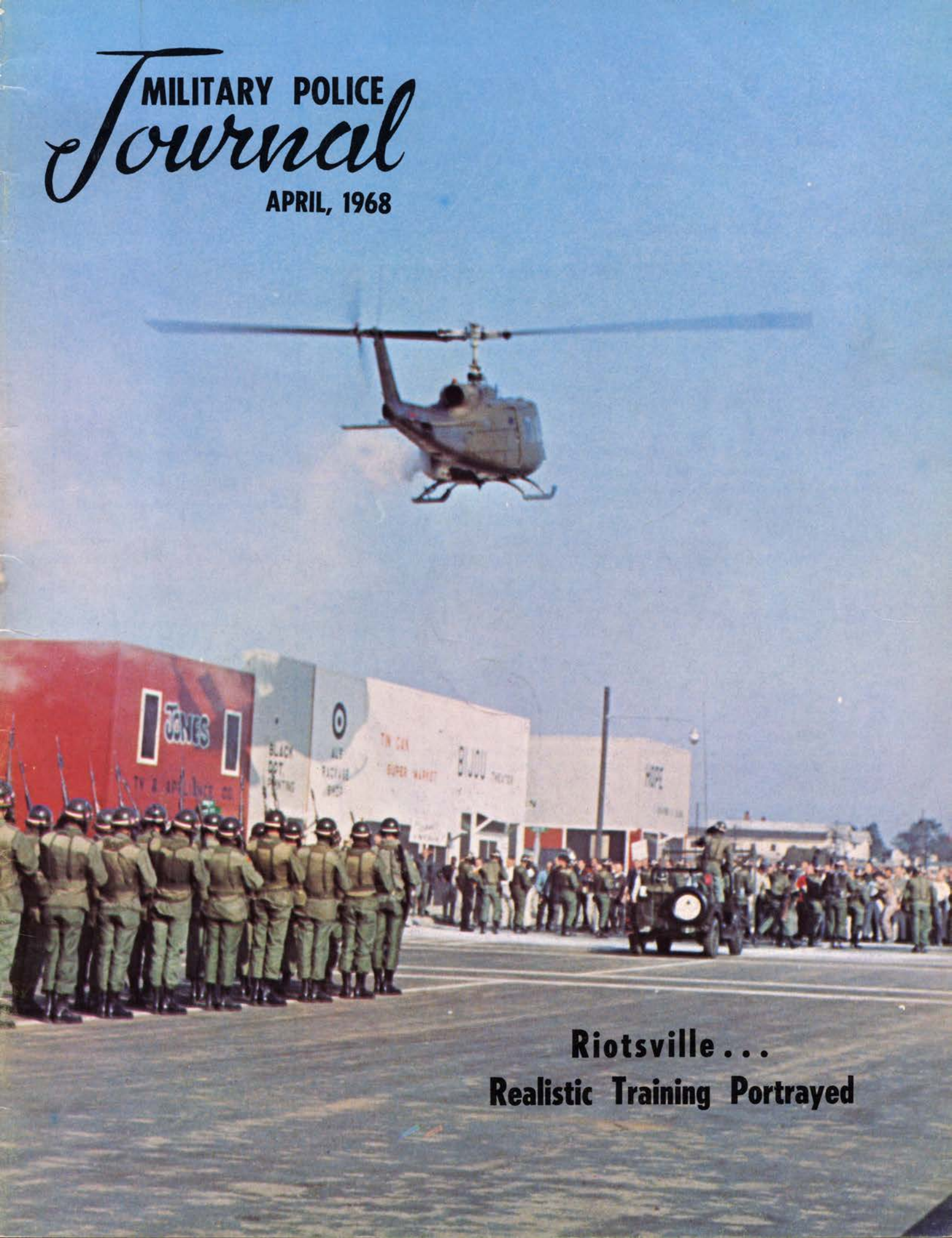
MILITARY POLICE Journal

APRIL, 1968



Riotsville . . .
Realistic Training Portrayed

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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Volume XVII **April, 1968** **Number 9**

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THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. **Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association.** Dues are $4.00 per year in the USA or to APOs payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Single copies, 35¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia — 30904.

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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, 088 is August 1968; 128 is December 1968.

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COVER

During the Civil Disturbance Orientation Course being presented at the US Army Military Police School each week until early May, attendees have an opportunity to view a special demonstration in the mock city Riotsville at Fort Gordon. This demonstration realistically depicts unrest in a mock city and what is accomplished to restore order. The cover photograph was taken by Mr. W. C. Beckum. Additional photos of the demonstrations are found on pages eight and nine.

* * * * *

Congratulations to eight outstanding graduates of the 4th Tng Bde (MP). The following MPs were presented the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and Letter: PVT William C. Mohler, D-10; PVT Ralph Bishop, C-10; PVT Terry R. Abma, F-10; PFC Thomas M. Meade, Jr., E-10; PFC Philip M. Dawson, D-11; PFC Daniel Shifflett, C-11; PFC Stephen B. Smith, D-12; and PVT Dennis G. Weiler, E-11. Dawson and Shifflett are pictured below.

* * * * *

Proponency for FM 19-40, "Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees," was recently transferred from Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency to the US Army Military Police School. Comments reference this new field manual should now be forwarded to Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905.

* * * * *

Failure to keep the MPA circulation department informed of proper addresses continues to cause delivery problems of more than 300 magazines a month. Please inform us of your new address, so that the JOURNAL will be mailed to your present location (include ZIP code).

* * * * *

USCONARC is looking for volunteers for special forces training and duty. Those interested may consult AR 614-42 or see your First Sergeant.

DAWSON

SHIFFLETT

The MPA Unit Membership Awards are available to those units maintaining outstanding support to the Association. All police units with six or more personnel holding law enforcement occupational specialty numbers are eligible for the award. Percentage requirements based on number of police personnel are as follows:

6-25	personnel	100%
26-50	personnel	95%
51-100	personnel	90%
101-150	personnel	85%
151 and over		80%

Letters of application must include number of personnel assigned with police MOS, total number MPA members in unit, full designation of the unit, and full name and rank of the commanding officer.

* * * * *

LTC Lloyd S. Smith, Ret., is trying to obtain a copy of the Military Police Corps History, published by the Military Police School in 1948. If you have a copy, please contact Colonel Smith, 8056 29th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33710.

* * * * *

From The Provost Marshal General's Newsletter comes this report on the National Crime Information Center: "One of our significant achievements in recent months is installation of a data communications terminal in OTPMG that provides a real time-computer interface with the FBI's National Crime Information Center. This terminal, which is the only one of its kind in the Department of Defense, provides the Military Police Corps with a unique capability of querying a computerized index of crime information regarding stolen autos, license plates, guns, selected identifiable stolen articles and wanted persons that have been entered by particicpating police agencies nation wide. We also use this terminal to provide law enforcement agencies with information regarding the Army's lost, stolen and recovered weapons."

* * * * *

The Provost Marshal General's Newsletter also commented on the revision of MOS 95C. "Essentially, MOS 95B spaces in all Army confinement facilities in grades E-5 and E-4 ultimately will convert to MOS 95C. This will provide entrance to the correctional career field at the E-4 level, and allow for service school qualification in the MOS. Action will be required locally to change authorization for confinement facilities organized under TDA. This change will appear in C-6, AR 611-201 . . . effective on 1 July 1968."

* * * * *

JOURNAL ERROR. Apologies are in order to the men of the 1st MP Gp, for in the March issue, page 25, the photographs of the two uniforms were switched. The new uniform should be on the left.

Memorandum from The MPC Sergeant Major . . .

SETTING THE EXAMPLE

What kind of example are we, as noncommissioned officers, setting for young men entering the Military Police Corps?

We know we are responsible for their technical training and moral guidance, but we tend to overlook the fact that these young men are looking to us for examples to follow.

First impressions are usually lasting ones. Do our personal appearance and conduct warrant respect and pride from those with whom we come in contact?

A calm and confident attitude is always a steadying influence. Rude behavior and vulgarity evidence a lack of maturity and inability to remain in control of a situation.

Maintaining self-discipline is important. Individuals do what they have been trained to do, as they have been trained to do it, as a result of achievement of a disciplined outlook.

Our moral character has a strong influence on others. By demonstrating high moral principles and integrity we are better equipped to produce stabilizing qualities in others. When we possess and put into practice high moral and spiritual values we are better prepared to face any eventuality.

Enthusiasm is contagious. We should know our job and perform it willingly, accurately, and efficiently; keep others informed, encourage initiative and individual interest and opinions.

By demonstrating loyalty and devotion to duty we instill similar traits in others. There will never be a morale problem when a feeling of confidence and mutual respect has been established.

Each of us should ask the question, "What kind of example am I setting?" What is your answer?

WILLIAM J. JEFFRESS
Sergeant Major

THE WORLD IS OUR BEAT

The Story of American Express Special Agents

Inspector H. Rex Smith

EDITOR'S NOTE: A retired CID member of the MPC, the author provides a unique picture of the history and present day operations of special agents in the American Express Company.

On an early Spring day last year one of the 22 computers used by American Express around the world kicked out, from the millions that pass through it weekly, one Travelers Cheque of $100 denomination. Examination of the cheque determined that it was counterfeit. It had been negotiated in Bangkok, Thailand, just a few days previously.

Almost simultaneously an alert was received from the Hong Kong Office of the Company to the effect that the Hong Kong Police had made an inquiry concerning counterfeit Travelers Cheques. They wanted to know whether that office had any knowledge or information concerning the possibility of American Express Travelers Cheques being counterfeited in $100 denominations somewhere in the vastness of Southeast Asia.

Two seemingly, unrelated incidents were occurring half way around the world from one another. Together, however, these events marshalled the international security forces of the Company and signalled the beginning of an investigation that would not end until three months had elapsed and thousands of miles had been covered.

The next action to unfold in this drama was a telephone call in the middle of the night from the Director of Security in New York to me in Paris. Question number one! "Is your shot record up to date?" Being an old soldier my answer was "yes." Question number two! "How quickly can you get to Bangkok and Hong Kong?"

Questions 3, 4, 5, 6 etc. . . . quickly followed. Instructions were given, acknowledgments made and the conversation terminated.

At 0300 hrs in the morning questions fired with machine gun rapidity from the other end of a telephone 3000 miles away fell on a brain not yet fully awake.

When I had collected my thoughts I realized my shot record was up to date—but for Europe only! So several hours later I surrendered myself to the medics and was pumped full of antitoxins for various strange diseases that I had only read about in novels and some I had not read about.

Anyway, before noon, the same day, I was enroute—feverishly—but nonetheless on my way to the exotic Orient.

For the ensuing 10 weeks it was to be my responsibility to coordinate the investigation among our local Security Agents, police of six countries and New York headquarters. I shuttled from Bangkok to Hong Kong, to Taipei and back again. Always on the trail of the counterfeiters, drinking innumerable cups of tea, conferring with police and telephoning New York. As a matter of fact, with the time differential between New York and Hong Kong, I had the most elaborate alarm clock system in the world in operation. (The Director of Security was waking me in Hong Kong with a telephone call and I was awakening him in Long Island each morning.)

Eventually the investigation progressed to the point where the proverbial old army adage of "replying by indorsement why one is not in two places at one time" applied. I called for more help and Inspector Arthur Duffy, just recently retired from the FBI, was sent out from New York to lend a hand.

Incidentally, rumors filtering back to Paris following Duffy's return to New York alleged that Art had lost 10 lbs. while in the Orient. His official explanation was that he never mastered the art of using chopsticks and, consequently, went hungry most of the time.

The investigation narrowed. Finally, it seemed certain that the spurious cheques were coming from either Hong Kong or the Portuguese Colony of Macao, and the originators of them were Fukien Chinese. I learned that the Fukienese are master technicians and, when criminally inclined, fully capable of making an excellent counterfeit of any kind of a document. This information was corroborated by a laboratory report of the American Bank Note Company (who print the Company's Travelers Cheques). Of course, major defects in the spurious cheque were found which were incorporated into a Warning Notice and disseminated world-wide, thereby enabling encashers of our Travelers Cheques to readily detect the counterfeit. Despite these defects, however, the report summed up with the statement that "an examination of the counterfeit disclosed the plates were probably 18 months in the making indicating a high degree of technical ability and infinite patience." Their suggestion, "Get a big bottle of aspirin because you have a kingsized headache on your hands!"

With the passing of time, with patience and that essential ingredient in all investigations—Lady Luck—we were able to penetrate a highly organized and efficient organization which, it turned out, was operating in the Kowloon district of that Pearl of the Orient—Hong Kong. In the course, I received a threatening but anonymous phone call to my hotel suggesting that I get out of town. Each time the counterfeiters made a major move, however, the superb British police in the Crown Colony countered with an arrest. The gang became convinced, due to excellent police action, that there was an inside leak. This was wreaking havoc with their morale and usual Chinese stoicism. One man,

Continued

arrested at the Kai-Tak Airport on his way to Kuala Lumpur had in his possession thousands of dollars in counterfeit Travelers Cheques, a counterfeit Malaysian passport, counterfeit I.D. cards and a counterfeit immunization record. This character was so completely phony that even the vaccination stamp in the fake immunization record was a counterfeit. What this courier was never to learn was that in the event he had eluded the net at the Hong Kong Airport, AMEXCO Special Agents and police were waiting for him or anyone else at other airports throughout S.E. Asia.

It was interesting to note that all of those being arrested had previous records for counterfeiting and narcotics. Most of them were heroin addicts. This is reported to illustrate the tie-in between these two serious international crimes.

Eventually, police sources reported that the counterfeiters were finding that there was too much "heat." They were aware, of course, that American Express had moved Special Agents into the area and this, plus aggressive police action, was creating more pressure than they cared to endure or had bargained for. The gang decided, in view of events, to destroy the AMEXCO plates and fold up shop. (Not one new issue was put in circulation following receipt of this information!)

A pragmatic decision on the part of the counterfeiters because the worldwide protective organization of this company plus the latest in sophisticated technology such as computers were coordinating and cooperating on a 24-hour basis with police agencies in Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, Singapore and Malaysia. New York was feeding back each counterfeit being discarded by computers. Appearing on the checks were dates, signatures and passport numbers of the passers plus identification of the agency or shop where each check was negotiated. Police were able to quickly follow up each lead and, on more than one occasion, with the information being furnished, were able to identify the negotiators.

A total of five arrests were made, including one renegade American. Approximately $25,000 in counterfeit Travelers Cheques were seized and the total loss to the company was confined to a few thousand dollars.

The concerted efforts of international police agencies, including INTERPOL, American Express Special Agents, rapid communications, electronics and last but not least, good old fashioned police leg-work and "savvy" rendered impotent this dangerous criminal gang.

In fact, no counterfeiting operation involving the financial paper of American Express has ever really gotten off the ground.

Now let me tell you something about American Express and its Special Agents or Inspectors Office as it is officially designated.

American Express History

American Express was founded over 115 years ago. The Special Agents department goes back to the days of the Wells-Fargo Express Agency when gold was shipped overland by stage coach and rail from the west to eastern banks. These shipments were under almost constant attack by hostile Indians and bands of brigands. Special Agents were hired to "ride shot-gun" on the gold. Nearly everyone is familiar with the fictional character Jim Hardy of Wells Fargo TV fame.

Almost 80 years ago its then President, Henry Fargo, introduced the Travelers Cheque. Since that time American Express has grown and diversified until it is presently the largest issuer of Travelers Cheques and Credit Cards in the world. Its Money Order sales are second only to the United States Post Office. Additionally, the Company is an international bank, freight forwarder and probably the largest but certainly the most well known international Travel Agency. By contractual agreement with the US Treasury and Defense Departments, American Express has offices on military installations for the purpose of providing banking and other services (including that of depository for Finance Officers and Non Appropriated Fund Activities) to US military personnel stationed around the world.

