

MILITARY POLICE Journal

JUNE 1969

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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MPC 2284

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

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HOW TO READ YOUR EXPIRATION DATE LOCATED NEXT TO YOUR NAME: The first three-digit number is a cross-reference number utilized in processing your membership. The second number is read as follows: The first two digits are the month; the last digit is the year. Thus, 089 is August 1969; 129 is December 1969.

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Fly This Flag—Proudly



It has given heart and hope and strength to Americans ever since this nation was born.

It has flown in times of trouble and in times of triumph as a symbol of America's unquenchable ideals, ever since those ideals were first proclaimed.

It flies today as a sign that Americans, proud of their country's stirring heritage, are determined to carry the American dream forward.

When we fly the flag each day, we salute the blessings we enjoy in this great country.

—We affirm our belief that only as each one of us gives strength to America can America give strength to us.

—We express our support of the American credo: one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Let us fly this flag proudly, to show that we know what a privilege it is to be an American.

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The American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

William Tyler Page
1918

BULLETIN BOARD

COVER



This month's cover appropriately features the flag of the United States of America. June 14th has the dual distinction of being Flag Day and the 194th birthday of the United States Army. The Continental Congress passed a resolution that established the Stars and Stripes on June 14, 1777. Two years earlier, on this same date, the Army was created by a resolution of the Second Continental Congress. Our Army and our flag have proudly served our nation throughout its history. Old Glory continues to serve as a symbol of liberty to all men, everywhere. Our cover theme was developed and executed by Mrs. Erna K. Leon.

* * * * *

Applications are being received for the MPA Scholarship Award (MP JOURNAL, April 1969). Deadline for submission of applications is 1 July 1969. Forms may be obtained by writing the Editor, MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, P. O. Box 3385, Augusta, Georgia 30904. The $500.00 grant will be awarded to a college freshman dependent of an Association member for the fall term 1969.

* * * * *

Effective 1 September 1969 the cost of membership in the Military Police Association will be increased to $5.00 per year. Despite the continuing increases in the costs of materials and services, we have been able to maintain the membership fee at four dollars per year since January 1961. Unfortunately, your Association has experienced a net financial loss for two consecutive years, prompting your Executive Council to make this inevitable decison. Two year memberships will be increased to $9.00; three year memberships will be $12.00. Lifetime membership will remain at $100.00. Current prices will remain in effect through 31 August 1969.

* * * * *

The MPA Slumber Shirt worn by Valerie on our back cover is available from the MP School Book Store for $2.15 postpaid. They are available in both red or light blue. State size: small, medium or large. Address requests to Book Department, USAMPS, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

The Military Police Association extends congratulations to seven recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP). Those MPs who were presented with the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and letter are PVT Steven R. Suhi, F-12; PVT Michael P. Blattenberger, A-11; PFC Jonathan T. Brown, B-11; PVT William E. Shriver, B-12; PVT Thomas R. Nordstrum, A-12; PFC James L. Klukas, A-10; and SGT Gary D. Stroud, B-10.

* * * * *

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARD

Company B, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia

* * * * *

Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, Oklahoma, wishes to fill a vacancy in the position of Director of Traffic & Security. Starting salary in the low five figure range. Bachelors Degree mandatory; additional educational qualifications increase salary. Position becomes vacant 15 June 1969. Civil and/or military police experience (including staff work) a definite requirement. Send resume to LTC (Ret.) Patrick W. Laurie, Director of Security, Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464.

* * * * *

The Military Police Association extends warm greetings to eight members of the US Military Academy Class of 1969 who selected the Military Police Corps as their branch of service, and were commissioned as Second Lieutenants, MPC, in the Regular Army. They are 2LT Louis Eyermann, 2LT Roy S. Moore, 2LT Robert J. Jenkins, 2LT Gary W. Bogema, 2LT Terry H. Young, 2LT Lucian Truscott, 2LT David B. Dalum, and 2LT Robert A. King.

* * * * *

The Military Police Association extends congratulations to COL N. Lee Tucker, Chief of Police, Winchester, Kentucky, who was recently elected as national president of the American Federation of Police for a two year term. Chief Tucker, who began his career as a State Police Officer and served in the US Air Force as an OSI Special Agent, will head the 21,000 member organization of law enforcement officers. He succeeds Lowell M. Tatum of Eau Gallie, Florida, a deputy sheriff, who now becomes a member of the Board of Directors.

* * * * *

SUPPORT YOUR MPA PROGRAMS

* * * * *

The Military Police Association School Award, and one year subscriptions to the JOURNAL, have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. Polygraph Examiner Transition Class #2: 1LT Michael E. Conlon, CWO James R. Logue, and Mr. John R. Cameron. Criminal Investigation Class #5: SFC Andrew Steward, Jr., SGT James L. Coker, and SGT Willie E. Daniels.

Education & The Career Officer

LTC Clifford A. Druit, MPC

If you would like to know if *you* have all the education you need, military and civilian, to be competitive in today's Officer Corps, and if you care enough to do something about it, you should take a few minutes to read this article. If you don't care to be competitive with your contemporaries educationally—if you don't want to compete for the Army's HIGHER LEVEL and TOP LEVEL jobs throughout your career development pattern as shown in Figure I — don't waste your time. For those still reading—congratulations—you have completed the first prerequisite to being more competitive educationally. It is for you that this article is written.

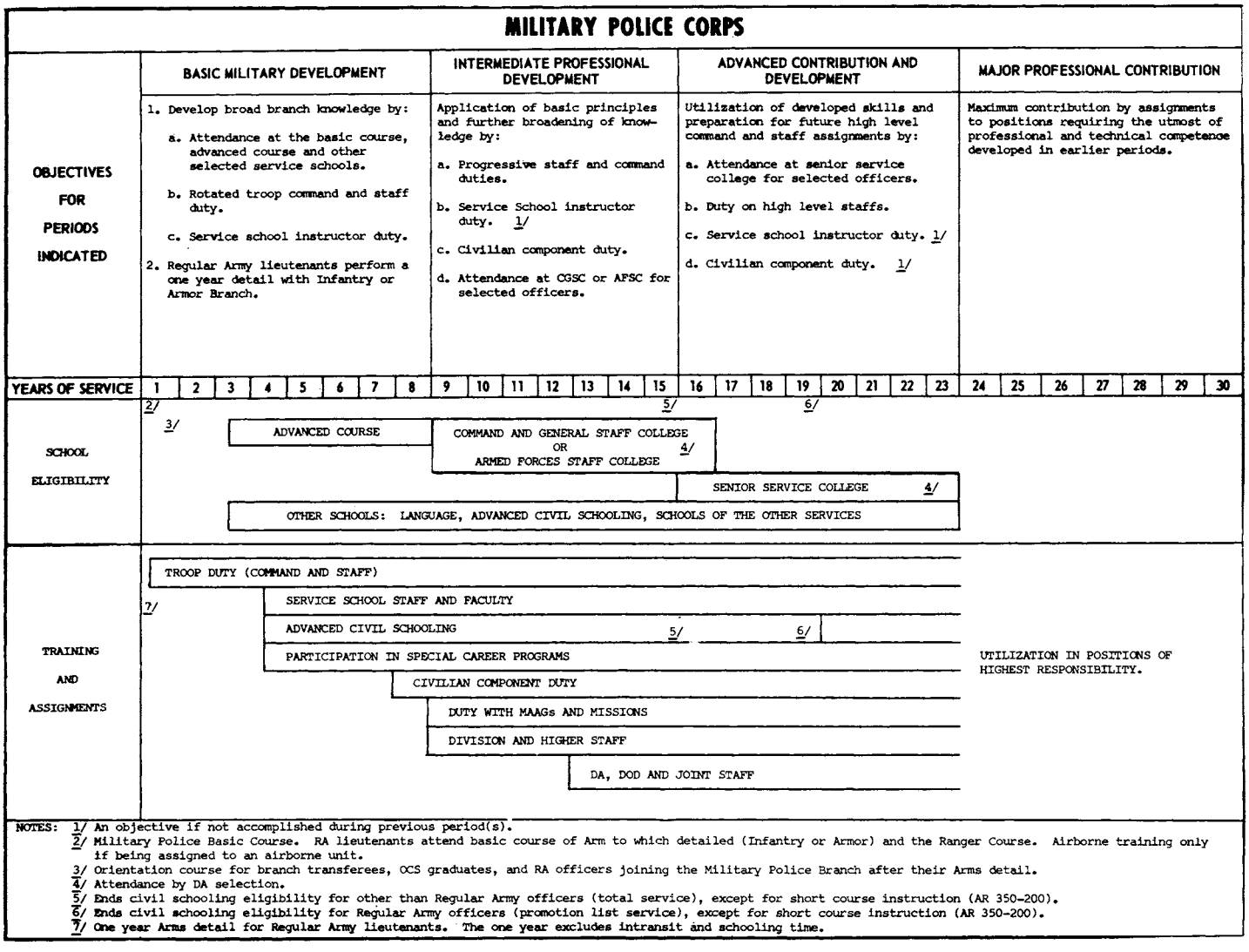
Importance of an Officer's Educational Level

An ever increasing emphasis is being placed on an officer's education, both civilian and military. Figure I depicts the normal career development pattern of an MP officer. As you can see, it is permeated with schooling, both military and civilian. Most of us are surprised when we see the very high educational level of today's Officer Corps as shown in Figure II. Equally impressive is the educational level of MP officers as depicted in Figure III. So, we see education is not only becoming more important for MPC officers, but for Army officers in all branches.

In our Corps there are several specific reasons for this trend.

First, we have just recently been designated an Arm in addition to being a Service. It follows that greater and more varied demands will be placed on MP officers as a result. As an Arm, MP units are expected to function more in combat and combat support roles. This is evident in Vietnam today. This expanded role places a greater emphasis on the MP officer's military education.

Secondly, branch immaterial assignments — occurring with greater frequency for MP officers, especially field grade positions—require a sound military and civilian education.



NOTES:
1/ An objective if not accomplished during previous period(s).
2/ Military Police Basic Course. RA lieutenants attend basic course of Arm to which detailed (Infantry or Armor) and the Ranger Course. Airborne training only if being assigned to an airborne unit.
3/ Orientation course for branch transferees, OCS graduates, and RA officers joining the Military Police Branch after their Arms detail.
4/ Attendance by DA selection.
5/ Ends civil schooling eligibility for other than Regular Army officers (total service), except for short course instruction (AR 350-200).
6/ Ends civil schooling eligibility for Regular Army officers (promotion list service), except for short course instruction (AR 350-200).
7/ One year Arms detail for Regular Army lieutenants. The one year excludes intransit and schooling time.

Figure I

Thirdly, increased emphasis is being placed on our role as a service—our "Law and Order" role—and this part of our mission is becoming more complex. Since we are expected to be the Army's experts in the area of law enforcement, we must be prepared to respond as experts.

Finally, the number of MP officer positions requiring graduate degrees increases each year. Positions requiring graduate degrees within the Corps are as varied as the Corps' missions. They range from International Relations to Correctional Administration.

We must recognize the importance of education for yet another reason — its importance to our individual careers. If an officer desires to compete for the Army's higher and top level jobs, he must be prepared to expand and intensify his efforts to become qualified. Those who aren't competitive educationally will fall behind their contemporaries and will miss some of the more favorable personnel opportunities. Take a look at Figures II and III and see where you fit educationally. (The handwriting is on the wall for those wise enough to heed it!)

Civilian Education

Let us survey your civilian educational background to determine where you stand, and if lacking, what can be done about it.

Baccalaureate Degree (Figures II and III). Approximately 67% of all commissioned officers have a baccalaureate degree or higher; those who don't have, or are not actively pursuing one, are at a *serious* disadvantage when competing for favorable personnel actions, whether it be for promotion, military schooling, Regular Army commissions, or the more challenging jobs in the Army and the Corps.

The Army has a fine program to assist an officer in completing his degree; it is the Degree Completion Program (AR 621-5). The officer must accumulate sufficient college credits on his own so that he can complete his degree requirements during a 12 month or less resident period. Under this program participants attend college on a permissive TDY basis at no cost to the Army. Individuals receive full pay and allowances while attending and are responsible to bear all educational and travel costs incident to this schooling. This expense can normally be defrayed somewhat through the monetary assistance available from the Veterans Administration. There are

many ways to accumulate sufficient credits to become eligible for the Degree Completion Program. Interested officers should visit their local educational advisor for advice along this line. In addition, a comment on the Officer Assignment Preference Statement that he desires to be assigned where he can work on his degree is appropriate. *All officers* who desire to remain on active duty should have, or be actively pursuing, a baccalaureate degree.

Graduate Degree. Figures II and III show that 17% of all Army officers and 11% of all MP officers hold a degree above the bachelors level. The importance of these figures is that a significant number of officers have a graduate or professional degree, or are pursuing one.

Basically, there are two methods for obtaining a graduate degree. The first method is through the Advanced Civil Schooling Program (AR 350-200). The purpose of this program is to produce officers with specific graduate degrees to fill validated Army positions requiring advanced education. Through this program selected MP officers attend a college or university for periods of nine to 24 months to obtain a Master's degree, after which they serve a utilization tour. Even though the competition is keen for the limited spaces, all career officers who have a baccalaureate degree, a reasonably good undergraduate record, a good performance record, and can score well on the Graduate Record Examination, have a chance of being selected and should apply. The optimum time for an officer to attend is prior to completion of his 13th year of service.

For those officers who are not competitive for the Advanced Degree Program for one reason or another, the door to a graduate degree is not closed. Officers who accumulate sufficient credits on their own to complete the requirements for their graduate degree in one semester plus a full summer session can apply under the provisions of AR 621-5 for the Degree Completion Program. Interested officers should include a comment on their preference statement concerning their desire to be assigned near a college or university in order to accumulate sufficient graduate hours to qualify for the program. Both Masters and Doctorate degrees may be pursued under the provisions of this program.

Military Schooling

Military Police Officer Advanced Course. The Army goal is for every officer to attend his Branch Advanced Course. Attendance at the resident course is preferable, but if this is impossible, or not feasible, the course can be completed by correspondence. Officers on active duty, who have completed eight years commissioned service but have not received credit for the Advanced Course, should enroll in the correspondence course. Failure to receive credit for this course is normally a bar to future higher level military schooling and seriously limits assignment potential.

