in this modern safety project which the Air Force has developed. This program is based on years of research and is expected to result in an annual saving of 150 lives and 7.5 million dollars in property damage.

This present Air Force program is so new that the effects of it will not be determined until the 1967 or 1968 statistical data become available. Statistical data based on the previous program are very good. Air Force statistics are lower than Department of Defense figures in all cases. They are generally less than the Army rates except for man-days lost per privately owned vehicle accident. Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6 show the favorable results of the Air Force program.

Navy

The current Department of the Navy program, for prevention of private motor vehicle accidents involving off-duty personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, is entitled *Operation Drivesafe.* It was established in 1959 in Bureau of Naval Personnel Instruction 51012A. This directive emphasizes the three "E"s of traffic safety—education, engineering, and enforcement. The education section is very broad in scope. It considers the problems that are peculiar to the Navy. It emphasizes the need for using handouts, posters, newspapers, displays, bulletin boards, or other visual type educational media. The Navy also uses mechanical driver simulator training devices, but it is difficult to make such equipment available to personnel on sea duty. This directive requires that all enlisted personnel under 25 years of age are to be given a Driver Improvement Course. The course will be of 10 hours duration. Personnel on their initial enlistment will be given this instruction at their first permanent duty station. Also required is a Remedial Driver Training Course of from 5-10 hours of instruction for the problem driver.

In reviewing the Navy directive, it seems to be well conceived; however, the Navy accident experience is far from encouraging. There are three factors that could be major contributors to the Navy's accident problem. Although the driver education program seems to be sound, it is believed that concentration on the three "E"s may restrict the total program, thereby contributing to the problam. This article deals primarily with the driver education aspects of traffic safety, but a traffic safety program must be a balanced effort. Weaknesses in any part of the program may negate the outstanding actions in other areas of the program. Although the directive emphasizes enforcement, the Navy does not have trained police personnel to enforce Navy directives. This lack of trained enforcement personnel could result in poor reporting, the lack of required disciplinary action, and lack of remedial training. The third, and undoubtedly the most important aspect of the problem, is a lack of command emphasis. Commander W. A. Comer mentioned this problem in an article in the Navy's publication, *Safety Review:*

> *. . . Operation Drivesafe, is all-inclusive in addressing the traffic safety problem. It encompasses command responsibility, as well as the many facets of accident analysis, education, training, and traffic engineering which contribute to a worthwhile traffic safety program . . . the question arises as to why in some commands it doesn't filter through the various echelons and reach enough drivers to be beneficial. This point is reflected in the individual command's statistics and is, in a limited way, a measure of each command's acceptance of its traffic safety responsibilities . . . it would appear that more time should be expended on OPERATION DRIVESAFE, regardless of assigned mission.*[17]

During each of the past 10 years Navy personnel have had more traffic accidents in privately owned vehicles than either the Army or the Air Force. In nine of the last 10 years, the Navy has had the greatest number of fatalities from private vehicle accidents.[18] The Navy privately owned vehicle accident and fatality rates are annually well above those of the Army and Air Force. In 1965 the Defense accident rate was 0.96 while the Navy rate was 1.16. Army and Air Force rates were 0.87 and 0.85 respectively. The Navy was high with a fatality rate of 0.17 compared to 0.14 Department of Defense rate. (See Tables 3 and 4.) The area of greatest difference is in man-days lost per accident, where the Navy average is more than twice that of the Army. In 1965 Navy personnel lost 44.90 man-days as a result of each private vehicle accident, while the Army's average man-days lost was only 21.35. Department of Defense personnel lost a total of 290,057 man-days as a result of these accidents in 1965; Navy accidents contribute 166,310 man-days lost, or 57% of the total man-days lost. This statistic suggests that Navy accidents are more serious than those of the other services, thus resulting in longer convalescent time. Tables 5 and 6 clearly show the magnitude of the Navy accident problem.

Summary

The most serious traffic safety problem confronting the military is the accident off the military installation. Approximately 95% of the serious traffic accidents involving military personnel occur on public streets and highways while the serviceman is off-duty and driving a civilian

TABLE 5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MAN-DAYS LOST PER POV ACCIDENT

Year	*DOD*	*Navy*	*Army*	*A.F.*
1961	32.87	47.70	21.33	21.72
1962	33.23	46.60	21.31	23.45
1963	32.58	46.60	21.76	20.88
1964	31.92	44.90	20.85	23.26
1965	30.90	44.90	21.35	22.27

TABLE 6

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TOTAL MAN-DAYS LOST FROM POV ACCIDENTS

Year	*DOD*	*Navy*	*Army*	*A.F.*
1961	336,186	211,550	62,612	62,024
1962	385,666	243,300	73,260	69,106
1963	371,098	235,796	76,538	58,764
1964	352,620	215,789	72,094	64,737
1965	290,057	166,310	66,044	57,703

automobile. Only 1/10 of the military traffic deaths occur in government owned vehicles. These traffic accidents cause an unnecessary drain on the defense structure. It cost the government $61,600,000 in 1965 in property damage alone. The cost per accident has increased nearly $1,300.00 in the past five years.

The conduct of driver safety education takes time and personnel that are required for the primary mission of the military services, but this will be necessary so long as the civilian community fails to properly train young people to drive.

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 requires each state to have a traffic safety program that conforms to the standards established by the Secretary of Commerce. There are many federal and civil committees and organizations that advocate standardization of all traffic safety programs. Although many organizations are stressing the need for standardized traffic safety programs, the Department of Defense permits each service to administer varying driver safety education programs.

The Air Force has developed a completely new driver safety program that is expected to save 150 lives and 7.5 million dollars in property damage annually. Air Force traffic statistics, based on the previous system, were generally the lowest of the military services.

The Navy's overall program emphasizes the three "E"s of traffic safety effort, thereby contributing to the Navy's traffic safety record. The Action Program for Highway Safety no longer considers the areas of enforcement, education, and engineering sufficient for a balanced traffic safety program. It is believed that lack of command emphasis is a major factor in the Navy's accident experience.

Although there are more than a dozen directives that govern the Army's driver education program, a factor which contributes to repetition and confusion, the Army program compares favorably with that of the Air Force. Command emphasis is believed to be an important reason for the success of the Army program.

The Army driver safety education program should be consolidated into a minimum of directives—perhaps a single directive.

Military-civilian traffic safety conferences strive for standardization of traffic programs and have requested that the Department of Defense establish a uniform driver safety education program.

Federal legislation has directed the states to develop standardized driver safety programs. Many other national committees and organizations advocate standardization of traffic safety programs.

Conclusions

It is concluded that a standardized Department of Defense Driver Safety Education Program is feasible.

Driver safety education is only one aspect of a balanced traffic safety program; education alone is not the answer to the military traffic safety problem. To insure maximum effectiveness, any standardized driver education program developed by the Department of Defense should be part of a balanced, master, traffic safety plan. Such a total plan should incorporate concepts and ideas of The Action Program for Highway Safety, the Highway Safety Act of 1966, and other recognized federal guides to traffic safety planning.

It is recommended that the Department of Defense appoint a tri-service committee to study the traffic safety problems of the military services and to develop a joint service regulation which would prescribe a Standardized Department of Defense Driver Safety Education Program.

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[12] Department of the Army Circular 385-6, *Driver Safety Education Course*, (Washington, D. C., 31 March 1965), p. 1.

[13] *Ibid.*

[14] Jay T. Robbins, Director, Aerospace Safety Headquarters, United States Air Force, "United States Air Force Actions Concerning Driver Training," text of speech presented before the Western States Military-Civilian Traffic Safety Conference, Presidio of San Francisco, May 4, 1965, p. 53.

[15] *Ibid.*, p. 55.

[16] *Ibid.*

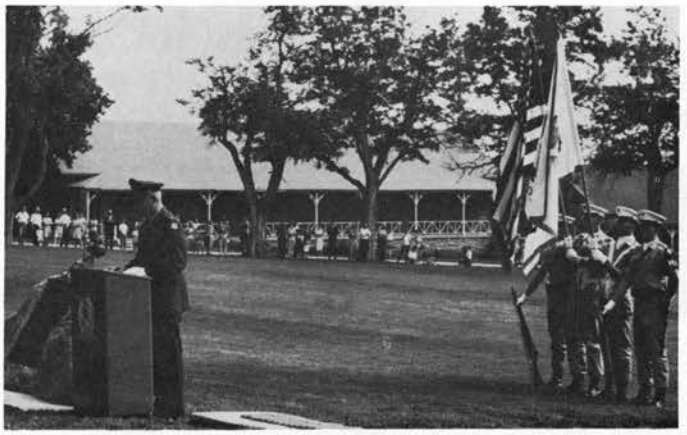
[17] W. A. Comer, "A Look at Operation Drivesafe," *Safety Review*, IXX, No. 4 (April 1962), p. 7.

[18] Valdes, p. 1.

END

Final Retreat At Fort Douglas

On 25 June 1967, a final retreat ceremony was held at historic Fort Douglas, Utah. The post was established 26 October 1862 by President Abraham Lincoln.



The first Post Commander, COL Patrick E. Connor and many of his men who fell during Indian skirmishes, are buried in the post cemetery. During the retreat ceremony, the present Post Commander, COL John A. Rankin, who is a former Military Police officer, told the audience, "We are not here to bury Fort Douglas or write its obituary. We are here to retire the post's dignified colors." The music and bugle calls were provided by the Utah National Guard Band. Members of the 75th Military Police Detachment, Fort Douglas, Utah, were color bearers and color guards. The post ended history as an active Army installation on 30 June 1967.

525th MP Bn Formed at Sill

SGM Leonard D. Jones, Jr.

The 525th Military Police Battalion has for the third time been activated to serve our nation in time of conflict.

On 23 March 1966 the 525th Military Police Battalion was reactivated at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. LTC Frank L. Butler is commanding the battalion which was organized under TO&E 19-500D, Team AD. As a STRAF unit the battalion's primary mission is to fulfill contingency missions assigned by CONARC and secondary mission is to command and administratively support the following attached Military Police units: 136th Military Police Company (Physical Security), 197th Military Police Detachment (Confinement Facility), 546th Military Police Company (Post Military Police), and Detachment B, 4th Military Police Group (Criminal Investigation), attached for administrative support only. The 136th is authorized by TO&E, 15 Sentry Dogs and handlers. At the present time dog kennels are under construction and dogs and handlers will report to 136th in October from Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.





