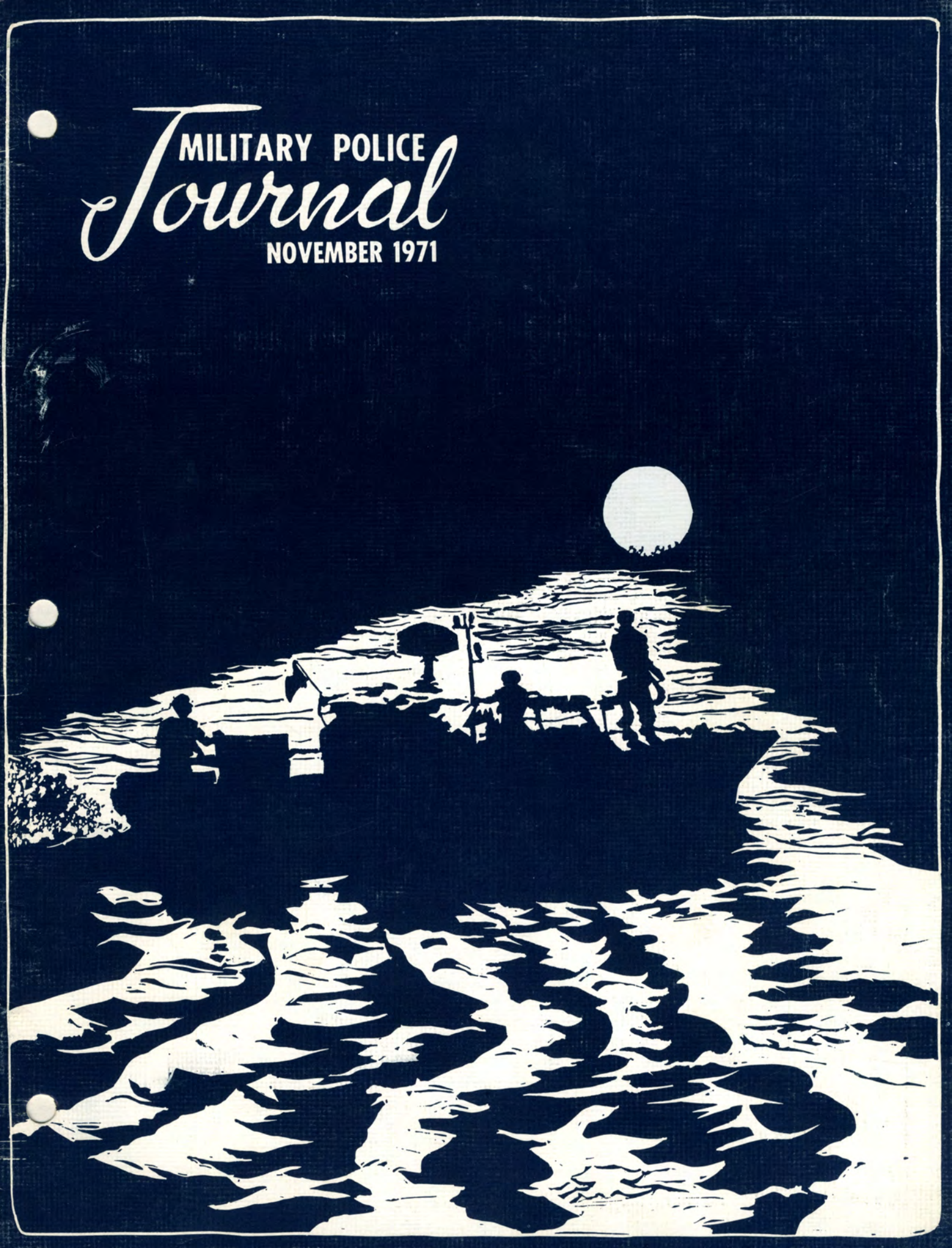
MILITARY POLICE Journal

NOVEMBER 1971



The MPC Roster Program

It is that time of year when the Journal staff begins work on the preparation, compilation, and publication of the Military Police Corps rosters. The MPC Roster Program is a long-standing and popular one among the members of the Association, however some significant problems relating to the program have developed in recent years, and I would like to address these problems in order that the total membership can be aware of their existence.

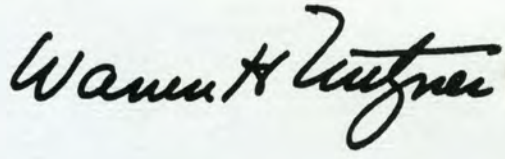
Prior to 1966 the Association published a Military Police Corps Officer Roster only. This endeavor was highly successful financially and quite popular among the general membership. In 1966 the Association embarked on a new course for the roster program by publishing a Military Police Corps Officer and Senior NCO Roster. This effort met with significant success and popularity among the general membership at large. Because of the success both financially and in service to the general membership of the 1966 effort, in 1969 separate rosters for MPC Officers and MPC Senior NCOs with ranks E-7 through E-9 were published. The Officer Roster maintained the success of previous endeavors both financially and in popularity as a service to the membership. However, the NCO Roster effort did not enjoy the same success. The average cost of publishing the NCO Roster over the three year period in which it was published was $325 per year. However, sales accrued a revenue average of only $150 per year. Thus, the NCO Roster has been a deficit program since its inception in 1969. Experience indicates that the reason for this deficit in the NCO Roster Program is because of an apparent lack of interest on the part of the Senior NCOs to purchase copies of the roster. An average of less than 300 per year were purchased over the past three years as opposed to the annual purchase of some 2,000 Officer Rosters.

In addition to the lack of financial solidity and membership popularity for the separate NCO Roster, extensive effort is required to compile this particular roster because there is no computer print-out at the Department of the Army which can be used for the purpose of compiling such an extensive document. Thus, letters were forwarded throughout the world to major military police unit commanders and provost marshals in an effort to obtain the necessary information on each senior NCO, E-7 through E-9, in the Military Police Corps. Unfortunately, this exhaustive effort met with less than significant success, in that each year an estimated 150 names were never included on the roster.

The Military Police Association is a nonprofit organization which functions solely to serve the needs of its membership. However, *nonprofit* cannot be equated to *loss*. It simply means to break-even. Unfortunately, in three years' experience the Senior NCO Roster has not been able to break-even, but rather the program has operated at a loss to the Association.

The Executive Council in its July meeting voted to discontinue the publication of a separate MPC Officer Roster and NCO Roster. Its decision was to revert to the Association's practice prior to 1969 of publishing an MPC Officer and Senior NCO Roster with officers and E-8s and E-9s contained in a single document. In my view this action by your Council is in the best interest of the total membership of the Association, in that it is poor management to operate any program at a financial loss. Experience has proven over the years that combining the rosters can be successful in providing the service intended and can function at a financial break-even point for the Association.

Current plans are for the combined MPC Officer and Senior NCO Roster to be published and ready for sale during the month of January 1972. I am confident that this Roster Program will continue successfully within the parameters outlined by the Executive Council.



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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Volume XXI **November 1971** **Number 4**

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

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COVER

Our Journal cover for November is the fourth in a series of covers, planned to highlight Military Police Corps' missions and functions, specifically as they relate to US Army involvement in Vietnam. River and harbor patrol activities with the use of the Patrol Boat, River (PBR) proved to be one of the primary activities of the Corps in that complex country bordering the immense South China Sea. With the importance of transportation via the many inland waterways as well as its tremendously active harbors, the requirement to patrol these vital lines of communication was assigned to the Military Police Corps. Once again, the Corps measured up to the mission in keeping with its finest traditions. The theme and concept of this activity was executed on our cover by SGT Curtis H. Makamson.

* * * * *

Membership as of 15 September 1971: 14,686

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The Military Police Association School Award and one-year memberships in the MPA have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Correctional Supervisor Course, Class #1;* SGT David W. Hayeslip, MSG Wayne Lord, Sr., and SSG Raymond T. Wecker. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #1;* PFC Charles L. Leonard, PVT Dennis D. Taute, and PFC Michael K. Thompson. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #2;* PFC William W. Aldrich, SGT Crawford Giumont, and PFC Robert M. Lewis. *Military Police Supervisor Course, Class #1;* SP4 Victor W. Dobroth, SGT John C. Pomeroy, and SSG Richard A. Wood. *Military Police Supervisor Course, Class #2;* SGT Jon S. Artz, SP4 Dennis E. Burns, and SSG Lawrence R. Willey. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #1;* MSG Norman P. Burns, GYSGT Edward W. McLuskie, and CPT Ronnie A. Meek. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #4;* PVT Paul J. Delmar, PVT Joseph P. Greenaway, and PFC Stephen E. Nash.

The Director of the Michigan State Police Department announces that recruiting for state trooper candidates has reopened. Salaries, including time spent in recruit school, begin at $9,228 and reach a maximum of $12,381 in five years. Longevity pay is added after six years of service, and a retirement pension is offered. Armed forces veterans may qualify for up to $133 of monthly government assistance for a period of 13 months.

Eligibility requirements are 21 to 30 years of age, US Citizenship, high school diploma or equivalent, and residency in Michigan for at least one year prior to application. Interested servicemen may obtain more information by writing the Michigan Civil Service Department, 320 South Walnut Street, Lansing, Michigan 48913.

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Support All Your MPA Programs

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The JOURNAL will pay up to $10 for true, first-person anecdotes. If it is humorous, teaches a lesson, makes a point, inspires, or is unusual, write it down and send it to the editor. If it is used, you will receive payment upon publication.

* * * * *

Buy and Hold US Savings Bonds

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The MPA Executive Council welcomes a new council member, COL Frank L. Griffin. A Regular Army officer with more than 21 years of commissioned service, Colonel Griffin has attended the US Army Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, Ranger School, the Military Police Officer Advanced Course, the Command and General Staff College (Assoc) Combat, and the Army War College. He holds a BGE from the University of Nebraska, and two MS degrees: Criminology and Corrections from Florida State University and Public Administration from Shippensburg State College. During his career Colonel Griffin has served as Operations Officer for Ranger Instruction at Fort Benning, Georgia, as a Senior Instructor at the Military Police School in Germany, and Branch Chief of both Plans and Operations and the Corrections Division in the Office of The Provost Marshal General. He assumed his current assignment as Commanding officer, US Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency at Fort Gordon, in July 1971.

The Purely Military Offenses

Deviant Behavior or Crime

MAJ Clifford E. Simonsen, MPC

As soon as men began to conduct organized, cooperative raids on other groups, whole new categories of conduct definition came into existence. When an *individual's* forage into alien territory resulted in contact with superior adversary—either in size or number—it made good sense to run away and save his skin. In an attack utilizing mutual involvement this immediately became a disastrous and deadly threat to the rest of the group. Cowardice in the face of the enemy thus developed as the earliest "purely military offense" and has always carried the strongest formal sanction of all — the death penalty. In early days this penalty was administered at once, on the field of battle. Now, in more humanitarian times, even this miscreant is allowed due process of law.

Another problem emerging from this new subculture concerned the voluntary subjugation by group members to the authority and orders of a "leader." Disobedience of, or disrespect to, leaders has been typically high among the most serious of military offenses. In the writings of George Washington, he tells about three Revolutionary War offenders and the variance in their punishment. One who was involved in mutiny received fifteen lashes on the bare back, another who deserted received twenty lashes, but one earlier disobedience was settled through immediate personal combat between the rebel and the "leader." Expansion, refinement, and codification have resulted in this behavior being settled by tribunals in most modern armies.

While the so-called "purely military offenses," that is words and deeds allowable by all civil law but prohibited by military law, are numerous, they all spring from these two basic deviant acts. Deviant, that is, except when viewed from within the military subculture. The serious consequences of these behaviors resulted in their being defined as "criminal" under most military law. Treatment procedures, control of, and definition of crimes and criminals in the military encompass the criminal justice subsystems of law, law enforcement, and corrections.

Development of Military Law

To understand how certain behavior in the military community became labeled as criminal offenses, a brief look at the history of military law is helpful. From the conception of early tribal war parties to the formation of today's modern thermonuclear armies, the problems with codifying rules, regulations, and laws have been expanded in direct proportion to the size and complexity of these organizations.

As reported by Wolf (1946), one of the earliest written codes was the *Ordonnances of Richard I, A.D., 1190:*

> *Richard, by the grace of God, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Acquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to all his subjects about to proceed by sea to Jerusalem, greeting. Know ye that we, with the common consent of fit and proper men, have made the enactments underwritten. Whoever shall slay a man on shipboard, he shall be bound to the dead man and thrown into the sea. If he shall slay him on land he shall be bound to the dead man and buried in the earth. If any one shall be convicted, by lawful witnesses, of having drawn out a knife with which to strike another so as to draw blood, he shall lose his hand. If, also, he shall give a blow with his hand, without shedding blood, he shall be plunged into the sea three times. If any man shall utter disgraceful language or abuse, or shall curse his companion, he shall pay him an ounce of silver for every time he has so abused him. A robber who shall be convicted of theft shall have his head cropped after the manner of a champion, boiling pitch shall be poured thereon, and then the feathers of a cushion shall be shaken out upon him, so that he may be known, and at the first land at which the ship shall touch, he shall so be set on shore. Witness myself, at Chinon. (p. 250)*

As with most of the earlier codes, this concise document dealt primarily with the behavior of troops among themselves. Notable omissions were the offenses of plunder, rape, or drunkenness. Since these acts may sometimes have been considered "inducements" for entry into enemy territory, it is wondered if their omission may have been intentional. Whether or not this was the case, these offenses were not formally prohibited until 1385 in the *Articles of War of Richard II.* Punishments under these early written codes were brutal and followed the general practice of *lex talionis.*

Because of our Anglo-Saxon heritage, most American Army administration, discipline, and its military code were devoloped from English military law. *The American Articles of War of 1775* were extracted from the *Articles of War of James II, 1686* and *1688,* the *British Articles* in effect in 1775, and the *Massachusetts Articles of War.*

Major Clifford E. Simonsen, a frequent contributor to the Journal, holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Law Enforcement and Corrections from the University of Omaha and a Master of Science Degree in Criminology from Florida State University. He is a graduate of the Military Police Officer Advanced Course and the US Army Command and General Staff College. Major Simonsen is currently assigned as Chief of the MP Operations Branch, MPS & A Division, DRI, USAMPS.

Subsequent refinements have been forged and shaped on the anvil of combat and international hostility throughout two turbulent centuries They are now embodied in one of the most comprehensive documents on military law extant, *The Uniform Code of Military Justice, 1969* (revised). One of the tests to determine the effectiveness of military law is whether or not it has provided the discipline required for victory in war. In the many major conflicts in which the United States Armed Forces have been involved, the effectiveness of American military law has met this test and proven its worth.

Enforcement of Military Law

As it has been shown, armies were required to demand discipline and to control the movement and actions of their forces. Early methods of enforcement of sanctions on deviants were easy on a small group. As large armies were created, these simple techniques were quickly outmoded. The office of the provost marshal can be traced back to the time of the Norman Conquest. The "provost" (pronounced *provo*) was personally appointed by the King to maintain peace and safeguard the Royal interests. He was empowered to arrest, try and judge those who disturbed public order. By the 16th Century the provost marshal was a permanent member of the military establishment. The *Articles of War of Charles I of England, 1629,* contain the reference shown in figure 1. Now, although he does not have a horse, he still must correct many . . . and he still is not beloved!

Our Continental Army, as noted above, adopted most of the customs, laws and formal titles of the British Army. Among these was the provost marshal with the first appointed by General George Washington in 1776. This makes it one of the oldest positions in the American Army. In 1778 Congress appointed a troop of Marechausee Dragoons to attend the provost marshal. The Marechausee was a busy group. They were tasked to "watch over the regularity and good order of the army camp, quarters, or on a march, quell riots, prevent marauding, detect spies, regulate sutlers (concessionaires) and the like." The police of troops was put into the hands of unit commanders shortly after the Revolutionary War and a provost marshal was not again appointed until the Civil War. Both sides in that great conflict saw fit to organize military police primarily for the control of the purely military offenses. (In 1864, alone, 150,000 fled to the western territories to avoid service!)