CGSC/AFSC Level Schooling. Many officers rationalize that because there are not sufficient spaces for all officers to attend this level schooling it won't limit their careers if they don't have credit for CGSC or AFSC. This

CIVILIAN EDUCATION LEVEL
ARMY DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

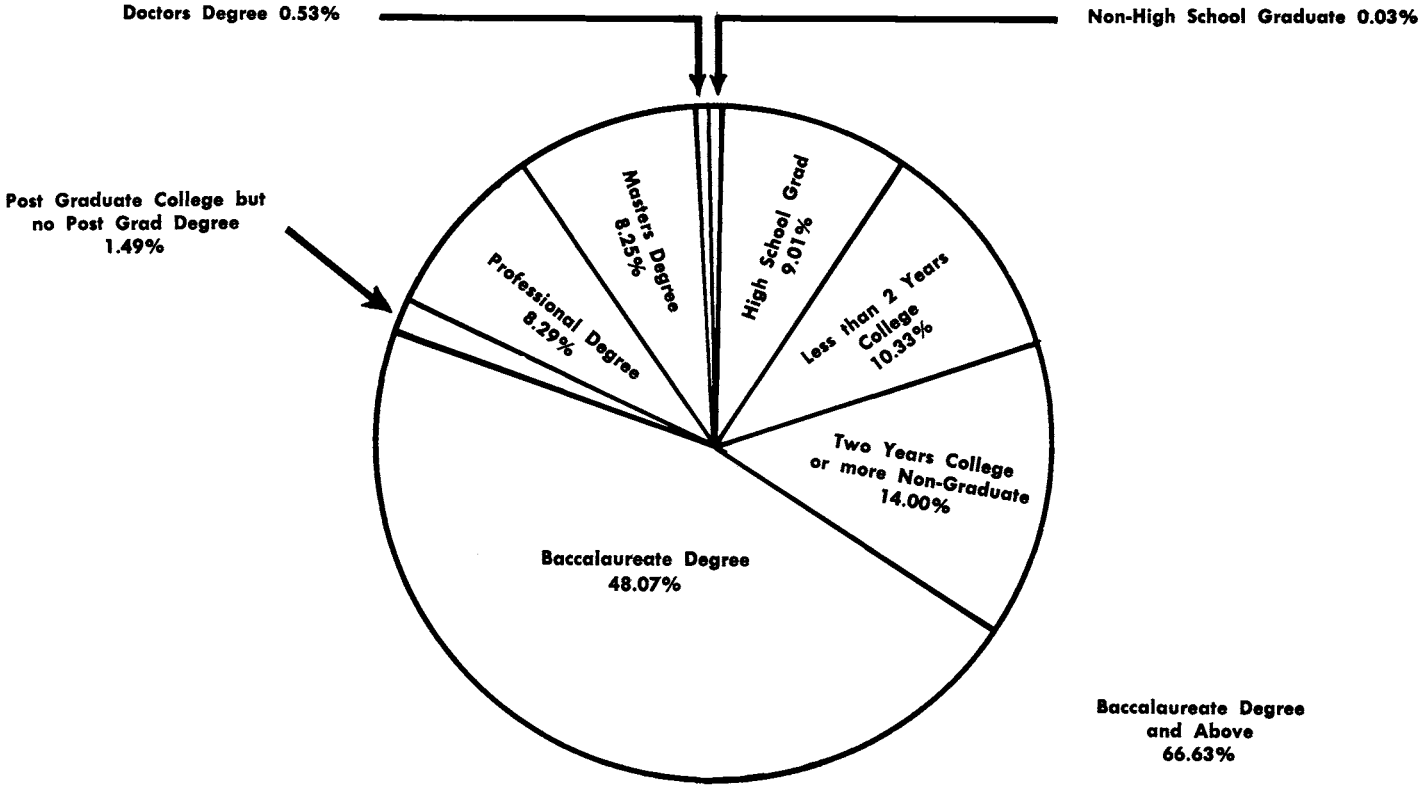


Figure II

is a trap into which many fall—beware! Those who want to be competitive for the more challenging jobs in the Corps and the Army *must* complete this level of military schooling. While only 7 to 8% of the MP officers eligible each year can be selected to attend the resident course, *this is not a bar to completion.* Since eligibility for the resident course is 8 to 16 years service, those who are not selected to attend by their 12th year should consider enrolling in the CGSC extension course. Average completion time for this course is 1.3 years. This includes a two week resident phase (Phase X). Completion of the extension course does not prevent attendance at the resident course; if anything, it makes an officer more competitive. An MP officer in the August 1968 class had completed the extension course prior to being selected to attend the resident course. On request, the Military Police Branch, OPO, will review an officer's record and advise him when and whether to enroll in the extension course. All career officers must complete this level of military schooling in order to be truly competitive for both promotion to the higher grades and assignment to the higher level jobs in the Army.

CIVILIAN EDUCATION LEVEL
ARMY DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
MILITARY POLICE CORPS

Civilian Education Level	*No.*	*%*
Doctors Degree	3	0.12
Masters Degree	176	6.91
Professional Degree	107	4.20
Post Graduate College but no Post Grad Degree	34	1.33
Baccalaureate Degree	1352	53.04
Two Years College or more Non-Graduate	339	13.30
Less than 2 Years College	294	11.53
High School Graduate	243	9.53
Non-High School Graduate	1	0.04
SUB TOTAL	2549	100.00
Level Unknown	108	
Grand Total	2657	

Figure III

Senior Service Colleges. Historically, only from one to four MP officers annually have been selected to attend this level schooling. For the August 1969 classes this increased to nine, the greatest number ever. Truly, only our most outstanding officers stand a chance of attending one of the resident senior service colleges. Until recently there was no senior service college non-resident course available. In 1968 the Army War College began offering a non-resident course. While this course is not "officially" equated to the resident course, successful completion does qualify an officer to serve in positions requiring an Army War College graduate. These are the Army's top jobs! A qualified officer must apply for the correspondence course under the provisions of DA Circular 350-63. Generally, the criteria for enrollment are: LTC or higher; completion of 15 but not more than 25 years service; completion of CGSC or equivalent; baccalaureate degree is desirable. Competition for the limited number of spaces is very keen, but not as keen as for the resident colleges. Those MP officers who qualify, and have not attended the resident course, should seriously consider applying. Completion of the nonresident course does not prohibit selection to attend one of the resident courses. A member of the nonresident course has been selected to attend a senior service college in 1969.

Miscelleneous Schooling

The schools discussed above, both military and civilian, are the key schools in the Army's educational system. They are "required schools," so to speak, if an officer is going to progress up the Army's ladder to the top level jobs. There are other schools for MP officers in the Army's inventory, some are branch oriented and others are branch immaterial. They range from the Army's school in Automatic Data Processing to American University's eight-week Correctional Administration Course. Officers should take advantage of such schools to become better qualified in selected areas.

Summary

The purpose of inviting you to read this article was threefold: First, to impress you with the importance of education in today's Army, both military and civilian; secondly, to provide every officer interested in his career with a standard against which to measure himself educationally; and thirdly, to provide the reader with a knowledge of the methods for correcting any educational deficiency found during the survey. The key to an officer's improving his educational level rests with point number three—correcting any educational deficiency found. In every case the initial impetus must come from the officer! It may mean doing it on your own, perhaps by correspondence, but it starts with you!

It is appropriate to ask yourself four questions while referring to the figures.

1. How high are my career goals—how far do I intend to progress on Figure I?
2. How do I stand educationally (Figures II and III)?
3. Am I really impressed with the importance of education, both military and civilian, to my career? If you are not, take a look around you at the education level of your contemporaries who are *really* moving up the Army's ladder.
4. This is the important question. What are YOU going to do about eliminating any educational gaps noted, thus keeping pace with the career projection outlined in Figure I? Do you intend to exploit your maximum potential, or are you going to settle for something less than a major professional contribution? It's up to you!

The author is Personnel Actions Officer, MP Branch, OPD, Office of Personnel Operations, DA. A veteran of over 12 years commissioned service, he is a graduate of the MP Officer Career Course and the US Army Command & General Staff College. A Regular Army officer and Vietnam veteran, he received his MA in Personnel Administration from Ohio State University in 1964 prior to being assigned as Instructor at the US Army Military Police School.



Carl C. Turner Award Presented to CW4 Maurice A. Parker

The Carl C. Turner Award for professionalism in criminal investigation has been presented to CW4 Maurice A. Parker, Commanding Officer, Detachment C, 3d Military Police Group (CI), Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

The award was presented to Chief Warrant Officer Parker by MG Carl C. Turner (Ret.) in the office of MG Karl W. Gustafson, The Provost Marshal General, at a special ceremony in Washington, D. C.

The award is named in honor of the former Provost Marshal General to recognize the most outstanding accredited criminal investigator in the Army. This marks the first presentation of the annual award.

Chief Warrant Officer Parker, a 27-year veteran, was selected for the award from among over 1300 criminal investigators representing every criminal investigations unit in the Army.

Mr. Parker has served as the commander of Detachment C since August 1967. His performance in this position prompted COL Robert L. Huffaker, Third US Army Provost Marshal, to write that "Chief Warrant Officer Parker possesses all of the desirable personal and professional qualities of a criminal investigator to a degree which clearly sets him apart as the most outstanding criminal investigator in the Third US Army and," he believes, "the entire United States Army."

Receipt of the Carl C. Turner Award means that Mr. Parker now has been named and recognized as the best in the Army.

Two of his many accomplishments cited as marks of his professional ability are the establishment of an effective information exchange system with civil authorities about narcotics in the area surrounding Fort Campbell, and organizing a "pawn shop detail" which is unusually effective for the recovery of stolen property and the apprehension of suspects.

Photo above: CW4 Maurice A. Parker displays the Carl C. Turner Award he received for being named the outstanding criminal investigator for 1968. At right is MG Carl C. Turner (Ret.), the former Provost Marshal General, who instituted the award prior to his retirement last fall.

He has also assisted the Secret Service in providing security for the President and Vice President during the Inauguration and conventions, presented lectures on drug abuse at the local area high school, and given special attention to the training of new personnel.

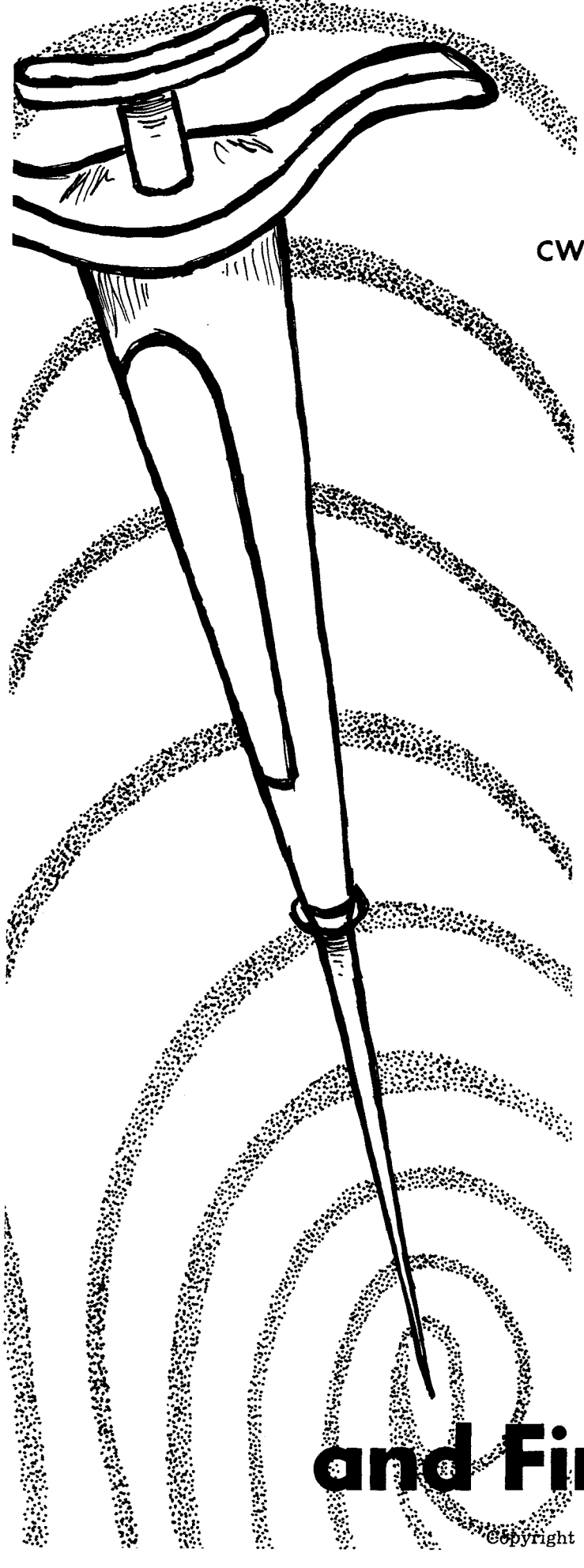
Colonel Huffaker states that Mr. Parker has "established and maintained excellent liaison with the numerous local and federal law enforcement agencies with which he works. The outstanding personal rapport he has developed with these agencies has served the Army well on numerous occasions.

"His coordination with these agencies during criminal investigations and other matters of mutual interest has not only expedited the solving of criminal cases but has done much to strengthen community relations."

The Carl C. Turner Award for professionalism in criminal investigation was established by MG Carl C. Turner prior to his retirement last fall.

In his letter to all commands or agencies having CID personnel, General Turner stated: "Among the unsung heroes of the Military Police Corps are a group of highly skilled and completely dedicated individuals who pursue their duties in a quiet, efficient manner, and who receive little formal praise or public recognition for their dedication and devotion. I am referring to the Military Police Criminal Investigator, who has demonstrated by continuous successful effort, both on and off duty, his devotion to the cause of justice and enforcement of the laws by which we all must live."

Mr. Parker is one of those unsung heroes who so richly deserve praise and recognition. His wife Marie Anne and their three children, Cynthia, Barbara, and Frederick Parker, accompanied him to the presentation.



CW2 Robert D. Olsen, Sr., USA

The positive identification of a suspect's latent fingerprints on items of evidence, by a qualified expert, may be sufficient proof for a court to return a verdict for conviction. Modern criminal investigation is a science, and, as such, all available evidence must be methodically collected by the investigator and meticulously processed and evaluated. In conducting investigations of alleged drug offenses a military investigator will, as a matter of routine, forward the collected evidence to the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory. In addition to requesting chemical analysis of the evidence by the laboratory, the investigator should also request processing of the drug containers for latent fingerprints and he should also forward with the evidence the recorded fingerprints of any suspects.

