MILITARY POLICE Journal

MARCH 1970



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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

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

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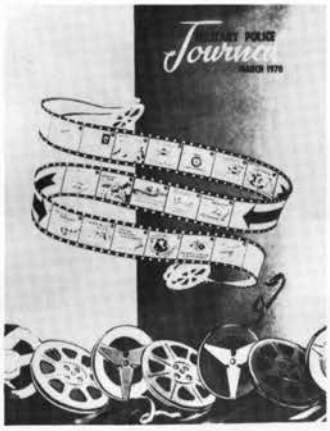
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COVER



This month's cover highlights our feature article, "Production of Military Police Corps Films," which begins on page 4. The artwork depicts the various steps which are taken in the production of each film. The current list of almost 100 films which are available in the Army's inventory has been printed following the article. It should serve as a ready reference to unit training officers and instructors. The theme was developed and executed on our cover by Mrs. Erna K. Leon.

* * * * *

The Military Police Association congratulates six recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) who received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter from the MPA President. They are PFC Morgan B. Wilstead, A-10; PFC William McGovern, B-10; PFC John R. Underwood, C-10; PV2 Russell M. Webb, D-10; PFC Steven H. Lindstrom, E-10; and PFC Bruce D. Roberg, F-10.

* * * * *

Veterans of the 504th Military Police Battalion of World War II will hold their annual reunion at the Hotel Gibson in Cincinnati, Ohio, on 24-26 July. All veterans of the battalion, from 1941 to present, are cordially invited to attend. For additional information write Mr. Charles Eling, Committee Chairman, 1548 West Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215.

* * * * *

SUPPORT YOUR MPA PROGRAMS

* * * * *

Southern Methodist University School of Law and the Southwestern Law Journal will sponsor a Short Course on Drug Abuse 8-10 April 1970. Persons interested in attending should contact Mr. Roy R. Anderson, Jr., Executive Director, Criminal Justice Program, SMU School of Law, Dallas, Texas 75222.

The Indiana State Police is seeking trooper candidates from the ranks of the US Armed Forces. Interested veterans recently discharged or persons nearing separation may obtain additional information and application forms by writing Superintendent, Indiana State Police, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

* * * * *

Anthony Agency, Inc., a private investigating agency with offices in Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona, has an opening for a Polygraph Examiner/Investigator to work in the private investigation field. Interested persons should write to Anthony Agency, Inc., P. O. Box 6675, Tucson, Arizona 85716.

* * * * *

Individuals and units are reminded of their responsibility to insure that items of historical significance to the Military Police Corps are sent to the Military Police Corps Museum for permanent safekeeping and display. Packages should be sent via insured mail, return receipt requested, to the Museum Officer, US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

* * * * *

Support Your Local Provost Marshal

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Military Review, Professional Journal of the US Army, is published by the United States Army Command and General Staff College in close association with the US Army War College. It provides a forum for the expression of military thought on national and military strategy, national security affairs, and on doctrine with emphasis at the division and higher levels of command. Subscriptions to the monthly publication are available at $4.00 per year from Military Review, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027.

* * * * *

The MPA welcomes LTC Byron H. Russell, Jr., Commanding Officer of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP), as its new Vice President. The veteran of over 18 years commissioned service is former Chief, Special Categories Branch, Enlisted Personnel Directorate at Department of the Army. He is a combat veteran of Korea and Vietnam, a graduate of C&GS and the US Army War College, and holds a Masters Degree from Ohio State University.



LTC Russell

Responsibility for review and development of the Military Police Corps Motion Picture/Television Program rests with the US Army Military Police School's Army-Wide Motion Picture/Television Program Board. This board operates under the provisions of USAMPS Regulation Number 108-1. The mission of the board is to develop military police requirements for the Army-Wide Motion Picture/Television Program. The board consists of eight members, including the Assistant Commandant, USAMPS, who is also the chairman. Representatives of USCDC MP Agency, US Army CI Laboratory, Fort Gordon Provost Marshal, and the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) also attend the board meetings. This board convenes annually during November or December and may meet at other times upon the call of the chairman.

During the most recent board meeting, in December 1969, the board recommended that all MP Corps films in progress be produced by the motion



Frame 1. NEED—Solicit the field for motion picture/television needs.

Frame 2. USAMPS — Army-wide Motion Picture/Television Program Board meets to develop and approve the Military Police Corps' portion of the Department of the Army Motion Picture/Television Program.

Frame 3. WRITING JUSTIFICATION — Military Police Corps Film Liaison Officer prepares annual report which includes justification for new films in the next fiscal year.

Frame 4. REPORT APPROVAL at USAMPS and dispatched to US Continental Army Command.

Frame 5. CONARC APPROVAL — CONARC dispatches its entire report to Department of the Army for approval.

Frame 6. DA APPROVED PROGRAM — Upon receipt of approved program request for qualified technical advisers is prepared and forwarded to USAMPS Secretary.

Frame 7. WRITING SCENARIO — When called upon by the production agency, the Film Liaison Officer and Technical Adviser will form a team with an assigned writer to prepare a draft scenario.

Frame 8. SCENARIO REVIEW — USAMPS reviews, corrects and coordinates pending production scenario.

Frame 9. SCENARIO APPROVAL — USAMPS approval of scenario.

Frame 10. APPROVED FOR PRODUCTION SCENARIO — Production agency prepares and distributes approved for production scenario.

The author, a retired military police officer with over 35 years military and civilian federal service, serves as Film Liaison Officer for the Military Police Corps. He is assigned to the Department of Doctrine Development, Literature and Plans at the US Army Military Police School.

Production of Military



Police Corps Films

LTC Robert M. Henry, MPC, Ret.

picture method of production (see list on page 8), and directed that the annual letter to the field for new projects and obsoletions of existing films be prepared and distributed during July. The board also took note of the list of films approved for FY 1971 by the FY 1970 report. They are *Physical Security Inspections and Surveys, Armored Car, Correctional Treatment Program, Guarding Military Prisoners, Transportation of Military Prisoners* and *Correctional Training Facility.* Additionally, the board recommended for production the following four films for FY 72: *Riot Control Munitions: Part II—Use and Employment of Dispersers, Rear Area Protection, Processing Military Prisoners* and *Correctional Treatment.*

The US Army Military Police School's Motion Picture/Television Program Board welcomes new motion picture/television film ideas and comments concerning current motion pictures in the inventory. Submit your comments to MPC Film Liaison Officer, USAMPS, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

Frame 11. SHOOTING FILM PROJECT—When production agency can support shooting, either by motion picture or television methods, the technical adviser and film liaison officer will report to location to provide technical advice, personnel and equipment.

Frame 12. EDITING FILM PROJECT — Technical adviser will report to production agency to assist the assigned editor on cutting the film project.

Frame 13. EXECUTIVE SCREENING — The technical adviser, film liaison officer and representatives of the OTPMG and PM, CONARC, will attend the executive screening at the production agency.

Frame 14. ANSWER PRINT REVIEW — The production agency forwards the answer print to the proponent agency for review purposes and approval.

Frame 15. WRITING INSTRUCTOR'S FILM REFERENCE—The proponent agency, utilizing the technical adviser and film liaison officer, prepares the instructor's film reference and forwards it with approved answer print to CONARC.

Frame 16. RELEASE PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION—Production agency does release printing and, upon completion, effects the distribution.

Frame 17. AUDIO - VISUAL SUPPORT CENTERS — Store and handle release prints and film references for utilization.

Frame 18. USER COMMENT—Solicit field for user comment and check distribution center for utilization of all current MPC released prints.

Military Police Corps Films

There are currently close to 100 films and graphic training aids in the US Army inventory which provide realistic and versatile tools for supporting instruction in military police subjects. We have compiled an up-to-date listing of all films presently in stock and those in the production process.

These films do not replace the instructor, but they can be important aids to his presentation. Films, in particular, can compress time and space, slow or speed motion, and animate that which is normally unseen. They can motivate, entertain, review and reinform.

These instructional aids are readily available through the local post Audio-Visual Support Center for use by military police personnel responsible for conducting training. To ease this task the JOURNAL presents here a complete list of these films, to include their identification by release number, title, date of release, the instructor's film reference (IFR) date, and the running time of the film.

Plan the use of a film for a specific class by following several simple steps:

- *Select the titles of those films that may be of use during your instruction.* Any title that raises a question can be explored further by examining DA Pamphlet 108-1, Index of Army Motion Pictures and Related Audio-Visual Aids.
- *Contact your local Audio-Visual Support Center to arrange a preview showing of films that may be used.* Just prior to the preview, review the instructor's film reference at the Audio-Visual Support Center. This reference provides a synopsis of the film. It will point out errors, if there are any in the film, so the instructor may alert his class to them. In addition, the IFR provides a number of questions that may be used as a review of the films teaching points and which can assist in evaluating the students' receptiveness to the film. Each Military Police Corps film has an IFR.
- *Preview the film.* One showing may not be enough. Be sure that you know and understand your tools as an instructor.
- *Select the film you wish to use.* Insure that it supports and aids your instruction.
- *Make arrangements with your Audio-Visual Support Center to use the film.*

These are just highlights on preparing for an outstanding class. For the complete story see FM-21-6, Techniques of Military Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted, all films are black and white.

Number	Title	Release Date	IFR Date	Runnin Time Minutes
TF 19-49	Military Police Observation and Description	1960	1960	23
TF 19-1552	Military Police on Trains	1949	1958	34
TF 19-1579	Traffic Patrols and Escorts	1949	1949	22
TF 19-1610	Prevention of Pilferage: Part I — On Depots and Warehouses	1952	1957	20
TF 19-1661	Prevention of Pilferage: Part II — On Ships and Wharves	1951	1958	31
TF 19-1634	Personal Encounter (Judo): Parts I through X	1951	1957	60
TF 19-1701	Support in Emergencies — Riot Control	1951	1957	29
TF 19-1740	Guarding Against Sabotage	1952	1953	32
TF 19-1806	Military Police Support in Amphibious Operations	1953	1954	14
TF 19-1807	Straggler Control	1953	1957	18
TF 19-1847	Industrial Plant Protection	1953	1958	29
TF 19-2111	Military Police Town Patrol: Part I — Foot Patrols	1956	1967	36
TF 19-2112	Military Police Town Patrol: Part II — Motor Patrols	1955	1955	16
TF 19-2137	Point Control of Traffic	1955	1958	32
TF 19-2271	The Traffic Accident Spot Map	1956	1956	4
TF 19-2272	The Collision Diagram	1956	1956	5
TF 19-2273	The Search	1959	1959	7
TF 19-2275	Setting Up Mirror Boxes for Motor Vehicle Spot Speed Studies	1956	1956	6
TF 19-2287	Apprehension and Search of Persons	1956	1956	27
TF 19-2442	Suspects and Witnesses: Part I — Basic Interviews	1957	1967	16
TF 19-2443	Suspects and Witnesses: Part II — Complainants and Hostile Witnesses	1957	1967	21
TF 19-2540	Investigation of Narcotics Offenses	1957	1958	40
TF 19-2749	Geneva Conventions: Rights and Obligations of Prisoners of War	1960	1960	28
TF 19-2751	Military Prisoners: Part I—Duties of Guards Within a Confinement Facility	1959	1959	23

Number		Title	Release Date	IFR Date	Running Time Minutes
TF	19-2752	Military Prisoners: Part II—Duties of Guards Outside a Confinement Facility	1959	1959	19
TF	19-2753	Military Prisoners: Part III—Movement of Military Prisoners	1959	1959	20
TF	19-2772	Civilian Guard Services	1959	1959	29
TF	19-2966	Processing of Evidence: Part I—Preservation and Collection	1960	1960	36
TF	19-2967	Processing of Evidence: Part II—Handling, Evaluating and Identifying	1960	1960	18
TF	19-3004	Military Prisoners: Part IV—Stockade Admission	1960	1960	26
TF	19-3005	Military Prisoners: Part V—Correctional Treatment	1960	1960	29
TF	19-3013	Dividends of Discipline	1960	1960	27
TF	19-3126	Military Prisoners: Part VI—USDB	1962	1962	41
TF	19-3127	Military Prisoners: Part VII—Which Road to Take?	1962	1962	14
TF	19-3149	Introduction to Disaster Planning	1961	1961	15
TF	19-3232	US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratories	1962	1962	24
TF	19-3275	AWOL and Desertion	1962	1962	19
TF	19-3331	Planning for Riot Control	1964	1964	27
TF	19-3365	Physical Security Surveys	1964	1964	30
TF	19-3426	Crime Prevention: Part I—Commander's Program	1964	1964	16
TF	19-3427	Crime Prevention: Part II—Military Police Assistance	1964	1964	15
TF	19-3428	Crime Prevention: Part III—Crime Prevention Survey	1964	1964	29
TF	19-3541	Military Police Traffic Control: Part I—Traffic Control Plan	1965	1965	21
TF	19-3542	Military Police Traffic Control: Part II—Traffic Supervision, Policies and Procedures	1966	1966	20
TF	19-3545	Riot Control Techniques—Operations	1965	1965	14
TF	19-3559	Suspects and Witnesses: Part IV—Use of the Polygraph in Investigations	1967	1966	26
TF	19-3582	Military Police Photography (Color)	1965	1965	26
F	19-3678	Geneva Convention: Part I—Handling Prisoners of War	1966	1966	37
TF	19-3679	Geneva Convention: Part II—Handling Civilian Internees	1966	1966	22
TF	19-3715	Industrial Defense Surveys: Part I—Introduction	1966	1966	8
TF	19-3716	Industrial Defense Surveys: Part II—Conducting the Industrial Defense Survey	1966	1966	20
TF	19-3717	Industrial Defense Surveys: Part III—Exit Interview	1966	1966	9
TF	19-3723	Military Police Operations—Military Police Station	1967	1967	28
TF	19-3732	Prisoner Counselling	1967	1967	28
TF	19-3799	Riot Control Formations (Replace FG 19-30; 19-31; 19-32)	1967	1967	25
TF	19-3836	Riot Control Munitions: Part I—Use and Employment of Grenades (Color)	1967	1967	26
TF	19-3878	Military Police Traffic Control: Part III—Traffic Accident Investigation	1968	1968	24
TF	19-3880	Guard Duty	1968	1968	26
TF	19-3904	Military Police in the Field Army	1968	1968	31
TF	19-3925	Honors (Color)	1968	1968	35
TF	19-3950	Civil Disturbances, Principles of Control (Color)	1968	1968	35
TF	19-3951	Civil Disturbances, Planning for Control (Color)	1968	1968	35
TF	19-3993	Physical Security at Nike-Hercules Sites	1969	1969	35
TF	19-4072	Physical Security: Part II—Intrusion Detection Devices (Color)	1969	1969	35
TF	19-4073	MP Communications	1969	1969	32
TF	19-4074	MP (Operations: Part II—Division Operations (Color)	1969	1969	25
TF	19-4091	MP Traffic Control: Part IV—Traffic Control Reconnaissance (Color)	1969	1969	30
TV	517	The Military Police Story	1961		28
MF	19-7546	Your Army in Disaster Relief	1949	1957	17
MF	19-8027	Security Control—You Never Can Tell	1952	1957	36
MF	19-8509	The Traffic Officer in Court	1955	1957	10
MF	19-8510	Hit and Run Investigation	1955	1957	10
MF	19-8511	Detecting and Recording Skidmarks	1955	1957	8