At the end of the Civil War the office of the provost marshal was again abandoned. Unit police and untrained soldiers were once more used for military police duties. This practice made military police generally unpopular throughout the army. In World War I, the rapid expansion of the US Army created another need for an organized military police organization to enforce discipline, law, and order. Rigid requirements for military police were established. They were described as, "A private in this organization must possess in a marked degree all of the qualities usually required in a noncommissioned officer."

The vast problems in control of movements and enforcement of military law of World War I prompted the Army to establish a Military Police Branch in the Officers' Reserve Corps. From 1921 through 1941, however, military police duties in the Regular Army were again handled by officers and men temporarily assigned that duty. The offi-

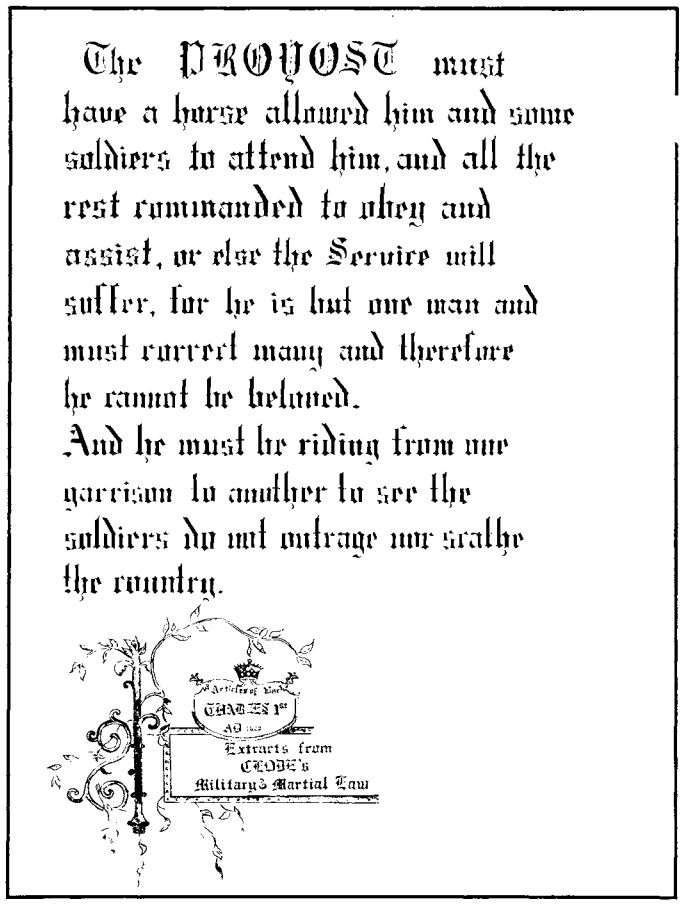

Figure 1

cers from the Reserve Corps did provide the Army a sound base for the establishment of the Corps of Military Police in September 1941. This force, under the direction of the new Office of the Provost Marshal General, grew to over 8,000 officers and 200,000 military policemen at the peak of World War II. The Military Police School was established in 1942 to train the vast numbers of military police officers and men needed. The professionalism and efforts of these men convinced the Army of the need for a permanent police force, in both war and peace. In 1950 the Corps of Military Police became the Military Police Corps, a permanent service of the Regular Army. In 1968, due primarily to the excellence displayed in performance of the varied missions in Vietnam, the MPC was designated an Arm as well as a Service.

The development of the enforcement arm of the military's criminal justice system is seen as slow and spotty, with many gaps. Only after proving the value of a professionally trained and professionally supervised police program in World War II, did the MPC finally gain a permanent place in the Army's structure. This professional force has allowed the MPC to develop its enforcement, investigation, and corrections capabilities to a position of leadership in the world.

Treatment of the Military Offender

After his apprehension and processing through the legal system, the purely military offender, as well as the more conventional criminal, must then undergo some sort of treatment. As shown in the early codes, punishment was harsh and immediate, usually involving corporal or capital

punishment. In the early 19th Century the concept of imprisonment was just beginning to gain attention in the new United States and our military law began to reflect this new reform feeling. In the early days of the United States Army, it had been enough to merely identify the "purely military offender," or the civil offender in uniform. He was then either executed, given severe punishment, or imprisoned and sent back to his civilian community with a record of imprisonment and a dishonorable discharge. Those sentenced to imprisonment were sent to stockades or various civilian penal institutions available at the time and received the same care (brutal) and treatment (none) as the civilian prisoners. It was not until 1875, when the Secretary of War inspected those prisons and observed the kind of treatment that military prisoners were receiving, that a commission was formed to look into the establishment of a United States Military Prison. It is significant that Mr. Zebulan Brockway, founder of the modern reformatory system in this country, was a member of the original governing board to establish a separate military confinement system (Overstreet 1961). The plans were prepared, but Congress failed to provide the necessary appropriations for construction. Brockway, however, became personally convinced of the value of military training in correctional procedures and used it extensively at Elmirs. As he stated in 1888, "It made possible a degree of perfection in administering that could not be attained without its useful aid; and for disciplinary efficiency and custodial safety while operating, the military system was finally adjudged to be quite indispensable." (Brockway, 1912 p. 292). It is somewhat ironic that the military prison finally established at Fort Leavenworth in 1876 did not itself attempt to use military training to rehabilitate its prisoners until 1913. This was done through the establishment of a "disciplinary battalion" (Rice 1918). Prior to 1913 the usual treatment for military offenders was confinement at the military prison and return to civilian life with a dishonorable discharge. The disciplinary battalion was the first attempt to give the military prisoner a chance to return to military service and be honorably discharged. Notably, this was reserved for *only* those "purely military offenders" (Rice 1918, p. 271). Falling into disuse after World War I, this concept was resurrected during World War II with the opening of the Rehabilitation Center, "an innovation in military penology" (MacCormick 1945, p. 3). During World War II, over 12,000 purely military offenders were restored to duty at these centers.

Military Corrections Since World War II

During World War II, the Army's correctional programs were placed under the direction of the Office of the Adjutant General. In the confusion following that great conflict, only stockades and guardhouses were placed under supervision of the Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG) in 1946. It was not until 1954 that *all* Army corrections came under OPMG. Changes in Army policy, resulting in emphasis on the rehabilitation of the individual, have transformed Army corrections into one of the most progressive of the world's ongoing programs. *Army Regulation 190-1, 12 January 1967*, spelled out the objective of the Army Corrections Program as, "Return to military duty the maximum number of military prisoners, whose sentences do not include a punitive discharge, as morally responsible and well trained soldiers with improved attitudes and motivation toward their obligation to self, the United States Army and the Nation." This recognition of the purely military offender as more deviant than criminal laid the cornerstone for development of the latest version of Brockway's prisoner regiment, the 1913 military prison's disciplinary battalion, and World War II's rehabilitation centers. This "bold and aggressive approach to the correction of military offenders" (Gray 1969) is the United States Army Correctional Training Facility (CTF) at Fort Riley, Kansas. In the most simple terms, this facility is designed to retrain and return to duty those who have committed "purely military offenses" (over 90% of those processed are charged with Absence Without Leave). This is done through a combination of military training, group therapy, and therapeutic community techniques. In the three years of the CTF's operation, thousands of soldiers have returned to duty status, thereby avoiding the stigma of an other than honorable discharge.

Unique Form of Discipline

In addition to the purely punitive code, United States military law possesses "one of the most magnificent items of human understanding in the entire world of jurisprudence" (Wolf 1946). This is the inherent power of a unit commander in his exercise of "company punishment," under which a soldier may be punished *without* trial for minor offenses. The civilian courts have no counterparts of this remarkable power. They must either try *and* punish, or *not* try and *not* punish (or stigmatize) an offender. The soldier who accepts company punishment, however, has little future stigma and a record of this punishment usually does not follow him to either his next assignment or into civilian life. In addition, if the offender feels the punishment decided upon is too severe, he may appeal it to the next higher authority. Since more than eighty per cent of all military offenses fall under the purview of company punishment, its value in restoring soldiers to duty and saving them from formal stigma is incalculable. This provision seems to solidly affirm that "purely military offenses" are most properly treated as deviant behavior and not as crimes. The CTF compliments this concept by also returning soldiers to honorable duty avoiding as much formal stigma as possible.

Manpower Improvements

Military corrections, as any other field of behavioral science, must succeed or fail as a result of the efforts of *people*, more than the loftiness of *policy*. Early programs were well conceived but poorly executed due in large part to the absence of qualified personnel to carry out the plans and policies. *Army Regulation 190-1, 12 January 1967*, also spells out the importance of proper personnel:

> *Correctional officers and other personnel assigned to operate and administer Army confinement facilities will be selected in accordance with uniform criteria as established in applicable regulations. They will be specifically trained in procedures and techniques concerning leadership, custody, and correctional treatment of military prisoners. Prior to assuming such duties, they will be fully oriented to insure complete understanding of the mission, objectives, and policies established by this and other applicable regulations.*

The days of the brutal prison guard "Fatso," so well depicted in the movie, "From Here to Eternity," are numbered. Extensive special courses of instruction have been prepared and presented at the Army's Military Police School, resulting in qualified correctional specialists. "This training, although encompassing all of the skills required of a correctional specialist, goes deeper than teaching the individual how to lock cells and carry a shotgun. An effort is being made to teach the student about people." (Keyes, 1967, p. 18). Officers involved in custody and treatment of military offenders are also being upgraded through extensive military and advanced civilian schooling in modern criminology and correctional techniques. The quality of the correctional officer is crucial because "he commands prisoners, who can prove by their military records to date that they are unwilling, unable or unsuitable to soldier; the correctional officer is faced with a more demanding leadership challenge than the commander of regular troops." (Gustafson, 1969, p. 20).

Conclusion

It has been shown that recurring attempts have been made throughout history to treat the "purely military offender" as an individual who has only *deviated* from the rules of his military society and not necessarily as a criminal. These attempts were usually aimed at correcting the deviant *within the military* and returning him to the civilian community with as little stigma as possible. Although early attempts were discontinued for a number of reasons, it was not because of failure. They were all more successful than the conventional civilian practices in vogue at the time. In the CTF's annual report for 1969, Dr. Karl Menninger is quoted: "We have on hand great quantities of research findings which clearly indicate what we should be doing. Much indeed we do not know, but we are not doing one-tenth of what we should about what we already know." How true these words are in the field of corrections! Hopefully, the concept embodied at the CTF of treating "purely military offenders" as restorable deviants and not as criminals will survive. In any case, the military appears to be well ahead of its civilian counterparts in treatment programs and in the quality and clarity of its law. At least the Army has not been afraid to attempt to separate deviant and criminal behavior and use different techniques for each.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. (s) THOMAS N. McCALL, Business Manager.

CDC MP Agency Analyzes Civil Disturbances

SGM Richard L. Hines

What makes a crowd, a mob, or a riot? Is it the glare of the television lights, the sound of sirens, or is it the sight and smell of mass action? Crowd behavior is difficult to understand, hard to control and impossible to predict. Solutions to these problems and others are being discussed by the Army's Combat Developments Command (CDC) Military Police Agency, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Of the many tasks assigned to the Army, one is to provide assistance to civil authorities during civil disturbances and to coordinate the functions of all military service (active and reserve) in this activity. The active Army has rarely been used in open confrontation in the cities or on the campuses of our colleges; therefore, experience factors are limited. To prepare doctrine and materiel requirements for this mission, CDC developers at the Agency look to the real world.

This look comes from selected law enforcement officers, community relations experts and city management officials invited to talk with CDC personnel at the agency. These officials have several things in common: They are vitally concerned with law enforcement; they have recent experiences with civil disturbances; and they are attending the Civil Disturbance Orientation Course (SEADOC) conducted by the US Army Military Police School at Fort Gordon (Personnel from the CDC Military Police Agency present an hour block of instruction in the SEADOC course, which includes demonstrations of selected items of equipment).

The talks are conducted in a relaxed atmosphere with representatives from the agency's doctrinal, organizational and materiel divisions. The conversation is informal and productive. The men freely relate their problems as they face them on the streets of the cities where they work and live.

These briefings provide insight into problems that the military might face if called upon to assist the civilian police to restore law and order. This operational information established the *modus operandi* that new breeds of dissident leadership use to provide confrontation with law enforcement authorities. Some of the tactics are awesome and almost unbelievable, but nonetheless validated by facts that have come out of recent disorders.

Basically, the trouble areas have been in the ghettos and on the campuses in the United States. A deputy police chief of a large metropolitan city expressed the view that, "Ghetto riots are largely characterized by looting and burning. They can be directly engaged and brought under control in a relatively short period of time. Student disturbances, on the other hand, may be prolonged and difficult to come to grips with because they are often political in nature."

In the ghettos, socially harmful rumors are perhaps the real cause of trouble. It becomes racial when the rumor spreads that a member of a minority group has been hurt or killed. It is commonly accepted that a rumor that has traveled some distance becomes increasingly distorted and further from the truth.

The CDC Military Police Agency recently staffed a study made by Mr. Gerald M. Erchak for Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus Laboratories, Columbus, Ohio, on rumor control. The study was conducted to determine the role of rumor in civil disturbances and to critically analyze past efforts to control socially harmful rumors. Several important facts were determined: false rumors must be singled out and refuted by making the facts known; radio broadcasts dealing with a rumor should be careful to discredit rather than circulate the rumor; and rumor control centers should be separate from civil police department operation centers because residents of ghetto areas, the largest single source of rumor, generally distrust the police. The city of Chicago met with great success in operating "Rumor Central" and credits this type of operation with allowing the summer of 1967 to pass without major trouble.

Rumor control, however, has little impact in student confrontations where motivation is less sociological and more political. Student unrest is not new. Clashes between student and townspeople were described as "turbulent and

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riotous" during the reign of Valentinian I (364-375 A.D.) and the government in Rome was forced to exert civil control. During the middle ages, frequent outrages and riots became known as "Town and Gown Riots." Pet shop owners complained about college boys gulping their goldfish during the 1930s and the 40s brought a rash of so-called "panty raids."

Many documented studies of campus unrest show that nonstudent elements that are drawn to an otherwise peaceful demonstration are often responsible for the violence that erupts. Police officials agree that students should carry proper identification from the college or university so outside troublemakers can be better identified and separated from the student body. However, all problems do not come from outside the campus. To illustrate this point, one police captain reported that "student leaders asked school administration officials what measures would be taken if they committed certain acts. In this way they determined the particular measure which would bring a desired confrontation with the police." Here the issue was not academic freedom, freedom of speech or the right to dissent; in fact, they didn't want a dialogue with anyone.

Another incident involved a National Guard commander who found carefully stockpiled rocks, bricks, golf balls with nails driven through them and wire missiles fashioned from coathangers at different locations throughout the campus area. This type of premeditated strategic planning belied the announced intent for a peaceful demonstration.

On the plus side, however, there have been occasions when students have performed "citizen arrests" to apprehend and hold nonstudent elements who have started fires on the campus. Law enforcement officers must be careful in the handling of student demonstrations, as evidenced by one account where the state highway patrolmen questioned the intent of university officials.

"The University officials were ill-advised legally about nonviolent protests during a sitdown demonstration on the campus," reported the state patrol lieutenant, "and the campus police wanted to remove and arrest students even though no laws were violated. We refused to take action because the majority of the students wanted a peaceful demonstration and the small corps of dissident students who wanted violence were shouted down." He added that, "later we mingled with the student body, and we were treated with every courtesy and complete respect." The students understood that as long as the protest was peaceful and that no laws were violated, the state patrol would not take action against the students. The lieutenant concluded by saying, "Our primary concern here was that university officials would, by imprudent or unjustified action, provoke a violent student reaction."

Once upon a time, the mere appearance of a policeman in uniform was all the force necessary to restore law and order in the community. This same policeman walked a beat and knew everyone by his first name. Today police department community relations units are striving to restore this type of communication. The job is not easy, especially in the ghettos, but as one member of such a unit said, "We have to remove the distrust of the people and prove that we want to share their problems." The "dumb" cop image is fading in some cities as more college graduates are being recruited into police departments across the United States. The prime concern is to protect the people, sometimes from themselves.