A distinctive battalion insignia has been authorized by Department of the Army. The description and symbolism of the design of the insignia are a gold color metal and enamel device 1⅛ inches in height consisting of a green enamel scroll unrolled vertically, with an unrolled portion at the bottom, bearing a gold tournament helmet. The Green and Gold colors are for Military Police and black is for jurisprudence. The scroll is a symbol for a legal document and the written work and refers to Military Police governing policies, administrative procedures, records and dossiers. The tournament helmet signifies traditional honor and its bars allude to control, protection and retention.

The battalion completed 132 hours advanced unit training mission on 28 January 1967. This unit completed a 72-hour tactical field problem which included traffic control of approximately 3,000 vehicles and 12,000 people on Easter Sunday at the Easter Pageant held in the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge which is adjacent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

(Top) MG Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, speaks to officers and men of the 525th at Fort Sill. (Below) Military Policemen of the 546th MP Co take part in unit training to test readiness.

The battalion was first constituted in the Army 30 August 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 158th Military Police Service Battalion.

On 5 September 1944, this unit was activated in India, and participated in the India-Burma and Control Burma campaigns. The battalion was inactivated in India 1 November 1945. On 25 April 1949 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, the battalion was redesignated as Headquarters, 525th Military Police Service Battalion and allotted to the Regular Army. Activation was accomplished on 11 May 1949 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Soon thereafter the Battalion underwent a reorganization and was redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters, 525th Military Police Battalion. During the Korean War the battalion participated in four (4) campaigns. For its fine service while in Korea the battalion received two (2) Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations. The battalion was inactivated in Korea on 20 March 1953 and remained so until its activation at Fort Sill.

MP Reservists Train at Fort Gordon

More than 600 reservists from six Military Police units recently completed their annual field training at Fort Gordon under the sponsorship of the US Army Military Police School.

Taking part in the training, which was held in the Camp Crockett area of Fort Gordon from June 17 to July 1 were the 300th Military Police Prisoner of War Command from Livenia, Mich.; and its attached units: The 601st Military Police Battalion, Indianapolis, Ind.; 425th Military Police Theater Prisoner of War Information Center, Jasper, Ind.; 403d Military Police Camp, Omaha, Neb., and the 358th Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company, Decatur, Ill.

The reservists took part in exercise Brown Thrasher II, a combination-type Command Post Exercise and Field Training Exercise for the training of a Military Police Prisoner of War Command and its subordinate units in the handling of prisoners of war.

Brown Thrasher II was a training vehicle for the 300th and its subordinate units to function in the field where aggressor, insurgents, and guerrillas were active and provided realistic training in prisoner of war enclosure operations, interrogations and processing of PWs.

Since there are no PW commands in the active Army, the 300th, commanded by BK Arthur F. Brandstatter, USAR, would become a key command organization in the event of mobilization by the Armed Forces.

The importance of this type of unit is highlighted by the history of past PW disturbances such as occurred in Koje Do, Korea, during the Korean War. At Koje Do, thousands of North Korean prisoners rioted and seized the Camp Commander. The 300th was trained to prevent such occurrences, and handle prisoners in accordance with the rules of the Geneva Convention.

Typical of the events that took place during exercise Brown Thrasher II were guerrilla attacks on PW convoys and riots staged by prisoners in the prison compound. Brown Thrasher II was written and prepared by the officers and enlisted men of the 75th Maneuver Area Command, based in Houston, Texas. The 75th, commanded by MG Felix A. Davis, is the largest reserve unit in the Houston area.



A sentry from the 30th MP Prisoner of War Command keeps close watch over "prisoners" during Exercise Brown Thrasher II.

General Davis, a veteran of World War II and the Korean War, commenting on the exercise stated, "Brown Thrasher II was one of the most realistic problems I've ever seen. The officers and men of the participating units did an outstanding job. I'm most happy to have seen their accomplishments first hand. I also wish to express my gratitude to the members of the Military Police School. Their unhesitating assistance and vast experience was an invaluable contribution in helping us to accomplish our training mission at Fort Gordon."

ANSWERS TO QUIZ

1. **b.** is correct. The message reference number is the originator's reference number taken from the block of message reference numbers assigned to the originating agency. It consists of a combination of letters and numbers, or letters or numbers by themselves. Care must be taken in the assignment of the message reference number to insure that the letters or numbers do not in any way refer to the fact that they are connected with an operation order. The purpose is to allow the acknowledgement of the order in the clear, without the possibility of the enemy learning that an operation order has been issued. Message reference numbers are not assigned in any order or sequence, and the numbers assigned to successive operation orders should not be the same as or similar to the numbers given to previous orders.
2. **a.** is correct. The G4 has general staff responsibility for traffic control in the division area. The Provost Marshal prepares the traffic control plan. The G4 must coordinate with the G3 for movements when the selection of the route itself has tactical implications.
3. **d.** is correct. The rear boundary of the combat zone is designated by the Theater Commander and divides the theatre of operations into the combat zone and communications zone. Therefore, the forward boundary of the communications zone will normally coincide with the rear boundary of the combat zone.
4. **a.** is correct. Theater Army Commander normally has territorial responsibility for the combat zone and communications zone; he further assigns territorial responsibility to the TALOG Commander for the COMZ.
5. **c.** is correct. The stockade is under the control of the Battalion Commander of the composite Military Police battalion. They likewise furnish the Military Police guard company and a confinement detachment to operate it.
6. **d.** is correct. Operational control over a unit does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization, supply, mess, and regular training requirements.
7. **d.** is correct. Maintenance of law and order in the civil community is primarily the responsibility of civil authorities, unless the area is under military control and in this instance, it is not under military control.
8. **a.** is correct. Consideration by the Military Police of the self-respect of all individuals with whom they come in contact should avoid creating resentment and will assist in establishing good will of the general public.
9. **b.** is correct. The Provost Marshal has the responsibility for establishing the public relations program. The operational personnel put it into effect and the information officer assists the Provost Marshal on policy decisions regarding the public relations program.
10. **c.** is correct. a., b., d., are primary functions of the Military Police. Promotion of the traffic safety program is a primary responsibility and function of the installation Safety Director. Military Police cooperate with the Safety Office by assisting in the implementation of the installation safety program.

The Correctional Specialist . . . 'A Rose by Any Other Name?'

Major William G. Keyes

The day of the "custodial guard" is rapidly drawing to a close. He is being replaced by the correctional specialist. Hopefully this change will not be, as is often the case, merely a change of labels for the same old product. At the US Army Military Police School we feel that the correctional specialist will not be "a rose by any other name."

In the past, military penal facilities were exactly that . . . places where the penitent atoned for his transgression by passing through a purgatory, which having purged him of his sins would return him to the military community as a contrite individual ready to serve as a good soldier. Good theory? Not really . . . Good military leadership? Definitely not! It simply didn't work.

During the late forties the author spent occasional time as a prisoner chaser, tower guard, and cell block guard as an enlisted man. My observations of the old "kick 'em in the butt and make them sorry they ever were born" school convinced me that something was wrong. All the shouting, cursing, and brutality of the "guards" and their "upside down cadre" didn't seem to keep men out of the stockade. The same faces seemed to show up time and again. Each time a little more hardened. Even as a teen-ager I was convinced that the system, or lack of system, just wasn't doing anything worthwhile.

Some time during the mid-fifties the Army adopted somewhat of a more enlightened view of the purpose of Military Confinement. The word rehabilitation became quite popular. Confinement officers and Provost Marshals, a few anyway, tried some rather daring experiments. Prisoners were utilized to perform useful work with a view to teaching them appropriate work habits. Progress on the part of the prisoner was rewarded by classification to a higher custody grade and greater privileges. Greater use was made of the professionals assigned to the Mental Hygiene Clinic. A military training program instituted. Things *looked* better but still something was wrong. The principle trouble was that only the commissioned and noncommissioned officers had resident training available to them in the administration and operation at confinement facilities.

Dedicated, professional noncommissioned officers held the fabric together; however, these NCOs never had a chance. They inevitably had assigned to them enlisted men in the lower grades who were either the MP culls or soldiers who were sent to them for 30-day periods of Special Duty. Commanders at Military Police units sent their best men to important jobs such as patrol duty, PMI, or gate duty (and these are certainly important duties which I do not intend to demean) while those who didn't quite measure up were hidden in the stockade ghetto. Needless to say concerning the SD men many a CO or 1SG "got rid" of their eight-balls for a while. Some even sent them to work at the stockade on Special Duty to "show them what it's like." These were the "guards" who had the primary face-to-face daily relationships with the prisoners. Needless to say the leadership provided the prisoner on the working level was poor. In fairness we should recognize that a few exceptional confinement officers and noncommissioned officers were able to overcome even these abysmal faults.

During this period one often heard individuals repeat the cliche, "We are responsible for the custody and rehabilitation of military prisoners at local stockades. We've always been good at the custody part but we've failed in the rehabilitation." Actually, we weren't even very good at custody either.

Recently steps have been taken to change the picture. Emphasis is being placed on military CORRECTIONS. *The commissioned officers and NCOs will be given the opportunity to send their outstanding junior enlisted men to the Military Police School for training. This training, although encompassing all of the skills required of a correctional specialist, goes deeper than teaching the individual how to lock cells and carry a shotgun. An effort is being made to teach the student about people.*

Courses of instruction such as Attitudes in Correctional Supervision are provided. The intent of this unit of instruction is to help the student understand and control his own feelings towards prisoners and the strangeness of their new correctional environment in the stockade. Their own possible feelings of hostility are examined in the light of being a rather natural but unrational reaction to their own fears and apprehensions caused by being in new and seemingly threatening surroundings.

Another such unit of instruction is entitled, *Group Interactions in a Post Stockade.* Here emphasis is placed upon the ability of the correctional specialist to understand group dynamics and to be alert to situations which should be reported to his superiors for interpretation and evaluation.

The correctional specialist must be a qualified leader who understands and can influence the prisoners entrusted to his cure. He should present the prisoner with the example of any outstanding soldier. For no amount of guidance from OPMG, no amount of careful staff work by confinement officers, medical specialists, chaplains, or NCOs will accomplish the rehabilitation of any appreciable number of prisoners unless the military policeman assigned as a correctional specialist understands the program and can make it work!

