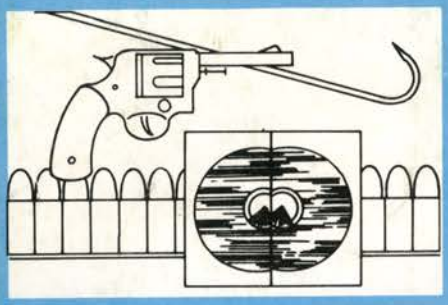
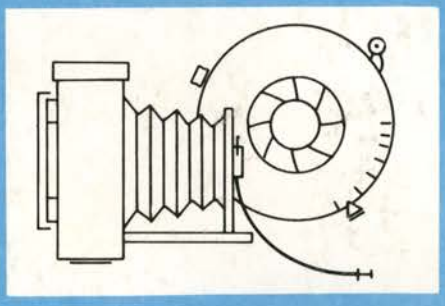
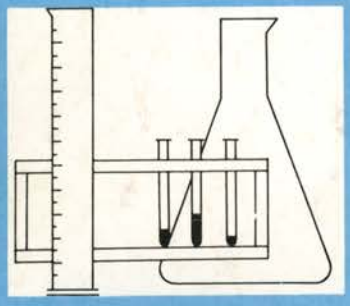
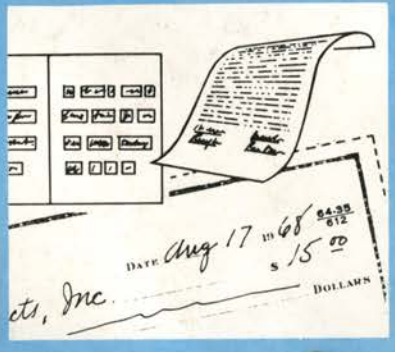
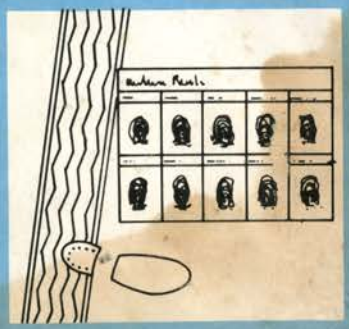






U S ARMY CI LABORATORY





MILITARY POLICE Journal

FEBRUARY 1970

MILITARY POLICE Journal

MAJ Robert J. Fetterolf
Editor

PFC Charles L. Burns
Associate Editor

Volume XIX **February 1970** **Number 7**

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

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HOW TO READ YOUR EXPIRATION DATE LOCATED NEXT TO YOUR NAME: The first three-digit number is a cross-reference number utilized in processing your membership. The second number is read as follows: The first two digits are the month; the last digit is the year. Thus, 080 is August 1970; 120 is December 1970.

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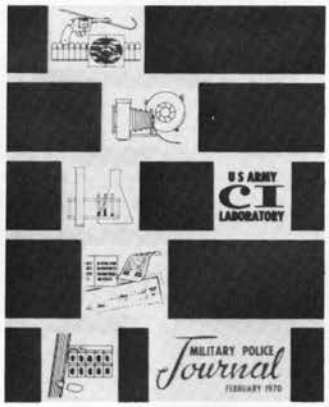
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COVER



Our JOURNAL cover for February features the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Chief Warrant Officer Robert D. Olsen's cover story begins on page 4. His interesting account of the history and operations of this small group of dedicated Army technicians pays tribute to their quarter century of service to criminal investigators of our Armed Forces stationed throughout the Western Hemisphere. This analysis of the myriad functions performed by CI Lab personnel provides a better understanding of available services than has been heretofore presented. The cover theme was developed and executed by SP4 Robert D. Brough.

* * * * *

Eight recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter from the MPA President. They are PFC David L. Marcus, E-12; PFC William H. Gantz, F-12; PV2 William E. Booth, E-11; PFC Darryl D. Stoecklein, F-11; PV2 Guy A. Dean, A-11; PV2 John W. Dege, B-11; PV2 Ronald R. Blankenship, A-12; and PFC John B. Hovland, B-12.

* * * * *

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology will hold a short course in Accident Pathology from 4-6 May 1970. The course will emphasize the investigative and pathologic aspects of vehicle accidents and accidents in the aquatic environment. Accident investigators are encouraged to apply. Interested persons should write the Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C. 20305.

* * * * *

SUPPORT YOUR MPA PROGRAMS

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Contributors of articles for the JOURNAL are reminded of the extensive lead time prior to publication. Cut-off for copy for each issue is the 20th of the month, two months prior to that issue. For example, 20 February is the cut-off for copy appearing in the April issue.

The Military Police Association School Award and one-year subscriptions to the JOURNAL have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #503:* PV2 Allen S. H. Kong, PV2 Joseph C. O'Hagan and PV2 Joseph A. Plough. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #504:* PV2 John D. Curley, PV2 Walter E. Klein, III and PV2 Richard W. Hoey. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #505:* PV2 Jerome A. Brehm, PFC Larry L. Kleinwolterink and PFC Thomas L. Krallman. *Polygraph Examiner Refresher Course, Class #1:* CPT Lendith Lee, Mr. Joseph M. Keough and Mr. Edmundo Matos. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #4:* SP4 Kenneth L. Crump, SSG Peter A. Dedijer and SP4 Thomas M. Walter. *Military Police Supervision Course, Class #3:* SFC Harold R. Harper, SFC Jerry L. Kuhn and SSG Joseph L. Martinez. *MP Officer Orientation Course, Class #3:* 2LT Robert E. Gipson, 1LT Harold R. Giles, Jr. and 2LT Murrell E. Smith, Jr. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #2:* SSG William T. Loftis, PFC James E. Gallagher and PFC James R. Watson. *MP Officer Basic Course, Class #3:* 2LT Ronald I. Houseworth, 1LT Donald M. Sarrat, Jr. and 2LT Brian F. Sullivan. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #506:* PFC Gregory L. Grossbach, PFC Lawrence B. Moss, Jr. and PV2 Frederick T. Newman. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #507:* PV2 Daniel R. Cyganowski, PV2 James G. Greenwood and PFC Harry W. Gannaway. *Tracker Dog Handler Course, Class #1:* PFC Robert L. Rice. *Visual Tracker Course, Class #3:* PFC Billy H. Ratliff.

* * * * *

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is seeking young men to serve as Special Agents. Position openings are available in most major cities in the US and some major cities overseas. Employees must be available for transfer between offices; frequent travel is required. Salaries begin at $7639 to $9320 per year; eligibility must be established through the Federal Service Entrance Examination. Employment is without regard to race, religion or national origin. A baccalaureate degree is required in most cases. For further information write N. E. Bentson, Personnel Officer, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Washington, D. C.

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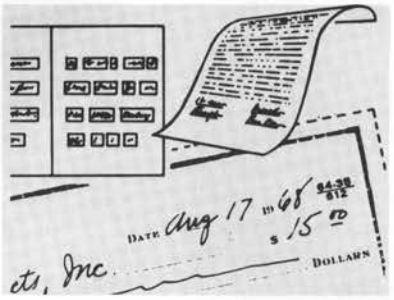
The Military Police Association Unit Membership Award is presented for outstanding membership participation. All units with six or more law enforcement MOS personnel are eligible. Percentage requirements based on the number of assigned law enforcement personnel are as follows: 6 to 25—100%; 26 to 50—95%;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

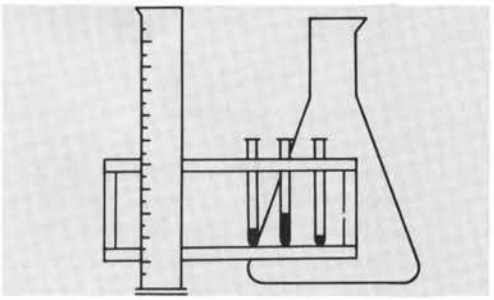
"Justice through Knowledge"

Fort Gordon's CI Laboratory

CW2 Robert D. Olsen, Sr., USA

This year, 1970, marks two significant anniversaries in the history of the Military Police Crime Laboratory at Fort Gordon, Georgia—twenty-five years of service to the Corps and twenty years as the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory. This article is not presented to eulogize the past, but rather to acquaint our readers with the laboratory's mission and the services it provides. All that is past is prologue.





In an age of scientific achievement and rapidly advancing technology, modern criminal investigation has become a science in itself. The span of knowledge in criminalistics has become so vast that it is virtually impossible for one person to become completely proficient in every aspect of this science. Although the ultimate responsibility for any investigation rests solely with the investigator in the field, he frequently finds it necessary to turn to individuals who have developed an expertise in specific fields for the evaluation of evidence. The United States Army Military Police Corps has always recognized the necessity for scientific assistance in criminal investigations.

Initially, the CID agent relied upon the services of nearby civilian police crime laboratories. But, as troop locations became more remote from major population centers, and as the civilian laboratories became overburdened with their own case loads, the necessity for military crime laboratories became readily apparent. Another factor necessitating the establishment of military crime laboratories was the technicalities of military law. For example, chain of custody was not always observed by the civilian laboratories.

History

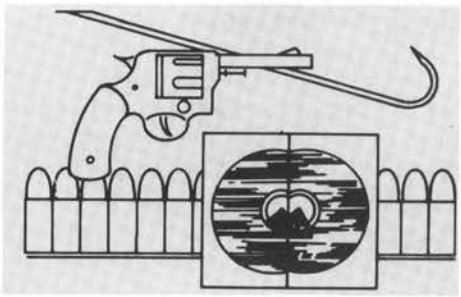
On 1 May 1945, there was established at Fort Sam Houston, Texas a Class IV installation of the Provost Marshal General's Office, known as the Scientific Investigations Branch, commanded by LTC L. B. Harris. Although this was not the first crime laboratory to be established by the Military Police Corps, this activity was the forerunner of the present laboratory now at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Since its establishment, the laboratory has always been stationed with the US Army Military Police School, and in September 1948, both the school and the laboratory

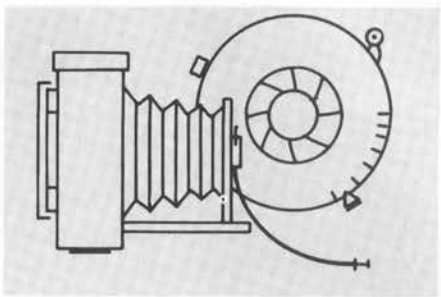
The author, a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL, is a trainee in the Fingerprint Division of the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia. A veteran of over 13 years active service, he entered the CID program in 1963, received his warrant in September 1965 and was appointed in the Regular Army in March 1968. A member of the MPA Executive Council and a Life Member of the Military Police Association, he holds a BA in Political Science from Park College, Parkville, Missouri.

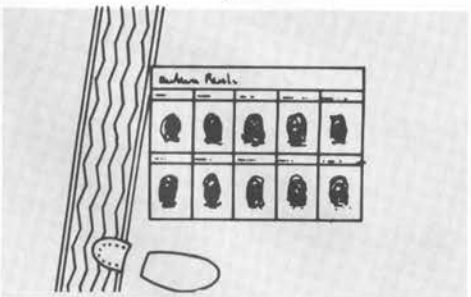
moved to Fort Gordon from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Serving at Fort Gordon, Georgia, as the 8810th Technical Service Unit (Criminal Investigation Laboratory), on 1 February 1950 the laboratory was redesignated the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory under the command of MAJ David R. Dingeman. Today, commanded by CPT Joel L. Leson, the mission of the laboratory remains essentially the same as it was when first organized.

Mission and Operations

The primary mission of the laboratory is to perform tests and analyses in connection with criminal investigations and to furnish scientific laboratory investigative support to law enforcement agencies of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and such other







Federal agencies as may elect to avail themselves of the laboratory's services. In conjunction with this requirement, laboratory personnel also testify or present their findings before courts or other legal proceedings when requested.

A secondary mission of the laboratory is a continuing program of research and development to seek new and improved methods and equipment particular to forensic inquiry and to achieve greater economy of time and money.

The support missions of the laboratory are training and consultation services. Not only does the laboratory conduct the training of all military laboratory personnel, but it also provides training in the forensic sciences to selected foreign military and US civilian personnel. Technical advice is provided to field elements of military law enforcement agencies, to the US Army Military Police School on matters pertaining to crime laboratory functions, and technical assistance is given to the US Army Medical Department in such areas of mutual interest as toxicology and pathology. Additionally, laboratory personnel provide on-site orientations to other agencies within the military establishment.

In terms of geography, the laboratory supoprts all authorized agencies in the Western Hemisphere, with the exception of Hawaii. The vastness of this geographic area of responsibility becomes apparent when laboratory experts travel to testify at legal proceedings. It is not uncommon for an examiner to return from below freezing temperatures in Alaska one day to find himself going into the heat of the tropics the next. One laboratory examiner even experienced an unscheduled side trip to Havana, while returning from a court appearance.

Administration and Supply

Last year the laboratory received more than 6,000 cases for examination. In each and every case the Administrative Division had the responsibility of logging-in the case, preparing working files, maintaining a record of the examiner's notes, preparing monthly statistics and reports, and final typing of the examiner's report. In addition, this division of the laboratory also has the responsibility of scheduling and coordinating the many court appearances and related travel of the examiners.

Supply is a very important function of the laboratory in view of the many non-standard items of essential equipment required for daily operation. Of particular concern to the Supply Division are the requirements of the Chemistry Division where sound planning and a thorough knowledge of supply procedures is essential to insure that daily operational requirements are met. It is conceivable that for lack of a ten-cent electrode a $50,000.00 spectrograph could be inoperable. Many critical chemical reagents must be obtained on an "as needed" basis for they would deteriorate in storage, and the majority of these items are not listed in Federal supply catalogs.

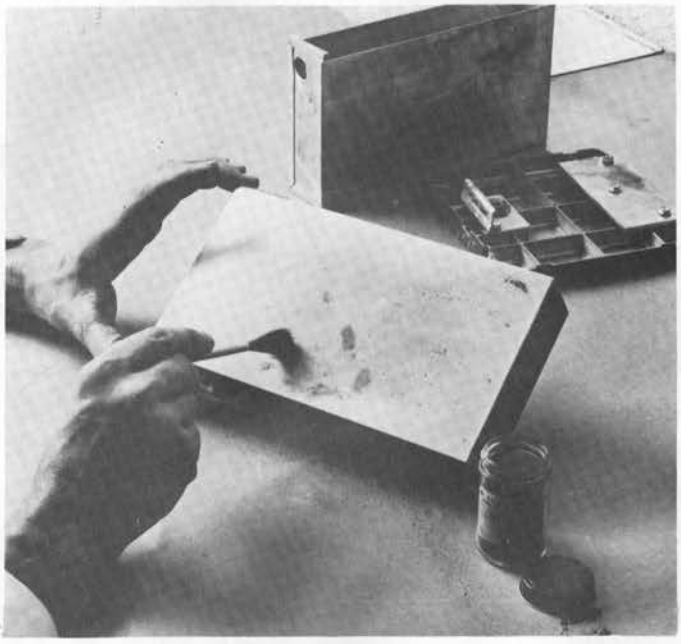
Training

Many authors have said in various ways that it is a pity that youth lacks the wisdom of age, and that the old lack the vigor of youth. Through its training program the laboratory insures the continuation of the knowledge and experience of qualified examiners. The primary goal of the training program is to create a reservoir of qualified manpower to staff all of the crime laboratories maintained by the Military Police Corps. For the individual student the training program is a two-year course of intensive resident study and progressive instruction under the direct tutelage and supervision of a highly qualified and experienced examiner. There are exceptions to the two-year requirement, based on an individual's background and previous experience. However, prior to his acceptance as a qualified laboratory examiner, each student must not only demonstrate his proficiency in conducting laboratory tests and analyses, but he must also be fully capable of presenting and demonstrating his findings under rigorous questioning. Of particular note, a student at the laboratory learns more than the techniques and knowledge of his specific field. The training program is also aimed at building and instilling the attitudes of professionalism that are essential to forensic inquiry. The keynote of all activity at the laboratory is summed up in that one word—professionalism.

It is the five operational divisions of the laboratory, documents, chemistry, fingerprints, firearms and photography, which are the measure of its success. It is the divisions which investigators in the field contact for assistance. And, operating independently and in concert, it is the laboratory's five divisions which accomplish the mission.









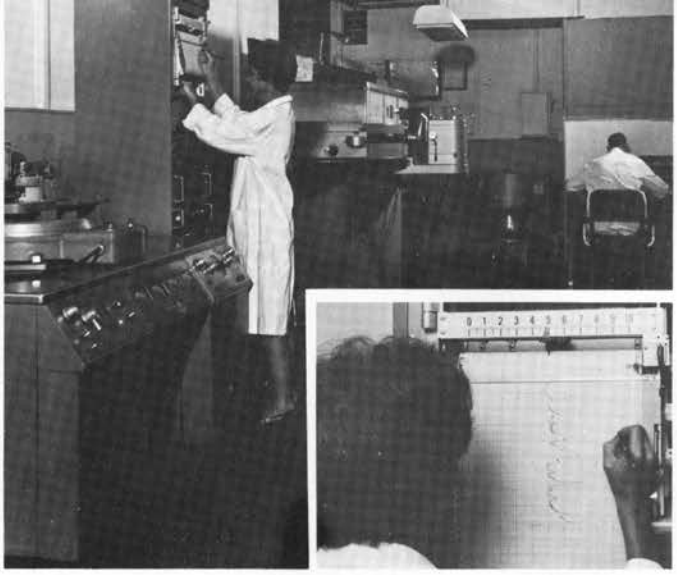
Lower left: Technicians review a suspect's fingerprints prior to court appearance. Left: Developing latent fingerprints using the brush and powder technique. Above left: Employing the flame process in developing latent fingerprints on an arson exhibit. Above: Comparison of a suspect's fingerprints with latent fingerprints developed at the laboratory. Above right: Chemist monitors graphic results of X-Ray diffraction test. Charts are compared with known standards to identify a compound. Lower right: Conducting a microscopic analysis of a drug compound.

Fingerprint Division

The Fingerprint Division of the laboratory is responsible for the development of latent finger, palm and sole prints on evidentiary items and the comparison of these latent prints with the record prints of suspects, victims and witnesses. This division is also responsible for the examination of casts and molds and the identification of shoe, tire and similar tracks. The division may, in isolated cases, make positive identification by means of ear and lip impressions. Frequently, the division is called upon to make post mortem identification of personnel involved in criminal investigations, such as the victims of violent crimes.

In terms of volume of evidence per case, the Fingerprint Division has the greatest variation of any division in the laboratory. A case received may involve one item, or it may consist of several mail bags, each containing several hundred items of evidence. The process used to detect and develop latent prints depends on the surface of the evidentiary item. The standard brush and powder method is used on non-porous surfaces with excellent results, while the magna brush has been employed successfully on wood, plastics, and leather products. In instances where the perspiration has dried on the object, and the object is non-flammable, the flame process—using pine or camphor—has been used successfully to bring out the latent prints.

Within the past few years new developments in chemical processing have greatly increased successful development of latent prints on paper and paper products. The "ninhydrin" chemical process has worked successfully in investigations involving questioned documents, forged checks and money orders, and postal and customs violations. The chemicals of the ninhydrin process react with the amino acids of perspiration. This process has often been successful where iodine fuming and silver nitrate chemical processes have not always been adequate.



Chemistry Division

The Chemistry Division receives the greatest number of cases of any of the five operational division, more than half of the entire laboratory case load. This division also receives the widest variety of evidence and performs the greatest assortment of tests and analyses of any division in the laboratory. The examinations of this division are both qualitative and quantitative. In simplest terms, the basic questions most frequently asked of this division are "What is it?" and "How much is there?" Examinations by the forensic chemists are conducted by basic chemical analyses, microanalyses, and instrumental analyses. The examinations may be further particularized by the nature of the evidence, blood-serological, botanical substances, inorganic material, etc. Regardless of the type of evidence involved, or the nature of the examinations to which it is subjected, each evidentiary item is examined with the same critical thoroughness to ensure that the maximum knowledge is gained from its examination. The most widely known function of the Chemistry Division is the identification of narcotics and other dangerous drugs, but this is only one of many services available.

Identification and comparison of paint is a frequent service provided by the Chemistry Division. Paint occurs in a variety of forms and may be recovered from an equally wide variety of surfaces. It often provides valuable information in such offenses as breaking and entering, suicide, arson, assault, and the placing of objects or individuals at specific locations. Often, in hit and run accidents, it is possible for the division to identify the make and model of the vehicle by comparison of paint chips or smears left at the scene with existing vehicular paint standards.

Glass fragments often constitute fundamental evidence in such offenses as murder, assault, breaking and entering, and hit and run accidents. They, frequently provide valuable assistance in placing objects and individuals at a particular place. Examination of fracture characteristics may reveal the direction and site of force applied to the glass and the sequence of two or more penetrations. Portions of glass objects, and sometimes entire units, such as automobile headlight lenses, windshields and bottles can often be reconstructed from fragments removed from one or more sources. Examination and comparison of glass fragments by the Chemistry Division include such factors as configuration, dimension, density, color composition and refractive index.

Microscopic and chemical examinations of hair may yield positive conclusions relative to the following: whether the substance is or is not hair; whether it is human or animal hair; whether the hair was pulled out, fell out, or was cut off; whether the hair was dyed, tinted, bleached, or glazed; the sex and race of the individual from which it came; the body site from which it originated; and, in rare instances, the occupation of the individual, by contaminants in the hair.

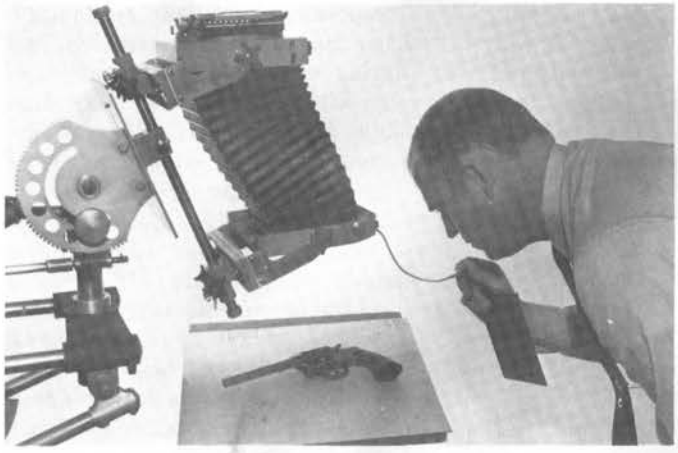
Analysis of blood and other body fluids figures prominently in investigations of offenses involving physical violence, poisons, narcotics, and the accidental or intemperate use of drugs. Chemical and serological analysis may determine if a stain contains blood and whether it is human or animal blood. Dried human blood may often be further identified by International Blood Group Type and, in certain isolated cases, as vaginal in origin . Also, in some instances, the International Blood Group Type of the individual may be determined from the examination of samples of such body substances as seminal fluid, saliva, urine and perspiration.

In arson investigations, the findings of the Chemistry Division from their examinations of incendiary devices and materials will normally provide information on pertinent physical and chemical properties, the effect of their presence at the fire scene, their composition, and their availability.

The Chemistry Division has an active research and development program, having conducted staff studies on the latest field drug test kits and Neutron Activation Analysis. Neutron Activation Analysis is not an operational examination at the laboratory, but it does provide an indication of possible future developments in forensic chemistry. Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) is a nuclear method of quantitatively analyzing samples to determine the chemical elements which they contain. In NAA a sample of the unknown substance is irradiated with neutrons. Some of the irradiated atoms of the unknown material are thereby made radioactive and begin to disintegrate with a spectrometer. These energy values are then used to identify the element in the original material. Quantitative measurements of the elements present can be made by comparing the radioactivity of the elements in the evidentiary material with the radioactivity of known amounts of these elements.







Top: Documents examiner utilizes a stereoscopic microscope in processing a questioned document. Center: Lab technician photographs a weapon for fingerprints and firearms identification. Below: The chronograph is used to determine a bullet's velocity between two given points. Below right: Firearms Examiner employing the forensic comparison microscope.



Documents Division

The Documents Division of the laboratory is responsible for the examination of questioned documents pursuant to inquiries which arise regarding the identification of handwriting, handprinting, and typescript. The examiners assigned to this division are also capable of providing information regarding inks, paper and printing processes. The identification of paper may, in many cases, provide the investigator in the field with important leads, such as two pieces of paper identified as being cut with the same trimmer or torn from the same tablet. The examinations are conducted by either microscopic or macroscopic analyses, and involve precision measurements, instrumental analyses and microscopic comparison.

Examinations of handwriting and handprinting are made to determine whether a specific individual did or did not make a questioned writing and whether the writing was made by one or more persons. Each individual's writing is unique and, even though a group of children learn a particular system of penmanship under the same instructor, each child develops his own individual writing habits and characteristics. These habits and characteristics continue to develop even after the individual reaches maturity. Many of the distinguishing characteristics may be so minute that they would escape the untrained eye. A few of the factors which influence the individuality of handwriting and handprinting are form, system, movement, muscular habits, skill, instrument, pen position, shading, retrace, proportion, spacing, slant, alignment, arrangement, punctuation and embellishments.

In the examination of typescript material, the document examiner can often determine whether the typist was or was not a proficient typist, whether the same typewriter was used to type the entire document, the identity of the specific typewriter or manufacturer, and whether the document was typed on a machine that was used to type another document.

The Documents Division is also charged with the responsibility of restoring faded, erased, charred, or obliterated writing by using chemical or photographic methods. The division is supported by the Chemistry Division on such analytical requirements as paper chromotography, ionography, the identification of wood and synthetic fibers and essential chemical analyses. An additional responsibility of the Documents Division is the identification of counterfeit currency and Military Payment Certificates.



Photography Division

The Photography Division is essentially a support division for the other operational divisions of the laboratory, receiving approximately ninety percent of its case load from within the organization. Nearly all the evidence received by the laboratory passes through the Photography Division where photographs are taken to provide a permanent record of the evidence and the findings of the laboratory examiner. The division accomplishes its mission by means of visible, ultraviolet, and infrared photography, photomicrography and photomacrography.

The tasks performed by the Photography Division may vary from photographing the edge of a chip of paint to show several different layers, to photographing insect eggs in rope fibers to establish how long the rope was exposed to the weather. Photographs are made of questioned handwriting and handprinting in Documents Division cases and enlargements are made for the examiner to demonstrate his findings at legal proceeedings. All latent finger, palm and sole prints developed by the Fingerprint Division are photographed by the Photograhpy Division, thereby providing a permanent record of every latent print found in a case. Often, these photographs are filed, the evidence returned to the investigator, and identification is made months later after suspects in the case have been developed.

Infrared photography is extensively used in document cases to restore obliterated writings invisible to the naked eye. This application of photography is a valuable aid in document cases concerning altered and obliterated checks, certificates, postal money orders, etc. This application has also proven successful in restoring obliterated laundry marks on clothing. Ultraviolet photography is a valuable aid to both the Document and Fingerprint Divisions in the examination of evidence, but it is used most extensively by the Chemistry Division. Ultraviolet photography may be used to assist in the positive identification of substances which reflect under ultraviolet light.

The quality of the work accomplished by the Photography Division is, of necessity, always of the highest caliber. Enlargements of handwriting, fingerprints, and other laboratory findings must not have any loss of detail or distortion. The enlarged photograph, which the examiner will use in court, must accurately portray his observations and findings.

Firearms Division

The mission of the Firearms Division of the laboratory is to examine and evaluate evidence such as firearms, ammunition, tool marks and obliterated serial numbers. Firearms are examined for mechanical condition, function of safety devices, and trigger pull to determine whether or not the weapon could have been accidentally discharged. An examination of the interior surface of the barrel may reveal residue from burned and unburned powder grains and deposits of metal fouling that would indicate that it had not been cleaned after it was last fired. Ammunition of the same type recovered from the crime scene is test fired in the weapon; and the test bullets and cartridges are microscopically compared with the recovered bullets and cartridges to determine if they were or were not fired from the same weapon.

The Firearms Division also conducts proximity tests to establish the distance from which a shot was fired. The distance is determined by testing the area surrounding the bullet hole-of-entrance on the clothing of the victim. If the hole-of-entrance is on the uncovered skin of the victim, a photograph of this area is taken by the investigator in the field, with a scale or ruler in the photograph to indicate measurements.

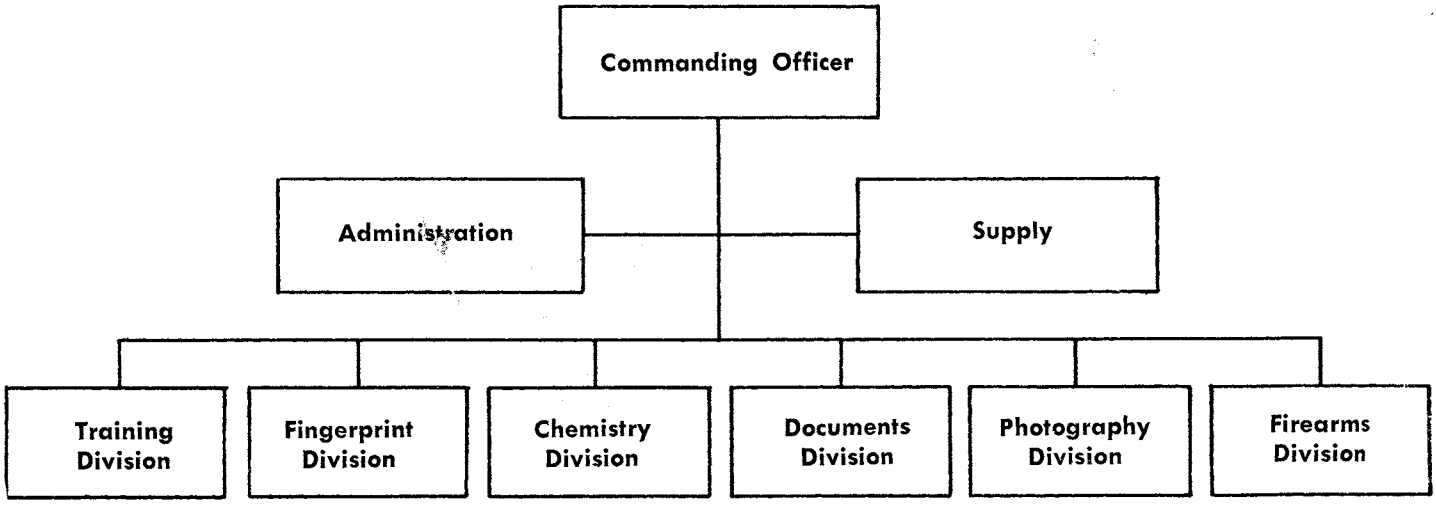
The Firearms examiners can restore identifying marks and numbers on stolen metallic tools and weapons by the use of chemical etching reagents. Attempts by suspects to obliterate serial numbers may appear to be successful to the unaided eye, but the molecular structure of the metal still retains the numbers.

This division also has the responsibility of identifying tool marks. Examination of hard materials which receive and retain marks of tools, and the comparison of these marks with test marks made in a similar material with the questioned tool, often establishes the identity of the instrument used in an offense.

One Laboratory

The five operational divisions of the laboratory and the many varied examinations conducted by each division all have one primary objective—to give the greatest possible assistance to the investigator in the field. Although the laboratory is organized into divisions according to specific areas of forensic inquiry, it is unified by its overall emphasis on professionalism and service. It may be coincidental that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the laboratory on 1 May 1970 is also Law Day, but it is certainly in keeping with the motto of Fort Gordon's US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, "Justice Through Knowledge."

Organizational Chart, US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905



life in an ugly TOWER

SP4 Lawrence D. Maloney

A guard tower is a stark, forbidding structure. And in the face of windswept rains, dust, and mosquitoes, it almost ceases to be practical. But if you stand up straight and can keep your eyes open during a 12-hour night shift, that tower will give you a commanding view of a possible enemy approach. The enemy may never show his face, but the military policeman must still await him. For the MP, that ugly guard tower becomes a home.

The veteran MP who has performed the many and varied duties of his MOS, and the AIT graduate anxious to practice the skills learned in his training will balk at the thought of constant security duty. The men of the 272d Military Police Company, Nha Trang, Vietnam, are no different. But, day after day, the 272d's MPs devote their efforts almost exclusively to security. They learn to live with gates, static posts, and ugly towers.

The 272d perhaps envisioned a more exciting and challenging fate when the company first landed on the Nha Trang beaches in September 1965, shortly after reactivation at Fort Knox, Kentucky. And, initially, with additional detachments at Phan Thiet and Bong Son, the unit did perform most of the traditional military police duties. But gradually these tasks have narrowed down to two major functions: providing escorts for the I Field Force Vietnam Commanding General and for distinguished visitors; and maintaining the security of the I Field Force Headquarters and Roberts Compound, both located in Nha Trang.

Each day about 70 men from the 272d see duty at various stationary posts, including the IFFV Commanding General's quarters in Roberts Compound. A contingent of 26 men stay at the IFFV Compound to provide daytime security for the headquarters. These men, considered the elite of the company, have won their jobs on the basis of exemplary conduct and personal appearance. At night, a group of MPs stationed at the 272d's company area near Roberts Compound come to IFFV to man the towers for the long night shift.

Besides the security force, a small number of men escort the IFFV Commanding General, while others stand by for escort duties for visiting military and civilian dignitaries. In addition, 40 men serve daily as an immediate reaction force. In the event of a yellow alert, they grab their M-16s, don their helmets and flak vests, and hop on a siren-wailing deuce-and-a-half enroute to Roberts Compound and King Duy Tan Officers Billet to bolster security. The procedure takes about eight minutes.

Important as they may be, all of these duties add up to a rather lackluster life for the men of the 272d. They maintain a constant state of readiness for problems and dangers that rarely threaten them. This situation often makes the MPs feel a bit uneasy. CPT Carroll Spragins, the unit's CO, explained the enduring dilemma of a security guard, "Physical security is a thankless job. When our men go to bed after their duty day, they can't really say that they've accomplished anything. A guard's value simply cannot be measured until a dangerous situation arises."

And when danger has appeared and shattered the 272d's quiet vigil, the MPs have been ready. During the 1968 Tet offensive, when VC attacked Roberts Compound and came fearfully close to the commanding general's quarters, the MPs beat back the assault, killing 40 enemy soldiers.

Two military policemen died in that skirmish, which

later earned the unit the distinctive designation of "Fighting Deuce," awarded by Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor. Also for its heroism during Tet, the 272d won a Valorous Unit Award. This award, together with three Meritorious Unit Commendations, numerous letters of commendation and appreciation, and a long record of past operations make it obvious that a security guard does have value. The 272d can do more than sit passively in guard towers.

But the MPs of the Fighting Deuce still find it difficult to accept the role of a unit constantly vigilant and quietly confident of its power to act in time of danger. Many even yearn for danger to arise, yearn for a chance to show their skills.

SP4 Harry H. Hendrix became acquainted with danger first as an infantryman with the 4th Infantry Division; he served in Dak To during the 1968 Tet offensive. Later as an MP with the 4th MP Company, he experienced a variety of duties, including convoy escorts along the hazardous road from Pleiku to Dak To.

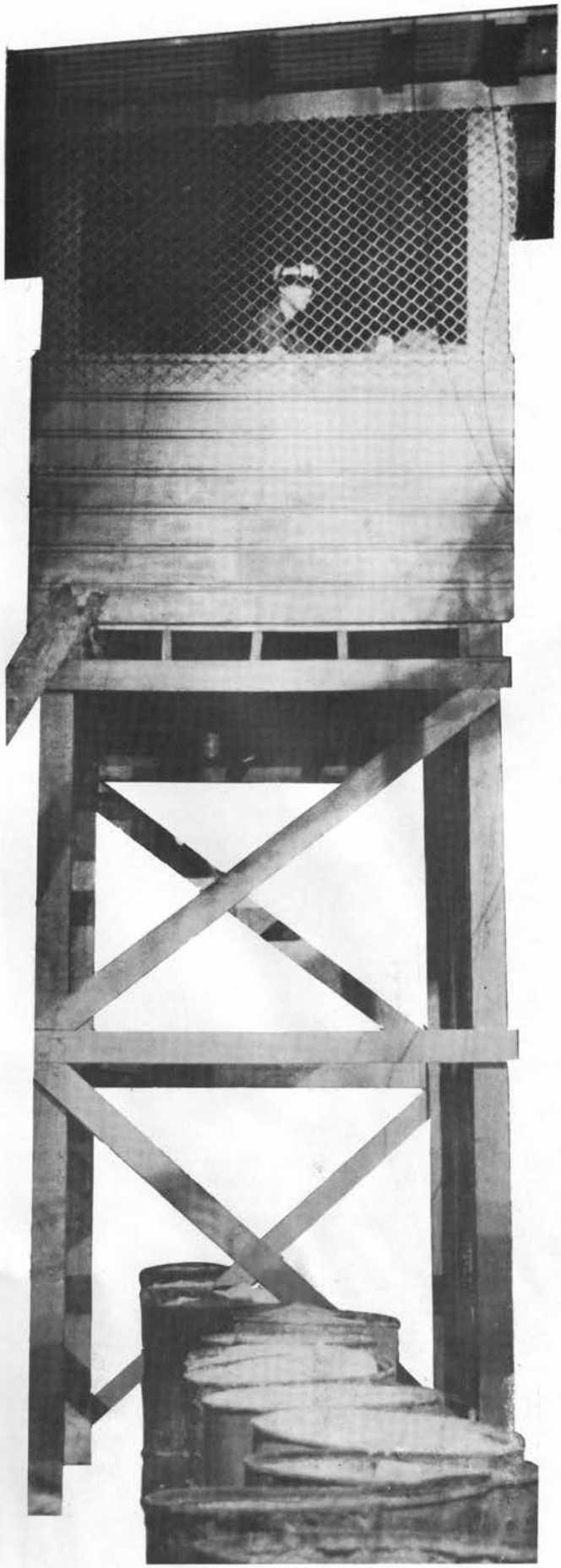
Hendrix wears his CIB proudly and appears a trifle bewildered with the uneventful duties of his static posts at the IFFV Compound. Stopping to check a civilian's pass at the IFFV Compound's Vietnamese gate, the former infantryman reflected on his duties with the 272d. "Of course our job is important," he said, "but it is often hard for us to realize this. Many of us have served previously with MP units which had missions other than security. But here you can't help but be bothered by how slowly time seems to go by."

The 272d's MPs soon learned to accept the hardships of boredom and cultivate an enduring patience that enables them to cope calmly with the unexpected. A few months ago, the carefully planned escort of two US senators met with some sudden changes when the two lawmakers decided on a sudden shopping tour on the way to the airport. And when the Ambassador wanted to take a midnight swim, the 272d was there to see that the Nha Trang beach was secure. Although the 272d carefully coordinates such missions well in advance with numerous agencies, it must remain adaptable for such "emergencies."

Frustrations, waiting, sudden changes, and constant preparations are all part of being an MP. After a 12-hour night shift on a static post, the tired MP often returns to his barracks to spend another couple hours spit-shining boots and holster, washing web gear, and cleaning weapons. It's a never-ending process that becomes ingrained in an MP: I must be "strack" for guard mount.

Along with its stiff demands for guard mount, the 272d emphasizes discipline, personal appearance, and training activities to a degree rare in a combat zone. A recent general inspection found the 272d's MPs scrambling to get rid of accumulated paraphernalia and spending long hours in preparation for an open foot and wall locker inspection—with displays strictly following the book. Likewise, off-duty MPs find that their free time often consists of details, weapons familiarization, and MOS training. One MP quipped that he felt as though he had never left AIT.

Although the 272d's MPs may, at times, complain about these high, seemingly unreasonable standards, these policies have accomplished a great deal. The Fighting Deuce has impressed nearly everyone who comes in contact with the







Left: SP4 Dennis F. Oravetz prepares to leave the tower after completing night shift duty at IFFV. Above: SP4 Dirk I. Johnson stares out toward the South China Sea from his tower. Right: SP4 Harry H. Hendrix stops traffic as the commanding general's sedan departs IFFV compound.

unit. Even commanders of other military police units have frankly called the 272d the best anywhere. Senators, dignitaries, and high ranking military men have continually praised the company. One such admirer, former IFFV CG LTG William R. Peers, remarked after his departure from Vietnam: "I had become so accustomed to the high standards maintained by the Fighting Deuce that military police everywhere suffered by comparison."

Clearly the efforts of the 272d are appreciated, even though the MP in that lonely tower or static post may sometimes doubt it. During his seemingly endless duty day he'd love to sit down, lean against a sand bag, read a magazine, or catch a little sleep—all of which might cost him an Article 15. But the real frustration is the thought that his duty is useless or unnoticed.

"We jokingly call each other 'nung guards,' you know, the Chinese guards who secure the villas of civil service

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The author, former JOURNAL Associate Editor, graduated maxima cum laude from the University of Notre Dame in 1968 with a BA in Communication Arts. He is a recipient of the Hugh O'Donnell Journalism Award and has done graduate study at Northwestern University. He is currently assigned as Managing Editor of TYPHOON magazine, the monthly publication of I Field Force Vietnam.

workers," said SP4 Robert W. Meisener. "We sit in our towers, convinced that we could be performing some better service. And we think about home, plans for the future, and how slow the time is going by."

Like most soldiers in Vietnam, the military policeman is concerned, even preoccupied with the passage of time. The security guard sees it creep by in slow, agonizing minutes. Anything that would make it pass by faster appears as enticing and desirable. To the men of the Fighting Deuce, that means nonsecurity duties.

"Actually our problem is not that we dislike being military policemen," explained PFC James D. Rhodes, "but that we often seem to be denied the chance to be MPs." Rhodes, who has pulled 10 months of almost constant security duty, feels that the men of the Fighting Deuce lack any sense of being responsible for anything.

But there is no real remedy for this common complaint, because, frankly stated, the mission of the 272d is security. And, disgruntled or not, its men have always performed this duty remarkably well.

Only 12 men each day perform duties other than escort and security. These men work at the South Checkpoint near the entrance of Route 201 South, in Nha Trang, or cooperate with the 218th MP Company on town and highway patrols.

At South Checkpoint, the MPs look for black market contraband, AWOLs, proper travel authorization, and terrorist activities. As with the town patrols, the MPs cooperate with the Vietnamese National Police. In recent months a 272d mobile patrol helped to apprehend soldiers accused of burglarizing a military banking facility at nearby Camp McDermott. On highway patrols, the 272d controls traffic, investigates accidents, and makes courtesy calls on MACV advisory teams located along Highway One. When accidents occur on this route, the MPs immediately notify the 218th or the 630th MP Company in Cam Ranh Bay, who, in turn, send dustoff helicopters for the injured.

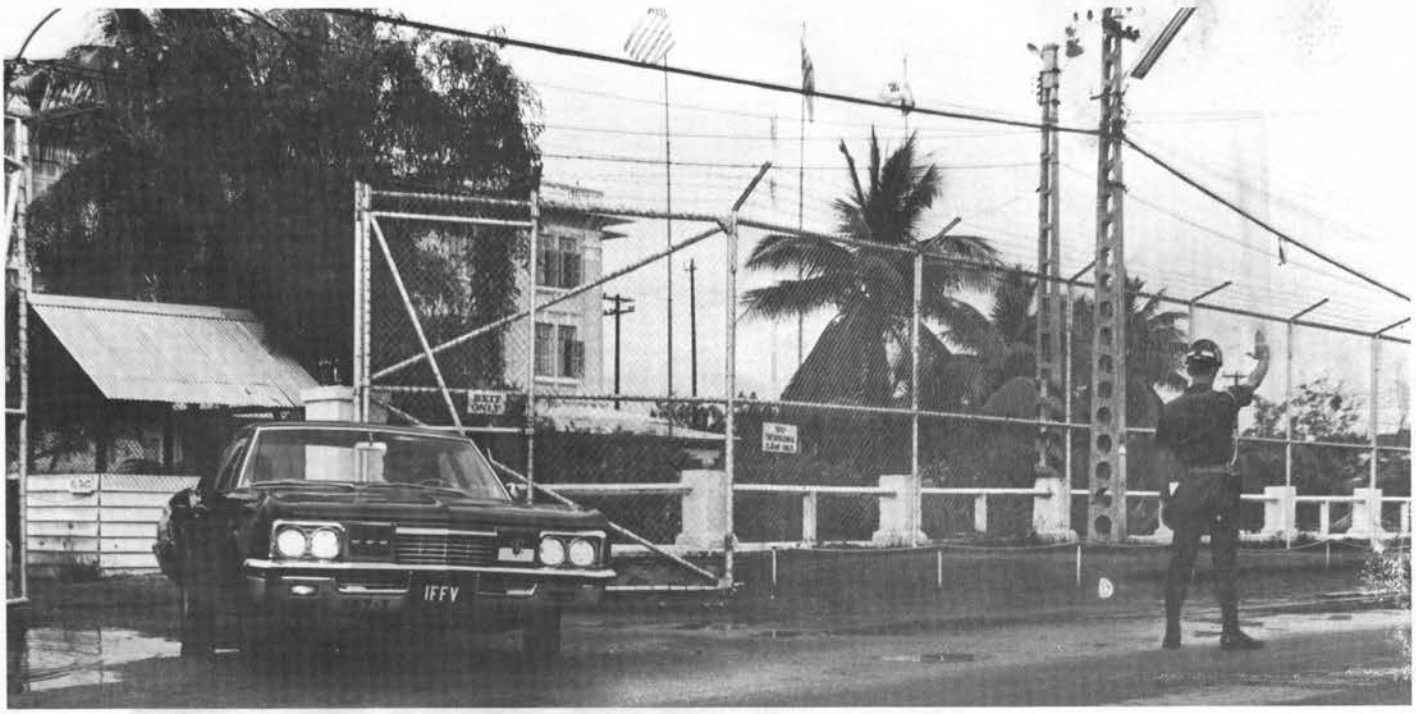
Though the 272d tries to give its men an opportunity to work periodically on these more varied assignments, the men of the Fighting Deuce rarely get an opportunity to stand that 1630 guard mount for town patrols. More often than not, they find themselves watching the lambrettas go by from their static posts.

The trials of military police duty have made the 272d a very close-knit group of men. They share each other's family problems, engage in friendly but spirited regional rivalries, hold huge DEROS parties for departing buddies, and in general socialize mainly with fellow MPs. But most of them feel that MPs get along well with the other men at IFFV and Roberts Compounds.

Considering the popularity of the 272d with other soldiers, MP Bob Meisener reflected, "I'm not saying that the other guys here are crazy about us, but the 272d does not try to hassle the men around here with petty charges of uniform violations and the like. We'd like others to understand that we're human, too, and merely doing a necessary job. I mean we're all over here together."

In the future, fewer men will have to perform the necessary but frustrating mission of the Fighting Deuce. Late in 1969, a considerable percentage of the 272d became involved in a redeployment move. Normal DEROS, accelerated drops, and reassignments to other military police units in country will eventually leave behind in Nha Trang only a small segment of the 272d—to pull security duty.

Though fewer in number, the Fighting Deuce will continue to welcome its new replacements, fresh from AIT and anxious to work as MPs. These newcomers will learn fast, as others did, that the MP is often the first on the job, the last to leave, and the least appreciated. And, in Vietnam, where nobody seems to care, they will find themselves spit-shining boots and rubbing web gear till it turns white. Most of all, in the ugly towers that become their homes, they will become experts in charting the languid passage of time.



Army In-service Professional Training Program in Forensic Medicine

MAJ Thomas A. Knapp, JAGC

A little known program at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) in Washington, D. C., is the United States Army In-service Professional Training Program in Forensic Medicine. This professional training program was established in 1964 and is unique in that it is the first program of its type in the Armed Forces and the only professional program in this field in the United States today.

This training program is designed to foster better understanding of the relationship among law, medicine, and law enforcement and to encourage interest in the forensic sciences. Of vital interest to the Military Police Corps, the program trains military police officers in the forensic sciences, providing medical and scientific knowledge that may be applied to medicolegal, investigative and criminal matters of interest to the Military Police Corps.

Training is accomplished within the Legal Medicine Section, Forensic Pathology Branch, of the AFIP. The program is open to Army officers of the Judge Advocate General Corps, Military Police Corps, Medical Corps and Medical Service Corps, as well as qualified officers from the United States Navy and the United States Air Force. Applicants are selected not only because of their background, education and experience but also for their interest in the forensic sciences.

Forensic medicine, also known as medical jurisprudence, is the study of medical science related to the law in the service of justice. This field of training is quite large in scope and without defined borders. The training program covers such subjects as criminology, law, criminal investigation procedures and general medicine, as well as more esoteric subjects such as toxicology, forensic pathology and forensic psychiatry. This list of subjects may be awesome in scope, but it involves the practicalities of medical evidence in court, hospitals and the law, narcotics, alcohol, and vehicular accidents and other matters that may sound a bit alien since they concern themselves primarily with justice under law.

One of the main functions of the training program, perhaps the most important one, involves seeking a common frame of reference for the professions of law, medicine, and police science in all areas of common endeavor. It is necessary for personnel of these fields to learn to communicate with one another. Not all talk between individuals implies meaningful communication — to say nothing of understanding. Until there is understanding among these professionals it will not be possible to identify, isolate, and solve the problems in the common interest.

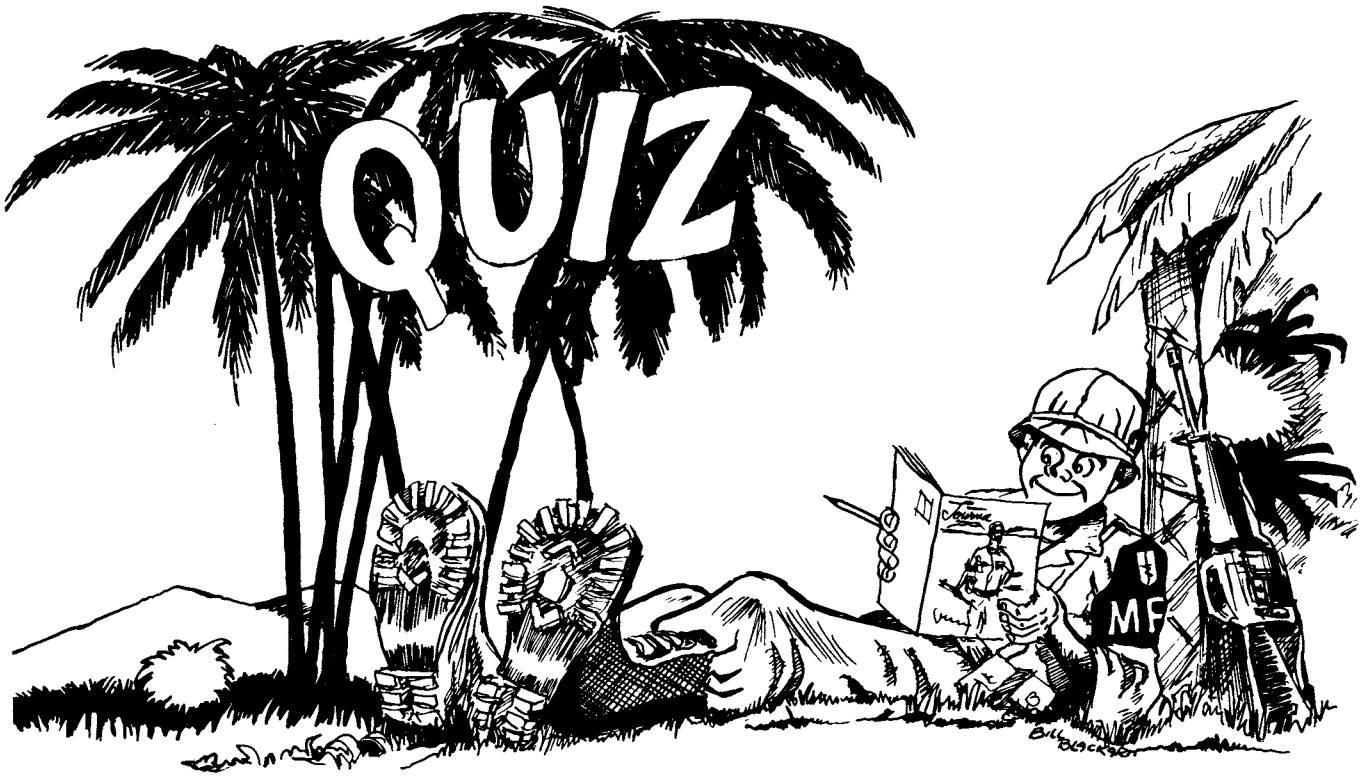
In the field of law enforcement, the military police officer deals with medical personnel on a frequency second only to the judge advocate. Training in this program may be utilized to further the physician-investigator relationship and to show how medicine may aid the policeman in his duties.

An all-inclusive solution to the problem in these fields is not yet available, but the Army In-service Professional Training Program attempts to foster learning and understanding by each profession about the others.

Educational prerequisites for military police officers include a degree from an approved college or university in one of the forensic sciences, e.g. criminalistics, criminology, police science, police administration or law. Any person who does not meet these requirements, but who has practical experience in the aforementioned fields, will be considered on an individual basis.

Additional information may be obtained in DA Pamphlet 350-40. Inquiries may be addressed to The Director, ATTN: MEDEM-PF, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C. 20305.

The author is currently assigned to the Legal Medicine Section, Forensic Pathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C. 20305.



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

Answers found on page 16

1. **DD Form 460, Provisional Pass, would normally be issued to**
   a. a soldier found living in an OFF LIMITS area.
   b. an airman apprehended for assault.
   c. a soldier who surrenders himself after his unit departed for overseas.
   d. a sailor who was detained beyond the time limits of his pass.

2. **The duplicate copy of DD Form 629, Receipt of Prisoner, should be given to the**
   a. MP desk sergeant.
   b. PM operations officer.
   c. unit receiving custody.
   d. apprehending military policeman .

3. **An offender refuses to sign a DA Form 19-31, Receipt for Property. The desk sergeant should**
   a. force him to sign.
   b. give him a lawful order to sign.
   c. indicate refusal to sign on the receipt and have a witness sign.
   d. place him in detention until he agrees to sign.

4. **A Military Police Report is numbered 64-69-27. This report would be the**
   a. 27th report of an offense or incident made on the 64th day of 1969.
   b. 27th report of incident or offense made by the 64th MP Company during 1969.
   c. 64th report of 1969 and the 27th report forwarded to a commander for information or action.
   d. 64th report made by the 69th MP Company on the 27th of the month.

5. **An investigation has been completed and the Military Police Report is being typed. The date that appears on the 19-32 is**
   a. the date of the incident and the date the report is typed.
   b. only the date of the incident.
   c. only the date the report is typed.
   d. only the date of the blotter entry.

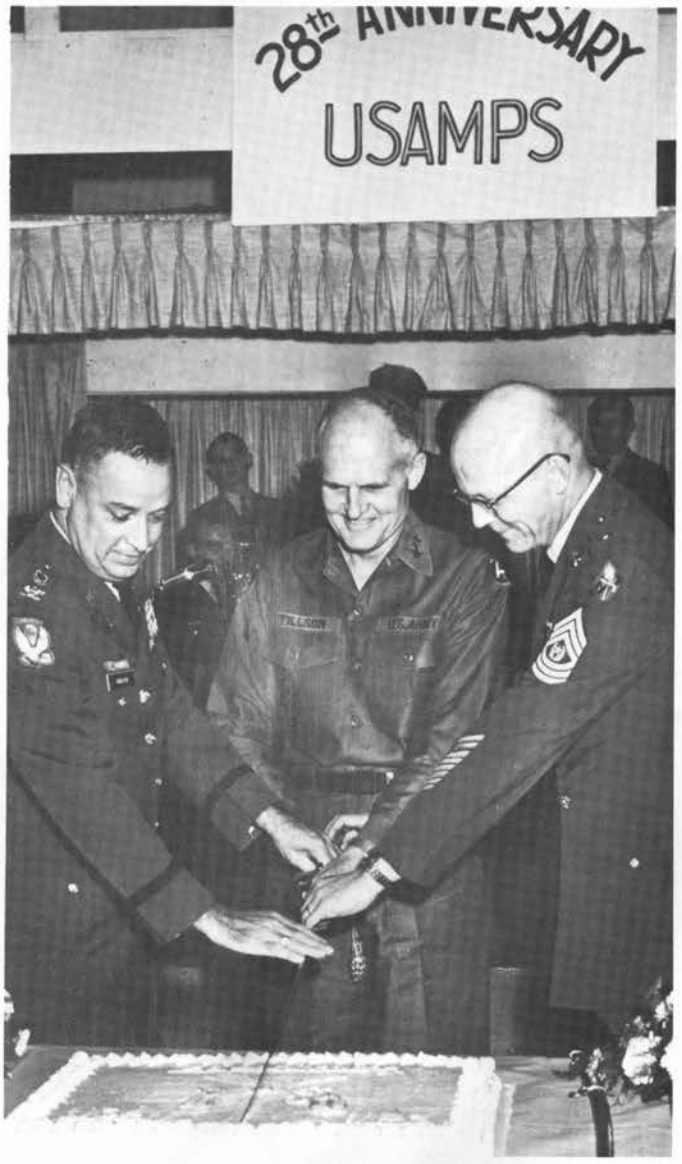
6. **The Military Police Desk Reference Card provides a**
   a. ready reference to regulations.
   b. reference to assist the desk sergeant in emergency situations.
   c. record of individuals involved in past incidents.
   d. reference for classification of offenses in accordance with the UCMJ.

7. **It is recommended that the MP Report be prepared by**
   a. the operations sergeant.
   b. the person making the complaint.
   c. the person receiving the complaint.
   d. any MP on duty.

8. **An MP effecting an apprehension should NOT**
   a. secure four persons with two sets of hand irons.
   b. use a belt as a hand restraining device.
   c. use hand irons to secure an individual to a vehicle.
   d. seat an MP with the suspect in the rear of a vehicle.

9. **If a portion of a confinement facility is used for temporary detention, it should be**
   a. physically separated and clearly marked as a detention area.
   b. separated from the other cells but not marked.
   c. similar to the area provided for prisoners.
   d. marked as a detention area but not physically separated.

10. **An offender, presently in the detention facility, MUST be returned to his unit under guard. The desk sergeant should**
    a. notify the installation staff duty officer to provide the necessary guards.
    b. arrange with the offender's unit for guards.
    c. use available military police patrol personnel.
    d. request guard personnel from the confinement guard force.



Fort Gordon's Commanding General, MG John C. F. Tillson, III, joins USAMPS Commandant, COL Henry W. Gibson, and CSM Donald F. Skoglund in a ceremonial cake cutting to commemorate the 28th Anniversary of the US Army Military Police School.

USAMPS Observes 28th Anniversary

The United States Army Military Police School marked its 28th Anniversary as a US Army service school on 15 January 1970.

The first Military Police School was established officially in 1941 at Fort Myer, Virginia, and formally opened on 15 January 1942 as The Provost Marshal General's School. It was subsequently moved to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Fort Custer, Michigan; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Camp Bullis, Texas; and in 1946 to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, where it was redesignated The Military Police School.

The school was moved to Camp Gordon, Georgia, in 1948 when the expanding mission of the Military Police Corps increased requirements for training facilities. Here, again, it was known as The Provost Marshal General's School. In 1956, Camp Gordon became Fort Gordon, a permanent military installation. In 1962 the Commanding General of the US Continental Army Command designated the school at Fort Gordon as the home of the Military Police Corps and, on 15 January 1963, the school assumed its present designation, the US Army Military Police School.

During World War II the school graduated nearly 10,000 officer students, over 5,000 enlisted specialists in criminal investigation and police of occupied territory, and 3,340 officer candidates prior to V-J Day in 1945.

During its short history the school has trained more than 100,000 officers and enlisted men of the Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve, of other arms and services and foreign nations, and civilian personnel of the Armed Forces, other Federal agencies, government contractors and selected members of industry. The school currently offers twenty-three separate courses of instruction.

As the Army has developed and progressed so, too, has the US Army Military Police School in producing skilled, professional, well-trained military police for our national defense and security.

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **d.** is correct. Provisional passes are issued for violations not serious enough to warrant further custody when the individual has been delayed beyond the time limits of his pass or leave.
2. **c.** is correct. The original copy of the DD Form 629 is retained by the person relinquishing custody of the prisoner. The duplicate is given to the individual or unit receiving the prisoner.
3. **c.** is correct. When an individual's property is taken and he refuses to sign a receipt it should be so noted on the receipt. Both the person taking the property and a witness should sign the receipt.
4. **c.** is correct. The first series of numbers indicates the number of complaints received; the second series indicates the calendar year; the third series indicates the number of reports that have been forwarded to commanders.
5. **a.** is correct. The date that the report is typed is placed in the block at the top of the report. The date the incident occurred is placed to the right of block **b.**
6. **c.** is correct. A desk reference card is completed on each individual who has been involved in an incident, except investigating military policemen.
7. **c.** is correct. Complaints are not always received "in person." The person receiving the report is the most knowledgeable regarding the incident. It is his responsibility to complete the report.
8. **c.** is correct. All alternatives are acceptable except c. Hand irons should not be used to secure an individual to a vehicle while he is being transported.
9. **a.** is correct. Detention facilities should be physically separated from confinement facilities and clearly marked. Suspects should not be confined or detained with prisoners in the confinement facility.
10. **b.** is correct. If the nature of the offense is such that an offender should be returned to his unit under guard, the desk sergeant should notify the offender's unit to provide guard personnel.

SPROCAD

MAJ Frank L. Burns, MPC

Military police officer students filtered into the classroom. They wondered, a little, about the next hour of instruction as they settled into the traditional desks in Francis Hall. Some voiced pessimistic predictions of routine boredom. Their general feeling of dread seemed confirmed as the instructor began. Most of the students, captains and majors alike, were fighting to maintain interest. The entire scene was conventional—for a few minutes. Suddenly the lights went out. A training-aid known as the multi-media electrovolcanic chromacosmic freak-out device, assisted by three slide projectors, instantly transformed the walls and ceiling into colored fluids of visual insanity. Ears were assaulted by the seventeen minute hard-rock recording of "In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida," amplified in stereophonic volume only a decibel or two beneath the threshold of pain. Shouts of "STUDENT POWER!" and "OFF THE BRASS!" competed for ear-space with the heavy sounds of the Iron Butterfly. Nostrils began to smart from the intense concentration of cheap incense. For several minutes the students found themselves participating in a happening that matched the best in "guerrilla theater." The conventional classroom scene had been effectively shattered—SPROCAD had begun.

During recent years the US Army Military Police School has established itself as one of the most progressive service schools in the US Army. SPROCAD is one of the latest in a series of educational innovations that has helped foster this national reputation. The acronym *SPROCAD* deciphers as: *S*tudies *PRO*gram on *C*ontemporary *A*merican *D*issidence. Its purpose is "to broaden student insight into contemporary American dissidence presently confronting our society, with particular attention to the impact of these domestic social forces on the US Army and the Military Police Corps."

The story of SPROCAD's development and scope is a reflection of the Military Police School's continuing search for the highest standards of academic excellence.

In the Spring of 1969, the Commandant of USAMPS, COL Henry W. Gibson, and the Director of Instruction, COL William S. Norman, recognized the necessity of preparing career students to respond to the complex and increasing manifestations of disaffection and dissent in the Army. These new challenges were seen to demand finely honed skills in human relations, skills that required a sensitive and professional awareness of contemporary attitudes, skills that transcended some conventions of traditional military leadership. The newly created Dissent and Disorder Study Group was tasked to examine all aspects of the challenge and design a program that would help foster the essential human relations skills among career students. The pilot program, SPROCAD, was approved in July for inclusion in this year's curriculum for the Military Police Officer Advanced Course. The Dissent and Disorder Study Group has since become the Dissent and Disorder Management Branch of the General Subjects Division, with responsibility for conducting SPROCAD and developing similar programs tailored for the other career courses.

The content of SPROCAD constitutes a quantitative departure from subject areas normally associated with military education. The instructional methodology is equally unique. A vast spectrum of modern sociopolitics must be covered. Such divergencies as McLuhan's "global village" and Roszak's "counter culture" quickly overburden the capabilities of common instructional methods. Lectures to classes of sixty students are incapable of comparing the subtle nuances of Frantz Fanon to the brutally candid pronouncements of Julius Lester. Large discussions can neither articulately examine the "multiversity" of Carl Davidson, nor probe the "Woodstock Nation" of Abbie Hoffman. Obviously, the complexity and nature of the content of SPROCAD dictated the inauguration of imaginative and more functionally relevant approaches to the instructional process.

SPROCAD students attend a two-hour small group discussion each week for a period of sixteen weeks. The first session, initiated as described above, establishes the pattern for individual involvement and intellectual enthusiasm. The introductory "happening" is followed by the distribution of a list of fifty-one essay questions from which several will be selected at the conclusion of the program to comprise the SPROCAD examination. Following a discussion of the purpose of these questions the officers are introduced to the numerous reprinted articles and several books selected for *all* to read as part of the intensive SPROCAD reading program. Additionally, they are given a bibliography listing over one hundred books of contemporary relevance. Each student elects two books from this list and submits a critical review of each at the end of the program. The books and classroom issues are predominantly what might be described as original source documents, reflecting the essentiality of digging beneath the superficial glaze of public comment.

The first phase of SPROCAD examines contemporary social change and disaffection. Particular emphasis is placed on the dynamic currents of social change that are generated by shifting value priorities, the nature and extent

"There must be an expanded exchange of ideas between the leaders and their men."