Drug Evidence and Fingerprints

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If a suspect's latent fingerprints are found to be on any of the evidentiary items, it may strengthen the investigator's case at the trial of the accused. In those cases where a suspect later repudiates his confession or admission and subsequently denies having knowingly possessed prohibited drugs, even though the evidence was found in his possession,[1] the presence of his fingerprints on any of the evidentiary items may successfully refute his denials and sustain a conviction. Fingerprint comparison is firmly established in our legal system as an infallible method for the identification of individuals.

All narcotic and other drug evidence should always be handled with extreme care. Due to its size it should be handled like all other fragile evidence and care taken to avoid contamination or destruction.[2] Any consideration given to fingerprint examination of suspected drug evidence should not, therefore, necessitate any additional handling procedures other than those normally required. Drug evidence may be seized in a variety of containers and the circumstances in each individual case will determine whether latent fingerprints may or may not be found on the evidence. Identifiable latent fingerprints have been found on almost all types of possible drug containers by the laboratory: pill boxes, envelopes and other paper products, plastic bags, dolls (non-textile parts), and match boxes, to name only a few. Even in those cases where more than one person is known to have handled the evidence, it is sometimes possible to develop individual latent fingerprints of particular individuals. To conclusively prove that an individual has handled the evidence, all that may be required is at least one identifiable latent fingerprint.

The statistics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports disclose that narcotic drug offenses are increasing in all segments of American society, rural, suburban and metropolitan, and that the greatest percentage of offenders are in the 18 to 29 year old age group.[3] This is the same age group from which the military services depend upon for the bulk of their manpower. Although the statistics cited do not include those crimes limited exclusively to Federal jurisdiction, they do indicate that of the arrests reported for narcotic offenses in 1967, convictions accounted for less than one-half of those originally charged.[4] Undeniably, many factors account for the relatively low conviction rate. However, it is logical to assume that the problem area is that of obtaining sufficient evidence during the pre-trial investigation to sustain a conviction.

In the military services, Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibits the unlawful possession, use, sale, transfer, or introduction into a military unit, of marihuana or other habit-forming narcotic drugs by any person subject to the code.[5] Each of these offenses requires the offender to have at some time, in some manner, possessed the drug in question. Possession implies touching. Admittedly, a person may be under investigation for drug violations without having had any direct physical contact with the drug; however, in the majority of cases actual possession will occur. Even more important than actual conviction of the immediate offender is identification of people engaged in the illicit traffic of drugs. "Not enough of the people in the dangerous drug traffic have been caught to form valid judgments about the traffic's personnel."[6] It may be possible, through fingerprint identification, to identify suppliers and others involved in more than one case under investigation.

This article is neither a blanket claim that identifiable latent fingerprints will be found on drug containers in every case submitted to the laboratory, nor that positive identification of latent fingerprints on evidentiary items will convict every drug offender. Excessive handling, the composition of the drug container, and time factors are all important considerations in fingerprint evidence. It must also be recognized that the weight given to any evidence presented at a trial rests solely with the court. The point that is emphasized is that when conducting investigations of drug offenses, the investigator should always consider the advantages of requesting latent fingerprint processing of the drug containers by the laboratory.

At the laboratory, the processing of drug evidence may be accomplished by personnel of both the fingerprint and chemistry sections. Close coordination between these two sections is important in order to preclude destruction or contamination of the evidence which would hinder the examination by the other section. In this respect, an investigator should not attempt to process drug evidence for latent fingerprints and should request the laboratory to do the processing. It is advocated by the author of this article that if investigators would submit drug evidence to the laboratory for fingerprint examination, in addition to the required chemical analysis, there may be a noticeable increase in the conviction rate for drug offenses, and other personnel involved in the illicit drug traffic may be identified. Suspects may recant their confessions or flatly deny possession of prohibited drugs; witnesses may change their testimony and courts may find an element of doubt in the prosecution's case, but the positive identification of a suspect's latent fingerprints may establish unlawful possession of drugs beyond any reasonable doubt. Fingerprint evidence may strengthen an already fine investigation and it may even prove to be the difference between acquittal and conviction.

CW2 Olsen is a trainee in the Fingerprint Section of the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia. A veteran of over 12 years active service, he entered the CID Program in 1963, received his warrant in September 1965 and was appointed in the Regular Army in March 1969. He received his BA in Political Science from Park College, Parkville, Missouri. He is a Life Member of the Military Police Association.

FOOTNOTES

1. An example of this type of defense may be found in *United States v. Vorrath*, CM 417925, 10 October 1968, where undisputed testimony at the trial revealed that the accused's car was lawfully searched by CID agents and that a bag of marihuana was found. The accused denied any knowledge of how the bag got into his car, stating that he had recently purchased the vehicle and had permitted other individuals to use it on about ten occasions. DA Pamphlet 27-68-29, dated 4 December 1968, p. 9.
2. US, Department of the Army Technical Bulletin No. PMG 1, dated 29 October 1965, p. 7.
3. US, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports—1967*, Washington, 1967, pp. 115-154.
4. *Ibid*, p. 109.
5. US, Manual for Courts-Martial United States 1968, Washington, 1968, pp. 28-72.
6. US, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *Task Force Report: Narcotics and Drug Abuse*, Washington, 1967, p. 7.



Dear Editor:

When, on page 3 of the April issue of the JOURNAL, you said "ATTENTION!!! RETIRED MEMBERS," you sounded like every old time 1st Sergeant. Naturally, many of us were immediately back in company formation by that old familiar sound.

Your invitation to sound-off opens a rewarding chance for that extension of comradeship so expressive in the old military motto, 'there is no bond like service'; not rewarding in the usual lucrative sense, but to keep well bound the fellowship, the hardships experienced, even the humor gained in service together.

It is not necessary to have gained the sense of that feeling to be eighty, but in that span of life I have. I did MP duty in Washington, D. C. and in France in 1918 and '19 as a private, a sergeant first class, and for fifteen years as a reserve officer at the Presidio of San Francisco in various assignments including duty as provost marshal and prison officer, and finally as Chief Provost Marshal of the 5th, and subsequently the Far East Air Force in Australia and New Guinea during WWII. Fitted in between 23 years as a patrolman and captain of police in Sacramento, California, seems to sum up to about a lifetime career of about 40 years of police work.

During those years, all prior to 1945, I have seen, and felt, the stigma attached to police work in both the military and civil services. But, now, I am proud to say, I can be witness to the transition, and respect, and to sense the admiration of the Corps both MP and civilian, held by the great majority of our American people as well as others. I discount the recent off-beat uprisings of the vocal fringe few who now parade themselves across our printed pages, on our campuses and in our streets.

Your page is too limited to usurp other than this much space now, but later I may add some of the humor, and some of the sorrow and the sadness, and some of the fine experiences of a long police life, if such is wished to be related.

But let me say this to you who now carry the banner—you are in as fine, as honorable, as respectable, as respected, and rewarding an occupation as one could choose. Your pride in the uniform and arm band and neck scarf justified; and then, farther along—with a grandson in police work and two others in Vietnam—write down your reactions to a long tour of police duty.

In the *esprit de corps* it can be truly said that as Vulcan made the armor of the gods, so do you make the armor of Justice. Good wishes and good judgment.

LTC H. M. Witbeck, Ret.
S139-2473 Sunrise Blvd.
Rancho Cordova, Calif. 95670

Dear Sir:

I was very deeply disappointed in the format of this year's officer roster. I am sure you realize that by listing LTC-2LT alphabetically, instead of by date-of-rank within each grade, you have destroyed the main usefulness of the roster.

I would be willing to pay twice as much for the roster under the OLD format, realizing it is considerably more work to assemble it.

I doubt if you will receive many orders for the 1970 roster under the present format. I have heard many other military police officers say the same.

MAJ Fred V. Bell
1504 Rockwell Drive
Junction City, Ks. 66441

* * *

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for membership for the next year. As a retired military police sergeant of 23 years I have been missing reading about my old fellow MPs. Without my military police background I would not have the position I have today.

Dale Card, Inspector
Chief of Operations
Southwestern Security Systems
1500 W. Service Road
West Covina, Calif. 91790

* * *

Dear Sir:

I am a member of the Military Police Association and I have my JOURNAL sent to my home so that my parents can enjoy it and then forward it to me. I feel the JOURNAL is an excellent police magazine, and that it serves the purpose for which it is intended. It keeps the military policeman up-to-date on what is happening in a rapidly changing situation.

Keep up the good work. Thank you for your assistance and the service your magazine provides.

SP4 T. S. Stephens
Btry D, 4th Bn, 1st Artillery
Chesterton, Md. 21620

* * *

Dear Sir:

1 May 1969 saw the reactivation of the 58th Military Police Company at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The 22d Military Police Platoon was deactivated on that same date. It is requested that JOURNAL readers who are former members of the 58th MP Company contact the Commanding Officer. We are attempting to construct a unit historical file.

CPT Carl Chase, Jr.
Commanding Officer
58th MP Company
Ft Bragg, N. C. 28307

Dear Editor:

The 759th Military Police Battalion, Fort Dix, New Jersey, solicits the support of JOURNAL readers in attempting to reconstruct the history of that unit. We are particularly interested in historical data, memorabilia, photographs, scrapbooks, newspaper clippings, etc.

We are also searching for a copy of the unit crest pin. A distinctive unit insignia has been authorized by the Institute of Heraldry. However, the die has not been cut as yet, nor has the contract been awarded for manufacture. It is possible that a crest pin was manufactured in the late 1940s or early 1950s, a copy of which could expedite the current manufacture of the pins.

Any former members of the 759th or other persons who have items which they would be willing to donate or contribute should send their material to the Commanding Officer, 759th MP Battalion, Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640.

MAJ James R. Cotter
Executive Officer
759th MP Battalion

* * *

Sir:

Enclosed is our check to renew our subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL for another year.

I particularly enjoyed the article "Shades of Sauerbronn?" in the April issue of the JOURNAL. It is that time of year when every youngster needs to be reminded of his responsibilities while riding a bicycle and, as always, the military police are there to advise. I can't praise them enough for their untiring efforts. It should make all parents feel happy and secure that the military police teach their youngsters valuable lessons in safety, not soon to be forgotten.

Thank you for this fine article.

Mrs. Ruth Soliday
An MP Wife

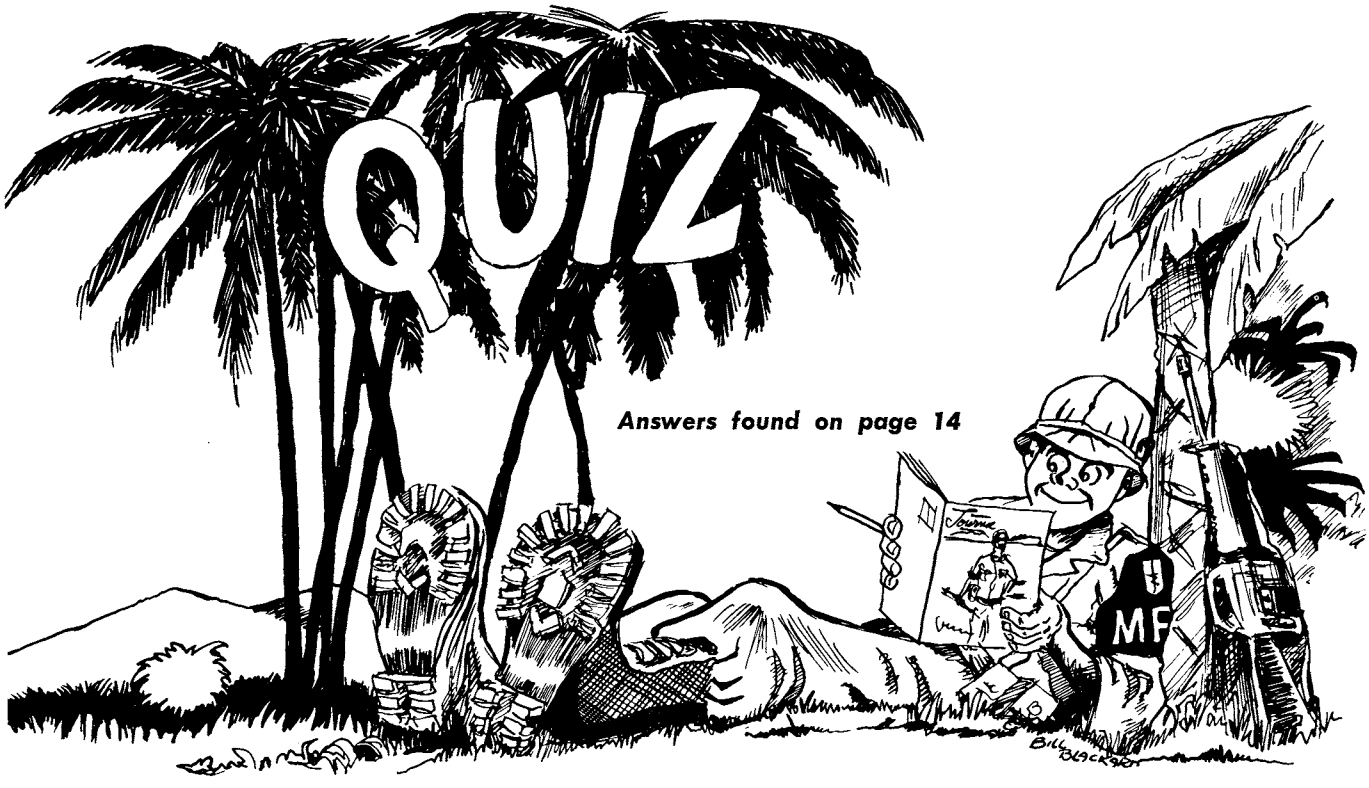
* * *

Dear Sir:

This organization has a continuing program to recruit new members into the Military Police Association and to insure that current members do not allow their memberships to expire. We do this on a notification basis and require each man to submit his renewal or new membership through company headquarters.

I read the article in the February issue of the JOURNAL regarding membership. This situation could be resolved if senior NCOs in all military police and security units would get on the ball and support the program.

1SG George A. Warren
404th MP Company
4th Armored Division
APO New York 09326



Answers found on page 14

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

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

2. **The success or failure of the military police mission is best reflected by the**
   a. number of apprehensions by patrols.
   b. discipline and good order of military personnel in the patrol areas.
   c. absence of trouble spots within the patrol areas.
   d. friendly feeling of the troops toward the military police.