The day of the "cull" is over if we are to fulfill the requirements of AR 190-1, *The Army Correctional Program.* Only the best are good enough for this program and in today's Military Police Corps there is no room for second best. Today's correctional specialist is not going to be "A Rose by Any Other Name."

END



Military Police Communications Vietnam

Major Barry W. Fowle

EDITOR'S NOTE: Communications, a key to Military Police success in all missions, is presented by Major Fowle, the 18th MP Bde Signal Officer. How MPs communicate in Vietnam and the problems facing them are discussed below.

The 18th Military Police Brigade arrived in Vietnam in September of 1966 and took over most of the Military Police elements in-country to become one of the largest brigades in Vietnam. Portions of the brigade stretch from Can Tho, Vung Tau and Saigon in the 3rd and 4th Corps Tactical Zones to Cam Ranh Bay, Nha Trang, Qui Nhon and Pleiku in the 2d Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ). In an organization of this magnitude, a Commander must be able to rapidly communicate with his subordinate. The straight line distance from Can Tho to Qui Nhon is 300 miles.

Whenever radios and Military Police are mentioned in the same breath, the first mental picture that comes to mind is the familiar MP in a jeep with his AN/VRC-46 mounted in the rear of the jeep, providing him with ever faithful service. This picture, to an extent, is true, but does not show the complete communications picture of a Military Police Brigade, for it leaves out the "long haul" aspect of their communications requirement. In fact, the TOEs and TDs of the Military Police Brigade, Group and Battalions leave a lot to be desired in the way of all communication, equipment, and personnel.

Consider first the radio teletype capability of the 18th Brigade. The brigade, two groups, and three battalions are each authorized one AN/GRC-46 AM radio teletype set. These sets are designed to operate on radio teletype up to 50 miles; beyond, they are supposedly marginal at best. In this brigade, we operate our AN/GRC-46s over distances of up to 300 miles during the daytime in order to give the Commander communications with his subordinate units. To operate this distance during the unfavorable atmospheric conditions of the evening hours is nearly impossible. The solution to this problem is to substitute the versatile AN/-GRC-26D radios on these TOEs so that the Commander can have 24-hour-a-day communications with his units. There will seldom be a requirement for a brigade sized Military Police unit anywhere in the world to operate within the restrictions of an area fifty miles in diameter. Why then, do we insist in authorizing equipment on the TOE which will not perform the mission?

The new family radio equipment, AN/VRC-12 series radio, was of tremendous benefit to the Military Police mission here in Vietnam. Military Police FM nets suddenly came to life, and spots previously shown as a void eleminated. From all appearances, the Army Military Police battalions were given all of this type equipment required, except for the PP-2953 rectifier. The brigade and group's TOE (TOE 19-262 and TOE 19-272) did not provide any rectifiers PP-2953, or antenna's RC-292 for the headquarters elements to operate a fixed station for either a brigade or group net. At least one each of these items should be included in each of those TOEs.

In wire communications the brigade, groups, and battalions, are fairly well supplied with field wire equipment, but an additional TA 207/P switchboard assembly, along with additional phones to properly tie in all staff sections of the brigade, and to provide trunking into local Military Police units are required.

Teletype

In the Military Police Brigade, teletype communications, other than radio teletype are nonexistent. This is one area where much can be done in order to greatly speed the processing of Serious Incident Reports (SIRs). In Europe, the 15th MP Brigade uses a multi-point type teletype net to connect its Provost Marshal offices to the brigade for the purpose of passing SIRs. These reports are of such a nature that they must reach the Commander so that he may

Continued

become immediately aware of any incidents of a serious nature caused by the military which may affect the military or civilian community. The Commander must be immediately informed, and the way to do this is by means of Military Police multi-point teletype net. This net would include the area Provost Marshal offices, and battalion, group, and brigade headquarters. All stations would receive copies of each others transmissions when any station transmitted. This would relieve any requirement for retransmission. Each station would also be supplied with a tape poking position to keep the operators circuit time to a minimum. If desirable, communication security equipment may also be employed (TSEC KW-7), but this would involve additional personnel and facilities. The need is there, and a complete teletype team with equipment should be added to the TOE.

In the area of missions, the Military Police have such diverse functions as security guards for ships, security guard for warehouses, and sentry dog duty. All of these duties require different type radios and different methods of use. The AN/PRC-25 radio will work on board ship, for ship to shore requirements to reach reaction forces. If the distance becomes too great, the ship radio can shift from the station at the point of departure to the station at its next stop. AN/PRC-25 radios do not have the range when going into the Vietnam Delta area, so these radios cannot be used without intermediate points of contact. A longer range portable FM radio is a definite requirement for Military Police use in this area.

Warehouse patrols, or normal foot patrols are easily supplied with communications through the use of the portable manpack AN/PRC-25. These heavy radios are still too large and need to be brought down to a manageable size for the Military Policeman, without sacrificing too much in the way of range.

The one area left which causes the most trouble is with the sentry dog patrol. An AN/PRC-25 is just too large and too heavy for a dog handler to contend with. He cannot control an "alerted" 125-pound dog and a 25-pound radio at the same time. The answer to this problem may be solved when the new FM squad radio AN/PRC-9 receiver, and the AN/PRT-4 transmitter are issued. This lightweight set can have its transmitter hooked on to the sentry's belt or shirt and the receiver clipped to his helmet. Since the set is equipped with an ear plug for receiving, the dog will not be distracted by any unusual radio noises. The one problem which may arise is with the range of the radio which is one to one and one-half miles, depending on conditions.

Personnel

In the area of personnel, the communications section of the brigade is very distinctly lacking in several areas. The NCOIC of the brigade communications section is a sergeant, E-6 and the same grade is also authorized for the Military Police battalion. However, in the Military Police group, a sergeant, E-8 is authorized. As a result, it is almost an impossibility for any of the E-6 sergeants to get a promotion to E-7. This position in group should be converted to E-7, and in brigade to E-8, not only because of the promotion eligibility, but also because of the position involved. The Army regulation on grade and MOS authorizes an E-7 to fill that position so this should eliminate any stumbling block to a change in the TOE.

With all of the paper work involved in the operations of the signal section, a clerk typist is necessary on a full time basis. This has already been proved through actual experience in the 18th MP Brigade since its activation on 20 May 1966.

Another of these personnel shortages involves an SOI/-SSI clerk. With a fully operational communications section, there is just no one left to publish and keep up to date, a brigade SOI and SSI. In addition to this, add the function of distribution of codes and the accounting of classified



Minor adjustments are made to the vital AN/GRC-46 set by the Brigade Communications NCO.



With the aid of the AN/PRC-25 (on the back of the MP) Commanders can depend on the sentry dog and his handler to provide perimeter security and early attack warning.

documents, and this man already has picked up enough duties for a full-time job.

The last suggestion on the TOE for communications personnel in the brigade is that they be placed in a separate communications section with a lieutenant, Signal Corps, in charge of the section. Under the present TOE the section comes under the Detachment Commander in the headquarters section, but the brigade Signal Officer is in charge of the section. This leaves the Signal Officer with little time to visit other brigade units when he is involved in running a small signal detachment of his own. The suggestion here is twofold, that is, to add a Signal Corps Lieutenant and form a separate communications section. This would help a great deal with communications problems throughout the brigade.

The last, and probably most serious personnel problem involves the use of Signal Officers at the group and battalion level. The change from Miltary Police Communication Officer to Signal Officer will soon take place, and it can't be too soon. It's only natural that an MP Communications Officer working in S-3 is going to spend more time on the Military Police (S-3) side, than on communications, even though his principal duty is Communications Officer.

Those are my thoughts and ideas on communications in the Military Police Brigade. There's a good start made already in giving the Military Policeman necessary communications, but the job is not finished. I've hit some high points, and there are still other items which could be worked into the TOE, so get these TOEs processed and stop selling ourselves short in Military Police communications.

END

The Sentry Dog of the 24th

The sentry dog and his handler are the best of friends. Like his master, the dog must have a house, his ration of food, plus plenty of training to keep him sharp and physically fit.

For the human and canine members of the guard team in Europe, the training starts at the US Army School Europe's Dog Training Detactment in Lenggries, Germany. Here the two are "introduced" to each other, and spend four weeks training at the dog handler school.

The four-week course completely equips the sentry dog handler with information on caring for his dog, plus the fine points of working with his companion.

After graduation, the men and the sentry dogs are assigned to a unit such as the 24th Division's Sentry Dog platoon in the 24th Military Police Company in Augsburg or Munich. But the training for both doesn't stop there. When work is completed, the men are free to run their dogs through specialized or advanced training.

"It's good for the dogs, and the men," said SGT James W. Colgan, 24th MP Co sentry dog platoon sergeant. "The more they work together as a team, in training or on the job, the better they will function when the need arises."

What kind of training do they get?

"Generally it's the training that both the man and dog will use on the job," Colgan continued. "From how to walk a guard post, to the method used to search a person apprehended in a guarded area, as well as the techniques on how to remove a dog from a culprit that has been attacked.

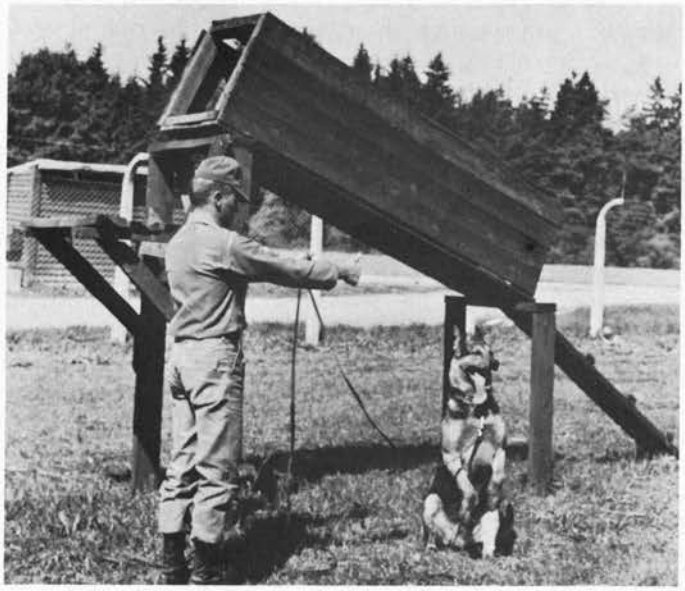
"Learning to remove a dog from a man he has attacked is hard to accomplish without actually doing it. For this reason we have the attack suit; a burlap and cotton suit which covers the wearer from his ears to his ankles. The suit allows the handler to let his dog attack the suit without harming the wearer. It also gives the handler the opportunity to actually remove his dog from the 'victim.' The suit is also used for agitation training, to keep the dog sharp and alert to movement."