Number		Title	Release Date	IFR Date	Running Time Minutes
MF	19-8699	Prisoners of War	1956	1957	22
FB	19-152	Combat Firing with Hand Guns	1944	1955	17
FB	19-167	Traffic Control in the Normandy Invasion	1945	1957	13
FB	19-193	Evacuation of Civilians	1945	1954	15
FB	19-202	Traffic Control in the CBI	1945	1953	19
FB	19-246	Hasty Sign Making	1952	1954	19
FB	19-256	MP Highway Patrol in Germany	1953	1953	10
FB	19-287	The Military Police Story	1954	1954	33
FS	19-9	Fingerprints and Fingerprint Examination	1953	1953	20
FS	19-10	Fingerprint Lifting	1954	1954	17
FS	19-21	Submachine Gun Firing	1955	1955	14
SFS	19-11	Glass Fractures	1955	1956	14
SFS	19-12	Casts and Molds	1955	1956	14
SFS	19-14	Packaging of Evidence for Transmittal to Criminal Investigation Laboratories	1956	1956	10
VTR	29	Detainee Operations—Vietnam: Part I—Division Level and Below (Color)	1969	1969	31
VTR	30	Detainee Operations—Vietnam: Part II—ARVN Operation of PW Camps (Color)	1969	1969	31
VTR	31	MP Stability Operations (Color)	1969	1969	31

MILITARY POLICE CORPS GRAPHIC TRAINING AIDS

Number	Title	Release Date
19-3	Personal Encounters—Basic Come-Alongs, Throws, and Defenses	1959
19-4	Manual of Arms—Shotgun	1960
19-5	Route Signs—Classification, Application, and Design	1961
T 19-2-1	Military Route (Itineraire) Signing—NATO	1966
T 19-3-1	Basic Fingerprint Patterns	1964
T 19-6-1	Procedure for Informing Accused or Suspect Person of His Rights	1967

MPC FILMS IN PROGRESS AS OF 1 NOVEMBER 1969

Release No.	Title
** TF 19-	Physical Security: Part I—Security of Special Weapons
ST TF 19-	Physical Security: Part III—VIP Security (Color)
SR TF 19-	MP Operations: Part III—MP Patrol Investigations
SR TF 19-	Physical Security: Part VI—Railway Security
SR TF 19-	Physical Security: Part VIII—Port and Harbor Security (Color)
SR TF 19-	Physical Security: Part X—Identification and Control (Color)
SR TF 19-	US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratories (Color)
SR TF 19-	Pre-Interview Warnings
SR TF 19-	Police Intelligence
SR TF 19-	Military Police and Civilian Law Enforcement Relations (Color)
J TF 19-	Civil Disturbances: Part III—Emergency Operation & Rumor Control Centers (Color)
J TF 19-	Civil Disturbances: Part IV—Control Procedures in Handling Mass Arrests (Color)
J TF 19-	Civil Disturbances: Part V—Suppression of Looting (Color)
J TF 19-	Civil Disturbances: Part VI—Antisniper Operations (Color)
W TF 19-	Civil Disturbances: Part VIII—Use and Employment of Aviation (Color)
W TF 19-	Civil Disturbances: Part IX—Anti-arson Operations (Color)
W TF 19-	Civil Disturbances: Part X—Use of Nightstick and Baton (Color)
W TF 19-	Civil Disturbances: Part XI—Intelligence Dissemination Joint Operations (Color)

** indicates project is filmed, awaiting processing.
SR indicates script has been written and USAMPS has reviewed script.
J indicates projects to be approved for FY 70.
ST indicates projects on standby.
W indicates projects approved for writing only.

The MP in the DC National Guard

COL W. D. McGlasson, DCARNG

Military police work is difficult at best. It becomes tougher still when the assignment is civil disturbance duty in support of civil authorities. It attains some kind of a peak of complexity when a National Guard organization must perform such duties amidst the legal complications, confusing lines of authority, and fishbowl atmosphere of the nation's capital.

The largest single element in the 1,750-man District of Columbia Army National Guard is the 260th Military Police Group, with two subordinate battalions and a total strength of approximately 1,200.

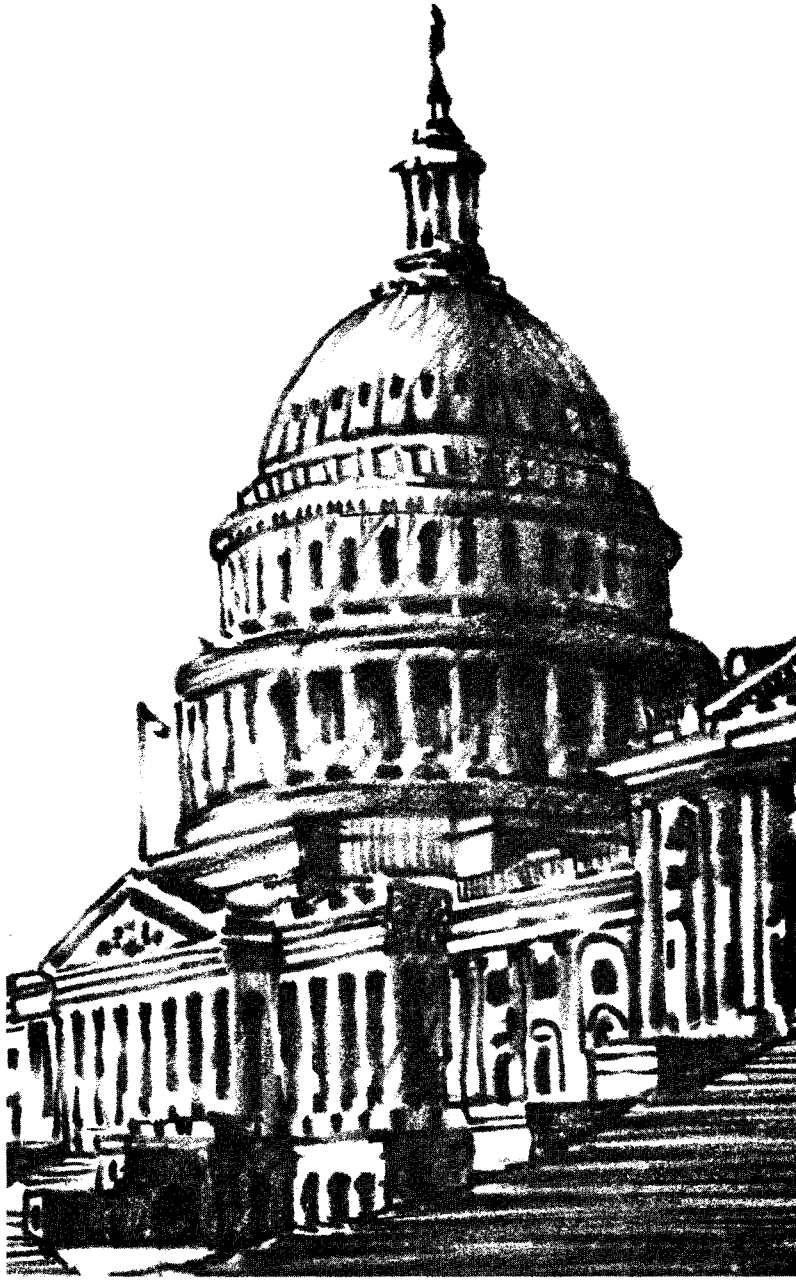
Like National Guard organizations elsewhere, all but a handful of its members are part-timers, conducting 48 training assemblies a year, along with 15 days of annual field training. Its members pursue full civilian lives, as llege students, job-holders and heads of families, and perform their military training functions mostly on weekends.

Since October 1967, however, when anti-war elements staged the first of Washington's disruptive demonstrations with their convergence on the Pentagon, DCNG military police units have turned out to support police on 12 separate occasions. In all, these tours of duty add up to 32 days and almost as many nights, most of them added on to the normal program of training assemblies.

When you talk about the problems associated with civil disturbances duty with Guardsmen like these, then you'll hear about unsympathetic employers, unhappy wives, cranky college instructors, lost income and a host of related difficulties, as well as the usual assortment of operational problems.

The DCNG's tours of duty have run the operational gamut, from mere standby at the Armory (a type of duty that poses its own morale-shattering problems) to full-scale enforcement operations against looters, firebombers and snipers. The 260th therefore can claim to have amassed as much experience in civil disturbance operations as any military police organization on the Army troop list. It also has given its members far more civil disturbance training than most military police units, whether Active Army or National Guard.

Immediately following the disastrous Detroit riots of 967, all DCNG units—ordnance, medical, and band, as well as military police—were put through an intensive 72 hours of civil disturbance training, winding up with a 24-hour practical exercise. Since then, they have undergone at





Members of the 171st MP Bn line up facing crowds along Pennsylvania Avenue to protect newly-inaugurated President.

least 40 additional hours of refresher training, plus heavy officer representation at the US Army Military Police School's special one-week SEADOC course.

The 260th is commanded by Colonel Milton V. Seraile, in civilian life the Superintendent of Delivery and Collections for the Washington Post Office. Colonel Seraile points out that disorder, or the threat of disorder, has placed an especially heavy burden on District of Columbia Guardsmen because there is no backstop force, between the municipal police and the National Guard, to absorb some of the load. "In most states," Colonel Seraile says, "a state police force and county law enforcement agencies are available to bolster municipal police when needed. The Guard is a "last resort," called only after a situation has outgrown the enforcement capabilities of all the others.

"In Washington, there's no such buffer; if the city police can't handle a situation, the next step is the Guard," he explains.

That means that Guardsmen, particularly those in military police units, must be ordered to duty repeatedly during a time of continuing tension. This creates a serious morale

SP4 Richard Furr, Co D, 163d MP Bn, helps guard firemen and equipment during civil disturbances in Washington, D. C.



problem, as pressures mount on individual Guardsmen from employers and other civilian associates.

Several additional police organizations do function in Washington, but they already operate, to some extent, as an element in the overall law enforcement structure. Thus, they cannot contribute many additional resources toward a surge effort. They include the National Park Police, National Capitol Police, White House Police, General Services Administration police (providing security for federal installations), and others that are equally small.

A complication that is unique to the District of Columbia, however, falls more heavily on the shoulders of Major General Charles L. Southward, DCNG Commanding General, and his staff, than on the 260th Military Police Group. This is the unorthodox governmental structure and complex lines of authority. It's like no city or state anyplace else in the country.

Authority, in Washington, emanates either from the President or the Congress. It customarily is delegated to a lower level, by law or executive order. A Presidentially-appointed Mayor and non-elective City Council manage the District of Columbia government under this delegated authority. The Mayor is responsible to the President for enforcing the law in the District and for directing the activities of the Metropolitan Police Department.

The District of Columbia National Guard, however, occupies its own unique position in the governmental and command structure. It is "The President's Own" in the truest sense. The President is its Commander-in-Chief when it is in a non-active duty, militia status as well as when it is absorbed into the federal military establishment through mobilization. While in militia status (which Guardsmen in other areas would call "state status"), the President's authority parallels the direct command authority which the various state governors wield over the National Guard forces of their respective states.

In practice, the President, by executive order, has delegated authority to "supervise, administer and control" the D. C. Guard to the Secretary of Defense who "shall command" its military operations, training and other activities through its Commanding General.

Another unique element is injected by the same executive order, however, when it charges the Attorney General with "advising the President" on the legal ramifications of its use in support of civil authorities. He also is charged with "establishing, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, law enforcement policies to be observed" when the Guard is used for that purpose.

Thus, directives and guidance can come to General Southward from several sources. In practice, however, the National Guard has experienced no major problems as a consequence of this untidy, multi-channelled chain of command. A ranking official from either the Department of



Three DC National Guard MPs subdue a disorderly citizen during "Solidarity Day" call-up in June 1968.

Army or Department of Justice has customarily been designated by the President to coordinate and direct the overall law enforcement effort, working closely with the Mayor, the DCNG Commanding General and others.

LTC Robert R. Donlan, commander of the 171st Military Police Battalion and a Department of Justice attorney in his civilian profession, cites another unusual aspect of the D. C. National Guard's employment in support of civil authorities. It performs its duties in "drill status." Legally, that is, it performs additional "training assemblies" and its members are sworn individually as "special police," to give them the arrest powers and legal protection of any other police officer. This course has been followed in all but one instance, because the District of Columbia's militia laws require cumbersome procedures and give individual Guardsmen minimum protection.