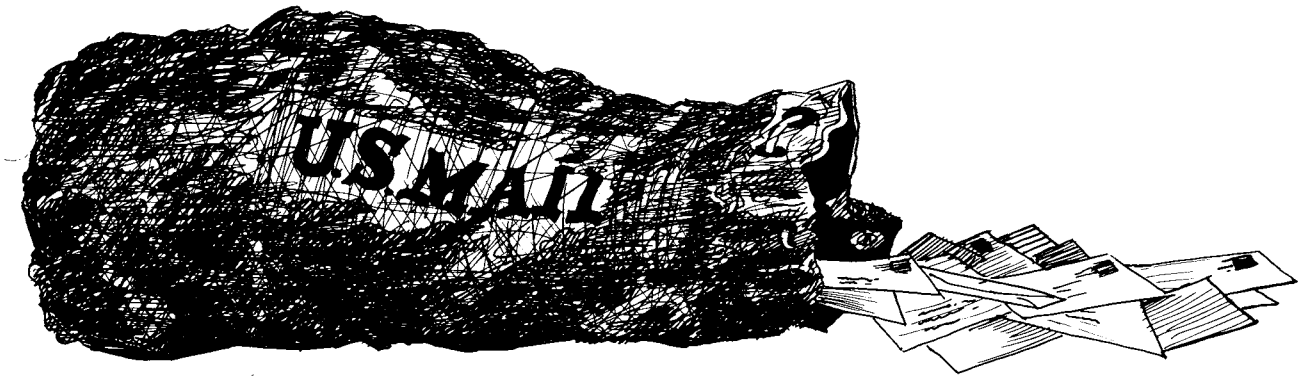
Where does the Army fit into civil disturbance? The Army's role is limited to assistance and helping the civil police restore law and order. The Army responds only when assistance is requested or directed by Executive Orders of the President. Legal considerations include those listed in Section 4, Article IV of the Constitution, which provides for federal intervention to protect states against domestic violence. Other constitutional considerations are to enforce the laws of the United States and to protect the civil rights of citizens within a state.

The CDC Military Police Agency is pushing the development of reduced lethality weaponry because discretion in the use of force against dissident elements has always been a matter of prime consideration of law enforcement personnel. Discretion in the past has not always been a matter of choice. The agency is addressing the less lethal aspects in employment of force to provide the Army with an optimum discretionary capability in maintaining or restoring law and order. Documents have been prepared defining requirements for reduced lethality weapons and munitions and for improved riot control agents. One problem that has plagued police departments is the necessity for projecting riot control agents far enough from police lines to protect themselves from missiles hurled by the rioters.

The problem of dispersing riot control agents has long been recognized as a difficult one, and the Agency is continuing to develop the best means possible to disperse agen used in the control of civil disturbances and disorders. Basically the problem boils down to dispersing the agent by pyrotechnic means or propelling by pressure, powder, or liquid agents. Currently the United States Army Combat Developments Command Chemical-Biological-Radiological Agency at Fort McClellan and the Military Police Agency favor liquid agents because they can be readily controlled. A review of riot control agents was conducted within the Department of Defense to establish firm parameters for their employment. Historically, such agents have been considered as a "tear gas" and because a single precise definition of riot control agents was needed, action was taken to clarify the term.

It now means: "Chemicals widely used by governments for domestic law enforcement purposes which produce transient effects that disappear within minutes of removal from exposure." Another term surfaced with the need to provide sufficient latitude to address requirements other than strictly "chemical" ones. Accordingly, the term riot control system means: "Agents, devices, materials and techniques which produce transient effects, employed by governments in maintaining or restoring order in civil disturbances and emergencies in a domestic law enforcement environment."

In effect, CDC's Military Police Agency is developing a riot control system that may never be used. If it is needed, however, it will only be used to exert that force necessary to help civil police restore law and order in these Unite States. Law enforcement officers agree that the best way to control civil disturbance is to prevent it.



Dear Editor:

Truth frequently is anything but beauty. LTC Nowak's recent excursion into the all-too-real world of "What About That New School" (August 1971) is one of the most thought provoking comments on the subject of military police education yet presented.

Those assigned to USAMPS are all too familiar with courses which are developed to fit the constraints of physical facilities and outmoded classroom configurations. In spite of it all, USAMPS has managed to continue to educate students. But how long must we be patient?

Instructors in many cases are squeezed into "offices" which provide little more than room for a desk, chair, and two square feet to stand in when addressed by a senior officer. Counseling of students is more appropriately accomplished outdoors since a relative degree of privacy can be attained there. Performance oriented "hands on" practical exercises are worked out by instructors in the most minute detail for system engineered courses, but classroom configurations which support the PE do not lend realism to the learning situation and students mentally "simulate" job conditions for jobs they have never seen, only read about. Student housing, for most grades, is a return to barracks, BEQ's and BOQ's which housed trainees wearing brown combat boots, and carrying M-1s to classes on the "Nazi Threat to World Peace."

For those who arrive at Fort Gordon, having never visited USAMPS before, the shock is immediate and nostalgic. The nostalgia is not MP related—it's "other schools" related—the Infantry School, the Quartermaster School, the AG School, the Finance School, the Medical Field School, ad finitum. Who would not wonder what happened to the MP School?

Looking around, it sometimes seems that everybody else has built a new "home," while our particular branch's school has become a historic landmark in the Army's learning system, a monument dedicated to educational antiquity and preserved by bureaucratic budgetary processes related to "cut-back," Schedule X's, whitebook conferences, changing priorities, uncertainty, and "what if . . ." attitudes.

Sincerely,
David W. Garner
CPT, MPC
Curriculum Division, USAMPS
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

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Dear Editor:

After reading the paragraph on page four of the July issue relating to the role of the military police in port security in Vietnam, I am a little uneasy. My concern is that the military police, in their highly justifiable pride in their accomplishments in Vietnam, may be neglecting the roles played by other branches and services in this vital area.

As a former provost marshal of 1st Logistical Command, the command responsible for operation of the ports, it was my observation that a large portion of the port security and depot security duties were performed by infantry personnel attached to the 18th MP Brigade. In addition, in the area of waterborne, pier and port security (to include on and off loading of explosives), invaluable advice, inspections, expertise and supervision was provided by the US Coast Guard Post Security and Waterways detail.

Thus, it is felt that the statements in the cited paragraph have a tendency to be quite misleading.

Sincerely,
Robert E. Carlson
Colonel, MPC
Provost Marshal and
Commanding Officer, 14th MP Group
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

* * *

Dear Editor:

I read with interest and some mirth the article on the military policeman's weapon by Majors Kochenour and Johnson in the June issue of the Journal.

As an MP and with considerable civilian law enforcement experience, I feel that disarming military policemen, or any policemen for that matter, would be a costly and perhaps tragic mistake. The biggest (indeed the only) reason cited by the authors for this action would be to develop interpersonal communication skills. It has been my experience that the average policeman is already highly skilled at interpersonal relations by the very nature of his job. The presence of his weapon is accepted by society as is the presence of a hammer by a carpenter—it is simply one of the tools of his profession. This is one reason that many police departments are reluctant to consider adopting the new double action autoloading pistols such as the Smith & Wesson M-39. The puhlic has become so familiar with the double action revolver that officials feel that a change would call attention to the weapon, giving the public the impression that police were "arming up." Only when the police appear "over gunned" by carrying shotguns or automatic weapons does the weapon arouse a definite feeling of threat which may trigger aggression or confrontation. The same is undoubtedly true of the military policeman. His .45 automatic is as much a part of his uniform as is his white hat.

To support their viewpoint in the Journal article, the authors quote an article by Berkowitz, from *Psychology Today*. I was in college at the time the article was written, and I recall the experiments, which involved participants in a stress situation. When guns were present on a table, the subjects tended to be more aggressive and less willing to reason than when the weapons were absent. However, this is not necessarily a valid reason to disarm the police. Since the policeman is a third party, a mediator, in situations of stress, his behavior need not be aggressive. Indeed he is attempting to prevent or control aggressive behavior. If the aggression is against the policeman, his departmental policy precludes the use of the firearm when unnecessary, and when necessary its use is definitely in the public interest.

Actually, the possession of a firearm by the policeman tends to prevent aggression against him. A man armed with a knife, club, or even a gun will submit quietly to apprehension rather than risk being shot. The unarmed subject will tend to give less trouble, because he knows that the firearm gives the policeman the final ability to control the situation. If the policeman were unarmed, his danger from attack would be great, especially from groups of individuals during civil unrest. Last but not least are the times, admittedly rare, when deadly force is necessary to protect the lives of innocent persons, be it from armed criminals or even rabid animals.

In our society, criminals do not "stick" at violence, as they do in England, for example. As long as this is true, the firearm — be it revolver, autoloading pistol, or in some circumstances the shotgun and submachine gun—will continue to be an essential part of the equipment of the policeman, be he civilian or military.

Gary L. Griffiths
PFC, MPC
Fort Bliss, Texas 79906

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Dear Editor:

After serving on the Executive Council of the Military Police Association for twelve months, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you and your staff for producing the most colorful, ever-improving, serv-

ice magazine from among the many branch oriented publications now in circulation. The manner in which you publish a monthly journal with professional and timely articles appears to be taken for granted by many members of the Military Police Corps. This fact is evident by the membership statistics I have monitored while serving on the MPA Council.

As a military policeman, I have continually heard claims from colonels to privates that we must be more professional in our role as the Army's law enforcement branch. But I'm afraid that there are many of these "so called professionals" who only pay lip-service to their profession by virtue of their failure to join and support their own professional organization. There are very few doctors who are not members of the American Medical Association, there are very few lawyers who are not members of the Bar, and there are very few civilian policemen who are not members of their respective fraternal orders of police or law officers' associations. But there are literally thousands of MP officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men who do not have an MPA membership card in their billfolds. These are the "let George do it" types who "hem and haw" about the Journal's format, but who will not take a moment to join and make suggestions or provide articles to assist all of us with their experience and knowledge. The Journal prints a page on which 100% membership units are listed. I look forward to the time, when the Editor doesn't have the type small enough to get all of our Corps' units printed on that one page.

Once again, thanks for a job well done, and may we see the "apathetic amateurs" in the corps, become the "pros" they claim to be, by supporting *their Military Police Association.*

CPT Joel Leson
USACIDA
Washington, D. C. 20315

* * *

Dear Editor:

Upon receipt of your expiration notice of my MPA membership, I wish to take the opportunity to pass on to you and the MPA staff my sincere appreciation for the fine job you have done for me in the past year. The magazine has arrived punctually every month, and its contents will continue, as it has in the past, to keep me interested and informed in all that concerns law enforcement and specifically Military Police matters.

I will be separated from active duty in a very short time; I would like, however, to renew my membership in the MPA for another year. Enclosed you will find my completed expiration notice and check for amount due.

Sincerely,
Felix T. Schaur
1737 W. Chase Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60626

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Dear Editor:

I would like to call your attention to a discrepancy I recently observed on the cover of the March 71 edition of the Military Police Journal.

The insignia disk, branch and US, on the uniform of the military policeman is not properly mounted on the uniform. According to AR 670-5 (Uniform and Insignia) page 14-51, the branch and US disk should be positioned above the cut of the collar instead of below.

I realize that things of this nature do occur, and I am not criticizing anyone. As a military policeman I take pride in my uniform and I am always alert to any discrepancies that I may observe on any military uniform.

SSG Daniel L. Nugent
516th MP Company
Savanna Army Depot
Savanna, Illinois 61074

COMMENTS INVITED

The Military Police Journal welcomes your comments on any material published. An opposite viewpoint or a new line of thought may be published in our Journaletters column and stimulate the exchange of ideas. If you are an authority on a subject, why not write an article for our consideration? If you have only an idea, query us; perhaps we can assist you in developing an acceptable article.

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

Answers found on page 14

1. **The post provost marshal is probably least concerned with**
   a. the installation lighting systems.
   b. support maintenance personnel drinking on duty.
   c. manpower utilization surveys.
   d. public relations and service to the public.

2. **An "unfounded" offense**
   a. is a category for all reported violations not yet investigated.
   b. occurs whenever a subject cannot be identified.
   c. results anytime there was no military policeman as a witness.
   d. is a determination made when the investigation fails to establish that an offense was committed.

3. **As one of the installation commander's special staff officers, the provost marshal would ordinarily**
   a. be outside the routine technical operations of the military police.
   b. have responsibility for military police mess and supply activities.
   c. exercise planning supervision over traffic control.
   d. have no direct role in the employment of military prisoners.

4. **The statistical study of information accumulated from military police reports**
   a. enables facts to be organized.
   b. tends to complicate attempts to control crime.
   c. takes mass information and rearranges it into unrelated pieces.
   d. helps in constructing graphs, but usually with a loss of essential detail in the process.

5. **Important to any military police station operation is the SOP. This can best be described as**
   a. guidance outlining recent command policy.
   b. the standard operating procedure for activities of all MP stations.
   c. standing operating procedures which explain unusual activities.
   d. an incorporation of varied instructions regarding routine PM activities.

6. **A military policeman is preparing to testify in court. His operations sergeant should brief him especially on**
   a. the use of his notebook.
   b. proper personal appearance.
   c. the procedure for reporting to the president of the court.
   d. one's rights against compulsory self incrimination.

7. **In the enforcement of laws and reglations, each military policeman should**
   a. make a practice of reverting from written incident reports to verbal warnings.
   b. reprimand offenders impartially.
   c. recommend the least severe punishment.
   d. rely on his best judgment because measures for each situation cannot be predetermined.

8. **The rule that gambling is considered a vice if it exists unsupervised means**
   a. all gambling involving enlisted personnel must include at least one noncommissioned officer.
   b. military police should join in gambling with members of other units to help promote honest games.
   c. DA policy stresses control rather than suppression of gambling.
   d. if properly controlled, gambling is unlikely to cause any problem.

9. **The military police desk blotter**
   a. should be posted daily on the bulletin board.
   b. must list each shift relief by name and duty position.
   c. normally reflects only items of a police nature.
   d. is the direct supervisory responsibility of the MP duty officer.

10. **On a routine basis, the PM activity most easily handled is**
    a. impoundment of abandoned vehicles.
    b. disposition of drunk and disorderly military personnel.
    c. control of pets.
    d. handling of crank and malcontent telephone calls.

MPA Outstanding Graduate Awards

PFC Keith Humble
A-10-4

PFC Richard Swegan
B-10-4

PFC Robert J. Grow
C-10-4

PFC Steven Krull
D-10-4

PFC Ernest Hutchinson
E-10-4

PFC Dan Bellino USMC
F-10-4

PFC George Sisneros
C-11-4

PFC Terry Bartkoski
D-11-4

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **b.** Lighting affects crime prevention, manpower survey is essential to management, and public service occurs each time an MP renders assistance. Other units' duty behavior is foremost a matter for command.

2. **d.** Upon receipt of a complaint, the investigative office having jurisdiction will investigate and determine whether or not an offense did occur.

3. **c.** The PM is vitally interested in all facets of MP operations. Unit mess and supply management are command responsibilities.

4. **a.** In the collection, analysis and interpretation of data, unorganized information is organized and useful comparison can be made.

5. **d.** The standing operating procedure should be an easily understood guide for a specific MP station. Records of command policy usually constitute PM policy files.

6. **a.** A notebook to refresh the memory is subject to court viewing. Its complete contents must be "line of duty" to avoid discrediting him.

7. **d.** The MP is not authorized to reprimand or even suggest punishment. His best judgment develops from a firm but courteous attitude.

8. **c.** Although DA policy stresses control rather than prohibition, gambling bears watching as a contributing factor toward crime.

9. **c.** The blotter is privileged information to be disclosed only to those having a right and need to know.

10. **b.** Whereas the others require either a good deal of time, equipment or procedural detail, loud drunks should be released to their own units.