With the rapid expansion of business and services on an international scale since World War II, it became even more essential for this Company to protect the integrity of its financial paper and name.

Hence the Inspectors Department has grown, since the days of "Jim Hardy" until now it has representatives strategically located in major cities of the world. It is the only Company on a global basis to have a private investigative or detective force.

How is this department organized? Who are its members? How does it operate?

Mr. Milton (Mitch) Lipson is the Director of Security. Lipson is a real pro. He earned his spurs carrying the big star of the United States Secret Service. Next he embarked on, what was to become, a successful law practice and, finally, was recruited by American Express, from the county of Nassau, Long Island, where he was serving as Commissioner of Investigations. Lipson is Director of the far-flung Security Complex of this Company.

Under Mr. Lipscon are six Inspectors. Five of them are in New York and came from the ranks of the F.B.I. Two were 25-year veterans with that Bureau. I am the sixth and am in charge of Europe and the Middle East.

Under the Inspectors are Chief Special Agents and Special Agents plus an array of administrative personnel necessary to support a global force of approximately 300 persons.

All of the Chief Special Agents and Special Agents in the Continental US are men with long years in detective bureaus of big US city police departments, usually from the fraud and forgery squads. Mr. Lipson will not hire a non-professional.

Overseas the men are recruited from Scotland Yard, Surete Nationale, Carabinieri, German Police, NBI of the Philippines, etc. . . .

To give the reader an idea of the type of man representing the Inspectors Department, I cite the head of the London Special Agents Office. He is Chief Special Agent Leonard "Monty" Mountford who became almost a legend when he headed the famous Flying Squad of Scotland Yard.

In the Paris Office, Jean Merceron serves as a Special Agent. Merceron retired after 26 years service with the Paris Prefecture where, as Officier de Police Principal, many members of the US Forces will remember him as the Liaison Officer between the Paris Police and the US Army

Provost Marshal. Merceron holds many awards from both countries including the coveted Medal of Freedom which was presented to him by the US Government for outstanding war time service.

Important Liaison

The American Express Inspectors Department maintains close liaison with all national and international police agencies up to and including INTERPOL. It assists, cooperates and makes its voluminous files available to bona-fide police departments in all matters of mutual interest. Its personnel has earned the respect and comradeship of police officers from all countries of the civilized world. The Director of Security and this writer are annually invited by the host country to attend the INTERPOL Conference as unofficial observers and advisors on Travelers Cheques and Credit Card matters. At the 36th Annual Conference in Kyoto, Japan, the importance of the mission of American Express Special Agents was emphasized by the Committee on Fraud and Counterfeiting when it was officially declared that the crimes of the future will be the continued printing and trafficking in counterfeit US dollars plus the forgery and fraudulent use of travel documents such as Travelers Cheques, Credit Cards and passports. (Mr. Lipson was invited to address the Committee on these subjects.)

According to INTERPOL planning, the arrival of Jumbo jets in a few short years will literally increase by hundreds of thousands the numbers of travellers who will move daily from country to country. This will cause frontiers to collapse. Customs and passport control authorities will not be able to cope with the mass movement of people. Hence, their operations as we now know them will become obsolete. New methods must be devised.

In view of these predictions, crimes of the future involving Credit Cards and other travel documents were regarded in such a serious light, by INTERPOL, that the more than 100 member nations agreed to convene a seminar on this subject, probably in 1969, at which time AMEXCO will be officially invited to participate.

American Express Special Agents maintain a communications network with all of their more than 400 offices throughout the world. This service is available to bonafide police agencies on urgent police matters.

They have inaugurated a Warning System which alerts police, banks, airlines and US military organizations overseas of the modus operandi and movement of bad check artists and other types of international swindlers. Their files are virtually a "Who's Who" on international crime. For example, in Paris alone indices contain more than 100,000 names of pick-pockets, swindlers, forgers, conmen and counterfeiters.

In order to further illustrate how Special Agents cooperate and work with other agencies, permit me to mention the case of larceny from the safe of a US Army hotel in lovely and picturesque Bertchesgaden, Germany.

One morning a little over a year ago, hotel management personnel reporting for duty were startled to discover that the office safe had been cleaned out during the night. Several thousand dollars were stolen along with Travelers Cheques, steamship tickets and other miscellaneous items of property belonging to guests as well as the hotel itself.

Two employees, a young American and a young German, who had been on duty the night before, failed to report for work. Number 1 and number 2 suspects? Or was this just a coincidence?

MP CID investigators and German police finally located the men. They were interrogated and searched. Negative! Of course, it was now the investigators' opinions that these two had committed the crime but where was the proof? To make it doubly exasperating, it was learned that both youths had made elaborate preparations to take an extended vacation in the Far East. Police, without sufficient evidence to charge either one, reluctantly permitted them to depart.

A day later, the German youth purchased several thousand dollars worth of Travelers Cheques at the Paris American Express Office. A straight cash transaction. There was no reason for suspicion on the part of anyone in Paris, who were unaware, of course, of the episode in Bertchesgaden. Both men, though, suffering from the usual sickness of the criminal—greed—decided to erroneously report the loss of the just purchased cheques and, under American Express guarantee, request reimbursement. In other words, before heading for Asia, why not try to double their money!

At this point, Special Agents intervened. In order to determine the authenticity of the claim, a routine check was initiated. The Frankfurt office was contacted and requested to do a quick background on the German. Within an hour, Frankfurt Special Agents phoned and reported the Bertchesgaden safe case and the fact that both men were prime suspects. Paris investigators determined that the Travelers Cheques purchased (and now reported lost) were paid for in small bills of US currency. The denominations and the amount coincided almost to the penny with the money stolen from the safe. Now the pieces started to fit together! American Express had a potential loss of several thousands in Travelers Cheques reported "lost" for which reimbursement was requested. MP CID and German Police had an open case of safe burglary with the same two men as suspects but no evidence. Agents closed in, made arrests, and the two confessed.

Special Agents are called upon to deliver lectures to banking institutions and police academies. Future planning by the Director of Security calls for the production of training films with sound tracks in various languages for the purpose of educating law enforcement personnel on the uses (and mis-uses) of Travelers Cheques and Credit Cards. American Express investigators, in many instances, provide the evidence necessary to jail international criminals and in some cases perform the actual leg work in an investigation, always, of course, under the auspices of the appropriate police agency. American Express Special Agents have no police or arrest power but being old professionals in the job, they know how to move and operate.

I have endeavored to depict for the reader the mission, organizational structure and operation of the American Express Inspectors Department. I have found my service with this unique, interesting and professional investigative body to be challenging and exceedingly rewarding. The men with whom I serve, like my comrades of old in the Military Police Corps, are among the best and — THE WORLD IS OUR BEAT!

720th Performs Valuable Escorts

Escorting ammunition and supplies to areas hit by the Viet Cong was one of many missions performed by the 720th MP Bn when the Viet Cong launched their Tet Truce Offensive on January 29.

While Vietnamese and American forces waged a continuing battle with the Viet Cong in Saigon, the 720th escorted over a dozen re-supply convoys to the embattled city. Using armored personnel carriers and gun jeeps equipped with M-60 machine guns, A Company and the 615th MP Company brought ammunition and rations to the Saigon based 716th MP Bn. Other elements from the 720th remained in Saigon with two armored V-100 Commando Cars to reinforce the hard hit 716th.

Fuel, ammunition, mail and VIPs were safely escorted to Tan Son Nhut Air Base in Saigon by A and B Companies and the 615th. The 615th and B Company escorted convoys of ammunition from the 3d Ordnance Battalion at Long Binh Post to the Bien Hoa Air Base, which had also suffered Viet Cong attacks. The urgent need of the supplies made it necessary to run the convoy both day and night, despite the nightly threat of VC snipers and ambush.

The Viet Cong also attacked the city of Bien Hoa, five miles west of Long Binh Post. When the attacks began, the 26 MPs from B Company who were on patrol in the city began working 24 hours a day. The MPs watched for VC snipers, provided general security and supported elements from the 9th Infantry Division which had moved in when the fighting began.

An hour after Long Binh Post had gone on alert early 31 January, C Company of the 720th established checkpoints on the highways near Long Binh Post, including the important higway 1A which links Long Binh Post to Saigon. The emergency conditions made extreme traffic control measures necessary. It was the duty of these MPs to see that only essential military traffic was allowed on the highways.

During the entire period of the Viet Cong offensive, the 720th kept a reaction force of 80 men, 20 from each company, on the alert. On February 1, the reaction force was called to assist elements from the 95th MP Bn, which were pinned down by enemy fire at the Cogido barge site, two miles southwest of Long Binh Post. Using four gun jeeps, the 720th escorted reinforcements from the 95th MP Battalion to the barge sites. When they arrived the convoy of reinforcements began receiving heavy small arms fire. They radioed battalion headquarters and an armored personnel carrier was sent to the area. Using the APC, they managed to evacuate the one man wounded during the exchange of fire.

Special Demonstration for Civil Disturbance Classes

A highlight of the Civil Disturbance Orientation Courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School at Fort Gordon each week until early May is a demonstration of troops employed against rioters.

The demonstration at Riotsville—a mock city constructed at Fort Gordon—is put on by MPs of the 503d MP Battalion from Fort Bragg, N. C., and trainees from the 4th Training Bde (MP).

The demonstration illustrates civil disturbance operational techniques and tactics, including the application of force, principles of crowd and mob control, tactical principles governing the use of troops, and the detection and arrest of arsonists, looters, and snipers.

This one-hour riot control demonstration is part of the five-day course being conducted at the school for selected members of the military services, the Army National Guard, and representatives of federal and civilian law enforcement agencies from throughout the United States.

Riotsville . . . The Calm Before The Storm

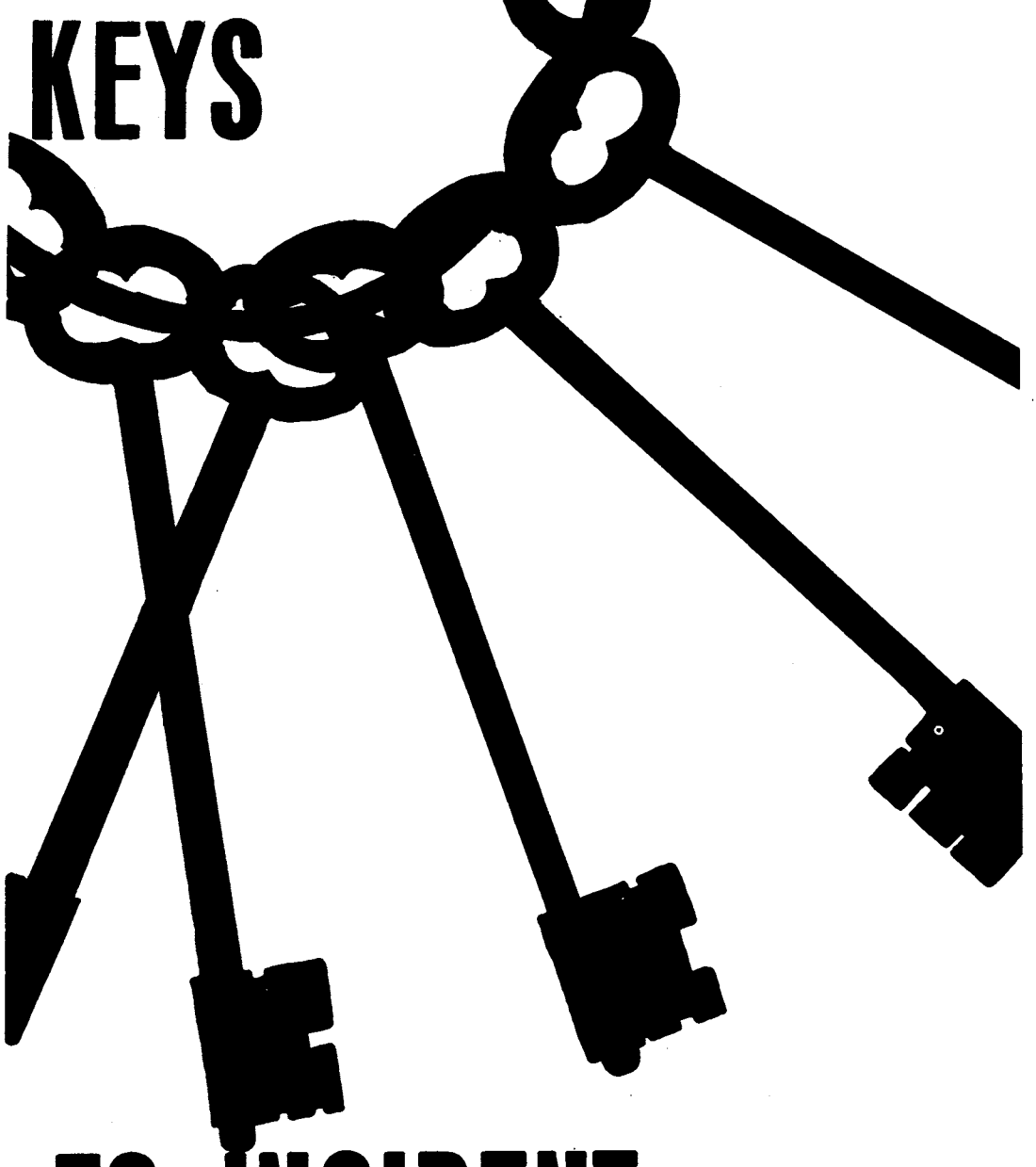
The crowd becomes a mob . . .

MPs move "Rioters" back . . .

The distruction begins . . .

Disciplined troops take charge . . .

Photos By
SFC Jim Stuhler



KEYS TO INCIDENT PREVENTION

SGM
T. L.
Price

PART I

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This article — in two parts — stresses the integrated approach to incident prevention in overseas areas.*

More than a million American servicemen and their dependents are stationed in a score of countries around the world. The Federal Republic of Germany and Southeast Asia lead the list.

Since the beginning of their history, Americans have recognized the disrupting effects of soldiers on a community. The forced billeting of British soldiers in the homes of colonists was one of the issues that led to the American War of Independence. Even today in the United States, tension often builds up between the civilian population and military personnel in cities and communities near military installations.

The presence of foreign troops on the soil of a sovereign country—whatever the circumstances or conditions of their presence—poses problems between them and the host nation. Imagine the impact of a half million foreign soldiers and civilians stationed in one section of the United States—as they have been for instance in Europe.

The misbehavior of just a few individuals overseas injures the reputation of the United States and its citizens. Incidents between soldiers and civilians reduce the combat effectiveness of a unit, undermine Host Country—American friendship, and strengthen the propaganda hand of our adversaries.

Fitting A Newcomer Into The Unit

Each soldier who arrives overseas is faced with a problem of adjustment. This will probably be his first trip abroad. He will normally be a young man, perhaps 20 years of age.

Fortunately, the majority of American soldiers adapt rather easily to life in foreign countries. They work diligently, pursue their off-duty interests, and look on their tour as a new experience, one to be enjoyed or at least tolerated.

Some soldiers, however, find it difficult to adjust to their overseas assignments. Many were only marginally effective at home. Separation from familiar surroundings often exacerbates their basic character instability. Normal inhibitions are weakened which leads to anti-social conduct.

Officers and noncommissioned officers must understand the problem of adjustment that will face some of their men. The soldier will often unconsciously substitute in his mind the Army unit for his family. To a degree, military leadership replaces parental authority. Environmental influences in a unit are thus just as important as those in a family.

The commander who uses his chain of command to fit newcomers into the unit will speed adjustment and enhance conduct. Each NCO and officer "in the chain" has an important part to play in this process. Initial impressions are difficult to erase. What is done or not done in the first few days of a newcomer's arrival will normally leave an indelible impression for good or bad.

Counseling and orientation are basic tools of behavior guidance. A man must understand the regulations he is to obey—as well as the consequences of disobedience. Alert leaders will constantly seek palatable ways of keeping their men informed of problems connected with behavior. A unit in which each officer and NCO in the chain of command feels a personal responsibility for his men will inevitably rate high in troop conduct.

Off-duty pursuits are extremely important in incident prevention. A wise leader will encourage wholesome sports and hobbies. Within a unit, a great variety of opportunities exist: education, sports and athletics, photography, stamp collecting, singing, and dancing are just a few. An efficiently operated unit with a pleasant environment is likely to have good morale, which is closely related to discipline and individual conduct.

In a host nation, the American soldier must be exceptionally polite and well behaved.

Demon Rum

Alcohol is not the root of all evil — but it certainly qualifies as the most potent seed of misconduct and trouble in the US Army overseas. These simple statistics from one major overseas command will point up this problem.

- 60 percent of all drivers involved in POV fatal accidents had been drinking.
- 75 percent of soldiers drowned while participating in aquatic sports had been drinking.
- 95 percent of soldiers involved in assaults and disorders had been drinking.

An active unit effort directed at the control of alcohol will pay big dividends in troop conduct. This effort should include not only Army clubs, but excessive drinking off-post as well.

Officers and NCOs can better control this problem if they know the drinking habits of the men under their command. Even more important is how the individual soldier reacts to alcohol. The problem soldier will usually be one who cannot "hold" his alcohol. He may lose his physical coordination and mental equilibrium after a few drinks. He may even become belligerent and aggressive at a certain stage of drinking. This type of soldier is particularly prone to get into altercations and become involved in assault cases.

Men who cannot hold their alcohol must be discouraged from drinking at all. Individual counseling and possibly medical attention is required in such cases.

A surprisingly large percentage of incidents triggered by alcohol occur on post—or the drinking which preceded the incident was in an Army billet, club, or mess. Fortunately, excessive drinking in such installations is not difficult to control. The following supervisory measures will reduce incidents involving alcohol:

- Establish command policies designed to control excessive drinking.
- Require that all mess and club supervisory personnel know these policies and their responsibility for enforcing them.
- Insure that club and mess supervisory personnel brief and supervise bartenders, waitresses, and waiters to insure compliance.
- Direct officers-of-the-day to check each facility that dispenses alcoholic beverages and other areas such as billets.
- Last and most important, thoroughly brief all personnel of the unit on policies concerning the control of alcoholic beverages.

All should be made thoroughly familiar with the definition of drunkenness given in the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951: "Whether the drunkenness was caused by liquor or drugs is immaterial; any intoxication which is sufficient sensibly to impair the rational and full exercise of the mental and physical faculties is drunkenness . . ."

Military police should be instructed to apprehend all visibly intoxicated personnel and take them to the military police station. This is necessary for the preservation of discipline as well as the protection of the man himself.

Offenders should be booked and held at the military police station until sober or until picked up by authorized personnel from their units. Military police should be instructed that, under no circumstances, will they simply warn intoxicated personnel and allow them to remain in a public place or proceed on their own to their unit. They must apprehend them. This policy should be explained to all personnel.

Assaults and Other Incidents

Assaults of various kinds are the most adversely publicized offenses in an overseas command. Assaults may occur in many different situations. Tavern brawls and assaults on taxi drivers are two of the most frequent. Since these two types of incidents normally involve Host Country nationals, they give rise to much adverse publicity in the local press. But many assault cases arise in other situations, and some are serious in nature. For example, a surprisingly large number of assaults occur in barracks or in other military areas.

Military and civilian police patrols can, of course, be effective in preventing persons from committing assaults and creating other disorders. It is often possible to predict when and where incidents are likely to occur and to insure that patrols are available. Commanders may want to use this "selective enforcement" in their own units to deal with the problem of assaults and other disorders.

Unit disciplinary records and provost marshal records will provide the commander with sufficient data on the nature of incidents, and places and times of occurrence, so that he can plan his unit incident prevention program. This program can encompass several courses of action during normal off-duty hours. These include but are not limited to:

- Ensuring that duty officers, duty NCOs, CQs, and gate guards are instructed in their responsibilities for maintaining order on post.
- Control of drunkenness, both on and off post.
- Using courtesy patrols in cooperation with the military police in town areas or other areas where members of the unit congregate.
- Appointing selected NCOs to observe troop behavior in "hot spot" areas.
- Conducting orientations and counseling to obtain the co-operation of personnel in preventing disorders.
- Specifically requiring officers and NCOs off duty to intervene to quell disorders—on and off post.

Some officers and NCOs are apparently not aware of their authority and responsibility for quelling disorders. The following provisions apply:

> *Art'cle 7(c), Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ): Commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and noncommissioned officers have authority to quell quarrels, frays, and disorders among persons subject to this chapter (Ch. 47) and to apprehend persons subject to this chapter who take part therein.*
>
> *Paragraph 19c, Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM), 1951: An apprehension is effected by clearly notifying the person to be apprehended that he is thereby taken into custody. The order of apprehension may be either oral or written.*
>
> *Paragraph 19d, MCM, 1951: ***Any person empowered to apprehend an offender is authorized to secure the custody of an alleged offender until proper authority may be notified, the limitations (21a; Art 9) on the power to arrest or confine notwithstanding.*
>
> *Paragraph 174a, MCM, 1951: Resisting apprehension consists of an active resistance to the restraint attempted to be imposed by the person apprehending. Such resistance may be accomplished by flight or by assaulting or striking the person attempting to apprehend . . .*

Possession of an illegal weapon can mean the difference between a simple assault and a murder!

The maximum punishment for resisting apprehension is bad conduct discharge, confinement at hard labor for one year, and total forfeiture of pay and allowances (para 127c, MCM, 1951).

The use of this authority by officers, warrant officers and NCOs will greatly reduce incidents and disorders within an overseas command. Failure to exercise it may be regarded as dereliction of duty or inefficiency and basis for disciplinary or administration action.

The unit commander can obtain valuable assistance in preventing incidents from the local provost marshal or MP station commander. Military police knowledge of disciplinary problems in the area can contribute significantly to a unit's incident prevention program.

Many commanders have found it helpful to send their officers and key NCOs to military police stations for briefings on conditions in the area and a tour of trouble spots. In any event, the commander who becomes thoroughly acquainted with local military police activities and with area disciplinary problems will be in better position to improve his unit's prevention program. The provost marshal also benefits from such close unit-military police liaison. Much information of value to the military police is generated in a unit. A free exchange of information between the two facilitates the efforts of both in this field of mutual interest.

To Be Continued

I for Individual

CW2 Gideon Epstein

The greatest works are done by the ones—The hundreds do not often do much—the companies never; it is the units—the single individuals, that are the power and the might.
Spurgeon.

May our Corps never grow so large, nor so complex that we neglect individuality in our men. It is individual initiative and thought that brings us through at the end. Without it we are but machines, sometimes guided and directed by irresponsible incompetence.

This individual thought and action is most important to a policeman. His routine job, often under extreme stress, and with little time to think and plan often requires him to make important decisions in the absence of orders. Without this ability and self-confidence, a policeman is lost, as are the people he is protecting. In our indoctrination and training of new men coming into the Military Police Corps, we should never imply that there is but one answer and that he must obey all orders to the letter. Blind obedience in a police officer can be as bad as no obedience at all. Our training programs must emphasize individual thought. This can be done without sacrificing discipline which must, naturally, always be maintained.

Being in the military service and the Military Police Corps especially, one might say, how much of an individual can you possibly be? I am, by this article, not advocating disassociation from society. Nor am I suggesting abandoning our cultural and social goals. I am instead trying to show that even in the restricted life of military service, a person does not lose his individual identity. Along these same lines, this individual identity should not be discouraged by military instructors. This individuality of which I write, does not have to be in such obvious areas as displayed by our bearded friends, who prefer now to be called "long haired Americans." I am sure most of us will agree that our most interesting friends are those who are honest about themselves, their likes and dislikes. This sort of person is willing to listen to new ideas, he makes suggestions, and gives you the impression that he actually cares about what is happening. We have such people in the military service, as we have them everywhere. This is an important sign of individuality; a mild form, one that won't be offensive to others and which will assist anyone coming in contact with it.

The police profession has no room for closed minded instruction which allows no room for individual thought and expression. In police science we are not dealing with concrete things that never change. We are dealing with people, who constantly change. Instruction in police science must be geared to this changing situation. One of the best ways is by allowing students to interject thoughts and ideas as they arise. How many classes are taught each day where the instructor makes a point of emphasizing the fact that if you don't do it this way, it can't be done. I can recall many such classes. Some with such general material that I couldn't help but wonder why it wouldn't be possible to do this "such and so." I can well understand the reason behind such instruction in certain fields where deviation from the method can cause injury or loss of life to the participants, but in the many and varied subjects taught along the lines of police science, I fail to see where individual application under unusual circumstances, would harm anyone.

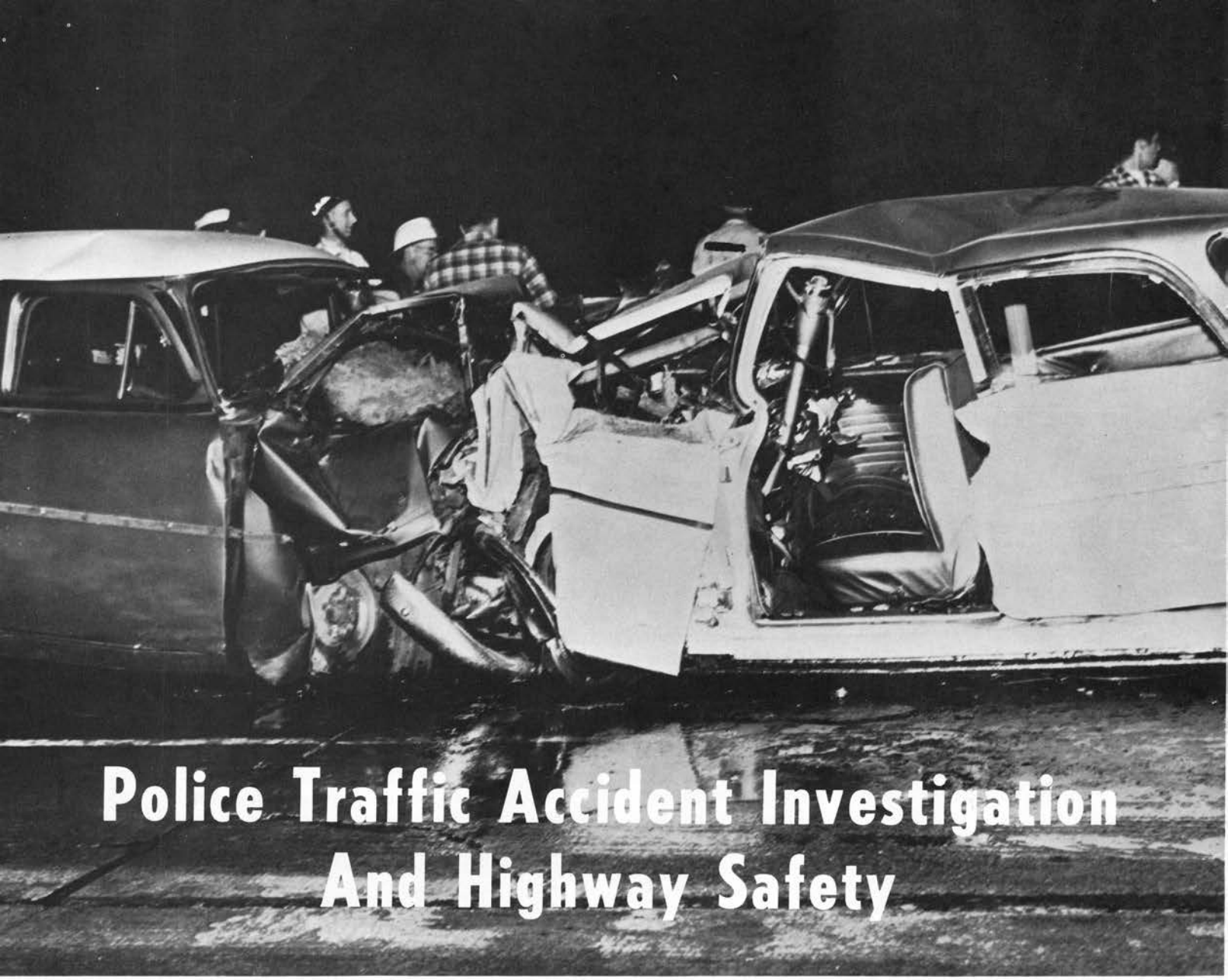
The impression is made that there is no other way, better, or worse. It would take about ten extra seconds for the instructor to add "circumstances may warrant other action, which may prove to be better. Successful accomplishment of the particular job is the main goal, and you will be expected to respond to the problem using the information I have taught, action you deem appropriate." This leaves an opening for the new policeman so that he is not afraid to deviate from the teachings and disobey an order by using "his head."

A lesson plan written today, may not apply tomorrow, but the ideas of the students will be timely since they are influenced by recent stimuli and experiences. This is not to say that everything expressed will be of value, but stimulation of thought and realization by the student that he is taking an active part in the class, is the real value in such instruction. Only by taking active part in something, do we learn the specific thing to the degree of being able to apply it when the time comes. By taking part, I do not mean the practical application phase of a class where everyone does what the instructor just finished explaining. I am referring to taking part by mental sharing and exchange of ideas between the students and the instructor. Allowing the students to apply the particular subjects to their "individual" types of understanding. Such application will work the subject being presented, into their own particular frame of references and make the subject appear more real to them. No matter how well a matter is presented to a class, it will never mean the same thing to all people. For this reason they must be stimulated to apply the material to their own individual worlds. Only in this way *will the material remain after the instructor is gone.*

Why am I so insistent in saying that police science must not follow the standard "you sit, I'll tell," line of instruction? A person need only read the papers to understand the dilemma a police officer has been thrown into by our various court rulings. *His job is unlike any other, so must be his instruction.*

Often we tend to forget that a policeman is just what the ending of his job title indicates, a *man.* He has feelings, desires and problems. Often he must act contrary to his personal desires because he is acting in the name of written laws. We can not further handicap a police officer by teaching him his trade along well defined lines, when in actuality, no such well defined lines exist.

A modern army must have young men with ideas. Such ideas do not come from minds that have been stopped from thinking on their own. As our army grows, so grow our responsibilities, our initiative; our willingness to take part; to contribute; to suggest; to evaluate and even to refuse to accept if wrong. We must not lose the ability to recognize the importance of individual thought.



Police Traffic Accident Investigation And Highway Safety

Mr. John R. Kleberg

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author is a graduate of Michigan State University in Police Administration and presently serves on the faculty of the University of Illinois.

> **"Cases of this character, which involve a violation of the Traffic Act, seldom, if ever, come before courts of review. . . . The traffic court is an extremely important court. It is the only contact which a great majority of our citizens have with any court. Hence it is extremely important that the court's interpretation and application of the governing legal principles and the procedure followed in the trial be painstakingly correct and accurate."***

* *People vs. Perlman, 145 N. E. 2d 762.*

This statement, as recorded by the Appellate Court of Illinois on October 21, 1957, dramatizes the importance of the police role in traffic law enforcement and accident investigation as it is generally a law enforcement action which begins the movement of the criminal justice process. This decision, although placing emphasis on the procedures of the criminal trial itself, has related the vast importance of the entire criminal procedure in police traffic matters. This important police area of responsibility should not constantly be overshadowed by the more dramatic and sometimes more fascinating aspects of the hideous crime that requires extensive investigation.

Each year on the highways of this country the carnage

increases. Each year the police are faced with a more complex and distressing picture of death, injury, property damage, and congestion that results from the increase in motor vehicles and motor vehicle operators.

No other area of responsibility assigned to the law enforcement officer demonstrates a greater loss to the citizen in death, injury, and damage than in the area of motor vehicle traffic. Yet this police responsibility has been often neglected by administrators in assigning personnel, in security specialized training, or providing necessary equipment.

Certainly one of the more significant areas of police traffic responsibility is that of traffic accident investigation. In critically looking at this police function four questions should be reviewed; (1) Why does a law enforcement agency investigate traffic accidents? (2) What is the object of traffic accident investigation as a police responsibility? (3) What is the value of recording accident investigation information? and (4) How can we use the information obtained by the police traffic accident investigator?

Why does a law enforcement agency investigate traffic accidents?

It wasn't long after the advent of the motor vehicle that congestion and collisions on the roadways soon occurred. Primarily the problem developed because of a conflict regarding right of way, two vehicles trying to occupy the same space at the same time. Because the police were associated with maintaining "order" and had the legal authority to make appropriate decisions and take required action the traffic accident responsibility soon became that of the law enforcement officer.

In addition to the 'assumption' of this responsibility laws and regulations were soon enacted that required the law enforcement agency to accomplish this task. The availability of the police on a twenty-four hour basis to handle the emergency that was often caused by a collision also lent itself to giving this job to a "legal referee." It would, of course, be presumptious for us to say that in the beginning the duties of the police at the accident scene comprised any nature of investigation.

It is now a legislated responsibility in most every jurisdiction for the police to submit reports on traffic accidents that occur in their jurisdiction, but rarely is there a legislative dictate to "investigate" collisions. There is little question of a vast distinction between "reporting" an accident and "investigating" an accident.

What is the object of police traffic accident investigation?

Traffic accident investigation might have many desired results, but generally they are classified into four major categories. Besides the parties involved in the collision, there are many other individuals that have an interest in what was the immediate cause of a collision. This is often a difficult conclusion to reach and many factors might be of consideration in attempting to determine the cause of the accident. Specialized training and supervised experience are necessary elements in assisting the individual accident investigator in acquiring the information and expertness needed to determine a collision cause from evidence available.

A second desired result is more in line with the traditional objectives of the law enforcement officer. From the evidence available at the collision scene and what information can be acquired from witnesses and participants, the officer is expected to establish whether or not a traffic law has been violated. This decision is an extremely important one as demonstrated in the court decision quoted at the beginning of this article. It would be inappropriate for the officer to initiate a criminal action against any person involved in the collison unless he was confident that he had acquired sufficient evidence to successfully prosecute the case in court. In the same respect, it would be unethical for him not to introduce a prosecution if the evidence were available to indicate a criminal responsibility.

A third desired result of the collision investigation is the determination of negligence. Although this result is generally of more significance to the persons involved with civil liability, the officer will nonetheless often come upon this conclusion because of the investigation he conducts. In many jurisdictions the accident investigation report required by statute is not admissible in a later civil trial for damages, but the officer is very often subpoenaed to appear as a witness to testify to his findings as a result of the investigation.

Certainly one of the most important results of the police traffic accident investigation responsibility is that the information acquired can be used in establishing and promoting future programs of accident prevention. Unfortunately much of the information that is acquired in the course of the duties associated with traffic is not used or analyzed by the law enforcement agency.

Since a major objective of traffic law enforcement is the reduction of traffic accidents, it follows that the police have an obligation to use the information they have available to reduce accidents and congestion in their jurisdiction. Often the impetus of the police executive as the coordinator of a traffic safety program is all that is necessary for other representatives of government, business, or industry to take an active role in this important function.

What is the value of recording accident investigation?

Each of the objectives of the police traffic accident investigation process is dependent upon the information contained in the reports of the investigator. If that information is incomplete, unreadable, or otherwise incomprehensive, it is of little or no value.

The quality of reporting in the accident investigation is as significant as the reporting required in any other area of police responsibility. Often the material and information acquired at the accident scene will be needed months or years after the occurrence, at which time the investigator will find it necessary to rely entirely on the content of his notes and accident report forms. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to acquire too much information at the time of the occurrence. Extensive notes, measurements, and photographs are necessary for the investigation to be properly completed. It will later be impossible to acquire as good an account from a witness or to check the mechanical condition of the vehicles involved as it was when the original investigation took place.

Value is determined by application. If the material and information recorded at the scene and during the course of the investigation has no application, it will be of little value other than an incomplete record.

Continued

TRAFFIC *Continued*

Just as in every other phase of the police investigation process, it is essential that the individual investigator be properly trained in recording the information and in insuring that enough "fact" and conclusion is available to insure application.

How can we use the information obtained during the investigation?

All police officers have heard of the three E's of traffic safety; Education, Enforcement, and Engineering. Each of these E's has an important role in improving the traffic safety picture. In order to be of much success the information obtained in the traffic accident investigation can and should be applied in each area. There is a distinction between traffic accident reporting and traffic accident investigation. In order to have a proper report of value it is essential that an investigation take place.

In education we can use the statistics and facts accumulated from accident investigation to bring to the mind of the motoring public the serious nature of the traffic accident problem. There is a need to dramatize the sad lesson of others and to bring home to the potential victim the result of error, bad judgment, or traffic violations on the highways.

Of course the law enforcement agency can use the information obtained from the accident investigation for a selective enforcement program to insure that officers are present where experience has shown the greatest problem, at the worst time, to enforce the most violated law.

Highway engineers would desire to use the information to insure that the construction of the roadways and the traffic control devices being used are accomplishing the objectives for which they are designed and put into operation. Better motorized vehicles would, of course, also be a desired engineering result.

The list is endless. People from many walks of life and having many diverse interests will ultimately utilize the information obtained by the police traffic accident investigator. Yet we are content to let any officer, with limited or no training, investigate a traffic accident and to be satisfied with a report which contains little information of worth other than the identity of the vehicles and operators involved.

With the emphasis that has recently been placed on safety on the highways, certainly an area of contribution on the part of the law enforcement officer is in providing needed information that can only be obtained in the course of the traffic accident investigation. In addition to the enforcement of the traffic laws and regulations, this can be the area of greatest contribution by the police in reducing death and injury on the roads.

Additional training, informed supervision of police traffic responsibilities, and a strong emphasis on the importance of this police function will help in accomplishing the objectives previously mentioned. Something can be done about "death on wheels." **END**

Security Police Image

This article was reprinted from "The Security Police Digest," Fall 1967, prepared by the Directorate of Security Police, The Inspector General, US Air Force.

When was the last time you took a close, critical look at your organization's image? Last week? Last month? You haven't had time? None of us is perfect, and although we don't always like to admit it, we can all stand continual improvement. "Okay," you say, "I just took a look at our image and it looked great. Now let's see what else is interesting in this copy of the DIGEST." WAIT! friend, that's not what we had in mind. Perhaps you're too close to the forest to see the trees. What do others think of your organization?

There are a lot of people in this world who can't take constructive criticism. Unfortunately some police authorities fall into this category. Many people in our business believe that it's only natural to be disliked if you're a policeman and that the majority of the world just naturally dislikes the police. Recent surveys disprove such an attitude on the part of the public. The majority of people questioned stated that they liked the police; believed that the police were honest; and, felt that the police were impartially enforcing the laws of the community and the nation.

It is easy for any of us to develop the attitude that we must immediately defend ourselves against anyone who wants to make a criticism of our operation. How many times do we arbitrarily label such a person a "malcontent" or "wave-maker." Most of the time some of us don't even *really* listen to what the person is saying. If you're guilty of this, then you're probably missing a lot of helpful suggestions.

You are undoubtedly receiving some unjustified complaints about your operation, BUT, don't make the serious mistake of throwing all complaints (or people) into the same hopper. Maybe the person who comes to you complaining about the "unnecessary" time wasted while registering his car might also be able to give you a very valuable suggestion for improving your procedures. Some of the best ideas we've gotten have come from people outside the Security Police career field. It's a wise man that uses a good suggestion, regardless of the source.

It's true that many suggestions are made that we can't do anything about because of existing laws, finances, or regulations. But, many times we're given ideas that are sound and that we can do something about if only we will take the time and personal interest. A good idea that isn't acted upon is as dead as King Tut.

How does all this talk about suggestions fit in with "image"? Quite simply. The suggestions (or complaints) that we receive will give at least a fair estimate of our public image. They will show us where we are falling short in the performance of our mission (in the eyes of others). One definition of the word "image" is an "exact likeness." Another is a "mental picture." For our purposes the Security Police image is the way in which our appearance, atttude, and performance compares with what our military and civilian public expects of us. Take a good look at your organization. Other people do. See if your image couldn't use a little polish.

LEGALLY SPEAKING

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This column, prepared by the law committee of the US Army Military Police School, will review and discuss key court-martial cases that have military police interest. The material presented is not to be construed as official US Army policy, but will be observations by Judge Advocate and Military Police Corps personnel based on their experience in working with military policemen and their knowledge of military law.*

Double or Nothing

The last "Legally Speaking" article discussed the general provisions of the Assimilative Crimes Act and its utilization in controlling the activities of civilians on military installations. In addition to defining federal offenses which can be applied to these civilians, the Assimilative Crimes Act can also be used as the basis for court-martial charges against military personnel. This article will consider this function of the Act.

Since the Assimilative Crimes Act does not create a new article of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, it must be fitted into the provisions of Article 134. This General Article punishes offenses of three types: (a) disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces; (b) conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces; and (c) crimes and offenses not capital. The crimes and offenses referred to in this latter category include those acts or omissions, not made punishable by another article, which are denounced as crimes or offenses by enactments of Congress and made triable in the federal courts. Therefore, state laws are not included within this latter category of Article 134, unless they come within the scope of the Aassimilative Crimes Act.

Once a state criminal law has been "assimilated," it then becomes a federal offense to commit the prohibited act on a military installation of exclusive or concurrent federal jurisdiction. If the offense does not carry the death penalty, then it forms a valid basis for an Article 134 charge as a "crime or offense not capital." Under these circumstances, the state law must qualify for assimilation under the Assimilative Crimes Act and adoption under Article 134.

Since civilians cannot be punished for violating most military regulations, the Assimilative Crimes Act is very useful in controlling their activities on military installations. Most of these civilian offenders will be tried before a United States Commissioner.

For military personnel the Assimilative Crimes Act is not as significant, since many of the "assimilated" crimes are also prohibited by military regulations. However, some activities are prohibited by state law but not by specific federal statutes *or* military regulations. If these laws are suitable for assimilation (see previous article in this column) they can form the basis for an Article 134 charge.

The Judge says: A Navy Board of Review sustained a conviction under the "crimes and offenses not capital" section of Article 134 for the possession of an amphetamine in violation of the Health and Safety Code of California, as assimilated under 18 U.S.C. § 13, the Assimilative Crimes Act.

Although the Army and the Navy have since passed regulations prohibiting the possession of amphetamines and other dangerous drugs, this case illustrates the use of the Assimilative Crimes Act under Article 134.

Commanders of military installations of exclusive or concurrent federal jurisdiction which are located within states which have very comprehensive state criminal laws, may find that the Assimilative Crimes Act can provide a very effective measure of control. Acts committed on these installations by military personnel, which would violate the state law if committed within the state territory, may form the basis for an Article 134 charge, even though they are not prohibited by specific federal statutes or military regulations.

As military regulations are expanded to include more activities within their prohibitions, the necessity of relying upon this type of Article 134 charge will diminish. Nevertheless, military policemen and criminal investigators should be aware of this unique process of "double assimilation."

The Long Arm . . . The Helping Hand

For the average serviceman in the Washington Area the Armed Forces Police (AFP) is a black squad car cruising up and down Washington's crowded, entertainment district 14th street on a Friday night.

But the 153-man force, located in the historic Washington Navy Yard in the Southeast section of the Nation's Capitol, is much more than a couple of MPs watching for military personnel sporting short tempers in the downtown entertainment district.

The prowl car is only a segment of the Armed Forces Police function. For those who have over-indulged, become involved in an accident, victims of altercation, lost their identity papers, been arrested or find themselves in court, these Armed Forces Policemen seem to be a welcomed sight. Almost daily the sound of a siren or sight of a flashing red light will signal an AFP escort of a distinguished state visit or military units required for ceremonies for a state dignitary. Each time military personnel are involved with the law you can find a representative of the AFP close at hand.

A unique facet of the AFP is a court liaison section of ten men who spend full time in court. They cover some 83 civil courts in the MDW area. Of course, they cannot be present in all so they must screen the court dockets early each morning and select the most serious cases. Then comes the preparation for the court room. AFP contacts the man's unit and determines his background and how his supervisors feel about him. They are ready then, to answer any questions a judge may ask. For those less serious cases they have arrangements with the courts to obtain the court results. In keeping with their assigned mission reports are forwarded to commanders on all court cases. It is not an uncommon occurrance for a charge to be dropped or lessened as a result of these liaison men's efforts. It is most important then that reports go to the commander to clear the man's record.

Within AFP's 3750 square miles of jurisdiction, there are approximately two hundred thousand permanently assigned troops, while the transient traffic, the temporary duty personnel and those on leave and pass expand that considerably. All of these servicemen, as long as they are off-post, are a concern of the Armed Forces Police.

The unit stands by for its monthly inspection. 2LT Michael T. Impellizzeri, station branch OIC, (center) reports to LTC Robert A. Smoak, USAF, AFP commander.

Combining with civilian police, an Armed Forces Policeman compares incident reports.

Almost as unique as AFP's "beat," is the combine-service setup of AFP. The Army, Navy and Air Force each contribute 30% of the men and money, the Marines 10%. Only eight other areas in the world have similar combined service police: New York, Boston, New Orleans, San Antonio, Seattle-Tacoma, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Okinawa.

The Detachment is broken down into three divisisons: Operations, Administrative, and Materiel.

The heart of the Armed Forces Police is the Operations Division, headed by Army CPT John M. MacDonald, Jr. Of the 153 men in the AFP, 120 are assigned to his division.

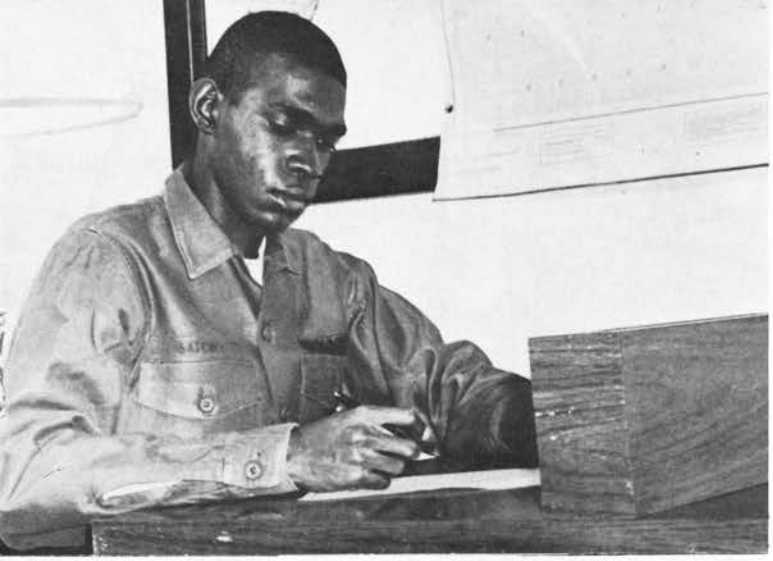
Master Chief Petty Officer James H. Todd, who is the captain's right hand, breaks his work into two branches: Station Branch and Special Activities Branch.

The Station Branch is the largest. It has three separate night patrol shifts responsible for those black squad cars on 14th Street. The Day Shift starts at 7 a.m. and is used in the AFP ceremonial and escort duties; the swing shift starts at 3 p.m. and the mid shift at 11 p.m.

The Special Activities Branch contains a photo lab, a special activities NCO who coordinates and monitors the escort and ceremonial function; the court liaison and the apprehension sections.

The Administrative Division, under the supervision of Air Force LT James G. Carroll, keeps a daily record of all AFP activity, processes all incident reports and updates its extensive files on all servicemen AFP deals with. Because of the liaison and rapport with so many enforcement agencies, the files are often checked by other law enforcement agencies.

The Materiel Division, supervised by Navy LTJG Steve A. Minnick, keeps the unit supplied, services its 31 vehicles, maintains an "evidence locker," runs a Master at Arms force and keeps a lost and found agency.



The Training For Military Police

DEAR FOLKS,

They teach us to be good soldiers first in the Military Police Training Program, for we learn early that a soldier can control others only if he is able to control himself. To say it another way, our job is not only to enforce discipline, but to assist our fellow soldiers in training, in garrison duty and in combat. So you can easily understand why soldierly qualities are stressed throughout our stay at Fort Gordon with 4th Training Brigade (MP). Because of the nature of the conflict in Vietnam, the role of the military policeman has changed considerably. Thus, more is expected of us.

Law enforcement is only part of the varied duties assigned the military policeman. We must be prepared to meet with any of the problems that confront a soldier in a combat situation. Besides performing normal police duties in Vietnam, some of us will be working with sentry dogs on security sites, riding shotgun on river vessels, escorting convoys, guarding VIPs, billet and embassy security, and even direct combat support.

Never in the history of the Training Brigade has so much been expected of the MP trainee. Our eight-week training program is rigorous, but we know that upon completion we will be prepared to meet any challenge, whether in the performance of maintaining law and order, or in a combat situation.

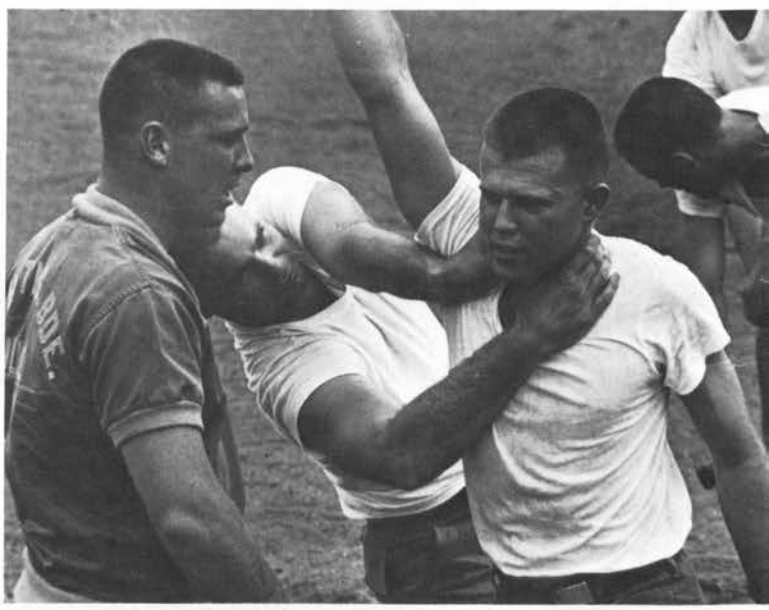
First we must look and act like soldiers, set an example for our fellow soldiers. For example, proper saluting with a pleasant greeting, and neat, clean dress become habits. Our uniforms are expertly fitted. "Housekeeping" is inspected carefully, and our outside area is attractive and orderly. As a result, we soon develop a certain pride in our dress, our company and in our area.

We find that good soldiers are also good citizens. We support worthwhile charities and activities of the community. In Vietnam and Korea, for example,

Each company has a modern, comfortable Dayroom, where the off-duty MPs can relax.

Civil Disturbance training is an important segment of the eight weeks. Here a Drill Instructor is teaching the trainees riot control formations.

During practical exercises (above left) in the last week trainees take part in MP station operations. Proper map reading techniques (above right) are taught during a realistic test. (Lower left) Marching to and from classes provides the trainees an opportunity to practice proper close order drill. Unarmed defense classes (lower right) give the young soldiers proper personal protection methods.



Although the basic weapon of the MP is the .45, he is now being trained to fire combat weapons. Here he receives experience firing the M-16 (left) and the M-60 machine gun (right).

MPs have unselfishly spend many "off hours" with orphans.

We attend religious services regularly, and chaplains are always available for personal counsel. We also acquire a sense of thrift through regular saving. We actively support the US Savings Bond program.

Today, citizens and soldiers are more and more concerned about physical conditioning. With us, good health comes easily. Our training and organized athletics keep us in shape, and if we need medical attention, a visit to modern hospital facilities is quickly arranged. Good "chow" served well puts a little more weight—and muscle—on most of us.

As we continue to become better soldiers, we also learn the special skills of the military policeman. Our eight-week course begins with an individual interview with the commanding officer and ends with "ship out" to our new assignment. And from "sign in" to "sign out" there's plenty to do.

After we go through the "beltline" for screening, "shots," pay, interviews, and other administrative processing, we tackle the job at hand. Our instruction includes many special subjects such as unarmed defense, apprehension and search, and communications. We learn to shoot the .45 caliber pistol, the M-16, the M-79 grenade launcher, with emphasis on safety and proper handling throughout. We also continue training in first aid, map reading and other general military subjects. Our instructors know their business, and make sure we learn ours. The training facilities make the course realistic and interesting. We even have a complete model police station where we can learn and practice operations. The training is practical. We are shown the "whys"—"hows"—and "wherefores," and then we apply what we've learned by actually doing the job ourselves.

A busy schedule makes time go fast. The limited spare hours are spent in the unit Day Room, in the Service Club or Craft Shop, or by going to the movie theater near the company area.

Graduation is a big day. By now we are proud of our dress and our marching, and we're happy to have families and friends watch these final ceremonies. One class member has been selected as the Outstanding Graduate, and he receives special honors to include a handsome plaque from the Military Police Association, our professional organization. After the graduation ceremony, we pack our bags and prepare for the last inspection just prior to our departure for new assignments at home or abroad.

It is a tough eight weeks, but when we "make the grade," we know that to be a military policeman, we must first—and always—be good soldiers. Our motto is: "Of the Troops And For The Troops." We won't forget it.

JOHNNY

(Above) Special classes in Ambush training highlight the 4th Brigade training. Before this class started the soldier holding the rifle was covered, to show how easy it is to hide. (Below) Excellence in training is recognized on graduation day, as awards are given to outstanding trainees.

MPs Earn Plaudits

The Battle Begins

"The driver caught a slug in the gut and I'm under heavy automatic weapons fire. Can you give me some help?"

Then the radio went dead.

That frantic message at 4:45 a.m. on 31 January 1968 signalled the beginning of the fierce battle in the race track area on the northern edge of Saigon. The two MPs who gave the warning died before help got to them.

Among the soldiers that fought in the battle of Saigon, 27 MPs died defending the city of Saigon against the communist invader. Forty-four others were wounded in the five-day engagement.

In the initial assault on Saigon by the North Vietnamese-led invaders, the soldiers of the 716th MP Bn, under the operational control of US Army (HAC), shared the brunt of the attack with the Army Republic of Vietnam, the Canh Sat forces, and four reaction teams of HAC.

During the savage hours of intense street-to-street and house-to-house fighting, the valour and courage of the MPs earned the respect and plaudits of all military and political leaders in Saigon.

HERO OF SAIGON

PFC Paul V. Healey, 716th MP Bn, was on duty at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning when the Battle of Saigon broke out. Six hours later the gutsy MP was one of the first heros of the city's agony and had a confirmed count of 10 Viet Cong dead.

The tall, husky MP was in a patrol speeding to the Philippine Embassy at the report of trouble there. When his jeep roared up, Healey spotted a Viet Cong.

"He was hiding behind a pole," said the GI. "He threw two grenades and I killed him."

When the call came that the big, new American Embassy was under attack, Healey's patrol was sent there. A Viet Cong unit had penetrated the outer wall of the Embassy and was fighting from the grounds between the wall and the main building. Healey went into action and blasted his way onto the once pretty, peaceful lawn that had become a battlefield.

Healey, who is from Holbrook, Mass., spoke swiftly in his New England accent but told his story in matter-of-fact language.

"Captain Chester (commanding officer of

Viet Cong Suspect And Escort

(Photo left) CPL George Moyer and SP4 James M. Singer haul away a VC suspect who was detained in the immediate vicinity of the American Embassy during the Communists' early morning attack on the 31st of January 1968.

A Symbol

Only an MP's helmet, symbolizing "law and order" (Lex et Ordo), remains at the first line of defense after a Viet Cong terrorist raid left twenty-seven MPs dead.

Defending City of Saigon

B Company) came about 7 o'clock and said we were going to take the place," said Healey. "I got as far as the gate (in the outer wall). Every time a VC moved from behind a flower pot I shot him."

Then, while men at each side of the gate set up a cross fire, Healey blasted the chain off the gate with his .45 and raced into the grounds. He waited a few seconds, then ran to the front door of the Embassy.

Hugging the locked front door, Healey fired at an attacking VC.

"Every time I saw this one VC move I put a bullet in him," said the MP.

But the Viet Cong wasn't dead. He had enough life to throw a grenade which bounced off Healey's leg and fell to the steps beside him. The PFC jumped behind the fallen VC and when the grenade went off the enemy body took much of the blast. Miraculously, the young MP was only slightly wounded.

"Another VC tried to jump up on the wall to get out," recalled Healey. "I put half a magazine in him. I was about fifteen feet from the people firing into the compound and I told them to stop firing. Then a VC tried to get behind the gate and I shot him."

"I saw two VC come around a corner and I threw a grenade," he continued. "It landed right in the middle of them. When the smoke cleared there were three VC bodies."

Captain Chester rejoined Healy and another NCO and the three moved around the building to the home of the US Mission Coordinator. There, the last VC, trailing blood, had taken cover in a small room on the bottom floor.

With one of the Embassy's Marine guards, Healey pushed open a door. But it was the wrong door. There was no VC inside.

"We yelled for the VC to come out," recalled Healey. Someone yelled 'there are three of us upstairs.' We jumped outside as the VC opened up with an AK47."

Healey and the Marine went to another door and lobbed a grenade.

"The VC put his weapon outside the door and shot the Marine," said Healey. He pulled the Leatherneck to cover.

The American decided to use tear gas on the VC hold-out.

First, Healey threw his .45 and two magazines to Colonel Jacobson, the US Mission Coordinator, who was stranded on the second floor without a weapon.

Then Healey and an officer who had landed on the Embassy roof with the 101st Airborne Division relief force threw two tear gas grenades into the house.

The badly wounded Viet Cong fled up the stairs and Jacobson gunned him down with the .45.

"The officer and I went upstairs and searched the VC. He had on a khaki shirt and green trousers. He was pretty shot up. He was the last VC alive. He fell on the stairway, half way up. It was a spiral staircase."

Healy

During the fighting on the front lawn, Healey took a Chinese Communist .45 and an AK47 from the VC bodies. "At one time," he said, "I had the AK47 in one hand and my M16 in the other, and one grenade left." He ran out of ammo several times and was resupplied from MPs who threw boxes to him from the gate.

Healey spent two and one-half hours inside the bloody grounds of the Embassy and said it "seemed like a lifetime." When it was all over, the young soldier had killed nine Viet Cong in the Embassy fighting. With the VC kill he racked up at the Philippine Embassy, his body count rose to 10.

By the time his first sergeant gave him an order to go to bed, Healey had been up for 39 hours. Before he hit the sack, though, "I was in the shower for an hour," he said. "My back was torn up. That flak jacket weighs a thousand pounds."

Healey, who earned a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star during his 10 months as an MP with the 101st, extended for three months for a transfer to the 716th.

If he had gone home on his rotation date, Healey would have left Vietnam the day before Saigon was attacked. Instead, he stayed on and became one of the American Embassy's key defenders. When the smoke clears, he will undoubtedly have more medals to add to his Bronze Star.

In Silent Prayer

GEN William C. Westmoreland and Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker bow their heads in silent prayer prior to services held in memory of the 27 MPs lost in action defending Saigon. The MPs were members of the 716th MP Bn, 89th Gp, including A, B, and C Companies, the 527th MP Co, and C Co of the 52d Inf Div who serve as Security Guards with the 716th.

Iaido—Centuries Old Sport Finds Western Challenger

The word Knight has always struck a responsive cord in the mind of Joseph Cummins, Office of the Provost Marshal, US Army Japan, Camp Zama. Therefore, when Joe came to Japan about seven years ago and discovered the Japanese Knight, "Samurai," a great love-affair began.

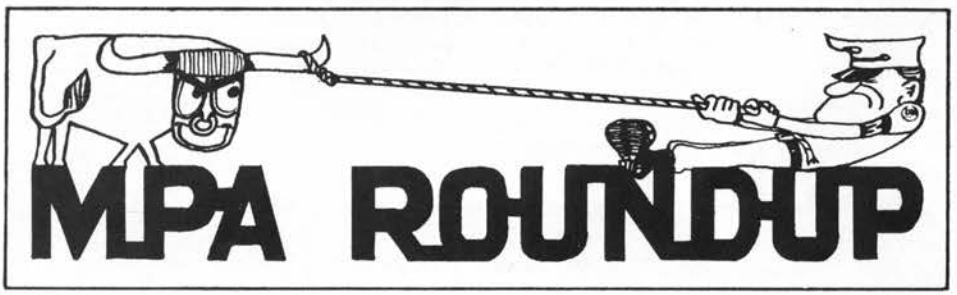
The Samurai era ended with the 1868 Proclamation issued by Emperor Meiji in his 9th year of rule. This act prohibited the Samurai from wearing his ancient symbol, the sword. However, Japanese still continue to practice the 18 martial arts of the Samurai.

Cummins has become a master in two of these arts, Iaido, Sword Fighting, and Sojutsu, Spear Fighting. While maintaining interest in the other 16 arts, he has risen to the 7th degree in both.

According to his teacher, Kenpu Matsuo, a man who has been studying the Martial Arts for 60 of his 65 years, "Cummins was born to be a Budo-ka (Warrior)." Under the Master's guidance, he has become the top-rated foreigner in these arts.

According to Cummins, "the true purpose of studying the martial arts is that they help one to cultivate the mind and spirit effectively. A strong spirit and a sense of feeling or a well-developed mind will always be superior to brute force."

(Photos)—Kenpu Matsuo, right, shows Mr. Joseph Cummins a part of his collection of old and valuable martial arts weapons. Some of the swords in his collection are hundreds of years old, and are valued at several million Yen. (Insert) Student and teacher demonstrate the techniques of Naganiaki against the sword.



Senator Thurmond Visits MPs—Presents Diploma to Campaign Chief

Sen. Strom Thurmond (Rep SC) told a graduating company of Ft Gordon MPs recently that they were "the kind of soldiers I'm proud of."

Thurmond, himself a member of an MP unit during World War II, commended the graduates of Company C, 10th Bn, 4th Tng Bde (MP), on their selection as military policemen.

"You're going to have to have more exemplary habits . . . you're going to have power," he told them. "Other soldiers are going to look up to you."

But he warned the graduates to use their power as policemen with dignity and restraint. "I'm against rule by power," the senator said.

Thurmond had come to Ft Gordon at the invitation of PVT John N. Hardee, a former member of the senator's campaign staff, who was among the graduating MPs.

At a luncheon in the company's mess hall, Thurmond was presented a certificate naming him an honorary member of the MP Corps.

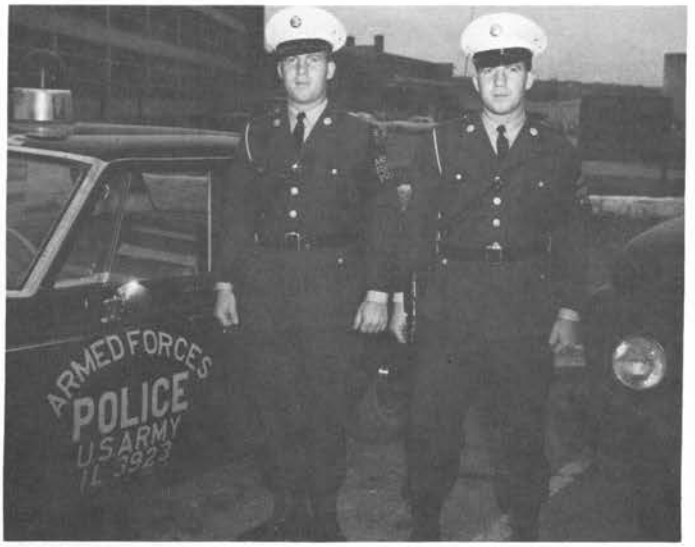
At the commencement ceremony, he handed Hardee the graduation certificate and presented citations to the company's top graduates.

Sen. Strom Thurmond lunches in mess hall of MP training company. Sitting on his right is COL William H. Brandenburg, 4th Tng Bde (MP) commander. Seated in foreground is PVT John N. Hardee, a former member of the senator's campaign staff.

Exchange Club Honors Hunter MP

SGT James F. Robbins, honored recently as MP of the Year by the Savannah Exchange Club, (right), receives a gift from MAJ Richard J. McCarthy, provost marshal at Hunter Army Airfield, (left), on behalf of the Savannah club. Sergeant Robbins now holds the distinction of being not only the first military policeman to be so honored by the local Exchange Club, but also the first to be honored by any Exchange Club in the United States.

Confusing Doubles Work Different Shifts



The Sexton's, James (l) and John (r), identical twins, sometimes confuse the Ryukyu Armed Forces Police Desk Sergeant. Both men are assigned to the 20th MP Company on Okinawa in the Traffic Section. To avoid total confusion the men work different shifts.

Ex-Treasury Agent Is Soldier of Month

PFC Larry W. Iverson, Headquarters Co, Kuma Station, Japan, was chosen Post Soldier of the Month recently.

PFC Iverson is an MP at Kuma Station. His educational background makes him suited to his duty since he received his Bachelor's degree from Central Washington State College in Law Enforcement in 1966.

Between the time of his graduation and entering the Army PFC Iverson was employed by the US Government as a Treasury Agent at the US Bureau of Customs, Victoria, British Columbia. His duties there involved searching for contraband and smuggled goods at the land and sea borders between the United States and Canada.

Reservist Goes Active— Volunteers for RVN

The desire to see what the war was really like sent one sergeant from the Army Reserves in the states to active duty in Vietnam in three months.

1SG Roy K. Walker, top-kick of Bravo Company, 716th MP Bn, had been in the Reserves since 1954 after being on active duty for 11 years.

"I left the Army then because it looked as if I would be separated from my wife and family for another long stretch of overseas duty," he said.

"After I returned home, I joined the Army Reserves," he continued, "and during the past five years I served as Sergeant Major of the Army Intelligence School. As a matter of fact, I was the only enlisted man there."

In October, 1967, Sergeant Walker left his family and his job as a master machinist, drawing over $370 a week, to come on active duty to Vietnam because, as he said, "I wanted to do my part in this war and wanted to see for myself what we were fighting for and what it was really like."

New MPs at Ft Eustis

Ft Eustis, Va., is noted for training Transportation Corps personnel. Although Ft Gordon is the center of activities for the military police, 25 soldiers who have completed a course at Ft Eustis will become fully qualified MPs.

LTC B. L. Brown, Ft Eustis provost marshal, explained, "This advanced individual training is being offered here in addition to that which is given at Ft Gordon because the school in Georgia has been heavily burdened with training men for duty in Vietnam.

"The men we train here receive the same curriculum as they would at the MP school and will graduate with the same qualifications," he said.

The young men who came from various tactical units at the James River post volunteered for the eight-week training course which will qualify them for their new military occupational specialty. Since starting their training in early December, they have attended classes in 47 different subjects for a total of 384 hours of instruction, both in the classroom and on the job. They are all assigned to the 504th MP Company at Ft Eustis.

The first military police AIT program was offered at Ft Eustis in 1967.

Radio Mechanic Wins ACM

Miesau, Germany—SP5 John W. Frazier, 189th MP Co, US Army Ammunition Depot, Miesau, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal. The decoration was presented to him by COL G. G. Eddy, Miesau Depot Commander, during recent ceremonies before an assemblage of US military and civilian and local national employees. Participating in the event was the 76th US Army Band, Worms, Germany, under the baton of MSG William J. Bishop. Specialist Frazier received this award for meritorious service in the Republic of Vietnam.

Huachuca Enlists Aid of Safety Patrol

John Abicca, one of 15 sixth-grade students at the Myer's School, Ft Huachuca, is inspected by PFC Gerald Andrews, of the traffic control, branch of the 512th MP Co. The youngsters make up the school safety patrol on post. They will provide assistance for other students at the crosswalk.

Captain Smith Takes Command

Kaiserslautern — CPT Allan D. Rothstein relinquished his command of the 533d Military Police Company to CPT Wendell I. Smith recently. Captain Rothstein, who had commanded the 533d Military Police Company since 27 May 1966, will move into 94th Military Police Battalion Headquarters to become the S4 Officer, filling the vacancy left by Captain Smith.

Critically Injured Scout Dog Awaits Return to Combat

"Duke," a German shepherd with the Scout Dog Platoon, 3d MP Bn (Marine), is acting more like a cat with nine lives.

Duke is recovering from his second serious wound within 18 months at Force Logistic Command Headquarters near Da Nang. He appears to be anxiously awaiting his return to combat.

Last month, Duke and his handler were working with a reconnaissance patrol near the Demilitarized Zone when a booby trap exploded. Both of Duke's front legs were shattered, his skull fractured and half his lower teeth were blown out.

Duke and the Marine, who was also critically wounded in the explosion, were evacuated by helicopter to Da Nang. The handler was taken to the hospital. Duke was sent to Scout Dog headquarters for treatment by veterinarians. They worked on him for more than three hours.

Duke had previously recovered from an injury suffered while patrolling during June, 1966. Then he had been hit in the face by shrapnel which permanently blinded his left eye.

Army veterinarian SP5 Michael Byrne, who is assigned to the Scout and Sentry Dog platoons, said it is unusual for a dog with only one eye to be working. He explained, "Duke is a darn good dog, better with one eye than most are with two."

Before getting the second wound, he was vicious with anyone but his handler. Now Specialist Byrne carries him around like a pet.

The soldier said it would be two months before the splints can be taken off Duke's legs. Then it would be another three months before he can work again.

He has already learned to walk short distances despite the splints.

"After the explosion, he became a little gun shy but I think we can work with him and he will get over this," the Veterinarian said. "In six months he should be back on the line giving the Viet Cong trouble again."

BG Gustafson Visits Montagnard Village

BG Karl W. Gustafson recently visited a Montagnard village sponsored and supported by the 4th MP Co as part of their civic action programs in Vietnam. The general was presented with a "friendship" bracelet, a crossbow, and was invited to participate in a rice-wine ceremony. Accompanying the general was Lieutenant Colonel Holeman, 4th Div PM; and Lieutenant Colonel Lewis, S-3, 18th MP Bde.

DUAL CEREMONY AT LARGEST MP BATTALION

A 75-man honor guard stood at rigid attention during a change-of-command ceremony held recently in this teeming South Vietnamese capital of Saigon. Shown in left photo, CPT Bradley W. Gebott receives the company guidon for Company C, 52d Infantry, replacing 1LT Craig D. Lorenze as company commander. Shown in right photo, CPT Gaylord B. Sanford assumes command of Company A, 716th MP Battalion. The departing commander is 1LT David R. Bacon whose new assignment will be Battalion Motor Officer. Both units are a part of the 716th MP Battalion, which help to make it the largest MP battalion in the world. In statements made at the ceremony, LTC Gordon D. Rowe, battalion commander, praised the battalion for "outstanding and dedicated" performance of duty in this Southeast Asian metropolis.

General Gustafson Inspects New Command

BG Karl W. Gustafson, CG, 18th MP Bde, is assisted by SGM Governor Locklear, 97th MP Bn, in cutting the cake at the reception held at the 97th MP Bn EM Club.

BG Gustafson poses with personnel of the 97th at an awards presentation. Standing (left to right) are SSG William G. Reece, recipient of the Soldiers Medal, BG Karl W. Gustafson, CG, 18th MP Bde, MAJ R. W. Isaacson, recipient of the Army Commendation Medal's 2d Oak Leaf Cluster, and SP4 John R. Horne, recipent of the Purple Heart.

PW Command Established At Meade

Ft Meade, Md.—An Army Prisoner of War Command, the first of its kind since the end of the Korean war, has been established here to train soldiers in the operation of PW camps following the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. LTC D. R. Roberts, Salt Lake City, commander of the unit will be assisted by a cadre of 11 lieutenants in setting up a training program, acquiring equipment, and preparing barracks for the arrival of the first group of trainees. The unit will be attached to First Army Headquarters.

The PW Command has four subordinate units. Other units may be added as the command expands to full strength.

H & H Co, 10th MP PW Camp is charged with actual operation of the camp, including supply, housing, logistical support and security.

Two other groups, the 978th MP Processing Co and the 40th MP Processing Pltn, will fingerprint, photograph and identify prisoners as they enter the camp.

The fourth unit, the 22d US Branch PW/Civilian Internee Information Center, has the responsibility of maintaining medical and disciplinary records for the prisoners coordinating with the international committee of the Red Cross, and answering inquiries from foreign governments.

The unit instructors plan to rely heavily upon the Army's PW camp experiences of World War II and the Korean War. Particular emphasis will be placed on smoothing out procedures which have caused trouble at earlier camps.

Seventy-five men are now assigned to the PW Command, but with all subordinate units operating at full strength, Roberts estimated that they could supervise, supply and control ten PW camps, or a total of 120,000 prisoners of war.

Prisoner Escorts Aid Accident Victims

"You might say all we did was apply immediate action."

These were the words of CPL German Gallego, a Fort Sheridan MP, who through quick thinking and action provided aid to two automobile accident victims.

Corporal Gallego and SP4 Henry A. Hughes were escorting a prisoner to Great Lakes Naval Hospital. Traveling north on Sheridan Road near the post, the two MPs came upon a car that had slid off the road into a tree.

Corporal Gallego immediately called the MP desk and requested that an ambulance be sent to the scene. He then instructed SP4 Hughes to set up a traffic control point to facilitate traffic flow around the accident, but not to lose sight of the prisoner.

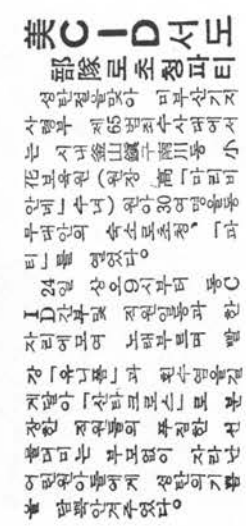
Grabbing the first aid kit from the MP vehicle, Corporal Gallego rushed to the damaged car. The driver was bleeding severely from the legs and her young son was pinned inside the car.

Corporal Gallego quickly applied first aid to stop the bleeding and bandaged the injuries. He then returned to the highway to wait for the ambulance.

Disciplinary Excellence Award

COL Edwin A. Nicols, commanding officer of Fort Buckner, Okinawa presents the Commander's Trophy for Disciplinary Excellence to CPT Arthur R. Behnke, commanding officer of the 62d MP Co as his first sergeant, Robert H. Egolf, and MAJ J. D. Lyles, commanding officer, 96th MP Bn look on. The trophy is awarded quarterly to the unit demonstrating military accomplishments and low rate of disciplinary infractions.

Korean Press Takes Note of MP Civic Action Program



Excerpt from the Pusan Ilbo Newspaper, Pusan, Korea.

The men of the Pusan Sub-Detachment, 65th CID, US Army Pusan Base Command invited thirty children of the So Hwa (Little Flower Orphanage) Namchon-dong, Pusanchin-ku, Pussan to a holiday party held at their quarters.

The children and the men of the CID gathered together and sang merrily in chorus. Gifts were presented to the parentless young ones by a man dressed in colorful clothes and having a long white beard, known as Santa Claus. They made the children fully enjoy the Christmas celebration.

Dean Takes Command of 10th Battalion

Ft Gordon, Ga.—LTC John E. Dean, former brigade executive officer, has been assigned commander of the 10th Bn 4th Tng Bde (MP). He is replacing MAJ William B. Adcock, who was reassigned to the Panama Canal Zone.

Colonel Dean was provost marshal of the 2d Inf Div in Korea before coming to Ft Gordon. In 1951, during the Korean War, he received a battlefield commission to second lieutenant in the MP Corps.

Among his more recent assignments are tours with the 504th MP Bn during 1959 to 1960; instructor at the Military Police School from 1960 to 1961; provost marshal of Ft Greely, Alaska, from 1961 to 1963; and instructor and chief of an instructional committee at the MP School from 1963 to 1966.

Iobst Is Ft Gordon Soldier of Month

PFC (now SP4) Charles Iobst, Hqs Co USAMPS, was chosen Ft Gordon's soldier of the month recently and presented a citation and 25-dollar bond by MG Walter B. Richardson, Ft Gordon CG. Specialist Iobst is morning report clerk for the student detachment at the MP School and is a June 1967 graduate of Princeton University.

Fort Bragg Conducts VASCAR Course

Thirty Ft Bragg MPs are presently taking a basic training course in the use of VASCAR, the new speed control device being used on Post.

The training is in preparation for a VASCAR proficiency test—the same kind required of all N. C. State Highway patrolmen—which insures that law enforcement personnel are qualified to use VASCAR to clock speeders.

Arthur Marshal, inventor of VASCAR, was instructor for the initial eight hours of training held Jan. 24. He gave a lecture on the basic mechanics, theory and operation of his device and showed a film on VASCAR.

Mr. Marshal also discussed court testimony procedures in cases involving VASCAR and the 23 configurations in which speeding vehicles may be clocked.

Military policemen who pass the rigid four-hour examinations receive a certificate from the Fayetteville Technical Institute, stating that they are qualified VASCAR operators under standards set up by the North Carolina Community College System.

The rigidity of the proficiency examination is calculated to resolve the problem of human error before these military police actually use VASCAR for stopping speeders.

Gordon PM Lauded For Meritorious Service

LTC Ivan C. Nelson received his fifth award of an Army Commendation Medal recently for his work as Ft Gordon's provost marshal from August 1966 to January 1968.

He has been reassigned to Vietnam where he will serve as a senior MP advisor to a South Vietnam Army Corps.

Named acting provost marshal at Ft Gordon was MAJ James J. Hallihan, Jr., who had been deputy provost marshal here.

Colonel Nelson was cited for "attaining outstanding performance from his subordinates through his superb leadership and extraordinary professional knowledge."

The award was presented by MG Walter B. Richardson, Ft Gordon commander, at an awards ceremony at the Ft Gordon Officers Open Mess.