Colonel Donlan says this poses one minor problem other military police units don't have to cope with, "We have to get every man in every one of our units to a *swearing in* formation, and we have to both issue and recover the *Special Police* badges each man must wear."

This adds an additional, time-consuming chore to the task of getting a force ready for duty. The only occasion on which this procedure was not followed was for the massive, city-wide orgy of rioting and looting in April 1968, when National Guard forces were immediately called into federal service, and were utilized as just another element in a sizable force of Federal troops.

Two other factors add their distractions to the difficult business of giving emergency support to police in the District of Columbia.

First, the Military District of Washington and other echelons in the Army command structure also have responsibilities for the emergency protection of the nation's capital. The D. C. National Guard figures in their plans, too. These plans don't coincide in all details with the procedures and plans utilized by civil authorities, although continuous effort has produced a high level of compatibility. Thus, the Guard is compelled to maintain, and frequently up-date, two sets of plans, with all the time and energy-sapping ramifications which any staff officer can recognize.

Second, two other agencies with their own responsibilities toward the Guard and its employment in civil disturbances are physically present in the Pentagon, just across the Potomac. These are the National Guard Bureau and the Army's Directorate of Civil Disturbance Operations. Both have displayed unusual restraint, to avoid interference in operational matters, but even a minor query can create a flurry when it comes from one of your many bosses.

With this lengthy preface on some of the unique aspects of civil disturbance duty by Guardsmen in Washington, we can turn now to actual episodes and to techniques employed to overcome specific problems.

The military likes mission-type orders.

"You give my battalion a mission, and we'll figure out how to get it done."

Police officials, on the other hand, usually prefer to have individual "bodies" to augment their own, existing work force. This keeps their own command and operational structure intact.

In Washington, elements of each system have been adopted, using an empirical basis for judging, "Which way will work best?"

LTC Andrew E. Weeks, Jr., commander of the 163d Military Police Battalion and in civilian life an administrative official with the public school system, says the merged system seems to work better in each new joint operation, as Guardsmen and police alike develop confidence in each other.

When Guardsmen must operate ordinary police patrols in quiet areas, performing routine police duties, Colonel Weeks explains, it is desirable to team Guardsmen up with civilian policemen.

All DCNG units have utilized this technique repeatedly, maintaining unit integrity within police districts or precincts, however, and assigning normal command, administrative and supervisory responsibilities to the unit's own officers and NCOs.

A similar procedure is used for military policemen assigned to work traffic control posts throughout the city. For this mission, trained military policemen are drawn from units as needed, along with officers and NCOs. Police Traffic Division supervisors assign specific posts to the Guard detail, and individuals are designated for each post by Guard officers, who then provide close supervision.

Assignment of precinct-policing and traffic duties to Guardsmen serves another purpose; it frees a like number of trained civilian policemen for duty in critical areas, where their background, experience and working knowledge of the law may be preferred to the possibly adverse psychological effect that the presence of military personnel might produce.

Members of Co B, 171st MP Bn, conduct saturation patrolling during April 1968 Riots.





Members of the 260th MP Group, DCARNG, coordinate activities at Lincoln Memorial during "Solidarity Day" Rally in June 1968.

Whenever actual disorders develop and Guardsmen must be employed in direct confrontation with demonstrators or rioters, full unit integrity is maintained and police officials normally give mission-type orders. A senior police official, however, retains overall operational control of the total force.

This is the system that was used during such disorders as those incident to the closing of Resurrection City and the 1969 Presidential Inauguration Parade.

In the former, a two-company, combat-equipped military police reaction force from the 171st sped to the scene of trouble, where militant demonstrators had firebombed several places of business. The police were overwhelmed and trouble-makers were fanning out through nearby streets, raising the very real possibility that a new round of riots, as disastrous as those following the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, could be set off.

Lieutenant Colonel Weeks, then a major and executive officer of the 163d, saw that ordinary CN grenades were having little effect and called for an M106 "Mighty Mite" disperser. After the fog of CSI had cleared somewhat, so had the streets, and no further trouble occurred, although an additional 200-man military police task force was brought to the area to help keep the lid on.

Inauguration Day was not just a day, but *three* days for the DCNG military policemen. It also involved other D. C. Guard elements as well—Air Guardsmen included. (The Air Guardsmen, too, have received civil disturbance training and have been lauded by police for the highly-professional support they have given on several occasions.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD
OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON

Dates	Occurrence	Troops Employed	Days Employed
21-22 October 1967	Pentagon Anti-War Demonstrations	2,575*	2
5-16 April 1968	Washington Riots	1,854	12
8 June 1968	Senator Kennedy Funeral	1,390	1
19 June 1968	Solidarity Day Civil Rights Rally	1,555	1
24-26 June 1968	Resurrection City Closing	1,583	3
9 October 1968	Shooting Incident	49	1
2-3 November 1968	Shooting Incident	723	1
18-20 January 1969	Presidential Inauguration	1,694	3
4-6 April 1969	Anniversary of Dr. King Slaying	1,576	3
9 May 1969	Howard University Disorders	835	1
15 October 1969	Anti-War Moratorium	578	1
14-16 November 1969	Anti-War March, Rally	2,262*	3

* Greater strength involvement reflects use of the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, DCANG, and subordinate units. The Wing was mobilized in January 1968 for an 18-month tour of active duty. Thus, it was not available during that period for duty in the District of Columbia.

On one occasion, an Air Guardsman and his patrol mates took their jeep across a narrow pedestrian walkway, over a freeway, ran down and captured three fugitives following a savings and loan company holdup. Others have helped police apprehend wife-beaters, thieves and other miscreants as routinely as if this were their chosen calling.)

Guardsmen caught the full range of missions on the Inauguration Day weekend. First, standby at the armory a day ahead, to be ready in case major trouble arose at the scene of one of the Inaugural Balls. Then, standby and a close watch on the "Counter-inauguration" parade and tent-housed round of events staged by dissidents near the White House on Sunday. Finally, the parade itself, when a horde of more than 3,000 hippie types gathered at one place along the line of march with the obvious intent of disrupting the parade when the Presidential limousine approached.

As the placard-waving, obscenity-shouting group grew more militant, it became obvious that police could not stop a determined movement through police lines and toward the Presidential vehicle. Two companies of the 171st, on instant alert at the Armory as a reaction force, sped to the area and took up positions out of sight in nearby streets.

Debris and pebble-filled beer cans started to shower down on police and on an unarmed contingent of the 82d Airborne Division cordon of honor. Using a surprise show-of-force to maximum advantage, the helmeted, fatigue-clad, rifle-carrying Guardsmen dog-trotted onto the scene and took up positions facing the noisy crowd of demonstrators. The threat dissipated. The newly-inaugurated President passed, a few shouts were heard, but no breakthrough was attempted. Later, the same crowd migrated to nearby Lafayette Park, fronting the White House, from where they were forcibly evicted by a combined force of police and Guardsmen.

The story of the riots of April 1968, has been told so often that its details need not be repeated. D. C. Guardsmen quickly were federalized, and operated thereafter as federal troops. One battalion, in fact—the 171st—was attached to the 82d Airborne Division and functioned under that active division's operational control during the worst stages of the riots.

Like other troops, they broke up gangs of looters, halted firebombing, enforced curfews, protected critical installations and performed a wide range of other law enforcement duties.

It was a time of 16 to 18-hour days for the Guardsmen, not knowing in many cases whether their own families and homes were safe. One Guardsman, CPL John F. Lee, lost both his place of business and residence. Rioters burned the restaurant by which he was employed, along with the upstairs apartment in which he and his wife lived.

Guardsmen grabbed sleep where they could—in schools, stores, police station locker rooms and their own jeeps—then got up to face another day, another exhausting stint of duty.

A store whose wall was a scant yard from one of the Guard's own warehouses, at Camp Simms in the edge of the city, was burned to the ground but the warehouse and camp were saved, partly by Guardsmen themselves with their own hoses.

When the catastrophic madness had run its course, the Guardsmen could boast that, even though deaths had occurred, not a one had been caused by a Guardsman or a Guard weapon.



DC National Guard MPs deploy along Pennsylvania Avenue during Inauguration Day Parade to protect President from threatened surge by unruly crowd.

One mission performed during "*the* riots," as the April explosion will always be called by Guardsmen, was protection of firefighters and their equipment. So effective was their performance that this has remained a Guard mission in all the many plans, and the occasional disorders, that have followed.

A sniper fired harassing shots at one firefighting team and its security force of Guardsmen, and managed to elude Guard pursuers, but dropped his rifle in his scamper to escape. Unruly crowds threatened firemen on other occasions but were quickly cowed by the sight of live ammunition being distributed.

During the "March of Death" and anti-war rally in Washington last November, 12-man firefighting security teams were apportioned to each of the six police districts, along with a force of eighty Guardsmen per district to help police operate normal crime prevention patrols. Each security team had three radio-equipped jeeps for its exclusive use, and each carried its own supply of chemical munitions and ammunition, in the possession of the NCOIC.

These are the only Guard elements for which ball ammunition is distributed to so low a level. Protection of firefighters is so critical, if trouble arises, and rapid, effective response to widely-scattered areas so vital, that retention of ammunition at a higher command level could spell disaster.

During the November episode, D. C. Army and Air Guardsmen were spread across the city, assigned to the whole range of their usual missions—traffic control, routine policing teamed up with civilian police, mobile patrolling in radio-equipped quarter-tons in downtown areas fringing the march and rally areas, and finally, maintenance of a field-equipped force for fast reaction.

The latter element was brought into service the night before the main rally, rushing to the notorious Dupont Circle area after police drove shouting hordes of demonstrators away from the nearby South Vietnamese Embassy. They halted window-breaking and other depredations along prestigious Connecticut Avenue and adjacent streets.



SSG James Kimbrough and PVT Jerry Rossett, members of Co C, 163d MP Bn, on duty at McMillan Reservoir, a critical facility, during April 1968 call-up.

Acting on intelligence information that the trouble would come on the actual day of the rally, General Southward had directed that only one battalion (the 163d) report and assume an alert posture on the preceding evening. Before the evening ended, however, it was necessary to summon the 171st and other Army Guard elements by emergency telephone calls to take up standby duties.

Excellent use has been made of two jeep-mounted AN/MSS-3 Xenon searchlights on several occasions. Manned by a 14-man team from the 104th Light Maintenance Company, the lights provided area illumination, for example, when the Resurrection City shanty town was cleared and torn down in June 1968. That occasion gave the Guardsmen a three-day tour of duty, with one outbreak of violence in the northern section of the city requiring Guard intervention and heavy use of chemical agents, as described earlier in this article.

One final type of duty needs further explanation—standby. That's when Guardsmen stay on the ready, at the Armory, usually inside and out of sight to maintain a low-visibility, low-provocation profile. That's what happened last Easter, which coincided with the first anniversary of Dr. King's slaying. The 260th, the D. C. Headquarters command group and selected support elements spent the entire three-day weekend at the Armory, alternating various companies on half hour and hour alert, night and day. The city remained calm and no Guardsmen were employed in the policing role, but their very presence, in the voiced opinion of Mayor Walter Washington, may have been the factor that prevented trouble.

It was not as easy as it may sound, however. As one of the military policemen, SP4 Marshall Hoffman, said afterwards:

"We were climbing the walls by the time they turned us loose!"

The D. C. Armory was not built for such use. No permanent messing facilities are provided so field equipment must be used. No areas are earmarked or equipped for sleeping, nor are latrines and showers available in sufficient numbers for prolonged use by so sizable a force. The Guard's response, of course, is the use of expedients and makeshifts.

It's not easy to keep spirits high and attitudes good, though, when even chairs are in short supply and adequate facilities for such amenities as writing letters, studying school work, reading books or playing cards are nearly non-existent.

Neither are Army portable post exchange facilities, or movies, available to the Guardsmen on such duty without extended notice in advance, and this can't always be provided.

The morale problem, therefore, can be more serious on what appears to be "easy duty" than when troops actually are assigned to enforcement duties. Efforts are made, of course, to offer programs of instruction and training, but this is limited by the requirement to stay indoors and by the need to maintain portions of the force on short-notice alert.

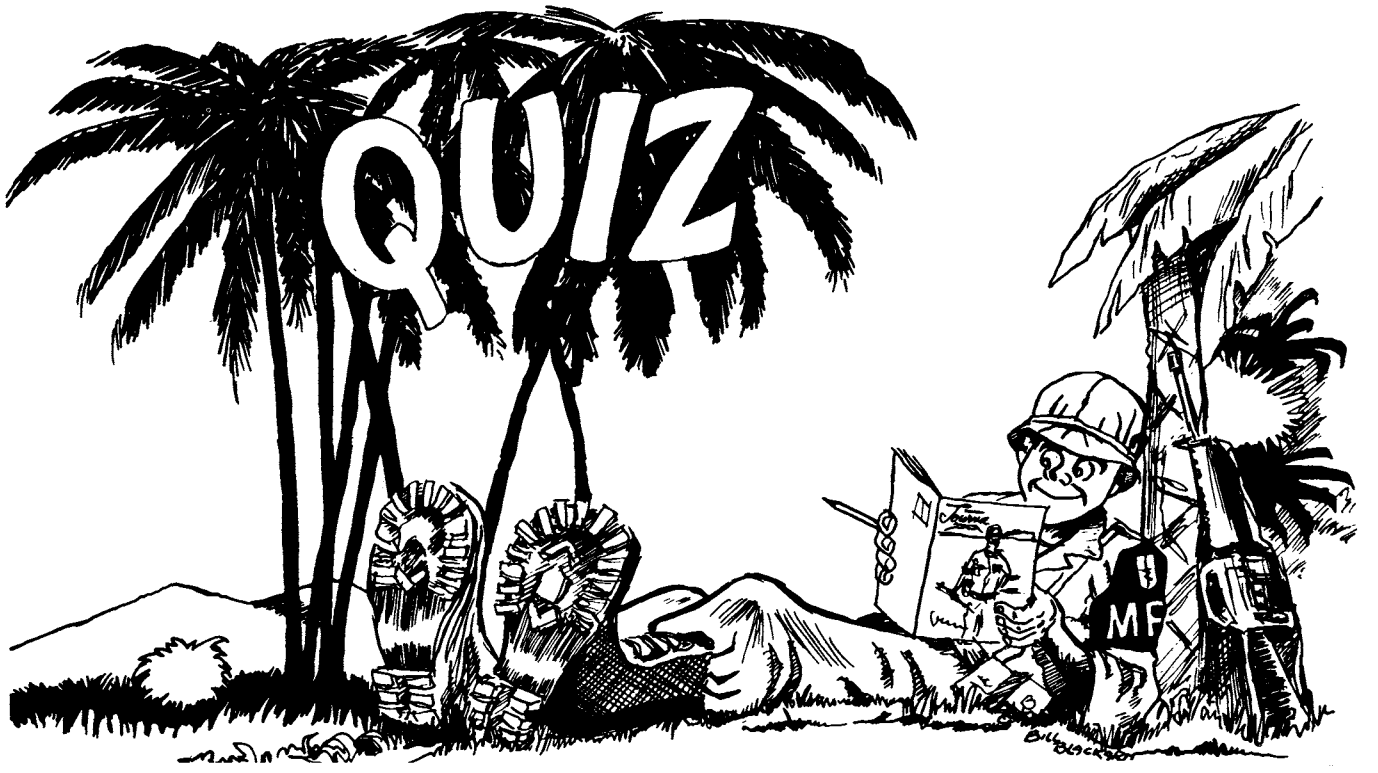
D. C. military policemen and their fellow Guardsmen have performed well and have overcome their problem throughout these past two-and-one-half extraordinary years, avers General Southward, "because this is our city and our responsibility."