3. **The military police public relations program is established by the**
   a. public information officer.
   b. provost marshal.
   c. military police patrol section.
   d. military police unit commander.

4. **When a military policeman is asked for police-type information, he should NOT**
   a. give classified information to personnel authorized access.
   b. reply with a simple "I don't know" if he does not know the answer.
   c. give a clear and concise reply to routine inquiries.
   d. refer the individual to an appropriate agency.

5. **One of the most important decisions made by each military policeman is the type of information which can be released to the press. He should be guided in this decision by policies formulated by the**
   a. public information officer after coordination with the provost marshal.
   b. provost marshal after coordination with the public information officer.
   c. public information officer.
   d. provost marshal.

6. **A military policeman investigating a traffic accident should do all of the following EXCEPT**
   a. care for the injured and obtain necessary medical assistance.
   b. search for, locate, and secure personal property of victims.
   c. notify the desk sergeant to advise the local news media of the accident.
   d. insure that notification, if necessary or desired, is made to relatives of the victims.

7. **The military police public relations program should make provisions for establishing cordial relations with the general public. Implementation of this program is the responsibility of the**
   a. provost marshal.
   b. MP company commander.
   c. military policemen.
   d. public information officer.

8. **Within the provost marshal's office, sources of information which are available to the press for obtaining police information should be**
   a. reduced and finally eliminated, with all information being processed through the PIO.
   b. fully explained and understood by both military policemen and reporters.
   c. established and maintained after coordination with the PIO.
   d. standardized and reduced to a minimum.

9. **Military police have authority over members of the armed forces, even off-post. A soldier is strongly suspected of stealing a .45 caliber pistol and hiding it in his home off-post. Military police may then**
   a. search the soldier's home under UCMJ authority.
   b. search the soldier's home under the local commander's authority.
   c. obtain a search warrant from civilian authorities.
   d. request that civilian police obtain a search warrant and act upon it.

10. **Military policemen apprehend a person in civilian clothes whom they know to be an AWOL soldier. The military police may search this man**
    a. only if a search warrant is obtained.
    b. as a part of a lawful apprehension.
    c. only if an arrest warrant is obtained.
    d. if accompanied by a civil policeman.

Who Protects the Rights of the Government?

WO Manfred F. Meine, USA

The new Manual for Courts-Martial which became effective on 1 January 1969 contained a revised Uniform Code of Military Justice meant to give the serviceman a right to the same quality of justice afforded the civilian. This decision to afford the accused rights which in many cases exceed those rights enjoyed by his civilian counterpart cannot be criticized. While the military courts adopt Supreme Court decisions to guarantee the rights of the accused, these military courts often retain certain rights even after these decisions are reversed. One example is the Supreme Court ruling that permitted obtaining blood samples from suspected drunken drivers without their permission. Military courts still do not condone this practice. An honest endeavor is being made to provide all constitutional rights to service members.

All these efforts still appear to leave a major shortcoming. *Who protects the rights of the Government?* Charges are prepared and served by military personnel who often know little about civilian or military law. Article 32 officers are appointed to determine whether charges merit referral to a military tribunal, without the requirement that the officers so appointed have a general knowledge of military law. Rules of evidence and other determining factors of cases referred to trial are normally strangers to the average Article 32 officer. This situation does not normally exist in civilian pre-trial procedures as the merits of such charges are weighed by qualified legal personnel. All branches of the military have qualified lawyers at their disposal, and it seems only reasonable that the mechanics of preparing charges, recommending punitive action, or dismissing unmerited charges be assigned to trained lawyers, just as the investigation of crimes is assigned to trained policemen.

Wouldn't justice be better served if, prior to trial, cases were referred by a military equivalent of a District Attorney? It is doubtful that anyone can estimate the amount of money spent each year on the preparation and presentation of cases that are dismissed, or result in findings of "not guilty," only because of improper administrative procedures by inexperienced personnel prior to trial. Commanders, investigating officers, and Article 32 officers can, under the present system, fall into the category of "inexperienced personnel." How many offenders are never brought to trial, and are free to commit offenses again and again, only because a commander filed improper charges, violated the offenders' rights, or committed some other administrative or procedural error?

Shouldn't we try just as hard to convict the offender as we do to protect the innocent, and shouldn't we protect the rights of the Government just as diligently as we do the rights of the individual?

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **a.** is correct. Consideration by the military police of the self respect of all individuals with whom they come in contact should avoid creating resentment and assist in establishing goodwill with the general public.

2. **b.** is correct. The military police patrol is an enforcement and information arm of the commander. It is not a punishment arm, for that is a command function. The number of apprehensions means very little if they are all warranted and properly carried out. Absence of trouble spots does not reflect accurately the success of the military police patrol. Lenient handling of minor offenders and a friendly feeling of the troops toward the military police go hand in hand; rarely, do the troops generally have a friendly feeling toward the military police.

3. **b.** is correct. The provost marshal has the responsibility for establishing the public relations program. The operational personnel put it into effect. The information officer assists the provost marshal on policy decisions regarding the public relations program.

4. **b.** is correct. If the military policeman does not know the answer to a request, he should attempt to either obtain the necessary information or refer the inquiry to his next superior or to some other military policeman or agency which can provide the answer.

5. **b.** is correct. The policy pertaining to the release of information, the channels through which it will be released, and under what circumstances it will be released will be established by the provost marshal after careful coordination with the command public information officer.

6. **c.** is correct. Notification of the news media is not a responsibility or function of the military policeman at the scene of the accident. It is likewise not the function of the desk sergeant to make this report. All of the other alternatives are functions which should be performed by the military policeman on the scene.

7. **c.** is correct. The provost marshal has the responsibility for establishing the public relations, whereas every military policeman and supervisor is individually responsible for its implementation.

8. **d.** is correct. The sources for the release of information within the provost marshal's office should be standardized in order that all personnel may know where and how to obtain information, and what information may be released. The sources should be reduced in order that reporters may know and understand from where and how much information to expect. This should insure that information released is complete and accurate.

9. **d.** is correct. Only civil law and civil police can apply and operate in searches and seizures in civilian homes.

10. **b.** is correct. Military police may apply a search as part of a lawful apprehension. In this case the apprehension is lawful. No warrant need be issued nor does a civilian policeman have to be present, as this is a military crime.

716th Military Police Battalion Awarded Presidential Unit Citation

The green and gold colors of the 716th Military Police Battalion dipped, and GEN Creighton W. Abrams, Commanding General, Military Assistance Command Vietnam, affixed the blue streamer of the Presidential Unit Citation, adding a final line to an exciting but somber chapter of the unit's history.

Ambassador Ellsworth M. Bunker knew the story well, as did the other distinguished guests who viewed the ceremony, with full knowledge and pride in the incredible circumstances that had led to the placing of the blue cloth with the words "SAIGON-TET OFFENSIVE."

The honor was presented to the battalion and its attached units, the 527th Military Police Company; Company C, 52d Infantry; the 90th Military Police Detachment; and the US Army Headquarters Area Command Security Guard Company (Provisional), for extraordinary heroism displayed from 31 January to 10 February 1968, during the Tet Offensive.

It was the first Presidential Unit Citation awarded to a military police battalion in Vietnam and believed to be the first signed by President Richard M. Nixon after taking office in January.

The 80-man honor guard, led by the battalion's commanding officer, LTC Theodore S. Kanamine, was at rigid attention as General Abrams stepped to the flag and the battalion adjutant began reading the citation that recalled the events of over a year ago to the minds of all who heard.

"The 716th and attached units, although not organized for a tactical combat mission, were instrumental in the defense of Saigon during the Tet Offensive . . ."

Within six hours after the initial enemy attack, over 800 members of the battalion had been committed to action throughout the city in four major battle areas and in small patrols fighting the enemy on the streets, in buildings and on rooftops.

Radio contact was exeremely difficult, making command and control virtually impossible, but the personnel of the battalion acted promptly and aggressively, successfully delaying and pushing back the enemy until reinforcements arrived.

Drawing from their vast knowledge of the city, the battalion and its attached units planned and conducted counterattacks, using every means at their disposal.

They were able to neutralize the Viet Cong attack on the US Embassy and the Vietnamese Joint General Staff Headquarters. The continuous dispatch and routing of military police patrols enabled the battalion to respond quickly to requests for aid and drive off the enemy forces.

Although the effort of the battalion was fragmented, it did not lose control of the situation and was able to support the Vietnamese Army and National Police in successfully blunting the enemy's main effort and preventing the reinforcement of VC units.

". . . in all instances, the personnel of the 716th and attached units defended the battalion's areas of responsibility and responded to enemy activity, under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions, displaying the highest degree of gallantry and determination.

"The heroism displayed by all members of the battalion is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit on the Military Police Corps and the United States Army."

Among the many dignitaries at the ceremony held in the MACV Annex area of Tan Son Nhut were LTG Frank T. Mildren, Deputy Commanding General, US Army Vietnam, and MG Walter B. Richardson, Commanding General of the Capital Military Assistance Command.



GEN Creighton W. Abrams, Commanding General, US Military Assistance Command Vietnam, ties the blue streamer of the Presidential Unit Citation to the green and gold colors of the 716th Military Police Battalion as Command Sergeant Major Jay W. Denany steadies the flag.

Fort Eustis Trains Reserve MPs

Forty-five Army reservists currently on active duty at Fort Eustis, Virginia, and two soldiers assigned to the Army Transportation Center, recently graduated from an intensive eight-week military police training course. COL Julien H. LePage, First Army Provost Marshal, addressed the new military policemen.

Initiated two years ago to meet installation demands for trained military policemen, this is one of the few courses of this nature offered at a state-side post other than the US Army's 4th AIT Brigade (MP), at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

"The key to making a soldier into a good military policeman is helping him develop a professional attitude and training him in a professional manner," explains CPT John McFarlane, provost marshal operations officer.

"A good military policeman must understand that being an MP is not 'just another assignment.' An MP is a public servant just like civilian law enforcement personnel, and it's his job, as a professional, to assist the installation's personnel as well as to enforce the laws."





While the professional attitude is the key, this must be backed up by a program of solid training to prepare the men for any problems they might face. Classroom instruction and on-the-job training cover areas including traffic control, accident investigation, unarmed defense, observation and detection, apprehension and search and criminal investigation. Much of the instruction deals with driver training, including pursuit driving.

Classroom training in pursuit driving—when an emergency makes it necessary to drive at a high rate of speed—stresses that caution must increase with the speed. As the car goes faster, the driver must use that much more caution.

Trainees are taught to recognize critical situations and how to cope with them.

"We always make it clear that all measures must be taken to avoid collisions," McFarlane continued. "If necessary, pursuit must be temporarily discontinued and picked up again as soon as possible."

Training, which closely parallels the regular course at Fort Gordon, also emphasizes the importance of discipline, courtesy and appearance.

"After all, an MP can't correct others if he isn't correct himself. If an MP needed a haircut or were out of uniform, a reminder to another soldier would have no effect. The same is true for minor traffic violations — the MP can't justify stopping a speeding motorist if that same driver saw the MP car speeding a few minutes earlier. The MP must always remember that as a professional, he must set the example."

Left: CPT Charles McFarlane checks as SGT Charles Apodaca clears his weapon. Above: An MP's appearance must always be the best. SGT Floyd James makes a slight adjustment in the uniform of PVT Mickey McKinley.

The MPC Battalion Crests

EDITOR'S NOTE: The intent of this feature on MPC Battalion Crests is to display and discuss the symbolism of the crests of every MP battalion throughout the world. Our list of active battalions is almost complete. Last month saw the first of our USAR battalions to appear on this page. Letters have been sent requesting a suitable copy of our USAR and National Guard MP battalion crests along with the required information on description and symbolism. If your unit has not been contacted, we would appreciate receiving this information.



518th Military Police Battalion

Description: A gold color metal and enamel device consisting of a black enamel castle with a gold dragon issuing therefrom, surmounted in base by a green horizontal bar with five upright stakes, the center one flory, between four fitchy, the device within a three segmented gold scroll, one at the top inscribed HONOR, and the two in the base inscribed SERVICE and SUPPORT.

Symbolim: Green and gold are the colors of the Military Police Corps. The organization's five campaign honors awarded for service in the European Theater during WWII are commemorated by the five stakes and fleur-de-lis. The stakes also represent a pallisade and refer to the battalion's mission to protect property. The black tower and dragon allude to the unit's Army of Occupation (Germany) Award.

759th Military Police Battalion

Description: The crest is comprised of a shield saltire, vert and or in chief, three fleur-de-lis, two and one of the second; in dexter, a palm tree proper; in sinister, the airlift monument proper; and in base three fleur-de-lis, one and two of the second. The colors are green, gold and gray. Affixed to the bottom of the shield is a ribbon scroll with the words Tenez La Porte.

Symbolism: The organization's WWII service in the European Theater is symbolized by the fleur-de-lis, one each for six WWII campaigns. Its service in North Africa is symbolized by the palm tree. The airlift monument erected in the western sector of Berlin represents the battalion's role in the Berlin Airlift. The unit's motto is "Hold the Gate."





Sentry Dogs and Motor Pool Security

CPT Walter J. Hadlock, MPC

". . . and you will be relieved at 2400 hours by unit guard personnel. Are there any questions?" With the completion of his briefing, SGT Paul Hocrath, a sentry dog handler from the 148th Military Police Company, begins final preparations for his tour of duty in one of the unit motor pools at Fort Carson, Colorado.

Larceny is a problem which has been with the Army for ages, and larceny from motor pools is an especially vexing problem. Not only are motor pools relatively open, usually secured by a chain link fence or several strands of barbed wire, but a large number of people have access to them. Unit motor pools contain several millions of dollars worth of equipment, and security of this equipment becomes a primary mission while a unit is performing garrison duties. The problem of security is increased by the fact that some of the motor pools are rather large, in some cases accommodating two battalion size units, and the guards have to patrol not only the fence line, but also check the interior area of the motor pool. Each unit furnishes guards for their respective motor pools, but guards are subject to many temptations, such as lingering in a warm guard house an extra ten to fifteen minutes, sitting in a vehicle to keep warm or maybe taking a short nap. A partial solution to this problem can be the use of sentry dogs during the hours of darkness.

The sentry dog can be a positive aid in the prevention of larcenies from motor pools during the hours of darkness. Sentry dogs utilized by the Army receive eight weeks of intensive training at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, before being used on duty. Ideally, the handler trains with his dog for these eight weeks, thereby establishing a strong rapport between himself and his dog. There is also a psychological advantage in having sentry dogs on patrol. The psychological aspect is reinforced by periodically placing articles about sentry dogs in the post newspaper, to include pictures of them training and on-the-job. These articles stress the dog's ability to detect people at night by sight, sense, smell, or a combination of the three.