Investigative Problems Peculiar To Rape - Murder

CWO Richard W. Whitesell, MPC

It is the purpose of this article to provide factual information concerning investigative problems peculiar to rape-murder, to identify and discuss types of offenders and to delineate investigator responsibilities to this type crime. Oftentimes, not because of a lack of enthusiasm or dedication, but because of ignorance, a rape-murderer is not identified until he has repeatedly killed. Because far too little is understood about this type criminal, it is hoped that those who read this article will become more knowledgeable, or perhaps interested enough to study further in order to recognize the tell-tale evidence connected with this type crime and enhance speedy apprehension of perpetrators.

Definitions of Terms Used

The following are abbreviated definitions adopted for the purpose of this article:

- *Rape.* The Uniform Code of Military Justice, and most State and Federal Statutes, define rape as an act of sexual intercourse by a person with a female not his wife, by force and without consent, committed on a female of any age. Any penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the offense.
- *Murder.* Within the scope of this article, it is sufficient to say that it is the unlawful killing of a human being with a premeditated design. The existence of premeditation may be, for the purpose of this study, inferred from the circumstances surrounding the killing.
- *Fetish.* Some object that is not in itself erotic, but sexually stimulating to certain individuals. This article concerns not only objects, but relates to sexual fixations to specific parts of the human anatomy.
- *Necrophile.* A person who has an abnormal attraction, especially of an erotic nature, to corpses.
- *Pedophile.* A person sexually attracted to children.
- *Sado-masochist.* Term applicable to persons who receive sexual gratification from inflicting pain upon others and having pain inflicted upon themselves; a form of sexual deviation.
- *Lust murder.* Murder committed in sadistic brutal fashion; the victim's body usually shows evidence of being mutilated, particularly the genitalia.
- *Flagellation.* A psycho-sexual perversion characterized by a passion for whipping; encountered among sado-masocists; may be either active or passive.

Investigative Problems

Much has been written in regard to rape-murder as relates to causation, but these writings are mostly psychiatrically oriented, and the majority of investigators, not having been exposed to psychology or psychiatry, are not interested in these publications and know very little of the connection between mentally ill persons and homicide. Homicides, especially rape-murders, are infrequent and this too negates investigator familiarity. Therefore, this article is investigation oriented to provide concerned personnel with a better understanding of these problems.

Types of Rape-Murders

To properly investigate a rape-murder, something must be understood about the motives and behavior of the perpetrators. The following discussion is devoted to this type crime and the offenders.

To overcome victim resistance. In these cases, the motive is sexual gratification, and resulting death is often not intended. This type is recognizable by a specific injury, normally blunt force or manual strangulation, and a complete absence of mutilation.

Accidental perpetration. This often occurs when the culprit is under the influence of alcohol or drugs and is aggravated by an undisciplined passion inflamed by resistance. Offenders in this category oftentimes make no effort to conceal their crime. Here again, rape-murders in this category are recognized by specific injury and absence of cadaver mutilation. Also, there is normally a history of victim-perpetrator relationship.

To destroy evidence and avoid apprehension. Rape-murders in this category are probably the most common, and are not committed solely for the purpose of gratifying sexual desire but for other reasons, such as destruction of

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Chief Warrant Officer Richard W. Whitesell is a veteran of over 24 years service with the Military Police Corps. He has attended courses in Criminal Investigation, Fraud Investigation, Physical Security, Forensic Dentistry and Polygraph, and is a graduate of the first USAMPS Warrant Officer Intermediate Course. He is currently in a CID assignment in Japan.

evidence to avoid apprehension or to protect the position or prestige of the attacker. In this group are offenders who will destroy their victims and evidence to avoid identification, to avoid disclosure of promiscuity, or pregnancy involvement. An attacker-victim relationship is conspicuous in these cases.

Fetish oriented. In investigating this type rape-murder, caution must be exercised not to mistake it as being motivated by robbery. The offender will oftentimes remove from the victim items of jewelry or clothing, but more often will remove hair (head or pubic, or both) or parts of the cadaver. The motive is sexual, but usually oriented to possession of some fetish part of the body.

Committed by a necrophiliac. This type is indeed rare, as necrophiliacs, incapable of receiving sexual gratification with a live body, normally seek out corpses in morgues for the exploitation of their degenerate needs. But as stated by Reinhardt, "Nevertheless, some have murdered to provide themselves with a sex gratifier."[1]

Committed by a pedophiliac. The pedophiliac is probbably the most distasteful of all sex criminals. He is usually an adult male, and can be heterosexual or homosexual, but always seeks out children to satisfy his sexual lust. As stated by Dr. De River, "I cannot emphasize enough the dangers such an individual presents to the community; certainly every possible step should be taken to prevent the pedophile or child molester from repeating his dastardly crime."[2]

Of the pedophile, Reinhardt further states, "Pedophiles are extremely dangerous, for among them are not only sadistic rapists and murderers, but they are by nature cruel despoilers of the morals of children where no serious physical injury is inflicted."[3] We see in this type offender a person who may or may not dispose of his victims, and that method of disposal could span the spectrum of psychotic disorders. He usually kills his victims to quiet them or to avoid apprehension via identification.

Sado-masochistic. The culprit may maim and torture before killing his victim, having as his goals sexual satisfaction, the will to power and ultimate ego inflation. Behavior is wide and varied. There are many degrees of behavior found among the sado-masochists, from simple acts of a sadostic or masochistic nature to more pronounced and violent acts ranging from flagellation and horrible tortures to lust murder.[4] While this offender does commit murder for lust, there are other underlying causes usually identified by obvious evidence of torture to the victim. Reinhardt, in describing the sado-masochist, stated that he is the most sordidly selfish, and inherently the most dangerous and intolerable of all criminals.[5]

Lust. While the lust rape-murder resembles the sado-masochist, he is a person who kills solely for the purpose of gratifying his perverted desires, and may possess traits of the sado-masochist. He is relatively rare, but whose appearance now and then is terrifying—he will continue to kill and mutilate his victims until apprehended. His handiwork is easily recognized by cadaver mutilation which sets a pattern, i.e., mutilation of breasts, vagina, buttocks, etc., or oftentimes mutilation accompanied by complete dismemberment.

The types of rape-murders cover a broad spectrum, but those discussed are the most prevalent, and often interrelated. The relating of a rape-murder to a specific type suspect in the early stages of investigation could make the difference in whether or not it is solved. If not soon identified, the perpetrator will destroy all evidence (clothing weapons, etc.) connecting him with the crime; wounds received in the commission of the crime will heal; and worse yet, he will probably strike again. Therefore, if the investigator can remember the peculiarities of the various type rape-murders, time will be in his favor by proficient deduction of evidence.

Investigator Responsibilities

In rape-murder there are seldom any witnesses—there is no live victim to describe the perpetrator, and evidence left at the scene or upon the victim is the only available means to establish motive and identity of the offender. It is, therefore, the responsibility of each investigator to recognize, protect, collect, and preserve this evidence. All investigators should be lucidly aware of the services that can and will be provided by forensic examination of evidence, a service that cannot be provided if evidence is not collected. The following are suggested means for collection and preservation of evidence:

- Ascertain expeditiously as possible the identity of the victim and all available personal background information.
- Apply the same investigative procedures applicable to any homicide scene, i.e., complete search, photographs (color) and sketches, position of deceased, state of *livor mortis* and *rigor mortis*.
- Make special note of condition (disarrangement) of victim's clothing and all visible injuries. Obtain soil samples if applicable.
- As early as possible, insure complete medical coordination. Have a pathologist participate in the crime scene search if possible. Insure compliance of the following in examination and subsequent autopsy of the victim:

a. Insure that clothing is removed in a normal manner and that each item is marked and stored separately.

b. Accurately describe all injuries, to include accurate measurements and where located on body.

c. Determine absence or presence of blood stains, seminal stains, foreign hairs, fibers or other substances on body and clothing of victim.

d. Examine for veneral disease.

e. Examine for pregnancy.

f. Examine and scrape fingernails for skin tissues, blood, hair, and debris.

g. Comb the pubic area for collection of foreign hairs, fibers, debris, or dried semen.

h. Collect hair samples from the head, pubic area and under the arms.

i. Collect specimens of blood, stomach contents, and all vital organs for serological and toxicological studies.

j. Collect vaginal, rectal, and oral specimens for chemical tests for acid phosphates, cytological examinations for spermatoza, and serological studies.

k. Obtain dental impressions, measurements, and photographs for future comparison with bites found on a suspect.

l. Insure removal sample tissue from any contused area

In collecting evidence, be ever aware of sufficiency o samples. If there is any doubt at all, let it be on the side of generosity.

The protection, collection, and preservation of all evidence is the primary responsibility of the investigator. Evidence collected is often used to effect positive identification of the decedent; determine exact cause of death, i.e., blunt force, manual strangulation, asphyxia, poisoning, etc.; or approximate time of death. However, it should not be forgotten that all evidence collected is used to prove or disprove whether or not a particular person committed the crime.

To avoid overlooking anything in the collection and preservation of evidence the following questions should be answered:

- Was all available evidence collected?
- Was it collected in sufficient amount of each type and material?
- Was any of it altered during handling?
- Was it all properly marked/labeled and placed in separate appropriate containers?
- Was it properly packed/sealed?
- Were sufficient known samples collected for comparative purposes?

The investigative problems peculiar to this study are so numerous that it would perhaps necessitate months to totally identify them. Rape-murder, like all other crimes, will change as our society changes. New forms of causation, prevention, and investigation will evolve. Therefore, staying professionally competent is a never ending process, and the individual responsibility of each person concerned in the fields of law enforcement, medicine, and law.

Rape-murder, although a not too frequent crime, is often aggravated by extensive mutilation, dismemberment, and disposal of remains, causing mere identification to become a momentous task. Because of the peculiarities, the investigator will be better able to overcome them if he remembers the types of rape-murder discussed, and the importance of collecting and preserving evidence as enumerated in this article.

FOOTNOTES

[1] James M. Reinhardt, *Sex Perversions and Sex Crimes* (Springfield, Illinois: Bannerstone House, 1957), p. 124.

[2] J. Paul De River, *Crime and the Sexual Psychopath* (Springfield, Illinois: Bannerstone House, 1968), p. 164.

[3] Reinhardt, op. cit., p. 258.

[4] De River, op. cit., p. 38.

[5] Reinhardt, op. cit., p. 138.

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A SHORT COURSE IN HUMAN RELATIONS

The six most important words:
I ADMIT I MADE A MISTAKE

The five most important words:
YOU DID A GOOD JOB

The four most important words:
WHAT IS YOUR OPINION

The three most important words:
IF YOU PLEASE

The two most important words:
THANK YOU

The one most important word:
WE

The least important word:
I

From MECH Naval Aviation Maintenance Safety Review, Summer 1970

THE MP SECURITY GUARD

Allen Storm

One of the most frustrating and sometimes one of the most monotonous jobs in today's Army is security. It is an ever-demanding 24-hour-a-day assignment, stretching out endlessly, irrespective of Sundays, holidays or any other days. In the vast reaches of the United States Army Materiel Command (AMC), the assignment usually becomes the responsibility of the Military Police with the secured areas varying from single building sites to storage complexes spreading over thousands of acres.

An MP security guard is a special breed of military man, carefully screened for intelligence, physical fitness and mental attitude, with a background that must withstand the closest scrutiny. Once the highly selective entrance requirements are met, the comprehensive training program begins. The security guard must become expert in the use of intrusion detection devices, in the instant identification of security hazards, and in the identification of acts of espionage and sabotage. He must be completely familiar with methods of personnel identification and the enforcement of control procedures.

Military police security guards around the world are periodically subjected to penetration tests. These challenging unannounced tests are conducted by military intelligence agents who are thoroughly adept at the role they play. The purpose of their mission is to determine the alertness of guard personnel, the effectiveness of security procedures, and to expose any existing vulnerabilities of an installation.

Penetration tests are planned in complete secrecy, and only after they have been completed are the provost marshal and the commanding officer notified. A test is considered to be complete when either the penetrators are apprehended or a penetration has been made.

Penetration teams have learned every trick of their trade, and it is not unusual for them to carry authentic looking credentials or to glibly use the names of known installation personnel, including the name of the provost marshal or the security officer. Highly inventive cover stories present a great challenge to even the most alert security guard.

The team has also become quite adept at smuggling in simulated sabotage devices with the objective of having them placed in positions which would cause the greatest installation destruction. Such devices may be introduced into a

Below: The Sally Port is the holding ar before entering or leaving a restricted area.

Only personnel with security clearance can gain admittance to restricted areas, thus all badges are checked at each entrance.

STANDS TALL

where all vehicles are given a security check

secure area by being secretly placed in a vehicle which has easy access to the area, by being unknowingly carried by personnel authorized entrance, or by being mailed to a person or department within the secured area.

There are many methods used to accomplish physical penetration. Open or unguarded locations are easy targets. Test personnel have been known to blithely mingle with authorized workers and to simply walk into a secured area. Or working as a two-man team, one will distract a guard while the other makes his entrance. Such test personnel have been stopped, only to be released by a security guard who accepts their soulful tale of a lost badge or of being late for work. Posing as a visiting VIP is another effective gambit, sometimes even using the name of a legitimate VIP scheduled to visit the installation.

All AMC depots function as total security installations with positive personnel control systems maintained by the issuance of photographic badges for permanent employes and temporary badges for visitors, with all visitors escorted by a member of the security force. Private vehicles, too, are subject to identification and control with decals attached to identify temporary carriers. A sign at the installation entrance announces that all vehicles entering are subject to search. The control of packages and equipment entering and leaving a depot must be strictly enforced before an installation can be considered secure.

Through the years many detection and surveillance devices have been perfected and have become an effective adjunct to a physical security program; alarm systems, sensoring devices, monitoring stations, closed circuit television, radar towers, infra red detectors, night vision . . . yet the most effective deterrent to a security breach is the alert well trained guard. He lives proudly with the responsibility that a total security force is only as effective as each of its members, that there is no such thing as a slight breach of security. Either it totally prevails or it does not exist at all.

Fair weather or foul, night or day, year in and year out, security is a constant thing. It is challenging, it is exacting, it is impersonal, it is humorless, it is unyielding, it is endless, it is tedious, it is drearily monotonous—yet it demands a total commitment from all those who serve. A military police physical security guard is a special breed of military man; and although his shoulders may be burdened with an extra measure of responsibility, he noticeably walks just a little bit taller.

MP Physical Security Guards are inspected before posting. Each is equipped with shotgun, .45 caliber pistol, protective mask and first aid packet.

The Military Policeman's Weapon

A Necessary Tool

MAJ David G. Epstein, MPC, USAR

While I must commend Majors Kochenours and Johnson for addressing a controversial and complicated subject in their June article, "The Military Policeman's Weapon—An Impediment to Interaction," I must score their approach as lacking a scientific base, a scholarly orientation and a realistic perspective. The authors claim and imply many things provable (or disprovable) by the presentation of data, yet in no case is such data revealed. For example they state, "In many cases, the use of weapons has become a substitute for more appropriate action . . ." In turn, I must ask: How many cases? How were they documented? How were they analyzed? What was appropriate action under the circumstances present in each case?

The authors further imply that the military policeman does not need a weapon, yet no data is presented to show how many subjects handled by military policemen over any period of time have been armed with deadly weapons, or had ready access to them. Certainly one should hesitate to send unarmed MPs into situations where weapons might be necessary for self defense. Yet, the authors advocate this very step without presenting any data whatsoever that might indicate the probabilities of an unarmed MP confronting an armed subject.