"It's not a pleasant job for military men, but someone has to do it, and since it's our city, we are that someone—and we're not going to fall down on the job!"

DC National Guard MPs assist in evicting a dissident crowd from Lafayette Park, fronting the White House, during Inaugural Ceremonies.

The author has more than 30 years of military service, including seven years of active duty during World War II and the Korean conflict. He was commissioned from MP OCS in 1943. His 23 years of National Guard service represent tours in Kansas, California and the District of Columbia. Throughout the period covered by the article he served first as Executive Officer, 260th MP Group, and later as G-2 on the staff of the DCNG Commanding General. He is employed as Public Relations Director for the National Guard Association of the United States.





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

Answers found on page 16

1. Upon reasonable belief that an Army private has violated one of the Articles of the UCMJ, he may be apprehended by any of the following except
a. a security policeman off duty.
b. a Quartermaster Corps corporal on pass.
c. a Medical Corps captain on leave.
d. an Infantry sergeant on duty.

2. An accused may plead self-defense to a charge of assaulting a military policeman if, in apprehending him, the MP
a. searched the suspect.
b. drew his weapon at any time.
c. did not warn the accused of his rights.
d. used excessive force.

3. The lawful right of a military policeman to exercise a power of government is regarded as his
a. jurisdiction.
b. authority.
c. discipline.
d. police power.

4. Which of the following is the source of the military policeman's authority to apprehend?
a. Army regulations.
b. Article 7, UCMJ.
c. Private power.
d. b and c above.

5. A member of the military may be charged as the principal to an offense, just as if he had been the person who committed the offense, if he
a. aids and abets the commission of the offense.
b. procures another to commit the offense.
c. is present at the commission of the offense and fails to prevent it.
d. does either of the acts described in a or b above.

6. Specific criminal intent is required on which of the following?
a. Rape.
b. False official statement.
c. Assault.
d. Simple arson.

7. Which of the following items is not considered a "dangerous weapon."
a. Pen knife with a 2½ inch blade.
b. An unloaded weapon.
c. A broken beer bottle
d. A loaded pistol.

8. If the accused runs a stop sign, has a wreck, and kills a passenger in his car as a result of the accident, he may be charged with
a. assault.
b. aggravated assault.
c. negligent homicide.
d. reckless driving.

9. To be found guilty of negligent assault you must show
a. simple negligence.
b. gross negligence.
c. specific intent.
d. a battery.

10. If the accused threatens harm to the property of a companion, he is guilty of
a. assault under Article 128.
b. a breach of Article 134.
c. breach of the peace under Article 116.
d. of no offense under the UCMJ.

Journaletters

Dear Sir:

Recently, several armed robberies of on-post facilities and bank couriers have focused attention on a widespread practice which unduly endangers the lives of military policemen and subjects the Military Police Corps to ridicule and scorn.

In each of these armed robberies the facility or courier was guarded by a lone MP armed with a holstered .45 caliber pistol. His value as a deterrent against persons *determined* to commit robbery is, of course, negligible. (These recent incidents prove that.) Additionally, the MP practically forfeits his life if he is so rash as to attempt to draw his .45, chamber a round and take aim against a bandit who already has the drop on him. Yet responsible superiors, secure in the knowledge that they have covered the armed robbery contingency, continue to perfunctorily detail solitary MPs to guard PX offices and escort couriers to nearby banks.

In 1927 MG Julian Hatcher wrote in his book, *Pistols and Revolvers*, that a guard or courier escort was of little value unless he had his weapon cocked and in his hand ready to fire. Admittedly, this is drastic and unacceptable advice for 1970, but it does serve to illustrate the point—*an MP with a holstered .45 is no deterrent or match for armed, professional bandits.* We are fooling ourselves and our commanders if we think otherwise.

I agree that it is risky to assign teams of MPs with loaded shotguns to guard/escort duty, and it is annoying to plan and execute frequent, irregular bank runs so that the potential booty for robbers is reduced. The alternatives to these annoyances and risks, however, are dead MPs and lasting embarrassment to the MP Corps.

MAJ Cornelius T. Creeden
Graduate School of Criminology
University of California at Berkeley

* * *

Dear Editor:

Reference the news item "US Gun Law Restricts Import of Souvenir Firearms," which appeared in the MPA Roundup on page 30 of the January issue. The statement of SSG James R. Morse, ". . . Because of the 1968 Federal Gun Law, it is illegal for US military personnel in Vietnam to import, possess, buy, or sell a privately owned weapon . . ." is a misstatement of fact.

The Gun Control Act of 1968, 82 Stat. 1236, Public Law 90-618, does not in any way restrict the possession, the purchase or the selling of firearms by military personnel in Vietnam. These transactions are governed by MACV regulations and directives. Regarding the importation of firearms, the Gun Control Act of 1968 specifically permits military personnel to import sporting weapons.

The Internal Revenue regulations implementing the Gun Control Act of 1968, Title 26, United States Code, Chapter 1, Subchapter E, Part 178, also provides that military personnel may import sporting type firearms after meeting the requirements for an importation permit; and Subchapter G, Part 178.114 (c) specifically states, "Firearms determined by the Department of Defense to be war souvenirs may be imported into the United States by the military members of the US Armed Forces under such provisions and procedures as the Department of Defense may issue."

If military personnel in Vietnam are prohibited from importing any firearms into the United States, it is not because of the Gun Control Act of 1968 but due to Department of Defense and Army Regulations.

CW2 Robert D. Olsen, Sr.
US Army CI Laboratory
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

* * *

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed my check for a three-year renewal of the Military Police JOURNAL. After eight years as an MP and now being out of the Corps for six years, your wonderful publication has kept me abreast of the Corps and my many friends.

At present I am a member of the Boston Police Department. For readers from the New England Area, starting pay is $8,300, second year $9,000, and top pay beginning the third year is $10,300. There is a night differential of $15.00 per week and 12 paid holidays worth $475. Further information may be obtained by writing the Civil Service Division, State House, Boston, Massachusetts.

Continue your good work.

William T. Vautour
150-A Vernal Street
Everett, Mass. 02149

* * *

Dear Editor:

We noted with pride in the January issue of the *National Guardsman* that one of our physical fitness enthusiasts has brought some national recognition to the US Army Military Police Corps by finishing third in the "Run for Life" contest promoted by the National Guard Bureau's Army Surgeon.

LTC Morphis A. Jamiel, Commanding Officer of the 118th MP Battalion, 43d MP Brigade, Rhode Island Army National Guard, has been actively participating in the "Run for Life" program sponsored by the Barrington, Rhode Island YMCA since May 1966.

Colonel Jamiel, a lawyer in civilian life, finds time to jog daily at the YMCA during his lunch hour. To date, he has logged 6,388 miles—equivalent to a round trip across the US. He has indicated that his present goal is the 10,000 mile mark.

In order to encourage other Military Police Corps members to continue to remain physically fit, may we suggest the formation of a Military Police Association Physical Fitness Honor Roll or Hall of Fame, whereby those members who maintain a prescribed level or degree of physical fitness would be given some recognition. If this should materialize, our candidate is Colonel Jamiel, the jogging MP.

Pasquale Monti, Jr.
Physical Director
Barrington YMCA
Barrington, R. I. 02806

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **a.** is correct. A security policeman must be in the execution of his duties in order to apprehend a person subject to the Code who has violated the UCMJ.
2. **d.** is correct. The Court of Military Appeals has held that a person may act in self defense if military police use excessive force in effecting an apprehension.
3. **b.** is correct. Authority is a lawful grant or right to exercise a power of government.
4. **d.** is correct. The authority of the military policeman is derived primarily from the authority given him in Article 7, UCMJ, and his right of citizen's arrest as a private person.
5. **d.** is correct. To aid and abet in the commission of an offense or to procure another to commit the offense would cause the person so acting to be a principal.
6. **b.** is correct. False official statement requires specific intent as clearly shown by the wording of the Article "with intent to."
7. **a.** is correct. The blade of the knife must be over three inches long to be considered a dangerous weapon.
8. **c.** is correct. The negligence of the driver was simple negligence.
9. **b.** is correct. Gross negligence implies intent, which is necessary to constitute an assault.
10. **b.** is correct. Threats are punishable under Article 134 as a breach of good conduct.

U. S. ARMY MILITARY POLICE CORPS

MG Karl W. Gustafson
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

COL William H. Brandenburg
DEPUTY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

COL Henry W. Gibson
COMMANDANT, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

SGM James D. Hinds
SERGEANT MAJOR, MILITARY POLICE CORPS

CSM Donald F. Skoglund
SERGEANT MAJOR, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

CONUS

Command	Commander or Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
US Continental Army Command	COL David R. Dingeman	
First US Army	COL Julien H. LePage	SGM Frederick W. Burton
Third US Army	COL Robert C. Yowell	SGM Einer M. Lund
Fourth US Army	COL John D. Shanklin	SGM James S. Shelton
Fifth US Army	COL Leonard Becicka	SGM Toivo A. Nuutinen
Sixth US Army	COL Henry J. Fee	SGM James W. Wilson
Military District of Washington	COL William Herring	SGM Harry W. Ostrander
US Army Air Defense Command	COL Oscar J. Weible	
Office, Chief of Engineers	COL Roland Harris	
Office, The Surgeon General	COL Lewis J. Strait, Jr.	
Army Material Command	COL Vern E. Johnson	
USACDC Military Police Agency	COL Nicholas D. Rudziak	MSG George P. Morris
US Army CID Agency	COL Henry H. Tufts	
III Corps	COL Paul R. Atherton	SGM Dewey Dickens
XVIII Airborne Corps	COL Robert J. Kriwanek	
4th AIT Brigade (MP)	LTC Byron H. Russell, Jr.	CSM Charles K. Samples
Chief, MP Branch, OPO	COL Robert A. Satterfield	
US Disciplinary Barracks	COL Wilbur S. Dillon	CSM James F. Coonce
Correctional Training Facility	COL George F. Proudfoot	CSM James M. Massey
3d MP Group (CI)	COL Herman Trop	SGM Ernest A. Booten
4th MP Group (CI)	COL Keith F. Dubois	SGM Joseph A. McCallister
5th MP Group (CI)	COL Jode R. Wilson	
6th MP Group (CI)	COL Louis J. Klekas	SGM Ayala R. Felix
12th MP Group (CI)	COL Jasper C. Vance, Jr.	SGM Robert L. Booker

