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MILITARY POLICE Journal

AUGUST 1970

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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

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A Farewell Message From MG Karl W. Gustafson The Provost Marshal General



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314

FAREWELL MESSAGE

I make the announcement of my retirement on 1 August 1970 with nostalgia and deep sentiment—but, also, with pride.

I am nostalgic—as are all soldiers—as the moment approaches when I must pass from the ranks of active warrior into the relative haven of retirement. I am proud because I have been privileged to be a soldier for most of my life and especially to have been a military police officer and your Provost Marshal General.

As my family and I leave, our thoughts are with our many friends with whom we hope to continue a warm association in retirement but, more than that, my undying respect and affection go out to the "card carrying" MP, the criminal investigator and our new correctional specialists who contribute so tremendously toward making the Corps what it is—the FIRST TEAM of the Army.

I ask that you make every day one of new accomplishment and bold, innovative thinking in support of the Army and its commanders everywhere.

Karl W. Gustafson

KARL W. GUSTAFSON
Major General
United States Army

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COVER



This issue of the JOURNAL marks the beginning of our 20th year of publication. As we embark upon another year as the voice of the Military Police Association, it is fitting that we pay tribute to those other police associations, civilian and military alike, domestic and foreign, which share our purpose of advancing the science of police administration and crime prevention. The mastheads which comprise our cover theme are only meant to be representative of the scores of fine publications dealing with the law enforcement profession. It is not our intent to single out any one group of publications as being most representative. The theme was developed and executed on our August cover by SP4 Robert D. Brough.

* * * * *

Eight recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter from the MPA President. They are PFC Stephen J. Schrider, E-10; PV2 Michael A. Cramer, F-10; PFC Timothy J. Arntz, C-11; PFC Michael C. Coker, D-11; PV2 Marc A. McKell, C-12; PFC Wade L. Roberts, D-12; PFC Robert R. Brian, E-12; and PFC Roy R. Yarbough, Jr., F-12.

* * * * *

Effective 1 July 1970 the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia, was relieved from assignment to Headquarters, Third United States Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia, and assigned to Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia. General Orders Number 26, Headquarters, US Continental Army Command, dated 20 February 1970, which directed the reassignment, further attaches the Class I activity to the US Army School Training Center and Fort Gordon, Fort Gordon, Georgia, for administrative and logistical support. Operational control is assigned to the Office of the Provost Marshal, Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command.

The Military Police Association School Award and one year memberships in the Military Police Association have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Visual Tracker Course, Class #501:* SP4 Gary J. Clark and PFC Earl R. Williams. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #531:* PFC Penazer Hughes, PFC Thomas E. Lane and PV2 Douglas A. Lippman. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #532:* PFC Leon J. Kipp, SP4 Timothy R. Lindsay and PV2 Henry M. Sienkewicz, Jr. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #533:* PFC Stephen P. Cline, PFC James H. Coates and SGT James E. Stiern. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #534:* PFC Harold E. Gosse, PFC Gerald F. Lambert and PFC Clair M. Poulson. *Criminal Investigation Supervision Course, Class #1:* CPT George C. Corey, MAJ William J. DeRossett and CPT Gary D. Whitaker. *MP Officer Basic Course, Class #6:* 2LT Richard A. Cummins, 2LT Alfred H. Kelly, Jr. and 2LT James J. Wasakoski.

* * * * *

Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland, US Army (MPC) Retired, has generously donated funds to establish an award which will recognize annually the most outstanding active Army military police unit, company size or smaller. The award will consist of a trophy to be retained permanently by the unit, plus interest accrued above the original donation which is not required to purchase the trophy. Each major command provost marshal will consider the performance of units during the period 1 July to 30 June and submit the nomination of one unit to The Provost Marshal General by 1 August. The Provost Marshal General will select the winning unit, and the award will be announced on 26 September, the anniversary of the Military Police Corps. Detailed information concerning the selection criteria, procedures for submitting nominations, and the selection process are contained in Army Regulation 672-11, Decorations and Awards, Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland Award, which was scheduled for distribution during June 1970.

* * * * *

The MPA welcomes 1LT David F. Shewmake, USMC, an instructor with the CI Division, DRI, USAMPS, as a new member of the Executive Council. A veteran of over 20 years active enlisted and commissioned service, he has an extensive background in the field of criminal investigations. He served as Chief Investigator, CID, with the Third Marine Amphibious Force in Vietnam.



KICKOFF for a LONG HAUL



SP5 Lawrence D. Maloney

In Vietnam, where a soldier very often spends the better part of his tour fighting for a few yards of jungle or a tiny hill, freedom and mobility appear as a fanciful dream. If he could just escape the confinement, the prison of a wired perimeter or the natural barrier of a rice paddy quagmire. If he could just get in a jeep or truck and go — follow a road to a place far away from this confinement.

During the past six months, a whole group of soldiers were able to beat the confinement—and they didn't beat it through completion of their tours. In a matter of weeks, because of the movement of their headquarters, the men of Company D, 815th Engineer Battalion, and the 102d Construction Support Company fled the choking heat and dust of Kontum. They gunned their vehicles over nearly 450 miles of Vietnam roads toward their destination—Di Linh, a town in the refreshing mountain coolness southwest of Dalat. Their exodus marked one of the longest journeys ever made by a convoy in Vietnam.

This movement of men and cumbersome heavy equipment over such an extended distance proved a gigantic task. The operation involved seven separate convoys plus an air movement. The first advance convoy of 24 vehicles departed in late March. Three more convoys, each with 30-odd vehicles, followed at seven to ten-day intervals.

Prior to the departure of each of these three convoys that made the entire trek from Kontum to Di Linh by land, a shuttle convoy of extremely massive equipment would travel by road only as far as Qui Nhon. Each time the trip to the coastal city was agonizingly slow. Loaded down with huge rock crushers, bulldozers, scrapers, and soil and asphalt plant machinery, the trucks creeped along—inching over makeshift bridges, buckling up on near impossible turns, plodding up hills, sweating over the brakes on the descent. Finally at Qui Nhon, the heavy cargo was loaded onto barges and LSTs and floated down the coast to Phan Rang. On arrival there the sea convoy would marry up with an 815th land convoy and begin the 4000-foot climb to Di Linh.

At Di Linh the men of the 815th and 102d would unload the equipment. After a day's rest some would head back again to Kontum. Those who remained behind in Di Linh would help construct the new base camp. Living at first in tents and later in prefabricated huts, the men had to build a whole industrial complex which would include a stone quarry, asphalt plant, and two 250-pound rock crushers. The target date for the completion of the camp and beginning of stone crushing operations was set at June 15th. The 815th would then begin supporting the 19th Engineer Battalion in the construction of roads and air strips in the Dalat area.

But the establishment of the new base camp, though a formidable challenge, was overshadowed by the move itself, a 420-mile, one-way trip made no less than seven times. Kicking off from the 815th's old base camp at Wooly Bully just south of Kontum, the convoys rumbled over dangerous QL 19, through the Miang Giang and An Khe passes with their steep grades, hairpin curves, and ample clusters of rock and vegetation—choice ambush sites.

From QL 19, the convoys moved on to QL 1 in Qui Nhon. This highway, paved for a few miles south of Qui Nhon, gives way to dusty, dirty, rocky road bed dotted

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SP5 Lawrence D. Maloney, a former JOURNAL Associate Editor, graduated maxima cum laude from the University of Notre Dame in 1968 with a BA in Communication Arts. He is a recipient of the Hugh O'Donnell Journalism Award and has done graduate study at Northwestern University. He is currently assigned as Managing Editor of TYPHOON magazine, the monthly publication of I Field Force Vietnam.

with bulldozers and graders struggling to complete the road. The old trucks would then crawl on to Tuy Hoa. Some, unable to stand the punishing conditions, would break down. From Tuy Hoa to Phan Rang the ride was smoother and more comfortable, a respite before the tough climb on QL 11, 21A, and 20 to Di Linh.

The long haul covered five days, with nights spent at Phu Tai, Tuy Hoa, Dong Ba Thien, and Phan Rang. Nights spent on motor stables and in sleeping bags on a truck, nights wondering what the next day would bring. But despite the potential hazards, the long haul was exciting. The men were finally beating the confinement. "My men have always been wanting to see new territory, to make a long haul instead of the short, boring jaunts around Kontum," said First Sergeant James Batchler of the 815th. "Well, now they've got their wish."

The job of insuring that the 815th's convoy made their long haul safely fell to the 16th Military Police Group, headquartered in Nha Trang. Its escort operation, which involved men from two battalions and three companies, was easily the longest and most involved convoy venture ever executed by the 16th.

Security vehicles from the 560th MP Company met the convoys at checkpoint 88 near Pleiku and accompanied them as far as An Khe, where the 66th MP Company took over to Tuy Hoa. At Tuy Hoa, the boundary between the 93d MP Battalion to the north and the 97th MP Battalion to the south, the 630th MP Company continued the escort all the way to Di Linh.

These MP "roadrunners" are no strangers to the perils of the highway. Nearly 70 percent of the 93d MP Battalion's duties involves escorts on QL 19, 14, and 1. For these MPs, convoy duty presents the most dangerous challenge of their MOS, with the possible exception of work on river patrol boats. "Any time you drive Vietnam highways you are taking a risk," said MAJ Clifford Tousant, S-3 of the 93d. "The danger of mines and ambushes is ever present. But our men consistently drive these roads—and they love it."

Like the men on the convoys they escort, the MP roadrunners enjoy the freedom of travel and being on their own. "Sure you get tired of living out of a duffle bag and going without showers," said the 560th MP Company's SGT William Fiveash, crew chief of a V-100 escort vehicle. "It's exciting work, though, and we're proud of our work and our 100s."

Morale in roadrunner platoons surpasses that of most other MP units. MPs often extend their tours for escort work. On off-duty hours the men will boast about their 100s or rehash old missions. They are most at ease on the road and they know most of the people who travel or live on the highways. The MPs rap with the convoy drivers and the men on the gun trucks. The coke girls at their little stands along the highways give them free sodas. And they spread a little good will by helping Vietnamese drivers who suffer breakdowns on the road.

The roadrunners begin their day at a highway checkpoint. There they wait for a convoy to come along—they usually don't know what convoy they'll escort until they arrive at the checkpoint. They wait and wonder what the convoy will be like. In the case of the 815th's convoys, the MPs had been forewarned. Since the move to Di Linh involved several separate convoys, the roadrunners could draw from the experience of previous runs.



Above: When a convoy stops to rest the scene resembles a traveling street fair. Drivers exchange food and small children quickly gather about during this halt on QL 1 near Tuy Hoa. Right: Convoy commander, CPT David P. Ernst (right) and 1LT Kevin Mahoney, platoon leader with the 102d Construction Support Company, exchange information with the crew of the 66th MP Company's "Captain America."

SP5 Michael Herzog, commander of a 560th MP Company V-100, waited with his crew at checkpoint 88 near Pleiku for the second 815th convoy to make the entire trip to Di Linh. He was a little apprehensive. Two days earlier, an 815th shuttle convoy, burdened with huge, oversized equipment, took four and a half hours to make the normal two-and-a-half-hour journey from Pleiku to An Khe.

But Herzog and his crew were anxious to take the convoy. The "Salvaged Saint," their V-100, was equipped with twin M73 machine guns mounted on a turret, plus an M60 in the rear of the vehicle. And with their own personal weapons, the MPs certainly had enough firepower to quiet their fears. Their V-100, an experimental armored commando car, wouldn't stop automatic weapons fire, but with tires that can carry the vehicle some 15 miles after being hit, the "Salvaged Saint" was well-prepared to run if necessary. The eight-ton car can reach a speed of 70 miles an hour. Along with the standard quarter-ton gun jeep equipped with M60 machine gun, the V-100 is the basic MP escort vehicle.

The 815th convoy, with some 30 vehicles, arrived at

Below: Gun truck crews from the 64th Transportation Company relax after refueling at the Tuy Hoa airbase. The men volunteered to escort the 815th convoy from Wooly Bully to Di Linh. Right: SP4 Richard Cornell checks his minigun on the 64th Transportation Company's "Roadmaster.' Gun truck crews provide key security for convoys.







checkpoint 88 about 1100 hours. It was late. Herzog and his crew, like all drivers who must wait at the checkpoint, spent much of their time ducking mama sans who had all kinds of goods to sell—despite a sign that prohibits Vietnamese personnel from gathering there.

When the convoy arrived, Herzog immediately met with the 815th's convoy commander, CPT David P. Ernst, also the CO of D Company. The two discussed the convoy size, destination, and radio frequencies to be used during the trip. Before moving onto the highway, the convoy commander must also have a clearance number for the convoy. This number includes information on the type of convoy, its size, and destination. This information, relayed to highway traffic coordinators, gives a good indication of the nature and extent of traffic on Vietnam's highways.

Before the convoy kicked off, Captain Ernst and Specialist Herzog radioed all of this information to the logistics coordinator, the man they would call if fire support or medical aid were needed. There are logistics coordinators at three points along QL 19 between Pleiku and Qui Nhon. Each coordinator oversees a particular security network along the highway.

The logistics coordinator, in turn, assigned a "convoy number" to the 815th convoy. The number helps the logistics coordinator locate the various convoys as they progress along their route. As convoys move into successive security networks, they receive a new number because the convoys originating in these areas have changed the original sequence of numbers.

The preliminaries over, the convoy is ready to kick off. On their long hauls, the 815th's convoys followed typical convoy procedures. In his jeep equipped with radio and M60, the charlie charlie (convoy commander) led the convoy. In some instances, an MP gun jeep or V-100 might precede him. Behind the convoy commander followed a steel-plated gun truck, a deuce and a half complete with twin .50 caliber machine guns and an M60. These gun trucks usually belong to the company involved in the move. Sometimes, however, a unit short on gun trucks will call for help from various transportation outfits. For the 815th's convoys, gun truck crews from the 64th Transportation Company volunteered to bolster security for the trips.

At 50 to 100-meter intervals, the 815th's vehicles moved out onto the road from checkpoint 88. MPs controlling traffic there made sure everyone was wearing his steel pot and flak jacket. At the rear of the convoy was more security with another gun truck and Herzog's V-100, the last vehicle in the convoy. The gun truck, the 64th Transportation Company's "Roadmaster," had a radio with a frequency corresponding to that of the convoy commander. The two would be communicating closely throughout the trip.

Di Linh was a long way off, but the 815th's convoy was on its way. The vehicles tried to maintain a 30-mile-an-hour speed on the road, dropping down to 15 miles an hour in the villages. But keeping the convoy moving in a constant flow was not an easy task. Charlie has blown many of the bridges along QL 19, and others are too frail to support the weight of five-ton trucks carrying still more tons of equipment. So the convoys must take short detours on dirt bypasses and cross steel planks serving as makeshift bridges. The mammoth vehicles struggled slowly through the rock and dirt—and they bunched up. Charlie charlie got them moving properly again.

The important thing was to keep moving. If a convoy is ambushed, the vehicles speed out of the kill zone. Once the MP V-100 has moved the convoy to safety, it will return to fight off the enemy. If further help is needed, the V-100 crew chief can call the logistics coordinator who will send gunships, tanks, APCs, or even leg units.

Enemy attack always threatens travelers on QL 19. In Herzog's "Salvaged Saint," the crew knew all about the dangers involved. "QL 19 was quiet for a good while," said crew chief Herzog, "but now things are starting up again. Because of the mines, you don't dare go off the road, and we are always liable to receive small arms fire aimed at any vehicle in the convoy—mostly just harassment. If Charlie really wanted to cause trouble, he'd hit the very front of the convoy in order to bottle up all the vehicles."

If the MPs were not expecting trouble on this second 815th convoy, it was not apparent as their V-100 approached the infamous Miang Giang Pass between Pleiku and An Khe. The pass also bears another name, "The Street Without Joy," a gloomy reminder of the slaughter of scores of French soldiers by a Viet Minh ambush. At one point in the pass, travelers can see the white crosses marking the graves of the Frenchmen.

Now well into the pass, Herzog had one hand on his radio receiver and one on the M60 which jutted out the rear hatch of the V-100. His turret gunner in the middle of the vehicle peered out at the high, rocky hills above. In the front of the "Salvaged Saint," SP4 Mike Murphy, still in his first week as a V-100 driver, could see the rest of the convoy snaking cautiously down the narrow ravine. His M79 was on the seat next to him.

But nothing would happen this time. The Miang Giang Pass, now a smouldering, smoking rock mammoth due to constant air and artillery strikes, had lost much of its threat. But though largely defoliated, the boulders and caves of the blackened hills can still scare a convoy, and it was a relief to be down out of the pass. It was also a relief to see the tanks and APCs that spotted the road afterwards. Mike Herzog threw open one of the side hatches of his V-100. "It's all right, we're safe now," he said.

The convoy moved steadily toward An Khe, making good time—past Montagnard children, past dusty LZs like Black Hawk and Action, past lonely tanks and APCs pointing boldly at possible enemy approaches.

At An Khe, the "Salvaged Saint" gave way to the 66th MP Company's "Captain America." Herzog and his crew would wait at an An Khe checkpoint for a convoy heading back west. He'd have another crack at the Miang Giang Pass.

Just outside of An Khe, the convoy faced the second challenge of the day, the An Khe pass. In the "Roadmaster," the gun truck crew was especially wary. A week earlier, an enemy grenade, lofted out of the lush greenery of the hills near the road, fell into the bed of a deuce and a half and killed all seven Koreans inside. The grenade throw took no great accuracy. The frightfully winding road seems to be hacked from the hills.

As they approached the first hairpin turn, the excitement was readily apparent in the gunners' eyes. SGT Bert Girouard manned two .50 caliber machine guns, one on either side of the gun truck. He planted himself behind one and stared out defiantly at the thick foliage that seemed close enough to touch the gun barrel. In the rear of the truck, SP4 Richard Cornell stood confidently behind a minigun—gun truck crews will scrounge as much firepower as they can handle.

But, as on the Miang Giang pass, no incident occurred. Nothing but a slow, guarded descent, with the vehicle at times coming to a halt. The "Roadmaster" gunners seemed disappointed. "Damn it, I've got to get in one more ambush before I leave here," Girouard mumbled.

A 560th MP Company V-100 prepares to leave checkpoint 88 near Pleiku on a convoy run to An Khe. The armored commando car, equipped with twin M73 and M60 machine guns, can reach a speed of 70 miles per hour.





Left: The 815th convoy's vehicles begin to come alive in the early morning hours at Camp Humper, Phu Tai. Most drivers will sleep in their vehicles during the long trip to Di Linh.

The convoy no sooner cleared the pass and was moving on level pavement when an ancient deuce and a half just ahead of "Roadmaster" broke down. Girouard got on the radio and reported the trouble to charlie charlie at the head of the convoy. The "Roadmaster" remained behind with the truck while the convoy's maintenance vehicle crew repaired it. Soon the delayed vehicles caught up with the rest of the convoy. Had the breakdown been more serious, the disabled vehicle would have been towed to a secure area for repair.

The convoy reached Phu Tai's Camp Humper, just south of Qui Nhon, about 1700 hours. The night's stay there was typical of all the nights on the road to Di Linh. The men ate a hot supper, pulled vehicle maintenance, showered, then returned to sleep in their trucks.

In the morning, the long line of vehicles parked near the camp's gates came alive again. Breakfast, then more maintenance checks. Captain Ernst and First Sergeant Batchler moved from vehicle to vehicle talking and joking with the men—checking for problems. The first sergeant had made a mental note of the potential trouble vehicles. He knew exactly what vehicles had already broken down along the way and which men had to stay behind. These men would join a later convoy or be escorted separately to Di Linh by a gun truck.

After Sergeant Batchler passed out C rations, the convoy commander gave a brief talk to all the men in the convoy, reminding them of convoy procedures and pointing out possible trouble spots on QL 1. Another conference with the V-100 crew chief, and Captain Ernst lined up his convoy and moved them out on the road.

On the highway now, the convoy drivers fought the heat and dirt of torn-up QL 1. Goggles protected their eyes from the dust, but nothing could stop the burning of the sun and the wind. But the convoy moved on, past little hamlets that seem to grow out of clusters of towering coconut trees. The vehicles rumbled past schools, past hamlet government huts with their Vietnamese flags and Rural Development cadre. The men waved to smiling children or to other drivers going in the other direction.

After five hours of battling the jarring roads, the convoy halted for a short break. There had been only one other delay, when an old truck, "the Ratfink," broke down on a bridge situated on a rice paddy dike. The breakdown blocked the progress of the whole convoy until the vehicle was finally repaired. The "Ratfink's" driver was embarrassed. No matter how old or used a vehicle is, a driver views a breakdown as a personal insult to his skills as a mechanic. He has somehow let the convoy down.

But this second break was a rest stop and it brought a horde of Vietnamese children begging for food. All along the way the men in the convoy had thrown cookies and parts of C rations at the outstretched hands of tattered urchins. Now the children gathered about the truck cabs and chanted "You, You," to the drivers who towered above them. The bigger children would push cute toddlers toward the cabs—presenting the best bait for the drivers' sympathies. A hand stretched out of a cab window, and a tiny girl reached up to grab a can of cheese crackers. She turned away, and the bigger children jerked the can away from her. She began to cry, and the driver stuck his sweating head from the truck and yelled, "Damn it, you better give some to your little sister."

Further down the line drivers were swapping cigarettes with papa sans for coconuts and bananas. One man walked his dog up and down the string of vehicles. Others snapped pictures. The scene was like a traveling street fair. The drivers exchanged sodas and C rations. Everyone knew one another.

After about a half hour, the first sergeant drove his jeep down along the convoy—"We move in five minutes." The laughter and bantering died down now, and the men once more were caught up in the excitement of the long haul.

Barrelling down the highway again—this time on paved, smooth road near Tuy Hoa, thinking of the paradise that is the Dalat region. Cool mountains, the scent of pines, fertile fields of tea, tobacco, and vegetables. Di Linh was still more than 200 miles away, but in the cargo-jammed bed of a deuce and a half, SP4 Dennis Benton, could care less about the distance now. Watching him perched on his laundry bag and plucking a guitar, it was hard to believe a war was going on.

After being bottled up for so long, the 815th was moving toward freedom. The men were finally making a long haul. And the way they felt, their rattling trucks might just as well have been Cadillacs and QL 1 a super highway.

The Growing Field of Scientific Evidence

Crime scene evidence runs from the obvious, a safe, to the ridiculous, a crushed cockroach. It's found from where you just planted your size twelve, to secret compartments in gas tanks. Whatever the type, evidence helps only if you know what to look for and where to find it.

I'm going to cover "what to look for." If you've got ideas on "where to find it," please submit them to the JOURNAL. None of us knows all, but each of us has something of value to be shared with others.

Physical evidence must meet two general requirements to be of use. One, you must find something that is also possessed by a suspect. He may leave something at the scene (cigar band, ID card, headlight glass), and he can take things away (safe insulation, a TV, the victim's fingerprints).

Secondly, there has to be some method of matching what you have with what the subject has, to the exclusion of everyone else. For instance, the cigar band you found may belong to the only person in ten suspects who uses that brand of cigars. Of course, you should be able to put his ID card to good use. And, the headlight glass will fit only the remaining parts on *his car's* headlamp.

Under the category of things taken away, safe insulation contains material peculiar to safe insulation. Someone with the same type of material in the nailholes of his shoe heels had best be someone who fixes safes, legally. A stolen TV bears a serial number and other identifying marks. You should be able to match these with a set in the suspect's possession. The victim's prints on batteries of a stolen radio in the possession of a suspect are as good as the victim's remembering the radio's serial number.

But these are just a few of countless items at a crime scene. How are you going to determine what to collect? How do you know what useful evidence was left, or taken away? And, of the things you do believe were left or taken, which can be matched with those possessed by a subject?

Let's assume you've found everything he left behind: dirt, fibers, breath and body odors, skin secretions, hair, skin particles; particles of rubber, leather, metal and dirt from shoe soles; matches, cigarette butts, ashes, flakes of tobacco, lint, and those things commonly left at specific crimes, such as tools, semen stains, empty cartridges, bomb fragments, tire tracks, teethmarks, etc. The present method is to collect similar material from everyone who had the opportunity to commit the offense. These samples and those you gathered at the scene are sent to the crime lab for comparison. The problem here is the number of suspects you must deal with.

You haven't the time to collect large amounts of numerous samples for several thousand, several hundred, or perhaps even fifteen or twenty people. So, you have to narrow your suspects down using obvious things — like lipstick left by the subject—which eliminates all the male suspects, hopefully.

You probably haven't the equipment, either. You certainly haven't the equipment to gather body odors or microscopic traces left by shoe soles. This allows you to eliminate just about everything that you can't pick up with your fingers or on something, like a knife. So, you figure that the job looks a lot easier .

Let's consider the second category of evidence, that which the subject picks up at a crime scene. This presents the same problems as material left by the subject. Although you're still picking things up with your fingers, now you still have an overwhelming amount of possible materials and substances which may be evidence.

Take a .45 caliber automatic left at the scene. Any part of the weapon may bear fingerprints, including the ammunition in the magazine. Any number of trace substances can be found in crevices and cracks. Maybe it was carried in the subject's pocket and picked up traces of marihuana; or perhaps it was used to pistol-whip a victim in another offense. A single web across the grip may provide a clue as to how long the weapon's been laying there. The serial number, or lack of one, is obviously useful. Sometimes the type of oil or other lubricants can be useful, too.

Dealing with the .45 isn't overwhelming, even if you're worried about how to collect, and preserve it. At least you recognize the evidence and can tailor your collection and preservation methods to protect the minute or fragile evidence from loss.

But how much evidence do we overlook or destroy due to the lack of such recognition? In one case, for instance, a dead cockroach's body caught in a spider's web was crushed by a burglar. Later a cockroach leg was found stuck to a suspect's trousers. It was matched to the crushed insect and used to convict the burglar.

In another case, one staple in a ten-dollar bill taken at a robbery was matched with the victim's stapler, resulting in a conviction. In a third case, the broken tip of a pencil, about 1/8" long, was found at the scene of a burglary. This was later fitted to the broken end of a pencil found in a suspect's possession. Then, there was one in which the hit-and-run victim's prints were found on the hood of the suspect vehicle.

Have you ever looked for this type of evidence? If you

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even saw a crushed insect, broken pencil lead or staple, would you consider it as potential evidence? You've certainly looked for other things, like the .45, footprints, fingerprints, eye witnesses, and various types of tools or weapons? But, you must first know that something can be used to locate or identify a subject, as well as prove or disprove a point of law, before you'll recognize it as evidence. Even your common sense can benefit from such knowledge.

Smaller and smaller amounts of evidence are producing more and more useful information. Eventually, the material in a fingerprint will tell us if the subject smokes, uses drugs, and possibly his diet. Minute traces of fresh blood can provide more information than prints. Experiments have already produced these results under controlled conditions. Such progress is placing greater demands on all law enforcement personnel. More knowledge is required and better methods of collection and preservation may be needed for you to do an adequate job.

There are three means you can use to expand your ability to recognize and effectively handle physical evidence. First, read everything you can find dealing with law enforcement. Particularly, there are more than 200 law enforcement periodicals which contain countless stories and bits and pieces of useful information. They'll tell you how to identify car makes from tire prints, how far glass fragments rebound when a bullet is fired through a window pane, what shoe soles tell you about a hit-and-run, about toolmarks on the cut edges of paper, which drugs are secreted in perspiration, what tattoos can tell you about people, and how to restore removed serial numbers in plastic.

On the other hand, when you make discoveries that seem original—and you must have already made at least one—pass them on to others through these same periodicals, or through technical bulletins. After writing all sorts of reports, you shouldn't really have any trouble writing a short one on something so useful; the same rules apply. If we have to depend on the grapevine, like the criminal element does, then we are competing with him on his level. The use of periodicals can put us ahead of, rather than behind, the criminal element.

Secondly, when you stumble across something you feel the offender left behind or took with him—but aren't sure if it's of use—ask the crime lab. Don't just ignore it. Original research because of such questions has produced many of the commonly acceptable types of evidence.

Lastly, as you become familiar with the tremendous number of objects which can be evidence, you'll also note that they fall into categories. The cockroach leg matched to the body is the same as a torn piece of paper matched to its body, is the same as a paper match fitted to its matchbook, is the same as a broken branch being matched to its stump, or a paint chip, piece of skin, or pencil tip being matched to their sources.

The next phase is to start asking what other materials might be matched the same way. Can that broken glass, torn piece of cloth, wires broken by pulling apart, torn plastic and leather, and broken ropes found at the crime scene or in the suspect's possession be "fitted back together?"

That's just one category. The same objects can fall into many categories. For instance, the broken branch: in addition to being fitted to its stump, it might be matched to its source by the type of parasite on it, type of plant, special type of pesticide or cement dust from a nearby company.

Objects with parasites on or in them form another category. Termites in wood, worms in apples, and parasites in animal droppings picked up by an offender's shoe at the scene, are examples.

The cement dust on a object represents still another category that includes coal dust, pollen, chalk dust from broken wallboard, safe insulation, concrete and brick dust picked up or left by the offender at the crime scene. If you keep this up, eventually all materials will be placed in several categories.

As you go about your work, other questions will arise. With these questions in mind you'll eventually run across experts, hobbiests and other who work with different materials and are happy to held you gain more information. You may be one of these people yourself. Thus, the locksmith can tell you that lock picks leave fine scratches on lock tumblers. Then you'll eventually run across, say, a toolmark expert who tells you that microscopic scratches contain identifiable marks. Then you'll ask if scratches left by lock picks fall into this category. You may find you've surprised him with something he hadn't considered. As I said at the beginning, ". . . each of us has something of value to be shared with others."

A definite need exists for gathering and passing on more information of this type. There's a constant increase in materials and products available to everyone. Each new product may be a new source of evidence, or a potential tool for the criminal (the thermal burning bar, for instance).

If you're interested in getting more involved in such subjects as crime scene evidence, a number of courses already exist. One is free to military personnel, the CID correspondence course. It can serve as a good refresher, if nothing else. Incidentally, the US Marine Corps has already used this course in routine training of some of their military policemen.

The surprising lack of law enforcement periodicals available in MP units, if corrected, would provide another excellent source of material.They are good reference sources, too. Whatever the choice, don't expect someone else to do it for you. This is an individual responsibility.



Colonel Warren H. Metzner New Association President MP School Commandant

Colonel Warren H. Metzner, former Provost Marshal, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, is the new Commandant of the United States Army Military Police School. By virtue of his position, Colonel Metzner is also the President of the Military Police Association.

Born in Passaic, New Jersey, Colonel Metzner attended Rutgers University prior to being drafted into the Army in 1943. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry upon graduation from OCS at Fort Benning, Georgia, in July 1944. During World War II he served with the British Intelligence Service, the 76th Infantry Division in Belgium and commanded the 437th Military Intelligence Team, Headquarters, Third US Army.

Betwen February 1947 and July 1948 he was assigned as an instructor in interrogations and investigations at the Counterintelligence Center, Fort Holabird, Maryland.

Colonel Metzner's career in the Military Police Corps began in July 1948 when he was transferred to the 716th Military Police Battalion, Fort Dix, New Jersey. He served in Korea from September 1950 to May 1952 as Provost Marshal, Third Logistics Command, Far East Command. He returned to the United States to assume duties as Assistant to the Executive Officer of the then Provost Marshal General's Center at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

He next served for three years in the Personnel Office, Office of The Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. In August of 1959 he returned to Europe and served in several MP assignments, ultimately commanding the 508th Military Police Battalion.

Returning to the US in August 1961, he was assigned as Provost Marshal, 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. It was there that he earned his parachutist wings while serving with the "Screaming Eagles." He has served as a member of the Doctrine and Evaluation Group of the US Army Combat Developments Command's Institute for Advanced Studies and later with the USACDC Doctrine Directorate at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. In April 1967 he began a two-year tour of duty as the first military police officer to command the US Military Assistance Group to Costa Rica.

Colonel Metzner holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Military Science from the University of Maryland and a Master of Arts degree in International Affairs from George Washington University. He is a graduate of the Provost Marshal General's School, the US Army Special Warfare School, the US Army Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College and the US Army War College.

His decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Vietnamese Army Distinguished Service Order Second Class and the Vietnamese Air Service Medal, Honor Class.

1. The form used to order the confinement of a member of the Armed Forces is

a. DD Form 497.
b. DD Form 1132.
c. DD Form 503.
d. DD Form 510.

2. Dental care for military prisoners is

a. provided on an emergency basis only.
b. controlled to minimize the issuance of drugs.
c. provided at the stockade dental clinic.
d. the same as that provided for other soldiers.

3. A military prisoner in a federal prison is under the jurisdiction of

a. The Judge Advocate General.
b. The Attorney General of the United States.
c. the governor of the state in which the prison is located.
d. The Provost Marshal General.

4. An enlisted member of the Armed Forces may be ordered into confinement by

a. any commissioned officer.
b. the man's commanding officer only.
c. any commissioned or warrant officer.
d. his first sergeant.

5. Which of the following punishments may be imposed by a Special Courts-Martial?

a. Total forfeiture of pay.
b. Confinement not to exceed eight months.
c. A bad conduct discharge.
d. Confinement not to exceed one year.

6. An installation confinement facility is commanded by the

a. correctional officer.
b. installation provost marshal.
c. installation commander.
d. Army provost marshal.

7. Initial confinement of a person must be reported to the installation commander within

a. 24 hours.
b. 48 hours.
c. 8 hours.
d. 72 hours.

8. Which of the following are Army Confinement Facilities?

a. Hospital prisoner wards.
b. Correctional training facilities.
c. Disciplinary barracks.
d. All of the above.

9. Which of the following is NOT an administrative action that may be taken againset a prisoner for a violation of stockade rules and regulations?

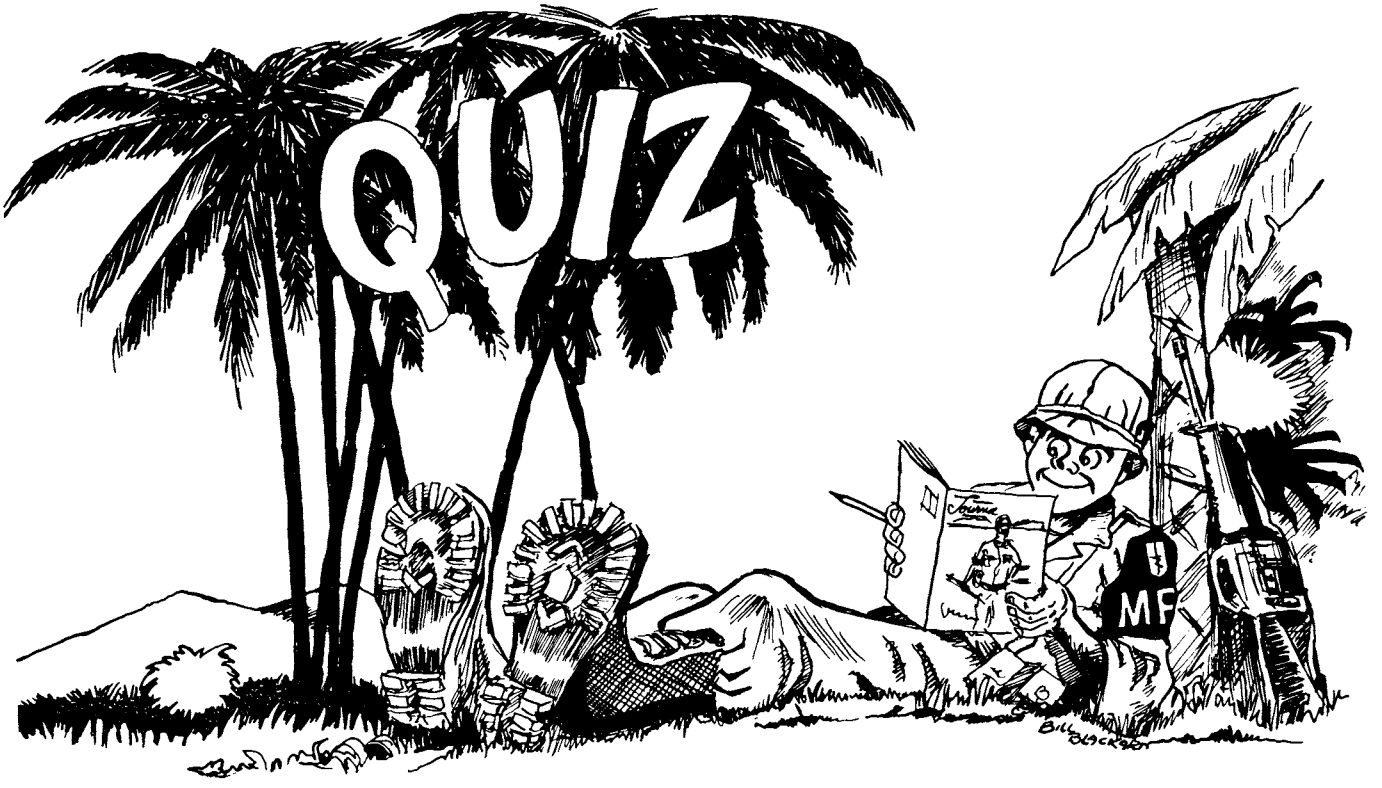
a. Extra duty.
b. Forfeiture of accrued good conduct time.
c. Forfeiture of pay.
d. Disciplinary segregation.

10. Which of the following has the authority to release a prisoner from confinement?

a. Staff Judge Advocate.
b. Correctional Officer.
c. The prisoner's commanding officer.
d. The installation commander.

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 CPT Donald L. Nickels.

Answers found on page 14





So, I said, "Smokey the Bear is alive and well . . ."

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **a.** is correct. The form used to order a member of the Armed Forces into confinement is DD Form 497, Confinement Order.

2. **d.** is correct. A prisoner is authorized to receive the same dental and medical care as any other soldier.

3. **b.** is correct. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is under the Department of Justice, headed by the US Attorney General.

4. **a.** is correct. An enlisted member of the Armed Forces may be ordered into confinement by any commissioned officer.

5. **c.** is correct. A special court-martial may, under certain circumstances, impose a bad conduct discharge.

6. **c.** is correct. The installation commander commands an installation confinement facility on his installation. The provost marshal exercises staff supervision over the operation of the confinement facility.

7. **a.** is correct. The initial confinement of a prisoner must be reported to the installation commander within 24 hours.

8. **d.** is correct. Army confinement facilities include disciplinary barracks, branch disciplinary barracks, correctional training facilities and installation confinement facilities, to include hospital prisoner wards.

9. **c.** is correct. Forfeiture of pay must be imposed as a result of nonjudicial or judicial action and is not an administrative action that may be imposed under the provisions of AR 190-4.

10. **d.** is correct. The authority to release a prisoner from confinement rests with the installation commander. The correctional officer may be delegated the authority to sign release orders.

The Concept of Minimum Force

MAJ David H. Stem, MPC

The threat to order and domestic tranquility in the United States today looms greater than at any other period in our history since the Civil War. To further complicate the problem, the threat has taken a different form. Campus unrest, mass demonstrations and riots in our streets, and open action to bring down our system of government threatens to push us to the brink of chaos and anarchy.

Given the same climate one hundred years ago the response could have been different, or at least more flexible. Today, with instantaneous news coverage, millions of people across the land witness events as they happen. This eliminates a cooling off period which would allow emotions to subside and permit some form of logic to prevail. Problems, which in the past remained local, now flood the national scene. A single spark caused by an improper response to events can set into motion uncontrollable nationwide reaction. Now, more than ever, the response to events must be measured, must be professional, and must be correct. The burden on the Military Police Corps to provide professional advice and leadership has sharply increased.

In the light of this background the response to civil disorder is guided by a policy of applying *minimum force.* Many of us do not understand the implications of this policy, nor do we completely understand the inherent problems associated with the minimum force concept.

Simply, use of minimum force means that only that minimum amount of force necessary to maintain law and order should be applied. However, several points need to be discussed to fully understand minimum force.

- The minimum force concept, to be effective, must include the willingness to escalate the amount of force used until law and order is restored. To support this escalation of force we must provide ourselves with a sufficient number of options, through technological and doctrinal improvements, to permit selection of an appropriate response.

- Minimum force depends on a specific situation and not on a preselected form of reaction to violence. Deadly force indeed may be minimum force in a specific environment.

- A misunderstanding exists in that some members of the military believe that minimum force implies no action, or insufficient action to respond to violence. The concept is viewed by this group as a breach of faith with those responsible for restoring order, and is considered an unnecessary restriction.

- The training of our military leaders stresses decisive action. The concept of applying minimum force runs contrary to this training and to military tradition. Therefore, new insight and mental preparation is essential to effectively utilize the minimum force concept in civil disturbance situations.

The alternatives to the application of minimum force are unacceptable in a domestic environment and would ultimately lead to a disaster of national proportions.

The first point deals with creditability of the minimum force doctrine. In some instances, forces of law and order have been reluctant to apply that force necessary to restore control. During the Watts riots in California the security forces operating under the concept of peripheral control initially abandoned portions of the city to looters and rioters with the hope that violence could be isolated and would eventually subside. In many situations, looting was permitted as police stood by because authorities were unwilling to apply the force necessary to end rioting. Failure to escalate force to the point where order can be re-established invalidates the creditability of the minimum force doctrine.

If a particular measure, tear gas for example, fails to be sufficient force in a given situation, authorities must be willing to use other force options to regain control and provide law and order. If this willingness is known and understood by rioters, in advance, a deterrent exists. However, if rioters know that by escalating violence to a certain point, forces of law and order will not respond, for political or other reasons, then there is no deterrent. Under such circumstances we must leave the field to the forces of lawlessness and anarchy. Initial queries at Kent State brought comments from many students that they did not believe weapons of the National Guard troops were loaded. This belief eliminated a necessary deterrent and ultimately ended in disaster.

Permitting lawlessness degrades the deterrent and ultimately makes increased force necessary. For the doctrine of minimum force to be effective, it must be creditable.

Related to this problem of using appropriate force we must make sure that an adequate number and type of responses are available. Options can be created by improving techniques of employment and technological innovations. Some options worthy for consideration might be the use of adamsite (vomiting agent), shotguns loaded with salt or birdshot, and selected use of horse mounted personnel.

MAJ David H. Stem is a 1960 graduate of the US Military Academy. Prior to attending the Command and General Staff College from which he was graduated in 1970, he was PM of the 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, in Vietnam. He received his MBA from Fairleigh Dickenson University and is currently assigned to the US Army CID Agency in Washington, D. C.

The second point which is critical is that deadly force under certain circumstances might well be minimum force. Consider a situation where rioters respond with widespread use of weapons or sniping, as was the case in Detroit. Response with tear gas may not be effective. Perhaps selected marksmen are necessary. When the lives of law enforcement officers are threatened, deadly force may be the only response. Emphasis should be placed on the fact that forces of law and order do not unconditionally relinquish the use of deadly force. Wide dissemination of this information might also reinforce the deterrent effect of the minimum force concept.

Next, we must consider the misunderstanding that minimum force implies no action in some situations. This myth stems from some past cases where decisions were made, whether right or wrong, to take no action. Watch pictures of looters carrying out unlawful acts unmolested as police stand by, picture troops showing considerable restraint while bags of manure shower over them, or consider portions of cities which have been abandoned to lawless elements in the hope that peripheral control will benefit the many at the expense of a few. The decision to take no action should not be confused with using minimum force to prevent disorder. Political constraints imposed in specific circumstances might have made no action the correct response. However, it does seem that no action discredits the forces of law and order, reduces the creditability of the minimum force concept, and places law enforcement elements under tremendous emotional stress which discipline may be unable to restrain.

The fourth point is the dichotomy of the minimum force concept with normal military training. Military leaders, NCO or officer, are taught to react violently to overcome the enemy and apply decisive force at the proper place and time. In a civil disturbance the nature of the threat is not conventional, it has changed. The enemy is now our own citizenry. The rioters may be caught up in temporary emotion and will probably be peaceful citizens tomorrow. What we must realize is that the threat has changed. Our training has not fully prepared us mentally for it. This is the reason why some leaders lack confidence in the use of minimum force. They just are not trained to understand it.

Finally, the most critical observation is that alternatives to applying minimum force are unacceptable. Machine guns will leave an unhealable scar. Instead of acting as a deterrent, excessive force might propel rioters to further solidarity and reaction. The deaths at Kent State helped add to a serious crisis at a critical time. Although it is difficult to isolate the effect of Kent State from the Cambodian protests, they surely aggravated the unrest in the country.

Excessive force causes unnecessary injury, polarizes reaction and causes a schism between security forces and the population which is difficult to heal. We cannot afford to maim our sons and daughters.

After consideration of the points discussed above, I must conclude that the doctrine of applying minimum force is the only acceptable response to domestic disturbances. Those of us who are charged with maintaining order must fully understand minimum force. We must also be prepared to make the difficult decision that the next measure of force might be necessary to restore order.

THE MEDICOLEGAL INVESTIGATION

MAJ Robert R. Hazelwood, MPC

In 1678 the body of an English nobleman was discovered impaled upon his sword, a favorite means of committing suicide in those days. A postmortem examination of the deceased, however, led to the conclusion that the victim had suffered a broken neck and the sword had penetrated his body after death. Three men involved in this murder were subsequently tried and hanged for the crime.

Law enforcement agencies today are confronted with similar circumstances surrounding violent death. Once considered a simple task, law enforcement has become a very complicated field. No longer can police investigators depend upon obsolete methods for bringing the criminal to justice. The rules under which investigators operate change daily, requiring knowledge and skills never before demanded. Therefore, there must be both a full understanding of resources available and their proper utilization in order that justice may be served. One such resource is the medicolegal investigation.

Medicolegal Investigation

Medicolegal investigations may be conducted in all deaths that involve either civil or criminal law. Although natural deaths may occasionally be investigated to determine insurance and survivor's benefits, this article is concerned with those deaths involving violence and the police investigator.

Each violent death should be investigated. The amount of time and energy expended, however, is dependent upon the type of case and the circumstances surrounding the death. For example, a case of suicide by a person who had a history of depression and left a note of intention will not

require the same degree of investigation as will the rape-murder combination.

The medicolegal investigation encompasses the criminal, social, psychiatric, pathologic and medical aspects of the case. It is conducted by a team of experts, the principal members being the forensic pathologist and the criminal investigator. There is no single person or agency "in charge," and no single report is submitted. Rather, it is a cooperative effort of law enforcement and medical personnel working together. This team may be expanded to include experts in the fields of identification, toxicology, dentistry, psychiatry, and others when the need arises. Each member performs within his own discipline, yet coordinates with other team members.

Medicolegal Investigative Systems

In his investigation of death the criminal investigator may encounter one of three medicolegal investigative systems: the coroner system, the medical examiner system, or the military system.

Coroner System. The coroner system was brought to this country from England and is in effect in the majority of States today. The coroner is a public official elected by popular vote. He is not required to possess special qualifications, and in many instances he is not a member of either the medical profession or the legal profession. Under the coroner system, a death from other than natural causes is presented for inquest. The coroner's jury, composed of community residents, is selected and charged with the responsibility of determining, from presented testimony, both the cause of death and whether that death was the result of a criminal act. The coroner, in some cases, employs a pathologist to perform the autopsy and present medical testimony to the jury. The final judgment as to the manner of death (homicide, suicide, accident, or natural) rests with the jury itself.

Medical Examiner System. The medical examiner system involves appointment of a pathologist, preferably a forensic pathologist, qualified to participate in medicolegal investigations, who is normally assisted by a full-time staff of scientific experts. The medical examiner usually has statutory authority to order an autopsy in the event of deaths due to violence (accidental or intentional), deaths unattended by a physician, or when death occurs suddenly and unexpectedly. Upon completion of his examination, which includes investigation at the scene of death, an autopsy, and toxicologic or other special examinations, the medical examiner submits his findings to the appropriate authority for further action. The determination as to the cause and manner of death is made by qualified medical experts. The training and background of personnel in the medical examiner's office provide a basis for close cooperation with the police and the courts.

Military System. The military system designates the commanding officer of a post or installation as the person responsible for determining the necessity of initiating a medicolegal investigation. To assist him in making such a decision, he has the advice of medical, law-enforcement, and legal personnel. Autopsies may be authorized by the commander for military personnel who died while on active duty or on active duty for training. Autopsies on non-military personnel who die on a military post may be performed only after written consent has been obtained from the next of kin or, in some instances, by authorization of the local coroner or medical examiner. Consultation with the post judge advocate will preclude potential problems in this area.

Medicolegal Autopsy

The primary purpose of the autopsy is to provide information that has a bearing on the case and is not available by other means. It is, therefore, a most important part of the medicolegal investigation. The medicolegal autopsy differs from the routine, or hospital, autopsy in its objective and significance. In addition to seeking the cause of death, the medicolegal autopsy is concerned with questions relating to identification, time of death or injury, circumstances surrounding the death, and—most importantly—the manner of death, i.e., whether accident, suicide, homicide, or from natural causes. It may be defined as a scientific examination of a deceased person, utilizing medical knowledge to determine facts of interest in the administration of justice.

A medicolegal autopsy may be performed by forensic pathologists, who—by virtue of extensive training in the forensic field—are well qualified to interpret and evaluate the causes of injury and death. The forensic pathologist, in effect, provides the deceased with a final opportunity to "speak out." During the autopsy, the pathologist will correlate his findings with those of the police investigator, and through such correlation it may be possible to determine what the sequence of events was that led to death. Of course, is may not always be possible to determine these events, and even then, only medical facts may be obtained. Regardless of the results of the autopsy, the investigator should be present at the autopsy in order that facts may be compared and a reasonable conclusion as to the cause and manner of death may be reached.

Summary

The criminal investigator must avail himself of the opportunity to be included on the medicolegal investigative team.

The three medical-legal investigative systems in the United States today are (a) the coroner system; (b) the medical examiner system; (c) the military system.

The medicolegal investigative team may be as large or as small as the case and circumstances require. The two principal members are the criminal investigator and the forensic pathologist.

There is no one person or agency "in charge" of the medicolegal investigation, for it is a cooperative endeavor.

The medicolegal autopsy differs from the "routine" autopsy in objective and significance. It is performed by a forensic pathologist, well qualified in the interpretation and evaluation of the causes of injury and death, as well as the manner of death.

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or DUTY BIND?

MAJ Clifford Simonsen, MPC

"Dear sir, I am AWOL at this time. I am very sorry, but I have, I think, a perfect reason for going."

So begins a twelve-page letter, to his former Correctional Training Facility (CTF) commander, from a confused and disillusioned young soldier. He had found that the motto of the CTF, "Duty Bound," could also be a "Duty Bind" from which AWOL seemed the only alternative. It is not significant that "Private X" ran away from his problems—that has been the pattern of his whole life. He, like most soldiers sent to the CTF, most likely dropped out of school and drifted from job to job until he enlisted in the Army to run away from civilian life. The pattern was only repeated when he ran away from the Army. The big difference this time was the punishment involved for this kind of behavior in the military. Eventually caught and convicted by a court-martial, Private X was considered to be restorable and was given the chance to be re-trained at the CTF and returned to duty. As it is stated in the CTF mission, ". . . to provide the intensive training, close custodial supervision, and correctional treatment necessary to return military prisoners to duty as well-trained soldiers with improved attitudes and motivation."

No, running away is not new to Private X. What was significant this time was the fact that something had happened at the CTF to cause him to sit down and write to someone and ask for help. At first glance it would seem that the CTF had failed with Private X; but had it? What were the conditions met by this man, with a long history of running away, that made him run again—even after he had completed the rigorous training program at the CTF? (Probably the first successful accomplishment in his life.) He had acquired enough motivation to report to his new duty station—on his own. What happened then? The situation portrayed in his letter, while far from typical, has been noted enough times to bear further scrutiny. Let us examine it and see if we can determine who failed.

The letter goes on, "I reported to the CQ and I was telling him that I was from CTF and the First Sergeant walked in and, I quote, said, 'Oh hell, another one of those SOBs.' Well, right then and there I felt I was in trouble."

Wouldn't it be difficult for *anyone* to adjust to that sort of initial reception? But, CTF graduates are prepared for a less-than-enthusiastic reception. This is done by sessions involving "role-playing" prior to completion of the cycle and leaving for his assignment. A member of the cadre assumes the role of a hostile NCO or officer and the trainee learns to take the abuse. *This* First Sergeant evidently had practiced the part.

The letter continues, "The First Sergeant oriented me first. He said he didn't want to see me screw up once or I would be out. 'You guys from CTF never pass the course. I don't have any confidence in any of you! . . .'" This would be a little hard to swallow for anyone, but perhaps it is a lot to expect from someone who already has so little confidence in *himself.*

Private X then tried to get a pass. He had been in confinement for five months and felt that he needed to relax a little. He was refused with the curt explanation that they

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MAJ Clifford Simonsen, a veteran of over seven years commissioned service in the MPC, is currently a student at the US Army Command and General Staff College. A frequent contributor to the JOURNAL, he recently received his MS degree in Criminology from Florida State University.

would be "processing" for the next three days and there was "no way" to get a pass. Seeking help, he went to the office of the Inspector General. He was told to go through his chain of command. That appeared to him an obvious dead-end, so he "took his own pass." He reported back to the unit (surrendered) after three days. He discovered that there had been no "processing," as it had all been completed on the first day.

He reported to an irate First Sergeant who is quoted, "So, the SCUM is back! You know what I should do to you? I should beat your ass all around this post . . . you might as well go AWOL again, because I'm going to be on your ass from here on in. Meet me in the Orderly Room at 0700 if you want to. As far as I'm concerned, you might as well go AWOL again." Private X then found out that the company commander *had* written him out a three-day pass, but no one had bothered to tell him. (Would that have made a difference?)

The interview with the company commander went as follows: "Private X, you know what I should do? I should recommend you for a discharge. Do you want a discharge?" (One of the primary aims of the CTF is to motivate the trainee to return to duty and earn an honorable discharge, emphasizing the disadvantages of an other than honorable discharge.) Private X replied, "Not a bad discharge, Sir." The CO then warned, "Well X, one more wrong move and you will be getting a discharge!"

While waiting in the Orderly Room, Private X heard the CO and the First Sergeant talking about AWOLS. As they passed him, the First Sergeant said, ". . . for example, this man here, and I call him a man only because he is wearing that uniform. He has no guts, probably because his parents raised him wrong. If so, his parents are no good, just like himself!" The writer states that he felt like hitting the First Sergeant, or worse. He says that he never felt so low, especially when the CO said, "Yes, sergeant, it's just bad luck when we get people like that!"

Private X decided to run again before he did something more serious. As he put it, "Sir, I don't want to see the stockade or any jail again. I wanted to go back to duty to stay, but not to be treated like a dog . . . Sir, please *HELP* me in some way. As soon as I get an answer from you I will turn myself in, but I will not go back to that company." It is seldom that one receives such a clear and desperate call for help from the other side of the fence.

The purpose of this analysis is not to justify Private X's actions, but to try to determine what caused him to fall back into his old habits. To counterbalance this letter and provide a different viewpoint, let's review a few others—some with a quite different message.

One begins ". . . I know I had an awful attitude when I arrived at CTF, but it didn't take long to change it. I (now) have the kind of duty station I think everyone dreams of . . . I arrived Friday morning and they had a partial pay and a 15-day leave all ready and waiting for me. I was told that as far as they were concerned that I didn't have a *past*, just a *future*."

A second states ". . . These people have treated me fine, with no questions asked. They didn't have a job opening in my MOS so they put me in Special Services . . . I'm real grateful for the help that the CTF has given me."

Another says "Sir, I have had a 10-day leave. I went home and am now living off-post and getting along fine. In the future I am certain you can help lots more soldiers just like you helped me. In my opinion Fort Riley CTF is one of the best things that the Army could ever have."

The "kind of duty station that everyone dreams of" that the first writer referred to is no different from the one to which Private X reported, except for the reception he received from the people there. Because of the interest and understanding he received, this CTF graduate does have a "future" full of hope and promise. The second writer was also "asked no questions," but given a chance to prove that he, too, might have a future that is free from the mistakes of the past. The third re-emphasized the importance placed on getting away for a little while, and the pride of coming back. The understanding shown by the new duty station, in providing them this chance, is shown to be deeply appreciated. Does the kind of reception a man receives make a difference? Of course it does.

The CTF graduate has been through a lot. In the short nine weeks that he has been exposed to an understanding cadre and staff, they have attempted to restructure a lifetime of habits that have kept him in trouble most of the time. In such a short time, a "patch-up" job, at most, is all that can be accomplished. But, and for the first time to many, he becomes aware that someone *does* care about his problems. These problems, which sometimes seem so big to him, are often simple matters to the experienced NCOs and officers at the CTF. Often it is only a matter of some small administrative detail, beyond his limited knowledge, that can eliminate a major "hang-up" for the CTF trainee. He learns that he can ask for, and receive, HELP there. The pity is that too many times the sympathetic ear and helpful hands are left behind when he leaves the CTF.

Many recipients of CTF graduates expect them to be either candidates for West Point or a piece of garbage. The simple truth is that they are neither. They are a little bit of everything—the same as all the other troops. They have the same faults and virtues and they make mistakes and do good work the same as "normal" soldiers. Actually, the only difference between them and the other soldiers is that they have been labelled as "criminals" . . . for conduct that would only get a raised eyebrow in the civilian community. Some are able to cope with this label and recognize it as no worse than a dozen others, and they are willing to work to overcome it.

When it is understood that these men are really no better or no worse than any other soldiers and they are treated with understanding, they become very appreciative human beings who will work hard to justify it. This does not mean that the CTF graduate with a certain level of ability will become an overnight genius, no more than the soldier with the same potential who has not become an offender. But, he will probably be motivated to perform up to his ability and do as well as his "non-criminal" equals. Lack of this understanding may cause him to follow old habits—and run—a pattern that brings him more disciplinary problems in the military. On the outside he may be called a dropout or a drifter, but not a criminal, for simply running away. If this is recognized, and the extra effort is expended to keep this soldier "Duty Bound" and not in a "Duty Bind," few indeed will be the letters that begin "Dear Sir, I am AWOL at this time . . ."

Military Police Association
Unit Membership Award
HONOR ROLL
1970

Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**23 Jan 70**
US Army CI Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia	**100%**	**6 Feb 70**
US Army CDC MP Agency, Fort Gordon, Georgia	**100%**	**11 Mar 70**
Company B, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**31 Mar 70**
Detachment D, 3d MP Group (CI), Fort Gordon, Georgia	**100%**	**2 Apr 70**
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**95%**	**8 Apr 70**
140th MP Company, Fort Gordon, Georgia	**90%**	**14 Apr 70**
Company A, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**97%**	**23 Apr 70**
Company B, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**2 May 70**
Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**13 May 70**
Company E, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**3 Jun 70**
Company A, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**9 Jun 70**
Company B, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**90%**	**11 Jun 70**
Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	**100%**	**15 Jun 70**

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

Help add your unit to the Honor Roll!

Membership as of 15 June: 12,172



You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

" . . . detectives investigating a recent case in Washington, D. C., sought means to obtain photographs of certain suspects who gathered from time to time at a particular residence. Observing that there was a construction project in progress near this residence, the police officers conceived a plan to obtain the pictures they were seeking. They borrowed a surveyor's tripod and replaced the transit instrument with a camera equipped with a telescopic lens. Thus, posing as surveyors connected with the construction project, they were in a position to take the photographs without arousing suspicion." (June 1963, *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*)

From time to time someone mentions the idea of identifying people through the use of occupational markings on their hands. An English study made of this subject, in 1947, concluded that there are so many occupations it would be the work of a lifetime to make a comprehensive survey. In addition, many workers bear no characteristic marks at all. This doesn't rule out such marks, just makes it impossible to present a catalog or text on them.

Despite severe internal injuries, there may not be definite indications of a hit-and-run in the form of paint swipes, tears in fabric or tire marks, where a body is found lying beside the road. Such absence of characteristic marks is likely to occur when the victim is struck from behind and thrown directly upward and to the right. Shoe soles, however, may reveal clear evidence of impact. When a person is struck, the sole of the shoe bearing body weight will show characteristic deep abrasions. (November 1966, *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*)

The October 1969 issue of the *Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners Newsletter* relates a case where the front portion of a revolver barrel was recovered, machined to fit back on a frame and made to fire a test bullet. The striations were changed, but a match was still possible with the bullet recovered from the murder victim. The portion of barrel used was about 1½ inches long. Note that only one piece of the barrel was recovered, not the frame or any other part.

The September-October 1958 issue of *Police* has some useful comments on "mental first aid:"

1. Don't use harsh words or the strong-arm technique in the midst of panic. It increases fears and anxieties.

2. Only after the doctor or other first aid helper himself has overcome his own jitters, the fear-reaction, can he give adequate first aid and advice in time of catastrophe.

3. Don't use tranquilizers, barbiturates or alcohol to calm people. They can increase panic or make a person punch-drunk.

4. Food and warm drinks, such as coffee or soup, should be given as soon as possible. Warm drinks and food do more for a panicky person's self-confidence and morale than any sophisticated and learned medical injection.

5. Relaxation in a small semi-dark room also helps. Telling lies in order to get a person to do this, or to sleep, are justified, and a true explanation can be given later. However, it's also important that the truth be made known and talked out as soon as possible after a person calms down.

6. The best first aid for those who faint or are paralyzed is to let them smell ammonia. Ammonia cotton should be a part of every first aid kit.

The September 1969 issue of *Psychology Today* adds one more to this list: ". . . it is a fact that looking fit helps us to be fit. A pale, unwashed, unshaven tramp in dirty rags actually resists physical or mental stresses more effectively *after* a shave, some sun, a bath and a change into crisp new clothes."

Another independent recognition of the importance of mental first aid is a "goodwill bus" developed by the Upper Gwynedd Township Police Department, West Point, Pennsylvania. The bus, created around 1961, responds to certain emergency calls and provides a place to rest as well as food and beverages to police and firemen in addition to victims.

MPA Roundup Special

The Chief of Chaplains Visits Fort Riley CTF



Above: COL George F. Proudfoot (right), then Commanding Officer, US Army Correcticnal Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., presents a set of matched bookends to MG Francis L. Sampson, US Army Chief of Chaplains, as a token of appreciation for the distinguished Chaplain's visit to the CTF. Below: Bishop Cyril J. Vogel of Salina, Ks., administers the Sacrament of Confirmation to a CTF trainee. Acting as sponsor is Colonel Proudfoot. LTC John C. Barley (right), Senior Catholic Chaplain at Ft Riley, observes the confirmation ceremony.



A distinguished guest, MG Francis L. Sampson, US Army Chief of Chaplains, recently visited the US Army Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks.

During his four-day visit, Chaplain Sampson presented the dedication address for the new stained glass windows in the CTF Chapel at special Ecumenical Window Dedication Services. He also attended briefings and discussions, which reflected upon the organization, operation and mission of the Facility and reviewed the CTF Chaplain's Section.

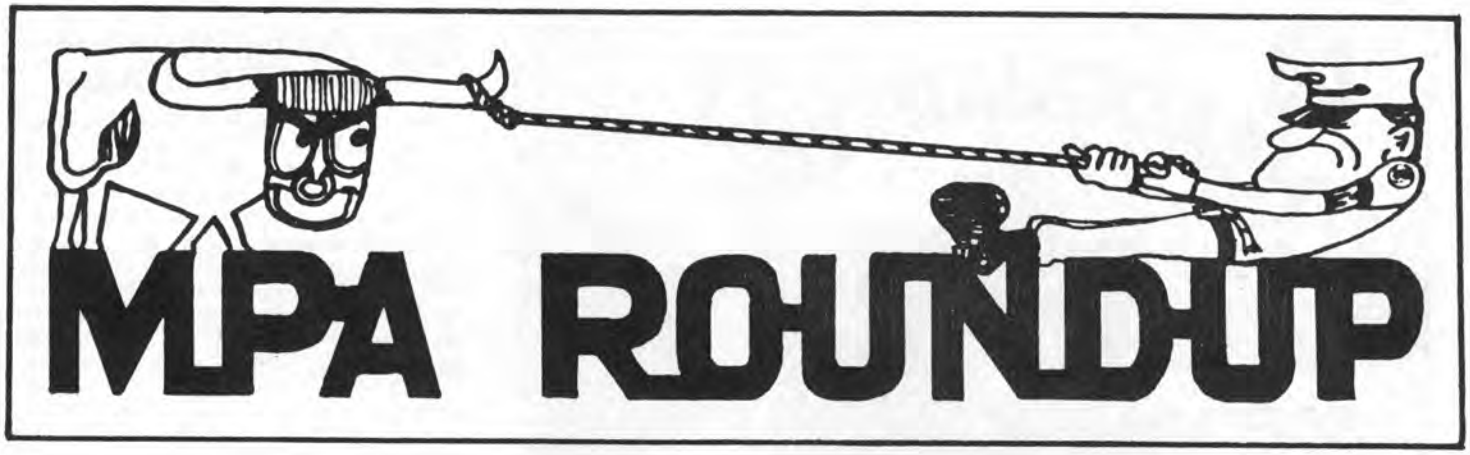
LTC Herbert W. Moore, Chief, Operations Division, explained the operational aspects of the CTF program to Chaplain Sampson, and LTC Phillip G. Meengs, Chief, Professional Services Division, discussed the correctional program. Staff Chaplain (LTC) Edwin R. Andrews presented a lecture on the CTF Chaplain's Section. Chaplain (MAJ) Clifford W. Farriester, 1st Correctional Training Battalion, explained one of the special projects, the Clinical Pastoral Education Program. At the close of the briefings, COL George F. Proudfoot, then Commanding Officer of the Facility, presented the distinguished Chaplain with matched bookends as a token of appreciation for his visit.

On his last evening at the Facility, Chaplain Sampson was the guest of honor at the CTF Chapel as Bishop Cyril J. Vogel of Salina, Ks., administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 56 trainees. The event proved to be one of the highlights of the Chaplain's visit.

Before departing, Chaplain Sampson presented Colonel Proudfoot with an Ecclesiastical Letter of Commendation from Terence Cardinal Cooke, Military Vicar of New York. The letter cited Colonel Proudfoot for his outstanding contributions to the Army's correctional program through the development of a program which places in balance and perspective the value of the time-honored dicta of God, duty, honor and country.



MG Francis L. Sampson (right), US Army Chief of Chaplains, presents an Ecclesiastical Letter of Commendation to COL George F. Proudfoot, then Commanding Officer of the Facility. The letter cited Colonel Proudfoot for his outstanding contributions to the Army's correctional program.



MSG Johnnie B. Miller Cited for Valor in RVN

MSG Johnnie B. Miller was recently presented the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device by COL Reginald K. Fansler, Acting Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., for his valorous actions in February 1968 in the Republic of Vietnam.

Sergeant Miller distinguished himself by valorous actions while serving as Special Forces Advisor to a South Vietnamese company on a search and clear mission near Qui Nhon.

After several tries, Sergeant Miller quelled a well fortified enemy force in a hamlet in which he was operating. A resupply helicopter was then called for urgently needed ammunition resupply. Upon touching the ground, the helicopter came under intense enemy fire from a concealed, fortified enemy position that was previously unknown.

Sergeant Miller braved the barrage of enemy fire and continued to drag cases of ammunition from the chopper until he was severely wounded in both legs. Waving the helicopter away, he dragged himself to a relatively secure position, where he found a radio and directed gunships and air strikes for the next two hours until he could be evacuated.

A veteran of 18 years service, Sergeant Miller has served overseas tours of duty in Korea, Japan, Okinawa, Thailand, Laos, Panama and Vietnam. His military decorations incude the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device and Oak Leaf Cluster, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Good Conduct Medal, the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Presidential Unit Commendation, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry and the Republic of Korea Presidential Citation.

COL Pearse Honored Upon Retirement

Nearly three decades of outstanding military service were accorded recognition in recent retirement ceremonies for COL Leslie H. Pearse, Provost Marshal, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and Commanding Officer, 236th MP Detachment, Washington, D. C. Ceremonies for Colonel Pearse were conducted by MG Glenn J. Collins, Medical Center Commanding General.

Facing the demands of an open post and frequent visits by world and national VIPs, Colonel Pearse, for the past five years, provided security for more than 10,000 patients and personnel. Security for the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President Lyndon B. Johnson and President Richard M. Nixon was his frequent responsibility.

Colonel Pearse enlisted in the US Army in 1941. After attending Officer's Candidate School at Ft Benning, Ga., he was commissioned an Infantry second lieutenant, later transferring to the MPC. He has served three overseas tours of duty in Europe and a tour in Korea. His military decorations include the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Presidential Unit Citation and the Belgian Fourragere.



COL Reginald K. Fansler, Acting Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., presents the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device to MSG Johnnie B. Miller.

Cadet CPT Houp Receives ROTC Award



COL Ralph E. Pearson (right), a retired Military Police Corps officer, originator of the Military Police Association and first editor of the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, *presents the MPA ROTC Award to Cadet Captain Kenneth E. Houp, Jr., recognizing him as the outstanding Military Police cadet at the University of Texas at Austin for the school year 1969-70. Cadet Houp was a Distinguished Military Graduate. CPT James T. Chester, Jr., Chief, MP Branch, Department of Military Science at the University of Texas, observes the presentation.*



Pictured from left to right, the Ft Riley Staff Sergeant, Sergeant and Soldier of the Quarter, SSG John T. Rogers, SGT James T. Hollifield and SP4 John E. Taylor, all MPs assigned to the 508th MP Battalion, display the numerous awards they received.

Two Ft Story MPs Cited with ARCOMs for Achievement

Two military policemen from the 222d MP Detachment, SGT Fredrick D. Greene and PFC Donald A. Cieniawski, were recently cited for their exceptionally meritorious achievement while preventing the robbery of the Ft Story, Va., service station.

While on routine patrol, the two MPs surprised two burglars who had broken into the service station and were in the process of opening the safe, which contained $3,000. Both MPs were wounded as they foiled the robbery attempt.

For their actions, the two Ft Story MPs were awarded the Army Commendation Medal. Sergeant Greene had recently returned from a tour of duty in Vietnam, where he also received the Army Commendation Medal.

Three 508th MPs Receive Honors at Fort Riley

Three military policemen from the 508th MP Bn, Ft Riley, Ks., SSG John T. Rogers, SGT James T. Hollifield and SP4 John E. Taylor, were recently designated the Ft Riley Staff Sergeant, Sergeant and Soldier of the Quarter. Commencing at the unit level, the three MPs attained recognition as the unit Staff Sergeant, Sergeant and Soldier of the Month. Progressively, they were selected for the same recognition at the battalion and garrison levels. Finally, their efforts culminated when, in competition with their peers of the other major commands, they were selected as the Ft Riley Staff Sergeant, Sergeant and Soldier of the Quarter. For their overall achievement, each MP was awarded a Department of the Army Certificate of Achievement, 508th MP Bn Certificate of Achievement, $250 in savings bonds and enough three-day passes to foul up any First Sergeant's duty roster.

LTC Richnak Commands 236th MP Det / Assigned PM of WRAMC

LTC Frank W. Richnak was recently assigned as Provost Marshal, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and Commanding Officer of the 236th MP Detachment, Washington, D. C. He came to the Medical Center from Vietnam, where he served as Commanding Officer of the 95th MP Battalion, stationed at Long Binh.

Colonel Richnak enlisted in the US Army in 1945, serving as a military policeman. Since becoming a commissioned officer in 1950, Colonel Richnak has served two tours of duty in Germany, once with an MP horse-mounted unit, which trained to quell Communist led riots, guarded the borders and assisted in honor guard functions for visiting dignitaries, in Berlin. On his second tour in Germany, he served as Provost Marshal of the 8th Infantry Division. He has also served overseas tours in Korea and Vietnam.

COL Gibson Cited for MPA Service



COL Byron H. Russell, Commanding Officer, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga., and MPA Vice President, presents COL Henry W. Gibson with the Military Police Association Certificate of Outstanding Service upon the occasion of Colonel Gibson's departure as MPA President. COL Gibson, who recently retired with more than 31 years active federal service, was MPA President from October 1968 through May 1970.

Coast Guard Detail Receives Commendation



COL Robert E. Carlson (left), Provost Marshal, 1st Logistical Command, Vietnam, presents the US Army Meritorious Unit Commendation to Lieutenant Commander James R. Costello, Commanding Officer, US Coast Guard Port Security and Waterways Detail. The Port Security and Waterways Detail received the award for outstanding service performed as advisors on port and waterway security, waterborne ammunition handling and port and pier safety.

Warrant Officer Lelton C. Robbins Promoted



COL Warren H. Metzner, then Provost Marshal, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, pins warrant officer bars to newly promoted CW3 Lelton C. Robbins, a member of the Command Group Personal Security Detachment, MACV.

630th MP Sergeant Re-enlists at Yuma Proving Ground



CPT Michael F. Tarman, Provost Marshal, Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma, Az., administers the oath of re-enlistment to SGT Samuel H. Battle, a member of the 64th MP Platoon. Sergeant Battle has been reassigned to Germany.

COL George F. Proudfoot Receives Legion of Merit

COL George F. Proudfoot, former Commanding Officer, US Army Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., was recently presented the Legion of Merit, the nation's second highest award for meritorious service.

Colonel Proudfoot received the award for distinguished service as Commanding Officer of the CTF from January 1968 to June 1970. During this period Colonel Proudfoot planned, activated and commanded the largest US military correctional facility in existence. In this capacity he demonstrated administrative, leadership and management skills which are seldom equalled.

During his tenure of command at the Facility, Colonel Proudfoot administered correctional programs which achieved successful rehabilitation of more than 50% of the approximately 15,000 correctional trainees processed. The total impact of this military police officer's perceptive leadership concerns not only the tangible benefits of a rehabilitated soldier, but also the service to the nation provided in redirecting the goals and motivation of the CTF trainees processed.

Further, the research and evaluation program initiated by Colonel Proudfoot will continue to provide the Army valuable data regarding the military offender.

Colonel Proudfoot has been reassigned to Vietnam as Deputy Commanding Officer of the 18th MP Brigade. COL James C. Shoultz, Jr., has succeeded him as Commanding Officer of the Correctional Training Facility.



COL George F. Proudfoot

385th MP Bn MPs Rescue Fellow Soldiers from Fire

The quick action of three military policemen from Company C, 385th MP Battalion, Karlsruhe, Germany, helped to save the life of a fellow soldier, SP6 John Brumfield of HHD, 728th Engineer Battalion.

Responding to a fire alarm reported in the early morning hours, the three 385th MPs promptly raced to the scene at Specialist Brumfield's family quarters in Paul Revere Village.

Suffering from intense smoke and heat, Specialist Brumfield had managed to amble from his burning apartment into the hallway and then finally into the already smoke-filled quarters of his neighbor.

The three military policemen, hampered, themselves, by the intense heat, located the semi-conscious victim who was suffering from burns on the arms and thigh.

Specialist Harris carried Specialist Brumfield down three flights of stairs to safety, where the injured soldier was immediately evacuated by ambulance to the 130th Army Hospital. The fast action and quick response of the military policemen saved one life.

Soon thereafter, both the German civilian and the Neureut military fire departments arrived and quickly extinguished the fire.



First Sergeant Barnhart Receives ARCOM

COL Melford M. Wheatley, Commanding Officer, 1st MP Group, Ft Buckner, Okinawa, presents the Second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal to 1SG Richard A. Barnhart.

Proud of Your Unit?

The MP JOURNAL wants your stories and photos on interesting events and activities in your unit.

Please send them to:

Military Police JOURNAL
P. O. Box 7500
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905



Former MPA Executive Council Member Reassigned to KORSCOM

A career military policeman, SFC Brice H. Bragg, Jr., was recently assigned to the Republic of Korea as noncommissioned-officer-in-charge of physical security for the Petroleum Distribution System, Korea Support Command.

A veteran of more than 15 years active service as a military policeman, Sergeant Bragg travels by jeep and airplane to outlying terminals to conduct physical security inspections. He also advises LTC Curtis Shamblee, Commanding Officer of the Petroleum Distribution System, on problem areas in the field of physical security.

But his responsibilities do not end there. "I actually walk the fenceline at these terminals to check weak points." Sergeant Bragg also checks the lighting systems and observes the guards, who are mostly native Koreans hired under contract. He insures that the guards follow proper physical security procedures. The job includes flying over the miles of pipeline with KORSCOM's 3d Aviation Detachment to check for pilferage.

SFC Brice H. Bragg, Jr., a career military policeman assigned to the Petroleum Distribution System, Korea Support Command, headquartered at Camp Henry, stands beside "Iron Mike." The statue could symbolize Sergeant Bragg's duty of overseeing physical security at Petroleum Distribution System's stations throughout the Republic of Korea.

Former Investigator Selected Alabama Lawman of Year

Mr. Joseph Gallo, Chief of Police, Daleville, Al., was recently selected Alabama's Law Enforcement Officer of the Year and has been recommended for national competition for the J. Edgar Hoover Medal Award for 1970.

A retired military police master sergeant, Chief Gallo joined the New York National Guard in 1932. Thirty-one years later he retired from the Army at Ft Rucker, Al. He was appointed to his present position in 1964.

His work in the law enforcement field began in 1946 when he was assigned as a special agent with the US Army Criminal Investigation Division at Ft Gordon, Ga. He completed several courses in criminal investigation at the US Army Military Police School. Chief Gallo is a graduate of the Alabama Police Academy and has attended the University of Maryland and the University of Virginia.

During his 24 years with the Criminal Investigation Division, Chief Gallo was cited on numerous occasions for exceptional police service. On two occasions he was cited for his accomplishments by foreign governments. He was awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross by the state of New York on his retirement.

In 1964, the city of Daleville experienced a tremendous growth in population. Immediately upon his appointment as Chief of Police, Mr. Gallo reorganized the untrained personnel into a department of public safety. Additional personnel were obtained and a department training program was initiated.

Police officials from the surrounding cities were invited to attend the training sessions. In addition to his many duties, Chief Gallo lectured at many area schools on subjects such as safety, first-aid and the responsibilities of the police to the community.

Under the direction of Chief Gallo, the Daleville Fire Department was reorganized and a Department of Civil Defense and a Police Volunteer Rescue Service were initiated.



Chief Joseph Gallo

LTC Donald R. Vanderford Promoted



COL Wallace K. Wittwer (left), Commanding Officer, 18th MP Bde, Vietnam, presents new silver oak leaves to LTC Donald R. Vanderford, Assistant Correctional Officer of the USARV Installation Stockade.

512th MP Co Commanding Officer Appointed in RA



COL Ben L. Anderson (right), Commanding Officer, Ft Huachuca Support Command, Az., conducts "swearing-in" ceremonies for CPT Gary R. Krafft, Commanding Officer, 512th MP Co, who was recently commissioned in the Regular Army.

30th's MPs Participate in Armed Forces Day Activities



A military policeman assigned to the 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., explains the operation of the .45 caliber pistol to visiting children on Armed Forces Day. The 30th MPs conducted a display and exhibit for the annual celebration. Military policemen demonstrated the use of the M151A1 jeep by taking visitors on rides. Other MPs displayed and answered questions about such weapons as the .45 caliber pistol, M-14 rifle, M-60 machine gun and the 3.5mm grenade launcher.

Former 295th MP Co First Sergeant Earns Certificate of Achievement

1SG Earl H. Russell, former First Sergeant, 295th MP Company, Seneca Army Depot, N. Y., was recently awarded a Department of the Army Certificate of Achievement for his exceptionally meritorious service as First Sergeant of the 295th. The presentation was made by COL Milton G. Branham, Depot Commander.

"First Sergeant Russell exemplified the highest standards of efficiency in supervising and implementing personnel and administrative procedures applicable to company operations. His leadership contributed to the outstanding performance of the 295th MP Company, which has sustained a record of no major deficiencies during inspections from higher headquarters. His ability to lead by example inspired his subordinates to perform in an exemplary manner."

His military decorations include the National Defense Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Good Conduct Medal, the Korean Service Medal, and the United Nations Service Medal. First Sergeant Russell has been reassigned to Vietnam.



COL Milton G. Branham, Commanding Officer, Seneca Army Depot, N. Y., presents a Department of the Army Certificate of Achievement to 1SG Earl H. Russell, former First Sergeant of the 295th MP Company.

SGM James J. Colvard Receives Meritorious Service Medal

SGM James J. Colvard, Sergeant Major of the Ft Sill, Ok., stockade, was recently presented the Meritorious Service Medal by COL Ivan C. Nelson, Provost Marshal of Ft Sill. Sergeant Major Colvard received the medal for his exceptionally meritorious service while serving as Principal Advisor to the Eighth US Army Provost Marshal, Korea, from February 1969 to March 1970.

OPO MP Branch Personnel Clerk Cited for Superior Performance



Mrs. Eva Kanode, Military Personnel Clerk for the Warrant Officer Assignment and Personnel Actions Desk, Military Police Branch, Office of Personnel Operations, Washington, D. C., receives a Sustained Superior Performance Award from COL Robert A. Satterfield, Chief, Military Police Branch, OPD, citing her for outstanding contributions to the MP Branch from August 1968 to February 1970.

Major Lucy Appointed Security Chief at Defense Supply Center

MAJ Daniel H. Lucy, MPC, was recently appointed Chief, Security Division, Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Va. He replaced MAJ John E. Brock, who has been reassigned to USAREUR.

Major Lucy came to the Defense Center from the Republic of Vietnam. He has also served overseas tours of duty in Germany and Korea.

His military decorations include the Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal and the Vietnamese Campaign Medal.

1st MP Group Investigator Dies

An enlisted criminal investigator, John A. Hanson, assigned to the 895th MP Company, 96th MP Battalion, serving with the 1st MP Group CID Detachment, died 9 May 1970, following his fall into a ravine at Camp Sukiran, Okinawa.

Investigator Hanson, a native of New Hampshire, and Investigator Teddy Grizzle had placed four servicemen under arrest for suspected use of marihuana. One detainee attempted to escape but Hanson grabbed him. In the process, however, both men plunged approximately 80 feet down into a ravine.

Memorial services for Investigator Hanson were held at the Ft Buckner Chapel and were attended by members of the 1st MP Group and representatives of the Joint Services Investigative Agencies.





COL Hervey E. Keator (left) passes the guidon of the 90th MP Detachment to LTC George S. Black as Colonel Black assumed his new duties as Provost Marshal of the US Army Headquarters Area Command, Vietnam.

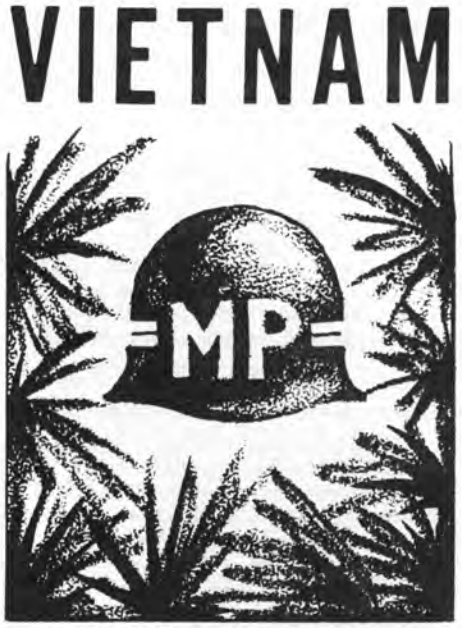
LTC George S. Black Named New USAHAC PM

LTC George S. Black was recently assigned as Provost Marshal of the US Army Headquarters Area Command, Vietnam, replacing COL Hervey E. Keator. In accepting the unit colors, Colonel Black assumed command of the largest US metropolitan military police operation in the world. The responsibility extends throughout the Saigon/Cholon/Tan Son Nhut areas.

Addressing members of the 90th MP Detachment, Colonel Keator commented. "This may not be the largest group of men that Colonel Black has commanded, but it will prove to be the best that he will ever command."

This is Colonel Black's second tour in Vietnam. On his first tour, he served as Provost Marshal of the 25th Infantry Division. Prior to coming to Vietnam, he served as Comanding Officer of the US Army Military Police School Battalion (Provisional), Ft Gordon, Ga.

Colonel Black's military decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device and Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Commendation Medal, the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.



97th MP Battalion Escorts Longest Convoy to Cambodia

Members of the 97th MP Bn recently completed their longest continuous supply convoy escort mission of the Vietnam War. The MPs returned to their base camps in Vietnam after escorting a supply convoy to Bu Prang near the Cambodian border. The convoy was run to supply American engineers with lumber needed for the construction of a new Special Forces camp near Bu Prang.

Several roads along the convoy route had not been traveled by an American convoy in more than two years. One stretch, the final one from the Montagnard village of Nanh Co to the construction site, had not been used for any convoy since 1966. In many places along this section evidence of a road did not even exist.

Another potential problem was the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese regulars. Since the NVA's extended assault on the Special Forces camp of Duc Lap and Bu Prang in November of last year, the enemy had been increasingly active in the areas which the convoy traveled.

The first 160 miles from Cam Ranh Bay to the mountain city of Ban Me Thuot is a regular escort run for the 97th's convoy platoon and was reached in the early evening of the first day. It was then that final preparations were made for the remaining contested 120 miles to the construction site.

Plans had called for the use of three MP-manned V-100s to act as scout, lead and trail vehicles, but one V-100 developed mechanical trouble upon reaching Ban Me Thuot and was left behind. The following morning, with the spotter planes airborne and the gunships in the air, the convoy moved on.

The first span of paved road laced toward Duc Lap through the densely forested Plateau Du Darlac in the highlands. The jungle had been pushed back nearly 100 yards on either side of the road, removing excellent cover for would-be ambushers.

Once past Duc Lap, the paved road disappeared and was replaced by a dusty, treacherously winding dirt road. The red clay highway wound up, around and down the deceptive mountains toward the provincial Montagnard town of Gia Nghia.

The convoy spent its second night on a small airstrip at the Nanh Co Special Forces camp, just 20 miles south of the final destination. However, those final 20 miles were to be the toughest miles the MPs had to encounter.

Before the convoy embarked the following morning, the area was swept by Montagnard and American Special Forces soldiers. At the lineup site 120 Montagnard soldiers distributed themselves among the convoy vehicles and rode shotgun wherever they could hold onto a load.

The road was paved and cleared on both sides for the first few miles of the trek, but without any warning the highway vanished and the jungle closed in upon the convoy like a vice. The going was extremely tough and slow. The overgrown jungle caused vehicles to crawl and men to sweat, but the construction site was reached without incident.

At the site, American engineers had cleared away enough timber and earth for a small and efficient off-loading point. The flatbed trailers were emptied easily through the use of bulldozers and the law of gravity. The next day the convoy headed back, and two and one-half days later arrived at Cam Ranh Bay.

What Would You Have Done?



What happens when a Viet Cong rocket blows away military police paperwork in the top drawer of the Phan Rang detachment of the 630th MP Co's file cabinet? Do what SGT Kevin Mooney, NCOIC, did. He started filing 19-32s and DA 285s in the second drawer.

630th Demolition MP Improves LZ Security

Det cord, Fuugas and CS gas have replaced accident reports and traffic tickets for one MP from the Phan Thiet detachment of the 630th MP Co, SP4 Michael Daly. "The perimeter around the MP checkpoint and night tower in Landing Zone Betty was weak, so I volunteered to beef it up."

The military policeman turned demolitions expert and asked Marines in the area to show him how to integrate high explosives into a well-protected perimeter. Specialist Daly observed and learned from the Marines as they wired combination and high explosive positions, barrels of Fuugas and trip flares.

He then began daily work on the wire barricade, checking and replacing claymores and trip flares. The Landing Zone Betty MPs first erected the barbed wire and then Specialist Daly attached the explosives and flares, running wires from the individual weapons to the two-story tower inside the perimeter.

Specialist Daly commented, "The inside of the tower once looked like a mixed-up switchboard and worked about as well. I really had doubts the system would have worked if sappers had attempted to breach the wire. Right now, I'm adding more claymores down the line, replacing the tower switches and adding lights."

Specialist Daly also uses trip flares, CS gas and detonating cord in his perimeter defense. Det cord is self-exploding cord wrapped around barrels of gas and mines to set off secondary explosions. When he has problems, the demolition MP calls for an expert. The perimeter is important because it guards the MPs who are guarding the landing zone entrance.



R: SP4 Michael Daly, an MP assigned to the Phan Thiet detachment of the 630th MP Co, places wires on a claymore mine within the perimeter of Landing Zone Betty near the MP checkpoint.

716th MP Bn Expands Mission to Include Walking Patrols

Participation in a major mission to combat unauthorized American traffic into Saigon has forced the expansion of the regular operations of Co B, 716th MP Bn. To combat a recent rise in serious incidents, MP walking patrols have been established.

Four-man teams, consisting of two 716th MPs, a Vietnamese National Policeman and a Quan Canh (Vietnamese MP), now walk high incident areas. The walkers' effectiveness lies in their mobility, versatility and close contact with the people.

All types of Free World military vehicles, including buses, are halted and checked. Personnel without specific official business in the city are turned back. The Saigon MPs convey the following warning to all military personnel: "If you don't belong, don't come; if it doesn't belong, don't bring it with you."

557th MP Co Assumes Responsibility for "Overtake"

The 557th MP Co, headquartered at Long Binh, Vietnam, has assumed responsibility for "Operation Overtake," the 24-hour-a-day mission of protecting military and regular cargo traffic between the Long Binh complex and the Newport Army terminal docks. Formerly the dual responsibility of Co A, 720th MP Bn, and the 95th MP Bn, the mission was given to the 557th in a consolidation move.

After several weeks of preparing for the takeover with on-the-job training for the 557th MPs, the men assumed full control of the mission. CPT Marshall M. Kaplan, Commanding Officer of the 557th, explained the takeover and operation of the mission. "We had to expand in equipment and men. We secured ten radio jeeps and four V-100 Commando cars. We also received 30 MPs from the 300th MP Co when they moved from Saigon to Di An."

The new "Overtake" company also received 25 men from the 1st Division. Captain Kaplan added, "Their experience with V-100s came in very handy."

In addition, Co C, 87th Inf, operates two armored personnel carriers (APCs) which act as a reaction force in case of ambushes. Employing gun jeeps, V-100s, helicopters, APCs and standing posts, the MPs of the 557th watch over the movement of government material from Long Binh and the docks over Vietnam's vital link, National Highway 316.

560th and 66th Join Forces to Foil VC Convoy Attack

The combined firepower of two MP companies of the 93d MP Bn foiled a recent enemy ambush of a supply convoy headed for Cambodia. The convoy, escorted by the 66th MP Co, was attacked in An Khe Pass. The MPs called for air strikes and radioed the 560th MP Co, stationed at An Khe, for assistance.

A 560th MP Co V-100 arrived after the first air strikes and took the lead position in the convoy. Another 560th "Roadrunner" drove to support the rear of the convoy, which had been separated from the rest of the convoy. Gun jeeps arrived from An Khe and contact was soon broken, allowing the convoy to proceed to Camp Radcliff. The convoy was headed for Plei Djereng, a border supply point for Cambodian operations.

"Such attacks have been occurring often since the Cambodian operations began," commented SGT Thomas Convery, 560th Operations Sergeant. "We have had responsibility for the road for some time, but after the 4th Infantry Div moved out for Cambodia, we and the 66th MP Co have assumed responsibility for most convoys heading west from Qui Nhon.

95th MP Bn Receives Meritorious Unit Commendation

The 95th MP Battalion was recently awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for exceptionally meritorious service in the Republic of Vietnam. The 95th and its assigned units were cited for exceptionally meritorious achievement in the performance of outstanding service from 1 January 1968 to 31 December 1968.

The 95th was cited for their successful combat support operations in the Long Binh-Mekong Delta area with specific emphasis on traffic control and refugee evacuation during the Tet Offensive of 1968.

In cooperation with police units of the Republic of Vietnam, the men of the 95th Military Police Battalion patrolled Highway 316 between Saigon and Long Binh and significantly reduced the number of traffic accidents and fatalities through the use of sound traffic control techniques."

"During the enemy's 1968 Tet Offensive, the MPs actively participated in the defense of Vinh Long and courageously accomplished the evacuation of nearly 400 children from the city's orphanages."

During 1968, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 95th MP Battalion; Company D, 52d Infantry; Company D, 87th Infantry; the 557th MP Company; the 615th MP Company; and the 179th MP Detachment were assigned to the Long Binh-based 95th. The two infantry companies were recently reassigned to the 1st Logistical Command.



COL Kortum Receives JSCM

MG George S. Eckhardt (right), Commandant, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., presents the Joint Service Commendation Medal to COL Zane V. Kortum, MPC. Colonel Kortum was cited for exceptionally meritorious service as a General Staff Officer with the Allied Land Forces, Southern Europe, from April 1966 to January 1968. He is a recent graduate of the US Army War College.

CPT Dely Commands Co B, 30th MP Bn



LTC Richard A. Crisp (left), Commanding Officer, 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., passes the B Company guidon to the new company commander, CPT Steven Dely. Prior to his new command, Captain Dely served as battalion S4 officer.

MAJ J. Frank Lancaster Cited for Achievements at Fort Riley CTF

MAJ J. Frank Lancaster was recently presented a Certificate of Achievement for his outstanding meritorious service as Commanding Officer, 6th Correctional Training Unit and Information Officer, US Army Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks. He has been reassigned to the Republic of Vietnam with temporary duty enroute to attend the Defense Information School at Ft Benjamin Harrison, In.

Major Lancaster holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Sociology from Loyola University of Chicago. His military decorations include the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the National Defense Service Medal, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

Former Det C, 12th MP Gp CO Receives Meritorious Service Medal



COL Warren S. Olin (left), Provost Marshal, US Army Armor Center, Ft Knox, Ky., presents the Meritorious Service Medal to CW4 George W. Liske, Commanding Officer, Detachment C, 12th MP Group (CI). A veteran of more than 26 years of active federal service, 21 years as a criminal investigator, Warrant Officer Liske has served overseas tours of duty in Korea, Japan and Germany.



Staff Sergeant Herkel Repeats Re-enlistment Oath in Vietnam

GEN Creighton W. Abrams, Commanding General, US Military Assistance Command Vietnam, presents re-enlistment orders to SSG Jack E. Herkel, NCOIC, Personal Security Detachment, Headquarters, MACV, after administering him the oath of re-enlistment.

SFC Pennington Receives ARCOM



MAJ Loyal G. Evans, Jr., Provost Marshal, US Army Japan, presents the Army Commendation Medal to SFC Charles H. Pennington, Chief, Administration Branch, USARJ Provost Marshal's Office. Sergeant Pennington was cited for his outstanding service in the Republic of Vietnam from November 1966 to October 1967.



COL Wallace K. Wittwer (center), Commanding Officer, 18th MP Brigade, Vietnam, COL Melford M. Wheatley (left), Provost Marshal, US Army Ryukyu Islands, and LTC Charles A. Hammaker, Jr. (right), Commanding Officer, 96th MP Battalion, await the drawing of the ceremonial sword as CSM Robert S. Payne (far left), 96th MP Battalion Sergeant Major, fills glasses to be used for formal toasts at a recent Dining-In ceremony.

18th's Commander Honored Guest at 96th's Dining-In

The 96th MP Battalion recently held its second quarterly Dining-In. These quarterly affairs, initiated by LTC Charles A. Hammaker, Jr., Commanding Officer of the 96th, stationed at Ft Buckner, Okinawa, are designed to foster camaraderie among the officers of the unit and are based on military tradition.

COL Melford M. Wheatley, Provost Marshal, US Army Ryukyu Islands, and Commanding Officer of the 1st MP Group, formally opened the proceedings by drawing the ceremonial sword from its scabbard.

COL Wallace K. Wittwer, Commanding Officer, 18th MP Brigade, Vietnam, was guest of honor at the formal Dining-In. He spoke to the military police officers on the "Role of Military Police in Today's Conflicts."

This second Dining-In was dedicated to MG Archer L. Lerch, the second Provost Marshal General, who served in that capacity from June 1944 to December 1945.

GWTC

Sergeant Roscoe Selected Ft Sheridan MP of Month



MAJ John H. Ieans (left), Provost Marshal, Ft Sheridan, Il., reads a Letter of Commendation to SSG Brian K. Roscoe (right), a military policeman assigned to the 204th MP Co, designating him as the Ft Sheridan Military Policeman of the Month. CPT John F. Ramos, 204th Commanding Officer, observes the ceremony.

503d MP Bn Receives Commendation

The 503d MP Battalion, Ft Bragg, N. C., recently received a Letter of Commendation from the Undersecretary of the Army, Mr. Thaddeus R. Beal, citing the battalion for its support during the protest demonstrations in Washington last May.

"The quick reaction and deployment to Washington was most gratifying. The presence of Task Force Military District of Washington and the 503d Military Police Battalion contributed directly to the successful accomplishment of the Department of Defense mission in Washington."

Captain Galanti Commands 591st MP Company



CPT Louie H. Anderson (left), former Commanding Officer, 591st MP Co, Ft Bliss, Tx., presents the 591st guidon to the new commander, CPT David M. Galanti, as the 591st First Sergeant, 1SG Frank D. Sandefur, looks on. Captain Anderson has departed Ft Bliss to attend the MP Officer Advanced Course at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga. Prior to being assigned to the 591st, Captain Galanti completed the MP Officers Advanced Course.

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FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

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

Legion of Merit

COL George F. Proudfoot

Bronze Star Medal

(Valor)

MSG Johnnie B. Miller

Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

MAJ Samuel R. Hull
MAJ Edward D. Lockwood
MAJ Robert L. Reid, Jr.
MAJ John R. Taylor
MAJ Clifford A. Tousant
CPT Larry B. Berrong
CPT Billy H. Held
CPT Richard D. Moser
CPT Alfred K. Nakahara
CW3 Charles H. Lamphere
CW2 Gerald R. Martin
CW2 Edward P. Raciborski
CW2 John V. Williams
CSM William H. Woods
1SG William J. Campbell
1SG Walter S. Wesley
PSG Robert K. Alley
SFC Robert E. Matraw
SFC Raul I. Montes
SFC Granville Moore
SFC Lawrence L. Peterson
SFC James R. Shearer
SFC Jimmy D. Stack
SFC Richard M. Watkins
SFC Clyde E. Wootan
SSG Sidney A. Arrington
SSG Norman L. Benson
SSG Wendell L. Carlisle
SSG Robert Darlington
SSG Lester B. Edwards
SSG Jerry L. Flood
SSG Norman H. Franklin
SSG Frederick L. Godsey
SSG Donald H. Hales
SSG William H. Jones
SSG George R. King
SSG Peter A. Larson, Jr.
SSG John F. Keiler
SSG George McKinney
SSG Andrew J. McRoy, Sr.
SSG John H. Miller
SSG Charles E. Miner
SSG Dale E. Ragland
SSG Wayne A. Reynolds
SSG Willie J. Rose, Jr.
SSG James E. Russell
SSG Jerry W. Sineath
SSG Ronald E. Strickland









SSG William H. Thompson
SP7 Ralph Turbyfill
SSG James S. Whitehurst
SSG Clarence A. Williams
SGT Timmy K. Anderson
SGT Gary L. Bolinger
SGT Ralph E. Couch
SGT Randolph D. Eubanks
SGT Rodney H. Griffin
SGT James F. McHugh



SP5 Marjorie McLain
SGT John B. McManus

Meritorious Service Medal

CW4 George W. Liske
SGM James J. Colvard

Air Medal

SSG Joseph M. Warner

Joint Service Commendation Medal

COL Zane V. Kortum

Army Commendation Medal

MAJ Peter T. Berry (1OLC)
CPT Victor D. McGuire (2OLC)
1LT Phil Hatcher
CW3 Bunyan W. Johnson, Jr. (3OLC)
CW2 Walter H. Greene
CW2 Paul Repsher
1SG Richard A. Barnhart (2OLC)
MSG James A. Seward
SFC Charles H. Pennington
SSG Kenneth L. Searle
SSG Terry L. Spence
SP5 Darrel K. Boyd
SGT Frederick D. Greene
SP5 Allan A. Miles
SP4 John P. Dixon
SP4 Donald C. Douglas
SP4 David L. Freeman
SP4 Paul S. Kleppe
SP4 George W. McDonald
SP4 Calvin E. Scott
SP4 Hollis A. Stafford, III
SP4 Albert L. Van Vleet
PFC Donald A. Cieniawski



Purple Heart

SSG Francis A. Saunders
SGT Danny R. Myrick
SP4 Dennis G. Armstrong
SP4 James B. Ford
SP4 Joseph K. Fossi
SP4 David Hipps
PFC Thomas G. Gura



PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL

(RA)

Keith F. Dubois (104)
Wallace K. Wittwer (109)

LTC/COL

(AUS)

Wilbur D. Getz (93)
Byron H. Russell, Jr. (103)

MAJ/LTC

(RA)

Frank Cohn (107)
Daniel T. Larkin (96)

MAJ/LTC

(AUS)

Thomas E. Day (95)
Gerald G. Gibbons (90)
Norman W. Kinder (91)
Robert J. Leakey (94)
James O. Richardson (110)
James F. Russell (91)
Robert F. Townsend (110)
Donald Vanderford (94)

CPT/MAJ

(RA)

Mervin G. McConnel (105)

CPT/MAJ

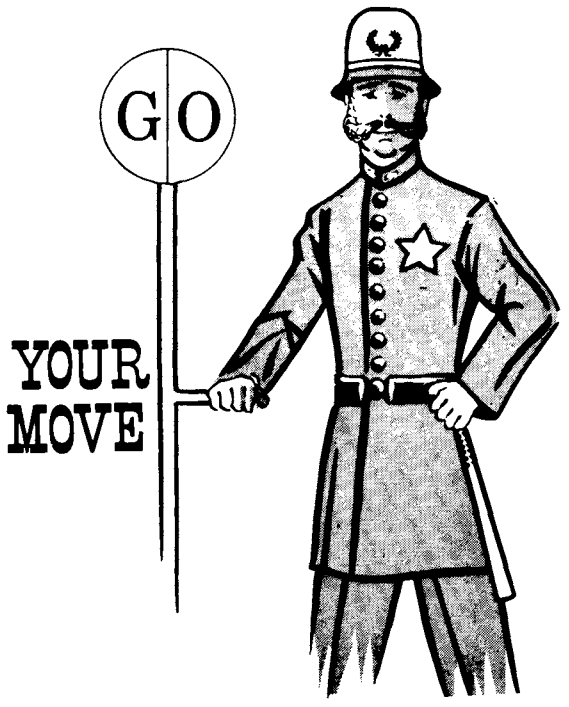
(AUS)

Charles E. Hobbs (108)
Robert R. Jorgenson (108)

1LT/CPT

(RA)

Harold F. Allan (110)
Robert M. Benning (109)
Pierce Castleberry (105)
John H. Coley, III (106)
Michael Cunningham (109)
Richard W. DesReis (106)
Wendall J. Duncan (106)
Douglas W. Little (106)
Gregory A. Lowe (109)
Michael O'Laughlin (105)



Thomas E. O'Malley (107)
James G. Tilson (107)
James H. Wheeler (109)

1LT/CPT

(AUS)

Robert A. Douglass (110)

2LT/1LT

(AUS)

Thomas R. Cochran, Jr. (92)
John P. Colligan (101)
Lawrence R. Jeter (92)
Keith A. Kelley (91)
Donald R. Ruhaack (90)
Bruce A. Sabatke (91)
Richard A. Semon (91)
Samuel F. Smith, Jr. (92)

CW2/CW3

(AUS)

James D. Stichler (90)
Carl J. Zona (109)

APPOINTED IN THE RA

CPT Hugh A. Floyd (90)
1LT Louis H. Anderson (90)
1LT Ronnie A. Meek (104)
1LT Fred L. Nass (104)
2LT Lawrence M. Fuchs, dtl JAGC (108)
2LT Thomas M. John, dtl Armor (104)
2LT Stephen P. Markardt, dtl Inf (104)
2LT Alan W. Roth, dtl Inf (104)

APPOINTED IN THE RA

(USMA)

2LT Martin R. Burns, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Timothy R. Carman, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Charles T. Connatser, Jr., dtl Inf (107)
2LT John P. DeLeo, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Quincy A. Deas, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Thomas C. Dockery, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Fritz J. Hausmann, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Jon J. Lazzeri, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Michael V. McCabe, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Michael P. Mullady, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Bruce L. Newby, dtl Inf (107)
2LT Robert Warren, Jr., dtl Inf (107)
2LT Robert W. Wise, dtl Inf (107)

CHANGES OF STATION

LTC Albert A. Ackerman from OTPMG, Wash, DC, w/TDY enr USA Armor School, Ft Knox, Ky, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (95)

LTC LeRoy H. Fargason from OTPMG, Wash, DC, to US MACV, APO SF 96222 (102)

LTC Hugh H. Riddle from USA CID Agcy, Wash, DC, to Hqs, USA Ryukyu Islands, APO SF 96331 (107)

LTC Leon D. Sexton from 4th MP Det (CI), Ft Myer, Va, to OTPMG, Wash, DC (100)

LTC Jonathan Van Horn from Directorate of Civil Disturbance Planning and Operations,

Wash, DC, w/TDY enr USA Armor School, Ft Knox, Ky, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (95)

MAJ Rodger L. Hoff from USA Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Ks, to Hqs, USARPAC, APO SF 96558 (102)

MAJ Henry J. Wunschel from USA Eng Div, NY, w/TDY enr USA Institute of Military Systems, Ft Bragg, NC, to US MACV, APO SF 96222 (108)

MAJ Benjamin Valimont from USA Eng Div, Omaha, Nb, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (91)

MAJ Leon A. Young from ODCSPER, Wash, DC, to USA CID Agcy, Wash, DC (107)

CPT Roger A. Holland from 5th MP Gp (CI), Ft Sheridan, Il, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (104)

1LT James D. Loy from USA Elm, Sandia Base, NM, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (103)

1LT Theodore N. Swift from Stu Det, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to Hqs, 15th MP Bde, APO NY 09227

2LT Henry L. Berchak from HHC, 4th AIT Bde (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384

2LT John E. Bianconi from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (104)

2LT Martin R. Burns from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 4th Armored Div, 51st Inf, 1st Bn, APO NY 09326 (107)

2LT Timothy R. Carman from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 4th Armored Div, 51st Inf, 1st Bn, APO NY 09326 (107)

2LT Charles T. Connatser, Jr., from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 193d Bde, APO NY 09832 (107)

2LT Thomas M. Cook from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (104)

2LT John P. DeLeo from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 172d Inf Bde, APO Seattle 98749 (107)

2LT Quincy A. Deas from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 82d Abn Div, Ft Bragg, NC (107)

2LT Thomas C. Dockery from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 3d Armored Div, 36th Inf, 2d Bn, APO NY 09039 (107)

2LT Fritz J. Hausmann from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 193d Inf Bde, APO NY 09832 (107)

2LT Jon P. Lazzeri from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 4th Armored Div, 51st Inf, 2d Bn, APO NY 09326 (107)

2LT Michael V. McCabe from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 4th Armored Div, 51st Inf, 2d Bn, APO NY 09326 (107)

2LT Michael P. Mullady from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 4th Bn, 54th Inf, Ft Knox, Ky (107)

2LT Bruce L. Newby from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 1st Inf Div, Ft Riley, Ks (107)

2LT Gary W. Richardson from 52d MP Co, Ft Sam Houston, Tx, w/TDY enr Off Stu Co, FW Elm, Ft Stewart, Ga, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (104)

2LT Robert Werner, Jr., from USMA, West Point, NY, w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 5th Inf Div, Ft Carson, Co (107)

2LT Robert W. Wise from USMA, West Point, NY w/TDY enr USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga, to 8th Inf Div, 87th Inf, 1st Bn, APO NY 09111 (107)

CW3 Andrzej Glinski from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (90)

WO1 Howard W. Bates from DGSC, Richmond, Va, w/TDY enr USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga, to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (102)

RESIGNATIONS

CPT George R. Boesch (110)

CPT Irvin L. Bridgewater, III (110)

CPT Richard I. Dean (110)

CPT James N. Hubing (101)

CPT Brian Schechterle (110)

RETIREMENTS

COL William S. Norman (103)

LTC George C. Deringer (105)

LTC Vernon D. Johnson (96)

LTC William C. Maglin (98)

LTC James K. May (90)

LTC Robert W. Root (108)

LTC Gregory P. Weeks (106)

LTC Roy K. Williams (94)

LTC Ben C. Yarbrough (96)

CW4 William K. Stepro (99)

CW2 Bryant D. Goodrich (108)

SGM William L. Akers (106)

CSM Robert G. Brown (108)

SGM Einer M. Lund (103)

MSG Gus E. Chrest (103)

MSG George P. Morris (104)

1SG Arnold H. Stolz (101)

SFC Charles L. Grady (93)

SFC Lloyd E. Haynes (98)

SFC Samuel B. Menefee (99)

SFC William H. Opel (98)

SFC Herbert E. Phillips (101)

SFC James H. Porter (101)

SFC Walter B. Rossing (96)

SFC Andrew C. Rutkowiski (100)

SFC William L. Shannon (90)

SFC Harland D. Wood (110)

SSG John H. Baker (102)

SSG Robert T. Moss (104)

SSG Charles H. Smalley (97)

SP5 Willie J. Burks (107)

SP4 David A. Holden (107)

SP4 Dennis A. Stingley (104)

PFC Raymond W. Brighton (93)

PFC Robert R. Law (102)

PFC Peter G. Ursol (101)

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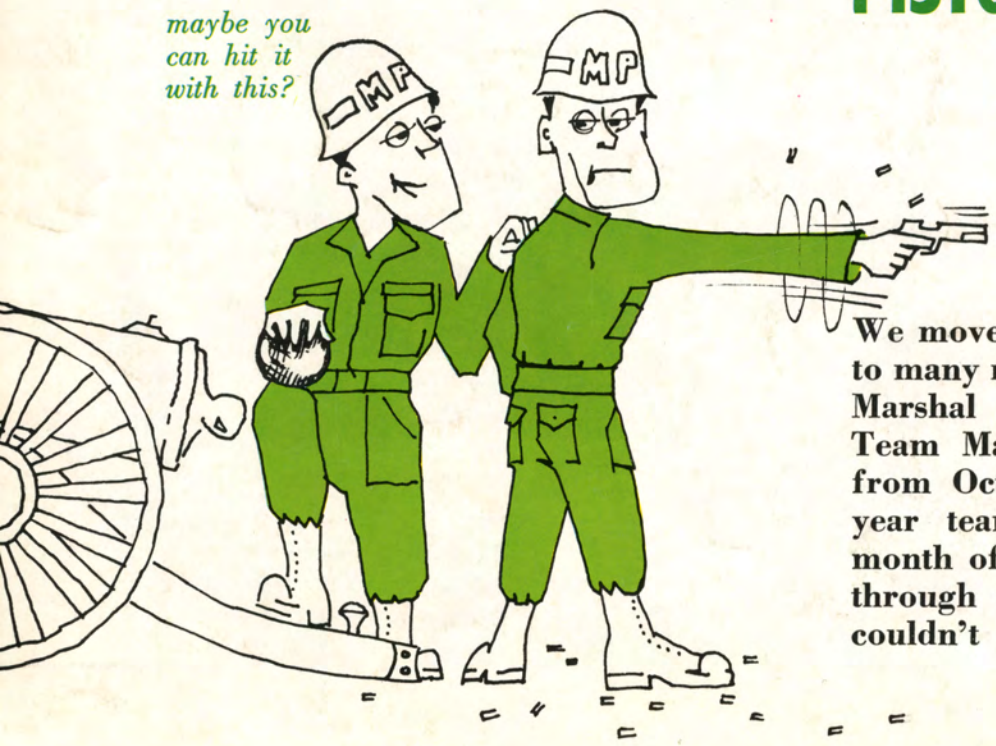
Is it correct?
If not — notify us.

Set Your Sights On ACTION This September . . .

The Provost Marshal General's Trophy

PISTOL TEAM MATCH

maybe you can hit it with this?



We moved it up! Yes, in response to many requests, the 1970 Provost Marshal General's Trophy Pistol Team Match has been moved up from October to September. This year teams will fire during the month of September, from the 1st through the 30th. Sorry that we couldn't advance the targets, too.