In the course of the agitation training, the dog attacks the man in the suit, and the handler must choke the dog to get him to release his grip. According to Colgan, this is the accepted method of making the dog let go.

"For training," stated the platoon sergeant, "we also have the advanced obedience course in the kennel area. When a man takes his dog through the course, the dog learns to move from one obstacle to another only at the command of the handler. The obstacles range from hurdles and barrels to be jumped over, to a screen covered box for the dog to crawl under. To complete the course, the animal walks through an elevated wooden box and leaps to the ground."

The sergeant explained the differences between the two different types of dogs used by the Army: "Scout dogs are quiet and alert, mostly used on patrols to locate the enemy, while sentry dogs may be used for guard duty."

Officer in charge of the sentry dog platoon is 1LT James F. Estes, and CPT Edward Marxen is 24th MP Company CO.



Sp4 Hal W. Bennett gives his dog the signal to sit high after completing the advanced obedience course in the kennel area. Behind the two is the final obstacle course.

Retrospection



By
LTC L. H. Paul, Ret.

Early this spring, in the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, we mentioned how we were eagerly looking forward to the bursting buds of the season; and the greenery which that time of the year forecast.

Suddenly the months have slipped past us; summer is a matter of history. The greenery has slowly changed to the gold, brown, red and yellow colors of autumn. It's September, and football time once more.

Students are registering for fall courses, or have registered, and football coaches across the land are blowing whistles, sweating and muttering under their breath. There is the thud of crashing shoulder pads and the crack of two or more helmets smacking together in the scrimmage.

Co-eds, with tight fitting sweaters, are saying "Oh!" and "Ah!" all over the place, as they watch aspirants trying to make the team and fight for good old "Busted U." Managers are counting the equipment at the end of each day and wondering how they can lose so much equipment in such a short time. Today a football costs from $15.00 to $35.000. Yesterday, they were from $3.00 to $5.00. That's how old I am.

This year is the 98th birthday of football, which started out in 1869, as a blend of soccer and rugby. The first two collegiate teams to engage in this new sport were Rutgers and Princeton, playing at New Brunswick, N. J. Later, Princeton, Rutgers, Columbia and Yale met in 1873, to draft a football code. This was the foundation for future intercollegiate matches.

The initial code, or rules, drawn up by these four schools were based, essentially, on soccer rules. In 1874, Harvard played McGill University and the rules were revised considerably. Two years later, in 1876, football drew away from soccer and began to be more influenced by rugby rules. Subsequently, the American Intercollegiate Football Association was organized by Princeton, Rutgers, Yale, Harvard and Columbia. Can't you smell Ivy League?

During the 1880s, new rules were introduced almost every year and by the 1890s, the coaching of collegiate football had become professionalized. Men were paid to coach this new game, which heretofore had been done by teachers, instructors and professors, for free.

In the very early part of the Twentieth Century, the then President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, became incensed over a particularly brutal football game and threatened to ban football with an executive edict if such rough play continued. In those days, a play called the "Flying Wedge" was used. About five, seven or nine men, would form an inverted "V," with the ball carrier just behind the apex of the "V." This wedge would then hit the opposing line, cruhing bone and body and score for good old "Busted U." Protective equipment was hardly as refined as we know it today, consequently collar bones were shattered like fragile glass.

Rather than incur the wrath of the President, and to insure the continuance of football, the Rules Committee of Football met in 1906, and prohibited mass formations, like the "Flying Wedge," and prohibited hurdling opposing lines or linesmen. The forward pass was authorized by this group and Yale became the first university to throw the ball. Shades of Bart Starr and Johnny Unitas began to fall on the land. In 1913, Knute Rockne and a fellow called Gus Dorais, playing for a small outfit in the midwest, called Notre Dame, humbled a favored and mighty Army team utilizing the forward pass.

For about 55 years the long bomb has been drawing them through the turnstiles, with crowds of 70,000 taken for granted at important games. Davey O'Brien, out of Texas Christian, thrilled many thousands with his throwing arm around 1938. He was followed by such greats as Angelo Bertelli, Johnny Lujack, Paul Hornung, Roger Staubach (Roger the Lodger) and John Huarte. Steve Spurrier won himself the Heisman Memorial Trophy with his throwing arm and generalship just this past year.

Football is strictly American in concept and in play. A living, thrilling part of Americana that few of us want to miss.

Tell you what'll do. I'll take ten points and "Busted U" against "Scramble-head College," this coming Saturday. They got a quarterback that can throw the bomb and I got two pasteboards on the fifty-yard line. You wanna bet?

LEGALLY SPEAKING

Lawful Searches

Previous articles have distinguished searches from inspections, and defined the items which may be sought for and seized in the conduct of lawful searches. It remains, then, to consider requirements for a lawful search. Searches, of course, are regulated by the fourth amendment to the US Constitution, and requirements drawn from that amendment are: authorization, probable cause, and reasonableness. This column will consider sources of authorization for valid searches; subsequent columns will develop the latter requirements.

The fourth amendment itself specifically recognizes only one type of search, under the authority of a *search warrant.* Almost from the first, however, certain other types of searches have been approved. The formal search warrant method is used only in civilian life, the warrant being obtained by a police officer going before a magistrate, identifying the object of the search, and presenting sufficient facts to justify a finding of "probable cause" by the magistrate.

The military counterpart of the civilian search warrant is the search under the *authorization of the Commander.* This authorization is obtained just as is the civilian search warrant. The Military Policeman or other official desiring to search approaches any Commander who has control over the area in which the individual or property to be searched is located, identifies the person or location to be searched, presents to the Commander the facts which he believes establish probable cause to justify the search, and identifies items being sought. If the Commander agrees that probable cause has been establishd, he will order the search of particular persons or places for the identified items.

Within the United States, no Commander is authorized to order off-post searches; overseas the authority may extend off-post, but is commonly regulated by Status of Forces Agreements and may differ from country to country. Off-post searches in the United States must be conducted by civilian officials, unless consent is obtained by the military searcher or the search is incident to a lawful apprehension. The Commander-authorized search, where appropriate, is the soundest military legal method of conducting a search, and should be utilized in preference to all other types whenever possible. There is no formal legal requirement that a Commander's authorization to search be in written form as in the case of the civilian warrant. Nor is there any existing Army-wide policy that it be written. From the practical standpoint, however, having the request and authorization for search in writing over the Commander's signature can often prevent burdensome legal problems from arising if the search be challenged at trial. Therefore, it is strongly urged that Military Police and investigators request their Staff Judge Advocates to prepare a local form for the Commander's authorization to search.

By far the most common type of search is that which is conducted INCIDENT TO A LAWFUL APPREHENSION, *which apprehension must be based upon probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed, and that the individual to be apprehended committed the offense. This search authorization is based primarily upon the necessity for the apprehending official to protect himself from harm and to prevent escape. Thus it is limited in scope to the person of the individual apprehended, and property in the immediate possession and control of the latter individual, such as packages he is carrying, or an automobile or room in which the individual is located at the time of apprehension. Even though this is a search peculiarly directed toward weapons and means of escape, other sizable items uncovered thereby may be taken and used in evidence.*

Since the protection against unreasonable searches is in the nature of a property right, the protection can be given away just as any other property. Thus if the individual to be searched gives up his protections freely and voluntarily and *consents* to a search, the resulting search will certainly be valid. This type authorization should be used with care, particularly if the individual concerned is already in custody, because of a later danger of a finding that the "consent" was coerced. Though not legal requirements properly speaking, the consent search more likely will be upheld if the subject is clearly informed that he need not consent, is read Article 31(b) and the consent is thereafter obtained in writing.

A careful reading of the fourth amendment reveals that its prohibitions are only against *unreasonable* searches. Thus there is a possibility that any reasonable searches, even though not within one of the above categories, will be proper. For example, on occasion searches which were necessary to prevent the disposition of criminal goods have been approved. Military Policemen, however, should always strive to conduct searches within one of the above categories because of the greater probability of the search being upheld.

The Military Policeman must realize that simply the presence of the authorization will not alone justify the search. Additionally, the other requisites set forth above—probable cause and reasonableness—must also be fulfilled.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This series which has been running in the magazine for past months provides a much clearer understanding of the legal aspects of searches. However, in the August issue, readers may have been misled by the discussion of the mere evidence rule and the property interest theory. The following paragraph should be inserted between fourth and fifth paragraphs in the August column.*

Many years ago the Supreme Court took the startling position that items of private property which were "mere evidence" of a crime could not lawfully be the subject of a search and seizure. This rule was based partly upon outmoded property concepts that the government or some third individual must be found to have a superior ownership interest in the seizable item to the interest of the holder thereof, and in part upon a judicial desire to protect individuals' privacy by severely limiting government intrusion into private life. As a result of the rule, categories of seizable evidence were developed, and police were forced to restrict their efforts only to seeking items which fell into one or more of the recognized categories.



MPA
Roundup
Special





QC and Vietnamese National Police Work and Train with 1st Div MPs

LTC Paul M. Timmerberg

In May 1966, the decision was made to launch a program which would employ the capabilities of the 1st MP Co in providing aid and assistance to the Government of Vietnam in their efforts to exercise control over the unauthorized movement of personnel and commodities. A prime factor in the determination was an awareness of the importance of "resources control" to economic development and military success in RVN. The concept of operations for the program envisioned the establishment of mobile check points throughout the Division's Area of Operation in conjunction with the Vietnamese National Police (MP) and Military Police (Quan Canh).

The primary function of the Military Police during a check point operation is to check military vehicles and advise and assist the Quan Canh and National Police in the following: conduct of a thorough search of all vehicles, personnel and their possessions; checking of the identification of each individual and insuring that the amounts of food, clothing, medical supplies, etc., per the commodity control list, are not exceeded. Providing security for the check point is an important, but secondary mission.