Fort Lee Conducts Fingerprinting Course for Junior Sleuths

Youth's quest for knowledge and the willingness of an Army officer to respond with his time and talent have resulted in a step forward for a group of Ft Lee Boy Scouts. Four scouts from Troop 912 have recently completed a 10-week fingerprinting course taught by LTC William H. Schultz, Ft Lee provost marshal, and have earned for themselves the Fingerprinting Merit Badge in scouting.

At a Court of Honor recently, badges were presented to Wayne Kinney, son of LTC

Charles R. Kinney; David Thomas, son of Chaplain (CPT) Jack L. Thomas; David Miller, son of SGM David G. Miller; and Leon Levine, son of 1SG Leon H. Levine.

Colonel Schultz was approached by the boys and asked if he would give the class. He was delighted by their interest and readily agreed. It was to be a new and gratifying experience for the colonel, and the first time for such an undertaking at Ft Lee.

A highlight of the course was a field trip to the Prince George County Sheriff's Office. Here the boys were shown the official collection of fingerprints on file, as authorities conducted them on a tour. They were shown, in detail, how modern law enforcement facilities operate to protect the citizens and to apprehend those who violate the law.

Colonel Schultz was so well impressed with the students in his first class he is ready to try the course again. He said: "I feel it is important to bring as many young men as possible close to the police profession."

AWOLS FLY FIRST CLASS

Upstate N. Y. AWOLS are getting the first rate treatment. The Army is flying AWOLS by commercial airlines from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Olean, Albany, etc., unescorted to N.Y.C. Airports.

The idea suggested by CPT Richard McClory in July was put in effect on the 1st of Aug 67. Over 600 AWOLS have flown from upstate N.Y. to N.Y.C. airports.

For Captain McClory's suggestion, the Army saved over $27,540.00 per annum. A comment made by one AWOL who was picked up in Buffalo at 0800 hrs. and arrived at Ft Dix before 1500 hrs., "Too quick, but comfortable."

Captain McClory received a check for $785.00 from MG O. A. Leahy, Commanding General, 2d US Army Corps. McClory is also eligible for the First Army and Department of the Army Suggestion Award.

Proud PM—Father of Triplets

Heidelberg — LTC and Mrs. Robert W. Colek became proud parents of triplets—two girls and one boy—born in Goeppingen, FRG. The children have been christened Margaret Ruth, Jennifer Marie, and Michael Karl. The proud father is provost marshal of the 4th Armored Division and the family is stationed in Cooke's Barracks, Goeppingen.

MPC Bootstrapper Receives Many Honors at U. of Omaha

LTC John G. Collins recently graduated from the University of Omaha with a perfect grade-point average of 4.0 in his major field of Law Enforcement and Corrections. Between he and his wife is Professor Gaylon Kuchel, Director of the Law Enforcement Department. Besides being placed on the Dean's List, Colonel Collins was also recognized for his scholastic achievement by a special award from the Footprinters, a national organization dedicated to improving law enforcement.

USAREUR PM Hosts German Police Officers

Heidelberg—BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., plays host to local police chiefs at a German-American police luncheon in Heidelberg. On request of the German guests, General Moore discussed military police operations in Vietnam. L to R: Mr. Guenter Tempel, Interpreter; COL James H. Hyndman, CO, 14th Military Police Group; Polizeirat Horst von Haber, Chief of Heidelberg Uniformed Police; BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., USAREUR & 7A PM; and Kriminalrat Wilhelm Berg, Chief of Heidelberg Criminal Police.

Future CI Briefed By Father

Ronald Harned is briefed by his father, Daniel Harned, a Canal Zone policeman, and two members of the 534th MP Co on the rigors of police work before enlisting in the Army for the military police career group. Young Harned, a graduate of Hargrave Military Academy, Chattanooga, Tennessee, hopes to pursue his Army career as a criminal investigator. His father, Daniel, re-enlisted in the reserves the same day, in a ceremony held at the Fort Amador Enlistment Office, to finish out 20 years in the Army. The Harneds reside in Diablo, Canal Zone.

561ST WINS MESS AWARD

MG Charles S. O'Malley, Jr., CG Military District of Washington, presents the MDW Best Mess Award to Mess Sergeant SFC Thermus Baker. Also pictured are (l to r): COL Melton S. Marcus, PM of MDW; 2LT John Dwyer, 561st; and CPT Kenneth Chaney, CO 561st.

National Guard Unit Honored

The 26th MP Co, Massachusetts National Guard, was presented certificate for receiving a superior rating during the 1967 training year. Making the award is COL Nicholas J. Del Torto, C/S 26th Inf Div. Also pictured are (l to r) 1LT Paul F. Kelly, CPT Paul F. Matthews, unit CO; and SFC Edward C. Fredericks, unit operations sergeant.

Ewing Presented Eagles

COL James W. Ewing, a native of Baltimore, Md., was promoted to his present rank at Fort Gordon recently.

Colonel Ewing, who has served in the Army for 25 years, was chief, organization and doctrine division, CDCMPA, and will be commander of the MP Agency until this summer.

A veteran of World War II and the Korean War, he has also served in Germany and Italy during peacetime.

Sergeant Opperman Tops in AFP

Army Sergeant John P. Opperman has been named the Outstanding Armed Forces Policeman of the San Francisco Bay Area for 1967.

He received the honor and a Certificate of Achievement from Navy Commander Benjamin G. Sailors, Commanding Officer of the Bay Area Armed Forces Police, in ceremonies at the US Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco. Sergeant Opperman was selected on a basis of appearance, knowledge of police techniques and performance of duty.

BEACH COMMANDS 526TH

2LT Lani L. Beach assumed command of the 526th Military Police Company (Service), Ft George G. Meade, Md., from 2LT Siegfried W. F. Weber recently. Lieutenant Beach was formerly the executive officer of the company. Lieutenant Weber will serve with the 1st P. W. Command at Ft Meade.

Lieutenant Beach is a native of Weeping Water, Nebraska. He attended OCS school at Ft Benning, Ga. and upon graduation he reported to the 526th MP Co where he has served to the present time.

The 526th MP Co is one of the oldest military police units in existence. The unit saw service during World War II, receiving the Meritorious Unit Commendation Streamer and the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation Streamer. The company has been here at Fort Meade since May, 1962.

TPMG Speaks At Augusta Prayer Breakfast

MG Carl C. Turner, the Army's provost marshal general, told a Mayor's Prayer Breakfast audience of 600 in Augusta, Ga. recently, that a brush with death convinced him that one of man's primary goals in life should be to serve mankind through God.

The one single medium that can bridge the chasm splitting mankind is the word of God, he added.

General Turner wove his speech around a personal experience which he said changed his entire life.

Following more than 100 parachute jumps, he became interested in the sport of sky-diving. The sport lets the jumper pull the ripcord when he chooses, he said.

"I was 3200 feet in the air contemplating the beauty of the earth and sky and waiting for my first free-fall," he said.

After being swept into the rushing air he pulled the cord and nothing happened. He looked up and saw partially twisted cloth rather than air-filled billowing silk.

He pulled his reserve cord and another malfunction occurred.

Wrapped like a cocoon in the emergency chute, he thought death was certain.

Terror-stricken he screamed, "God help me," and 400 feet above the earth the chute snapped open and cradled his fall.

After the experience he charged himself with certain "life-long responsibilities," the primary one being that of service to mankind through God.

"No one is so insignificant that he does not influence the life of someone else," he said.

The civic and service-minded general, introduced by Mayor George A. Sancken, Jr., spoke against a backdrop of red, white and blue draperies and flags of several nations.

C Company Best Mess

SP5 Ernest C. Schnitker, acting mess steward of Co C, 518th Military Police Battalion, holds plaque and letter of commendation presented to Co C, 518th MP Bn, by COL G. R. Dunn, III Corps and Fort Hood Chief of Staff for winning the Separate Unit, Best Mess Award for the 2d Quarter of the FY 1968. From left to right are; SP5 Harold Tuller, 1st cook; SP5 Earnest C. Schnitker; 2LT David L. Wilson, mess officer; and PVT David L. Pittman, cook.

Thirteen Are Staff Sergeants

The number 13 may be unlucky for some people, but not for 13 enlisted men stationed at the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. COL Wilbur S. Dillon, commandant of the US Disciplinary Barracks presented SSG chevrons to the LUCKY 13. Those promoted to SSG are, first row (left to right) Lester Louch, Walter Blendall, William Bailey, George Harris, Richard McElfresh; second row, Earl Whitehead, James Wells, William Wulff, Charlie Orea, Oscar Berrye, Wardell Creamer, Gaylor Forward and James Taylor (not pictured).

TRACY DEPOT HOSTS PEACE OFFICERS

Navy CPT Robert C. Dexter, Jr., (second from right) commander of Defense Depot Tracy, welcomes members of the San Joaquin County Peace Officer's Association to the depot prior to an association installation dinner meeting; (from left) Army LTC Truett D. Clifton, Chief of Depot Security; Chief Emil Keszler, Lodi Police Department and association president-elect, Captain Dexter and Judge Robert Bainbridge, Lodi Municipal Court, Installing Officer.

CPT Henry Lambert Gets Army Bronze Star Medal

CPT Henry M. Lambert received the Bronze Star Medal recently at Headquarters Fourth US Army. He was cited for his service in several positions with the 4th Inf Div in Vietnam from June 1966 to September 1967.

Captain Lambert has been in the Army since May 1963. He is chief of the administrative branch and industrial defense division in the Fourth Army provost marshal's office.

Lawrence Promoted

SSG Neal Lawrence, acting first sergeant of MP Co C at Killeen Base, Texas, was promoted to SFC in ceremonies conducted recently by Base Commander, COL Howard W. Gorler and Unit Commander, CPT Paul C. Mouris. Lawrence was assigned to Killeen Base in 1964 after a tour of duty with the 385th MP Bn in Stuttgart, Germany. He has served in MP units since 1957.

Krebs Is USATCEUR Soldier of Month

Bremerhaven, Germany — SP4 Edward G. Krebs, Jr., 59th MP Company (Patrol), US Army Terminal Command, Europe (USATCEUR), was recently selected as the USATCEUR Soldier of the Month. He received a Letter of Commendation signed by COL Charles L. Anderson, Commanding Officer, USATCEUR, a three-day pass and a $25 Savings Bond.

Warrants Perform Double Ceremony

Det D, 4th MP Group (CI) at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, recently celebrated the promotion of two of its members in ceremonies in the unit day room. Both promoted on the same day to the same grade and pinning each others W-2 bars are Allan E. Stein (left) and Phillip R. Edgin.

B Company Selected As Honor Guard

Of the two battalions in the Ryukyuan Security Guard Regiment, under the direction of the 1st MP Group, one company is selected as the honor company each year. This year, the honors were earned by B Company, South Security Battalion (Sentry Dog). The coveted award was presented to the company by the 1st MP Group Commander, COL Melford M. Wheatley.

GENERAL TURNER VISITS UNITS IN GERMANY

Berlin, Germany—The US Army's Provost Marshal General, MG Carl C. Turner, visited Berlin military and civilian police units recently.

LTC David J. Daly, Brigade provost marshal, briefed him on autobahn operations, border security, traffic accident prevention and German police liaison.

General Turner then went to the 287th Military Police Co where the company commander, 1LT Robert H. Coords, described his company and led him on a tour of the arms room, messhall and billeting area.

Speaking to some of the enlisted personnel of the 287th, General Turner said: "I would rather have ten excellent military policemen than 20 good ones. And I believe that you men are truthfully interested in your job and that you are doing an excellent job here in Berlin."

General Turner next visited the 11th Military Police Detachment and discussed crime investigation with CWO Arthur J. Stuard, detactment commander.

Three EM Become Warrants

COL Melford M. Wheatley, Commanding Officer, 1st MP Group, reads the appointment orders promoting three former EM to WO1. (L to r) Former SP5 James V. Vandiver, SSG Richard L. Stanton and SP6 James J. Nelson, repeat the warrant officer vows, in a ceremony held at 1st MP Group Hqs. The three former EM are all Criminal Investigators for the 123d MP Det (CI), 1st MP Group on Okinawa.

Visiting with NCOs in Mannheim, Germany, MG Carl C. Turner greets 1SG James J. Hall, Co B, 385th MP Bn. Other NCOs are (l to r) SGM Virgle A. Wilson, SGM 14th MP Gp; SGM Clifford B. Foster, SGM 38th MP Bn; and 1SG Alfred H. Fedele, Co A, 385th.

NEW LEAVES AT USAMPS

Ft Gordon, Ga.—A lieutenant colonel and four majors were presented their new leaves during a special ceremony at the US Army MP School recently.

Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel was David T. Stewart. Robert J. Fetterolf, Randall Carter, Harold Schneeweis, James Anderson, Darrell Maertens and Paul K. Riley received their new gold leaves.

Colonel Stewart is chief of the Military Police Science and Administration Committee; Major Fetterolf is assigned to the Department of Nonresident Instruction; and Major Riley is an instructor in the Combined Arms Committee; Major Anderson works in the director of instruction; Major Carter in the general subjects committee, DRI; and Majors Maertens and Schneeweis are attending the MP officers advanced course.

94th Wins

The 94th MP Bn's basketball team, the "Bears," has started another winning season with a first place victory in the Western Region of Seventh Army Support Command's Tournament.

In the deciding game, the Bears were matched against the 2d MI Detachment, ending the encounter with a 60-37 victory for the 94th MPs. For their success in the tournament, the MPs received a marble and silver trophy that any team would be proud to possess.

The Bears seem to be making a repeat of last season's play, when they won both the 15th Military Police Brigade's Tournament, and the company level play of the Seventh Army Support Command Tournament. The Bears have played twelve region games so far this season, winning all twelve. The team has made 1,018 points so far, with SP4 Bryan J. Grohnke leading in points with 247, and SP4 Donald L. Kennie placing second with 164.

Zimmerlee Promoted

Boeblingen, Germany—SSG James E. Zimmerlee, law and order noncommissioned officer for Seventh Army Support Command's provost marshal section, received his staff sergeant chevrons Feb. 7 from MAJ Romano J. Parini, SUPCOM's provost marshal.

The position of law and order NCO evaluates, monitors and conducts follow-up action on all SUPCOM serious incident reports. He reviews all SUPCOM CID reports, maintains military police statistics and computes all crime rates for subordinate units.

First Sergeant Wenzler Honored

1SG Kurt Ralf Wenzler received the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service as Operations Sergeant, Puget Sound Area, Armed Forces Police Detachment, United States Naval Supply Depot, Seattle, Washington, during the dates of 13 November 1965 to 20 November 1967. The medal was awarded to him by LTC Peter Slusar, the PM of the Third Infantry Division which is garrisoned in Wurzburg, Germany.

Sergeant Wenzler is originally a native of Germany, but immigrated to the United States where he became a naturalized citizen. This bilingual aptitude has been of great service in his military police functions. Oftentimes there is a great need for a language aptitude in the military police work in Germany where dialogue between the German people and the Armed Forces is a necessity.

For Outstanding Service

EDITORS' 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 and up to date.

Bronze Star

Nine soldiers from the 716th MP Bn in Vietnam have been awarded the Bronze Star. They are: CPT Thomas Jones, 1SG Byron T. Akers, SFC Charles Fitch, SSG Herman Holness, SSG George E. Tinsley, SGT Richard J. Hankins, SGT Michael Jones, SGT Conrelius Singleton, and SGT Richard Rabisa.

Air Medal

An Air Medal was presented SP4 James Cooney, 716th MP Bn.

LTC Ernest E. Talbot, PM II Corps Tactical Zone area South, was awarded the Air Medal, after he logged 100 hours in all types of aircraft.

Army Commendation Medal

Sixteen men of the 716th MP Bn were awarded the Army Commendation Medal for duty in Vietnam. They were: SGT Robert L. Morrison, SP5 Charles G. Johnson, SP4s Frederick R. Alston, Harold J. Carnes, Arnold M. Deboer, Jessee Garrett, Robert L. Holland, John R. Isom, Charles Johnson, Alan Lopez, Donald Meador, Leslie Mizell, Robert J. Patterson, Claude Rowley, Ralph Salyards, and James I. Welch.

Air Force Commendation Medal

SSG Ray Luckey, AFP Washington, D. C., was awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal for duty with the 377th Security Police Squadron, Tan Son Nhut Air Base in Vietnam.

Certificate of Achievement

SFC Earl H. Russell, operations sergeant, 295th MP Company, was presented a Department of the Army Certificate of Achievement, at Seneca Army Depot, N. Y.

MSG Jack Centers, departing operations sergeant of the 2d MP Gp, was presented a Seventh Army Certificate of Achievement.

A Company Best

A Company, 728th MP Bn was awarded the Outstanding Unit Mess Award within the 20th General Support Group for 2d Quarter, 1968. Taking part in the ceremony (l to r) were: 1LT John L. Trawick, CO; SFC Gerald J. Faulk, mess sergeant; COL Florance E. Donoghue, CO, 20th Support Command; MAJ William C. Nork, PM; and 1LT Charles Jackson, mess officer.

Bronze Star Awarded to Arnold

SSG Herbert W. Arnold was presented the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in Vietnam by LTC Luis J. DeCelis, PM, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

SP4 Kent Re-Ups

Oakland Army Base, Calif.—SP4 Robert W. Kent, presently assigned to the 66th MP Platoon here, has signed up for another six years of service in the US Army.

The MPs are a unit of the Western Area, Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service, which controls the movement of military freight, cargo and passengers in the West.

A native of Mississippi, Kent attended Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain, Miss., before enlisting in June 1967. He has been at Oakland Army Base since completing training at Ft Campbell, Ky., and Ft Gordon, Ga.

Jackson SOM

PFC Randy A. Jackson was the military policeman for the month of November at Fort MacArthur, California.

Private Jackson is currently assigned to MP Traffic Section at Fort MacArthur.

Activities at the 5th CI Gp

Awards, decorations and promotions were the theme of the day at 5th Military Group (CI) Headquarters recently at Ft Sheridan, Illinois. COL LeRoy P. Frank, commanding officer of the Group, third from the left, presided at ceremonies honoring (from left) Mr. Robert Abby, Mrs. Joan Kinney, MAJ James J. Reilley, CPT Fred L. Nass and WO1 Daniel Kiburz. Mr. Abby, an investigator for Detachment A, 5th MP Group, Ft Sheridan, and Mrs. Kinney, clerk-typist for 5th MP Group Headquarters, were presented Outstanding Performances and Sustained Superior Performance Awards. These included monetary recognition. Major Reilley, executive officer of the Group, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in Vietnam. Captain Nass, Group adjutant, and Warrant Officer Kiburz, an investigator for Detachment A, were presented the insignias of their new grades.

PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(AUS)

James W. Ewing (31)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)

William C. Robbins (30)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)

David L. Adderley (13)
James Y. Anderson (30)
Robert J. Fetterolf (20)
Douglas W. Johnson (30)
William A. Lang (19)
Darrell B. Maertens (30)
John M. McCartin (29)
Paul K. Riley (20)
Robert W. Shohan (18)
Tommy J. Stacy (20)
Donald L. State (29)
Henry F. Stevens, Jr. (15)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)

Frank T. Morans (16)

1LT/CPT
(RA)

Randall O. Carter (11)
Peter A. Gray (30)
Doyle L. Herndon (16)
Stephen R. Taylor (17)

2LT/1LT
(AUS)

Jon Guenther
Glenn C. Harrelson
Charles W. Johnson
James S. Koerner, Jr.
Robert A. Mason
Mati Mesikep
Francis L. Myatt
Philip L. Schunk
Jon P. Valfre

CW2/CW3
(AUS)

William J. Callanan (23)

WO1/CW2
(AUS)

Robert N. Babin
Carl D. Coleman
William L. Dortch
Basil O. Moore, Jr.
William K. Pickering
Joe D. Pye

CHANGE OF STATION

COL William A. Brandenburg from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Elm USMACV, APO SF 96222 EDCSA 11 Jun 68 (27)

COL David L. Dingeman from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Monroe, Va. (16)

COL George F. Proudfoot from Ft Leavenworth, Ks. to Ft Riley, Ks. (15)

LTC David J. Anderson from Ft Polk, La. to Ft Riley, Ks. (18)

LTC Philip L. Ash, Jr., from OTPMG Washington, D. C. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 20 Jul 68 (25)

LTC Baxter M. Bullock from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 24 May 68 (17)

LTC Alvin O. Hall, Jr. from OTPMG Washington, D. C. to USAREUR (25)

LTC Christopher R. Haydon from OTPMG Washington, D. C. to 1st Inf Div, APO 96345 EDCSA 12 Jul 68 (28)

LTC Vernon D. Johnson from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 18 May 68 (12)

LTC John E. Place from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. to JUSMAG Philippines, APO SF 96528 EDCSA 18 June 68 (13)

LTC Jack G. Pruett from OTPMG Washington, D. C. to Ft Bragg, N. C., EDCSA 1 Jul 68 (25)

LTC Joe B. Shelton from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Riley, Ks. (18)

LTC Malcolm R. Smith from OPO Washington, D. C. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 13 Jul 68 (21)

LTC Philip M. Suess, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Hq USARV, APO 96375 EDCSA 10 Jun 68 (17)

LTC Oscar J. Weible from Ft Monroe, Va. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96941 EDCSA 26 May 68 (21)

LTC Jode R. Wilson from Ft Jackson, S. C. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 12 Jun 68 (17)

MAJ Fouad K. Aide from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Elm USMACV, APO SF 96222 EDCSA 28 Aug 68 (30)

MAJ Richard K. Austin from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (22)

MAJ George R. Baldwin from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Leavenworth, EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (22)

MAJ Donald C. Becker from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USA Elm USMACV, APO SF 96222 EDCSA 23 May 68 (30)

MAJ Fred V. Bell from Ft Lewis, Wash. to Ft Riley, Ks. (18)

MAJ Clyde A. Blakely from Herlong, Calif. to Ft Riley, Ks. (18)

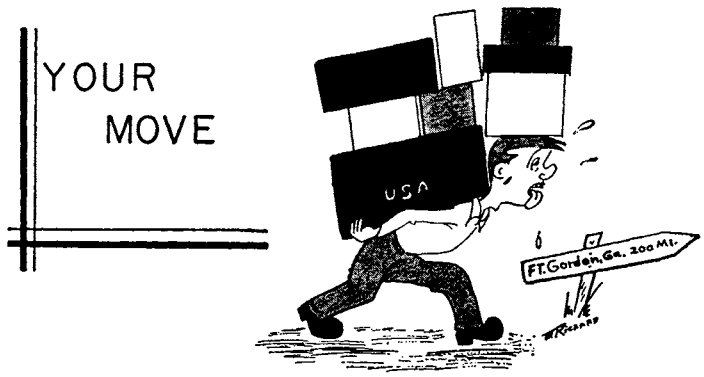
MAJ Bernard D. Friend from Michigan State U to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (23)

MAJ Linwood C. Hardmon from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to Ft Riley, Ks., EDCSA 8 May 68 (22)

MAJ George R. Kaine from Michigan State U to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (23)

MAJ Herbert E. Langendorff, Jr. from Richmond, Va. to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (23)

MAJ Robert J. Leakey from Washington State U to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (23)



MAJ Charles D. Madden from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (22)

MAJ Richard McCormick from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USAREUR, EDCSA 25 May 68 (29)

MAJ Ulmont C. Nanton from Ft Ord, Calif. to Ft Riley, Ks., EDCSA 8 May 68 (22)

MAJ Peter R. Nowak from U of Alabama to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (23)

MAJ Eddie M. Nix from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (22)

MAJ Robert I. Osborne from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Riley, Ks., EDCSA 8 May 68 (22)

MAJ Donald C. Plonk from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (22)

MAJ William D. Reidy from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (23)

MAJ James F. Russell from Norfolk, Va. to USAE OJCS, Washington, D. C., EDCSA 1 Jul 68 (31)

MAJ Henry F. Stevens from Ft Benning, Ga. to Ft Riley, Ks. (18)

MAJ Robert F. Townsend from Ft Gordon, Ga. to Ft Leavenworth, Ks., EDCSA 11 Aug 68 (22)

MAJ Robert C. Williams, Jr. from Joliet, Ill. to USA Elm USAMACV, APO SF 96222 EDCSA 8 Jun 68 (26)

CPT Cecil W. Bond, Jr. from Ft Dix, N. J. to Ft Riley, Ks., EDCSA 9 May 68 (25)

CPT William R. Cunningham from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Ft Riley, Ks., (18)

CPT John T. Everett from Ft Carson, Colo. to Ft Riley, Ks., EDCSA 9 May 68 (25)

2LT David Rolback from Ft Riley, Ks. to 1st Inf Div, APO SF 96345, EDCSA 13 Jul 68 (26)

2LT Damon L. Runyon from Ft Belvior, Va. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491, EDCSA 22 Jun 68 (24)

2LT Jack D. Sage from Ft Knox, Ky. to APO SF 96220 EDCSA, 13 Jul 68 (25)

2LT Seth T. Shultz from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 4th Inf Div, APO SF 96262, EDCSA 20 Jun 68 (26)

2LT Rodger L. Shanks from Ft Stewart, Ga. to Korea, EDCSA 13 Jul 68 (25)

2LT Robert W. Winter from Ft Ord, Calif. to APO SF 96220, EDCSA 13 Jul 68 (24)

CW3 George T. J. Barclay from Ft Myer, Va. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491, EDCSA 16 May 68 (32)

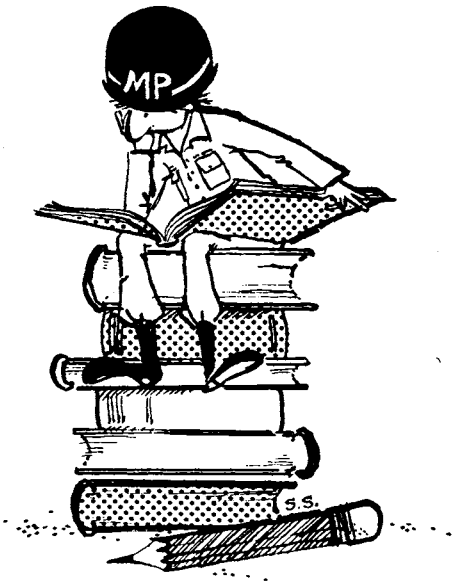
CW2 Sam Lister, Jr. from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Ft Buckner, APO SF 96331, EDCSA 18 Jul 68 (16)

WO1 Donald J. Hoag from Ft Bragg, N. C. to APO SF 96236, EDCSA 28 Jun 68 (21)

RETIREMENTS

COL Boyce V. Hawkins (32)
COL Robert L. Staver (24)
LTC Louis J. Clancy (13)
LTC William C. Neumann, Jr. (24))
LTC Carl J. Trim (20)
CW3 Louis J. Blazy, Jr. (13)
CW2 John J. Hertzke (20)
CW2 Norman A. Matzke (25)
CW2 William H. Schnakenberg (15)
CW2 Joseph C. Turcker (27)
SGM Murrey E. Morris (23)
MSG David L. Gibson (13)
SFC Samuel G. Crofoot, Jr. (25)
SFC Edgar Fellows (26)
PSG Albert E. Kittrell (17)
SFC Joseph Koss (27)
PSG Wallace C. Mimms (26)
PSG Abner L. Thomas (25)
PSG Raymond Valenzuela (17)
SSG Herbert C. Burrow (23)
SSG Willie C. Cline (13)
SSG Philip J. Jeansonne (32)
SSG Frank G. Rosser (32)
SSG William R. Wall (32)
SGT Mike A. Aguilar (32)
SGT Joseph Oresik (24)
SGT Larry J. Poche (23)

BOOK REVIEW SECTION



CRIMINAL INTERROGATION AND CONFESSIONS, by Fred E. Inbau and John E. Reid. Second Edition, published by the Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md., 1967, 224 pages.

Reviewed by MAJ Thomas J. McGreevy

When Chief Justice Warren's majority opinion in the Miranda vs. Arizona case was published in June 1966, readers found that Professor Inbau and Mr. Reid were singled out as the authors of the most widely used professional text on interrogation. The court paid the authors a number of back-handed compliments while finding that, in the main, their philosophy and the questioning techniques derived from it were hostile to the new philosophy and guidelines for police interrogators then being promulgated for the first time by the Court.

In their revised edition of the book which drew so much unprecedented comment from the Court, Professor Inbau of Northwestern University and his collaborator, Mr. John E. Reid of Chicago, have done the same type of masterful job which gave their previous work the same kind of pre-eminence in the field of interrogation that Lemoyne Snyder's "Homicide Investigation" has long enjoyed in its field.

Again the authors provide easy-to-understand definitions of technical terms and lots of explanations for their pertinent references to case law. They write simply without using the jargon of the station house or the abstract language of the theorist who lacks practical experience. Their book can be read easily by newcomers and profitably by old hands in the interrogation business; this is one of its unique advantages.

The authors begin by discussing the development of a professional attitude by interrogators; they point out with a dozen simple reminders just how an effective questioner thinks and acts in relation to the suspects with whom he deals. Problem situations from their own experiences are cited as illustrative examples.

They move then to an orderly discussion of each of the phases of the interrogative process. Their early sections on preliminary preparations and "sizing up" suspects are particularly valuable because the authors are writing for both novices and experts and have much to say of value to both groups of readers.

The "how-to" writing technique is used in the next two sections, which are alone worth the price of the book. In 82 pages, the authors identify techniques and tactics they have found to be effective during questioning sessions with suspects whose guilt is definite or reasonably certain and with suspects whose guilt is uncertain. These pages are the meat of the book. Without wasted words, Professor Inbau and Mr. Reid provide positive solutions to real police problems. They erect no strawmen to be demolished by application of new-fangled theories; each situation they discuss is a situation which regularly confronts every police investigator, and their solutions are practical ones which have the virtue of being within the capability of every law enforcement officer with the common sense to come indoors when it rains.

The authors finish the first part of their book with some general suggestions about procedures and a discussion of interview problems to be expected when questioning witnesses, complainants, victims, or informants. Their suggestions here are as to-the-point and as susceptible to application by novices and old hands alike as those presented in earlier pages dealing with interrogation.

In the last 60 pages, the authors present a brief historical review of the law governing the admissability of confessions obtained by police before trials. The reader without legal training or experience with legal citations will find this section difficult to read quickly with understanding; for all readers, however, the authors discuss in amazingly comprehensive fashion the landmark cases which have provided us with the law as it exists today. The authors, like many concerned law enforcement professionals, fear that the courts may have stumbled badly in recent years, but they haven't thrown up their hands. This book reflects an adherence on the part of the authors to both the letter and the spirit of *Miranda*, without leaving aside for a moment the policeman's responsibility for collecting all the facts, including those which can best be obtained from suspects alone.

I recommend this book for every MP Company or Detachment reference library. It can be purchased through the USAMPS Book Store at Fort Gordon or directly from the publisher.

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Military Police Journal

Officer, Senior NCO Roster

MPA Award

MP Corps Museum

MP School Award

17 Years of Service

To Military Law Enforcement

TPMG Trophy Pistol Match

Top Kick Award

IACP Delegations

AUSA Delegations

Outstanding Trainee Award