On 15 December 1968, BG Walter F. Winton, Jr., former Assistant Commander, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), directed that sentry dogs be utilized in guarding unit motor pools during the hours of darkness.

The sentry dogs were made available from the sentry dog section augmented to the 148th Military Police Company, 502d Military Police Battalion. Some of the dogs in

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The author is currently assigned as Assistant Provost Marshal, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized). He served a two-year Infantry detail with the 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized) in Europe. Also in Europe, he served as platoon leader of the 109th MP Platoon and later as a member of the PM Section, V Corps. Most recently he served as CO, Company A, 504th MP Battalion, in Vietnam and as Deputy PM, Qui Nhon.

the section were already being used to guard the post exclusion area, and by using the remaining dogs for motor pool security maximum usage of the dogs at Fort Carson has been achieved. In this manner, both the dog and the handler work a sufficient number of hours, enabling them to maintain a high skill-level.

Operational control of the dogs for the motor pool security missions was given to the Provost Marshal, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized). It was determined by the provost marshal, MAJ Fenwick H. Burch, Jr., that the dogs would be most effective if they were assigned to motor pools selected on a random basis. Using this method no pattern of patrolling could be established which would reduce the overall effectiveness of the dogs. The units initially selected were those which had had larcenies during the preceding three months.

Units selected to have sentry dogs in their motor pools are notified not sooner than 12 hours before the dogs are to be employed. Notification is made in the morning by the operations sergeant, Office of the Provost Marshal, 5th Infanrty Division (Mechanized). The NCOIC of the 148th Military Police Company Sentry Dog Section coordinates with the unit in the late afternoon. The unit is requested to insure that no one is working in the motor pool during the hours the dog will be on patrol, that all unit guards have been withdrawn from the area, and that a telephone be made available for the dog handler. The area to be patrolled is posted by the handler, and the handler and his dog then patrol along the inside of the fence. Not only are they alert for intruders, but the handler checks the security of the vehicles, storage buildings, and work areas within the motor pool area.

Some of the problems encountered have been units failing to notify the division provost marshal that personnel will be working in the motor pool after normal duty hours. Care must also be exercised in using dogs in motor pools or maintenance lots that don't have fences; personnel often use these areas for shortcuts and the dog alerts on them. POL fumes are negligible in the motor pools because underground storage facilities are used to store fuel, and separate areas are used to fuel vehicles, change oil and perform lubrication.

The philosophy of employing sentry dogs in a motor pool security role is based on several assumptions. Sentry dogs are trained to detect intruders, and, with their ability to detect by sense, smell and hearing—provided the conditions under which they must operate are compatible with their trained abilities—they are more effective than humans during the hours of darkness. Also, there is the psychological effect of using a sentry dog. Articles on sentry dogs and their capabilities help condition people to respect the ability of the sentry dog to detect them should they attempt to break into a patrolled area. When the intruder sees that the opportunity—a major factor in most larcenies—to enter the motor pool has been significantly reduced because it is being patrolled by sentry dogs, he will—unless extremely brave or a bit foolhardy—change his mind about trying to enter, thereby having his attempt to commit a larceny thwarted. And, because motor pools are selected on a random basis for patrol by sentry dogs, a minimum number of people know which motor pools will be so patrolled.

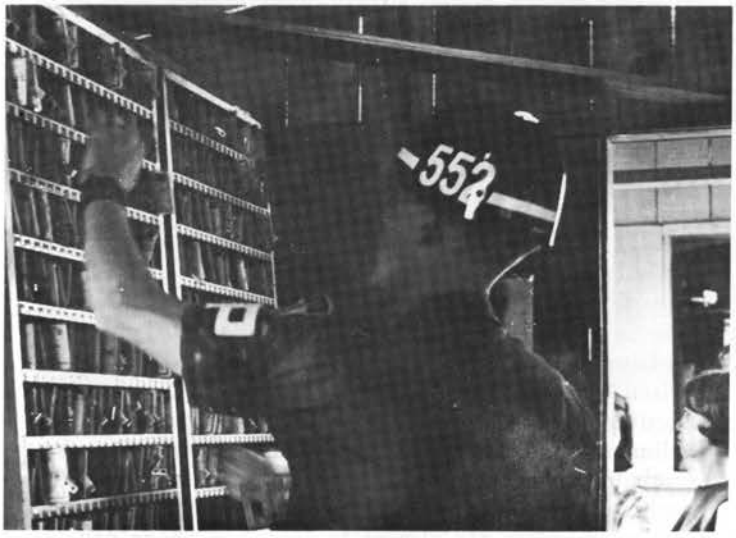
In the first two and one half months sentry dogs were employed there were 16 larcenies during the hours of darkness, compared to 28 during the two and one half months prior to using sentry dogs. Although this indicates a decrease of approximately 43 per cent, more time will have to elapse before a valid before-and-after statistical comparison can be made in trying to determine the true effectiveness of using sentry dogs in patrolling motor pools. Preliminary indications, however, are that the sentry dog is proving to be a valuable aid in helping to reduce the number of larcenies from unit motor pools at Fort Carson. Unit commanders are pleased to receive a phone call informing them a sentry dog patrol ". . . will be in your motor pool tonight."



Right: SGT Paul Hocrath and "Mo" are shown during one of their training periods prior to going on duty in one of Fort Carson's motor pools. Upper left: PFC Louis D'Angelo, 148th MP Company, 502d MP Battalion, on patrol in a unit motor pool on Fort Carson.

II Field Force Vietnam's Transfer Point

It was 0530 hours. The day was beginning for SGT Luther Hill, NCOIC of the II Field Force Vietnam Transfer Point, like any other. However, it would prove to be somewhat unusual after all.



The Transfer Point, manned and operated by the 552d Military Police Company, with the help of its ARVN interpreter, Staff Sergeant Dan, began processing the daily average of 850 permanent-hire Vietnamese employees and 250 daily-hire employees at 0600 hours. By 0830 hours the majority of the employees had processed through the Transfer Point and the rush hour traffic had subsided. The remainder of the morning and early afternoon went normally.

But later that day one of the Vietnamese National Policemen started calling very excitedly for Sergeant Hill. After a quick interpretation through Sergeant Dan, Hill learned that the National Policeman had found a fragmentation grenade during the course of his routine search of a Vietnamese male. The Vietnamese male was wearing an ARVN uniform and was considered a suspected Viet Cong who was apparently trying to conceal the grenade and bring it into the II FFORCEV Base Camp. Again, the alert reaction of the Transfer Point personnel prevented a potentially disastrous situation from further developing.

Of course, this type of occurrence does not happen every day, but should anyone attempt to introduce weapons or sabotage materials into the Base Camp, he will get only as far as the Transfer Point—no farther.

The Transfer Point performs the entrance and exit processing of local nationals, third-country nationals, and non-tactical vehicles. Its personnel also manufacture and issue passes and thoroughly search all personnel and vehicles entering or exiting the II FORCEV Base Camp through its portals.

The primary mission of the Transfer Point is actually to make certain that no unauthorized personnel enter the II FFORCEV Base Camp, to prevent the introduction of weapons or sabotage materials by the enemy.

Passes are issued to those persons who are employed, or who are seeking employment, on the II FFORCEV Base Camp. Once issued, the pass must be affixed to the outer garment at all times.

When processing through the Transfer Point, either for entry or exit, all vehicles, persons, packages and bundles are thoroughly searched. All indigenous male personnel are frisk-searched by the National Policemen as they report to the pass window. Female personnel are checked by female security policewomen in specially built rooms at the Transfer Point.

The II FFORCEV Base Camp Transfer Point, with its 552d Military Police Company personnel, performs a function vital to the security of the "Plantation." By making sure that no uninvited personnel enter, and that those indigenous and third-country personnel who are authorized to enter are controlled and accounted for, the II FFORCEV Transfer Point contributes greatly to the security and safety of all "Plantation" personnel.



Above: A female security policewoman checks a Vietnamese employee's purse and tea kettle for contraband. Top left: A military policeman of the 552d Military Police Company checks identification cards of Vietnamese workers at II Field Force Vietnam Transfer Point.

You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver



We have had a number of inquiries regarding current CI strengths and the CID history. On 12 May 1969 OPMG reported that the CID is still understrength in warrant officers, but up to strengths in enlisted investigators. However, a shortage of enlisted investigators is anticipated by the end of 1969 due to low enlisted retention rates. Exact strength figures cannot be currently obtained. This problem should be alleviated in July; we may then be able to include a monthly strength report.

No CID history is known to be available other than brief references in material covering other Military Police Corps activities. We did find that the CID apparently began forming in 1941, when MOS 301 was authorized. In 1944 TOE 19-500 created specific CI teams. From July 1944 to June 1945 some 52,378 cases were handled in CONUS, 96% completed, which included recovered stolen government property valued at $2,149,216.

Criminal investigation courses were started in 1942. The initial courses were eight weeks in duration, with subjects similar to those currently being taught. From July 1942 to January 1945 2,550 CI students were trained and graduated. If any "oldtimers" have additional information, we would be happy to consolidate their knowledge and present it in our column.

Future developments: The Combat Developments Command, Military Police Agency, indicates that the CID will have an increasing role in liaison, police intelligence and contractual assistance. Increased centralization may occur. Automated data processing systems will play an increasing role. CI strengths will be based on one criminal investigator per 1,000 men instead of one investigator per 2,500 men (the old formula) in the theater of operations.

Any specific improvements in the CID will come as by-products of MPC developments, such as non-lethal firepower. There might be specific CID improvements, but no significant suggestions, complaints or criticisms of current procedures or equipment have been received by the Agency, or by the people who prepare and revise our technical bulletins, field manuals and Army regulations. As a result, no one really knows what efforts are required. Since all agencies have encouraged suggestions, and few have been received, it can only be assumed that CID is satisfied with its present situation, including old supply procedures, badge cases, holsters, investigation kits and other equipment.

Anyone interested in submitting suggestions on equipment, policies or procedures is reminded that every regulation, field manual and technical bulletin indicates to whom suggestions should be sent. Correspondence may be directed to the Combat Developments Command, Military Police Agency, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905, but the Agency believes that normal channels are better in that command support further enhances each recommendation. Normal channels include the Incentive Awards Program using suggestion forms, the use of AR 700-35 (Product Improvement of Material), and AR 71-1 (Army Combat Developments).

EDITOR'S NOTE: You will recall that in the May issue we noted the demise of this column under the authorship of CW2 Gideon Epstein. Mr. Vandiver is one of a few criminal investigators assigned to the Criminal Investigation Laboratory at Fort Gordon who have answered the call to keep this worthy idea alive. We sincerely appreciate his interest.



"The Little Shy One"—A sketch by artist-mechanic SP4 Kenneth Haley, a member of Company A, 720th MP Battalion. The sketch is of a young Vietnamese girl in a village near Long Binh Post, Vietnam.

MPA ROUNDUP SPECIAL

MP Bn Artist-Mechanic In Vietnam

SP4 Kenneth Haley, Co A, 720th MP Bn, is a mechanic who does more than just repair trucks. Specialist Haley is an artist in his spare time, sketching what he has seen in Vietnam.

Most of his work is in pen and ink. Haley explained that he also paints, but that it is difficult to obtain paint and equipment in Vietnam. He also does pastel chalk drawings.

Haley's subject matter is divided between copy work from photographs and magazines and his own original sketches. He prefers to sketch other soldiers at work or play and scenes from Vietnamese life.

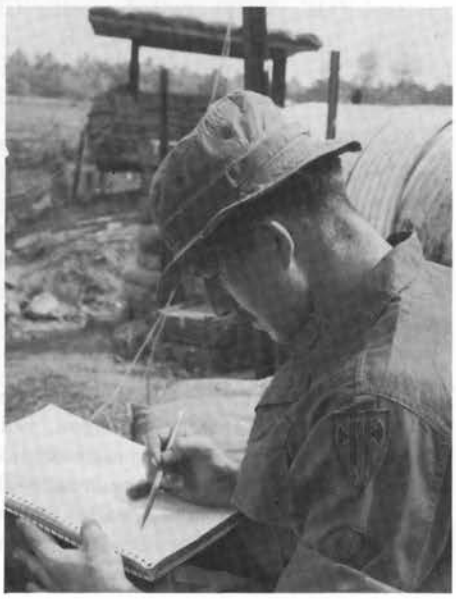
Specialist Haley frequently visits the 720th's tactical area of responsibility south of Long Binh Post during his off hours. Here he sketches MPs working in the field and providing perimeter security for the post. Haley has also sketched MPs providing road security and convoy escorts.

The artist has sold much of his work, especially while stationed stateside. "I do get sales here in Vietnam," he said. "A portrait of Robert F. Kennedy was purchased by another MP almost as soon as I finished it. When I recently went home on special leave, I took most of my best sketches with me for safe keeping."

Haley has been interested in art since his childhood. He concentrated on fine arts as a high school student, and in his senior year designed and completed all the art work for the souvenir book of his senior banquet. Before enlisting in the Army, he was enrolled in the fine arts program at West Texas State University.

Haley holds two certificates from the Hallmark Card Company for best sketches in two art shows. He also holds a first prize for work entered in a national poster contest.

Below: Specialist Haley sketches a Vietnamese scene from his vantage point at an outpost in the 720th's tactical area of responsibility south of Long Binh Post, Vietnam.



22d MP Detachment Receives MPA Membership Award



COL Robert J. Kriwanek, PM, XVIII Abn Corps, recently awarded the MPA Award for outstanding unit membership participation to the 22d MP Det, Ft Bragg, N. C. The 22d MP Det achieved 87% participation. Shown receiving the award is CPT Carl Chase, Jr., detachment CO.

USAREUR Deputy PM Attends British Conference

USAREUR Deputy PM, COL John Hodges, and Mr. Douglas E. Cannon of the USAREUR and Seventh Army PM Office, attended the annual British Army Provost Marshal Study Period and Conference at Chichester, Sussex, England.

The four-day event was held at the Royal Military Police Training Center, Roussillon Barracks. The agenda ranged over a variety of military and civilian police subjects of great interest.

Colonel Hodges described the drug abuse prevention program in USAREUR, and CWO Heinz K. Naumann, 6th MP Det (CI), presented an illustrated and taped talk used for briefing commanders in USAREUR.