Both mobile and fixed check points are operated within the Division's Area. Fixed check points are located on National Highways which traverse two 1st Division Base Camps. Mobile check points are operated at least twice a week at various locations within the area. They are seldom in operation for more than four consecutive hours. To remain in operation for a longer period would increase the danger of enemy activity being directed at the check point.

Joint Vietnamese and American check points have been tremendously successful. In addition to the apprehension of deserters, draft-dodgers and VC personnel, numerous items of value to the enemy have been confiscated. Since the program was initiated over 54,000 vehicles and 465,000 Vietnames personnel have been checked.

The cohesiveness obtained through working together prompted the 1st Infantry Division MP Co, in coordination with the Department of Public Safety, Office of Civil Operations and the MACV J15 MP Advisory Branch to initiate a joint training program.

Classes are conducted one day a week for four weeks to complete a single cycle. Thus far, three cycles have completed the training. Approximately 30 National Policemen and Quan Canh attend each cycle. Subjects taught include: Unarmed Defense; Traffic Control; Search and Seizure; Weapons Firing; First Aid; Riot Control; Road Blocks and Check Points.

During check point operations and while on joint patrol National Police have ample opportunity to apply what they have learned in class. Joint patrols, to include an MP, a QC and an NP, have been established in the 1st Division area of responsibility.

Benefits derived from this program have been many-fold. Respect and understanding between the Vietnamese police of the districts concerned and US Military Police has improved materially since the program was initiated. In addition, the exchange of ideas and police methods has been mutually rewarding.



SUBDUING A SUBJECT (From top right to bottom) 1st Div MPs admire technique displayed by a QC in subduing a subject. ADVICE FROM A CORPORAL . . . CPL Glenn Lloyd advises on the proper method of aiming .45 cal. pistol. FRISKING A SUBJECT . . . SGT John Blocker shows QC how to search "suspect" (Sp4 Umberto Ferri). CLASS IN SESSION . . . SSG Jackson Willford watches admiringly as QCs listen attentively to explanation of techniques of traffic control.

MPs TRAIN WITH M16 AND M79

Sp4 Alberto Davila

Trainees undergoing MP Advanced Individual Training in the 4th Training Brigade (MP) have now begun training with the M79 grenade launcher and the M16 rifle as a regular part of the eight-week training program.

The M79 was introduced to the MP training program as a result of the good performance it gave in Vietnam with MP units. It gave, for instance, a concentrated heavy 40mm fire against the Viet Cong ranks and made it harder for them to overwhelm convoys or penetrate onto a base perimeter.

All trainees, regardless of their area of assignment, will also be trained with the fast-firing and hard-hitting M16. This is due, in part, to the recent Army adoption of the weapon for general use.

The M16 is an ideal weapon for the MP because of its small size and light weight—little more than six pounds. This weapon was found very reliable in Vietnam-ambush situations when prompt and maximum firepower was needed during the early stages of engagement.





VAN HORN WINS FOURTH ACM

Ft Gordon, Ga. — MAJ Jonathan S. Van Horn, Assistant to the Director of Resident Instruction, US Army Military Police School, received his fourth Army Commendation Medal recently from COL Joseph Salonick, Assistant Commandant.

MAJ Van Horn was awarded the Third Oak Leaf Cluster for meritorious service while serving successively as Assistant Secretary; Instructor, Military Police Science and Administration Committee, and Assistant to the Director, Department of Resident Instruction.

His award reads in part: "Major Van Horn demonstrated exceptional professional knowledge characterized by exhaustive preparation and attention to detail unsurpassed by his contemporaries. Through perseverance, professional competence, exacting personal standards, and analytical perception, he materially contributed to the attainment of peak efficiency within the department in which he served."

MAJ Van Horn left his position to attend the Command General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Kans.

Eisenhower Grateful to Walter Reed MPs

The 236th MP Det, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and Provost Marshal, LTC Leslie Pearce, recently received a letter of appreciation from former President, General Dwight D. Eisenhower. The letter was prompted by the General's most recent stay at Walter Reed General Hospital, in April of this year. He expressed appreciation not only for the fine assistance rendered during his most recent sojourn, but for the "cheerful and courteous help the detachment has rendered his wife and him over the years."

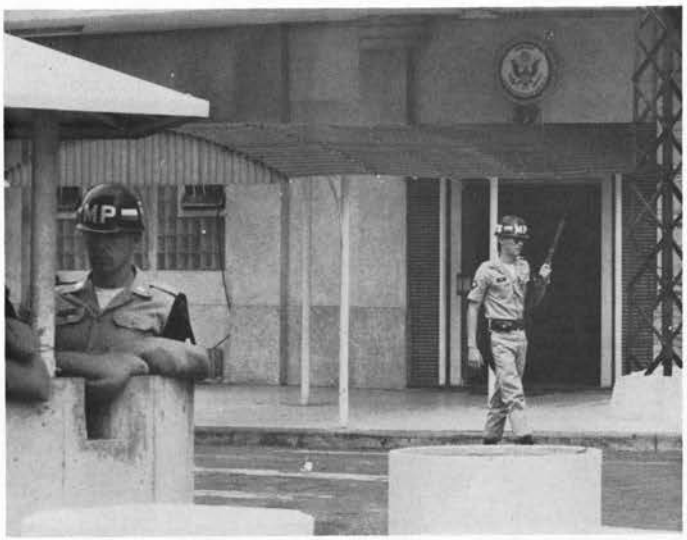
Specifically cited for their fine work were Sp4 Danny Andris, AP4 Hal Singer, PFC Clifford Bond, and PFC Thomas Higdon.





(Top) SFC Robert Lowes, a veteran of Vietnam, instructs PVT Harold Seymour, F Co, 12th Bn, 4th Bde, the proper loading procedure of the M79 grenade launcher. (Bottom) Trainees fire at targets with M16 rifle and M79 grenade launcher.

MPs, MARINES GUARD US EMBASSY



Army MPs and Marine security guards team up to protect the American Embassy in Saigon against possible terrorist attack.

While MPs are responsible for the external security of the Embassy, the Marine Security Guard Detachment, under Marine CPT Robert J. O'Brien, has responsibility for internal security of the Embassy and safeguarding of classified material. According to O'Brien, Marine guards are on duty inside US embassies around the world. "Internal security of the Saigon Embassy," he says, "is a Marine responsibility. However, after Viet Cong terrorists attacked the Embassy a little over two years ago, MPs were called upon to provide vital perimeter security, at the request of former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge." This arrangement, believed to be unique among all American Embassies, has worked well, according to responsible officials.

A hand-picked group of Army MPs from the 716th MP Battalion in Saigon stands duty outside the Embassy 24 hours a day, guarding its approachways and surrounding areas.

A Welcome Pause



During an eight-hour stint guarding a US installation in Saigon, PFC Benjamin C. Robbins gets a cup of iced tea delivered "on position" by PVT Lester E. McCullough. Both men are assigned to the Army's 716th MP Bn.

"ALL IN A DAY'S WORK"

Is the handling of "hot" grenades commonplace in Military Police duty? It would seem so for the men of the 300th Military Police Company who perform duty at Saigon Port. Recently PFC James F. Stewart was handed a grenade by a merchant seaman who had pulled the pin and didn't know what to do with it. Stewart secured the grenade handle preventing detonation. He then isolated himself from the crowd of people who had gathered until the arrival of the EOD team. That was a close call, but was considered something that might not happen again. After all, lightning doesn't strike in the same place twice. Or does it?

On the night of 18 June, while performing routine patrol as Patrol Supervisor for the 300th's shift at the Port, SFC Michael R. Anderson spotted a Vietnamese National in the process of arming a fragmentation grenade. Two Merchant Seamen were fleeing the scene, apparently the target of the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese fumbled with the pin, and that was all the time Anderson needed. Without hesitation he rushed up to the Vietnamese and wrested the grenade away before the pin could be pulled. Then after making sure the pin had been secured he subdued the Vietnamese. Later, the man and the grenade were turned over to the Vietnamese Army Intelligence authorities. Anderson's quick, decisive action saved the lives of the seamen, though he imperiled his own in the process.



"Sooners" Promote Civic Action

The Sooner Battalion, over 800 strong and performing security and other tasks in the Qui Nhon area of Vietnam, has completed its Civic Action Projects in the city of Qui Nhon and switched effort to the small village of Phu Tai.

The Civic Action Project in Qui Nhon resulted in the refurbishing and equipping of the Bac Ai Orphanage and absorbed a major part of the Civic Action program within the battalion.

Phu Tai Village, located in Sooner Valley, was found to be filled with many poor people, relocated personnel, and dependents of Army of Vietnam basic trainees. The children of these families, in many cases, could not go to school because they simply didn't have a school to attend.

The Civic Action Council decided to take on a project of building two completely new school buildings, refurnishing several existing classrooms, and building a complete playground for attending children. As an adjunct to this effort, and aimed at developing the children of the area, preliminary plans are being made to establish the first Boy Scout troop in the history of Phu Tai sponsored by the Troopers of the Sooner Battalion in conjunction with local church groups.

MP Sees Rural Vietnam

Bong Son, Vietnam—One of the benefits of being an MP in the 1st Air Cav Div is that you can see life in rural Vietnam first-hand.

A convoy escort from Bong Son to Landing Zone Pony, for example, passes through at least 20 villages on the 16-mile trip. The road isn't much wider than a cow path in many places, and not heavily traveled by either military or civilian traffic. More bicycles and water buffalo use it than anything else.

The villages themselves are relatively "untouched" by the 20th Century. The wells, for example, are primitive but functional. The same is true of the ancient water wheels that line the river banks. Driving through a typical village, the MP sees the people at their labors: making brick, working the fields, caring for children, and so forth.

PFC Thomas E. Rochford, an MP from Boston, Mass., tries to take along a box of candy whenever he makes the trip. He throws it to the children who seem to recognize him and salute as he drives by. The candy is soon gone, but the reception from village to village continues to be spontaneous, friendly and warm.

CIs Solve Difficult Murder Case

Four members of the MP Group (CI) were recently decorated for solving a most difficult murder case involving American military personnel in the Bien Hoa area. Sp7 John Baker received the Bronze Star for turning up key evidence, while WO Aaron D. Miller, Sp6 Charles S. Wetherington, Jr., and Sp5 Joseph H. McKinney were awarded the Army Commendation Medal.