Certainly, violent crimes, interpersonal confrontations of the most severe sort, bank robberies, muggings, large scale racially motivated disturbances, arson, and dope addiction are not unknown phenomena on military posts. A check of provost marshal records on posts from Fort Dix to Fort Ord will reveal this to be so. This is a result of a well substantiated situation pointed out by the authors in their article that "The dynamics of American society today reflect accelerated and often violent change." and that, "The military community bears strong similarities to its civilian counterpart . . ." The author's go on from this point to state that, ". . . the military community experiences a stronger sense of unity." While this may be relatively true (and we are not certain of this fact either) it is small cause for comfort when the standard of comparison (the civilian community) is considered in all its violent and continuing state of disunity. On the racial front at least, the military community's unified front is very much in doubt. Certainly the unity between officer, professional NCO, and short term enlisted man has demonstrated strains both here and in Vietnam. These phenomena have been rather well documented in the daily press accounts.

It is well that the authors recognize that, "the occasion will arise wherein an armed felon will violently resist apprehension." Their solution is unrealistic at best; to wit: At this time, the patrol supervisor or operations duty officer who normally would be dispatched to the scene, would issue the appropriate weapons from his on-the-scene command post. This is assuming that: a) the felon hasn't eliminated the unarmed MPs he confronts. b) He is willing to wait around for the duty officer to show up. c) He stands idly by while the duty officer issues weapons. One also is forced to wonder at the type of vehicle that will be suitable to serve as a "rolling triple-locked arms room/patrol car/command post." In short, while the author's concerns are warranted, their analysis of the problem leaves a number of extremely large conceptual loopholes.

It should also be remembered that it is not only policemen who at times overreact during the course of confrontations. Many members of the nonpolice public (civilian and military) are also capable of overreaction and often enough they prove this capability. Properly used (and this often means *not* actually used) a weapon may be a deterrent to such overreaction.

As Majors Johnson and Kochenour state, all these givens demand a military policeman highly trained in the art and science of human relations. Bluntly, it is not enough to teach a policeman the mechanics of patrolling, map-reading, first aid, and accident investigation. The most difficult problems the MP will ever encounter relate to his interaction with other human beings. These humans will be encountered under every circumstance of stress, avarice lust, anguish, fear, hate, and emotional disturbance. To demand that all military policemen intervene, and control, situations in which these human beings perform, is to place extreme responsibility on that military policeman's shoulders. It is the height of irresponsibility to sends MPs out on duty without making them experts in the nonviolent control of violent situations, but it is also irresponsible to send them out unequipped to handle situations that escalate past nonviolent restraints.

Weapons, in and of themselves, are no more symbolic than the manner in which they are employed. Weapons in the hands of military policemen should be looked upon as sometimes necessary tools in the hands of the military community's defenders and helpers. They can be looked upon as such, if MPs become skilled social agents capable of effective intervention in the wide spectrum of crises that normally confront individuals and groups within the military community. The weapon then becomes a necessary tool, among other tools, required to serve the public.

It should not be supposed, however, that even when this utopia is reached the military policeman's lot will be love and appreciation on the part of all his nonpolice contemporaries. Some will never love that which enforces any restraints on them. The job of the policeman still often entails restraint. It *can* be done skillfully and humanely however, but it should not be assumed that the key to this level of performance is the absence of the military policeman's weapon.

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You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

In an experiment reported by the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, a fire was started in a car after a 170 pound ewe's carcass had been placed on the front seat. The car fire burned out after thirty minutes, but one continued under the carcass for more than three hours. The seat springs held the animal up and the rendering of fat maintained the fire beneath it. The final weight was fifty pounds.

Don't expect instant relief from Tear Gas Antidote (TGA), at least not from air dispersed CS. Letting the wind blow in your face, or just suffering if there's no wind will probably give the same results. Since no one seems willing to try TGA after being sprayed with Mace or other aerosol products, TGA's effectiveness in this area is unknown.

In one case tool marks left in the dense, outer layer of skull of an illegally killed moose were matched with the edge of a suspect's hatchet (Nov.-Dec. 58 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology & Police Science*).

The Fresno Police Department, Fresno, California, uses color slides in place of lineups. Both side views, a full face view, and opposing views in standing position are made on each person. Neither the suspect nor his attorney need be present during the lineup, and suspect changes, such as haircuts or the removal of a moustache, don't present the same problems as they do in normal lineups. The slides provide fast lineups in limited space, at any time, such as in a hospital or at a place of work (Apr 69 *Law and Order)*.

Oblique lighting is used to find dusty footprints. If a room is darkened before a search, such prints are easier to find (Jun 61 *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*). Sirchie and F. Morton Pitt carry rubber lifters large enough to lift a dusty footprint. The Marines also recommend using sheets of plastic laminating material, which is tacky on one side.

Prints were taken from more than 12,000 men in an English town to locate a murder suspect. A man identified by this effort was sentenced to life imprisonment (Dec 66 *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*).

Headlight filaments can be broken by vehicle impact even if the glass is untouched. If a light is on at the time of impact, the broken ends of the filament will show some fusing, although this occurs also any time a light burns out. If the filament breaks while the light is off, there will be a clean break (Nov 66, *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*).

A young bank burglar boiled dynamite and skimmed nitroglycerin off the top for use in blowing bank safes. The nitro was kept in a small perfume vial on a stout cord about his neck, the vial taped to his chest—a thought to bear in mind when searching a suspect.

". . . too many of us are content to sit back and bask in our success. Whenever that happens it might be well to remember a sign I once saw in an executive's office which reads as follows: 'A halo only has to fall a few inches to become a noose' " (W. P. Hendry in the Feb 52 *Police Chiefs News*). He also said that public opinion and support is greater than police science, but such support will not occur until the public has a concept of what a police department is up against. Being in the military doesn't make commanders and troops any different than the average citizen when it comes to police work.

Dust specimens on window sills in the same neighborhood have been found to have different characteristics. Thus, one can be distinguished from the other (Aug 56, *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*).

Nassau County, New York, police have a program where samples of suspected drugs are left by a parent at a station in an envelope with their initials or other personal code. The parent calls a specified phone number four days later and gets a report on the sample by giving the initials or other code on the envelope. This allows the police to help parents without being obligated to make apprehensions.

From a study of the criminal population in the Los Angeles area, it is shown that two or more letters tattooed on a man are the initials of his name (Mar-Apr 50 *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*).

One More Analysis Of Marijuana and Society

MAJ Charles K. Eden, MPC

"*Cannabis* is a very ancient substance which is obtained from the common hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, of which *Cannabis indica* and *Cannabis americana* are species. The leaves, stems, and flowering tops may be dried and chopped to produce the marijuana common in Mexico and the United States."[1] With so much command interest centering on marijuana, let's take a closer look at this subject.

In America, the name marijuana, which is said to be a corruption of the Portuguese word "*maraguango*," meaning intoxicant, is used.[2] In Morocco and Algeria it is called *kif*; in Tunesia, *takrouri*; in South Africa, *dagga;* in India, *bhang*; it is *macohha* and *djamba* in Brazil, and *essar* and *mangoul* in Turkey.[3] In the East, it is known as *gunga*, as *hasheesh*, or *siddi*.[4] In the vernacular of the street, it is called *reefers*, *joints*, or *sticks*, containing *hay*, *grass*, *pot*, *weed* or *tea*.[5] It may also be known to Military Police as *hashish*, or *jugnah*[6] and *chargas* or *mangoul*.[7]

By whatever name we call it the substance has created some sizeable problems among the military as well as among the larger civilian population. In the United States the impression, not supported by adequate studies, is that use ranges from young urban poor, including minorities, to disaffected "beatnicks," through artistic and university communities to younger professional persons in metropolitan centers.[8] A particular interest of marijuana seems to lie with college students: articles show that on the average seven to fifteen percent of college students use marijuana on one or more occasions during a four year collegiate career. In certain colleges the incidence is substantially higher (twenty to forty percent).[9] There are many reports of widespread use on campuses, but estimates that twenty percent or more of certain college populations have used the drug cannot be verified or refuted.[10] As appalling a figure as twenty percent may be, it might be too conservative according to some estimates. At a symposium held at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Dana Farnsworth of Harvard University estimated that thirty to 35 percent of the students at major universities of the east and west coasts had tried marijuana at least once.[11] There seems be be little doubt that marijuana has drifted into the lives of these young people, the very young people from which we draw our junior officers.

However large the problem may be, it is difficult to accurately measure users and publish statistics which may become accepted with some sort of realiability. The physical amount of marijuana seized and the number of arrests connected with marijuana seem to be statistically solid. Bulk seizures of marijuana by federal enforcement authorities totaled 5,641 kilograms in 1965 as against 1,890 kilos in 1960,[12] while a popular magazine reveals that ". . . illicit marijuana traffic is 7,000 arrests in 1964, and 15,000 in 1966."[13] The growth of marijuana use may be increasing at a fantastic rate. Statements prepared by the National Student Association project the possibility of nearly one million drug arrests of young people in 1972.[14] A conservative estimate of persons, both juvenile and adults, who have used marijuana at least once is about five million.[15]

Marijuana In California

A brief review of the yearly data generated in California alone gives a graphic portrayal of violations within the nation's most populous state. "In California in 1965, adult marijuana arrests accounted for about 28 percent of adult arrests for drug law violations. There was a 38 percent increase in the number of adult marijuana arrests compared to a similar period in 1964, and it appears that law enforcement will have to face increased activity in marijuana use and trade in the future."[16]

The man hours spent on arresting and processing marijuana violators into the criminal justice system is indicated in the following years. By 1966 there were 14,000 arrests for possession of marijuana.[17] From 1962 to 1966 non-marijuana arrests from narcotics and other dangerous drugs remained about the same. But marijuana arrests for adults increased from 3,291 to 14,293 and for juveniles from 248 to 3,869.[18] In 1967 juvenile arrests for drug offenses totaled 14,112 with 10,987 arrested for marijuana violations.[19] Continuing evolvement of ever increasing numbers of violators may be expected. "According to the California State Bureau of Criminal Statistics, the total arrests will be between 15,000 and 22,000 a year by 1971."[20]

Recapitulation reflects that adult arrests for marijuana from 1960 to 1966 increased by 234.5 percent; arrests of juveniles for marijuana violations during the same years increased by 343.2 percent.[21] The most recent figures reveal that for 1967, ". . . juvenile marijuana arrests jumped from 4,034 to 10,887, an increase of 172.4 percent and offenses for adults were up over 1966 by 86.7 percent."[22]

A Historical Glance At Marijuana

Aye, the 'Greeks have a word for it' as, "the *nepenthe* of classic Greece was said to have been decorated from hemp. The Persians knew it as *hasheesh*. In India the resin extracted from the plant is called *Charas;* when smoked it is *ganja;* when drunk as an infusion it is *bhang*. It has been known for centuries in Africa as *instangu*. In Egypt and Asia Minor where its use is widespread, a confection made with the drug is known as *dawamesk*."[23] Without geographical distinction, it has been drunk, chewed, smoked,

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and sniffed by its devotees for centuries.[24] It is mentioned in the Arabian Nights, and was known at the time of the Crusades. It was lauded in the immortal Odyssey of Homer as a drug to kill all pain and anger, and to bring forgetfulness of all sorrow.[25]

While evidently unmentioned in the post-Roman eras and during the Rennaissance of the Old World, an early mention of marijuana in the New World is as recent as this century. Mexican laborers began to bring marijuana to the American Southwest in the 1930s and cargo ships brought it into New Orleans Port. The jazz musicians and minority groups assisted in its spread.[26] As we have earlier noted, the use of marijuana is not a characteristic of any geographic region.

Some Effects Of Marijuana On Individuals

"The recorded medical literature is most confusing about marijuana."[27] In part, this confusion has made our discipline, law and order task more difficult, for we are sometimes placed in direct confutation of self proclaimed experts.

The medical profession, however, can agree on some facets of marijuana, in contrast to the variant claims of self professed experts. There appears to be a unanimity about its use: "Marijuana serves no known medical purpost,"[28] and the fact that *cannabis* has no known use in medical practice in most countries of the world.[29]

Firm accord is found regarding the lack of addictive qualities. "By these standards (defining the physiological need of the body to consume marijuana and any resulting reaction if usage is withdrawn) marijuana does not produce physical dependence nor a withdrawal sickness."[30] This viewpoint is reflected at the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, which claims that no withdrawal, such as is common in users of morphine or of the barbiturates, has ever been encountered.[31] A note of caution is broadcasted, however, "Marijuana does not produce physical addiction, but it does produce significant dependence, to a serious degree."[32] Even a note of warning may be broadcast, for doctors recently have said even though no physical dependence develops with *cannabis*, this does not mean it is an innocent drug.[33]

The issue of psychological dependence is almost universally expounded rather than the physical or physiological one. "No physical dependence or tolerance has been demonstrated. Persons who use marijuana continually and as the symptomatic expression of a psychological conflict, a means of gaining social acceptance, or a way of escaping painful experiences of anxiety or depression, may be said to be psychologically dependent on the substance."[34]

Social consequence of use begins to creep into the doctors' opinions when they consider their patients as members of society and not merely as separate organisms. "Marijuana addicts show the usual behavior of the outlaw who rejects and rebels against the authority from which he really wants love and of which he wants to be part,"[35] and doctors urge more than purely physical examination. Social and psychiatric evaluations are needed since causes may be open rebellion or disrespect for the law.[36] In fact, the psychological aspects of usage is often stressed in the literature. "The subjective or psychological effects of *cannabis*, particularly at lower dosage levels, are dependent on the personality of the user, his expectations, and the circumstances under which he takes the drug. At higher dosage levels extremely vivid hallucinations may occur with the content highly dependent on the personality of the individual."[37]

Various dangers of marijuana are voiced for medical reasons. "For the individual, harm resulting from abuse of *cannabis* may include inertia, lethargy, self-neglect, feeling of increased capability, with corresponding failure, and preoccupation of psychotic episodes."[38] Doctors realize that the real harm that results from the chronic use of marijuana is the development of the habit of all discomfort and all unpleasantness by the use of this substance.[39]

On the other hand, there are those who feel the case is already overstated. "It is the opinion of the Panel that the hazards of marijuana per se have been exaggerated and that long criminal sentences imposed on an occasional user or possessor of the drug are in poor social perspective. Although marijuana has long held the reputation of inciting individuals to commit sexual offenses and other antisocial acts, the evidence is inadequate to substantiate this. Tolerance and physical dependence do not develop and withdrawal does not produce an abstinence syndrone."[40]

Doctors almost uniformly disallow a favorable comparison of marijuana to alcohol, pronouncing a "we've learned our lesson" view, for while alcoholism constitutes a major social problem, surely it is not valid to justify the adoption of a new abuse on the basis that it is no worse than a present existing one.[41] Even though the prestigious President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice allow assumption of the equivalency of marijuana to alcohol,[42] there are cautions. Marijuana use and abuse can both be similar to "stoned"—the social party drinker, and "stoned"—the alcoholic.[43] A more lengthy and more articulate warning follows: "When advocates of legalizing marijuana claim that it is less harmful than alcohol, they are actually comparing the relatively insignificant effects of marijuana at the lower end of the dose-response curve, i.e., the "spree" use of marijuana against acute or chronic poisoning of alchohol. If they compare both drugs at the upper end of the curve, they see that the effects on the individual and society are highly deleterious in both cases."[44]

A Relationship Between Marijuana Use And Other Offenses?

Some claim that the facts simply do not establish any causational relationship between cannabis and violent offenses.[45] At one time, the administration of marijuana to soldiers seemed to have shown little ill effects. In 1928 the Commanding General of the Panama Canal Zone undertook a study of a year's duration and concluded that the effects of marijuana upon military efficiency and discipline were practically negligible.[46] Some claim that there is no statistical evidence that marijuana use is associated with crimes of violence in the United States.[47] A recent government publication announces that "aside from the fact that marijuana use and possession is in itself a crime, it has not been proven that its use is a direct cause of other types of criminal behavior.[48] "A study of the relation between marijuana and violent crime, murder, assault, rape, showed no direct correlation."[49] The report of the New York City's Mayor's Commission on Marijuana states that there was no

specific relation between marijuana and crime[50] and further, the Commission's Report stated that the use of marijuana did not contribute appreciably to delinquency.[51]

There are those who feel that there is a causational relation between marijuana and crime. "Hachichins, 'hashish addicts' do not all become assassins. But their laziness, their amorality, indubitably lead them to commit criminal acts, if only in order to procure the money necessary for the regular purchase of the drug marijuana . This road leads far and sometimes ends in crime."[52] It has been the experience of the police and prosecuting officials in the South that immediately before the commission of many crimes the use of marijuana cigarettes has been indulged in by criminals, so as to relieve themselves from the natural restraint which might deter them from the commission of criminal acts, and to give them false courage necessary to commit the contemplated crime.[53]

A Solution?