Commander J. C. Bliss, National Coordinator of British Crime Squads, described a relatively new method for combatting crime in Great Britain. According to Commander Bliss, the British Government has established crime squads in strategic locations throughout the British Isles. These squads provide a much greater degree of flexibility in police operations since they can be dispatched across county and other jurisdictional boundaries. In combatting major crimes, these squads permit a pooling of manpower which greatly increases the scope and intensity of police effort that can be brought to bear in any particular case.

503d MP Battalion Entertains Historic Visitors

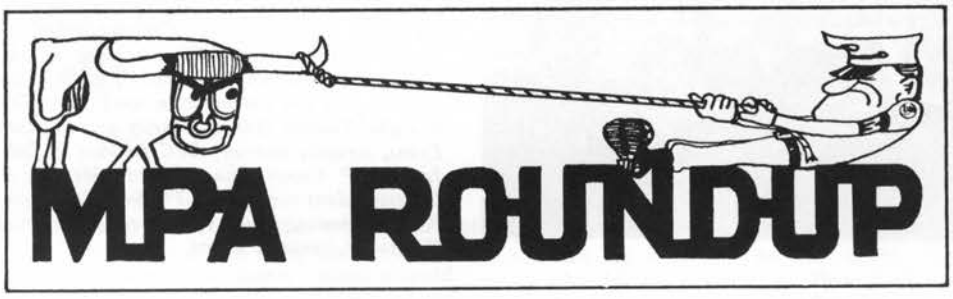
Co A, 503d MP Bn, Ft Bragg, recently entertained a visitor of historic significance to the unit. Mr. David A. Golden, who was assigned as First Sergeant of Co A upon its activation in February 1943, visited the unit early this spring. He was hosted by LTC Saunder Weinstein, Battalion Commander, and 1SG Amos Terry, current First Sergeant of Company A.

Mr. Golden provided his hosts with substantial new information on the role of the 503d in WWII. He loaned to the battalion copies of 1944 and 1945 newsletters which contain accounts of PW duty in North Africa, movement by ship to England in January 1945, and the landing on Utah Beach in France in July 1945 in support of the 3d US Army Hq of LTG George G. Patton. Mr. Golden related many anecdotes about the legendary general and about duty in Germany after D-Day.

According to Mr. Golden, former Co A men from all over the United States meet for a reunion each year. The group is currently planning its 1970 gathering at Ft Bragg.



1SG Amos Terry presents a 503d MP Bn helmet liner to Mr. David Golden, First Sergeant of Co A, 503d MP Bn, when the battalion was activated during WWII. The presentation was made at Ft Bragg.



Kansas Peace Officers Meet at Ft Riley



The Kansas Peace Officers Association met recently at Ft Riley, Kansas, to discuss the increasing problem of bank robbery. The guest speaker was Mason G. Working (center), Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Kansas City FBI Office. Also pictured are Harvey Wenger (left), vice president of the 1st National Bank, Junction City, and LTC Douglas A. Randall (right), Provost Marshal, Ft Riley.

Major Elliott Promoted



COL Henry W. Gibson, Commandant, US Army MP School, Ft Gordon, Ga., assists Mrs. Peggy Elliott in affixing the gold oak leaves of major to newly-promoted MAJ Thomas L. Elliott at a recent ceremony conducted at the MP School headquarters. Sons Joe, left, and Pat were also present for the ceremony. Major Elliott, a recent graduate of the MP Officer Advanced Course, is currently assigned to the US Army MP Criminal Investigation Support Command in Washington, D. C.

USAMPS Combined Arms Division Enrolls 100% in MPA



Thanks to MAJ Paul K. Riley, MPC, Instructor, Combined Arms Division, DRI, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Georgia, the non-MP members of the division pledged 100% support for the Military Police Association. Shown, left to right, receiving membership application blanks from Major Riley (far right) are CPT Robert P. Austin, Inf; MAJ Russell W. Cooper, Inf; MAJ Robert W. Zetterberg, Sig C; LTC Conner Nixon, Armor, Division Chief; SFC William F. Roberts; and SP4 Lonnie D. Triplett.

US and ROK Army MPs Train With M-14



The 2d MP Co, 2d Inf Div, Korea, recently initiated a program in which Republic of Korea Army MPs are attached to, and trained with, US MP units (see JOURNAL, May 1969). Presently, ROK Army MPs are undergoing M-14 training with members of the 2d MP Co. The weapon training phase is intended to familiarize US MPs with the M-14, and to facilitate a transition from the carbine to the M-14 as a basic weapon for Korean MPs.

Uniroyal Commended for Participation in USAMPS Non-Resident Security Courses



Left: LTC Saul Arrington, Provost Marshal, United States Army Ammunition Procurement and Supply Agency, Joliet, Illinois, recently presented a Letter of Commendation to Uniroyal, Inc., operating contractor of the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (JAAP). Participating in the presentation were, from left to right, Thomas Odom, security guard; Ruth Lyons, security matron; LTC Charles F. Ball, Jr., JAAP Commanding Office; Mr. L. A. Doherty, plant manager; LTC Saul Arrington; Pat Hightower, security matron; and James Hightower, security guard.

COL Okazaki Receives Eagles



COL Saige Okazaki, former CO, 502d MP Bn, received his eagles in a recent ceremony from MG Roland M. Gleszer (left), CG, 5th Inf Div (M) and Ft Carson. Assisting General Gleszer is COL Reginald K. Fansler (right), PM, Ft Carson.

Cook Promoted to Sergeant at 233d MP Det



***Robert W. Cook (center), 233d MP Det, received the chevrons** of sergeant from MAJ Bruce D. Nagel (left), PM, and CPT James T. McGuffie, CO, Hq Co, 233d MP Det, Carlisle Bks, Carlisle, Pa. Sergeant Cook was assigned to the unit last August after completing MP AIT at Ft Gordon, Ga.*

COL Michau Presents Award To 94th MP Battalion



In a recent ceremony at Hq, 15th MP Bde, COL Herbert J. Michau (left), Brigade Commander, presented the second quarter Fiscal Year 1969 re-enlistment award to LTC Stanley Lobodinski, CO, 94th MP Bn. The 94th also received the award for the first quarter for achieving 106% of its assigned goal.

2d MP Co Receives 5th Award Of 2d Inf Div Safety Trophy

For the fifth time in ten months, the 2d MP Co has been awarded the 2d Inf Div Safety Trophy. It was presented to CPT Anthony J. Fiala, CO, by MG Leland Cagwin, at the division commander's conference.

The trophy is given to the unit with the lowest accident rate in proportion to the number of miles driven. The 2d MP Co had no accidents in seven months, and has one of the highest miles per vehicle ratio in the 2d Inf Div.

SSM Booker Receives ACM Upon Reassignment

An awards ceremony at Hq, 4th AIT Bde (MP), Ft Gordon, recently marked a change of personnel in the post of brigade Sergeant Major.

Ft Gordon's Deputy Commanding General, BG Frank H. Linnell, presented the Army Commendation Medal to SSM Robert L. Booker, who has served as brigade Sergeant Major since June 1968.

Replacing Booker is CSM Charles K. Samples, who served previously as Sergeant Major of the 11th Bn, 4th AIT Bde (MP), also at Ft Gordon. Prior to his arrival at Ft Gordon, Samples served as Sergeant Major of the 504th MP Bn in Vietnam. His service career spans a quarter century, with 21 years in the MPC.

Booker, a 23-year Army veteran, has been reassigned as Sergeant Major for the 12th MP Gp (CI), Ft George G. Meade, Md.

Before coming to the 4th Bde Sergeant Major Booker served in Vietnam with both the 504th MP Bn and the PM office of Task Force Alpha, Nha Trang. His career has also included two tours of duty in Korea, and tours in Germany and Japan.



BG Frank H. Linnell, Deputy Commanding General, Ft Gordon, pins the ACM on Sergeant Major Booker in ceremonies at B-11-4 Mess Hall.

CPT Hagens Commands 980th MP Co



CPT Douglas D. Hagens, right, the new commander of the 980th MP Co, is shown receiving the unit's colors from COL Vernon M. Tootle, CO, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, Calif., during recent ceremonies. CPT Kirby Bowen, outgoing commander of the unit, has been named assistant provost marshal, Sierra Army Depot. In assuming command of the 980th MP Co, Captain Hagens became the fourth commander in the history of the unit.

Ft Gulick Team Returns From Safety Mission

A mobile training team from the 550th MP Det of the 8th Special Forces (Abn), recently returned to Ft Gulick, CZ, from Nicaragua, where they completed a public safety mission.

The team, commanded by CPT Charles W. Brown, taught safety procedures to both local police and Nicaraguan military during a nine-week course.

Other team members were 1LT Julio M. Fuentes and CWO Joe A. Choo.

TPMG Inspects PM Activities at Ft Ord



The Provost Marshal General, MG Karl W. Gustafson, recently inspected provost marshal activities and the Ft Ord Stockade, Ft Ord, California. He was escorted by MAJ Claude S. Owen, PM, Ft Ord (left). CPT Thomas J. McHugh (back to camera), PM Opns Officer at Ord, is shown greeting General Gustafson.

404th Receives MPA Membership Award



LTC Robert W. Ciolek, PM, 4th Armd Div, recently congratulated CPT Henri L. Petit, Jr., CO, 404th MP Co, and presented to him the MPA Certificate of Outstanding Membership Participation. The 404th received the certificate for attaining 94% membership. Pictured left to right are MSG James W. Cheatham, Operations Sergeant, PMO; Colonel Ciolek; Captain Petit; and 404th MP Co First Sergeant, 1SG George A. Warren.



COL Julien H. LePage, First US Army Provost Marshal, visits with (left to right) CPT Frederick Carwile, CG, 504th MP Company; CPT Richard Jones, Deputy Ft Eustis Provost Marshal; and CPT John McFarlane, Ft Eustis Provost Marshal Opns Officer. Colonel LePage addressed graduates of an advanced training class in military police operations at Ft Eustis.

Provost Marshal Addresses MP Training Graduates

"In police work, the nose-to-nose relationships often spell the difference between making it or breaking it."

In a recent address to advanced individual training graduates at Ft Eustis, Va., COL Julien H. LePage, Provost Marshal of the First US Army, stressed understanding and control in police work.

Colonel LePage warned that publicity is made by isolated incidents and that a few errors can overshadow months of efficient police work.

"I'm not saying that public scrutiny of police activities isn't a good thing," he said, "but it requires policemen to hold their tempers, know their jobs and attain an understanding of people."

The provost marshal also briefed the graduates on MP activities in Vietnam. He pointed out that MPs have been designated an arm as well as a service because of their exposure to front line dangers.

Security Personnel Wear MP Insignia



MAJ Nicholas N. Chronis, Security Officer at Ft Riley's Correctional Training Facility, inspects the .45 calibre sidearm of SP4 George Kasat. The guard mount inspection marked the first time Security Personnel were authorized to wear all the MPC insignia.

CPT Valien Awarded BSM



COL Richard M. Hermann, CO, US Army Depot, Vietnam, presents the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service to CPT Andrew S. Valien, Depot Security Officer.

MP Brigade Wins Championship



Posing as the champions of the Ft Gordon basketball league (brigade level) is the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) team. The MP trainees defeated Special Troops in a three-game playoff for the championship. Pictured in the front row left to right are: Joseph Gardner, Bill Lettice, Keith Nelson, Mike Nordholtz, and Gary Vories. In the back row are John Brennan, Jim Francis, Tom Barch, Clyde Zachary, Larry Womack and Terry Owens.

CPT McMillan Decorated



CPT Stephen McMillan, 4th AIT Bde (MP) S3 Section, receives the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal from COL Louis O. Giuffrida, CO, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga. The medal was presented for outstanding service in Vietnam.

JOURNAL Secretary Departs



Mrs. Valerie Michalkiewicz, Secretary for the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL since August 1968, returned to her former home in Ohio in late March upon the reassignment of her husband to Vietnam. In appreciation for her outstanding service, COL Henry W. Gibson, USAMPS Commandant and MPA President, presented her with an MP brassard and nightstick on behalf of the MPA Executive Council. 1SG Jesse W. Post, First Sergeant of the 140th MP Company, Fort Gordon, Ga., and council member, looks on approvingly.

Patrolman Easley Formally Thanked



COL George F. Proudfoot, CO, Correctional Training Facility, presents Patrolman Robert E. Easley of the Charleston, West Virginia, Police Department with a Letter of Appreciation in recognition of his contributions to the unit's mission through his speeches and private conversations with trainees during his recent visit to CTF.

CWO Sparkman Awarded ACM



Left: COL James J. Albertson (left), CO, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., recently presented the Army Commendation Medal to CWO Russel K. Sparkman, Det A, 5th MP Gp (CI), at Detachment Headquarters, Ft Sheridan, Illinois.

Right: COL William S. Norman, Director of Instruction, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga., is shown presenting the 1st Army Certificate of Achievement to SFC Andrew Stewart, Jr., a student in Criminal Investigation Class #5. Stewart received the certificate for outstanding performance of investigative activities while assigned to Det A, 12th MP Gp (CI). He is a member of the Army Reserves recently recalled to extended active duty. A veteran New York City policeman, Stewart will report for duty as a criminal investigator in Vietnam upon completion of the basic CI course.

CI #5 Student Cited for Achievement



The JOURNAL encourages individual units to submit articles and photographs of professional interest

Photographs and stories of varied and unusual MP activities are especially welcome

6th Army Best Mess Hosts General Gustafson



MG Karl W. Gustafson, TPMG, while visiting field units, was feted in the best mess in Sixth US Army.

During recent competition, the mess hall of Co C, 30th MP Bn, Presidio of San Francisco, was selected as the best mess in the 6th Army area.

In addition to TPMG, the luncheon was attended by representatives of CONARC, Hqs, Sixth US Army, and the Presidio of San Francisco. The luncheon was preceded by a staff briefing at the 30th MP Bn Hq.

Enjoying their lunch are (from left) COL Henry J. Fee, PM 6th Army; MG Gustafson; LTC Arthur M. Friedman, CO, 30th MP Bn; and COL David R. Dingeman, PM CONARC.

MPs Aid New Bucket Brigade



Helibuckets, suspended beneath a hovering Chinook helicopter, pick up 900 gallons of water from a small pond in just 15 seconds. Helicopters are being used increasingly to fight fires in crowded Saigon areas.

MPs in South Vietnam have become an important part of a new fire-fighting technique for the nation's crowded cities. MP patrolmen radio directions to a very sophisticated version of the old-fashioned bucket brigade.