SANDERS AWARDED SILVER STAR POSTHUMOUSLY

PFC William L. Sanders of the 615th MP Company, 720th MP Battalion in Long Binh, was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action while serving as a machine gunner during a Viet Cong ambush between Thu Duc and Long Binh at 0330 hours, May 12.

While serving as a highway security force, PFC Sanders' patrol was ambushed with grenade, rifle and machine gun fire. One MP machine gun was destroyed, three men were wounded and the patrol was in danger of being pinned down in exposed positions.

Shouting to his comrades to take cover, Sanders exposed himself beyond the armor plating of his vehicle, turned his weapon toward the point of most intense fire, and began firing short bursts to suppress the Viet Cong weapons. This enabled his fellow patrol members to withdraw from danger. Heedless of his own safety, Private Sanders silhouetted himself in the light of tracer rounds and continued to cover for his comrades until he was mortally wounded by hostile fire.

MPs STAGE DISASTER RECOVERY OPERATIONS



The Kingsport officers' billet in Saigon was "blown up" recently, but terrorists weren't responsible for the "blast." As MPs rushed to cordon off the area so that "wounded" could be evacuated, demolitions experts probed the site for further explosives, while engineers furnished emergency power and repaired a "shattered" water main.

It was all part of a series of monthly, unannounced disaster recovery operations which US Army Headquarters Area Command has conducted for the past year to test reaction times against actual terrorist attacks. Supported by the 17th Field Hospital and 170th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment, both units of the 1st Logistical Command, and by Vietnamese national policemen and fire fighters, USAHAC has "attacked" troop billets and installations throughout the greater Saigon area at varying hours of the day or night.



47TH WINS IKE TROPHY



Camp Ripley, Minn.—The 47th MP Co was awarded the Eisenhower Trophy as the outstanding unit in the 47th "Viking" Inf Div at the division review June 18. The trophy was presented to the Unit Commander, CPT Robert Hobert, by Minnesota Governor Harold LeVander. The award was made for an outstanding performance at last year's annual field training and at the company's home armory in St. Paul. The 47th Division includes over 10,000 men of the Minnesota National Guard and is part of the Army's Selected Reserve Force.

New SGM Named at 'Home of Corps'

Ft Gordon, Ga.—SGM Foster C. Kramer assumed the duties of Sergeant Major of Ft Gordon's Military Police School recently, replacing SGM Governor Locklear who is now serving with the 18th MP Bde in Vietnam.

Kramer has spent the greater portion of his 21 years of service overseas. His assignments outside the US include duty with



ments outside the U. S. include duty with the 88th Infantry Division in Gorizia, Italy, Trieste, 28th and 9th Infantry Divisions, ULM, Germany, 1955; and the 4th Armored Division, Goeppingen, Germany.

Before coming to Ft Gordon he served a three-and-a-half year tour of duty on Okinawa as Sergeant Major of the 1st MP Group and as Command Sergeant Major of US Army Ryukyu Islands.

Honduran MPs Receive Instruction



Five members of the US Army Forces Southern Command's 550th MP Det, 8th Special Forces Group (Airborne) at Ft Gulick, Canal Zone, recently returned from an eight week mobile training team mission to Honduras. They included (from left) CPT William R. Dixon, Team Leader, CPT Gordon L. Frantz; SFC Granville Moore; and Staff Sergeants Anthony P. Bonilla and Davie Heath, Jr.

The men presented instruction in Military Police subjects in the Spanish language to the Military Police elements of Military Assistance Program-supported Honduran Army units. The course included riot control, physical security, police operations, unarmed defense, traffic control and weapons training, with primary emphasis on practical exercises and application of principles learned in the classroom.

VENEZUELAN MPs VISIT 8TH SAF



Six MP officers from Venezuela visited the 8th Special Action Force, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone, recently, thereby concluding a one-week visit of USARSO installations and facilities. The visiting dignitaries were welcomed to the 8th SAF by LTC Phillip Robbins, Deputy Commander, 8th Special Forces Group, after which CW3 Barney B. Bishop of the 550th MP Det presented a briefing on the organization and activities of the 8th SAF.

Shown above from l to r: MAJ Robert K. Cornell, CO of the 550th MP Det, presenting a unit pennant to COL Luis Mazzei-Uzcategui; LTC Bartolome Torres; COL Mazzei; LTC Berrio-Brito; Maestro Tecnico Jose Hernandez-Rodriguez, a Criminal Investigator in the Venezuelan Army; LTC Anibal Uzcategui-Pino; and CPT Luis Medina-Colina.

HERNANDEZ WINS AIR MEDAL



Hq, US Army Japan—Sp4 Gilberto P. Hernandez is presented the Air Medal for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight in the Republic of Vietnam by MG Lloyd E. Fellenz, Commanding General, US Army Japan in a ceremony at Camp Zama. Specialist Hernandez is assigned to the 294th MP Co at Zama.

THE "TIGER LADY" STRIKES AGAIN!

SGT William Duncan (Photo right) hasn't met the "Tiger Lady" yet, but he looks for her every night. The "Tiger Lady" is a female Viet Cong terrorist who rides the back of a Honda motorbike through the darkened streets of Saigon, firing her pistol at lone American servicemen and South Vietnamese police and civilians.

To date, one American officer has been killed and one Air Force sergeant wounded by the female marksman, who is also believed to have slain three Vietnamese in recent weeks. To deter the "Tiger Lady" and any other would-be terrorists, Duncan heads a two-man machine gun jeep patrol 716th MP Bn, which cruises Saigon's streets every night. At slow speeds and with no set pattern, Duncan's jeep roams the deserted streets, alert for signs of terrorism against US personnel and installations in the city.

As for the "Tiger Lady," Duncan, and PFC James Green, his driver, sum it by saying, "The first time she slips, we'll be ready."



Sharpshooting Infantry sergeant and MP patrol Saigon's dark streets. SGT William Duncan keeps an eye out for the "Tiger Lady," a Cong terrorist, while his driver, PFC James Green, turns down a narrow alley.

FIVE IN A ROW



The last five Soldiers of the Month at the Yuma Proving Grounds, Ariz., have been Military Policemen. All from the 64th MP Platoon, they line up to display the soldierly qualities for their platoon leader and sergeant. From left to right are PFC James Larkin, PFC Jerry Angell, PVT Robert Woodruff, PVT Paul Gilson, 1LT Thomas Tomlinson and MSG William Hanner. Not pictured is PFC Raymond L. Ray, the July Soldier of the Month.

Moore Receives Friendship Bracelet



BG Harley L. Moore, Provost Marshal, USARV, ended a visit to Plei Ho Lung by being presented the Friendship Bracelet by Chief Tong, Village Chief. Plei Ho Lung, located in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, is sponsored by the 4th Military Police Company as part of the 4th Inf Div's Civic Action Program. The visit to Plei Ho Lung was General Moore's last stop in his recent tour of the Military Police Operations of the 4th Division. LTC Victor A. Cullen, Provost Marshal, 4th Inf Div, and Moore are pictured above with Chief Tong and several village elders.

Staff Sergeant Russell Is Distinguished Grad



SSG George E. Russell, Co E, 11th Bn, 4th Training Bde (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia, was selected as Distinguished Graduate of Class 7-67 of the Drill Sergeant's Course, Fort Jackson, S. C. Russell is being presented his drill sergeant's hat and diploma from MAJ Edward H. Effertz, CO, 3d Bn, 1st Training Bde.

MASQUERADE MUFFED!

Top MPs of B Company, 716th MP Battalion, were on duty near Tan Son Nhut recently, when they noticed what appeared to be an MP lieutenant riding a cycle. Closer observation, however, revealed that the "officer" was wearing an EM's hat with a lieutenant's bar, medals on the wrong side of his uniform, and an MP brassard.

When asked by the patrolmen why he was impersonating an MP officer, the soldier replied "Well, the MPs can always go where they want, so I figured an MP officer could do just about anything he wanted."

JOIN

THE MILITARY

POLICE ASSOCIATION

NOW

MPs Play Double Role

Men of a Military Police platoon in the 1st Infantry Division are doubling as mortarmen.

"As far as we know we're the only Military Police platoon in Vietnam that works with mortars besides performing our regular duties," said Sp4 Richard Marshall, Squad Leader.

The MP mortar platoon has been protecting this camp's perimeter since the unit was activated in January. The platoon mans the guns 24 hours a day.

Control of mortar fire is the job of SGT Donald E. Foutch, who plots the coordinates on a circular map and tallies the number of rounds to be fired each day.

Airborne MP Has 180 Jumps

When 1LT Windsor D. Thompson, Jr., recently completed his 5th and final jump to qualify as an Army parachutist, he had amassed a total of 180 parachute jumps.

Thompson, presently assigned to the 550th MP Det, 8th Special Forces Group (Abn), Ft Gulick, Canal Zone, started jumping in February 1959 when he joined the Sports Parachute Club at Yuma Test Station, Arizona. He continued sports parachuting at Ft Ord, Calif. while attending the Defense Language Institute.

Thompson, then an enlisted man, was assigned to the Military Committee of the US Army School of the Americas, Ft Gulick, as a Senior Enlisted Instructor. In July 1961, he organized the Sports Parachute Club at Ft Gulick and was appointed the Area Safety Officer for Panama by the Parachute Club of America, a position he retained until July 1964. During this time he accumulated 18 static line jumps and 157 free falls. As class leader of the basic airborne class, LT Thompson was responsible for assisting the airborne school committee in class management and was the principal students representative throughout the three-week course.

In September 1963, he was reassigned to the 550th MP Detachment, 8th Special Forces Group (Airborne), Special Action Force, Ft Gulick, a newly activated unit, to which he brought a wealth of experience as a bi-lingual enlisted advisor and instructor. In 1965 he was assigned to Ft Gordon, Ga., as a Platoon Sergeant with Company D, 11th Bn, 4th Training Bde (MP), until he was called to active duty from the Army Reserves in his present grade in October 1966.