Even if we are personally able to sort out the confusing and often contradictory facts of marijuana, as shown above, and come to some conclusion about the effects of marijuana, we must come to grips with the reality of its illegality. Whether we face dealing with marijuana in the law enforcement model of suppression and punishment or the medical model of treatment and rehabilitation, it does not solve the problem; for the Council on Mental Health of the American Medical Association has taken the position that repeated usage of marijuana is indicative of underlying personality problems.[54] It may then be said that marijuana usage is but a symptom of some personality abnormality or mental disorder.[55] Therefore , the ultimate solution must lie somewhere beyond a cursory look at the mere symptoms and their effects on society.

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MPA Roundup Special

First USAMPS Intermediate CI Class Graduates

"Good morning, men."

"Good morning, sir," comes the spontaneous reply from the students assembled in Learch Hall at the US Army Military Police School (USAMPS), Fort Gordon, Ga. The instructor is suddenly awakened to the fact that the locks of white hair and the receding hairlines make this no ordinary USAMPS class. No "ordinary class" is correct, for the first Criminal Investigation Warrant Officer Intermediate Course is in session.

In recognition of a need for continuing education and training of warrant officers, the Haines Board recommended a program of advanced training. The intermediate course at Fort Gordon is an embodiment of a recommendation by GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr., Commanding General, Continental Army Command (CONARC).

The course fulfills two main objectives. The first is to provide training in breadth. Classes on command and staff procedures, leadership, maintenance, communications, map-reading, and other general military subjects provide a broadening of knowledge to the students. This wider scope will put the investigator in good standing when he is called to deal with senior staff officers, to serve as advisor to major Army commanders, or to work within the general staff framework.

The second objective is to provide training in depth in the technical area of investigation. The majority of instruction is taught by the USAMPS Criminal Investigation Division headed by MAJ Thomas J. McGreevy. Criminal investigation subjects are presented in a review framework that covers the collecting, preserving, and processing of physical evidence; the collecting and recording of testimonial evidence; and writing the report of investigation.

The course is built on twin foundations of the behavioral sciences and the law. Because the investigator deals with people, his ability to apply the principles of interviews and interrogations is dependent on his ability to identify the dynamics of normal behavior, as well as the manifestations of abnormal behavior.

The first day of instruction saw a professional counselling psychologist present three hours of discussion on abnormal behavior. Other first-week projects included the initiation of a reading project, a book review, and an oral briefing on the psychology of the criminal mind. Instructors from the USAMPS Law Division provided the legal basis for criminal investigation with classes ranging from rules of evidence and war crimes to authority and jurisdiction.

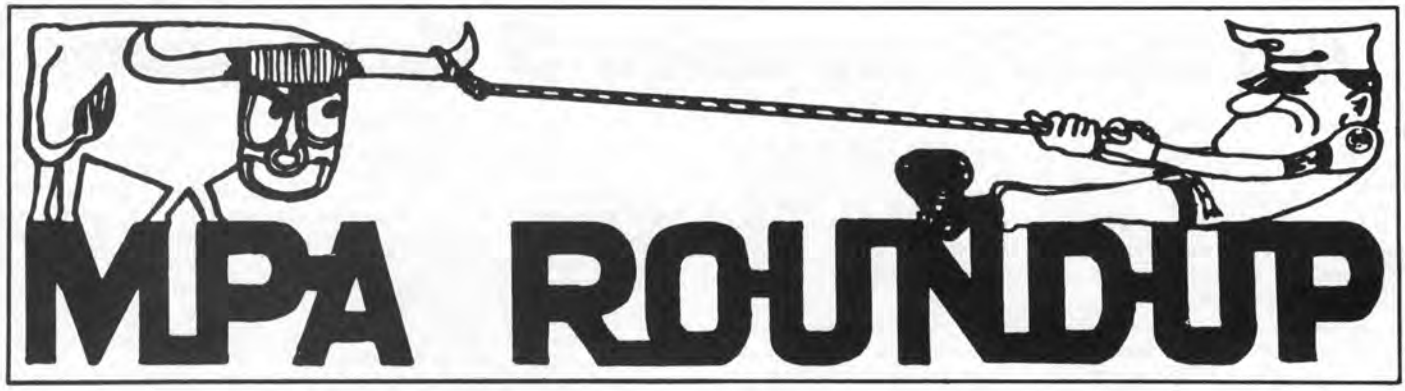
Guest instruction accounted for 96 of the 301 hours of academic instruction. The Federal Bureau of Investigation provided two special agents from the Savannah District Office to discuss the National Crime Information Center. Three forensic pathologists traveled from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed Army Medical Center to provide instruction on the investigation of cause of death. They were assisted by toxicologists from the Georgia State Crime Laboratory and the Specialized Treatment Center and Hospital at Fort Gordon.

The 864th Ordnance Detachment (EOD) provided conferences on demolitions with a representative of the Georgia Institute of Technology. Three officers from the Staff Judge Advocate General's School delivered 24 hours of fraud investigation instruction. COL Henry H. Tufts was also on hand to highlight a presentation on the US Army Criminal Investigation Division Agency, which he commands.

Instruction in the majority of CI classes consisted of practical exercises as opposed to lecture/demonstrations. A survey was conducted to identify those tasks which must be performed on the job by the investigator, and those duties were incorporated into the warrant officers' curriculum. The CI Division recognized that the best way to measure student ability was to have him perform in a test situation. Thus, the evaluation in criminal investigation subjects was achieved by performance testing. For example, in the evaluation for the block of instruction on evidence depository, the student encountered a mock-up of a depository. In a series of egg-crate shelves in front of him was evidence which was mismarked and unmarked or evidence on which the identification tag was improperly attached or incompletely filled out. The student had to apply his knowledge of investigative principles and demonstrate those skills which he would be required to perform on the job.

From that first day in May until the awarding of the diplomas at the graduation ceremony by COL Warren H. Metzner, USAMPS Commandant, the first group of CID intermediate students worked diligently to expand their knowledge. Returning to the field, the new graduates of the Criminal Investigation Warrant Officer Intermediate Course will provide enhanced investigative service to their commanders.

Graduates of the first Criminal Investigation Warrant Officer Intermediate Course to be conducted at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., are from left to right (first row), CW3 Dominick D. Wasielewski, CW3 Percy E. Ingraham, CW4 Clifford E. Curvey, CW4 Martin F. Yager, CW2 Raymond R. Kangas, (second row) CW3 Richard W. Whitesell, CW2 Albert C. Price, CW2 Norman E. Larson, CW2 William E. Glover, CW3 William F. Blake, CW2 Ralph E. Gustafson, (third row) CW3 Tim L. Mayfield, CW3 George A. Cain, CW2 Charles A. McNichols, CW2 Jackson E. Smith, CW2 Benjamin D. Ferraro, (fourth row) CW2 Ronald J. Robichaud, CW3 Robert H. Loeffler, CW3 James M. Smith, and CW3 Edwin A. Flechsig. Mr. Curvey served as class leader for this initial group of warrant officers attending the new course.



Secretary of the Army Froehlke Visits Fort Riley CTF

The Honorable Robert F. Froehlke (left), Secretary of the Army, is escorted by COL James C. Shoultz, Jr., Commanding Officer, US Army Correctional Training Facility (CTF), during the Secretary's recent visit to the facility. Mr. Froehlke, who assumed duties of Secretary of the Army on 1 July this year, spent two days at Ft Riley, Ks., as part of his initial get-acquainted tour of military installations across the country.

USAREUR PM Tours 385th Bn

Right: On his initial tour of military police operations in the US Army Europe (USAREUR) and 7th US Army area, BG Wallace K. Wittwer, Provost Marshal, USAREUR, spent three days observing activities of the 385th Military Police Battalion. Conferring with General Wittwer (left) in front of the battalion headquarters are LTC Thomas J. Briggs (center), Provost Marshal, Beden Wuertemberg District, and LTC Robert F. Tambling, Commanding Officer, 385th MP Battalion.

Triple Change of Command for Fort Dix 759th MP Battalion

The 759th Military Police Battalion at Ft Dix, N. J., combined a triple change of command ceremony with the dedication of its recently completed family activities center. Guests at the ceremony included MG Howard H. Cooksey, Commanding General, US Army Training Center Infantry and Ft Div, and representatives from the post's military police units and their families.

In the change of command ceremony CPT Rodney Kelley, a former infantry officer who transferred to the Military Police Corps earlier this year, replaced 1LT Eugene Dussich as commanding officer of the 412th MP Company. Captain Kelley was assigned to the 759th upon his return from Vietnam where he served with the 4th Infantry Division.

CPT Christopher Roork, another former infantryman, was assigned to the Ft Dix Correctional Facility prior to taking the helm of the 511th MP Company. He replaces 1LT Craig Bennett, who is now serving in Vietnam. Captain Roork previously served in Vietnam with the 25th Infantry Division.

2LT Timothy Mulligan relinquished command of the 555th MP Company to CPT David Tancig. Prior to his current assignment, Captain Tancig was stationed at Ft Gordon, Ga., where he attended the Military Police Officer Advanced Course.

After the change of command ceremony, LTC F. J. Villela, Commanding Officer, 759th MP Battalion, directed the guests to the family activities center for ribbon cutting ceremonies officially opening the facility. The center was conceived in keeping with the principle of increasing family involvement in the military community and reviving the traditions of regimental pride. The facility is equipped with a playground, barbecue pits, lounge, game rooms, and meeting rooms. It will serve as the scene for hail and farewell parties, child care services, movies, orientations for new arrivals, and other official and unofficial functions. Dedicated to the service, morale, and welfare of the members of the 759th MP Battalion and their families, the new center is open to all unit members—officers and enlisted men alike.

During the triple change of command ceremony for the 759th MP Battalion at Ft Dix the new commanding officers assemble with their company first sergeants and the battalion color guard to receive the guidons of their units.

California Reservists Train On-the-Job with Active Duty MPs

Since December 1970 US Army Reserve units in California have been performing on-the-job training (OJT) with active MP units from Ft Ord. Last Spring 34 Army reservists of the 496th MP Battalion, Santa Clara, assisted Ft Ord MPs in traffic and crowd control during the Laguna Seca Continental Grand Prix. This was the second year that Army Reserve members, all from the 306th MP Company (Escort Guard), Santa Cruz, have supported the active Army installation during the famed race weekend.

Acting as foot and motor patrols, these men bolstered the ranks of the Ft Ord MPs, who had responsibility to provide police services for the throngs of spectators who jammed the race track area.

This weekend activity was the climax of a battalion-wide OJT program which commenced nearly a year ago as a mutual support program. Each weekend since December a selected number of military police Army reservists have fulfilled the monthly training requirement by performing OJT at a nearby military installation. On a tour of duty which includes the long hours of Saturday night, members of the 306th have already tallied more than 2,500 manhours performing regular military police functions with the active duty MPs.

The 496th's other subordinate unit, the 308th MP Company in San Leandro, has been engaged in a concurrent program. At Oakland Army Base the 308th's members have been assisting active Army MPs in garrison operations. Across the bay, others from the 308th have aided Presidio of San Francisco military police in roving motor patrols throughout the Presidio area.

MP, Engineer Corps Officers Exchange Brass

Two members of the Army Corps of Engineers became honorary military policemen, and an MP was dubbed an "Engineer Cop" during a recent ceremony at the Mississippi River Commission offices at Vicksburg, Ms. MG A. P. Rollins, Jr., Division Engineer, Lower Mississippi Valley Division (LMVD), and President, Mississippi River Commission, and COL Ferd E. Anderson, Deputy Division Engineer, received the certificates declaring them Honorary Military Policeman from LTC Perry B. Elder, LMVD Provost Marshal. The certificates were signed by MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General. General Rollins has since departed Vicksburg to become the Deputy Chief of Army Engineers.

In a turn about ceremony General Rollins presented Colonel Elder, who is now attending the Armed Forces Staff College, an unofficial set of double branch insignia: crossed pistols superimposed on the engineer castle. The double exchange was in recognition of the productive cooperation between the two corps during the past three years that Colonel Elder has served as LMVD Provost Marshal.

MG A. P. Rollins, Jr. (right), displays the double brass awarded to LTC Perry B. Elder during a ceremony at the Mississippi River Commission Offices at Vicksburg, Ms. Consisting of the military police Harpers Ferry Pistols superimposed on the engineer castle, the insignia was presented in recognition of Colonel Elder's three years of cooperative service as provost marshal of the Lower Mississippi Division of Army engineers.

Patch Barracks MP of the Month

Right: The Military Policeman of the Month at Patch Barracks, Germany, was honored to receive his certificate from the US Army Europe Provost Marshal, BG Wallace K. Wittwer. During the ceremony at Stuttgart, General Wittwer (left) presented the certificate to SP4 John Kolasienski of the 554th Military Police Company, 385th Military Police Battalion, who was chosen the outstanding MP for his superior appearance, performance of duty, and knowledge of military subjects and current events.

SGM Brown Awarded Bronze Star

Before departing his assignment with the 18th Military Police Brigade in Vietnam, CSM Buford Brown (right) was honored in ceremonies at the brigade headquarters. Sergeant Major Brown received the Bronze Star Medal from BG Paul M. Timmerberg, Commanding General, 18th MP Brigade, for his meritorious service as command sergeant major of the 18th Brigade. The sergeant major is now the command sergeant major of the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga.

USAMPS EM Cited at Fort Gordon

An enlisted man at the US Army Military Police School (USAMPS) was selected as the Soldier of the Month for August at Ft Gordon, Ga. MG Harley L. Moore, Jr (left), Ft Gordon Commanding General, congratulates SP4 David Thornton upon the presentation of the certificate denoting the citation. Specialist Thornton, a graduate of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP), is assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company at USAMPS where he works in the secretary's office.

Air Force Security Police Patrol City in Thailand

Air Force security policeman SSG James Windham (right), a member of the 8th Security Squadron's town patrol, discusses a report with the desk sergeant at the Ubon city police station.

If the legendary friendly neighborhood cop with a smile exists anywhere in the world today, he can be found at Ubon, Thailand working the town patrol. A system of combined patrols consisting of two security policemen from the Air Force 8th Security Police Squadron at the Ubon Royal Thai Air Force Base, a civilian translator, and a Thai policeman, the town patrols roam the city prepared to offer their services to US servicemen.

Each evening at 1930 hours the patrol assembles for guard mount at the 8th Security Police Squadron law enforcement office. The usual quitting time is 0330 the following morning, but on many nights the duty is extended due to the writing of necessary reports. Two patrols scour the city each night making their first stop at the city police station where a Thai policeman is secured to join the patrol. The security police enjoy a good relationship with the local police which means that Americans jailed on minor charges are often released into the custody of the town patrol.

With the entire patrol formed, the unit begins a random visitation that has them crossing the city throughout the night. The policemen are welcomed in each place they visit. Local businessmen know that the town patrols prevent small problems from growing into more dangerous situations.

The patrols also probe the off-limits areas of Ubon in search of GIs who may have wondered into an unsafe section. At all times the units are in radio contact with their headquarters and with each other.

The efficiency of the Ubon patrols must account for, at least in part, the low rate of serious incidents involving US servicemen. By stopping problems before they have a chance to increase, the patrols are successful in averting major problems.

Mobile Office/Communications Center Tested by Aberdeen MPs

In May of this year, the 523d Military Police Company, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., received a new vehicle to be used as a mobile office and communications center. The vehicle is a customized van affectionately called "Old Ironsides" by those who use it. A demonstration model, it has been recommended for adoption on all state-side military reservations. Equipped with a camera, a desk with chairs, a complete set of installation maps, a stretcher, and an emergency kit containing a first aid kit, flares, flags, and flashing caution lights, it is used primarily for accident investigation, but it can also be utilized as a communications center for any emergency.

The primary advantage of the van is mobility. In effect, the office is taken to the scene of the accident, flood, riot, or other emergency. Since all the necessary equipment is available in the van, the individuals involved can be interviewed at the scene rather than being transported to the PM Office for statements. Equipped with the latest electronic siren and public address system, it has been found to be a most effective center from which military police activities can be directed during an emergency. In case of injuries, much time is saved by utilizing the van as an ambulance.

Since its initial employment in investigations, the van has earned nothing but praise from the Aberdeen MPs. When asked his opinion of the new vehicle, CPT Edward F. Robinson, Aberdeen Deputy Provost Marshal, commented, "In the short time we have used it, the van has proved to be a definite asset. We have received nothing but favorable comments concerning it."

Demonstrating the use of "Old Ironsides" as a mobile PM Office at the scene of a traffic accident, Aberdeen Proving Ground MP SGT Darryl F. Katona interviews the accident victim inside the van. Meanwhile, PFC Patrick J. Callahan radios accident information to the MP desk.

Bragg MPs Attend Leadership School

Two military policemen from the 58th MP Company, Ft Bragg, N. C., were selected the outstanding graduates of a recent course at the 12th Support Brigade Leadership School. Selected as the Distinguished Graduate was SGT Harland L. Marshall, and SGT Blair K. Brimmer earned the title of Honor Graduate. During a ceremony at 100th MP Battalion Headquarters, the two sergeants received citations, trophies, and congratulations from LTC John D. Granger, 100th MP Battalion commanding officer, and from their company commanding officer, 1LT John M. McFarland.

Fort Devens Provost Marshal Cited for Service to Chaplain

During a special ceremony CPT Defarris Gooden, Stockade Chaplain, Ft Devens, Ma., presented a Certificate of Appreciation from the General Commission on Chaplains to MAJ James F. Westerkamp, Ft Devens Provost Marshal. The General Commission on Chaplains is an interdenominational organization of approximately 35 Protestant religious bodies uniting their efforts to serve US Armed Forces personnel and their families. The commission cited Major Westerkamp for his contribution to the religious program at the Ft Devens Stockade. LTC Lyle Shaw, Deputy Staff Chaplain at Ft Devens, also attended the ceremony.

728th MP Plays Tennis with Vice-President Agnew

SGT Ivo Navratil, Company C, 728th Military Police Battalion, US Army Garrison Yongsan, Seoul, Korea, was given the honor of playing tennis with Vice-President Spiro Agnew during his visit to Korea on a recent world-wide tour.

With the outdoor matches washed out by a sudden shower, the Vice-President, Sergeant Navratil, and several US Army Pacific (USARPAC) officials met for doubles on the indoor courts of the Trent Gymnasium at Yongsan Garrison. The Vice-President played one set with each of four partners, and strangely enough, he lost all four sets. After the match, he autographed tennis balls for the players.

Sergeant Navratil, a recent semi-finalist in the USARPAC Tennis Tournament in Hawaii, is assigned to the escort section of the Provost Marshal Office at Yongsan.

Camp Zama CI Promoted to CW3

Right: CW3 John L. Rosbury, Chief, Photography Section, 515th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation) of the US Army Pacific Crime Laboratory, was promoted to his present rank during a ceremony held at Camp Zama, Japan. Mr. Rosbury (center) is congratulated by MAJ Charles R. Free, Commanding Officer, 515th MP Detachment (CI), who along with Mrs. Rosbury presented the insignia of the new rank to the warrant officer.

15th Bde Archer in Tournament

1SG Larry Young takes careful aim as he draws his bow string prior to releasing the arrow toward its target. The first sergeant of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 15th Military Police Brigade, Kaiserslautern, Germany, recently captured the Archery Association of Europe Championship held at Ramstein Air Base. Taking the lead with his first arrow, Sergeant Young wound his way deliberately through the 28-target course to easily win the Men's Class A Freestyle event at the tournament. A relative newcomer to archery with only six years of experience, Sergeant Young hopes next to represent the US Army at the World Field Archers Championship meet in Sweden.

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1st MP Group Men Aid Okinawan Village

The southern Okinawa village of Chatan-son and the 1st Military Police Group are partners in the development of friendship and understanding between the Ryukyuan and American people. For several years the villagers and that military police command have been working together under the Ryukyuan-American Community Relations Program. The program enables each major command of all the services to assist the Okinawan community in its area.

This aid is accomplished through the establishment of a council within the command that meets with representatives from the community. LTC Charles A. Hammaker, 1st MP Group Executive Officer, represents the 1st MP Group commanding officer, COL Hugh H. Riddle, as the chairman of that unit's council. LTC Donald C. Plonk, Commanding Officer, 96th MP Battalion, is project chairman for the 1st MP Group/Chatan-son Council.

Both sides work towards developing community assistance projects and fostering harmonious mutual understanding and respect for each others way of life by discussing mutual problems, exchanging ideas aimed towards bettering relations, and developing civic improvement projects in the village.

Examples of recent accomplishments include the donation of disinfectant powder for use in the school program of Chatan-son and two pairs of binoculars for use by the Chatan-son Fire Department for fire protection surveillance. Also, the mayor of Chatan-son requested and was given a number of large poles used to construct a new foot bridge across a stream located near the village to permit people living in the area easy access to their homes.

In addition, the villagers were given a volleyball and net for use by the Chatan-son Parent Teachers Association, nine barrels of oil to be used by the people of the Sunabe village for keeping dust on the roads from covering homes and shops, and transportation for a high school baseball team to games with other villages in a recent tournament.

The partnership has thus meant a great deal to the Okinawans. For the Chatan-son residents the program has provided community improvements and a concrete demonstration of the goodwill offered by the 1st Military Police Group.

As part of a program to develop friendship and understanding between the Ryukyuan and American people, members of the 1st Military Police Group Community Relations Council present fencing and a set of softball uniforms and equipment to officials of Chatan-son. From left to right are 1SG William J. Davidson, 1SG Wayne L. Bentley, Chatan-son Junior High School principal Kenpo Todashiki, Mayor Seisho Higa, LTC Charles A. Hammaker, Jr., LTC Donald C. Plonk, and CSM John J. Dohnelly.

Former MP Earns DA Commendation and Award

A former military policeman employed at the US Army Test and Evaluation Command (USATECOM), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has received a Department of the Army Commendation and an incentive award of $400 for a crime prevention suggestion that was approved for Army-wide application. Security Specialist Edwin W. Arnold (left) is congratulated by LTC Jacob Brown, Chief, USATECOM Security Office, upon the presentation of the citation.

His suggestion resulted in action being taken by the Office of The Provost Marshal General to incorporate a Personal Property Inventory/Crime Prevention Tips form into the Army crime prevention program. This action is expected to contribute greatly to increased security of operations and improved crime prevention management practices.

Mr. Arnold is a retired chief warrant officer of the Military Police Corps. He assumed his present position in 1967. He is responsible for personnel security activities and the maintenance of law and order throughout the 15 TECOM installations.

Canal Zone MPs, Civilians Cited for Service

Left: Civilian and military personnel assigned to military police units at Ft Clayton, Canal Zone, were cited for distinguished service during a ceremony in the office of the Provost Marshal, US Army Southern Command (USARSO). COL Henry H. Gerecke (left), Provost Marshal, USARSO, congratulates 1SG Harry L. Sheppard upon the presentation of the Army Commendation Medal. Sergeant Sheppard received the award for his service with the US Army Advisory Group National Guard at St. Albans, W. Va., prior to his assignment at Ft Clayton.

Also receiving citations from the provost marshal were civilian employee, Mrs. Margaret Muse, and SP5 George Menzies. Mrs. Muse was the recipient of a USARSO Outstanding Service Award for her meritorious service as secretary to Colonel Gerecke, and Specialis. Menzies was honored with the USARSO Certificate of Achievement for his outstanding service as a criminal investigator at the Canal Zone installation.

1st MP Group Re-enlistment Award to 20th MPs

The 20th Military Police Company at Ft Buckner, Okinawa, received the 1st Military Police Group Re-enlistment Award for the month of July. CPT Oland B. Little (center), Commanding Officer, 20th MP Company, accepted the re-enlistment trophy from COL Hugh H. Riddle (right), Commanding Officer of the 1st MP Group. The company first sergeant, 1SG Robert E. Middleton, observed the ceremony held in the 1st MP Group Headquarters.

COL Bullock Commands 15th Brigade

Before a crowd of dignitaries and well-wishers from three nations, COL Baxter M. Bullock received the reigns of command of the 15th Military Police Brigade from departing commander, COL Walter N. Israel. Colonel Bullock, a 26-year Army Veteran, pledged to enlarge military police services provided by the 3,000 man Theater Army Support Command (TASCOM) unit.

In the colorful ceremony, Colonel Bullock was formally presented the brigade colors by BG Thomas M. Nicholson, Deputy Commanding General, Tactical Support, TASCOM.

Entering active duty during World War II as an enlisted man, Colonel Bullock saw duty in the European Theater. After commanding the 720th MP Battalion and the 89th MP Group in Vietnam, Colonel Bullock served as Chief, Plans and Operations Division, Office of The Provost Marshal General, in Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland and the Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Ks.

Upon his departure, Colonel Israel, who has been assigned to Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal by LTG C. W. Eifler, Commanding General, TASCOM.

MSM Awarded to Former Fort Jackson PM

MG William S. Coleman (right), Commanding General, Ft Jackson, S. C., congratulates MAJ Carl J. Allen after presenting him with the Meritorious Service Medal for his outstanding performance of duty while serving as Ft Jackson Provost Marshal. Major Allen has since departed Ft Jackson for a new assignment at Bad Kreuznach, Germany.

Military Policemen Promoted to E-5 Grade at Fort Buckner

Twenty-two Ft Buckner military policemen were promoted to the E-5 grade during recent ceremonies at the post on Okinawa. Receiving new stripes at the 96th Military Police Battalion Headquarters were SP5 Gerald D. Phillips, SGT Glendon D. Apple, SGT Edward J. Cherry, SGT Dennis W. Coon, SGT Thomas F. Davis, SGT Gary W. Dugger, SGT Garland W. Ethridge, SGT Robert Pugh, Jr., SGT Thomas W. Stewart, SGT Charles R. Fortenberry, SGT James T. Mitchell, SGT Thomas A. Moore, SGT McKinley Smith, SGT Edward C. Square, and SGT Rodney Swinehart. LTC Donald C. Plonk, Commanding Officer, 96th MP Battalion, presided over the ceremonies. In the photograph are the new E-5s from the 20th Military Police Company and their commmanding officer, CPT Oland B. Little. From left to right are SP5 Robert G. Northcutt, SGT Phil E. Armstrong, SGT Thomas J. Cleary, SGT Ted A. Longworth, Captain Little, SGT James M. Stephens, SGT John A. Thompson, and SGT Ronald D. Wenzel.

LTC Nowak Commands 728th Military Police Battalion

A new commanding officer has taken the helm of the 728th Military Police Battalion (Army) in Korea. During a change of command ceremony LTC Peter R. Nowak (center) received the battalion colors from outgoing commanding officer, LTC Willis B. Smith. Colonel Smith has been reassigned to Headquarters, Continental Army Command, Ft Monroe, Va. The 728th's sergeant major, CSM George C. Gardner, observed the ceremony.

Fort Dix Investigator Receives ARCOM for German Service

Detachment D Headquarters of the 12th Military Police Group (CI) at Ft Dix, N. J., was the scene for an awards ceremony during which CW2 Norman E. Larson (left) received the Army Commendation Medal from MAJ John H. Ieans, Commanding Officer, Detachment D. Mr. Larson was recognized for his meritorious service as a criminal investigator at Ft Dix before his departure to assignment with Detachment E, 9th Military Police Group (CI), with station at the Schwaebisch-Hall Field Office.

Camp Drake PM Representative Promoted at Camp Zama, Japan

A Military Police officer from the US Army Japan (USARJ) Provost Marshal Office was recently promoted to the rank of first leiutenant. MAJ John L. Hauschild, Deputy Provost Marshal, Directorate of Personnel and Services, USARJ, pinned the silver bar onto the collar of 1LT Daniel K. Blizzard during the ceremony which took place in the Office of the Provost Marshal at Camp Zama. Also participating in the promotion ceremony was the acting first sergeant of the US Army Military Police Detachment in Japan, SFC Lawrence C. Holley. Lieutenant Blizzard serves as the Provost Marshal Representative of the Camp Drake Detachment.

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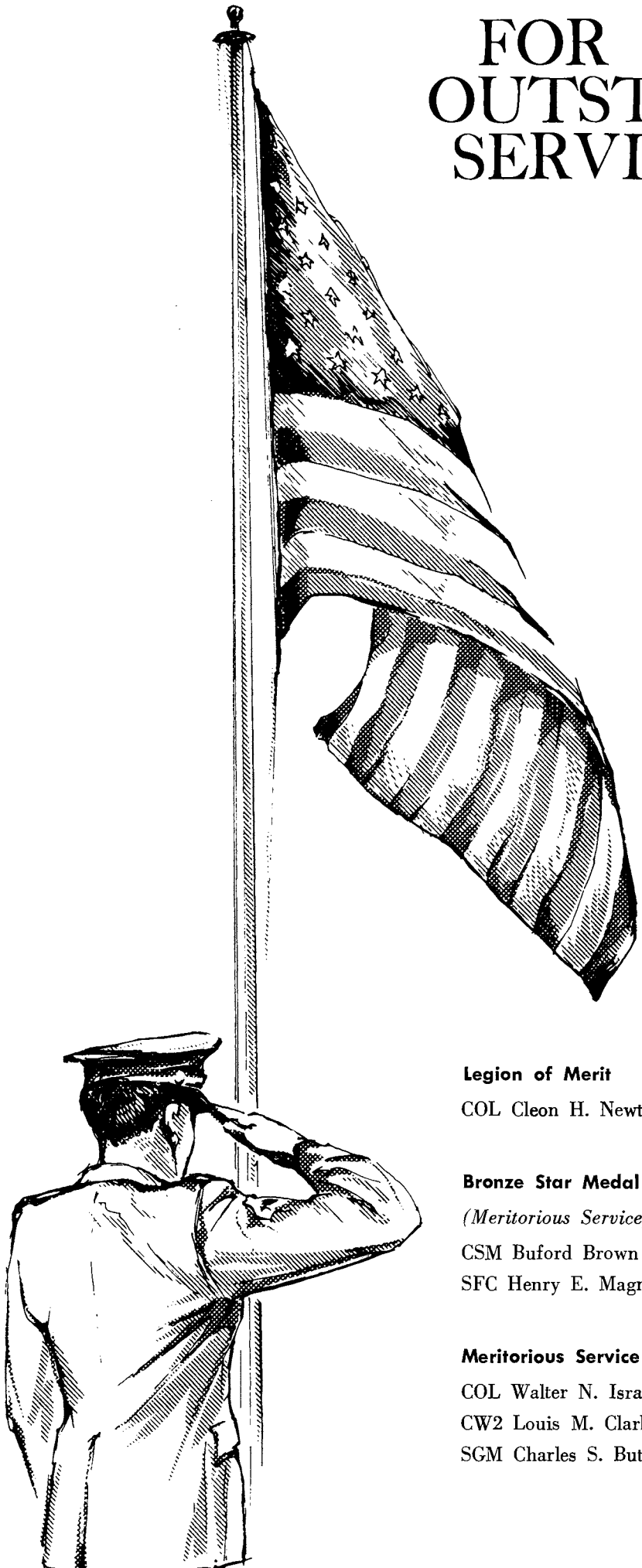


Legion of Merit

COL Cleon H. Newton

Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

CSM Buford Brown
SFC Henry E. Magnusen

Meritorious Service Medal

COL Walter N. Israel
CW2 Louis M. Clark
SGM Charles S. Butler

Air Medal

LTC Everett I. Perrin

Joint Service Commendation Medal

MAJ John A. Kochenour
MAJ John L. Mentor
SP5 William J. Shreffler

Army Commendation Medal

(Meritorious Service)

CPT Tom A. Carroll
CPT Warren A. Colon
CPT Walter B. Creitzburg
CPT Arthur V. O'Neill
2LT William R. Sawyer
CW2 Norman E. Larson
MSG Michael J. Coleman
1SG Richard L. Dehart
1SG Billie J. Dinnell
1SG Howard A. Drew
1SG Juan Ramirez Rodriquez
1SG Harry L. Sheppart
SFC Edward F. Cody
SFC Leo J. Fink
SFC Lonnie C. Harris
SFC Eugene E. Herron
SFC John R. Laughman
SFC Henry E. Magnusen
SFC Edward F. Peoples
SFC Garnett E. Skeens
SFC Joseph F. Whitehead
SSG Richard E. Chism
SSG Homer L. Dycus
SSG Don A. Hood
SSG Charles L. McCamy, Jr.
SSG Albert L. Messick
SSG Ronald J. Yorko
SP5 John Stanley
SGT Jerold J. Unruh

PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(AUS)
Robert N. Anderson (143)
John F. Fitzsimons (148)

MAJ/LTC
(RA)
Wilbur D. Getz (148)
Robert W. Hooker (148)
James C. Miller (163)
John E. Place (163)
Frank W. Richnak (143)
Sam H. Smith (153)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
Eugene Cromartie (148)
Crispus C. Nox (148)
Leroy Walton (143)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)
Caleb J. Archer (143)
Charles D. Herrera (163)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)
Louis E. Coles (143)
James H. Fine (143)

1LT/CPT
(RA)
Ernest L. Byrd (143)
Bradley W. Gebott (148)
Paul T. Gerard, Jr. (153)
James S. W. Harris (153)

CW3/CW4
(AUS)
Edmund G. Page (153)

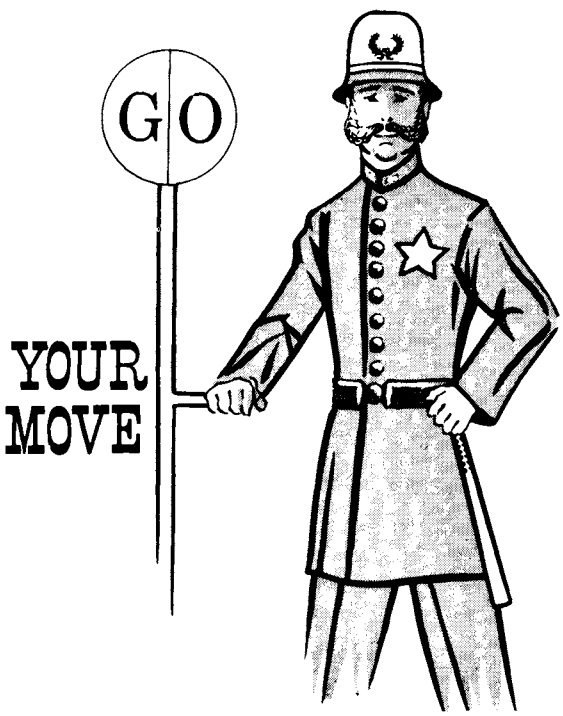
CW2/CW3
(AUS)
Donald J. Hoag (158)
Hubert Marlow (148)
Bernard Rushforth (163)

SSG/SFC
Robert L. Chandler (148)
Walter R. Wilson (148)

Change of Station and Retirement information courtesy of ARMY TIMES.

CHANGES OF STATION

LTC David G. Bevins from Sandia Base, NM to Ft Monroe, Va
LTC Carl C. Kecse from Ft Leavenworth, Ks to Frankfurt, Germany
LTC Dean A. Lewis from APO SF 96337 to Ft Devens, Ma
LTC Richard McCormick from APO SF 96491 to Ft Riley, Ks
LTC William G. Nork from APO SF 96222 to Wash DC
LTC Joe B. Shelton from APO SF 96491 to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
LTC Edwin L. Wallace from Ft Meade, Md to Long Binh, Vietnam
LTC Rohert C. Williams from Ft Meade, Md to Wash DC
MAJ John H. Blewett from Ft Knox, Ky to Long Binh, Vietnam
MAJ Furlton L. Burns from APO SF 96491 to Ft Ord, Ca
MAJ Aubrey G. Currie from Ft McPherson, Ga to Ft Gordon, Ga
MAJ Peter A. Davis from APO SF 96222 to Ft Leavenworth, Ks
MAJ Maynard D. Eaves from Ft Sam Houston, Tx to Ft Leavenworth, Ks
MAJ Donald P. Greenwald from APO SF 96238 to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
MAJ George R. Harrison from APO SF 96301 to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
MAJ Charles Karalekas from Ft Bragg, NC to Long Binh, Vietnam
MAJ Frank J. Lancaster from APO SF 96384 to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
MAJ David F. Lynch from APO SF 96491 to Ft Meade, Md.
MAJ Lewis B. Metts, Jr from Ft Gordon, Ga to Long Binh, Vietman
MAJ Richard H. Palmer from APO SF 96215 to Ft Bragg, NC
MAJ James D. Pederson from APO SF 96491 to Rock Island Arsnl, Il
MAJ James J. Reilley from APO SF 96222 to Wash DC
MAJ Peter H. Sowle from Ft Leonard Wood, Mo to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
MAJ Tommy J. Stacy from APO SF 96222 to Ft Gordon, Ga
MAJ Henry F. Stevens Jr from APO SF 96491 to Ft McPherson, Ga
CPT Charles Alexander from APO SF 96240 to Ft Lewis, Wa
CPT E. Cartio Barnes from APO SF 96337 to Ft Knox, Ky
CPT Herbert J. Buder from APO SF 96349 to Ft Riley, Ks
CPT Michael S. Cobb from APO SF 96301 to Ft Hood, Tx
CPT Edward M. Dean from Sandia Base, NM to Ft Belvoir, Va
CPT Gora E. Elzworth from APO SF 96301 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CPT Roy H. Hartless from APO SF 96491 to Ft Lewis, Wa
CPT Richard A. King from APO NY 09111 to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam
CPT Edward R. Kuhn from APO SF 96301 to Ft Riley, Ks



CPT Robert E. Lee from APO SF 96491 to Ft McPherson, Ga
CPT R. G. McLean from APO SF 96240 to Pres of SF, Ca
CPT Frederick W. Merton from APO NY 09165 to Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam
CPT Donald L. Nickels from APO SF 96350 to Ft McPherson, Ga
CPT Phillip E. Phelps from APO NY 09058 to Cam Ranh Pay, Vietnam
CPT Theron R. Plowman from APO SF 96308 to Ft Hood, Tx
CPT William Randlett from APO SF 96243 to Ft McPherson, Ga
CPT Jay R. Rhymes from APO SF 96301 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CPT Joseph Weston II from APO SF 96238 to Ft Hood, Tx
CPT Thomas J. Wynne from APO NY 09696 to Long Binh, Vietnam
CPT Robert R. Zins from Ft Gordon, Ga to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW4 Mauro R. Antonelli from Ft Belvoir, Va to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW4 Andrzej Glinski from APO SF 96491 to Wash DC
CW4 Bonnie W. Sapp from APO SF 96301 to Wash DC
CW3 Danny S. Boyd from Ft Sam Houston, Tx to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW3 Charles E. Kimming from APO NY 09166 to Samae San, Sattahip, Thailand
CW3 James F. Walsh from APO SF 96491 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CW2 Howard W. Bates from APO SF 96358 to Wash DC
CW2 James R. Davis from Ft McPherson, Ga to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW2 Charles A. Hannah from APO SF 96491 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CW2 Kenneth A. Klima from Ft Sheridan, Il to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW2 Phillip C. La Fond from APO NY 09403 to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW2 Gus R. Lesnevich from APO SF 96491 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CW2 William F. Monahan from APO NY 09757 to Samae San, Sattahip, Thailand
CW2 Daniel D. Murphy from APO SF 96491 to Frankfurt, Germany
CW2 Ichiro Nakamura from APO SF 96557 to Samae San, Sattahip, Thailand
CW2 David L. Sapp from APO SF 96491 to Frankfurt, Germany
CW2 James Sinquefield from Ft McPherson, Ga to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW2 Francis H. Smith Jr from APO SF 96212 to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
CW2 M. Van Der Hoeven from APO SF 96301 to Pres of SF, Ca
CW2 William C. Ward from APO SF 96491 to Pres of SF, Ca
CW2 Charles Wetherington from Wash DC to Samae San, Sattahip, Thailand

RETIREMENTS

COL Merlin C. Kerns
COL Cleon L. Newton
COL Lewis J. Strait, Jr.
COL Winston E. Wallace
LTC Bill Solley
MAJ William R. Dixon
MAJ Frank Walters
CW4 Donald L. Coleman
CW4 Benedict P. Dolney
CW3 Donald W. Baker
CW3 Joe A. Choo
CW3 William A. Diamond
CW3 Franz J. Grebner
CW3 Rex M. Harding
CW3 Melvin H. Jones
CW3 Sergio E. Marroquin
CW3 Robert Renn

BOOK REVIEWS

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND IDENTIFICATION, V. A. Leonard; Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1971, 152 pages.

Reviewed by Major Thomas J. McGreevy, MPC

Dr. V. A. Leonard, Professor-Emeritus at Washington State University and one of the most prominent leaders in the drive for police professionalism during the past half-century, prefaces *Criminal Investigation and Identification* by stating that he wrote the book specifically for small police departments of from one to seventy-five officers. He did not, however, write most of the book recently. Examination of three earlier books by Dr. Leonard reveals that more than two-thirds of this book was published previously. Specifically, three pages from Chapter 2 are from the section on Patrol Beat Responsibility in *Police Organization and Management* (1964) Twelve pages on Informers in Chapter 1 are lifted directly from Chapter 6 of *The Police, The Judiciary,* and *The Criminal* (1969), which was also the source of 20 pages on Police Surveillance found in Chapter 6. *The Police Detective Function* (1970) was the source of seventy-seven pages of text now republished in *Criminal Investigation and Identification.* The reader who has some of these other works by Dr. Leonard in his professional library will find this new book somewhat redundant.

Another gross deficiency, from a military law enforcement point of view, is the author's listing of the "War Department-Office of the Adjutant General" as the source of information on all personnel who have ever been in the military service of the United States; since the War Department as an agency of government has not existed for more than twenty years and even then was responsible for maintenance of Army records only, one may take this minor fragment of misinformation as additional evidence of the author's lack of care in the preparation of this new (?) work.

The author's failure to identify or discuss the problems encountered in drug cases, which constitute a substantial investigative workload almost everywhere, is another indicator of the book's lack of depth and relevance in today's world.

The absence of reference to the role of the pathologist, the void in respect to development of latent fingerprints, and the noninclusion of the line-up as an identification technique are inexcusable.

These shortcomings are typical of scores which can be cited. In short, the book appears to be a very poor investment. Even Dr. Leonard's recognition of the excellence of the polygraph training provided at the "Provost Marshal General's School at Camp Gordon, Georgia" cannot persuade this reviewer that *Criminal Investigation and Identification* is more than a superficial and outdated treatment of a complex subject matter topic.

RAPE: OFFENDERS AND THEIR VICTIMS, John M. MacDonald, Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Springfield, Illinois, 1971, 330 pages.

Reviewed by Major Robert R. Hazelwood, MPC

The author is Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. The purpose of the book, as explained by Professor Mac Donald in his preface is "to throw some light on this crime, the offenders and their victims."

The book consists of 17 Chapters. The first chapter, "The Scope of Rape" serves as an introduction "which has been written by the victims themselves" with no editorial comments, thus the reader must draw his own conclusions as he reads the lines and between the lines. The remaining chapters are inundated with "the actual words used by the offenders to describe their attacks and by victims to portray their suffering." Those few recommendations of interest to the investigating officer are found in chapter 15 "Criminal Investigation." They are too general and have been suggested by many others before Professor Mac Donald.

It is evident to this reader that the author has not made any penetrating contribution to a better sociological or investigative understanding of rape. There is no concluding chapter which reviews the presented material or draws insights from it. What we have is an assortment of rapes, not presented in any form that is consistent and which become a bit monotonous. The book makes a case for the complexity of the human personality, the intrigue of rape, and the unlikelihood of either understanding or preventing such crimes.

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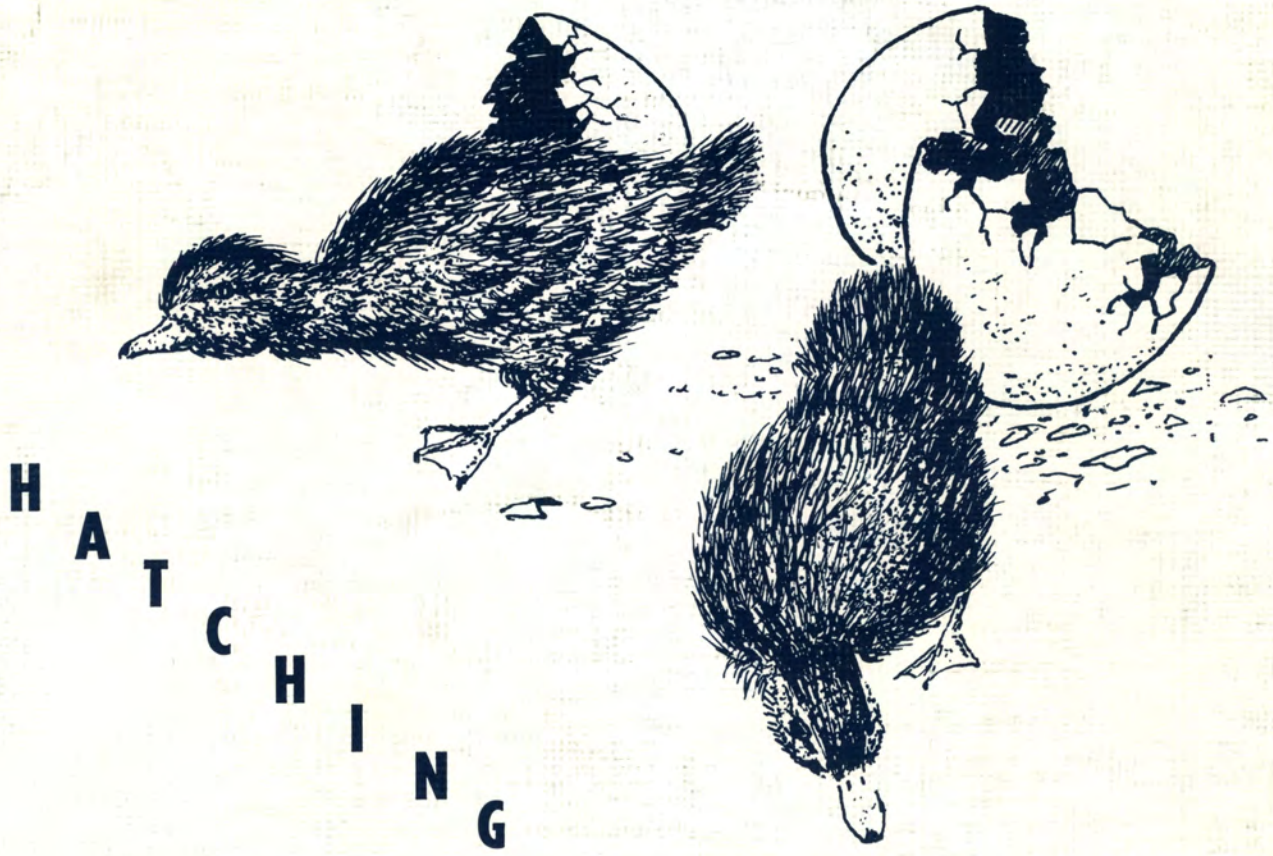
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