"Today's youth activists . . . find it increasingly natural to pack visions of protest among their other belongings for the trip to the Army reception station."

"The new lieutenant is a thinking, questioning officer, sensitive to injustice and unreasonableness."

"Afro hair styles . . . are seen by some as threats to the establishment instead of as indicators of a newly awakened racial pride."

"It is well written and you cannot help but admire the man, and his dream."

"Radicalism . . . needs to be understood by the Army leadership if it is to be adequately coped with."

"Show them how to enter the system and they will not try to tear it down."



of disaffection in the majority, minority and youth segments of the population, and the potential for conflict among dissimilarly disaffected individuals and groups. Elected specialization is provided by assigning each student to one of three discussion and role clusters, identified as Majority, Minority, or Youth. After a concentrated study of the attitudes common to their respective cluster identifications the students vocalize these attitudes for the other students in cluster presentations that are delivered in role-played first person.

This first phase of SPROCAD culminates with a "cluster confrontation." This new educational tool was developed by SPROCAD instructors after examining the features of sensitivity training, encounter groups, group role-playing, and similar techniques common to the behavioral sciences. Desks are arranged in triangular fashion for this exercise with each cluster occupying one of the three sides. The instructor initiates the cluster confrontation by announcing an issue on which each cluster is dissimilarly, but strongly, motivated. Students respond in first person, voicing and justifying the attitudes associated with their respective roles and cluster identifications. Their free flowing verbal confrontation continues, without any faculty intervention, until the principle majority, minority and youth values have been articulated and the potential for social conflict among these groups has been demonstrated.

Building on the foundation of awareness gained during the first phase of SPROCAD, students progress to an examination of contemporary American radicalism. During this second phase students discover that current radicalism can be neither understood nor described without constant reference to their previous discussions on social change and disaffection in the society at large. Again, clusters are formed, this time for an in-depth study of each of five categories of radicalism (old left, militant right, militant black, new left, and new life-style). Group role playing is enhanced in each cluster presentation by presentation forms and student-worn costumes that reflect the style of the radical element being portrayed.

The third phase of SPROCAD addresses the most perplexing questions commanders and provost marshals face in today's Army. "What is the impact of disaffection and radicalism on the Army, and how should the various manifestations of this impact be managed?" Students begin this phase by subjecting published guidance on the matter to critical scrutiny. The complexities encountered in the management of manifestations of disaffection and dissent in the Army are not new to today's career MP officer. Experiences of the students are recounted in class to prompt comparative discussions of policies and management responses. These comparative discussions lay the foundation for later discussions that functionally analyze alternate management responses in an effort to identify the potential for latent dysfunction attendant to each.

This phase of SPROCAD is culminated with an exercise uniquely designed for the purpose of evaluating student awareness and exercising skills in human relations. In this exercise (known as SHURAX, *S*imulations in *HU*man *R*elations and *A*wareness e*X*ercise) selected students play roles as commanders or provost marshals in sensitive interaction simulations that can be resolved only by distinguishing disaffection and dissent from disloyalty, unsuitability and criminality. Each simulation is viewed simultaneously by the other students over closed circuit television. Video tapes of the simulations are replayed after the exercise for in-depth critiques of student performances.

The final phase of SPROCAD is devoted to a seminar dealing with student extrapolations on the potential for future impact of American dissidence.

The comments overprinted on the illustration are taken from student book reviews and answers to the essay examination, a portion of which is taken home for completion. They exemplify the elevated degree of awareness achieved by SPROCAD students after sixteen weeks of intensive involvement in this vital new program. More importantly, these comments reflect an awakened concern for the delicate ecological balance that is temporarily enjoyed by today's complex, technocratic society.

* * * * *

Civilian consultants to Headquarters, Department of the Army, after visiting the Military Police School recently to become familiar with SPROCAD, were sincere in their praise of the program. They told school officials, "You are fully two to three years ahead of the rest of the Army in this area." The validity of this evaluation seems confirmed when one considers that it was on 13 October 1969 that Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor first enunciated the necessity of examining Army efforts in the field of human relations. Speaking on "Race Relations in the Army" at the opening session of the Association of the United States Army, Secretary Resor declared, "We shall improve the training of our officers and NCOs to help them better understand the racial sensitivities of both majority and minority groups. To this end we are re-examining and revising training programs and service school curricula."

More than a month before Secretary Resor's speech the US Army Military Police School had already begun a program that not only encompasses the scope implied by the phrase "race relations," but exceeds it. On 4 September 1969, a USAMPS instructor concluded the first SPROCAD session with the following words: ". . . SPROCAD addresses a timely subject of vital importance to our nation. The fact that we are dealing with this subject, and the nature of our approach, bear witness to our claim that SPROCAD is the most progressive educational development in the history of USAMPS. Together, our cooperative effort in SPROCAD promises to advance USAMPS to a new position of revered leadership among all military academic institutions."

In the not too distant future the entire Army may benefit from experience factors gained in SPROCAD. Techniques in functional education, such as "cluster confrontation" and SHURAX, may prove to have wide applicability to the needs of the service. Clearly, all individuals, in all branches and grades, require the awareness-based skills that SPROCAD is designed to foster.

The author is a graduate of Central Michigan University and the MP Officer Advanced Course. He conceived SPROCAD while conducting research for "Confrontation Management," the recently approved new direction for USAMPS instruction on the subject of civil disturbances. He is presently pursuing graduate studies at the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences, Sam Houston State University.

298th Military Police Company

The 298th Military Police Company, Fort Stewart, Georgia, is the winner of the Thirteenth Annual Provost Marshal General's Trophy Pistol Team Match for 1969. The unit, commanded by CPT Roger W. Lyles, finished first in competition in a field of 114 teams representing military police units worldwide.

The 1969 Match had more teams compete for a replica of The Provost Marshal General's Trophy than in any other match in the history of the event.

CPT Gora E. Elzworth, Fort Stewart's Deputy Provost Marshal and team captain for the 298th, finished first among the 1,140 individual firers that entered into competition.

COL Henry W. Gibson, MPA President, presented the trophy to the 298th in a ceremony at Fort Stewart on 28 January, representing The Provost Marshal General, MG Karl W. Gustafson.

In addition to the replica of the PMG Trophy, which is permanently housed in the Military Police Corps Museum at Fort Gordon, members of the 298th received individual gold medals and certificates as members of the winning team. Other team firers who finished in the top ten among individual firers were SSG H. P. Garland (4th) and PFC D. A. Taylor (8th). They both received silver medals and certificates for their individual accomplishments. Captain Elzworth received a gold medal and certificate in acknowledgement of his high individual score.

Taking Second Place honors was the 56th Military Police Company, APO 98749. Members of that team received individual silver medals and certificates. The team was awarded a unit certificate indicating their second place standing.

The 560th Military Police Company, APO 96291, took third place honors. Members of that team qualified for individual bronze medals and certificates. The team also received a unit certificate attesting to their third place standing.

The 532d Military Police Company, Fort Dix, New Jersey, finished fourth (1st Sharpshooter Team). Certificates went to the team and each team member. The Second Sharpshooter Team, finishing fifth in competition, was the 554th Military Police Company, APO 09131. The sixth place team (1st Marksman Team) was the 980th Military Police Company, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, California. Both the 554th and 980th teams received certificates as did each team member.

Individual firers who finished second through tenth received silver medals and certificates.

The MPA Executive Council wishes to thank each unit that participated in this annual program designed to promote excellence in the use of the service pistol. Although certain administrative difficulties were experienced in the prompt delivery of match material to several units, all were overcome in sufficient time.

Participation increased from 39 teams in the 1968 match to 114. The scores registered indicate that participating teams conducted their individual matches in the highest traditions of the Military Police Corps and, in general, established a mark of excellence to be emulated by military policemen everywhere.

Renewed interest in the match, as demonstrated by this large increase in participation and the many encouraging letters received by the Executive Council, gives us the encouragement needed to continue this worldwide competitive program. Our goals for this year's match will be directed toward further improvement and even greater participation. To accomplish these goals, the MPA Executive Council has established a special Pistol Match Committee, who in the next few months will be conducting an in-depth study of the Pistol Match program. An important part of this study will consist of a careful analysis of suggestions coming from the participants in the field. Questionnaires will be sent to all participants in the near future. It is hoped that all recipients will give this special study their critical attention.

TOP TEN INDIVIDUALS

1. CPT G. E. Elzworth	298th Military Police Company	399X11
2. SSG T. L. Pixler	Co C, 30th Military Police Battalion	397X17
3. SFC J. PeLayo	554th Military Police Company	397X11
4. SSG H. P. Garland	298th Military Police Company	397X07
5. SP4 R. C. Peacock	554th Military Police Company	396X12
6. 1LT A. D. Holland	56th Military Police Company	396X10
7. SP4 D. M. Allen	HHC, US Disciplinary Barracks	396X08
8. PFC D. A. Taylor	298th Military Police Company	396X06
9. MSG N. A. Boteilo	56th Military Police Company	395X15
10. SSG J. G. Villaloz	554th Military Police Company	395X06

Wins 1969 TPMG Pistol Match

TEAM PLACEMENT

1. 298th MP Company, Fort Stewart, Georgia
2. 56th MP Company, APO Seattle 98749
3. 560th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96291
4. 532d MP Company, Fort Dix, New Jersey
5. 554th MP Company, APO New York 09131
6. 980th MP Company, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, Ca.
7. Hqs Co, USDB, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
8. 549th MP Company, Fort Davis, Canal Zone
9. 518th MP Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas
10. 287th MP Company, APO New York 09742
11. USA CTF, Fort Riley, Kansas
12. AFPD, Puget Sound, Seattle, Washington
13. 529th MP Company, APO New York 09102
14. 556th MP Company, APO New York 09176
15. Co C, 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of SF
16. 38th MP Detachment, APO San Francisco 96557
17. 157th MP Battalion, Glendale, Arizona
18. 294th MP Company, Camp Zama, APO 96343
19. 291st MP Company, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
20. 59th MP Company, APO New York 09069
21. 2d Bn, 8830th MP USARTC, Lexington, Kentucky
22. 300th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96307
23. 97th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96312
24. 206th MP Company, Buffalo, New York
25. Co D, 175th MP Battalion, Hannibal, Missouri
26. 110th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96231
27. HHC, 4th AIT Brigade, Fort Gordon, Georgia
28. Co C, 385th MP Battalion, APO New York 09164
29. 18th MP Company, Fort Lewis, Washington
30. 82d MP Platoon, APO San Francisco 96228
31. US Army Physical Security Det, Fort Clayton, CZ
32. Co C, 158th MP Battalion, Douglas, Arizona
33. 25th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96225
34. 591st MP Company, Fort Bliss, Texas
35. 536th MP Company, APO New York 09178
36. Co B, 716th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96243
37. 20th MP Detachment, APO New York 09227
38. 173d MP Platoon, APO San Francisco 96250
39. 534th MP Company, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone
40. 285th MP Company, APO New York 09034
41. Co B, 385th MP Battalion, APO New York 09154
42. Co A, 385th MP Battalion, APO New York 09154
43. 66th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96226
44. Co B, 175th MP Battalion, Warrenton, Missouri
45. 260th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96301
46. Co A, 728th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96220
47. 20th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96331
48. 12th Bn, 4th AIT Bde, Fort Gordon, Georgia
49. 204th MP Company (Chicago), Fort Sheridan, Illinois
50. 105th MP Company, Schenectady, New York
51. Co A, 503d MP Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
52. HHC, 1st Bn, 8830th MP USARTC, Cincinnati, Ohio
53. 2d MP Company, APO San Francisco 96224
54. 545th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96490
55. Co A, 793d MP Battalion, APO New York 09696
56. Co C, 793d MP Battalion, APO New York 09801
57. Co A, 716th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96243
58. 23d MP Company, APO San Francisco 96374
59. 42d MP Group (Customs), APO New York 09403
60. 101st MP Company, APO San Francisco 96383
61. 58th MP Company, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
62. Co C, 728th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96301
63. 503d MP Detachment, APO San Francisco 96571
64. 9th MP Group (CI), APO New York 09227
65. 428th MP Company, Benton Harbor, Michigan
66. Hqs, 93d MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96238
67. 296th MP Company, Fort Lewis, Washington
68. Hqs, 4th USA Msl Cmd, APO San Francisco 96208
69. Co C, 503d MP Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
70. Hqs Det, 502d MP Battalion, Fort Carson, Colorado
71. 65th MP Platoon, Dougway Proving Ground, Utah
72. Co B, 793d MP Battalion, APO New York 09696
73. 7th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96207
74. 557th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96491
75. Co B, 503d MP Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
76. 533d MP Company, APO New York 09227
77. Co B, 728th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96271
78. 68th MP Company, APO New York 09221
79. 295th MP Company, Seneca Army Depot, New York
80. USAMPS, Fort Gordon, Georgia
81. 11th Bn, 4th AIT Bde, Fort Gordon, Georgia
82. 205th MP Company, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
83. Hqs, 385th MP Battalion, APO New York 09154
84. 504th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96308
85. HHD, 793d MP Battalion, APO New York 09696
86. 190th MP Company, Atlanta, Georgia
87. 38th MP Company, Danville, Indiana
88. 561st MP Company, Fort Myer, Virginia
89. 272d MP Company, APO San Francisco 96350
90. Co A, 720th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96491
91. HHD, 95th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96491
92. 375th MP Detachment, Columbus, Ohio
93. 204th MP Company, Fort Sheridan, Illinois
94. HHD, 89th MP Group, APO San Francisco 96491
95. 212th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96491
96. XXIV Corps PMO, APO San Francisco 96308
97. HHD, 153d MP Battalion, St. Albans, West Virginia
98. HHD, 170th MP Battalion, Atlanta, Georgia
99. 62d MP Company, APO San Francisco 96331
100. 537th MP Company, APO New York 09166
101. Co C, 720th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96491
102. 178th MP Company, Monroe, Georgia
103. 189th MP Company, APO New York 09059
104. Co C, 716th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96243
105. SHAPE Int Police, SHAPE, Brussels, Belgium
106. AFPD, Washington, D. C.
107. HHD, 94th MP Battalion, APO New York 09227
108. Co C, 52d Inf, 716th MP Bn, APO San Francisco 96307
109. 615th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96491
110. 54th MP Company, Fort Ord, California
111. HHD, 720th MP Battalion, APO San Francisco 96491
112. HHC, 3d Bde, 9th Inf Div, APO San Francisco 96371
113. 188th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96000
114. 284th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96491

MPA Roundup Special

German-US Relations "Shoot" To New High

"It's better than our machine gun."
"It looks like a Mattel toy gun."
"I like it. It has less kick than our M-14."
"It would be all right if you could hold it down."

These were some of the reactions expressed recently by the men of the 3d MP Company in Germany. They had just completed a day of firing German weapons at the 12th Panzer Div MP Company firing range located near Bad Mergentheim. The event was sponsored by the German MPs.

The purpose of the meet is to familiarize both German and American MPs with their counterpart's weapons. In the last meeting, during the summer, the program was held at Roman Hill, the US Army's Wurzburg firing range. As a bonus the American MPs are given the opportunity to qualify for the German Schutzenachnur, or shooting medal. 37 men of the 3d MP Company, assisted by their German counterparts, participated in the most recent meet.



A German MP from the 12th Panzer Division MP Company assists his American counterpart, on the firing line, in clearing a machine gun as 1LT Paul Mathews of the 3d MP Company looks on.



On the firing line Staff Sergeant Mattes, a member of the 3d MP Company, fires the MG-1 machine gun as Corporal Theis of the 12th Panzer Division MP Company assists.

Staff Master Sergeant (1SG) Horst Sachs, a member of the 12th Panzer Div MP Company, explained some of the history of the weapons used in the firing competition, the MG-1 machine gun and the G-3 rifle.

The MG-1 machine gun replaced the old MG-42, known as the "Hitler Saw." Many years were spent in developing the newer, more sophisticated weapon. One of the critical parts, the recoil spring, was designed by a German convict. The MG-1 fires 1,800 rounds per minute with a maximum range of 600 meters.

The G-3 rifle has been standard equipment for several years, but the weapon used by the 12th Panzer Div MPs features a modification not found on the regular weapon, the collapsible stock. Sergeant Sachs explained that the infantry still carried the old model G-3, but the newer model had been issued to Airborne and MP units. The magazine-fed weapon fires the 7.62 NATO round.

The shooting match was an all-day affair. The MPs fired the machine gun in the morning and the rifle in the afternoon. To earn a medal, the MPs fired five different phases of record qualification, three phases with the machine gun and two with the rifle. They fired the machine gun course at 25 meter targets and the rifle course at 100 and 200 meter targets.

After the last round had been fired and the final scores were tallied, the medals were awarded. The Bronze Shooting Medal (1st Award) was presented to 33 MPs. Three MPs, 1LT Paul Mathews, 1SG Gilbert Verbist and SP4 John Gulmyer, received the Silver Shooting Medal (2d Award). The only Gold Shooting Medal (3d Award) was won by SFC Robert Berger, the first American MP in the 3d (Marne) Division to win the honor.

After the awards ceremony the MPs joined in a victory celebration as the German MPs toasted their American comrades for "good shooting."

Honorary MPA President Presents Award for Heroism to SGT Roberts

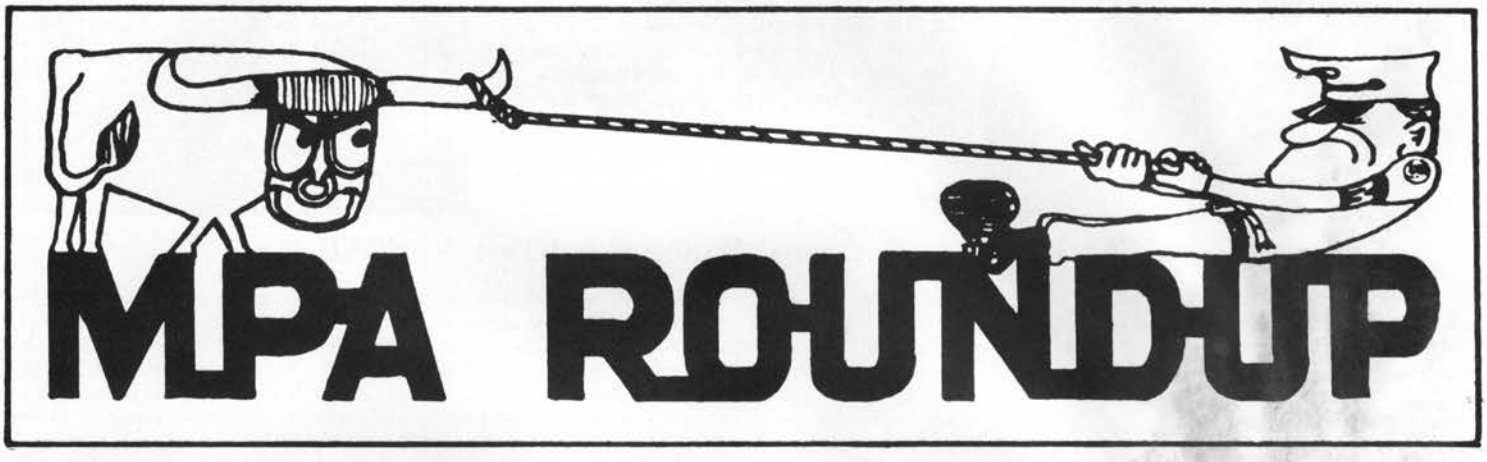
The Military Police Association Award for heroism was recently awarded to SGT William M. Roberts, Jr., of Co B, 518th MP Bn, Ft Hood, Tx.

"Sergeant (then Specialist Fourth Class) William M. Roberts, Jr., distinguished himself by heroism in the course of rescuing a fellow soldier and his wife from their burning automobile at Killeen/Fort Hood, Texas, on 1 March 1969. Sergeant Roberts was returning to Fort Hood from Highway 440 patrol when he observed a two-car collision. The vehicle, driven by a fellow soldier accompanied by his wife, flipped on its side, struck a guard rail and burst into flames. The driver of the car was rendered unconscious and was pinned in the burning vehicle by the steering wheel. The driver's wife, semi-conscious, was thrown from the vehicle and was lying approximately five feet in front of the burning wreckage. Sergeant Roberts instructed his driver to pull off the road a safe distance from the wreckage. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, and at great risk to his life, Sergeant Roberts ran to the burning vehicle, pulled the unconscious driver free and carried him to safety. Sergeant Roberts' willingness to sacrifice his own well-being for the benefit of another is in the highest tradition of the Military Police Corps and the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, the Corps and his country."

Sergeant Roberts had previously been awarded the Soldier's Medal for this action.



MG Karl W. Gustafson, The Provost Marshal General and Honorary MPA President, presents the Military Police Association Award for heroism to SGT William M. Roberts, Jr., Co B, 518th MP Bn, Ft Hood, Tx.





COL Eric O. A. Miller, Jr., (right) receives congratulations from LTG Jonathan O. Seaman, Commanding General, First US Army, Ft George G. Meade, Md., following a ceremony in which Colonel Miller was awarded the Legion of Merit. Colonel Miller, retiring after 28 years of active US Army service, was decorated for his meritorious service as Chief of the Inspections Division in the First Army's Inspector General's Office.

COL Eric O. A. Miller Honored at Ft Meade

COL Eric O. A. Miller, Jr., recently received the Legion of Merit in a retirement ceremony at Headquarters, First US Army, Ft George G. Meade, Md. Terminating a military career dating back to 1941, Colonel Miller was cited for exceptionally meritorious service as Chief of the Inspections Division in the First US Army's Inspector General Office.

Colonel Miller received his commission in 1945 upon graduation from officer candidate school after serving in the Aleutian campaign as a master sergeant with a medical unit. Initially assigned to medical administrative positions, he transferred to the Military Police Corps in 1947. Since then he has served in a variety of military police and provost marshal assignments.

He served as provost marshal for the Atomic Test Forces on Eniwetoc in the Marshall Islands and for the Western Area Command in Germany. He also served as deputy provost marshal at Eighth US Army Headquarters in Korea.

A graduate of the University of Maryland, Colonel Miller received his master's degree in public administration from George Washington University. Following his retirement, he plans to teach at Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg, Mo.

LTC Hall Takes Command Of 385th MP Battalion

LTC Alvin O. Hall, Jr., recently assumed command of the 385th MP Battalion during a change of command ceremony at Wilkins Barracks, Kornwestheim, Germany. Colonel Hall's predecessor, LTC Daniel R. Holt, has been reassigned to Vietnam.

Colonel Hall served as the 8th Infantry Division Provost Marshal in Bad Kreuznach, Germany, for the 17 months prior to being selected to command the 385th MP Battalion.

Among the distinguished guests present for the ceremony were BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., USAREUR and Seventh Army Provost Marshal, COL Frederick A. Schmaltz, CO, Baden-Wuerttemburg Support District, Herr Burgermeister Bergold of Ludwigsburg and Herr Burgermeister Schaefer of Aldingen.



Five NCOs Promoted in 42d MP Group Ceremony

Left: LTC Leslie M. Rosen (right), then Commanding Officer, 42d MP Group (Customs), Heidelberg, Germany, congratulates three new sergeants and one specialist on their promotions in a ceremony at Group Headquarters. From left to right are SSG William R. Raines, SSG Dennie A. Hartwig, SSG Heinrich M. Ristic and SP5 Terry Stoysich.

SP4 Arthel E. Crump Ft Jackson Soldier-of-the-Month

MG James F. Hollingsworth, Commanding General, Ft Jackson, S. C., presents SP4 Arthel E. Crump, a member of the 138th MP Co, with a certificate and a $25 savings bond for being chosen Ft Jackson Soldier-of-the-Month.





SP4 Kenneth Crump Top CI Grad at USAMPS

Left: SP4 Kenneth L. Crump, Detachment D, 4th MP Gp (CI), Ft Sam Houston, Tx., was recently presented with the AUSA Award for being named distinguished graduate of Criminal Investigation Class #4 at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga. COL Kenneth C. Crawford, Commandant of the US Army Judge Advocate General's School, made the presentation.

Ryukyu Armed Forces Police Road-Test VASCAR

Military Policemen from the Traffic Section of the Ryukyu Armed Forces Police, Ft Buckner, Okinawa, are road testing a new device designed to clock the speed of automobiles. SGT Robert Muth, assigned to the Traffic Section, recently attended an orientation school in CONUS to qualify him as a VASCAR (Visual Average Speed Computer and Recorder) operator. The MPs are testing the device for possible adoption into the Ruykyuan Armed Forces Police traffic control system.

VASCAR is an electronic speed calculating device that enables the MPs to clock speeding automobiles whether they are coming or going, behind or ahead of the police vehicle, or even moving on a cross street. The system works whether the patrolling vehicle is parked or moving. VASCAR operates on the principle that speed equals distance divided by time. With VASCAR, an MP can measure the time an automobile takes to move a certain distance. From these measurements the device automatically computes the average speed.



SGT Robert Muth, a qualified VASCAR operator for the Ryukyu Armed Forces Police, demonstrates the VASCAR unit in action. He is shown clocking a car on a side street. The unit is compact and consists of a control mechanism on the gear shift lever and a computer and read-out panel on the floorboard beneath the vehicle's dashboard.

USARYIS Provost Marshal, COL Melford M. Wheatley said, "I am impressed by the early tests of this equipment and our traffic units will conduct additional testing and research before we recommend that this equipment be purchased for regular use. We are making a careful analysis of the results of our own experience in addition to tests made by police agencies in the US."

The VASCAR unit, now being tested at several stateside Armed Forces bases, seems to be proving its worth. The system is sure to spread to many MP units. The next time drivers see the familiar Ryukyu Armed Forces Police vehicle they had better be sure that they are observing proper speed limits. VASCAR will be watching them.

PFC Roy L. Hildred Named Ft Detrick SOM

A military policeman, PFC Roy L. Hildred, a member of the 516th MP Platoon (Service), Ft Detrick, Md., was recently selected as the Ft Detrick Soldier of the Month. Private First Class Hildred was chosen from representatives of all units at the installation. The selection was based on his personal appearance, military bearing and general knowledge of military subjects. His name has been affixed to a plaque which will be displayed by the 516th MP Platoon.

COL E. M. Gershater, Commanding Officer of Ft Detrick, presented Private Hildred with a certificate and a $25 US Savings Bond at the awards ceremony. Also present for the ceremony were his platoon leader, 1LT Michael G. Flanigan, and his platoon sergeant, SFC William T. Wray. Private Hildred has completed three years of college at Wayne State University, Detroit, Mi.

Governor of Alabama Visits 231st Military Police Battalion



Honorable Albert P. Brewer (center), Governor of Alabama, recently visited the 231st MP Battalion, Opelika, Al., following AFT Governor's Day Review at Camp Shelby, Ms. To the governor's right is LTC Edward H. Reynolds, Battalion Commander, and to the governor's left is SGM Walter J. Paschal, Battalion Sergeant Major. During the review the governor paid tribute to the sergeants major who attended the encampment.

Atlanta Police Department Bureau Earns Police Science Award

The Identification Bureau of the Atlanta Police Department, Atlanta, Ga., was one of three winners of the second annual International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)—American Express Police Science Award. The Atlanta unit's selection for the honor was announced at a recent meeting of the IACP. The three winning departments shared the $10,000 in awards equally.



An identification technician, working for the Identification Bureau of the Atlanta Police Department, Atlanta, Ga., prepares latent fingerprints found at the scene of a crime for comparison with those on file. The Bureau won the IACP-American Express Police Science Award for developing an automated system for comparing latent fingerprints within minutes.

Melton Lipson, Vice President of Corporate Security for the American Express Company, presented a check to the Identification Bureau which is headed by Lt Wayne E. Spiva. The identification technicians employed by the Bureau, James A. Moore, James R. Appling, Tommy R. Coulter, William E. Clay, Jr., and Charles E. Simmons, were presented certificates for their outstanding contributions.

The entry was based on an automated system for rapidly comparing latent fingerprints found at a crime scene with those on file, within a matter of minutes. The award will be used to sponsor further research in police science.

The two other winners were the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, Ca., for a computerized record system, and the Dorset and Bournemouth Constabulary in England for a computerized police car locator and patrol recording system.

Former 12th MP Group Investigator Awarded Army Commendation Medal



Right: SP7 Jimmie F. McClendon was recently presented the 1st Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal for his meritorious service as a criminal investigator with Det C, 12th MP Gp (CI), Ft Knox, Ky. He has been reassigned to Alaska. The presentation was made by COL Warren S. Olin, Provost Marshal, US Army Armor Center, Ft Knox. Also present at the ceremony was CW4 George W. Liske, CO, Det C, 12th MP Gp (CI).



529th MP Co NCO Promoted to SFC

SFC Waymond Shepherd, Operations Sergeant for the 529th MP Company, Heidelberg, Germany, was recently promoted to his present grade. He recently completed ten years of active service. CPT Allan L. Hensley, Commanding Officer, 529th MP Company, presented the new E7 chevrons to Sergeant Shepherd.



Masonheimer Receives ARCOM

SSG George O. Masonheimer, a Desk Sergeant assigned to the 41st MP Detachment, St. Louis, Mo., was recently presented the Army Commendation Medal by his Commanding Officer, CPT Michael L. Kelly. Sergeant Masonheimer was awarded the medal for his meritorious service while stationed in Germany, prior to his assignment to the 41st MP Detachment.



Evans Awarded Warrant at Fort Huachuca

Billy J. Evans, former Captain of the Sierra Vista Police Department, Sierra Vista, Az., recently received his warrant officer appointment in a ceremony at Ft Huachuca, Az.

Warrant Officer Evans was sworn into the US Army by Ft Huachuca's Provost Marshal, LTC Frank Gorman.

He will study criminal investigation at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., and will attend the Warrant Officer orientation course at Ft Sill, Ok.

During his years of service with the Sierra Vista Police Department, Warrant Officer Evans worked closely with the military police and the Ft Huachuca Provost Marshal's Office.

After completing his training, he will serve as a criminal investigator with the 4th MP Group (CI), Ft Polk, La.

Two Ft Sam Houston Sergeants Commended

Army SSG Frederick L. Mossob and Air Force TSG Lillard M. Crosby, Jr., members of the Armed Forces Police Detachment, Ft Sam Houston, Tx., were recently recognized for their assistance to the San Antonio Police Department during a civil disturbance in the Alamo city. Police Chief George W. Bichsel commended the two military policemen and presented each of them with a framed Certificate of Appreciation. The servicemen aided the San Antonio police officers in arresting suspects and restoring order.

The US Army Element, Armed Forces Police Detachment, is attached to the 52d MP Company at Ft Sam Houston, Tx.

I Field Force PM Hosts Provost Marshal Conference

The Provost Marshal, I Field Force, Vietnam, COL Frank L. Butler, was recently the host of a law enforcement meeting for local, area, division, separate brigade, logistical command, and ARVN provost marshals and MP advisory personnel from throughout the II Corps Tactical Zone. The purpose of the meeting was to provide a general update on provost marshal problems and to exchange new ideas for improvement in the various combat support and combat service support military police functions.

Some of the main topics discussed were blackmarket activities, vehicle control, distinguished visitor security, PW processing, serious incident reporting, physical security, narcotics suppression through education, investigation procedures and combined police operations.



Seated, Left to Right, are LTC Cau, CO, 11th QC Bn; LTC Them, PM, ARVN II Corps; COL Frank L. Butler, PM, I Field Force; COL Albert R. Escola, CO, 16th MP Gp; LTC Robert E. Carlson, PM, 1st Log Cmd. Front row standing, L to R: LTC James C. Miller, PM, 4th Inf Div; LTC Sam H. Smith, CO, 97th MP Bn; LTC James F. Haydon, PM, Cam Ranh Bay; CPT James C. O'Connor, PM, 5th SFG; MAJ John R. Scott, DPM, IFFV; MAJ Edwin L. Wallace, CO, 93d MP Bn; MAJ June E. Wolfe, Jr., Sr MP Advisor, ARVN II Corps; MAJ Nicholas E. Pishon, CO, Det E, 8th MP Gp (CI); MAJ Donald L. Johns, PM, Nha Trang. Back row standing, L to R: SGM T. L. Price, SGM, PMO, IFFV; CPT Patrick D. Zimlich, Asst Opns Officer, IFFV; MAJ John H. Crittenden, Opns Officer, IFFV; MAJ Bernard E. Meurrens, PM, 173 Abn Bde; CPT William L. Patrick, CO, Det B, 8th MP Gp (CI); CPT Daniel L. Feucht, MP Advisor, 11th QC Bn; LT Gary A. Henschen, PM, Tuy Hoa.

42d MP Gp Master Sergeant Re-enlists



MSG Dennis M. Bensley, Operations Sergeant, 42d MP Group (Customs), Heidelberg, Germany, is congratulated by MAJ Gordon N. Moody, Group Executive Officer, on the occasion of his fourth re-enlistment in the US Army.

LT Harbour Promoted to Captain



LTC Jode R. Wilson, Commanding Officer, 5th MP Group (CI), Ft Sheridan, Il., congratulates newly promoted CPT Jackie D. Harbour, Commanding Officer, Det A, 5th MP Group (CI), as Mrs. Harbour looks on.

SFC Glasscock Receives ARCOM at Ft Bliss



Left: COL Homer R. Sprinkle, Provost Marshal, Ft Bliss, Tx., pins the Army Commendation Medal on SFC Robert E. Glasscock for his meritorious service as Chief, Traffic Division. Sergeant Glasscock has departed for his new assignment with the 62d MP Co, Okinawa.

81st MP Det Reassigned to 7th Special Forces Gp

The 81st MP Detachment, Ft Bragg, N. C., was recently attached to the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) upon deactivation of the 3d Special Forces Group. The detachment, one of three MP units attached to Special Forces, has the mission of providing planning, training, and operational assistance to both indigenous military and para-military forces in the areas of riot control, area control, physical security, police public relations and general police investigation, in accordance with current counter-insurgency and Internal Defense and Development programs. This consists primarily of developing, training, and advising indigenous police forces.

The detachment is commanded by CPT Barry J. Vogel. Staffed by military police officers and senior noncommissioned officers, the unit has successfully supported the 3d Special Forces Group (Airborne), USAJFKCENMA, XVIII Corps and Ft Bragg, and several civilian law enforcement agencies in a variety of tasks. Presently, the 81st MP Detachment is conducting National Safety Council defensive driving classes for all individuals assigned to the USAJFKCENMA. Other unit missions include conducting physical security surveys, establishing educational classes on the dangers of drug abuse, assisting in traffic control and effecting liaison between civilian and military police during field training exercises.

New Breed of Investigator Joins 308th CI Detachment

A pair of newcomers recently joined the 534th MP Company at Ft Clayton, Canal Zone, but they are not the usual type of replacements. SP4 William J. Hill is not much different from any other soldier, but his partner has the distinction of being the only one of his breed assigned in the Canal Zone.

Fritz, a 75-pound German Shepherd has the unique ability to detect marihuana. The dog is only one of several in the US Army that are so trained. According to COL H. H. Gerecke, USARSO Provost Marshal, Fritz was brought to the Canal Zone to provide increased enforcement in the suppression of the use of marihuana.

Specialist Hill and Fritz were trained together at Ft Gordon, Ga., at the US Army Military Police School. They began their training with such basic practice as a game of "fetch." At first Fritz learned to retrieve a ball or stick; then, the stick was replaced by a small pouch of marihuana. A little further into the program, the pouch of marihuana was hidden behind a tree or a bush. Fritz located and retrieved the pouch. Hill explained that Fritz can detect marihuana buried more than a foot in the ground.

Specialist Hill explained, "Fritz is trained only to detect marihuana. He is not a scout dog, nor is he a sentry dog."

Colonel Gerecke, who was the provost marshal at Ft Hood, Tx., when the Army first tested the program, pointed out that Fritz would not be used eight or ten hours daily. "We'll have a specific reason for using the dog," he said. "Hill and Fritz will be on-call any time of the day or night by the CID."

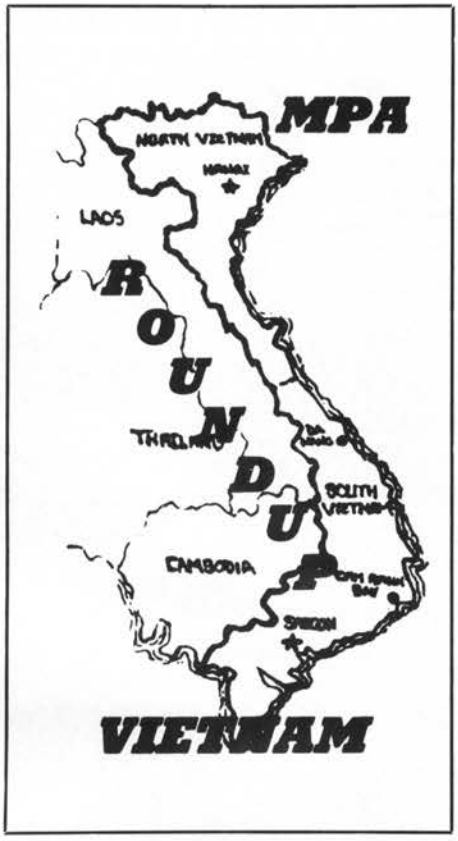


Fritz, a marihuana sniffing German Shepherd who is ready for duty, offers his paw to Miss Jan Gerecke, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Gerecke, US Army Forces Southern Command Provost Marshal. The dog and his handler, SP4 William J. Hill, recently joined the 534th MP Company, Ft Clayton, Canal Zone. The team will be on call at any time by the 308th CI Detachment. Colonel Gerecke is shown at right.

Military Police Civic Action Wins The Confidence of South Vietnamese



A1C Larry D. Tucker, a member of the 823d Civil Engineers Squadron (Red Horse) assists in digging a ditch for a storm drain in An Hoa Hung village while Air Force SGT Charles Buttrai (left), Bien Hoa Civic Action NCO, SSG James W. Lee, 89th MP Group Civic Action NCO, and Nguyen Huu Phuoc, village chief, examine the project.



Soil erosion has been a problem confronting the Vietnamese villagers of An Hoa Hung, located one mile south of Long Binh Post, Vietnam. For the past few years heavy rains have been washing away the village's market area. The combined effort of the villagers, the 720th MP Battalion Civic Action Team, the 89th MP Group Civic Action Team and the 823d Civil Engineers Squadron (Red Horse) is attempting to check the erosion.

Nguyen Huu Phuoc, the village chief, contacted the 720th's Civic Action representative, SP4 Curtis R. Stegall, and informed him that earlier efforts to stop the erosion had failed. The MPs had tried to correct the problem by using rocks and bricks. So, Mr. Phuoc offered to buy corrugated pipe for an underground storm drain.

The new underground system would guide the rain water directly to a nearby stream. It will quickly drain the market place after seasonal rainy periods without taking away the soil.

In order to dig the 320-foot trench, SSG James W. Lee, 89th MP Group Civic Action NCO, contacted the Civic Action District Advisors who arranged for the team to get a ditch digger from the 823d Civil Engineers Squadron (Red Horse).

After the ditch was completed, the villagers began to lay the pipe and build waste traps. The villagers did most of the work, thus allowing them to take part in the construction and to take pride in their accomplishment.

In addition to providing a drainage system for the village, the project is significant because it is the first in this area to be financed primarily by the Vietnamese government, and it is a big step toward improved Vietnamese-American relations.

Saigon Combined Police Operations Center Celebrates First Birthday

The capital city of Vietnam recently celebrated the first anniversary of the Saigon Combined Police Operations Center. The activity is composed of men and vehicles from the Saigon Municipal Police Department (Vietnamese National Police), the 716th MP Battalion and the 6th Quan Canh MP Battalion (Vietnamese).

In attendance at the ceremony were many high ranking military and civilian personnel, including COL Do Kien Nhieu, Mayor of Saigon; COL Tran Van Hai, General Director of the Vietnamese National Police; Mr. Trang Si Tan, Director of the Saigon Metropolitan Police Directorate; COL William H. Brandenburg, Commanding Officer of the 18th MP Brigade and USARV Provost Marshal; and COL Hervey E. Keator, US Army Headquarters Area Command Provost Marshal.

Mr. Trang Si Tan opened the ceremony by pointing out the four main goals of the Combined Police Operations Center: to unify and systemize command and operation of Combined Patrol teams to provide prompt and proper settlement of troubles and conflicts between civilians, Vietnamese servicemen and Allied Armed Forces personnel stationed in Vietnam; to increase effectiveness in maintenance of public order, traffic regulation and control of national resources in the capital city; to assist government agencies, civilian as well as military, in carrying out the preservation and respect of laws in an effective manner; to protect national sovereignty in the implementation of laws, creating a good impression and gaining the confidence of the people in government agencies, thereby increasing potential in the struggle against communism.

The combined police operation is divided into eight groups which patrol each of the eight Saigon precincts. Each group consists of three vehicles, one supplied by each of the police units.

All eight precincts are covered by patrols 24 hours a day. Their primary purpose is to handle any incident involving more than one nationality, although they are not limited to these cases alone. They also serve as a reaction force against terrorist activity.

All of the patrols are dispatched from the Operations Center where the police organizations have their police desk and radio dispatching equipment. This central headquarters serves to expedite the rapid coordination between the three groups in dispatching patrols to various incidents.

CPT Nghiem Xuam Lanh, Commanding Officer of Capital Combined Police Operations Center, pointed out that in the beginning the combined patrols were not involved in a great number of incidents because the people were not informed of their mission. In the first month the patrols were involved in 521 cases, as compared to 2,826 cases in a recent month.

Captain Lanh closed the celebration by commenting that "the Combined Police Operations Center commits itself to make every effort to improve every aspect of the operation and cooperate with friendly agencies in order to fulfill its mission, "maintenance of security and preservation of law and order."

Saigon AI's 'Ready For Action'

Responsibility is the key in describing the job of Military Police Accident Investigators in Saigon.

Operating out of the Traffic Section of US Army Headquarters Area Command's Provost Marshal Office, the Accident Investigator patrols are on the road around the clock, seven days a week, traveling to the scenes of all accidents in the city involving American vehicles or drivers.

The AIs, as they are called—riding in one- and two-man patrols—have the responsibility of gathering all the details of an accident at the scene, determining who is at fault, and what charges, if any, should be made.

The section—probably the largest of its kind in Vietnam—investigates and files reports on approximately 130 accidents each month.

"We are called to a lot more accidents," said SP4 Patrick R. Beyer, an AI, "but where damage is less than $25 and there are no injuries, we just file a summary report in the office in case any further action becomes necessary. "*Disregards* take up a lot of our time," he continued. "That's where we are called to an accident and, upon arriving at the scene, we find that the vehicles and drivers are gone. These average about 30 to 50 per cent of our calls."

The patrols operate on 12-hour shifts, staggered to insure greater coverage during the rush hours. They patrol different areas of the city, always on the lookout for accidents, but usually they are notified by another MP patrol or the MP operations center of an accident location.

Arriving at the scene of an accident, the AI asks each vehicle operator for his identification card, driver's license, and car registration. Then he asks what happened. "We give everyone a chance to tell his story," said SP4 Dennis Darling, another AI.

"We then check the story against the details we observe on the scene, such as the way the skid marks run or how the paint is scraped, and the direction of the vehicles at point of impact and final resting. We also check for debris, and note which way the metal is bent. Numerous small things, when added together, will tell just about the whole story."



SP4 Patrick R. Beyer, an Accident Investigator for the US Army Headquarters Area Command's Provost Marshal Office in Saigon, Vietnam, examines the side of a Renault that collided with an American vehicle on one of Saigon's busy streets.

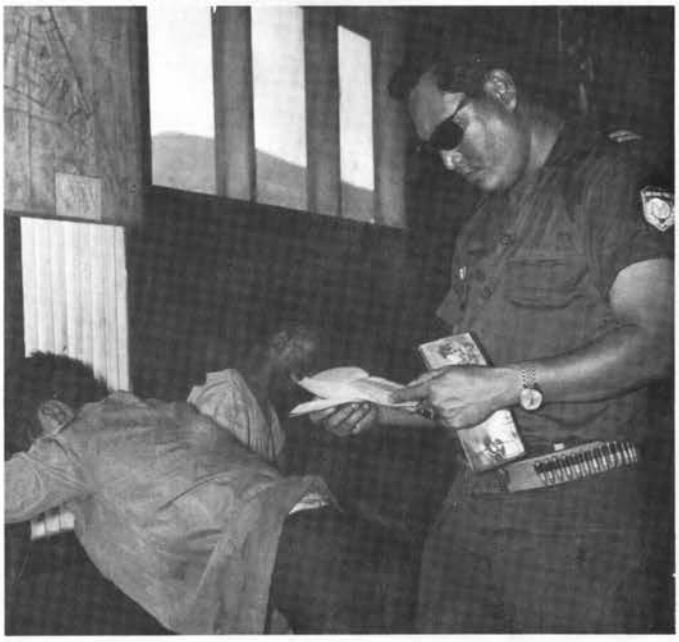
The AIs are good because they have to be. It is up to them to pinpoint as accurately as possible the individual responsible.

Beyer concluded, "Sometimes the patrols are out on the road for hours with nothing happening. Then, usually right after dark, the radio comes to life and we hear, 'Car 38, we have four accidents —prepare to copy locations.' "

Joint Police Effort Provides Security for Qui Nhon

The coastal city of Qui Nhon is a favorite resting place for soldiers from the central part of Vietnam. The city is on-limits, and excellent beach factilities are available. Thus, American, Korean and Vietnamese soldiers like to visit there. Because of the combined nature of the forces in the area, a combined police operation is needed to patrol the area.

The operation starts at a combined police station that became operational last year. The police desk is manned by an American MP, a Korean MP, a Vietnamese MP and a Vietnamese National Policeman. The building also has four offices for the supervisors of each of the allied police agencies so that they can coordinate the combined activities.



Vietnamese National Police Inspector Nguyen Cao Tri checks the identification of a Vietnamese civilian at the Qui Nhon Combined Police Station. The Vietnamese civilian was apprehended by a combined police patrol while stealing gasoline from an American pipeline near Qui Nhon.

All violators who are picked up or detained are brought to the station for their initial processing and questioning. Since the station does not have adequate detention facilities, the suspects are turned over to the provost marshal of the concerned agency.

SP4 Kenneth L. White, a member of a combined patrol team, commented, "We have two separate types of combined patrols. One consists of one jeep with an American MP, a Korean MP and a Vietnamese National Policeman. The other type is a "piggy-back" patrol. That is, a Vietnamese National Policeman and a Vietnamese MP in one jeep are followed by a second jeep manned by American and Korean MPs. The latter type provides more mobility in the patrol."

These combined patrols cover both the center of the city and the back alleys to insure that the town is kept peaceful. If an incident should occur, the patrols can be notified by radio and arrive at the scene within a few minutes. With a representative of each police agency present, the patrolmen can be sure that they have jurisdiction in any situation.

The police patrols make spot checks at the business establishments that are on-limits only to certain allied forces, e.g. on-limits to Koreans but off-limits to Americans. The patrols also have the authority to enter the Qui Nhon Air Base to search for saboteurs who sometimes try to climb the fence and enter the base.

SGT Thomas A. Savino, a patrol member from the 127th MP Company, added, "Even though a Vietnamese National Policeman is in charge of the patrol, any member can stop the patrol if he notices something suspicious or wants to check the identification or pass of a member of his forces. A patrol member may not have the authority in a given situation, but he may help the member who does have jurisdiction if help is requested. In addition to the other combined patrols, each agency has its own private patrols which can be summoned if extra help is required."

Because of the cooperation between the members of the various police forces these patrols have assisted in fostering better relations among the allies.



USAMPS Commandant Tours Correctional Training Facility

COL Henry W. Gibson, Commandant of the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., visited the US Army Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., late last year.

During his tour of the facility, Colonel Gibson received briefings at the Operations Division, Logistics Division, Personnel and Administration Services Division, and the Security Section.

Left to Right: COL Henry W. Gibson, USAMPS Commandant, COL George F. Proudfoot, Commanding Officer, US Army Correctional Training Facility, and CPT Harry M. Durbin, Commanding Officer, Headquarters Co, 1st Correctional Training Bn, discuss the CTF firing ranges.



521st NCO Awarded ARCOM

LTC Robert W. Ciolek, Assistant Provost Marshal, Ft Belvoir, Va., presents the Army Commendation Medal to SGT Edwin C. Blackburn, a member of the 521st MP Company.

16th Military Police Group Hosts S3 Conference

An S3 conference to discuss the aspects of police intelligence, combined police operations, civic action and other S3 functions was organized recently by COL Albert R. Escola, Commanding Officer of the 16th MP Group, LTC Rowland F. McDowell, Executive Officer, and MAJ Edward D. Lockwood, S3. The highly productive conference was held in an effort to further develop the role that each staff section plays in police activities. Members of the 93d, 97th, and 504th MP Battalions, and LTC N. L. Berger, S3, 18th MP Brigade, met for the conference at Headquarters, 16th MP Group, Vietnam.