NEW CREST TO RETIRING GENERAL

SGM George Gardner, 30th MP Bn, presented a plaque bearing the first metal "crest" of the Presidio of San Francisco unit to LTG James L. Richardson, Commanding General, Sixth Army, on the general's last day of active duty (June 30). The general was instrumental in naming the 30th MP Bn when it was originally activated as part of his command in July 1966. Design of a distinctive unit insignia for the 30th was approved by the Department of Army last August but the first of the actual metal insignia was not received at the Presidio until the week before General Richardson retired.

INDONESIAN OFFICERS TOUR MP SCHOOL



Five touring Indonesian Army officers and COL Joseph L. Salonick, then Assistant Commandant of Ft Gordon's Military Police School, are shown mixing levity with business during a briefing held at the MP School. Concentrating their attention on Colonel Salonick are (l-r) LTC Imam Kusnandir, COL Habib Hasnan, BG Mohammad Abdullah, Vice Surgeon General; MG Raden Kartidjo, Commandant, Education and Training Command; and COL Muljono Hadinoto, Secretary of Command and General Staff College of the Indonesian Army.

Phillips Promoted to CW3



CW2 Billy M. Phillips, Criminal Investigator assigned to Hqs, 13th MP Det (CI), with duty station Munich, Germany, was recently promoted to CW3. Pinning on his new bars is CPT Terrell R. Williams, 13th MP Det (CI) Commander and Mrs. Billy Phillips.

CW2 Bobby M. Phillips—twin brother of Billy Phillips also took this occasion to announce his retirement from active duty after serving 25 years.

Rabbi Assists Prisoners



Rabbi Jerome Rosen (right) of Ft Leavenworth is presented a US Disciplinary Barracks "key plaque" in appreciation of his service to men of the Jewish faith at the USDB, Ft Leavenworth. Making the presentation is COL Wilbur S. Dillon, Commandant of the USDB. Rabbi Rosen is observing his 50th rabbinical anniversary. Since 1943, he has come to the USDB each Wednesday and on Jewish holidays to minister to prisoners of the Jewish faith.

Gee Dad, Have a Heart!



What may appear to be a Military Policeman issuing a ticket to an Air Policeman is really just a letter being written home. The occasion was a recent father-son reunion at Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam, Long Binh. The father, SFC Clenton G. Melton, is a member of the 552d MP Company at Long Binh. The son, Airman Second Class Robert B. Melton, is stationed with the 3d Air Police Security Squad at nearby Bien Hoa Air Base. The letter is being sent to Sergeant Melton's wife in Walnut Ridge, Ark., informing her that he will be home soon.

MONGOLD BOWLS PERFECT GAME



Ft Gordon, Ga.—1SG Joe Mongold, D Co, 11th Bn, 4th Training Bde (MP) became the first bowler in Augusta city's history to roll 12 straight strikes and score a perfect 300 in a league game sanctioned by the American Bowling Congress recently.

"It shocked me—really shocked me," the 45-year-old sergeant said. "After the 9th frame I felt it could be done and I really tried that night. I figured my day was coming."

Dahlgren Retires

The Legion of Merit was presented recently to LTC Arnold W. Dahlgren, Military Police Corps, on his retirement after more than 22 years service in the US Army.

Colonel Dahlgren was cited for his service at the US Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, since September 1962. He was the Director of Prisoner Training until September 1964 when he became the Acting Deputy Commandant. From January to June 1965 he was the Director of Classification and then was named as Deputy Commandant.

White Is Soldier of the Month

PFC William P. White, Jr., a member of the 241st MP Co at Ft Monmouth, N. J., received a commendation paper on being named Soldier of the Month in the Army Electronics Support Command Troops. LTC Cecil E. Daniels, the Commander, presented the award to the 20-year-old soldier. PFC White reported to Ft Monmouth in March following MP training at Ft Gordon, Ga. At the latter post he was selected as Outstanding Soldier of the Cycle.

Nuspliger Is Soldier of the Month

The Ft Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield Soldier of the Month for June was PVT Ernest Nuspliger, III, a patrolman of the 21st MP Platoon, Det I, Hunter Army Airfield. He was selected in competition with soldiers from all units at Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield on the basis of knowledge of military subjects and current events, and evaluation by a board of Sergeants Major.

MP STANDS GUARD OUTSIDE EMBASSY



***Outside** the American Embassy, Sp4 Ronald Glaser stands guard against Viet Cong terrorists. Glaser, an MP of the Army's 716th MP Bn, is part of a 10-man detail which secures the Embassy's exterior, helping to prevent a repetition of the 1965 bombing of the building.*

Nolan Wins AUSA Award



2LT James A. Nolan, is awarded the AUSA Plaque on June 27 by BG William A. McKee, Deputy Commanding General of Fort Gordon. Lieutenant Nolan was the honor graduate of Military Police Officer Basic Course #7.

LEPAGE WINS LEGION OF MERIT



West Point, N. Y.—COL Julien H. LePage (right), Provost Marshal at the US Military Academy, receives the Legion of Merit from MG Donald V. Bennett, Academy Superintendent, during ceremonies here recently. Colonel LePage received the award for meritorious service as Provost Marshal the past four years. He left the Academy recently for assignment in Vietnam.

MP Officer Presents Thesis



CPT Thomas C. O'Hara (right) presents a copy of his thesis on Police Intelligence Units to San Francisco Police Chief Thomas Cahill with thanks to members of the San Francisco Police Department. The thesis earned the captain a Master of Arts degree in Police Science and Administration from Washington State University under an Army Advanced Studies program. O'Hara is enroute to the Republic of Vietnam for duty with the 16th Military Police Group.

Epstein Given Leaves

MAJ David G. Epstein, assigned to the MP School, was recently promoted to his present rank. He has served both in Germany and Vietnam.

Sergeant Major of Hawaiian MPs Re-enlists

A former Honolulu football star, now the number-one enlisted MP of the US Army in Hawaii, re-enlisted in the Army recently for another four-year tour.

As Sergeant Major, Philip N. Arboleda of the office of the Provost Marshal, US Army, Hawaii, wears several unofficial hats as well. He's an inspector, a public relations director, a special projects expert, and overseer of the Army's police force.

As if these jobs weren's enough to keep him busy, Arboleda is on call any time a soldier gets in trouble in the civilian area, any time a civilian breaks a law at Schofield. However, the 24-hour-a-day job is apparently no problem to the 21-year Army veteran who recently returned from a non-MP assignment in Vietnam. With 11 years experience as a Military Policeman, he's well- equipped to handle it.

In Hawaii the job of the Military Policeman is never done. In addition to maintaining a force to "keep law and order," Arboleda supervises a small staff in charge of vehicle registration, patrolling, manning Schofield's gates, coordination with civilian police forces in the area, and maintaining good community relations. Arboleda calls the men "the finest MP people I've ever had the privilege of working with."

To improve his skills as a police administrator, Arboleda has completed a special course given by FBI agents from Washington. His fellow students included the top law enforcement officials in Hawaii, all learning the latest concepts in police leadership.

CPL REYNOLDS WINS SOLDIERS' MEDAL

Cpl Wilbert L. Reynolds was awarded the Soldiers' Medal recently for bravery. Corporal Reynolds' selfless devotion to duty and courageous actions prevented the robbery of over $5,000 from the Ft Leavenworth Commissary on 7 January 1967. Though struck twice upon the head and dazed, Corporal Reynolds again seized an opportunity to confront his assailant. Corporal Reynolds acted promptly without regard for his personnel safety, and in so doing was struck with a .32 Cal. projectile which ricocheted off a brass eyelet on his Military Police belt. Undaunted, Corporal Reynolds returned the fire forcing the unnerved thief to disrupt his carefully laid scheme and providing time for fellow Military Policemen to take him into custody. Corporal Reynold's mature judgment and courage reflect the utmost credit upon himself and his unit, and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the Military Police Corps and the United States Army. (This award superseded award of the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Corporal Reynolds by Headquarters Fifth United States Army.)

Soldier of the Quarter

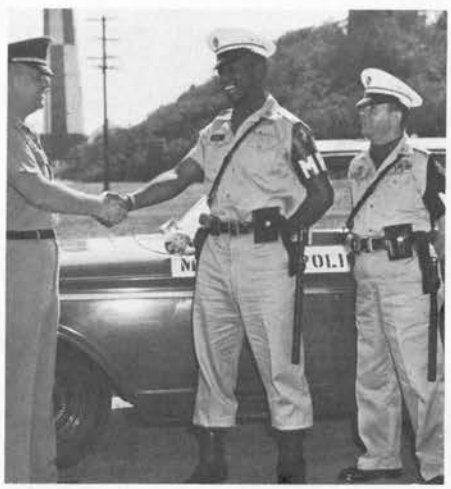
Sp4 Lloyd J. Garbutt, a Military Policeman assigned to the MP Section of the Army Medical Service (AMEDS) Company at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., was designated Soldier of the Quarter this week in ceremonies at the hospital. His selection was based on soldierly conduct, attitude, appearance and performance of duty.

Kent Univ. Cadet Receives Commission



Cadet LTC Garrett J. Cumpson, a senior at Kent State University, receives his Regular Army branch assignment to the Military Police Corps. Who better to make this known to him than his senior class instructor, MAJ John R. Scott, MPC. Cadet Cumpson's father, CWO Mervin Cumpson, recently retired from active duty after many years as a military Policeman. Cadet Cumpson is expected to carry on the tradition of service "of and for the troops."

Fort Story Sergeants Re-enlist



Fort Story, Va.—2LT Frederick H. Carwile, Fort Story Provost Marshal, congratulates Robert Davis, Jr. and SGT Delman A. Head of the 222d MP Det upon their re-enlistment.

PROMOTED TO MAJOR

MAJ Robert E. Burkhardt, USAR, completed the MP Officer Career Extension Course administered by the US Army MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga., to qualify for selection and promotion to major. Burkhardt is the Commanding Officer of the 323d MP Det (CI), Jackson, Mich., and in civilian life is manager of maintenance for Hancock Industries.

IS YOUR ADDRESS CORRECT?

Dear Member:

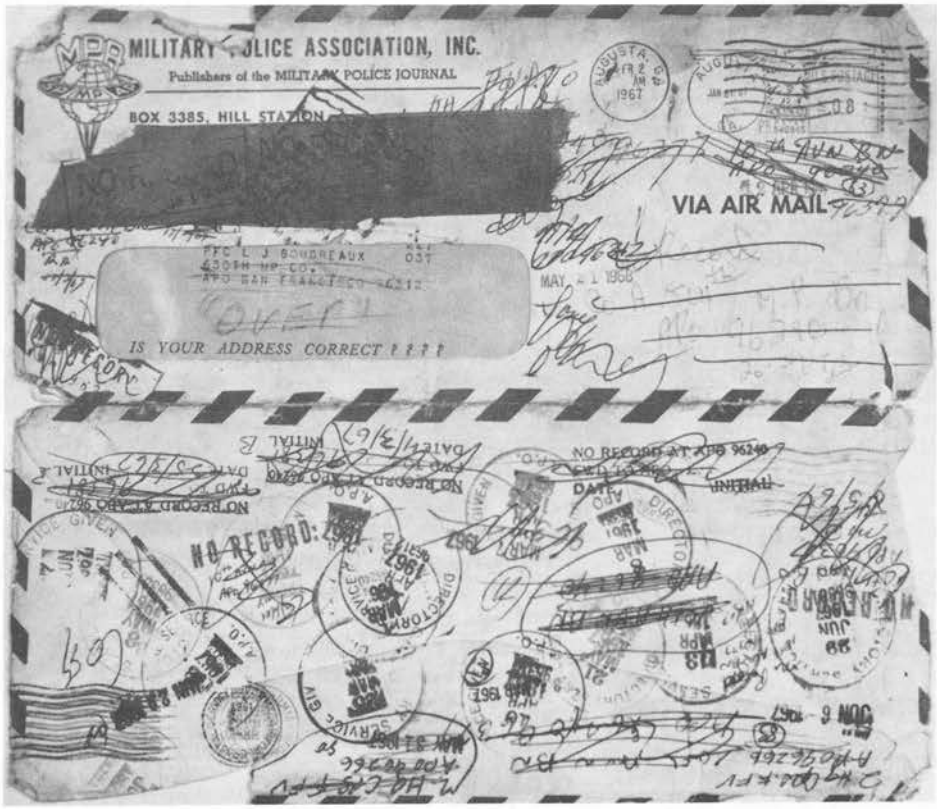
What might at first appear to be an unusual piece of "pop art" is only testimony to the incredible patience of US Post Office Department personnel. In an attempt to locate PFC L. J. Boudreaux, the US Post Office lived up to its well celebrated motto and sent the above correspondence to a hundred different addresses all over the world—for eight cents, minus our bulk rate, of course.

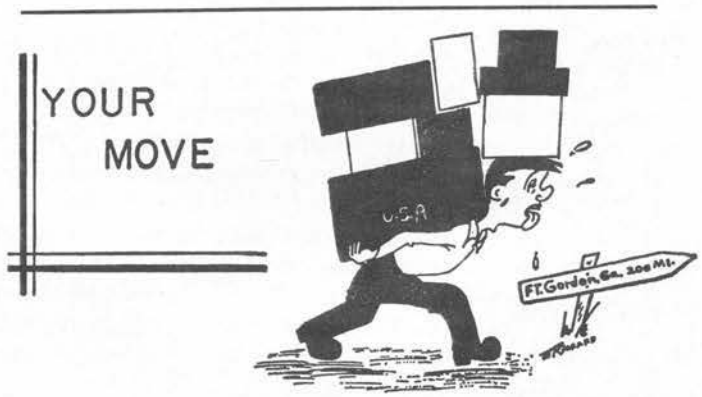
This is only one of many examples of the Military Police Association's determination to locate its missing subscribers. Our Circulation Department, through the postal system, does everything within reason to locate MPA members, but without a correct change of address it is a futile mission, as evidenced by the above returned correspondence.

It is our responsibility through the MP JOURNAL to keep you abreast of what is going on in the Military Police Corps; It is your responsibility to keep us abreast of your whereabouts.

As for PFC L. J. Boudreaux . . . Good luck, wherever you are.

The Editors
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LTC Albert J. Grazioli from Presidio of San Francisco to 9th MP Co, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 18 Sep 67 (117)

LTC Thomas J. Gorman, Jr. from Ft Richie, Md. to HQ USASTRATCOM Ft Huachuca, Ariz. (132)

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LTC Russell E. Parmenter from Ft Monroe, Va. to USAREUR Germany (130)

LTC Alvin A. Poag from Ft Sheridan, Ill. to USAREUR

LTC Jack G. Pruett from OTPMG, Washington, D. C. to 1st MP Det Ft Belvoir, Va. (120)

MAJ Walter A. Cottrell from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 173d Abn Bde, APO SF 96250 EDCSA 28 Sep 67 (121)

MAJ Carl I. Davis from Oakland Army Base, Calif. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96291 EDCSA 7 Jan 68 (131)

MAJ Edward Meskunas from Ft McPherson, Ga. to HQ USARPAC APO SF 96558 EDCSA 4 Nov 67 (126)

MAJ Richard D. Miller from Ft Gordon, Ga. to OTPMG, Washington, D. C. (Special Orders)

MAJ Richard A. Mosco from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Elm USMACV, APO SF 96222 EDCSA 17 Sep 67 (126)

MAJ Walter E. Pitts, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 9th MP Co, APO SF 96370 EDCSA 8 Nov 67 (121)

MAJ Lonnie S. Priest from Ft Campbell, Ky. to USAREUR Germany (121)

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CPT Kenneth D. Kastle from Ft Eustis, Va. to USAREUR Germany (128)

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CPT Gary V. Tomlinson from Ft Monroe, Va. to USA Elm USMACV, APO SF 96222 (116)

1LT Charles W. Brown from Ft Bragg, N. C. to USAREUR Germany (128)

1LT Richard M. McClory from Ft Hamilton, N. Y. to 534th MP Co (SUC) Ft Clayton, CZ, APO NY 09827 EDCSA 4 Dec 67 (113)

2LT Hulon C. Allen from Ft Campbell, Ky. to 87th MP Det, APO SF 96491 (127)

2LT Cornelius E. Anderson from Ft Hood, Tex. to 294th MP Co, APO SF 96343 EDCSA 8 Jan 68 (128)

2LT Dennis I. Akune from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 294th MP Co, APO SF 96343 EDCSA 8 Jan 68 (128)

2LT John L. Brown from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 82d AG Admin Co, Ft Bragg, N. C. (119)

2LT Charles F. Brady from Romulus, N. Y. to HQ 25th Inf Div, APO SF 96225 (125)

2LT Herbert P. Boyce, Jr. from Ft Rucker, Ala. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 EDCSA 13 Sep 67 (128)

2LT Jesse B. Bumpus from Ft Bliss, Tex. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 EDCSA 18 Dec 67 (128)

2LT Dingus Banks, Jr. from Ft Stewart, Ga. to 127th MP Co, APO SF 96238 (128)

2LT William E. Byerts, III from Redstone Arsenal, Ala. to 9th MP Co, APO SF 96370 (131)

2LT Rodd A. Clark from Ft Benning, Ga. to 218th MP Co, APO SF 96312 (127)

2LT Michael F. Cahill from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 9th MP Co, APO SF 96370 (128)

2LT Walter B. Danley from Redstone Arsenal, Ala. to HQ 1st Inf Div, APO SF 96345 (117)

2LT Marshall H. Feldman from Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah to 720th MP Bn, APO SF 96491 (128)

2LT Ralph W. Fross from Redstone Arsenal, Ala. to FAC PHU LAM (7300) APO SF 96243 (128)

2LT Michael C. Galloway from Ft Riley, Kans. to 552d MP Co, APO SF 96266 EDCSA 13 Sep 67 (128)

2LT Ronald A. Hapgood from Ft Hood, Tex. to 127th MP Co, APO SF 96238 (127)

2LT James H. Johnson from Ft Devens, Mass. to 127th MP Co, APO SF 96312 (125)

2LT James E. Kiley from Ft Dix, N. J. to 218th MP Co, APO SF 96312 (128)

2LT Allan M. Morford from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 218th MP Co, APO SF 96312 (128)

2LT Roy L. Nicholson from Ft Benning, Ga. to 218th MP Co, APO SF 96312 (125)

2LT Andrew F. O'Mara from Romulus, N. Y. to 9th MP Co, APO SF 96370 (127)

2LT Dennis L. Porter from Ft Myer, Va. to 550th MP Co, Ft Gulick, CZ APO NY 09837 (123)

2LT David D. Pinkerton from Ft Bliss, Tex. to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96307 (125)

2LT Thomas J. Reif from Ft Campbell, Ky. to 127th MP Co, APO SF 96238 (124)

2LT Leland J. Woodson from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 544th MP Plt, APO SF 96256 (115)

SGM Governor Locklear from USAMPS Ft Gordon, Ga. to Vietnam (Special Orders #89)

BRANCH TRANSFERS

2LT Carl E. Fors from Armor to MPC (131)

REASSIGNMENTS

COL Joseph L. Salonick from HQs USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. to HQs USAS/TC Ft Gordon, Ga. (129)

RETIREMENTS

COL Robert Sabolyk (126)
LTC Jesse C. Hathcock (112)
LTC Thomas J. Yeldell (115)
MAJ James E. Campbell (124)
MAJ Charles T. Garrison (135)
1LT Gerald E. Huthoefer (124)
CW4 Frank J. Meyer (119)
CW2 Charles K. Coleman (117)
1SG William R. Flanagan (129)
1SG Edward Olyowski (120)
SFC Americo C. Alberti (120)
SFC John C. Bolen (118)
SFC Roland W. Boswell (116)
SFC Peter T. Brown (134)
SFC Walter Cash, Jr. (134)
SFC Robert A. Henneberger (133)
SFC Bradie L. Kirksey (129)
SFC Phillip J. Nason (124)
SFC Charles B. Spriggs (115)
SFC Edward J. Willcutt (136)
SSG Joseph A. Albert (125)
SSG Ottis W. Apple (125)
SSG George E. Briggs (120)
SSG Warner L. Henry (125)
SSG Willard Heatherly, Jr. (114)
SSG Robert P. Hirst (112)
SSG Charles L. Miller (120)
SSG Otis L. Motsinger (131)
SSG Theodore R. Pope (120)
SSG Francis J. Seifert (116)
SSG Jack A. Walker (128)
SGT Guy Johnson, Jr. (114)
Sp7 Robert K. Loomis (117)
Sp7 Joseph W. Wright (113)

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