The bucket brigade consists of Chinook helicopters equipped with large fiberglass water containers called helibuckets. Each time the MP on the ground gives the command "dump," almost 900 gallons of water cascade from the helicopters' two helibuckets. The water hits the fire with the force of a heavy rain squall, successfully cooling the fire down and allowing the firemen on the ground to work more effectively.

The new type of bucket brigade helps solve the serious problem of getting fire-fighting equipment into crowded urban residential areas. The Saigon Fire Brigade, noting the heavy fire damage to both homes and military installations during the TET and May offensives, needed a swift and efficient method for crushing fires in congested areas.

Using the helibuckets for firefighting was the idea of Mr. Barry R. Flamm, US Forest Service representative in Vietnam. The Forest Service developed the buckets a decade ago for use in battling Pacific Northwest forest fires.

"It seemed to me that the difficulties faced in forest fires and in Saigon fires were similar," Mr. Flamm said. "Both have inaccessibility to fire equipment, shortage of a ready water system, and large amounts of fast-burning wood."

The 205th and 213th Assault Support Helicopter Companies in Phu Loi, part of the 11th Aviation Battalion, were first equipped with the helibuckets and learned how to use them under the guidance of two Forest Service representatives.

The Chinook helicopters carry the buckets in their cargo slings. To load, the helicopters hover over a river, canal, or open body of water while the containers tip and fill in about 15 seconds. The chopper then races to the fire and, with the aid of the ground controller, releases the water on the target.

The Saigon Fire Brigade is now using the helibucket technique in battling more and more of the city's fires.

Deputy Provost Marshal Survives Crash

CPT Frederick W. Honerkamp considers himself a lucky man. After a helicopter crash and 14 hours of "hide and seek" with an unknown enemy force, the Deputy Provost Marshal of Bien Hoa escaped with little more than minor scratches and muddy clothes.

The captain was ending a routine "overflight" mission, surveying the traffic conditions of the highways near Bien Hoa when the pilot of his helicopter suggested that they take a look at some bunkers south of the MPs' tactical area outside of Long Binh Post.

When the helicopter got to the area, the men discovered rice paddy dikes hollowed out into bunkers clustered together in a complex. Burning fires indicated that the complex encampment was still being used.

Just as Captain Honerkamp was about to radio in the report, a burst of automatic weapon's fire hit the helicopter's engine, and the aircraft crashed into a large canal. Neither the captain nor his pilot, WO Edwin Duso, were injured.

During the next 14 hours, the captain hid in brush and streams while NVA patrols searched for him. At one point, a searcher stabbing the brush with his bayonet came within a few feet of discovering the officer.

When it got dark, Captain Honerkamp left the brush and tried to go down the canal to the Dong Nai River and the fuel site there, but the numerous small streams caused him to get lost. He then hid until dawn, when a signal flare from Warrant Officer Duso brought a rescue helicopter to the area. The men escaped to the helicopter under heavy enemy fire but were uninjured.



Right: Members of the Road Runners, Company B, 504th MP Battalion, provide security for a supply helicopter to land at a pump station on Highway 14 near the Miang Giang Pass between Pleiku and An Khe. MPs supply immediate firepower in trouble situations.

MP Road Runners

Beep! Beep! Look out, Charlie Cong, here come the Road Runners! Like the elusive bird of the Southwest US, the highway patrol of Company B, 504th MP Battalion, relies on speed and cunning to free trapped convoys from enemy ambushes.

These roadrunners patrol the highway in heavily armored jeeps containing a mounted M-60 machine gun, as well as personal weapons. The jeep patrols are usually augmented by V-100 commando cars, but many times have to "run the road" by themselves.

The Road Runners' primary area of responsibility starts at the 8th Group (Transportation) Vehicle Control Point, east of Pleiku, where convoys form up before their run to An Khe or Qui Nhon. They see that convoys have enough security and aid them when attacked. At such times the Road Runners move back and forth through the kill zone, keeping other vehicles out of the ambush.



Tet Holiday Joyous This Year

Tet, the Vietnamese New Year, was different this year for the villages of Long Binh Tan, An Hua Hung, and An Xuan, all about 17 miles northeast of Saigon. Last year these villages were involved in the heavy fighting of the communist Tet offensive. This year soldiers from the 18th MP Brigade helped restore the holiday to its traditional place in Vietnamese culture.

The Tet holiday, a three-day celebration, is comparable to the combined New Years and Christmas festivities in the occident, but with the added joy of the Mardi Gras season. As the beginning of the new lunar year, it is the time for visiting, giving gifts, and parties.

In keeping with the season, MPs from Co B, 720th MP Bn, sponsored Tet parties for village children at schools and playgrounds. They donated refreshments and gifts, including the traditional red Tet envelopes, each containing 20 Dong notes or coin (about 17 cents).

As their teachers and elders looked on, the children showed their appreciation for the MPs' efforts by singing songs they learned in school. Tran Quan Ton, the village chief of An Xuan, also expressed gratitude through an interpreter, "As the representative of all the village people, I thank the Americans for their thoughtfulness at Tet. The amount of food and drink doesn't matter. It is the love expressed that is most appreciated."

Though most of the children in the area were able to come to the village parties, some lived on farms where they had to work in the fields or baby-sit for younger children. To make sure that no one was left out of the holiday celebration, MPs drove through the villages and fields and searched out all of the children, giving them all gift envelopes.



SSG James A. Hill, NCOIC of the 89th MP Group Civic Action Program, passes out refreshments to Vietnamest children at a school in Long Binh Tan, near Long Binh. Donations from individual MPs provided for the refreshments and gifts of money for the children during the Tet celebration.

Twin Musicians Form Jazz Group



Specialists Frank (on the guitar) and Sal Russo, identical 20-year-old twins and MPs with the 716th MP Battalion in Saigon, go over a new song that may be added to their band's repertoire.

To the tune of a strummed guitar and the beat of lively drums, with the mellowness of a sweet sax and the deep throb of a cool bass, jazz rolls out and improvisation is king.

At least that's the thinking of one of the guys in the group. But no one can really tell which one of the brothers it is though. The brothers are indentical twins SP4 Francis and SP4 Salvatore Russo. Both are MPs serving with Co B, 716th MP Bn, in Saigon.

Back in the States, the twins had a five-man jazz group called the Belvederes. They played in the New York City area and also did a tour on the East coast. Now they are putting together another group to perform for the troops in Vietnam.

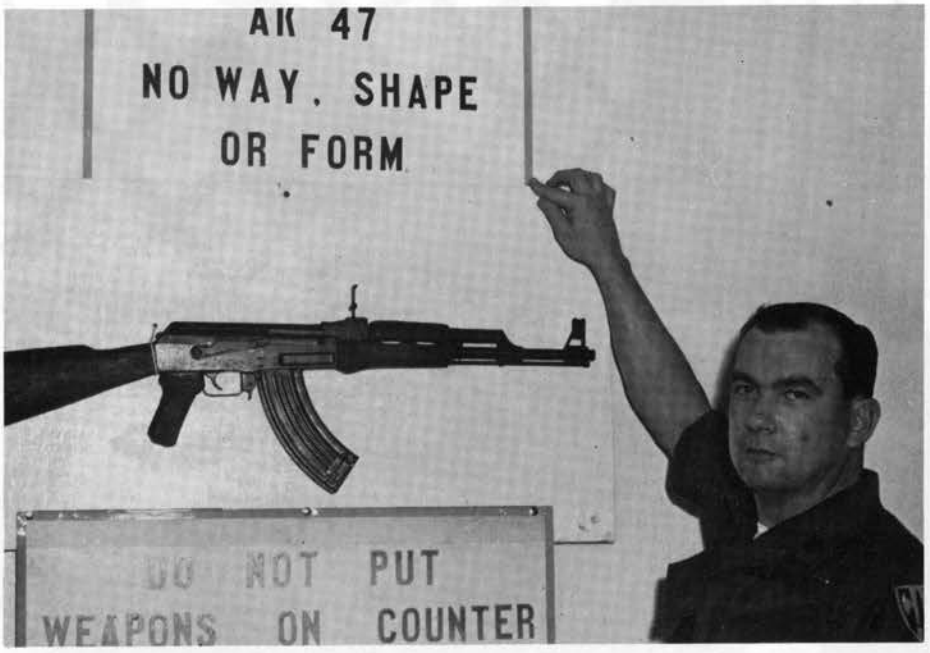
Frank plays the guitar while Sal sticks with the drums. Singing is done as a team, with Sal usually in the lead. So far, the twins have been joined by two other players from the battalion, adding a saxaphone and a bass guitar to the group.

Togetherness is important to the twins. They went through basic and MP training together, always in the same company and usually in the same platoon and squad. They both made Private First Class and Specialist 4 at the same time.

West Point, N. Y., was their first assignment after MP training. When a levy for men to go to Vietnam came to their company there, their company commander asked if they wanted to flip a coin to see which of the two would have to go. The twins talked it over and both volunteered for Vietnam.

In Saigon, Frank works on a special detail guarding GEN Creighton W. Abrams' quarters in the city, while Sal pulls duty with the combined police patrols. With their MP duties, the Russo twins have little spare time for practicing, but are working hard at new musical arrangements.

"In the States we didn't play much other than jazz, but over here we are adding rock and some blues, along with a little soul music," said Sal. "Depending on the proportions we use and the final arranging, we think it might be a winning formula."



SSG James R. Morse, NCOIC of the Weapons Registration Branch of US Army Headquarters Area Command's Provost Marshal Office, points to a sign posted in his office stating that the Communist AK-47 assault rifle is not a legal war trophy firearm.



Pretty Jill Townsend tries on the MP helmet and brassard. Jill posed for the picture while on a three-week hand-shaking tour of Vietnam with a USO troupe.

WAR TROPHIES

If you've got a Russian AK-47 assault gun, a 'Chicom' mortar or a captured cannon tucked away to carry home from Vietnam, better check existing regulations on war trophies. Chances are you're breaking the law.

SSG James R. Morse, NCOIC of the US Army's Weapons Registration Branch in Saigon, recently outlined present regulations on war trophies. His section is the central location for processing war trophy weapons from all over Vietnam and licenses over a thousand a month.

"Basically, no type of fully automatic or crew-served weapon may be taken home as a souvenir," said Staff Sergeant Morse. "But most bolt-action and semi-automatic rifles, along with non-US manufactured pistols can be, if processed and licensed properly."

The first step in processing is to take the weapon to an authorized intelligence screening officer. He will determine the intelligence value, if any, and fill out a form stating it has been cleared. Next, the weapon and completed form should be taken to the local provost marshal's office. There, a request for a Firearms Export License is made, and the trophy is registered as a War Trophy Firearm.

"One thing we have to emphasize is that a person should have the weapon screened and processed as soon as possible because it takes from 90 to 120 days to receive the export license," Staff Sergeant Morse said.

If the original export license does not return before the person who registered the weapon leaves Vietnam, Weapons Registration will issue him a temporary one and mail the original to him when it is received.

His Eyes Shined Brightly

Recently, a five-year-old boy in the Vietnamese city of Bien Hoa, 20 miles northeast of Saigon, was electrocuted when he touched a live power cable. But because of the quick thinking and fast actions of two military policemen from the 557th MP Company, 95th MP Battalion, the boy is alive today.

SGT David Comstock and SP4 William Corbett were riding on their daily patrol when a Vietnamese woman ran out into the street yelling. Their Canh Sat (National Policeman) patrol partner said something was wrong in a nearby alley. At first, the MPs thought it might be an injured GI, but instead discovered a small boy lying in some wet clay with an uninsulated cable lying across him.

"I picked up a stick and moved the wire off the boy," Specialist Corbett recalled. "I could see that he had bad burns and was in shock. We thought he was either dead or awfully close to it."

Though he could feel no pulse or detect any breathing, Specialist Corbett gave the child a heart massage and tried mouth-to-mouth resusitation. The boy had fallen into the clay, making it necessary to clear his throat and mouth.

After about two minutes the child came around and opened his eyes, but immediately lapsed back into unconsciousness again. Sergeant Comstock then administered oxygen, and the boy started breathing in less than a minute. The MPs immediately rushed him to the hospital where doctors treated the child's burns and shock for nearly three hours.

The doctors finally pronounced the child well enough to go home. The child's mother, with him since the accident occurred, hugged the MPs and thanked them for their aid. She then honored them with a cung lay, a ceremonial bow of respect and appreciation, rarely performed for foreigners.

Before going off duty, the MPs returned to the woman's house to see how the child was doing. "He looked sick and walked slowly," Sergeant Comstock said, "but the surprising thing was that he was walking at all. His eyes shined brightly like all the electricity had stayed there."

General Abrams Visits Firing Range



GEN Creighton W. Abrams, CG, MACV, fires the M60 machine gun on the ARVN Airborne Division range near Saigon. He joins MPs from Co B, 716th MP Bn, who serve as his escort in the Saigon Metropolitan Area. The MPs practice weekly on the range.

SP4 Simmons is USARYIS Soldier of the Month



SP4 Francis F. Simmons, Jr., 20th MP Co, Okinawa, was recently selected as the USARYIS Command Soldier of the Month. Specialist Simmons received a trophy, watch, and $100 US Savings Bond from MG John M. Finn, Deputy Commanding General, USARYIS.

Specialist Simmons arrived on Okinawa in October 1968. He completed basic training at Ft Dix, New Jersey, and AIT at Ft Gordon, Georgia.

New First Sergeant At 980th MP Co



SFC Percy G. Reddix recently became the First Sergeant of the 980th MP Co at Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, California.

Playboy's Miss January Visits 30th MP Bn



Playboy Bunny Leslie Bianchini (Playboy Magazine's Miss January) recently visited the 30th MP Bn, Presidio of San Francisco. The occasion of her visit came as the city of San Mateo, California, adopted Co A, 101st Airborne. Her hosts, SP4 Chester Williams (left) and SSG Robert Dare, served with the 101st Airborne Div in Vietnam.