MAJ John J. Morrissey, Adjutant, 16th MP Group, explained the relationship of the functions of the S1 to the S2 and S3. CPT Larry Berrong, Group S2, stressed the importance of comprehensive and timely serious incident reporting. SFC Daren R. Hayward, Operations NCO, presented a comprehensive report on provost marshal activities.

The constructive and informative conference closed with a renewed sense of teamwork in accomplishing the mission of the 16th Military Police Group in the Republic of Vietnam.

CSM Massey Transferred to Fort Riley

CSM James M. Massey was recently transferred to Headquarters, US Army Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., from the Redstone Arsenal, Al. Sergeant Major Massey has served overseas tours of duty in Korea, Thailand and Germany.

ARCOM Presented to 272d MP



SP4 David L. Garner, a military policeman assigned to the 272d MP Company, Vietnam, is congratulated by COL Frank L. Butler, Provost Marshal, First Field Force Vietnam, after being awarded the Army Commendation Medal.

CI Course Distinguished Graduate

WO1 Kirk P. Meehan, 30th MP Bn, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., was recently presented the AUSA Award as the distinguished graduate of Criminal Investigation Class #3 at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga. COL H. I. Pitchford, USAMPS Director of Resident Instruction, made the presentation at the graduation ceremony.



BG Ik Sun Kim Appointed Korean Provost Marshal General

The Provost Marshal General, Republic of Korea Army (ROKA), MG In Ho Lee, recently retired and was replaced by the newly appointed TPMG, BG Ik Sun Kim, in a ceremony at Seoul. General Kim gave an address to assembled Military Police Corps officers and soldiers during the change of command ceremony.

Before assuming his present duties, General Kim served as the Commanding Officer, Joint Investigation Unit, Ministry of National Defense. He has also served as the Commandant of the Military Police School and Deputy Provost Marshal General, ROKA.

Right: The former Provost Marshal General, Republic of Korea Army, MG In Ho Lee (right), is shown with the new PMG, BG Ik Sun Kim (left), and MG Hui Sun Son, Deputy Chief of Staff, at the change of command ceremonies honoring the retirement of General Lee and the appointment of General Kim. The plaque at the left is the gift to General Lee from the Korean MP Corps. The plaque at the right is the US Army MP Corps' plaque presented to General Lee by COL James L. Melloh, Provost Marshal, Eighth US Army, Korea.



534th MP Co Captures 15th MP Brigade Pistol Match

The 554th MP Company, Kaiserslautern, Germany, recently took top honors in the 1969 "Griffin Shoot," a marksmanship contest open to all the men of the 15th MP Brigade.

The Griffin Shoot is an annual event designed to give the men of the brigade an opportunity to demonstrate their skill with the MP's most common sidearm, the .45 caliber pistol. This year's match was sponsored by the 94th MP Battalion and was held on the pistol range at Ramstein Air Base.

The Griffin Shoot's rules differ from other pistol matches, wherein the weapons used often have special handgrips and other modifications. All contestants in the Griffin Shoot use the standard Army issue .45 caliber pistol, with a trigger pull of five to six pounds and with no internal or external alterations. This is the same weapon that MPs carry on patrol duty. Record firing was done from a standing, unsupported position on the 25-meter range.

The two-day comeptition ended with a German-American team competition shoot, and with a "commander's shoot" where provost marshals and battalion commanders fired in competition.

Winners were announced at an awards banquet. The 554th MP Company received the first place trophy, and the two teams fielded by the 9th MP Group (CI) placed second and third.

Trophies were also awarded for individual achievement. CW3 Raymond Dahle, 9th MP Group (CI), had the highest individual score, followed by SGT Thomas J. Lucas, 554th MP Company, and SSG Walter W. Burke, Co A, 709th MP Bn.

This was the Fourth Annual Griffin Shoot. The contest is named for the yellow Griffin's head on the 15th MP Brigade patch.

LT Charles M. Huppman Commands 820th MP Platoon

1LT Charles M. Huppman recently assumed command of the 820th MP Platoon (Sentry Dog) in a change of command ceremony held at Camp Eiler, Korea. Lieutenant Huppman was formerly the commanding officer of Company C, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga. He is a graduate of Loyola College, Baltimore, Md., with a degree in sociology.

9th MP Group Warrant Officer Dies

CW4 Robert W. McPherson, Detachment G, 9th MP Group (CI) died 25 November 1969 at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt, Germany, after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 59.

Warrant Officer McPherson, from Terre Haute, In., enlisted in the US Army in 1943 and served continuously on active duty since that time. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in 1944. In 1948 he accepted a warrant and served in that status until his death.

Warrant Officer McPherson served overseas tours of duty in Korea, Japan and Europe. His military decorations include the Army Commendation Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Meritorious Unit Commendation, WWII Victory Medal, United Nations Service Medal, and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

A memorial service was held at the Post Chapel, Worms, Germany. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Brenda Marie Woodruff McPherson, and one daughter, Mrs. Saundra Lou Kinsey.

516th Sergeant Promoted at Savannah Army Depot



SP6 Michael C. Schoppert (left), mess sergeant with the 516th MP Company, Savanna Army Depot, Savanna, Il., recently received his new E7 chevrons from COL C. R. Fish, Commanding Officer of the Depot. Sergeant Schoppert has served three tours of duty in Korea and one tour in the Canal Zone.

140th MP Company Sergeants Re-enlist at Ft Gordon



Four senior members of the 140th MP Company, Ft Gordon, Ga., recently re-enlisted in the US Army. Pictured from left to right are SSG R. C. Robinson, SSG John W. Konczal, CPT Forrest S. Chilton, CO, 140th MP Co, MSG Talmadge Jackson, and SSG Cirilio Gonzales.

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Roundup section of the JOURNAL has always been a significant part of this publication because it gives the member an opportunity to keep in touch with individual units all over the world, and the achievements and contributions of its individual members. Because of the limited space allowed this section, many achievements have gone unnoticed. It will be the purpose of this column to list all achievements that cannot be given individual notice. Units are encouraged to submit the information necessary to keep this column complete.

Legion of Merit

COL James W. Ewing
COL Eric O. A. Miller, Jr.
LTC Maurice K. Gan
LTC James F. Haydon
CSM Thomas L. Doyle

Soldier's Medal

SGT Charles E. Lowe

Bronze Star Medal

(Valor)

MAJ Edwin L. Wallace
1LT Charles Johnston
SFC James A. Allen
SFC Gary L. Rollins
SSG Charles Green
SGT Robert F. Nevendorf
SGT Frank A. Niceta
SP4 David D. Sevena
PFC Leo Sauls, Jr.

Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

LTC Robert E. Stromfors (1OLC)
MAJ Donald M. Lavimoniere
CPT Cleveland Fortenberry
CPT Howard S. Liebengood
CPT Walter B. Lyle
CPT William L. Patrick
CPT John Rackovan, Jr.
CPT William E. Shaver, III
CPT Bernard Simons
1LT Robert G. Austin
1LT James C. Easton
1LT James R. Huffstetler
1LT Charles Johnston
1LT Gerald T. Phipps
1LT Charles S. Riggs
1LT Herald Von Nesson, Jr.
CW3 John G. Keiegshayser
CW3 Thayne L. Skeen
CW2 Eugene E. Hackworth
CW2 Wilbur L. Hardy
CW2 Robert A. Hogue
CW2 Cecil A. Moorehead
CW2 Ronald J. Robichand
CW2 Wolfgang Vinskey
CSM Jordan S. Oakland
MSG Dale L. Blender
MSG Jesus C. Olmas
MSG James M. Shisido









1SG Byron W. Stearns
SFC Torres Munoz
SP7 Joseph L. Vierra, Jr.
SSG Theodore D. Brown
SSG Edward W. Cain
SSG Thomas E. Cross
SSG Pascal R. French
SSG Howard Ishil
SSG Clarence L. Laughlin
SSG John F. Mahor
SSG James F. Miller
SSG Daniel Nugent
SGT Michael R. Bittner
SGT Jay Brown



SGT Wesley Celland
SP5 Bernard L. Frances
SP5 David J. Luebbers
SGT Fred H. Pazmino
SP4 Pedro J. Carmoega
SP4 Harold G. Lambert
SP4 James W. Long
SP4 Dahill A. Selmer
SP4 James L. Tramba
SP4 Kyle H. Wilcox

Air Medal

CPT Carlton J. Vickery
1LT Charles Johnston
SGT Charles Simmons

Joint Service Commendation Medal

CPT Walter B. Koszyk

Army Commendation Medal

MAJ Donald H. King (1OLC)
MAJ John A. Kochenour
CPT Joseph J. Carusi
CPT Robert J. Coveney (2OLC)
CPT Peter A. Feddo
CPT Robert N. Garey
CPT Randall Jackson
CPT Ronald L. Nickels
CPT Richard O. Parham
CPT Thomas W. Rupprath
CPT Daniel W. Silvea (1OLC)
CPT Ralph F. Trisco
1LT Charles Johnston
2LT Michael K. Shanahan
2LT Richard C. Steele
CW3 Gilbert N. Scott
CW3 Milos F. Tomandl
CW2 Rex A. Brien (1OLC)
CW2 Ottis W. Garrett (1OLC)
SGM George P. Gundersdorff
1SG Wiley G. Hayes
SFC Chester A. Baker (2OLC)
SFC Olen B. Blackman (1OLC)
SFC Robert E. Bourbo
SFC Robert E. Glasscock
SP7 Jimmie F. McClendon (1OLC)
PSG Odell Taylor



SSG Leonard C. Fiori
SSG George O. Masonheimer
SSG Phillip L. Pratt
SSG Eugene F. Schulz (1OLC)
SGT Edwin C. Blackburn
SP5 Anthony F. Cargano
SP5 Kenneth C. Schneider
SP4 Thomas I. Boone
SP4 David L. Garner
SP4 Gerald J. Karas
SP4 Harold L. Vann

Purple Heart

1LT Charles Johnston



PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(RA)
Leonard F. Lopez (221)

LTC/COL
(AUS)
Robert E. Carlson (227)
Joseph L. Powell (229)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
Dale L. Groenenboom (227)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)
Paul W. Grossheim (218)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)
Kenneth M. Alderson (221)
William Weaver (225)

1LT/CPT
(AUS)
Erwin N. Obartuch (221)

2LT/1LT
(RA)
Marshall D. Beall (221)
John C. Bienkowski (221)
Charles W. Brown (221)
Ernest L. Byrd (221)
Walter N. Ferguson (221)
Miguel Gomez (221)
Donald P. Greenwald (221)
Rubert Q. Haight, Jr. (221)
John M. Hudson, Jr. (221)
Joel L. Leson (221)
Carl L. Lockett (221)
Mati Messikep (221)
Ronald J. Obenchain (221)
James L. Paulson (221)
Richard A. Pomager (221)
Dale R. Price (221)
Ramon A. Sandin, Jr. (221)
Egon R. Tausch (221)
Robert T. Turi (221)
Larry E. Wisneski (221)

2LT/1LT
(AUS)
Edward R. Suits (224)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
Harold Archambault (226)
Danny S. Boyd (226)
Robert W. Moody (226)
William S. Moore (226)
James M. Smith (226)

APPOINTED IN THE RA

1LT Michael J. Chippi (222)
1LT David L. Davenport, III (222)
1LT Vance A. Funk (222)
1LT Theodore B. Paterson (222)
CW2 Jakie W. Snapp (218)

BRANCH TRANSFER

CPT James N. Lieteau, from MPC to Armor (226)

CHANGES OF STATION

LTC John D. Corey from AFSC, Norfolk, Va, to Hq, USCONARC, Ft Monroe, Va (224)

LTC Daniel T. Larkin from USA CID Agcy, Wash DC, to 11th MP Gp, Ft Bragg, NC (221)

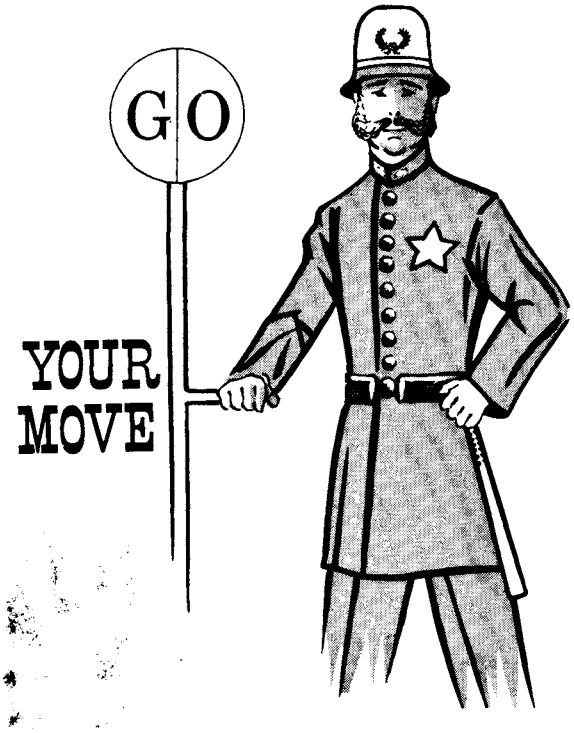
LTC Jack G. Pruett from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, to USA CID Agcy, Wash, DC (221)

CPT Edward Christiansen from HHD, 30th MP Bn, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca, to Hq, Fifth US Army Stu Det, Ft Sheridan, Il (229)

1LT Joseph G. Monroe from 1st MP Co, APO SF 96345, to 519th MP Bn, Ft Meade, Md (224)

CW4 Arthur A. Sweberg from 57th MP Co, USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USARV Tr Det, APO SF 96384 (221)

SGT J. Cannon from 759th MP Bn, Ft Dix, NJ, to US Army Advisory Gp Korea, APO SF 96302 (228)



RESIGNATIONS

MAJ Jerrold E. Fix (230)
MAJ William S. Geimer (230)
CPT Willis S. Johnson, III (232)
CPT Dean A. Phelps (231)
CPT James A. Poucher (229)

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COL Houston W. Blackledge (219)
COL Ernst F. Liebmann (232)
LTC John W. Reed, Jr. (215)
MAJ Joel L. Koford (217)
MAJ John W. Spottswood, as LTC (230)
CPT Tyrone S. Lindley (224)
1LT Carl E. Cottschall, Jr. (232)
CW3 William J. Callanan (225)
CW3 Reis R. Kash (215)
CW3 Albert H. Nichols (218)
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CW2 James V. Emmons (219)
CW2 Alberto Garcia, Jr. (231)
CW2 Joseph O. Roque (221)
MSG Fred A. Davis (225)
MSG Kenneth V. Kramer (222)
1SG Andrew J. Venezia (224)
MSG Leonard O. Willan (232)
SFC Romallas Brooks (223)
SFC Ted E. Bruton (223)
SFC Harold R. Jordan (220)
SFC Richard Randall (222)
SSG Earl O. Ball (223)
SSG William H. Eyler (215)
SSG Walter Ludwig (221)
SSG Forest W. Manning (220)
SSG Frank D. Matakiewicz (221)
SSG Kenneth McClain (220)
SSG Tommie C. Murry (224)
SGT James D. Kisner (218)
SP5 Larry E. Gilbert (226)
SP4 Paul J. Beever, Jr. (228)
SP4 Donald E. DeBourbon (218)
SP4 James L. Holland (218)
PFC John D. Sagan (231)

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MP JOURNAL **OFFICER ROSTER**

SENIOR NCO ROSTER **MPA AWARD**

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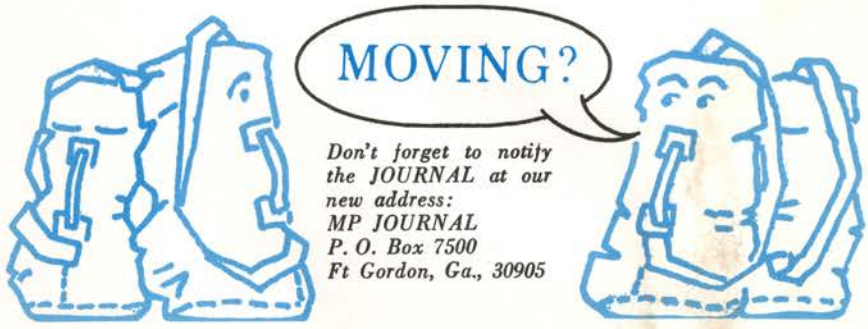
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OBJECTIVES

To promote the general welfare of the members of the Association.

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

To promote the professional character of the Military Police Corps.

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

To support the Association of the United States Army.

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

To further personal relations with civilian police agencies.

To further the bonds of inter-service cooperation.

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

To promote local community relations and international good will.