OVERSEAS

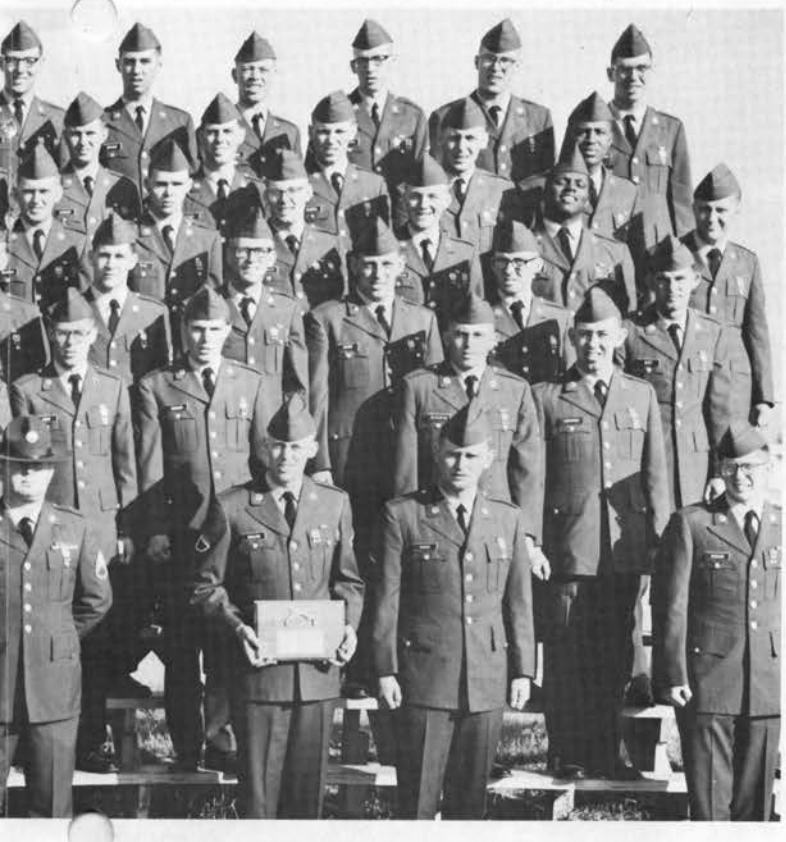
Command	Commander or Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
USAREUR & Seventh US Army	BG Harley L. Moore, Jr.	SGM Elwood Simms
15th MP Brigade	COL Herbert J. Michau	CSM Francis A. Teed
TASCOM, Europe	COL James Hyndman	
Berlin Command	LTC Russell Parmenter	
SETAF	LTC Richard George	
SHAPE	LTC Jerard L. Weikert	RSM Harold A. Slatter, RMP
9th MP Group (CI)	COL Edward G. Luce	SGM Winfield M. Levashavskas
42d MP Group (Customs)	LTC Frank Cohn	CSM Clyde J. Rowe
US Army Pacific	COL Thornton E. Ireland	SGM Bernard J. Horak
Eighth US Army	COL James L. Melloh	
I Corps	LTC Robert I. Udclaire	
US Army Hawaii	COL William J. Merlo	
US Army Ryukyus	COL Melford M. Wheatley	CSM George C. Gardner
US Army Vietnam	COL Wallace K. Wittwer	SGM Lester Tolliver
18th MP Brigade	COL Wallace K. Wittwer	CSM Lawrence S. Muhlenforth
I Field Force	COL Frank L. Butler	SGM Travis L. Price
II Field Force	LTC Stephen T. Clark	SGM Herman E. Hall
XXIV Corps	COL John J. Flanagan	SGM Claude S. Snavely
8th MP Group (CI)	COL James D. Tynan	
16th MP Group	COL Harold N. Elliott	CSM Dent Rohrbough
89th MP Group	COL Angus B. MacLean	CSM Carl A. Helme
MACV J15	COL Warren H. Metzner	
US Army Alaska	COL Cleon H. Newton	SGM William H. Mayer
US Army Southern Command	COL Henry H. Gerecke	SGM Mario N. Daffara

Congratulations and Welcome to the Mil





ilitary Police Corps



The Military Police Association extends congratulations to all recent graduating cycles of military policemen from the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (Military Police), Fort Gordon, Georgia, two of which are shown here. These former trainees from Company A and Company B, 12th Battalion, are now military policemen serving in active, US Army Reserve and National Guard military police units in the United States and overseas.

In the photo at left are members of the graduating class of Company B, 12th Battalion, who completed their military police training on 17 December 1969. The honor graduate was PFC John B. Hovland, who is now serving with the 42d Military Police Group (Customs), APO New York 09403. PV2 Robert K. Wright was the recipient of the Physical Training Award for outscoring all other members of his unit on the Physical Combat Proficiency Test. Private Wright reported to the 384th AG Company (Replacement), Fort Hood, Texas, for further assignment. The high pistol firer for the cycle was PV2 William E. Clark, a national guardsman from Newburn, North Carolina.

Pictured below are the graduates of Company A, 12th Battalion, who also completed their military police training on 17 December 1969. Honor graduate for the cycle was PFC Ronald R. Blankenship, a national guardsman from Grantsville, West Virginia. Winner of the Physical Training Award was PFC Roy A. Nordberg, who is currently serving with the 759th Military Police Battalion, Fort Dix, New Jersey. PV2 Gary R. Peet, now assigned to the US Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, received the unit award for marksmanship, having fired the highest score with the .45 caliber pistol.




ALL WEAPONS
WILL BE CLEARED
BEFORE ENTERING
CAMP EAGLE

The MP


101


101



The MILITARY POLICEMEN of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile)

This is the first installment of a new JOURNAL feature, "The MP in Action." It is meant to provide space for photographs of military policemen around the world in the performance of their myriad duties. Its continuance will depend upon future input. We solicit photographs and short captions from both units and individuals. Photos must be black and white glossy prints. We cannot use Polaroid prints or color slides.

ir ACTION







Top left: SP4 Roger Miller directs traffic into Camp Eagle, headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) in Vietnam. *Center left:* 1LT William P. Michaels inspects members of the division military police company prior to their employment as VIP escorts. *Bottom left:* SGT Samuel J. Wylie, III, searches a civilian vehicle prior to its departing Camp Eagle. *Top right:* Members of the division MP company conducting a daily sweep of the area road network. *Center right:* SP4 Michael Davis checks a military vehicle to insure that it has been properly dispatched. *Bottom right:* Two division military policemen man an entrance to the division headquarters complex.

MPA ROUNDUP SPECIAL

Fort Gordon MP Trainees Form Search Party In Georgia Swamps

SP4 Patrick Werner

Military police trainees from Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga., recently waded for miles in icy, waist-deep swamp water 65 miles southwest of their post, searching for the father of one on their fellow trainees.

Shortly after PVT Roy L. Page returned from his Christmas leave, he was informed by his family that his father was missing from their 520-acre farm near Wrightsville. He asked for and received an emergency leave to aid in search operations. The week-long efforts of the four-man sheriff's department in Washington County and other volunteers turned up no information concerning the location of the missing man. So, Private Page called his commanding officer, CPT James C. Privette to request an extension of the leave.

Captain Privette offered the assistance of volunteers from his MP training company, but he also explained that their employment would have to be approved by Fort Gordon's Commanding General, MG John C. F. Tillson, III. Permission was granted the following day.

Already more than 400 members of volunteer groups had searched the woods and swamps near the family farm, unsuccessfully. Neighbors, members of a local citizen's band radio club, and people from areas as distant as Macon called asking if they could help.

J. Euree Curry, Sheriff of Washington County, explained the events that preceded the search by the Ft Gordon trainees. "On the Monday of Mr. Page's disappearance, I saw him downtown, making a deposit at the bank in Sandersville. Apparently he came home and changed into some working shoes. He had not eaten all day and there was some discussion about getting him to eat before he went out to check his land line. He had a habit of checking his property once or twice each week, but when he did not come home by six that night his wife told neighbors that she was worried, especially because he had a serious heart condition. At about 2230 that night, neighbors found his car in the woods and tracked him some 300 yards from the parked car. The tracks led within 20 feet of the water and couldn't be followed any further."



Military police trainees from Company E, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, wade through the murky swamp water on a farm near Wrightsville, Ga., in search of the father of a fellow trainee.

Two days later, Sheriff Curry asked for tracker dogs from Ft Gordon, and two dogs and six handlers were sent from the US Army Military Police School's Department of Specialized Training. Sheriff Curry was told that if the dogs had come within 300 yards of where he had been, they might have picked up the scent but, because of the large number of people who had searched the area, the dogs were unsuccessful.

Word of the incident spread rapidly and local newspapers and a radio station in Sandersville, Georgia, WSMT, broadcast the search and asked for volunteers. More than 250 people were there the following Saturday.

By the time that Company E from Ft Gordon was called to join the search, Private Page's father had been missing for more than two weeks. They did not know Roy Page well. The trainees had come into the company from basic training units throughout the country and had spent only six days at Company E before their Christmas leave began.

All 186 members of the company volunteered to help. There w only a two-hour period of training scheduled for that day, and the were relinquishing their first weekend pass. Fifty men were selected.

"I know that if I were in that situation, he would have done the same for me," offered one. Another explained, "I really felt sorry for Page. I knew him in the Leadership Training Detachment and I was just glad to be able to help."

The next morning the volunteers were awakened at 0345 hours and waited in a light rain for the buses. Company E sent a 2½-ton truck with supplies, a military ambulance with two medics, a jeep and two buses filled with volunteers. The night before, the company First Sergeant, SFC Dudley Godwin, and Supply Sergeant, SSG Laurence Gallow, had taken an advance party to set up a base camp from which operations could be directed.

After their arrival, the men received a briefing from their commanding officer and waded through muddy briar thickets and icy waters of the Little Whoppee swamplands. But, their efforts proved fruitless, and the search was called-off for the day as evening approached.

In the morning, the trainees once again pushed through densely grown thickets of water oak and briars. A warden from the Fish and Game Commission used his boat to drag a small lake with grappling hooks.

As the group returned, neighbors and members of the Page family had prepared sandwiches and hot coffee for them. Mrs. Page stood on the family porch and thanked each of the men individually for his help.

Robert Eldridge Page, 63, had spent his whole life in the Wrightsville area and had bought the large farm during the depression. In the 34 years since then, he had learned every path in the area and had been in every part of the swamps that surrounded it.

"There is just no way he could have gotten lost in there," commented one game warden. "He knew that land better than any man around here."

But as the search continued, Sheriff Curry remarked, "We checked all kinds of rumors, and we'll continue to spot check, b with your group covering the area, I'm convinced that a reasonable search has been completed. We just don't know what could have happened to him."

MPA ROUNDUP



LTG Jonathan O. Seaman, Commanding General, First US Army, recently presented the Legion of Merit to LTC Raymond A. Picard upon his retirement. Colonel Picard served as Deputy Provost Marshal of the First US Army prior to retirement.

MAJ Whitehead Earns Parachutist Badge



The Senior Parachutist Badge was recently awarded to MAJ Charles L. Whitehead (left) upon his graduation from the 82d Airborne Jumpmaster School, Ft Bragg, N. C. The presentation was made by LTC Charles F. Kraack, 82d Airborne Division Provost Marshal.

Major Whitehead is the division's deputy provost marshal. Prior to joining the 82d Airborne, he attended the MP Officer Career Course at Ft Gordon, Ga., served with the 18th Airborne Corps at Ft Bragg and in the Dominican Republic, and was Security/Intelligence Officer with the US Army Regional Communications Group, STRATCOM, in the Republic of Vietnam.

First Army DPM Honored At Ft Meade

LTC Raymond A. Picard, Deputy Provost Marshal, First US Army, recently retired from the US Army after more than 28 years of active federal service. Colonel Picard received the Legion of Merit for his meritorious service as deputy provost marshal in a ceremony at Ft George G. Meade, Md. He was also cited for his accomplishments in military police work in Korea and Germany.

Colonel Picard was commissioned through Officer Candidate School. He has also been awarded the Army Commendation Medal. He is a graduate of Northwestern University and holds a degree in business administration.

521st MP Det Commended by Japanese



Masato Ikegami (left), Chief, Narcotics Control Agency, Japanese Ministry of Welfare, presents a Letter of Appreciation to CW4 Robert J. Wilson, Commanding Officer of the 521st MP Detachment (CI), Camp Zama, Japan. The letter expressed appreciation for the US Army's cooperation in narcotics investigation and control in Japan. MAJ Loyal G. Evans, Jr., Provost Marshal, US Army Japan, looks on.

38th's MPs Practice Civic Action

Military policemen from the 38th MP Detachment, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, under the direction of CPT Timothy A. Dennis, MP Operations Officer, and SSG Charles Holman, Senior Patrol Supervisor, recently cleared 73 jungle-like acres in the nearby community of Wahiawa.

A combined effort by the members of the 4th Brigade/25th Infantry Division, Schofield Area Engineers and the 38th MP Detachment cleared the area bordering Lake Wilson of more than 450 junk cars and numerous grass huts and dead trees.

After much planning and coordination with the Wahiawa Jaycees, the task was accomplished. The project has been hailed as one of the finest combined civilian and military efforts in the area for the past few years. Until the area can be turned into a park, the continued effort by civilian and military policemen will prevent it from again becoming a refuge for junk cars and juvenile delinquents.

Whatever Happened To *LTC Allen C. Walworth* ?



1LT Allen Walworth, MP Operations Officer, 1st Cavalry Division, Japan, 1947.

Diversity best describes LTC Allen C. "Wally" Walworth. A retired MP officer, sportsman, writer, gunsmith, dog trainer, map maker, civic leader and foreign liaison coordinator at Ft Gordon's Visitors Bureau, he can boast about a lifetime of many endeavors.

For more than 20 years, Colonel Walworth served in the US Army. He entered active duty in 1942 as a private after serving for four years in the National Guard. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1943.

Colonel Walworth served three tours at Ft Gordon, Ga., and was assigned to overseas duty in Hawaii, Okinawa, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, Germany, France, Italy and Saipan. Among his military decorations are the Bronze Star Medal for valor, Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Presidential Citation, Philippine Liberation Ribbon and the Korean Ribbon with four battle stars.



LTC Allen C. Walworth, MPC, Retired

Colonel Walworth attended several US Army schools, including the then US Army Language School, Higgins Air-Sea Rescue School, the US Army Military Police School, the US Army Civil Affairs School and the Air Provost Marshal School.

After his retirement at Ft Gordon in 1962, he opened the Outdoors Sports Shop at the Army Exchange Service, which operated for one year. For the next three years he worked for Augusta business firms before returning to Ft Gordon as a civil service employee. He is currently the foreign liaison coordinator for the post Visitors Bureau/Protocol Office. In addition to his civil service job, he pursues a variety of outdoor activities in his leisure time.

Indian ancestry, plus the opportunity to engage in many outdoor sports, combine to make him an expert on many outdoor subjects.

He not only pursues hunting and fishing as a sport, but also plans hunting and deep-sea fishing trips for local civilian groups and Ft Gordon personnel. He also produces maps of the choice fishing areas of the major lakes in the Central Savannah River Area.

He writes a weekly sports column for the Ft Gordon newspaper, the *Rambler*, and for the *Augusta Herald* and the *Atlanta Lake Reporter*. In addition, he is a free-lance writer of sports articles for *Outdoor Life* and *Field and Stream*. His most recent article, "Augusta—the Year-Round Recreational City," is a trilogy that was published in *Augusta Magazine*.

A former instructor at the American Kennel Club Obedience School, he raises and trains 25 to 30 hunting dogs a year in his "Wigwam Kennels." Additionally, a federal licensed gunsmith, he has studied checkering and engraving gun stocks in Japan and Germany. He owns many guns and a collection of knives from many parts of the world.

In addition to his wide range of sports knowledge, Colonel Walworth has pursued a wide range of acadamic education. He speaks Japanese, German, French, Spanish, Korean and Chinese. He has studied traffic safety, criminology, sociology and journalism at the University of Maryland and textile designing at the University of Wisconsin and Colt Art Institute.

A member of the Military Police Association, Colonel Walworth also belongs to many civic organizations, including the Georgia Peace Officers Association, Georgia Fish and Game Conservation Club, Savannah Water Safety Council and the Georgia Water Safety Congress.

The retired officer has shared his interesting life with his wife, Margie, two sons and a daughter. Allen C. Walworth is a staff sergeant in the Air Force serving in Japan, and Wayne Robert Walworth is an airman first class serving in Okinawa. His daughter, Suzanne, is a surgical nurse at Augusta's University Hospital.

Reflecting on his career, it could be said that Colonel Walworth's progression through life has been one of quality, quantity and diversity.

Ft Sill Lieutenant Re-enlists His Father



Lt Terry Riddle (right), 3d Battalion, 30th Artillery, Ft Sill, Ok., recently administered the oath of re-enlistment to his father, SFC Lee H. Riddle. Sergeant Riddle, a custodial guard supervisor at the Ft Sill stockade, is assigned to the 197th MP Det. He is a veteran of more than 26 years of active federal service.

Drayton Awarded Warrant at 521st CI Detachment



WO1 Lawrence H. Drayton, formerly Specialist 6, has his new bars pinned on by MAJ Loyal G. Evans, Jr., Provost Marshal, US Army Japan, and his wife, Joy. Warrant Officer Drayton, a member of the 521st Criminal Investigation Detachment, recently received a direct appointment to his present rank.



SFC Malcom Wood Re-enlists

CPT Jay R. Rhymes, Operations Officer, PMO, Ft Bliss, Tx., administers the re-enlistment oath to SFC Malcom Wood, former NCOIC of the Traffic Branch. Sergeant Wood has been reassigned to the 21st MP Det, Munich, Germany.

Specialist Douglas R. Hunter 15th MP Bde Soldier of Quarter

SP4 Douglas R. Hunter, a customs inspector assigned to Detachment A, 42d MP Group (Customs), Stuttgart, Germany, was recently selected as the 15th MP Brigade Soldier-of-the-Quarter.

Specialist Hunter received a $25 check and a Letter of Commendation from COL Herbert J. Michau, 15th MP Brigade Commanding Officer. This is his third Letter of Commendation since he entered the Army.

9th MP Gp Investigator Receives Warrant

WO1 Gene A. Miller, a member of Detachment F, 9th MP Group (CI), Berlin, Germany, recently received his warrant appointment. LTC Russell E. Parmenter, Provost Marshal, Berlin Brigade, and CW3 Raymond Dahle, Commanding Officer of Detachment F, congratulated Warrant Officer Miller and presented him with his new bars.

Fort Sill Provost Marshal Promoted to Colonel



COL Ivan C. Nelson, Provost Marshal, Ft Sill, Ok., receives congratulations from MG Charles P. Brown, Ft Sill Commanding General, upon his promotion to his present rank. Colonel Nelson has served nearly 30 years in the armed forces.

University of Southern California Hosts Traffic Control Institute

The largest class ever—51 law enforcement officers and professionals in youth work—recently began work in the 50th session of the University of Southern California's Delinquency Control Institute.

The participants will spend 12 weeks in classes, seminars and practical exercises learning the most up-to-date techniques of handling youth and its problems, with special emphasis on the prevention of delinquency. The curriculum stresses crime and delinquency causation, delinquency prevention, police administration and leadership and human relations.

Dr. John D. Gerletti, Professor of Public Administration at the University of Southern California, heads the Institute which has been operating since 1946. Oldest of its kind in the nation, the Institute has graduated more than 1,100 men and women who are engaged in law enforcement and youth work.

Sandia Base MPs Promoted to Sergeant



CPT Robert C. Oursler, Jr. (left), Company Commander, Sandia Base MP Company, Albuquerque, N. M., and 1SG John F. Fitzgerald (right), present E5 chevrons to, left to right, Kenneth M. Simpson, Francis J. O'Brien and Charles E. Konvalin during a recent ceremony.

Ft Gordon Drill Sergeant Promoted



MG John C. F. Tillson, III, Commanding General, Ft Gordon, Ga., and Mrs. Victor C. Faust attach new E7 chevrons to SFC Victor C. Faust. Sergeant Faust is a Drill Sergeant/Instructor with the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) Leadership Training Detachment.

Seneca Army Depot Lieutenant Promoted



COL Milton G. Branham (left), Commanding Officer, Seneca Army Depot, N. Y., and CPT Ronald D. Ball, Commanding Officer, 295th MP Company, pin the insignia of first lieutenant to newly promoted Thomas Hricko, a platoon leader in the 295th MP Company.

LTC Truett D. Clifton Honored Upon Retirement

LTC Truett D. Clifton, Chief, Security Division, Defense Depot Tracy, Ca., has retired from active duty, ending a military career of more than 23 years.

During retirement ceremonies, COL Joseph J. Pounder, Jr., Commanding Officer of the Depot, presented the Meritorious Service Medal to Colonel Clifton for his distinguished service as chief of the depot's security division.

Colonel Clifton entered the US Marine Corps after the bombing of Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, and served in the Southwest Pacific until 1944. Following World War II, he attended the University of Texas and served two terms in the Texas State House of Representatives.

He joined the Army in 1961, and served in the Office of the Provost Marshal, Ft Richardson, Ak. He also served two overseas tours in Germany. He was assigned to Defense Depot Tracy following duty as Chief, Physical Security Division, USARV Provost Marshal's Office.

His other awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, the Good Conduct Medal (Army), Good Conduct Medal (Marine Corps), the National Defense Service Medal, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic - Pacific Campaign Medal, the WWII Victory Medal, and the Vietnamese Service Medal.

Following his retirement, Colonel Clifton plans to be a security advisor for the AMK Corporation, Los Angeles, Ca.



LTC Truett D. Clifton

Two 6th MP Group (CI) Warrant Officers Retire

CW4 Wallace E. Rains and CW3 Robert W. Noble, Criminal Investigators with the 6th MP Group (CI), Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., recently retired from the US Army. COL Louis J. Klekas, Commanding Officer of the Group, congratulated both men for their outstanding service.

Puget Sound Military Policemen Receive Bronze Star Medals

Two military policemen from the Puget Sound Area Armed Forces Police Detachment, Seattle, Wa., SFC James H. Allen and SGT Homer N. Stamper, Jr., were recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal for their service in the Republic of Vietnam. The presentations were made by LTC Robert W. Root, Commanding Officer of the detachment.



SFC James H. Allen

Sergeant Allen was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for heroism. "He distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 23 February 1969 by continually exposing himself to intense enemy fire to give aid to a beleagured military police squad."

Sergeant Stamper received the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service. "He distinguished himself by meritorious service as noncommissioned officer in charge of the Special Actions Section, 600th Photographic Squadron, USAF, while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in ground operations against an opposing armed force at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, from 1 June 1968 to 1 April 1969."

Sergeant Allen is presently assigned as Administrative Coordinator and Training NCO for the detachment. Sergeant Stamper is a desk clerk in the Tacoma division of the detachment.



SGT Homer N. Stamper, Jr.



LTC Mac P. Kesler, Provost Marshal, Ft Rucker, Al., presents the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious achievement to SSG David J. Duke, 141st MP Company.

295th MP Cited for Service at Seneca Army Depot

SGT Donald R. Morse recently received a Certificate of Achievement for his outstanding service in the 295th MP Company (Physical Security), Seneca Army Depot, N. Y. The award was presented by COL Milton G. Branham, Depot Commander.

"Sergeant Morse exemplified the highest standards of efficiency in supervising and implementing procedures within the company. His knowledge of security procedures, his personal supervision of assigned duties and his ability to get the job done efficiently has definitely made Sergeant Morse an outstanding noncommissioned officer of the 295th Military Police Company."

141st MP Co NCO Awarded Commendation Medal at Ft Rucker

SSG David J. Duke, 141st MP Company, Ft Rucker, Al., was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal for his exceptionally meritorious achievement while serving as Patrol Supervisor with the 141st MP Company. "Because of the proficient manner in which Sergeant Duke administered first aid to a severely injured accident victim, the injured person was able to be resuscitated to withstand a crucial trip to a second hospital for definitive therapy of his wounds. Had it not been for Sergeant Duke's prompt and effective aid, it is very likely that this patient would have died prior to reaching the hospital. Sergeant Duke's rare, but essential, gift of leadership, coupled with his desire to achieve the maximum feasible results, have earned the respect and admiration of his superiors and subordinates alike."

Sergeant King — Ft Leavenworth SOM



MG John H. Hay, Commanding General, Ft Leavenworth, Ks., presents the Ft Leavenworth Soldier-of-the-Month award to SGT Arnold G. King, a member of the 205th MP Company.



SP4 Lawrence R. Minnard USAMPS Soldier of the Month

Then PFC Lawrence R. Minnard, Legal Clerk, Headquarters, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., receives a Letter of Commendation from COL Henry W. Gibson, USAMPS Commandant, upon his recent selection as USAMPS Soldier-of-the-Month.

New Security Division Chief at Tracy

MAJ Robert F. Phillips was recently assigned as Chief, Security Division, Defense Depot Tracy, Ca.

The MP officer came to Tracy Depot from Ft Bragg, N. C., where he was a battalion executive officer at the Infantry Training Center. He is a graduate of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va. Major Phillips has also attended basic and advanced military police officer courses at the US Army Military Police School.

Major Phillips has served overseas tours of duty with the Twelfth US Army Security Station, Chitose, Japan, and with the US Military Assistance Command in Vietnam. He has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and the Vietnamese Service Medal.



Pictured from left to right in a classroom discussion are L. H. Paul (LTC, MPC, Ret.), Clerk of Municipal Court, Largo, Fl., Judge John A. Tankersley, Metropolitan Court of Dade County (Miami) and James P. Economos, Director, American Bar Association Traffic Court Program, Chicago, Il.

American Bar Association Sponsors Traffic Court Conference

The American Bar Association recently sponsored a conference for traffic court administrators and clerks at the Sheraton Four Ambassador Hotel, Miami, Fl. Court officers from 25 states, Canada and the Virgin Islands took part in the third annual national conference. Nationally known court and administrative authorities offered practical information during the session to help upgrade traffic courts. The Metropolitan Court of Dade County (Miami) was featured as a laboratory for the study of administrative procedures.

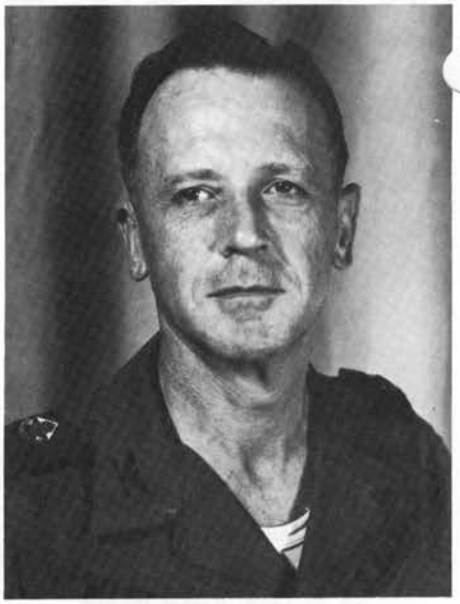
School Battalion MP Awarded Air Medal for Vietnam Service

LTC George S. Black, Commanding Officer of the USAMPS Battalion (Provisional), US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., presents the Air Medal to SP4 James R. Lanzer of Headquarters and Headquarters Co, USAMPS. Specialist Lanzer was cited for his meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights in Vietnam from 15 June 1969 to 23 June 1969.



VIETNAM ROUND UP

COL Wallace K. Wittwer Commands 18th MP Brigade



COL Wallace K. Wittwer brings many years of Army experience and a wide range of schooling with him to his new assignment as Commanding Officer of the 18th Military Police Brigade.

He joined the US Army in 1940 from the Oregon National Guard and, in 1942, was discharged as a staff sergeant to attend the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. After graduation, he served in a variety of infantry assignments until his transfer to the Military Police Corps (1955).

Colonel Wittwer holds a Master of Arts degree in business administration from Ohio State University. He is a graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff College (1960) and the US Army War College (1966).

He is not a stranger to Vietnam, having served as 1st Infantry Division Provost Marshal and Deputy Provost Marshal, MACV. Upon leaving Vietnam, he became Chief, Military Police Branch, Office of Personnel Operations, Department of the Army. Before his reassignment to command the 18th MP Brigade, he was Commanding Officer, 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga.

Colonel Wittwer has been awarded the Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Commendation Medal with six Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Medal with "V" device and 11 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Purple Heart, the Vietnamese Army Distinguished Service Order (2d Class) and the Vietnamese Honor Medal (1st Class).

"Roadrunners" Ambushed Thrice

"Roadrunner" military police escorts—MPs from Co B, 504th MP Bn—recently were ambushed three times in one day as they provided fire support for convoys moving along the highway between Pleiku and An Khe. The "Roadrunners" provide daily escorts for convoys along this route.

PFC John May, a V-100 radio operator, stated, "We were the trail vehicle of the second eastbound convoy of the day when B-40 rockets and rocket-propelled grenades exploded near the front of the convoy. We moved into the kill zone quickly to provide cover fire for the convoy."

The second ambush was short-lived as the enemy fired one rocket-propelled grenade into the convoy and vanished from the area. In the third ambush, the convoy received mortar fire. The MPs provided support cover fire. Gunships and tanks moved into the area, quickly neutralizing the enemy fire without any American casualties.

The "Roadrunners" of Company B had a busy week, but not an unusual one. They usually have contact with the enemy three or four times per week.

PBR Teams Patrol Saigon-Newport Waterfront

Using boats instead of jeeps, and wearing life preservers and waterproof brassards, MPs of the 300th MP Co and personnel of the 458th Transportation Co (PBR) ride the waves of the Saigon-Newport waterfront.

In 17-foot Boston whalers, three-man patrols including one American MP, one Vietnamese MP and a Transportation Corps coxswain patrol the docks and ships in the harbor. The use of whalers developed from the need for a highly mobile boat that is stable, small and fast. Using a 40-horsepower engine, the boats can travel fast enough for harbor patrol craft. The only disadvantage of the whalers is that they are more sensitvie to water turbulance caused by the passage of ocean-going ships than are river patrol boats.

While the Transportation Corpsmen operate the boat controls, the MPs inspect small craft for contraband, prevent theft and guard against pilferage and sabotage of allied vessels. In addition, the patrols check debris floating in the harbor for hidden mines.

66th's Military Policemen Patrol Bong Son Village and LZ Uplift

When night lifts along the highway near Bong Son, MPs from a detachment of the 66th MP Co, 93d MP Bn, are never sure what they will discover on the road ahead. Their duty is to clear the highway every morning, patrol it during the day, and close it at night.

Life is unusual for the MPs of the detachment. Members of the team must be able to direct artillery fire and to know the radio call signs and frequencies of spotter planes, dust-offs and gunships. At night the detachment secures Landing Zone Uplift, the landing zone used by the 173d Airborne Bde, against possible night attack.

LTC Daniel R. Holt Commands 716th

In a change of command ceremony held recently at Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam, LTC Daniel R. Holt assumed command of the 716th MP Battalion, responsible for security and law enforcement throughout the Saigon/Cholon/Tan Son Nhut area.

Among the distinguished guests who attended the ceremony were COL W. E. Hawkins, then acting CO, 18th MP Brigade, COL Angus B. MacLean, Commanding Officer, 89th MP Group, COL Hervey E. Keator, Saigon Provost Marshal, and COL Robert M. Young, Commanding Officer, US Army Headquarters Area Command.

Colonel Holt, formerly Commanding Officer of the 385th MP Battalion in Germany, accepted the highly decorated guidon from MAJ Bruce P. Nichols, Executive Officer of the 716th. Following the passing of the guidon, Colonel Holt addressed the members of his new command, saying that he was happy and proud to take command of the 716th and pledged his support to its members.

Right: LTC Daniel R. Holt (left), new Commanding Officer, 716th MP Battalion, accepts the unit guidon from MAJ Bruce P. Nichols, Executive Officer of the 716th.



Inspector Bui Van Ba Cited for Assisting Saigon MPs

Inspector Bui Van Ba, a member of the Combined Police Operations Center (CPOC) in Saigon, has been cited for his assistance in apprehending two US military deserters. Inspector Ba is one of many Vietnamese National Policemen who are taking an active part in the mission of the CPOC, to patrol the streets of Saigon and settle incidents involving Americans and local nationals.

Late last year, Inspector Ba observed two Americans who were acting strangely. After watching them for several days, he notified the MPs. Upon investigation of the two Americans by a combined patrol from the CPOC, the MPs learned that the two were deserters.

"Inspector Ba's alertness and devotion to duty reflects great credit upon himself, the National Police and the Republic of Vietnam."

Right: COL Hervey E. Keator, Saigon Provost Marshal, presents a plaque to Inspector Bui Van Ba in recognition of his assistance in the apprehension of two US military deserters.



LTC Donald R. Rodriquez Promoted

LTC Donald R. Rodriquez, Provost Marshal, Cam Ranh Bay, was recently promoted to that grade by COL Albert R. Escola, Commanding Officer, 16th MP Group, during ceremonies at Headquarters, 97th MP Battalion.

Colonel Rodriquez was commissioned in the Military Police Corps in 1954. Before assuming his present position as provost marshal of Cam Ranh Bay he served on the MP Advisory Staff in Vietnam.

Colonel Rodriquez holds a Bachelor of Science degree in sociology from Trinity University, San Antonio, Tx.

716th Bn MPs Become Firefighters in Saigon

Two MPs, SP4 Jim McPherson and SP4 John Cantrell, from Co C, 716th MP Bn, Vietnam, were recently commended for their efforts in controlling a fire at the USO in Saigon. Security guards and MPs were called to assist.

When the MPs arrived, the building was in flames. One tank of propane gas had exploded, collapsing one wall. Lawmen moved the people and vehicles away from the scene. Fire fighters on the ground were losing the battle to contain the fire, and they were afraid the blaze would spread to the surrounding buildings.

Specialists McPherson and Cantrell volunteered to fight the fire from the roof. They carried the water hose to the roof. While Cantrell aimed the nozzle, McPherson manipulated the hose. Flames engulfed the floor beneath them and were burning the roof, too.

When the firemen turned on the water, a powerful surge from the hose knocked Cantrell off balance. He stepped on a weak area and fell through the roof. Luckily, his partner managed to catch and rescue him. Seconds later, the portion of the roof where they had been standing fell into the fire.

Specialists McPherson and Cantrell were cited by the 716th MP Bn for their untiring efforts in controlling the fire.

630th MP Co Guards Phan Thiet

Providing military law and order for Landing Zone Betty and Phan Thiet City, Vietnam, is the mission of the Phan Thiet Detachment of the 630th MP Co, 97th MP Bn. The area controlled by the detachment is located on the southern coast of the II Corps Tactical Zone (South).

The MPs operate a town patrol, landing zone patrol and a checkpoint at the entrance to Landing Zone Betty. The town patrols escort large vehicles and convoys through Phan Thiet, investigate traffic accidents and perform routine patrol duties.

One of the unique jobs of the MP detachment at Phan Thiet is the investigation of traffic accidents with the use of helicopters. Enemy activity and insecure roads make the investigation of traffic accidents more than 20 miles from Phan Thiet, by vehicle, unsafe. Therefore, a helicopter transports the MPs to the scene.

The MPs operate a checkpoint at Landing Zone Betty. They log the vehicles moving in and out of the landing zone, check for proper identification and conduct investigations on various incidents and reports.

146th MPs Help Save Quang Ngai Market

Military policemen from the 146th MP Plt, 504th MP Bn, recently turned fireman to battle a late-evening fire and to rescue civilians from burning buildings. SP4 Raymond H. Kennedy saved one child who was overcome by smoke.

Smoke and flames coming from the market at Quang Ngai Village were first noticed by SSG Wayne A. Reynolds, a squad leader with the 146th MP Plt. He immediately notified his squad and the Vietnamese National Police while he and Specialist Kennedy searched the burning buildings for people who might be inside. They also helped civilians remove their belongings from the buildings.

When the fire truck arrived, the MPs helped the Vietnamese firemen assemble the equipment. MPs then manned the fire hoses to help put out the fire. Before the blaze was completely extinguished, the fire truck's water supply was exhausted. The National Police and MPs quickly organized the civilians into a bucket brigade, using water, mud and sandbags to extinguish the fire.

Joint Vietnamese Police Force Search for "Needle in a Haystack"



There might be a Viet Cong guerrilla or VC arms cache hidden in this haystack, so the Vietnamese National Policeman probes the stack cautiously to find out. The soldier wearing a helmet liner is a Vietnamese military policeman, and the man on the right whose camouflaged fatigues nearly blend into the foliage is a member of the Vietnamese National Police Field Force. All three of the Vietnamese units joined forces recently in Khanh Hoa Province, Vietnam, to search the area for enemy soldiers and weapons.



MPs Dedicate Combined Viet-US Police Station

Military policemen from the Quan Canh Company, 23d Infantry Division, ARVN, and the 173d Airborne Brigade, participated in a joint dedication ceremony commemorating the official opening of the Combined Police Station in Bong Son. The joint station was designed to further the progress of pacification in the four northern districts of Binh Dinh province. CPT Nguyen Van Khiem, Commanding Officer of the Quan Canh Company, and MAJ Roger Carson, Provost Marshal, 173d Airborne Brigade, witnessed the raising of the Vietnamese and US flags, which fly side by side at the station as a symbol of the cooperative efforts being made by the two nations to bring peace to that area.

Left: MPs from the Quan Canh Company, 23d Infantry Division, ARVN, and the 173d Airborne Brigade, raise the Vietnamese and US flags at the dedication of the Combined Police Station at Bong Son.

95th MP Bn Escort Team Seeks Perfection

VIP escort is one of the several special duties performed by the military policemen of the VIP Escort Platoon of the 557th MP Company, 95th MP Battalion. On call at any time, the MPs who perform this duty must be ready to go with little or no notice. Whereas most of the VIP escorts are for generals, the team recently escorted several important civilians, including the First Lady, US Congressmen, Cabinet members and the Secretary of the Army. A most pleasant duty was that of escorting Miss Judith Ford, Miss America of 1969.

The men are selected for their past superior performance, knowledge of MP skills, military courtesy and the desire to put forth the extra effort that is required. Their personal appearance must be perfect, from their polished MP helmetliners to their spit-shined boots. The detail's fatigues are complemented by distinctive brass, including large belt buckles with the crest of the 95th MP Battalion.

The same standards of excellence apply to their vehicles. Two specially prepared M151s are maintained for their exclusive use. They strive to create the best appearance of the military police.

More impressive than the parade ground polish, however, is the precision with which the team performs its primary function of VIP escort and security. With one M-151 in front of the VIP sedan and one behind, the team provides all-around security and control. The lead vehicle is responsible for maintaining road speed and for road clearance for the small convoy. Trailing the VIP sedan is the second M-151 with a pedestal-mounted M-60 machine gun. From his elevated position, the gunner has good observation and can provide rear and flank security. Other firepower is provided by the team's personal weapons, including an M-79 grenade launcher.

Indeed, the motto "Always Ready" is an apt expression of the responsibility and duty for the escort team, one which they can live up to proudly.

557th Military Policemen Perform Unexpected Duty

Two military policemen from the 557th MP Co, PFC Donald Guildin and PFC Frederick Matthrew, recently battled the stork to deliver an expectant Vietnamese woman to the hospital.

While on early morning patrol, the MPs were flagged down by three Vietnamese girls. The young ladies were not able to communicate with the two MPs until the girls brought forward a Vietnamese woman who was evidently about to deliver her baby.

Private Guildin explained, "When we saw the Vietnamese woman in her pregnant condition, there were no questions. With our lights glaring and siren whining, we took her to the provincial hospital. We slowed down for bumps because we didn't want her to deliver the baby in the back seat of the jeep."

The MPs outdistanced the stork and returned to their patrol, apparently unshaken by their early morning race. "After all," remarked Private Guildin, "it's part of our job."

504th Bn MPs Teach Vietnamese Counterparts

Two military policemen from Company B, 504th MP Battalion, SSG William Wilson and PFC Douglas Garis, have put aside their helmetliners and .45s to conduct classes on MP operations and tactics to MPs of the 2d Quan Canh Battalion (Vietnamese). The Vietnamese MPs are required to attend such refresher courses yearly. Classes center around topics on traffic control, traffic accident investigation and search and seizure of individuals and dwellings.

Sergeant Wilson remarked, "The course is basically a review of what the Vietnamese MPs learned in Quan Canh school. We use the same lesson plans used by the Vietnamese MP School which are similar to the ones used at the US Army MP School."

Sergeant Wilson explained, "We teach one to two hours of theory each day, and then have two to four hours of practical exercises. The course is six weeks long, and we have anywhere from 20 to 30 students."

At the present time the two military policemen are conducting their second course. They plan to continue the courses as long as they are needed.

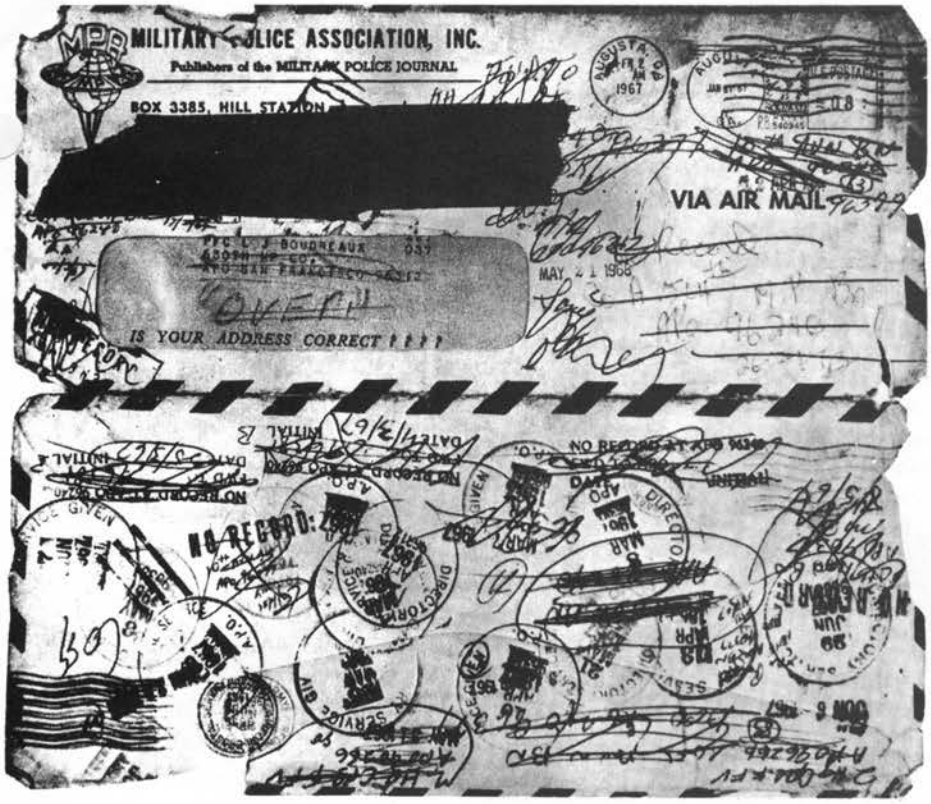
981st Senry Dog/Handler Thwart Viet Cong

The Viet Cong crept forward cautiously and halted, waiting for the diversion they knew would come. Then, a rocket-propelled grenade landed inside the compound, causing temporary confusion. The VC proceeded to carry out their deadly mission, but the plan failed because of the one element they did not take into account — a sentry dog. SP4 Rush N. Mortimer, 981st MP Co (Sentry Dog), 97th MP Bn, and his alert sentry dog, Axel, teamed to spoil the attack.

When changing shifts, Specialist Mortimer was informed by another handler, SP4 Gary M. Walker, that his dog had alerted several times to noises and movement near his post, outside the perimeter. Later, while Specialist Mortimer was walking his post with his sentry dog at Camp Caryell, his sentry dog alerted to a sound near the northern edge of the perimeter. A moment later the sentry observed a small red flash and quickly notified the security guards in the tower overlooking the yard. Then a rocket-propelled grenade exploded in the compound. Specialist Mortimer assisted the security guards in the tower by directing their fire along the perimeter.

Axel alerted his master to a VC inside the compound and others breaching the perimeter. Simultaneously, Specialist Mortimer yelled to a security guard, SP4 William O. Young, 155th Aviation Co, to shift his fire at the enemy.

After the attack subsided, one VC, laden with explosives, lay dead near the guard tower. The remainder of the VC squad had withdrawn because of the quick thinking and action of Specialist Mortimer and his sentry dog, Axel.



Missing Subscribers

The goal of the JOURNAL Circulation Department is to insure that every member of the MPA receives his magazine each month. As the much postmarked letter to the left indicates, we do try to locate our missing subscribers with the help of a very patient Post Office Department.

But all our efforts to reach you and send along your JOURNAL are futile unless you send us a correct change of address. It is our responsibility through the JOURNAL to keep you abreast of what is going on in the Military Police Corps. It is your responsibility to keep us abreast of your whereabouts.

Presently, 150 MPA members are classified as missing. Their names are listed below alphabetically and grouped under two headings, Officers/Civilians and Enlisted.

If you are a missing subscriber, or you know the address of a member listed here, please write Circulation Department, Military Police JOURNAL, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

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MAJ John J. Flood
Mr. Harold S. Gentry
Mr. Jason R. Gettinger
LT Thomas G. I'anson
CPT Robert G. Johnson
LT Frederick S. Kent
2LT Thomas R. Martin
LT Willis A. Roberts
LTC J. M. Sadowski
Mr. William J. Willsey

Enlisted

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PVT Fred J. Allison, Jr.
PVT Ralph Alvarado
PVT Lee J. Anderle
SP4 Larry W. Ashley
PVT Harold J. Bailey
SSG James P. Baker
PFC D. L. Berrien
SP4 James L. Berry
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PVT Martin G. Bingham
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PVT John Holm
PVT Michael R. Hutchison
SGT Daniel J. Jenner
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PVT Verne L. Spence
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SGT Samuel W. Stanfield
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PVT Glenn F. Taylor
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FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

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

Legion of Merit

LTC William G. Keyes
LTC Harold B. Long, Jr.
LTC Rowland McDowell

Soldiers Medal

PFC Raymond J. Halderman

Bronze Star Medal

(Valor)

MAJ Edwin L. Wallace
CPT Paul J. Lagow
SFC James H. Allen
SSG James B. Rehm
SGT Clarence H. Miley

Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

LTC William G. Keyes
CPT Irvin Bridgewater
CPT Raymond Chisholm
CPT Edward T. Guiza
CPT Charles D. Kimbell
CPT William R. Landis
CPT Joseph B. Nardi
CPT Richard E. Rasor
CPT Jimmie H. Rich
CPT Morris W. Sills, Jr.
1LT Calvin L. Burch
1LT Charles B. Denholm
1LT Charles R. French
1LT Jack W. Griffith
1LT James O. Guy
1LT Van Harris
1LT Chester Harzewski
1LT Gary A. Henschen
1LT Dwight P. Little
1LT Dean F. O'Nell
CW3 Milton F. Jones, Jr.
CW2 Melvin C. Amerman
CW2 Edward M. Ayers
CW2 James C. Craven
CW2 Alban P. Dos Santos
CW2 Parker R. Faison
CW2 Russum K. Jordan
CW2 Donald Leonhardy
CW2 Jerry A. McGree
CW2 William H. Morris
CW2 Azel G. Pruitt
CW2 Hilland B. Sabiston









CW2 Cecil O. Trussell
MSG Okie L. Brown
MSG Ronald R. Hockett
1SG Gine F. Mornelli
PSG William T. Barnicle
SFC George Coffrin
SFC James D. Hammonds
SFC Billy E. Kennedy
SFC Joseph M. Manning
PSG Alphonso B. Smith
SSG Dick R. Carroll
SSG William A. Hillman
SSG William Peaks
SSG Melvin L. Smith
SP5 Lin D. Miller, Jr.
SP5 Larry R. Reese
SGT Homer N. Stamper, Jr.





SP4 David E. Blalock
SP4 James D. McDaniel
PFC Larry D. Dupre
PFC Gerald Farlano

Meritorious Service Medal

LTC Truett D. Clifton

Air Medal

SP4 David E. Blalock
PVT Douglas D. Clothier

Army Commendation Medal

(Service/Achievement)

CPT Philip J. Secker
CPT William F. Greenley
SFC William E. Shane
SSG David J. Duke
SSG William T. Ellis
SGT Paul B. Beitzel
SGT David S. Benian
SGT Thomas J. Collins
SGT Michael S. Gach
SGT Larry D. Jacobs
SGT Alvin D. Morris
SGT Jeffery R. Nelson
SGT William M. Pigott
SGT David C. Willis
SP4 David E. Blalock
SP4 Curtis E. Brewer
SP4 Roy E. Calcutt
SP4 Edward B. Chaney
SP4 John J. Christian
SP4 Glenn D. Cornett
SP4 Alan L. Dauberman



SP4 Grady D. Davis
SP4 Walter J. Demusky
SP4 Larry W. Farmer
SP4 Michael W. Green
SP4 Allen D. Ingle
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SP4 Roney E. Land
SP4 James A. Mowery, Jr.
SP4 Stanley R. Peddle
SP4 Thomas W. Stone
SP4 John W. Swick
SP4 Robert J. Vogt

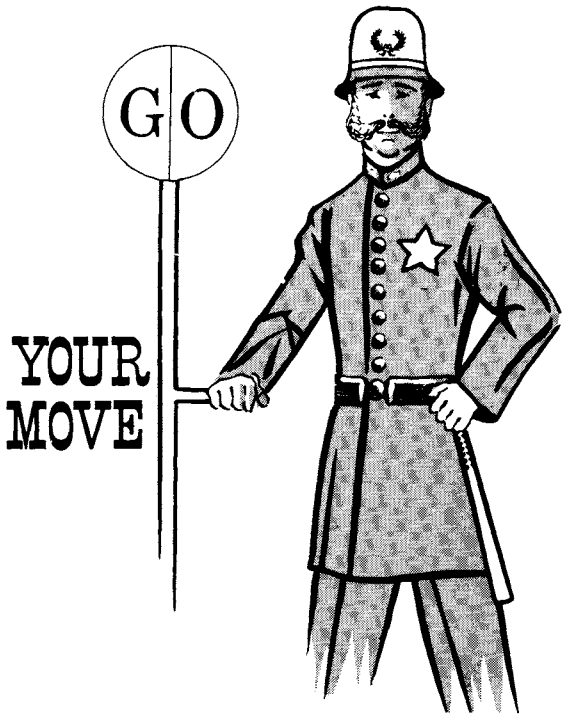
Good Conduct Medal

SP5 Harold J. Bork
SP4 David C. Beeker

Purple Heart

SP4 David E. Blalock





Department of the Army Special Orders Number 251 is the last of the series for 1969. Lower numbers indicate Special Orders dated subsequent to 1 January 1970. Ed.

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(AUS)
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MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
Paul W. Grossheim (8)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)
Errol L. Murphy (233)

CW3/CW4
(AUS)
Theodore Gutterud (7)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
Frank A. Chiusano (236)
William L. Conway (241)

APPOINTED IN THE RA

CW2 William J. Sheve, Jr. (238)

CHANGES OF STATION

LTC Byron H. Russell, Jr., from OPO, Wash, DC, to 4th AIT Bde (MP), USATC, Ft Gordon, Ga (234)

MAJ Leroy L. Grobe from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, to USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks (241)

1LT Robert A. Douglass from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, to 72d MP Det, APO SF 96233 (8)

CW3 Earl A. Adkins from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USA Vietnam Tran Det, APO SF 96384 (236)

CW2 Collins H. Johnson from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, to 4th MP Det (CI), Ft Myer, Va (241)

CW2 Joseph M. Kennison from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, to 4th MP Det (CI), Ft Myer, Va (241)

RESIGNATIONS

CPT Cecil W. Bond, Jr. (233)

RETIREMENTS

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LTC Leroy C. Weygand (234)
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CW2 Raymond E. Stanley (238)
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MSG George F. McCarthy (6)
MSG Jesus C. Olmas (237)
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SFC Joseph Franco, Jr. (241)
SP7 Joseph Padilla (238)
SFC Addison P. Seaward (241)
PSG Clyde E. Smith (237)
SFC John Villarreal (237)
SFC Jasper A. Woddell (237)
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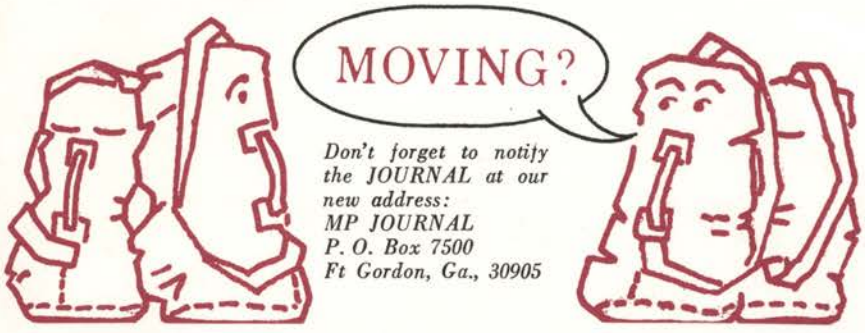
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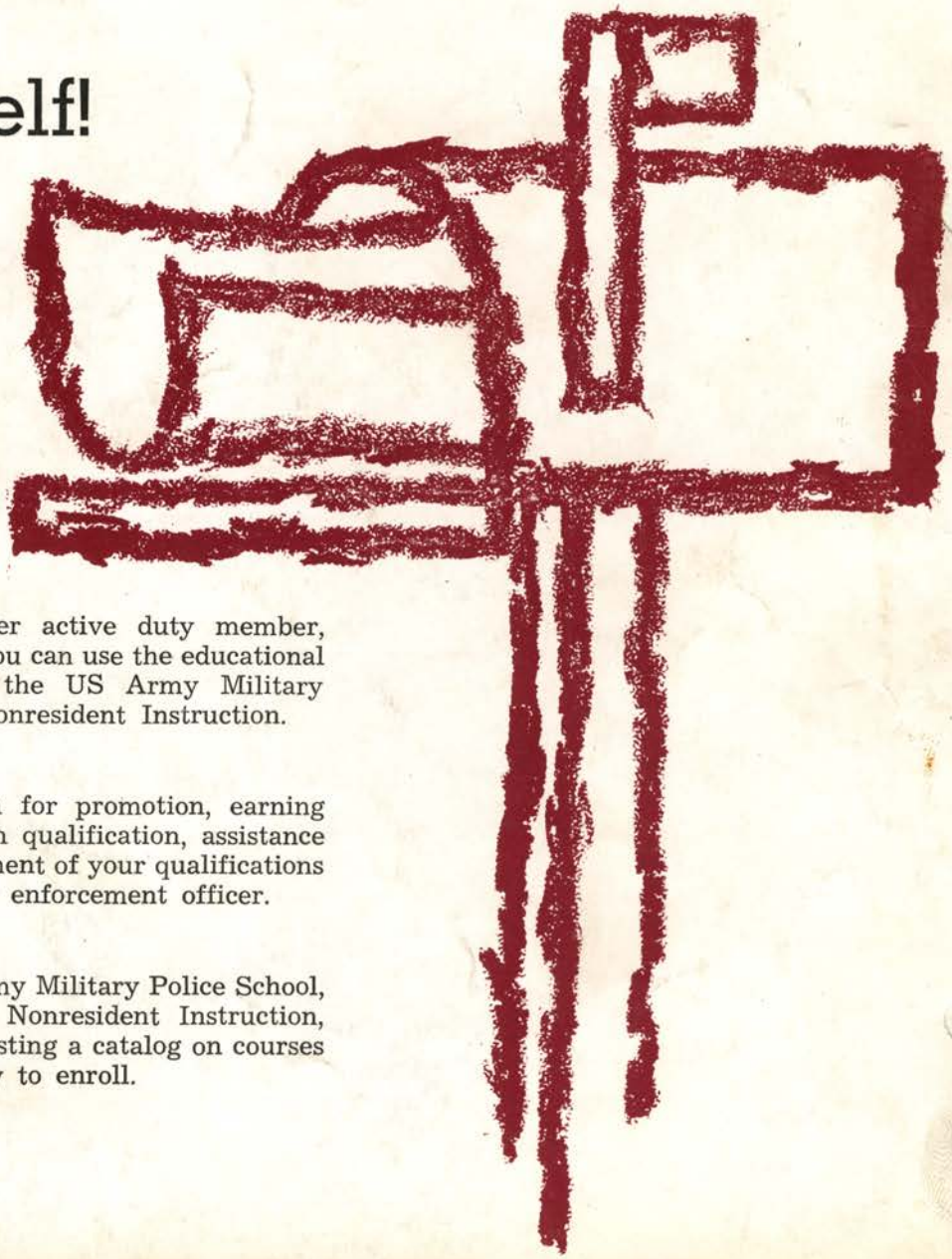
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