MILITARY POLICE CORPS

MG Karl W. Gustafson
The Provost Marshal General

COL James C. Shoultz, Jr.
Deputy The Provost Marshal General

COL Henry W. Gibson
Commandant, The Military Police School

CSM Donald F. Skoglund
CSM, The Military Police School

CONUS

Command	CO or PM	Sergeant Major
US Continental Army Comd	COL David R. Dingeman	
First US Army	COL Julien H. LePage	SSM Frederick W. Burton
Third US Army	COL Robert L. Huffaker	SSM Einer M. Lund
CO, 4th AIT Bde (MP)	COL Louis O. Giuffrida	CSM Charles K. Samples
Fourth US Army	COL John D. Shanklin	SSM Gordon L. Larum
Fifth US Army	COL Robert H. Lehman	SSM Toivo A. Nuutinen
Sixth US Army	COL Henry J. Fee	SSM William H. Mayer
Military Dist of Washington	COL William Herring	SSM James D. Hinds
US Army Air Defense Comd	COL Virgil P. Foster, Jr.	
US Army Strat Com Comd	LTC Archie Hamlett	
Office, Chief of Engineers	COL Ernst Liebmann	
Office, The Surgeon General	COL Edwin W. Vail	
Army Material Command	COL William J. Merlo	
CO, USACDCMPA	COL Nicholas D. Rudziak	
Ch, MP Br, OPO	COL Wallace K. Wittwer	
Commandant, USDB	COL Wilbur S. Dillon	CSM James F. Coonce
Commander, CTF	COL George F. Proudfoot	CSM Tommy J. Hudson

OVERSEAS

Command	CO or PM	Sergeant Major
US Army Europe & 7th Army	BG Harley L. Moore, Jr.	SSM Travis L. Price
15th 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
US Army Pacific	COL Thornton E. Ireland	SSM Lester Tolliver
Eighth US Army	COL James L. Melloh	SSM James J. Colvard
I Corps (Gp)	LTC Robert Vanderslice	SSM John L. Hayes
US Army, Hawaii	COL Roland Harris	
US Army, Ryukyus	COL Melford M. Wheatley	CSM George C. Gardner
US Army, Japan	COL Lewis J. Strait	SSM Del H. Carr
		SSM Merle E. Shearer
US Army, Vietnam and CG, 18th Bde	COL William Brandenburg	CSM Buford Brown
I Field Force	COL James W. Ewing	SSM Henry H. Wohlert
II Field Force	COL Leonard Becicka	SSM Herman E. Hall
XXIV Corps	COL John J. Flanagan	SGM Claude S. Snavely
16th MP Gp	COL John W. Liddle	CSM Lawrence S. Muhlenforth
89th MP Gp	COL Angus B. MacLean	CSM Thomas L. Doyle
MACJ 15	COL Fred Steiner	
US Army, Alaska	COL Cleon H. Newton	SSM Weaver D. Davis
USAR, Southern Command	COL Henry H. Gerecke	SSM Mario N. Daffara

SFC Birmingham Awarded BSM



LTC Jake Wells, CO, 3d Correctional Training Battalion, presents SFC William M. Birmingham the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in Vietnam. Sergeant First Class Birmingham is currently serving with the 9th Correctional Training Unit, Fort Riley, Ks.

Specialist Todd Awarded ACM

SP4 John P. Todd, 148th MP Company, 502d Military Police Battalion, receives the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious achievement. Todd was primarily responsible for apprehending an armed robbery suspect attempting to elude local law enforcement authorities. Making the presentation is MG Roland M. Gleszer, CG, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and Ft Carson.



SSG Kondra Receives BSM



SSG David Kondra receives the Bronze Star Medal from LTC Hugh Harris, XO, Special Troops, Ft Gordon, Ga. Staff Sergeant Kondra, currently NCOIC of the Vehicle Registration branch of PMO at Ft Gordon was honored for Vietnam service.

SSM Machis Honored With LOM



Left: LTC Carroll D. Billmeyer, CO, 4th MP Gp (CI), Ft Sam Houston, Texas, congratulates SSM Stanley Machis upon his receipt of the LOM. Staff Sergeant Major Machis received the award at a retirement luncheon held in his honor. Machis is now employed as Chief of Security by the Aluminum Corporation of America.

Right: CPT William D. Patrick, Intelligence Officer, Sierra Army Depot, was promoted to his rank during recent ceremonies at Herlong, Calif. Earlier this year, Captain Patrick was recognized for service, professional excellence, charitable activities, outstanding civic and professional performance in the annual publication of Outstanding Young Men of America.

CPT Patrick Promoted



SFC Peoples Decorated For Korean Service



SFC Edward F. Peoples accepts the Army Commendation Medal for his outstanding service as Operations Sergeant, ASCOM Security Branch, Eighth US Army in Korea. Sergeant Peoples is presently assigned to Co A, 12th Bn, 4th AIT Bde (MP), USATC, Ft Gordon, Ga. Making the presentation is MAJ Jerry E. Jackson, XO, 12th Bn, 4th AIT Bde.

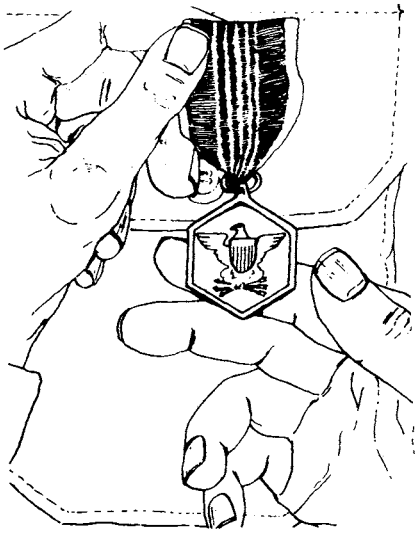
SFC Fink Awarded ARCOM



SFC Eva B. Fink, Administrative Supervisor, DOI, USAMPS, was recently presented the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service while serving as US Army Recruiter, Los Angeles Office, from November 1964 to August 1968. COL William S. Norman, Director of Instrnction at the MP School, is shown congratulating Sergeant Fink, while MSG James M. Fink, NCOIC of the 35W Course at the Southeastern Signal School, and husband of the honoree, admires the medal.

For Outstanding Service

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



Legion of Merit

COL John J. Flanagan

SSM Stanley Machis

Bronze Star Medal
(Valor)

1LT Jack L. Blankenship

Bronze Star Medal
(Meritorious Service)

CPT Anthony M. Hassa

CPT Daniel J. King

CPT Donald Kirchoffner (1OLC)

CPT Andrew S. Valien

1LT Michael A. Davidowich

SSM Ralph M. Arrighi

SGM Ernest A. Booton

MSG Joseph J. Keska

SFC William M. Birmingham

SFC Jack D. Stone

SFC Tommy Swiney

SFC Robert J. Woods

SSG Thomas R. Ashford

SSG Robert Bemis

SSG Buddy R. Costello

SSG David Kondra

SSG Arthur L. Manzer

SSG Clarence McDermott

SSG Edward Short

SSG Charles H. Smalley

SSG Robert L. Strait

SGT Gary L. Norton

SP5 Kenneth D. Webb

SP4 Joseph R. Morgan

Air Medal

MAJ John H. Ieans

SP4 John Kerbler

Army Commendation Medal
(Service/Achievement)

LTC Theodore S. Kanamine

CPT Daniel L. Lucy

CPT Stephen McMillan (1OLC)

CPT Jon D. Scobie

1LT Ronald L. Blazier

1LT Carey N. Williams

CW4 George F. Higgins

CW2 Kenneth Upham

CWO Russel K. Sparkman

SSM Robert L. Booker

MSG Gordon G. Clark

1SG Talmadge Jones

SFC Eva B. Fink

SFC Manuel E. Ford

PSG Robert Gooding

SFC James E. Nave

SFC Edward F. Peoples

SFC John P. Tullis

SFC Holbert V. Walters

SSG Harold M. Cochran

SSG Albert D. Dice

SSG Dennis Murphy

SSG George Sato

SSG Robert L. Strait

SGT Joseph C. Ferenczy

SGT Julian A. J. Gagke

SGT Thomas J. Hawkins

SP5 Clifford L. Ivey

SGT Robert Kotch

SGT Albert Macken

SGT Monty A. Wood

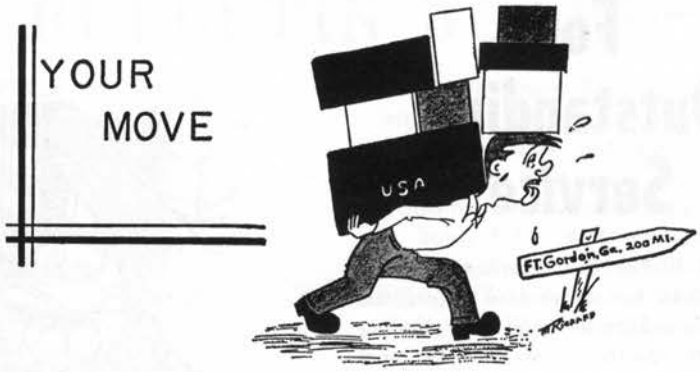
SP5 Clyde L. Zorn, Jr.

SP4 Gary L. Redden

SP4 John P. Todd

Purple Heart Medal

SP4 John H. Buono, Jr.



PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(AUS)
Donald E. Atkinson (66)

MAJ/LTC
(RA)
Bernard E. Carr (55)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
Benjamin L. Waldron (54)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)
Rudolph A. Pitcher (54)

1LT/CPT
(RA)
Peter T. Berry (66)
Louis E. Coles (59)
Willard Hardman (58)
David N. Poinier (66)
James E. Riley (66)
Gordon N. Zelez (60)

2LT/1LT
(RA)
Salvatore Chidichimo (66)

CW3/CW4
(AUS)
Sidney W. Wilson (63)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
Francis J. Finnegan (66)

CHANGES OF STATION

COL John J. Flanagan from Hq Mil TMT Svc, Bailey's Crossroads, Va. to APO SF 96308 (55)

LTC Byron H. Russel from USAWC Carlisle Bks, Pa. to OPO Wash., D. C. 20310 (65)

CPT William B. Hutter from Ft Rucker, Ala., TDY enr USAAVNS, Ft Stewart, Ga. to APO SF 96381 (56)

CPT Charles W. Johnson from 463d MP Co, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. to APO SF 96381 (41)

2LT Eldred Y. Caffey, Jr. from USATC Ft Ord, Calif. to USAG Ft MacArthur, Calif. (52)

2LT Charles A. Cotter from 138th MP Co, Ft Jackson, S. C. to APO SF 96381 (55)

2LT Michael J. McInnis from 988th MP Co, Ft Benning, Ga. to 204th MP Co, Ft Sheridan, Ill. (52)

2LT Donald O. Quinn from 988th MP Co, Ft Benning, Ga. to USAG Ft Carson, Colo. (52)

CW2 Edward R. Tomas from Gen Supply Cen, Richmond, Va. to APO SF 96335 (53)

RETIREMENTS

COL Robert M. Wright (59)
LTC Donald J. Weber (67)
CW4 William C. Wilson (67)
CW2 James L. Durand (54)
MSG George C. Britton (66)
1SG Charlie T. James (54)
1SG Joseph Mongold (54)
1SG John L. Sexton (56)
1SG William A. White (53)
SFC Erich K. Anderson (68)
SFC Lathneil A. Cranford (56)
SFC Walter E. Dowdy (64)
SFC Marlin A. Jury (54)
SFC Howard L. Moore (59)
SFC Jack W. Phillips (61)
SFC Erwin P. Pinczkowski (54)
PSG Henry H. Richardson (54)
SFC John B. Sinclair, Jr. (58)
SFC Clifford G. Van Houten (61)
PSG Hobert V. Walters (55)
SSG William L. Arrowood, Sr. (65)
SSG Ervin M. Basye (63)
SSG Richard E. Martin (54)
SSG Eugene E. May (58)
SSG Lloyd F. Morris (68)
SSG Hildred J. Moses (61)
SSG Fred A. Trantham (61)
SGT James J. Knox (58)
SP4 Robert E. Cooney (56)

Kite Cited for Achievement



Left: COL Robert J. Kriwanek, Provost Marshal, XVIII Abn Corps, Ft Bragg, N. C., recently awarded SP4 John H. Kite, 22d MP Det, the Corps Certificate of Achievement for services rendered as a member of the PM Vehicle Registration Section from July 1968 through March 1969. Specialist Kite has been reassigned to Vietnam.

Right: 1LT Stephen J. Bisig was recently promoted to his present grade during a ceremony at Hq, 572d MP Co, Ft Ritchie, Md. COL Thomas W. Riley, CO, US Army Joint Support Command, pinned on the new lieutenant's bars. Lieutenant Bisig is currently assigned as CO, 572d MP Co. He arrived at Ft Ritchie in June 1968, served as a platoon leader for six months, and assumed command in January.

1LT Bisig Promoted



An MPA Program



The Military Police Association Award

MPC 2284

PURPOSE

To reward personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States for acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement performed while assigned as law enforcement personnel.

ELIGIBILITY

Personnel assigned to units of the Military Police Corps, Air Police, Marine Corps Military Police, and United States Navy personnel detailed as shore patrol are eligible for the award.

REQUIREMENTS

Personnel listed above must be assigned or detailed to an Armed Forces law enforcement unit on active duty at the time the act is performed. Award will be considered for an act of heroism or extraordinary achievement not involving actual conflict with an armed enemy. The act of heroism must be evidenced by voluntary action in the face of great danger above and beyond the call of duty. The extraordinary achievement must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual above and apart from his associates, or from other persons in similar circumstances and be of such nature to bring favorable recognition to the professional service policeman. Awards will be made only to recognize single acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement and will not be made in recognition of sustained operational activities.

AWARD

The award will consist of a hardwood plaque, the center design being the Military Police Association emblem. A plate will be attached to the plaque upon which a suitable inscription will be placed. Posthumous awards will be presented to the next of kin.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Recommendations for the award will be submitted in triplicate to the Military Police Association, Inc., Box 3385, Augusta, Georgia 30904. Recommendations will include:

a. Full name, rank, service number and organization of proposed recipient.

b. Date and place of birth.

c. Home address.

d. Name and address of next of kin.

e. Complete details of the act performed including date, time, place and photographs (if available).

f. Affidavits of witnesses.

AUTHENTICATION

The completed recommendation will be verified by a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces of the United States prior to forwarding to the Military Police Association.

APPROVAL

The Executive Council of the Military Police Association will be the final approving authority on each award.

Military Police Association
P. O. Box 3385
Augusta, Georgia 30904

Please do not destroy this copy. If it cannot be forwarded, please return to Military Police Association, P. O. Box 3385, Augusta, Ga. 30904. Postage will be paid for its return.

Return Postage Guaranteed

Forwarding Address:

Please check expiration date, membership number, name and address.

Is it correct?
If not — notify us.



Help me support YOUR Association

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER