MILITARY POLICE
Journal
AUGUST, 1967

Vessel Security Vietnam

See page 5



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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VOLUME XVII **August, 1967** **NUMBER 1**

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THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is published monthly by the Military Police Association, Inc., for the benefit of its members, and is not an official publication of the Department of the Army. **Views expressed in articles appearing in the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL do not necessarily reflect official thought nor do they reflect the opinions of the members of the Executive Council or its officers.** The editor welcomes the personal views of authors which stimulate interest and provoke thought on matters of police administration, crime prevention and Military Police activities. Copyright ©, 1967 by The Military Police Association, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in Clinton, S. C. by Jacobs Brothers. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor, MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Ga. — 30904.

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Journaletters

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a letter written to my neice by her fiance, PVT Steven V. Seekins, who has been attending Communications School at Ft Gordon.

In these days of the newspaper blow ups of all the Vietnam Day Committee people, draft card burners and all the other unpatriotic utterances and action by the so-called younger generation; it was my pleasure to read the enclosed letter and to get permission to have a photostat made to send to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. It is my belief that this letter expresses the thoughts of the largest percentage of the younger generation.

Maj N. P. Klowgard
9655 Gothic Ave.
Granada Hills, Calif. 91343

* * *

Dearest Mary,

Here I am again with my continuation. I now remember what it was I was going to go over with you. You mentioned Vietnam in your letter that I got today. I think it is probably the first reference to the war you've made since I've been in the service. At least I'm sure it's the first reference you made specifically mentioning the possibility of my participation and its possible effect on our life. I couldn't help getting the feeling you were trying to gloss over a subject that you were and continue to be concerned about.

I too have felt the same concern, but have not said anything to you in order to prevent you from becoming unduly alarmed. But your comment started me thinking that in all honesty I should share both my thoughts and my knowledge as to my possible direct involvement.

All war is awful. It is a waste of all that is precious and dear to any nation. Her young men, her natural resources, her financial and material resources, and the lost time and untold accomplishment that will never be because war destroys rather than builds. However, war is an evil that exists because men are just that—*men*. As such, we have disagreements and differences of opinion that cause us to at times take to the battlefield instead of the forum to solve our mutual problems. Just as two young children decide who will ride the bicycle first, so nations often use physical force to "solve" their problems.

In this sense Vietnam is the same as any other war that has been fought in the history of the world. The questions are many, they are complex, and the battlefield is perhaps different than in the past. But a difference of opinion is the basis of the dispute.

Now to Vietnam specifically. The United States as the most powerful free nation in the world can never escape the responsibilities that go with that position. One of those responsibilities is to defend the interests of all countries seeking to maintain their freedom from all forms of aggression. The North Vietnamese and Communism in general are the self admitted aggressors in today's world. They present to the world the unfortunate alternatives of fight or succumb. As a nation seeking to maintain individual freedom for all nations, then, it must be our responsibility to challenge this aggressive force wherever it appears in the world. The question is, if not Vietnam then where? If not now then when? If not us then who? The "choice" is in reality not a choice but an obligation and a responsibility to freedom.

I personally consider this a worthy challenge for the United States and the free world. For in a larger manner it is the challenge of life and living. For myself I feel it is a cause worthy of my greatest dedication and as long as I am called upon to serve the cause of world freedom and individual liberty I will do so. I would be less than honest if I said I had no fear. But my fears are greater than for myself alone—while admittedly those fears are great. My fears are for my country, for you and our children and for all people who yearn to live their lives as individuals capable of making personal decisions.

I'm not gung-ho! I just believe strongly in the ability of the individual and in the right of each individual to have an opportunity as our Code of Conduct says. I will never forget that I am an American fighting man responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

* * *

Dear Sir:

I have noted with interest the letters on combat badges from the Infantry's CIB to the proposed badges for other branches serving in combat-type duty. It is my thought that the MP serving in a combat-type situation should have some type of special badge that would distinguish them from all others. Made of crossed pistols with a green background to be awarded to those who have served in combat or combat support.

The MPs who conduct convoy escorts can be awarded a maze of medals, but the Infantry unit they are escorting can get a CIB.

If MP duty was as safe as some would like to think it is, why then do the MPs have armored ¼ tons and armored cars? The duties of the MP in a combat area are many and varied, from ship and cargo security to escorting special convoys to fighting actively against the Viet Cong.

It is with this in mind that I submit the MP should have his own badge for a job well done in combat or combat support. And this in no way should take anything from the CIB of the seasoned infantryman.

Because of the separate functions of the Military Police Corps it should be entitled to its own distinctive badge, so that the outstanding members of the corps could in a small way be honored by the Military Police Corps and the United States Army.

1LT Riley R. Kester
66th MP Co (Guard) APO 96238

Dear Sir:

I am writing to correct a report appearing in the MP JOURNAL several months ago regarding the awarding of the Navy Unit Commendation Medal to certain Military Police units in Vietnam.

I feel this letter is necessary as I have received clarification of the authorization for the award and have noted several persons, including at least three field grade officers and one NCO, who are wearing the NUCM without authority—people who were MAAG/-MACV advisors back in 1962-1964.

The award was presented to the Navy Logistical Command in Saigon, namely, "Headquarters, Support Activity, Saigon" (Abbreviated as "HEDSUPPACT" or "HSAS") for meritorious personnel who were assigned or attached to "HSAS" for the time "HSAS" was formed back in 1960 or 62 until mid-April 1966.

Only Military Police working for the Commander of "HSAS" or the Saigon (HSAS) Provost Marshal from the time HSAS was formed to Mid-April 1966. Personnel who were assigned to the following MP units are authorized the NUCM.

716th MP Bn — Mar 1965 - Apr 1966
66th MP Co — Nov 1964 - Mar 1965
90th MP Det — Up to Mid-April 1966
175th MP Det — All times up to formation 90th MP Detachment.
615th MP Co — While attached to 716th MP Bn and Operating for Saigon (HSAS) PM — up to Mid-April 1966.
560th MP Co — Only personnel, prior to November 1964 who actually worked for the Saigon (HSAS) Provost Marshal. This includes a small number of people from 1962-1964.

Many officers who have a copy or orders indicating they were logistically supported by HSAS, use their orders to indicate they were eligible for the NUCM. During the same periods some of these officers were awarded the CIB! Clearly, if they were assigned to MACV or MAAG, they were *not* assigned or attached to HSAS. Doubtlessly, many people who are wearing the NUCM, felt they were authorized the award.

For exmaple, No *MACV/MAAG advisor is eligible for the NUCM.*

No member of the 560th MP Company after 1964 is authorized the NUCM.

The main criteria then, in sum, is whether the MP or unit *actually* worked for the Saigon HSAS Provost Marshal. If an MP worked for the Siagon Provost Marshal up to mid-April 1966, he is authorized the NUCM.

Even personnel officers have inadvertently entered (quite improperly) into the records of people, the authority to wear the NUCM.

I hope this letter clarifies the authority to wear the NUCM, so that only those personnel who were intended to wear the award, namely the Military Policemen who worked in Saigon, for the US Navy's Hqs Support Activity Saigon.

CPT John D. Shepard
US Army MP School
Ft Gordon, Ga.

BULLETIN BOARD

COVER

Military Police operations in the rivers and harbors of Vietnam are featured in this issue of the JOURNAL. Highlights of vessel security in the Saigon River are found on page 5 and a more detailed discussion of water security activities appears on page 7. The cover picture on the top shows Sp4 Harvey E. Thornton (top) and Sp4 Steve N. Dugger, both from the 188th MP Co, performing harbor patrol. Picture left has PFC Bruce T. Svitak, 300th MP Co, protecting American interest aboard ship.

* * * * *

MP AIT trainees receiving the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and Letter were PFC Daniel L. Jordon, B Co, 11th Bn; PVT Richard L. Holloway, A Co, 12th Bn; PVT Terry L. Wecker, A Co, 10th Bn; PFC Ralph C. Harden, Jr., B Co, 10th Bn; PVT Kelton R. Casey, D Co, 10th Bn; and VT Matthew Gates, C Co, 10th Bn. Pictured below is Private Wecker.

* * * * *

The traditional "General Orders" memorized by millions of soldiers have been changed, becoming much more simplified. Effective this month are these three orders:

1—"I will guard everything within the limits of my post and quit my post only when properly relieved."

2—"I will obey my special orders and perform all my duties in a military manner."

3—"I will report violations of my special orders, emergencies, and anything not covered in my instructions, to the Commander of the relief."



WECKER

The City of Bethlehem, Pa. has a continuing need for persons desirous of pursuing a career as a policeman. Salary is above average and positions enjoy civil service status with numerous fringe benefits. Contact Business Administrator, City of Bethlehem, 46 East Broad Street.

* * * * *

Free Elected to Council



CPT Charles R. Free, CO of Co E, 11th Bn, 4th Bde, was recently elected to the MPA Executive Council. A recent returnee from Vietnam, he has served in the 32d Inf Regt, 7th Div; Armed Forces Police at Washington, D. C.; Military Police of the Ohio military district; and Office of the PM, Saigon Port.

* * * * *

CONARC has announced that six correctional specialist training courses will be conducted in FY 1968. The Tentative starting dates are Class No. 1—31 July 1967, 2—11 September 1967, 3—16 November 1967, 4—14 January 1968, 5—3 March 1968, and 6—2 June 1968. PMs are encouraged to take maximum advantage of this opportunity for training correctional personnel.

* * * * *

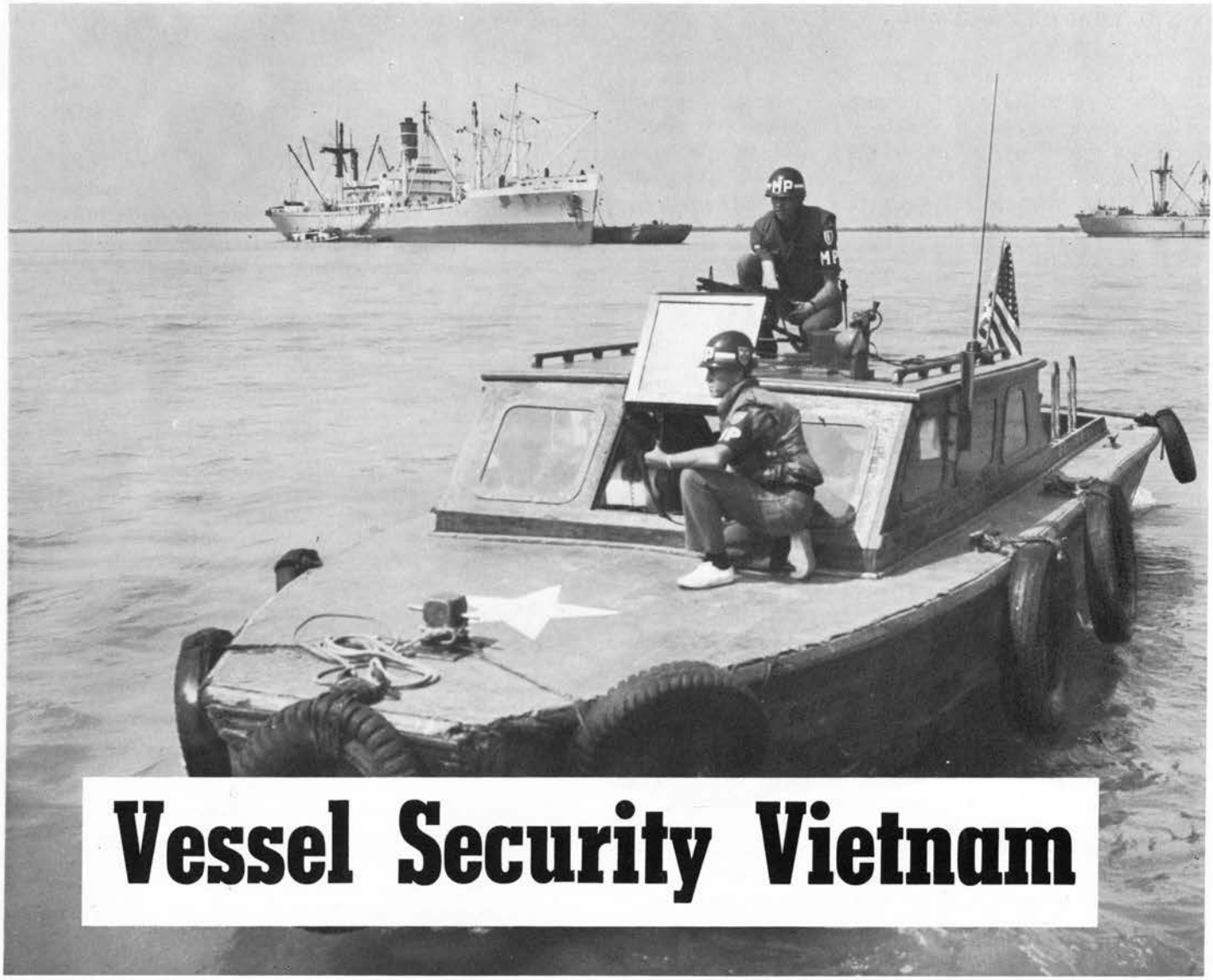
The 1967 Provost Marshal General Trophy Pistol Match has been set for 1-10 October. Full details on the match may be found on page 35.

* * * * *

MPA membership has been falling in the last two months and Unit Commanders and PMs are reminded that we need their support.

* * * * *

Officers and warrant officers seeking information concerning their career may visit the Military Police Branch, DA, while in the Washington area. The location of the office is Room 1131, Tempo A, 2d and T streets, SW, Washington, D. C., which is five blocks from the main gate at Fort McNair. All officers and warrant officers are encouraged to visit the branch to review their records and discuss future assignments. The uniform need not be worn for civilian attire is authorized. Upon arrival in the Washington area, officers may obtain more information by calling OXford 79043 or 79044.



Vessel Security Vietnam

"King Bravo, this is Winged Victory departing Deep Six enroute Manhattan." "Roger, Winged Victory, clear sailing, King Bravo out." "Clear sailing,"—over an Army radio net? There should be a story here, and indeed there is!

To its many years of unparalleled success providing security, first over the land and later the air, the United States Army, in the person of the Military Police Corps, is adding another historical chapter by providing security for US Shipping transiting rivers within the Vietnam Theater of Operations. Such a pronouncement is bound to bring forth questions like, "Can't the ships protect themselves?" "What kind of security is provided?" "When was this mission given to the US Army?" "How can the Army successfully provide such a service in this purely nautical area?" and "Why did the Army give such a mission to the Military Police Corps?" These questions could be answered simply by saying the Army was given the mission first because of the urgency of the situation, and secondly because the Army's versatility is still unparalleled. Versatility likewise must have been of prime consideration within the Army when the decision was made to give the mission to the Military Police Corps.

To satisfy the most severe critic, it may be advisable to cover each question separately and in more detail.

First to the question *"Can't the ships protect themselves?"* The answer is an unqualified no! Vessels arriving, for instance, at the port city of Vung Tau are no more equipped for the rigors of war than ships calling on the ports of Baltimore or Charleston. It is not feasible, either economically or in man-power utilization, to place military gun crews aboard merchant ships, bound for Vietnam, as was done during World War II — after all, the ships are only subject to hostile activity for less than 100 of their approximate 18,000 mile round trip. The idea of issuing weapons to each captain to be broken out among the crew in an emergency is inconceivable, because when an emergency occurs there isn't time to issue weapons; reaction must be immediate. Secondly, members of the crew are neither expected to be, nor are they proficient in any of the weapons needed for such protection.

"What," then you say *"kind of security is provided?"*

As each American Flag Ship bound for the port of Saigon approaches the Vietnamese coast at Vung Tau, it slows to take on two important elements; first, a Vietnamese

Continued

Pilot who is as familiar with the windy, narrow, frequently shallow Saigon River; and second, a Military Police Security Team consisting of a team leader and two assistants. Each Military Policeman is armed with an M-14 rifle. One carries an M-60 machine gun, another an M-79 grenade launcher, and the team chief a PRC-25 radio to maintain contact with Military Police radio stations along his route. The first message he dispatches is similar to that with which we opened the article. Translated, it means simply that the team chief aboard the Winged Victory has informed the Military Police station (King Bravo) at Vung Tau (Deep Six) that the ship is on its way to Saigon Port (Manhattan). Along the way, eight prominent landmarks, such as abandoned French forts, active ARVN installations, etc., permit continual positive tracking of the vessel. If the vessel comes under fire between check point 3 and 4, for instance, the Military Police radio operator receiving the message knows exactly where to dispatch a reaction force,—whether by water in the form of the US Navy PBR (a fast, well-armed river patrol boat) or one of the Army's armed helicopters.

"When was this mission given to the US Army?" As the US Forces activity in Vietnam changed from an advisory capacity to more active participation and as the number of US Forces involved jumped from a few thousand to a few hundred thousand, the logistical demand became enormous. An amazing amount of equipment and supplies arrived via air; however, to the US Flag and contract vessel fell the task of transporting the lion's share of the much needed supplies. As these vessels transited the intricate waterways of Vietnam, the lack of clearly defined front lines presented an increasing threat of sabotage and/or attack by guerrilla elements. These fears were founded in May 1966 when the Pan American Freighter Eastern Mariner was hit* at Nha Be. Immediately following, COMUSMACV directed CG, US Army Vietnam, to assume responsibility for the security of US shipping in Vietnamese waters.

"How" we next ask, *"can the Army successfully provide such a service in this purely nautical area?"*

Obviously, protection of shipping is and must be a concerted effort. US Navy mine sweepers constantly patrol the rivers and waterways in Vietnam; additionally, fast tactical river craft (PBR) of the Navy are constantly on patrol to provide an immediate reaction force to any attack from the water. US Army armed helicopters may be scrambled immediately to provide additional fire-power against an attack from the land as well as providing airlift for an Army reaction force. To the 92d Military Police Battalion goes the chore of providing the first line of response, the Military Policemen who ride the vessels from entry into Vietnam waters to exit. Personnel from the 557th and 188th Military Police Companies have provided personnel for this assignment; presently it is being performed by members of the 560th Military Police Company based in Vung Tau.

The trip from Vung Tau to Saigon varies from two and one-half to four hours. During this time, one Military Policeman positions himself in the bow, another the stern of the ship. The team chief is amidship and moves from port to starboard; all observe the river, other vessels on the river and the heavily foliaged shore. Each team member is alert to any floating item and will immediately bring a suspicious drum or a clump of tree branches under fire. Team members are also alert for swimmers who may try to attach a magnetic mine to the ship's side. Indigenous river traffic, though carefully observed, moves freely provided it maintains a respectable distance from the freighter; however, any sudden change toward the vessel would bring instant response from the Military Policemen. Should the vessel come under small arms fire from the shore, the Military Policemen quickly return and suppress it. Should the fire consist of 57mm recoilless rifle or mortar rounds, the team chief immediately calls for a reaction force.

When the vessel is safely berthed in Saigon, security of the holds and from the land is provided by other elements of the 92d, as the security team continues to maintain a twenty-four hour vigil over the water side of the vessel. Additional support and security within the port or anchorage is provided by Military Policemen of the 92d aboard a number of different type craft. In Vung Tau, for instance, Military Policemen patrol in an LCM-6, commonly called a "MIKE" boat. In Nha Be, a small fleet of LCPLs constantly patrol, while in Saigon Port the "J" boat is utilized for harbor patrol. Each craft is manned by two to three Military Policemen (exclusive of operating personnel), and carries, in addition to individual weapons (M-14 or M-16 rifles), one M-60 machine gun, one M-79 grenade launcher, and at least one pistol, caliber .45. The pistol is utilized when going aboard suspicious sampans which have strayed into a security area. Each craft carries a radio, normally an AN/VRC-10, and is in constant contact with a Military Police base station. The value of patrol craft on the water is much like that of its land based counterpart; its mere presence is a great deterrent against terrorist action.

"Why was this mission given to the Military Police?" BG H. L. Moore, Jr., USARV Provost Marshal, recognized immediately that the Military Police, long an institution in Port Security, had the experience and training and possessed the equipment (radio nets and weapons) to accomplish this mission.

Presence of the Military Policemen aboard American Flag Vessels is not an ironclad guarantee that the vessel will always go scot free. In August 1966 the Baton Rouge Victory suffered extensive damage and a considerable number of casualties from a command detonated mine anchored below the surface of the river. Listing badly, the ship was grounded in shallow water again to keep the channel clear. In true nautical tradition, the Military Policemen, like the Captain, remained at their posts; in fact, long after the Captain had been removed, the Military Policemen remained protecting and securing the ship and its cargo.

END

** A command detonated mine was exploded on the port side of the Eastern Mariner. The vessel was beached in shallow water to prevent its blockading the main channel.*

PORT AND HARBOR SECURITY

Captain Marion F. Soder

The Role MPs Are Playing In Saigon Port Told

There exists today in Vietnam a requirement for a versatile Military Police Corps that is unparalleled in the history of the Army.

One of the most important missions that the Military Police Corps has been called on to perform in Vietnam is port and harbor security. Another definition of this mission might very well be population and resources control. The two, while not synonymous, are inseparable.

During the summer of 1965 it was recognized that the tremendous build-up of United States Forces and the subsequent logistical support was rapidly creating havoc at the Saigon Port. The facilities and personnel available were not sufficient to cope with this added influx.

Shortly thereafter, the United States Army was assigned the mission of operating that portion of the port off-loading military cargo. This was subsequently changed to include all United States interest cargo such as civilian contractor equipment and supplies and all United States Agency for International Development (USAID) cargo. Along with this the US Army operating the Saigon Port assumed the mission of Port and Harbor Security in the III and IV Corps areas on a limited basis.

This started out as a modest effort in October of 1965 to provide limited security to the Saigon Port by establishing a security guard force to supplement the limited support the 716th Military Police Battalion was able to provide.

By December of 1965 this security section, until then under Port Operations, had grown to a separate Provost Marshal Division.

In June of 1966 the USARV Provost Marshal assigned full operational responsibility for the security of the III and IV Corps port and harbor areas to the Saigon Port Provost Marshal. The 615th MP Co was initially assigned to support this mission. By July of 1966, the 92d MP Bn had arrived in country and was assigned the mission of supporting the port. This expansion continued, and by November of 1966, the Saigon Port Provost Marshal was posting one hundred sixty-five Military Policemen each shift. These personnel were provided by the 92d, elements of the 720th and 95th Military Police Battalions, a detachment from the 615th, and one hundred Military Police and Security Guards assigned to the Port Headquarters Co.

Meanwhile, the Port Provost Marshal's office itself had grown from one captain, one noncommissioned officer and one clerk to five officers, six noncommissioned officer, and fifteen administrative personnel.

Missions Varied

The missions being performed by these Military Police are as varied as the activity within the port itself. Joint harbor patrols were quickly established at Saigon, Newport, Nhe Be, Tuc Duc, Cogido, and Vung Tau. These patrols performed the vital functions of providing security for more than fifty deep-draft vessels, hundreds of barges, buoy storage areas, and leased Vietnamese lighters.

Patrol boat checkpoints were established on the river complex to monitor the movement of all Vietnamese sampans, junks, and barges. As high as five hundred of these craft have been checked out for suspected Viet Cong, explosives, illegal weapons runs, blackmarketing activity, and pilfered cargo in a 24-hour period.

Each patrol boat crew consisted of two US Military Policemen, one Vietnamese harbor policeman, one Vietnamese Military Policeman, an interpreter, and the necessary boat operators. Searches were made on a random selection basis from 0600 to 2400. With the cooperation of the Vietnamese harbor police, a curfew was placed in effect on the Saigon river complex from 2400 to 0600. At Nhe Be where the ammunition ships are off-loaded, a curfew was placed in effect during the hours of darkness. All craft moving during these curfew hours on the river were checked. A one hundred meter off-limits area was also established outboard of all United States vessels (three hundred meters for ammunition ships) tied up in the port. This policy, with the help of the Vietnamese police, was strongly enforced. Ship guards were posted outboard on the ships while they were in port, with instructions to absolutely halt all craft approaching or within the off-limits area.

Although these were difficult tasks, they provided two valuable services in that the Viet Cong were kept off-guard and were unable to establish an effective underground in the harbor complex. Pilferage, which had been a major problem, was reduced considerably.

It must be remembered that some five thousand families make their home in houseboats and junks on the river and canals in Saigon. Additionally, the population of Kahn Hoi Island, where the Saigon Port is located, has been estimated at 350,000 people, many of whom are refugees.

The Military Police are ideally suited for this mission. Their training in search and seizure, identification, physical security, and control of individuals is particularly suited to this type of population and resources control.

It was determined early in the program that some type of resources control was needed over the Vietnamese truck drivers delivering cargo from the port to some twenty major consignees located through Saigon and the surrounding territory. Much of this cargo consisted of food (USAID), post exchange items, and military cargo.

A Military Police escort section was established to escort this cargo from the port to the consignee. Upwards

Continued

of three hundred vehicles have been escorted from the port in a single day. As this section became operational and fully manned, pilferage and loss of this cargo decreased significantly.

Saigon Port

Military Police are also being utilized in the Saigon Port for the security of vessels underway in Vietnamese waters. This detachment, which operates out of Vung Tau, under the operational control of the Saigon Port Provost Marshal, provides a three-man team for each vessel transiting the inland waterways. These teams are armed with automatic weapons, M-79 rocket launchers, and a radio. Their mission is to react to an attack on the vessel by returning and suppressing the hostile fire, and, if necessary, calling in air support. This air support is available within minutes since the location of the vessel is monitored continually by the Saigon Port Provost Marshal through the use of predesignated checkpoints. These Military Policemen also fire at objects that do not float freely in the river in the path of the vessel (possibly submerged or camouflaged mines) and act generally to insure the safety of the crew and cargo while in hostile waters.

Although numerous vessels have come under small arms fire from the shore, and two vessels have been sunk or grounded by underwater command detonated mines (a Navy responsibility), the Military Police continue to relish this duty as a preferred assignment.

Other important missions performed by the port Military Police include warehouse and pier security, hatch cargo guards, barge guards, gate guards, verification of transportation control movement documents for cargo, VIP escorts, and the normal day-to-day Military Police work.

From the above discussion of port and harbor security it immediately becomes apparent that the Military Police in Vietnam are rapidly losing their identification as "traffic cops" and "prisoner guards."

The expanded role of the Military Police in Vietnam is a result of the Army's recognition that the Military Police Corps is a versatile team capable of many roles in an insurgency environment such as the war in Vietnam today.

The Overlooked Wallet . . .

CWO Gideon Epstein

He is twenty years old. The third child in a family of six, two boys, four girls. He comes from the upper middle class of his community. Both parents are living. A brother and a sister are presently attending the University of California at Berkley. He graduated from Beverly Hills High School in Los Angeles, California in January 1963. While in high school he participated in field and track. He was active in the student council and was a member of the debating team. While in his last year of high school he owned a 1962 Ford which was red with a black top. It had a radio and white wall tires. At that time he went with a girl shorter than he was, who had long black hair and was of Spanish descent. In July 1963 he received a traffic ticket for speeding for which he appeared in court. He is presently going with a girl who has blonde hair and blue eyes and is named "Nancy." She goes to Los Angeles City College. In February 1964 he joined the Army and took basic training at Fort Ord, California. Around the first part of May 1964 he went on leave for about 14 days. He took advanced military training at the Signal School, Fort Gordon, Georgia. He is looking forward to discharge at which time he plans to marry Nancy and go to work for the Telephone Company in Los Angeles, California.

The above information was obtained from a subject who REFUSED TO SAY ONE WORD.

This example is cited to illustrate the vast area that can be covered and the information that is available, by going through the wallet of a subject. From photographs, address books, identification cards, receipts, business cards, etc., we can piece together a person's past, present, and possibly, even future events, by checking what is in his wallet.

A very simple thing to do, check a wallet, but how many of us can honestly say that we have remembered to do it more times than not? If you doubt the example cited, take out your wallet right now and see how much another person could learn about you by just examining its contents. Most things in our complicated life are documented. There is very little we can do without a piece of paper of some sort becoming involved. These bits of paper have a way of accumulating in our wallet. How many of us have said "one of these days I have to clean out this wallet." Most of us never quite get around to that day and the bits of paper from here and there, gather.

The things that mean the most to us, no matter how small they may be, if they are in some way documented by photographs, or in an address book, or on the back of a business card, are seldom thrown away. We keep them, often not knowing why. This can all be of aid to an alert policeman who realizes that everyone can remember to do the big and important things, but remembering the small and trivial may yield rich rewards.



COMMANDANT'S NOTES



Colonel Steiner

Editor's Note: This column has been especially prepared to provide our readers with the up-to-date programs, course developments, and training literature that is prepared at the MP School, items that are of interest to Military Policemen throughout the world.

Two special programs recently developed at the Military Police School may be of interest to Military Policemen throughout the world. In June the school was the gathering place for several top law enforcement professionals from military and civil institutions, as a five-day Seminar in Police Administration was conducted. Also in June the first correctional specialist course, designed especially for lower grade enlisted men, began.

Law enforcement has advanced rapidly during the past three decades. The factors contributing to the progress are numerous, but none are so fully defined as the improvement in police training programs and the increased cooperation among law enforcement agencies. Each day, law enforcement officers are called upon to undertake an endless variety of difficult, complicated, and often dangerous tasks. Success, and appreciation of the difficult mission of law enforcement agencies will accrue only when each of us has mastered the skills of our profession and perform our duties in a completely fair and impartial manner.

Our basic purpose in presenting the Police Science Seminar was to provide Military Police Corps officers with the thoughts and methodology of outstanding federal, state and local law enforcement officials, as well as those in civilian education, in selected areas of police science. This cooperative training effort provided a better understanding of the techniques, current problems and philosophies in the law enforcement field.

The success of the Police Seminar, as evidenced by the interest displayed by students and faculty members, was most rewarding, and it is anticipated that the Seminar will be a regular feature of future Military Police officer advanced courses.

The Army has long realized the need for highly trained individuals in its correctional institutions evidenced by its established programs for NCOs and officers. Now, for the first time, E2s and E3s will have the opportunity for a similar training program.

A four-week Corrections Specialist Course was developed to teach the students the many skills required in this specialized field. In addition to teaching doctrine, emphasis is placed upon motivational studies which will encompass human understanding in order that the correction specialist may function not only within the letter of AR 190-1, but also within its spirit.

Fred G. Steiner
Colonel MPC
Commandant

SENTRY DOG OPERATIONS



The Vietnam conflict differs from other wars due to one factor—there are no front lines, no rear areas, no real havens of safety. Regardless of place or time, the American soldier is constantly exposed to danger, whether securing isolated encampments near the DMZ or patrolling lonely footpaths in the mountains of Pleiku or strolling leisurely on shaded Saigon avenues. The United States Army has answered this challange by initiating new and varied concepts and techniques specifically designed to combat guerrilla warfare. Among the most successful is the flexible utilization of the sentry dog and his handler by the Military Police Corps.

Dogs and modern warfare are old companions. During World War I the German and French armies between them employed over 50,000 dogs as sentries. The American Expeditionary Forces used some of these animals on a loan basis. In World War II over 250,000 dogs served with armies of the Allies and the Axis. The Russians, who alone used over 50,000, even trained their animals to run under approaching German tanks with mines strapped upon their backs. Upon striking the underside of the tank, the mine would detonate.

The sentry dog is greatly feared by the Viet Cong and justifiably so. One glance at this handsome German Shepherd, straining at the end of its leash with snarling fury, is enough to quell most antagonists. The average dog is two to six years old and weighs approximately eighty pounds. Trained with his handler for eight weeks in the United States, each dog receives an additional two weeks "refresher" training upon arriving in Vietnam before being placed on actual sentry duty.

In April of this year, a permanent dog kennel to house two German Shepherd dogs, was constructed for the US Army MP School at Ft Gordon to allow students to receive orientation training from Army Personnel. Previous to this, mobile Air Force teams taught the students dog handling.

One class goes through one-week courses each month. After completing the course, the students go to Okinawa where they spend one month learning a particular dog's traits and characteristics. They then are assigned to Vietnam with the dog they trained with in Okinawa.

At Fort Gordon's Sentry Dog Orientation Course, the students study the history of the dog handler program;

safety, medicine, handler orientation, detection, agitation, Vietnam orientation and day-and-night patrolling.

The two dogs now at the school receive special care, including monthly checkups by veterinarians, daily grooming, and health foods. All the training and care of the dogs is done by the trainers.

The dog, by its very nature, has several distinct advantages over any human adversary. His perception of movement is approximately ten times greater, his sense of hearing twenty times sharper, and his sense of smell forty times keener. Fiercely loyal to his handler, the average sentry dog has the capability of responding to well over one thousand different commands.

Experience in Vietnam has revealed that these dogs are most effectively employed at night, where their highly developed perceptive senses are invaluable in detecting intruders attempting to infiltrate vital installations and supply points. Their effectiveness is somewhat decreased by the use of flares, but they are trained to ignore noise from artillery and mortar fire. These assets more than qualify the sentry dog for his primary mission of detection and early warning at perimeter security sites scattered throughout Vietnam.

Since arriving in the Republic of Vietnam in August of 1965, the 212th MP Company (Sentry Dog), with its 250 officers and men and 200 dogs, has constantly expanded its sphere of physical security protection. It presently has personnel and dogs located at fifteen separate detachments, ranging from Qui Nhon in the north to Vung Tau in the south. Critical airfields, signal sites, supply depots and ammunition points are among essential facilities afforded protection.

The success of the sentry dog is best evidenced by the fear in which he is held by the Viet Cong. In February 1966 a handler and his dog single-handedly held off some twenty-three Viet Cong attempting to enter the New Pleiku Air Base construction area. The handler wounded and captured five Viet Cong prior to the arrival of a reaction force. At the same location in January 1967 a handler and his dog again repelled approximately 12 Viet Cong armed with automatic weapons. Armed only with a .45 caliber pistol and his dog's vicious howling, the handler refused access to the enemy and maintained his post, which the Viet Cong were unable to penetrate. The same story holds true throughout the Republic of Vietnam. In Nha Trang pilferage of critical supplies has been sharply reduced because of sentry dog alertness and utilization. In Phan Rang, Qui Nhon, and Ban Me Thuot there have been no successful penetrations through sentry dog areas of responsibility. The 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) requested and received from the 212th a detachment of sentry dogs to help secure its base camp at An Khe. Despite harassing sniper fire and stalking panthers, there have been no successful penetrations through the sentry dog posts at An Khe.

The sentry dog and his handler provide an ingenious answer to many of the problems raised by the terroristic tactics of the Viet Cong. In addition to releasing large numbers of security guards for more mobile offensive operations, indications are that installations and facilities now protected by sentry dogs are more secure than ever. The dogs and their handlers have assumed a tremendous task in Vietnam, and they are performing it well.



Recently the Military Police School opened this new facility for its Sentry Dog Orientation Course.

General Turner Receives Special Enforcement Award

MG Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General of the Army, received the Association of Federal Investigators' Enforcement Award for outstanding contributions and accomplishments as an international author, lecturer, and leader in the investigative and law enforcement field.



Presenting the award is the Honorable Ludd J. Andolsek, Vice Chairman, US Civil Service Commission. Seated is the Honorable Joseph D. Tydings, United States Senate, recipient of the Association's Legislative Award.

The purposes of the Association are the establishment and enforcement of professional investigative standards, promotion of professional contacts and fellowship, and the stimulation of ideas in law enforcement. Membership is composed of federal enforcement and investigator personnel. Recipient of the 1966 Enforcement Award was the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation.

AN APPROACH TO CORRECTIONAL CONSULTATION

Dr. Stanley Brodsky and LTC Sidney Couch

The role of the mental hygiene worker in a correctional setting has been a hotly debated and controversial one. Less than 20 years ago, Corsini painted a highly pessimistic view of the role of the prison psychologist, stating that the psychologist is always torn by the conflict between his professional and scientific interests and his institutional interests.[1] Bluestone and Perkins, while writing about psychiatric activities in a correctional system, have noted that when psychiatrists and other professional outsiders come into a total institution, such as a prison, they are often unwelcome; they additionally observe that resistance to their entry takes the form of objections that "security" is breached.[2]

Thomas, writing about prison mental hygiene dynamics, has further suggested that the interdisciplinary mental hygiene team often is less effective in treating criminals than in treating the mentally ill because of the exclusion from the team of the correctional officer, who is "the one most suitable to establish a continuing treatment relationship with the sociopathic inmate."[3]

The struggle between custodial and security-enforcing activities on the one hand and treatment activities on the other hand has been described in a recent collection of papers entitled "Custody versus Treatment."[4] In one of these, Hedblom has observed that the two most basic units of a penal institution are treatment and custodial employees, and that "these two units often work in opposite directions due to different aims and values."[5] Clemmer, in his pioneer study of the prison community, examined some sociological aspects of different staff roles in the correctional institution and also pointed out that some markedly great differences are present in the perceptions of inmates by these different staff members.[6]

This long standing issue has many titles to describe it. For example, Hedblom identifies the struggle as one between "conflicting ideologies," and has identified this as an area of study in itself by creating a questionnaire designed specifically to measure custodial-versus-treatment ideology in individuals. His study revealed that the longer custodial personnel work in a given institution the more committed they are to a custodial philosophy and furthermore that the treatment-oriented personnel have more positive views of individual prisoners than do custodial personnel.

Glaser, in his recent research study that covered inmate-staff relationships in five federal penitentiaries among over 1,200 inmates, found that by far, the greatest impact on inmates was by the custodial officers and work supervisors and that relatively little impact was made by prison case workers and other mental hygiene personnel. He further reported that when 65 successful releasees had been asked which of the prison staff had contributed most to their rehabilitation, 54 percent identified work supervisors, 14 percent chaplains, and only nine percent identified case workers, psychologists, or psychiatrists. Thus, in terms of normal mental hygiene activities in these penal institutions, relatively little impact overall was observed.[7]

Consultation Activities

The chasm separating custodial and treatment personnel seems to have been bridged in the last ten years by increasing frequency of mental hygiene consultation activities. Recent examples of this include psychological consultation for lay group counseling,[8] the use of widespread psychiatric consultation within the New York State correctional system, and the so-called Wolkill experiment in the New York Wolkill Prison, in which there was a volunteer guard counselor program.[9]

These consultation activities have covered a wide range of subjects and include psychotherapy with problem prisoners, advising wardens or correctional officers individually or in groups, training volunteers, training guard personnel, training other prisoners as counselors, providing initial selection and orientation programs for new guard personnel, providing research feedback on individual prison programs for the administrative staff, and aiding in the restructuring of the inmate's social culture.

In March, 1965, a series of correctional management conferences were initiated jointly by the Directorate of Custody and the Directorate of Mental Hygiene at the US Disciplinary Barracks in an effort to influence those individuals in daily contact with the prisoners.[10] The purposes of the conferences were to teach basic concepts in dealing with people, disseminate a common philosophy, and to establish an improved method of problem solving at the level of the custodial supervisors. The scope was to provide discussion on methods employed on current and long-term management problems. The use of correctional mental health principles were used in the discussion to build a better understanding of custodial management and initiation of appropriate action at the custodial level. The conferences themselves consisted of weekly one-hour meetings between an officer from the Directorate of Custody, an officer or social case worker from the Directorate of Mental Hygiene, and groups of no more than six enlisted custodial personnel. The member from the Directorate of Mental Hygiene served as the discussion leader. A total of four such groups were formed, and a fifth group consisting of all the participating officers from custody and mental hygiene met weekly for an hour to discuss developing problems within the directorates and plan for the following week's meeting.

There were several factors underlying the origin of this program:

1. There were many precedents for this activity. At the present time there is an enlisted guard counselor group that serves as individual counselors to the prisoners; these sub-professionals are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Directorate of Custody but receive lectures and supervision from the Directorate of Mental Hygiene. In the

past, favorable results were observed when some non-counselor guards were included in this training.

2. Within the military penal setting there is a rapid turnover in personnel. Thus, long-term anti-treatment custodial attitudes often seen in civilian institutions were rarely encountered.

3. There is much more commonality between mental hygiene personnel and custodial officers than in many other prisons. Both the mental hygiene officers and correctional officers are uniformed members of the United States Armed Forces and the rank and status similarities provided easy communication for beginning the program. The common distrust of the mental hygiene professional which exists in correctional institutions was ameliorated for this reason.

4. Within the US Disciplinary Barracks and the Army are often expectations and acceptance of in-service training and education of enlisted men as well as officers. For example, the soldiers who serve as guards are strongly encouraged to be involved in education programs formally, and indeed, promotion is in part based on this. Further liaison between mental hygiene and custody was present in mental hygiene involvement in initial orientations of entering guard personnel.

A number of problems arose in the course of this program. Resistance appeared on the part of the guards. They complained that the scheduled meetings interfered with individual days off, although in reality duty hours were arranged to coincide with the meetings. This reluctance to participate was interpreted in part as the guard's resistance to change. In addition, difficulty was observed when some personal threat was experienced to feelings of competence and self-esteem by individual guards; that is, they identified the correctional management conferences as questioning their ability and competence to manage prisoners. The correctional officers themselves in part perceived the sessions as "bitch sessions" and at times manifested an indignant reaction to open complaints of the guard personnel. As in any military installation, there were many transfers to overseas installations, leaves, temporary duty elsewhere and other reasons leading to frequent absences and variations in personnel in the conferences. This resulted in a lack of continuity in some of the groups. The results of the multi-level aspect itself were mixed, for the mixture of individuals with widely varying ranks and ages tended to hinder the attainment of the program's goals. Individuals of lower rank sometimes were inhibited from active participation and at other times the higher ranking group members assumed didactic roles. However, in spite of these disadvantages, positive results grew from the range of experiences tapped by this kind of group.

Generally, the result of the consultation program can be described as favorable. Many of the enlisted personnel seemed to assimilate an altered philosophy of working with prisoners, involving seeing the prisoners as individuals, and being more objective in their own behavior. Their techniques for correcting prisoners and their repetoire of potential responses in given situations were explored with a view toward establishing the most appropriate for them and for the particular prisoners, within the context of the institutional rules. Case descriptions of specific problem prisoners were discussed and used to develop some techniques.

Increased communication appeared to be effected with regard to the institutional programs. In the military system in which orders are given, often without explanation, the conferences served as a valuable tool for increasing knowledge about purposes of individual actions. Furthermore, one of the most desirable results was that the conferences produced some actual revisions in the present system. These may be illustrated by the following example: One of the repeated difficulties and problems that the guards reported was that they would have to escort individual prisoners from the main security building, "The Castle," to the visitors' room on weekends when the duty officer would permit unscheduled visits. The guards were very concerned because this meant detracting from the normal security force, interfering with regular routines and causing an inconvenience in the planning of the guard activity shifts. As a result of discussion of this, both on the guard level and on the correctional officer level, the system was revised to provide a ready means of having institutional passes for unexpected visits prepared in advance. Thus, passes could be issued by the guards as normally done during the weekday working hours, and a source of dissatisfaction and inefficiency was removed.

Summary

The long standing conflict between custody and treatment within the penal institution is one which may be resolved by consultation activities between mental hygiene and security forces. This report describes one instance of a multi-level consultation program in which correctional officers, senior noncommissioned officers, and enlisted guard personnel gathered with individual members of the Mental Hygiene Directorate on a weekly basis to discuss institutional problem solving and individual guard correctional activities. Initially, an impediment to the effective implementation of this program took the form of resistance on the part of the guards to accept and participate freely in the program. This resistance, which seemed to reflect a felt personal threat to their feelings of self-esteem, diminished with the continuation of the program. At this time it is felt that considerable communication improvement, system revisions, and better development of correctional techniques have been obtained.

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[2] Bluestone, Harvey & Perkins, Marvin E. Community psychiatry in a correctional system. *American Journal of Correction*, 1965, *27*, 10-13.

[3] Thomas, Herbert E. The dynamics of the interdisciplinary team in the adult correctional process. *The Prison Journal*, 1964, *44*, 21-27.

[4] Custody vs. Treatment. Can they be integrated? *The Prison Journal*, 1963, *18*, 2-33.

[5] Hedblom, Jack H. An examination of conflicting ideologies. *The Prison Journal*, 1963, *18*, 10-19.

[6] Clemmer, Donald. *The Prison Community*, The Christopher Publishing House, Boston, 1940.

[7] Glazer, Daniel. *The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System*, Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, 1964.

[8] Grand, Sheldon A. Lay group counselling. *American Journal of Correction*, 1965, *27*, 14-16.

[9] Whipple, Lloyd E. An experiment at Wolkill. *The Prison Journal*, 1963, *18*, 28-33.

[10] The authors are indebted to COL E. L. Slobe, Ret, and MAJ R. E. Burdick for their support and guidance in the development of this program.

Standardized DOD Driver Safety Education Program Proposed

Major Van D. Holladay

Part I

EDITOR'S NOTE: *In proposing a joint regulation for standardizing traffic safety programs in each of the services, the author has researched present programs thoroughly. Much of the material in Part I will help the reader gain the necessary background information to point out the seriousness of traffic accidents. Part II highlights changes recommended.*

It is the intent of this article to explore the feasibility of a standardized Department of Defense driver safety education program. To accomplish this, background information will be presented to point out the seriousness of military traffic accidents. The traffic safety programs of each of the services will be discussed and statistical data presented.

The scope of this article has been limited to driver safety education because time and space do not permit an analysis of the entire subject of military traffic safety.

The driver safety education program, as discussed in this article, is directed toward the serviceman who owns or operates a civilian vehicle. Changes of behavior and attitude which result from this program will have an effect on his operation of a government vehicle. The training program for government vehicle operators and the safety education of civilian automobile drivers are believed to be mutually supporting. Changes in attitudes induced in either course will remain in effect as the driver transfers from private to government vehicle or vice versa.

Throughout the United States today, traffic accidents as a cause of death for persons in the fifteen to forty-four year age group are exceeded only by cancer and heart disease. This death toll continues to rise; in 1965 it reached a record level of 49,000 traffic deaths. Certain factors have been cited as contributing to the increases in traffic deaths. These include: (1) increased travel, (2) an increase in young drivers, (3) an increase in average speed of automobiles, and (4) a booming economy.[1]

This traffic safety problem is not confined to the civilian communities. Department of Defense losses resulting from traffic accidents in 1965 cost the United States Government $61,600,000. Table one shows the annual cost for the past five years. This cost is for property damage only. Hospitalization, wages for an unproductive soldier, insurance claims, and other such costs are not reflected herein. The annual cost seems to vary from year to year, but one trend is apparent. The cost per accident is rising. It has increased each of the past five years, with a total increase of nearly $1,300.

TABLE 1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE: TOTAL COST[2] AND COST PER POV ACCIDENT

Year	Total Cost	Cost Per Accident
1961	$53,871,000	$5,268
1962	63,327,000	5,456
1963	67,103,000	5,890
1964	70,098,000	6,346
1965	61,600,000	6,562

In 1965 military personnel lost 290,057 man-hours of valuable time and productivity as a result of privately owned vehicle accidents. These accidents also took the lives of 1,365 servicemen — lives that were not lost in combat or in the performance of military duties, but were lives taken on the public streets and highways. Additionally, 93 lives were lost as a result of government vehicle accidents.[3]

The military is concerned from a humanitarian aspect and also from the standpoint of efficiency. The effect of traffic accidents is a great problem in terms of reducing combat effectiveness. The military conducts hazardous training with tanks, helicopters, munitions, and other dangerous equipment, but these risks must be taken. Traffic accidents, on the other hand, create "an unnecessary drain on our defense structure."[4] In 1963 there were 821 accidental deaths in the Army, 55 percent of which occurred in privately-owned vehicle accidents, which were in no way connected with the performance of the Army's mission.

There is more to a well planned traffic safety program than driver safety education. The President's Committee for Traffic Safety has published the Action Program for Highway Safety which includes driver education and 10 other closely related functional subject areas:

Laws and ordinances.
Traffic accident records.
Education.
Engineering.
Motor vehicle administration.
  Driver licensing.
  Motor vehicle inspection.
Police traffic supervision.
Traffic courts.
Public information.
Organized citizen support.
Research.
Health, medical care, and transportation of injured.

The Action Program is a master plan, a blueprint for

reducing traffic accidents. It deals with each separate function, but emphasizes that each function must be given equal emphasis. It is a balanced program. Experience shows that there is no single, simple solution to the traffic accident problem. Firm enforcement, for example, without good engineering and education will simply not do the job.[5]

Department of Defense is the owner of one of the world's largest fleets of motor vehicles. These vehicles travel over all types of roads and terrain in all conceivable weather conditions, achieving an annual mileage in the billions.[6] The safe operation of this fleet is not the most pressing military traffic safety problem. "Servicemen," states Mr. Donald S. Buck, Director of Safety, Continental Army Command, "are young by comparison with commercial carrier operators, yet servicemen who drive military vehicles have compiled an enviable safety record."[7]

The most serious traffic safety problem confronting the military is the accident off the military installation while the serviceman is off-duty and driving a civilian automobile. Approximately 95 percent of the serious traffic accidents involving military personnel occur on the public streets and highways.[8] Table two shows at a glance that government vehicle operations cause only a very small percentage of the annual military traffic death toll.

TABLE 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES

Year	GOV	POV	Total
1961	105	1,206	1,311
1962	156	1,394	1,550
1963	111	1,430	1,541
1964	120	1,515	1,635
1965	93	1,365	1,458

Traffic accidents involving servicemen are a part of a bigger and similar problem of the community; youth behind the wheel. Mr. Buck sees the problem as one of faulty attitude common to young and old drivers who are untrained. Although licensed to drive, most youths entering the service are seldom trained or experienced drivers. Accordingly, each service must constantly engage in a training effort to transform these unskilled drivers into more self-disciplined vehicle operators. This imposes on the services' primary mission of developing young men into efficient fighting teams, but it is necessary as long as the community fails to adequately train pre-service youths to drive.[9]

The military services presently have two joint regulations that pertain to traffic safety. AR 190-5, *Military Police Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision*, and AR 58-1, *Joint Procedures for Management of Administrative Use of Motor Vehicles*. AR 190-5 is more directly applicable to driver education. It prescribes a uniform program for private vehicle administration and traffic enforcement on military posts. It also provides for remedial driver training. This directive is credited by many with improving military driver control and standardizing traffic enforcement procedures of all services.

Nineteen sixty-six will be remembered for the federal traffic safety legislation which directed that automobiles be built to certain standards of safety. Public Law 89-564—The Highway Safety Act of 1966—requires each state to implement a highway safety program designed to reduce traffic accidents, deaths, injuries, and property damage. It states further that such programs will be in accordance with uniform standards promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce. These programs will include driver education, driver testing, traffic control, vehicle codes, and highway design. Standardization and uniformity underlie nearly all facets of federal traffic safety programing.

The State-Armed Forces-Federal Traffic Safety Workshop Program has as one of its goals the standardization of traffic programs of the military and the civilian jurisdictions. Recommendations from a regional workshop can be very helpful in standardizing the traffic laws, licensing procedures, and other elements of traffic safety in each state of that region. As an example, the 1964 Midwestern States Workshop requested that member states adopt 25 conference recommendations, many of which were designed to standardize procedures. The following items were included in this list: (1) The uniform vehicle code be adopted by each state in order that all persons may have the benefit of uniform traffic laws; (2) this conference approves in principle all items of the Action Program for Traffic Courts as adopted by the President's Committee for Traffic Safety; and (3) *The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* be adopted as the official guide for the design and usage of signs, signals, markings and islands on military installations.[10]

In 1965 the Western States Military-Civilian Traffic Safety Conference was presented the following recommendation by its Education Workship, "That the Department of Defense establish a uniform driver education program for adoption within the Department of Defense in coordination with the recommendations of the National Education Council and Driver Education Conferences and in conjunction with the National Safety Council's Driver Improvement Program."[11]

to be continued

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[1] H. Gene Miller, "Traffic Toll for 1965," *Traffic Safety*. LXVI, No. 3 (March, 1966), 25.

[2] Letter from William C. Valdes, Deputy Director Civilian Personnel, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington, D. C., 15 November 1966.

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] C. G. Dodge, Lieutenant General, Commanding General, Fifth United States Army, "The Position of the Armed Forces, The United States Army in Support of Traffic Safety," text of speech presented before the Midwestern States Military-Civilian Traffic Safety Conference, Chicago, Illinois, 25 May 1964, p. 13.

[5] Howard Pyle, "Action Program is a Master Plan for Reducing Traffic Accidents," *Traffic Digest and Review*, XI (March 1963), 3.

[6] Stephen S. Jackson, "The Military Looks at Traffic Safety," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, CCCXX (November, 1958), 113.

[7] Donald S. Buck, "Is It True What They Say About Servicemen?" Ft Monroe, Virgia, undated, p. 4 (mimeographed).

[8] Harvey H. Fischer, Lieutenant General Deputy Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, "Keynote Address," text of speech presented before the Western States Military-Civilian Traffic Safety Conference, Presidio of San Francisco, May 4, 1965, p. 21.

[9] Buck, p. 11.

[10] Midwestern States Military-Civilian Traffic Safety Conference, *Final Report 1964*, Chicago, Illinois, May 25, 1964, p. 36.

[11] Western States Military-Civilian Traffic Safety Conference, *Final Report 1965*, Presidio of San Francisco, May 4-5, 1965, p. 167.

New Correctional Course Developed



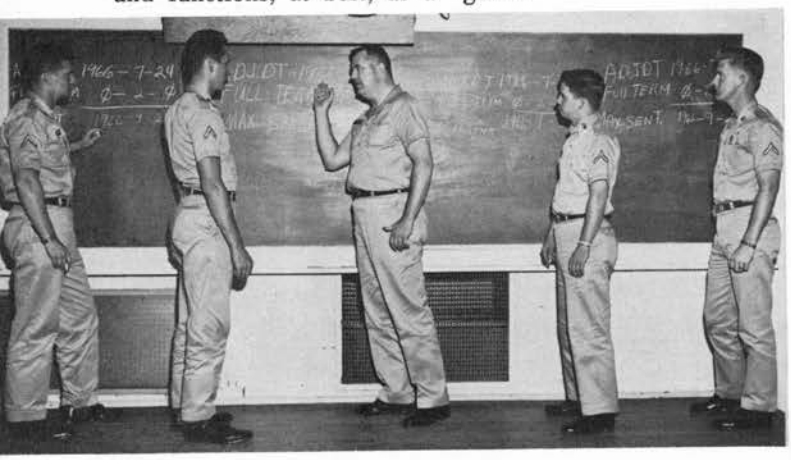
PFC William Cockerham

A prisoner has a problem he cannot solve and he is hesitant to approach those who could possibly find a solution to his dilemma. He becomes frustrated, alienates himself, and finally hinders his own chances of rehabilitation. He becomes hostile, creating a problem within the whole correctional program. Because of a lack of communication between the prisoner and those professionals who could help him, his situation worsens.

A certain prisoner begins to stir up trouble among his fellow prisoners and creates an atmosphere of tension. Unless this man is singled out as an antagonist, he will eventually bring himself and others into serious trouble.

The young soldier, assigned to the custody and control of prisoners, is in the most advantageous position to correct these problems before they develop because of his day-to-day dealings with the prisoner. His knowledge of certain patterns of behavior could be an aid to the correctional officer in finding solutions to these problems in their early stages. He can become, in effect, the "eyes and ears" of the Army Correctional Specialist Program.

For the most part, however, the lower-grade enlisted man doesn't have the training or the understanding necessary to cope with these problems, even on the most general level. He has had little or no exposure to the current concepts and methods of the Army's rehabilitation program, and functions, at best, as a "guard."



Students from the Correctional Course tour the Fort Gordon Stockade. (Below) MAJ William Keyes, course instructor, conducts a practical exercise in sentence computation. Students pictured (l to r) are PFCs David L. Nies, John Martino, Eugene Moore, and Ronnie L. Barrett.

There is a critical need for a professional correctional specialist, a lower-grade enlisted man with sufficient background in the techniques, skills and methods of modern penology. He needs to understand that simply holding a prisoner in custody is not correcting his behavior. Rehabilitation must be a key word in the specialist's training. He must develop an attitude of "professionalism," and want to help the prisoner adjust to military life.

In answer to this critical need, is the Correctional Specialist Course, a program specifically designed for the lower-grade enlisted man. To supplement similar programs that are offered to officers and noncommissioned officers, the US Army Military Police School has launched a four-week program of instruction aimed at producing highly trained correctional specialists.

Besides familiarizing the student with the doctrine governing Army correctional institutions, the course will focus upon the skills, attitudes, and techniques required of correctional specialists. The 176 hours of instruction will cover subject matter dealing with patterns of behavior, custody and control of military prisoners, leadership of military prisoners, history of penal treatment, current concepts and modern correctional methods, the mission and purpose of the Army's correctional program, group inter-actions, logistics, sexual behavior, welfare and recreational activities.

The course, which is on the level of a college introductory course in penology and criminology, is open to all 95B10s in the grades of E-2 and E-3 with a minimum age set at 20 years. The students, the majority of which have at least a high school education, upon completion of this course will be assigned to a correctional institution. The course, above the standards met by most state penal institutions, will qualify the student to be a correctional specialist.

The student is encouraged to participate in class discussion, and although he is thoroughly emersed in Army doctrine, the course focuses upon motivational studies. The instruction, given by experienced correctional officers, is of the highest caliber, and is an incentive to the student to become a professional correctional specialist.

MP Officer Career Course Hears General Turner

"The eyes of the world are watching the US soldier to see how he reacts to the problems of Vietnam," MG Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, told the graduates of this year's Military Police Officer Career Course.

Speaking to the 60 graduates, their wives and members of the staff and faculty of the MP School, he also added that "today we have the best trained soldiers in the world and we can be proud of them."

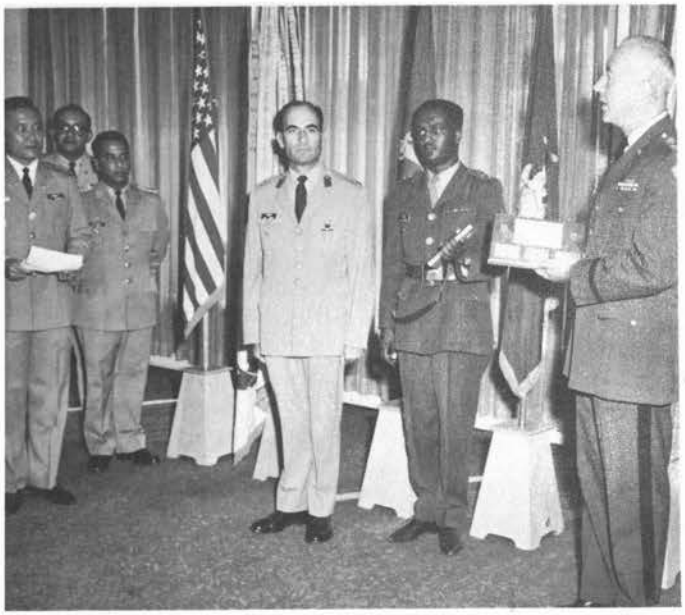
In a departure from his prepared remarks, General Turner stated "What tends to bother me are the 'long haired beatnicks' that demonstrate against the war. They want freedom on one hand, but are not willing to fight for it. You certainly can't have something without giving in return. It takes more than being born in this country to make a real American citizen. You have to give—not only receive."

No matter where you find yourself in the near future, he told the graduates, who departed for stations throughout the world, the challenges of knowledge and morality must be faced. "You must have the knowledge to do the job—to do it right."

Commenting upon the challenge of moral responsibility, General Turner pointed out that someone once said that your conscience doesn't keep you from doing anything wrong. It just keeps you from enjoying it. "Although I don't entirely disagree with this point, I strongly adhere to beliefs that our conscience guides us down the moral path we choose to take," he added.

Ten students from allied nations were also given diplomas for successfully completing the nine-month course.

CPT Donald Jackson was named the recipient of the AUSA plaque for attaining the highest academic standing in class.

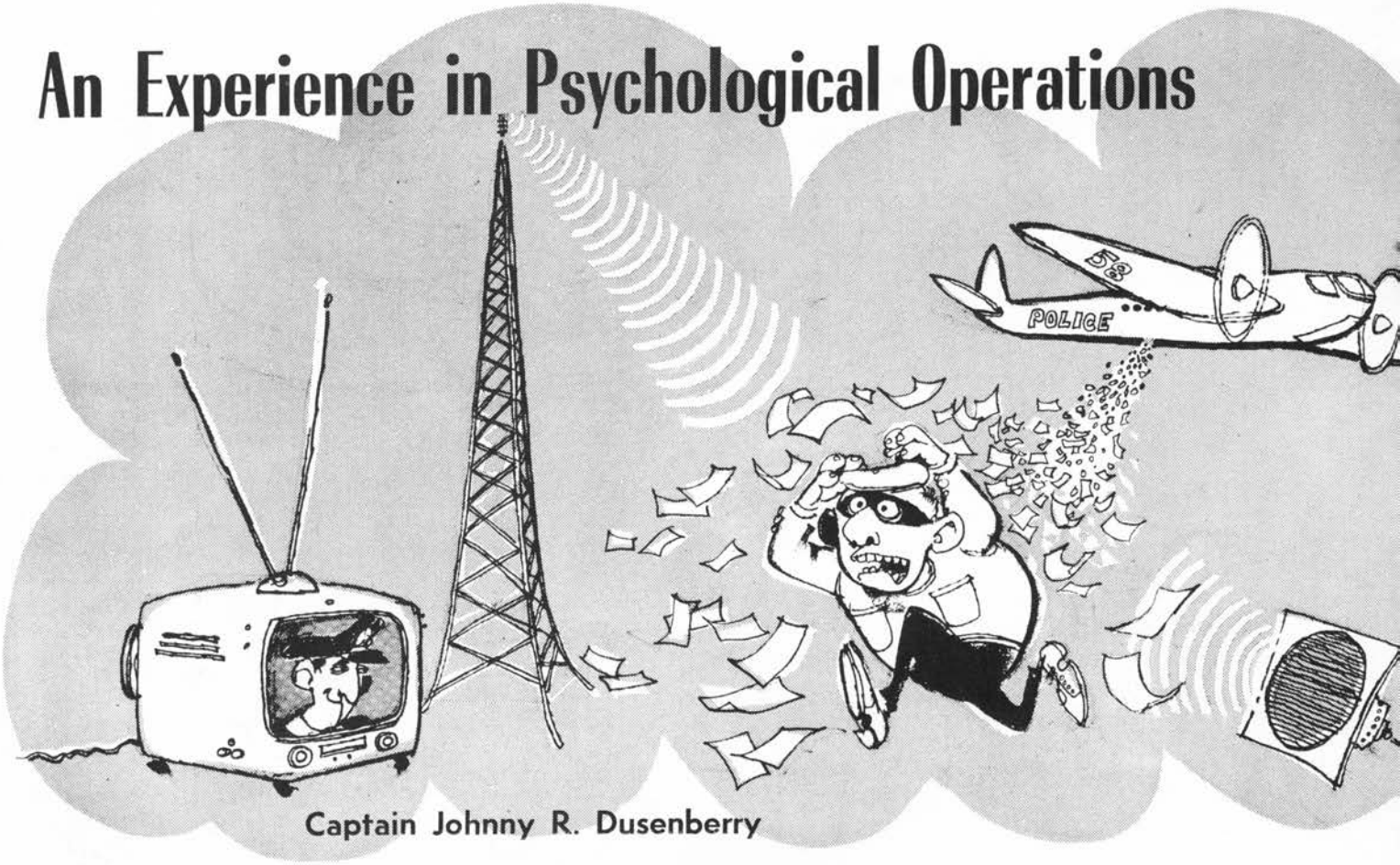


Allied officers of the MP Officers Career Course honor the staff and faculty of the MP School following graduation ceremonies recently. On behalf of the school, COL Fred G. Steiner, Commandant, thanks the officers for the plaque. Allied officers (l to r) are CPT Stefani C. Domingo, Philippines; CPT Jose A. Marchena and CPT Anibal E. Galindez, Venezuela; MAJ Mustafa Nuran, Turkey; and 1LT Fisaha Asfaw, Ethiopia.



CPT and Mrs. Donald B. Jackson admire the AUSA plaque following the MP Officer Career Course graduation. Captain Jackson had the top academic rating after the nine-month course and is assigned to USAMPS.

An Experience in Psychological Operations



Captain Johnny R. Dusenberry

The leaves were turning and the approaching winter at Fort Totten, New York, gave me pause to reflect upon my past days in the Provost Marshal's Office and just what new adventure was before me. It was 1964 and the time had come for a new place, a new job, a new mission for myself and country.

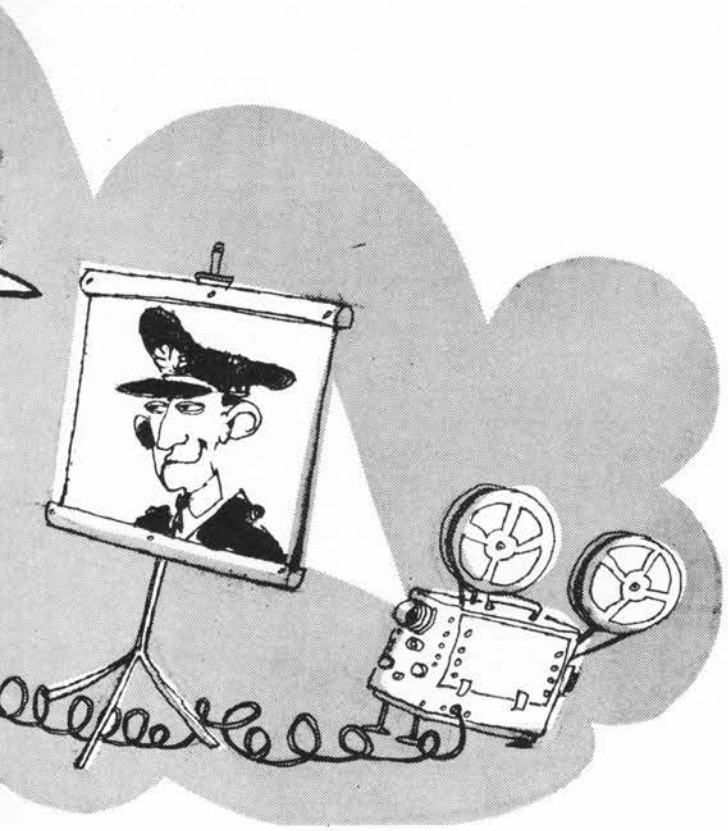
One October day as I sat contemplating my future over a warm cup of coffee, I looked up and there they were; the Orders! Hastily, I scanned the lines for some glimpse of familiar names and places among the myriad of abbreviations and numbers. There it was, USABVAPAC. The only gleam of help in decoding this came from the interim TDY I was to undergo at the Fort Bragg John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare. The name of the course was a PSYOP Officer Course. Since PSYOP was just as undiscernible as the former, I left myself to the trusty personnel officer, the master of one letter words. I soon learned that USABVAPAC stood for the US Army Broadcasting and Visual Activity, Pacific, and that it was located on the Island of Okinawa in the Ryukyu Chain somewhere south of Japan. And that was all. There was no further listing of the operations, missions or activities of this unit so I chalked it up to a clandestine, highly classified organization, and left it at that.

However, I was to receive more help from the course at Fort Bragg. The Psychological Operations Officer Course, as it was called, dealt with the formation and dissemination of Propaganda. Psychological Operations seemed to me to be a farfetched assignment for a Military Police Officer, but sounded like a highly interesting experience and something that I might find use for in the future.

January arrived and I packed up the family, the household goods, said so long to friends and relations and headed south into the unknown mist of Psychological Warfare.

Fort Bragg held for me all sorts of new experiences and many surprises. A long time friend, Captain Hensley (now Major) had also been assigned to this same course and the same unit in the far-off Pacific. We had worked together before at Heidelberg, Germany while stationed with Company A of the 382d MP Battalion and in Texas while I was in MP Company C at Killeen Base and Captain Hensley with the 1st Armored Division MP Company. We two, being equally mystified by this new endeavor, and our identical orders, spent many hours delving into the particulars of USABVAPAC and the field of PSYOPS. As the only two MP officers in the course at Fort Bragg, we thought we had been malassigned until we discovered that all the officers there were of all branches and of all ranks from 2LT to colonel. They were all as new and awed to this field as we.

The PSYOP Course gave us an appreciation of international relations, sociology, psychology, political science and a basic awareness that not all people live, work or think the same. Through a person's socialization process, his culture and environment influences, he gains a different outlook on life and in order to reach him with a message (propaganda) one must become aware of all facets of human behavior, history, geography, religion, etc.



The mission of Psychological Operations, as we soon learned, was twofold. Toward friendly or neutral people (targets) we attempt to give them information that will encourage them to support their government, tell them about the outside world and assist them in their socialization processes into the modern world of today. Toward hostile audiences the aim of Psychological Operations is to lower morale, reduce combat efficiency, encourage defection, and keep the people informed of the position of the United States.

When one thinks of Psychological Operations, he normally thinks of radio. However, the media used by the Psychological Operations Officer covers the entire realm of communications. Leaflets, loudspeakers, books, magazines, motion pictures, posters and face-to-face persuasion are among the tools he uses.

The course was highly enlightening and all too soon graduation was upon us. With diploma in hand, Captain Hensley and myself boarded a Trans World Airlines jet and headed for the orient.

We touched down at Kadena Air Base, Okinawa in the dead of night; which gave us both an extra tinge of mystery to this unknown place. As the sun arose over my BOQ the following morning I was greeted by the blue green expanse of the South China Sea. I immediately fell in love with the beauty of this far east "Keystone of the Pacific."

At our orientation briefing that morning we learned that B&VA, as the unit was commonly referred to, conducted PSYOPS throughout the Pacific area, including Vietnam and Korea. B&VA had the usual staff sections in addition to a comptroller. Subordinate to headquarters was the Okinawa Detachment and the 14th PSYOP Bn. The Okinawa Detachment included the strategic operation of the intelligence, publications, electronics, radio and printing divisions. The 14th PSYOP Bn had two subordinate elements, the 16th PSYOP Co and the 18th PSYOP Co (Advisory and Support) (Airborne). The 18th PSYOP Co operated a light mobile printing press and audiovisual jeepsters in its psychological mission. The 16th PSYOP Co operated and maintained two 20,000 watt AM transmitters which beamed Voice of the United Nations Command (VUNC) radio programs to North Korea. It was also capable of deploying a mobile loudspeaker team and mobile radio team within the PACOM area. There were off-island detachments at Vietnam, Taiwan, Korea, and Japan.

Following the orientation briefing we received our first assignments. Captain Hensley was to go to Vietnam for a special assignment with MACV SOG (Studies and Operations Group). I remained with the Okinawa Detachment in the evaluation section of the Intelligence Division. During my assignment to this section I worked with highly professional people. Mr. Ssutu, a former China government worker, Mr. B. J. Kim, a former captain in the Korean

Continued



Psychological operations include those political, military, economic and ideological actions planned and conducted to create in enemy, neutral or friendly foreign groups the emotions, attitudes, or behavior favorable to the accomplishment of national policies and objectives.

EXPERIENCE *Continued*

Army, and Miss Root, a DAC Research Analyst. The mission of this section was to pre-test, post-test and evaluate radio tapes produced in Korean and Chinese by the radio branch. Miss Root also worked a great deal with statistics, measuring the effectiveness of radio, magazine and leaflet propaganda output. The Intelligence Division itself was headed by Mr. Walter Tong, an Intelligence man of twenty-five years experience. The Division was primarily responsible for research and analysis and produces current and long-range psychological operations material for use in the planning and conduct of psychological operations throughout the Pacific command.



The Voice of the United Nations Command is on the air. This is the radio studio of the 15th PSYOP Det (Strat), 7th PSYOP Gp.

I worked in the evaluation section for four months before going TDY to the unit's Vietnam Detachment in Saigon as an advisor in the planning block of the Vietnamese PSYWAR Department. My mission was to impress upon the Vietnamese officers the importance of having standardized leaflets; using exact size and weight leaflets. The recommended leaflet for best dissemination under general conditions is a 3X6 inch leaflet on 16 weight paper. Knowing this and the wind direction and velocity the target area for leaflets dropped from high altitude (30,000 feet) can be predicted with pinpoint accuracy. MAJ David Underhill, who spent five years with B&VA, developed the leaflet dissemination technique. He has stated, "Many leaflet drop missions are doomed to failure from the start because they will completely miss their intended target." Through the endeavors of Major Underhill and the Johns Hopkins Research Institute a mathematical equation for leaflet drop missions was developed. Much headway is being made in this field as is attested to by the millions of leaflets being dropped successfully today over North Vietnam and into North Korea.

After nearly seven months in Saigon I returned to Okinawa. I found Captain Hensley, who returned earlier, busy at work in the Group S3 office. During my absence, B&VA had been redesignated the 7th Psychological Operations Group and the Okinawa Detachment became the 15th Psychological Operations Detachment (Strategic). Other changes were also made to facilitate the operations of the unit and psychological operations began to make great strides not only with its propaganda to the hostile targets but also in convincing the general US military of the importance of this facet of military operations.

My next assignment was Publications Officer at the Printing Branch. The printing branch is one of the largest and busiest activities of the Group. The branch has two high speed Hantscho roll fed presses, and two Harris sheet fed presses in addition to two smaller multi 1250 and 1250W presses. The plant operates 24 hours a day producing a monthly average of 150 million leaflets in support of Vietnam and Korea.

I was at the Printing Branch for about four months when I took a "vacation" to go to the 1st Special Forces Airborne School. Upon graduating from jump school and returning to the Group I was signed as Operations Officer of the 15th PSYOP Det (Strategic). Here I learned a little more about the other branches of the 15th. I saw how valuable, for instance, the Electronics Branch was in the maintenance and operational support of the Radio Branch. I became more aware of the mission of the Publications Branch in supporting the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands. The principal publication of this branch is the *Shurei-No-Hikari* monthly magazine distributed in 90,000 copies to the Ryukyuan people. Other publications include the Ryukyuan calendar, labor supplements, and agricultural survey reports.

I appreciated the opportunity, on occasion, to coordinate with my parent branch and CPT Richard Sutton of the 1st MP Group on Okinawa concerning preparation of contingency riot control plans.

I also very much appreciated COL Harold Bowman, Fort Buckner Provost Marshal for remembering the two MP officers at the 7th Psychological Operations Group, and inviting us to Military Police social functions, which I always enjoyed.

As reassignment time rolls around I am looking forward to duty with the Corps. I will bring with me a new technique for law enforcement . . . "winning the hearts and minds of the people," and gaining their support for the mission of the Military Police!

END

"In My Opinion"

". . . I understand that I have the right to consult with legal counsel and to have him present during this interview if I so desire. Such counsel may be military or civilian. Being fully aware of the provisions mentioned above, I waive my right to counsel and agree to proceed with this interview." This is Miranda in Vietnam. Here, like everywhere else in the police community, the words continue to echo in the ears of every police officer. Only here in Vietnam, where investigations are often conducted in flack vests with artillery in the background, Miranda has a very special meaning, it tends, again to clearly show that laws without reservations are not always the best.

To a police officer in the United States, Miranda is a setback, this is obvious (even if only to the police community), but at least it's only a stumbling block and not a road block, often without a detour.

Having great respect for the members of our highest court, I can't help but wonder if they ever considered Vietnam and many places like it, when passing their famous decisions.

Could they possibly understand what it would be like to spend days and weeks searching for a person in the changing front that is Vietnam. After much time, the man is located only to find that transportation arrangements must now be made to get to him and then get back. More days pass, but finally you fly up to the desolate village where the man is on duty. After explaining all the rights to the subject, he elects to seek legal counsel. The man knows there isn't a lawyer for hundreds of miles and that a very simple way out, is only to ask for one. By law you are now obliged to put on your flack vest, grab your "pot" and go home, the subject has won.

Why not a reservation in this decision which would take into account situations such as that described above? Must it be "legal counsel?" In time of war, can't we limit this to merely "counsel?" Do we have to inform a subject that he can have a lawyer when we know good and well there isn't one to be had? It's not the fact that a subject will ask for a lawyer, who will advise him to remain silent, that so bothers the investigator, this is an undisputed right that no investigator will ever argue with. It's offering the man something that isn't available that seems ridiculous, because this gives the individual an easy way out.

A Commander in the field is responsible for his men. Their very lives are in his hands. Shouldn't this same Commander have the right and authority to advise any of his men when "legal counsel" is not available.

Must a requesting police agency in the United States or Europe suffer because John Doe in some remote base camp is required to have "legal counsel" not just "counsel."

It's a new respect for the law that we must try and establish. How can we do this when we constantly fight the ridiculous and absurd in the accomplishment of our desired investigations.

What has happened to plain simple logic of yesterday? There is perhaps no other profession in the world that must depend so strongly on simple logic and still constantly knock its head against the illogical laws of jurisprudence.

In case anyone is wondering, Miranda is in Vietnam.

CWO Gideon Epstein
87th MP Det
APO 96227

Operation 'Checkmate'

Thirty-one Vietnamese were detained and over $750 in American Military Payment Certificates were confiscated when the 196th Light Infantry Brigade's MP Platoon and Chu Lai area Vietnamese National Police conducted a "Checkmate" operation recently.

Military Police from Task Force Oregon and the III Marine Amphibious Force and personnel from the brigade's 569th Military Intelligence Detachment also participated in the operation, which took place in the hamlet of Diem Pho #1, near the main gate of the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry's base camp. The battalion has been attached to the 196th Brigade since coming to Quang Ngai Province.

The purpose of the "Checkmate" was to screen the villagers for identification cards and possession of American money (illegal by Vietnamese law), and to check the shops for contraband and blackmarket goods.

"The operation was one of the most successful we have had," stated MAJ Lincoln F. Brigham, 196th Brigade Provost Marshal, who headed the combined forces. Illegal items confiscated included $764 in MPCs, $5 in American greenbacks, 22 cartons of American cigarettes, 19 rolls of 35mm film, 15 boxes of Tide detergent, and 10 bottles of American whiskey. Four hundred and twenty-seven persons were screened by the National Police, and 31 were detained for lack of identification cards, selling blackmarket goods, and other violations of Vietnamese laws.

The job of the brigade MPs in the "Checkmate" operations is to assist and advise the National Police, who are the only ones that do the actual checking and searches. The platoon's gun jeeps provide security for the operations, which are often conducted in unsecure areas where there is a high degree of Viet Cong activitiy and influence.

The operations are used to intercept the flow of supplies to the VC, stop the operations of blackmarkets, insert more National Police control over areas that have been primarily Viet Cong dominated, and identify known VC and draft dodgers. Presently occurring about four times a week, the "Checkmates" jump from area to area, moving into the villages and hamlets when the traffic on the roads is heaviest and checking all people, shops and vehicles in or entering the village. **END**

LEGALLY SPEAKING

So You're Searching.. For What?

In last month's column a distinction was drawn between the "shakedown" inspection common to military life and the criminal search. Grave legal and practical problems do exist in determining whether an inspection or a search is to be conducted in a given situaton; however, once this determination has been made subsequent procedures are easier to identify.

The properly utilized inspection is totally unregulated by legal limitations or procedures, whereas the search is governed by and must be conducted in accord with the 4th Amendment to the Constitution. What are the requirements for a lawful search and resulting seizure? The answer shall be the subject of this and following columns.

The basic purpose of the 4th Amendment is to prohibit the general exploratory and indiscriminate searches which had been utilized by authorities in England and in the Colonies much to the irritation of those who most influenced the American Revolution. Their basic concern is best reflected by the language of the Amendment:

> *"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probably cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."*

One of the basic teachings of the Amendment is that there can never be a legal search where the official searcher does not start with a clear understanding of what he is looking for, and that the thing he is seeking must be seizable if found. It therefore becomes necessary at the outset of any discussion of search to identify those things which may be lawfully sought for and seized.

Generally then, only the following items could be the object of a search: (1) the fruits of the crime such as stolen property; (2) the instrumentalities, tools, or means by which the crime was committed; (3) property the possession of which is a crime (contraband) such as narcotics; and (4) weapons or means by which escape might be effected (if the search was incident to an apprehension). The line between items which fell into the foregoing categories and mere evidence was a hard one to define, and resulted in contradictory decisions. For example, cases may be found which hold that blood stained trousers of a rape suspect are not subject to seizure since they are mere evidence, while other cases hold that a blood stained sheet covering the suspect's bed and upon which a rape allegedly occurred is seizable as an instrument of the crime. So long as the latitude for police interrogations was liberal, restrictive search rules perhaps did little harm to law enforcement. However, with interrogations increasingly limited, police justifiably became more sensitive to illogical rules standing between them and relevant real evidence.

The Judge Says: On 29 May 1967, the Supreme Court (by a vote of 8 to 1) abandoned the mere evidence rule, and greatly increased the scope of permissible police searches and seizures. The Court identified the purpose of the 4th Amendment as protection against "invasions of 'the sanctity of a man's home and the privacies of life' " but determined that the mere evidence rule was not required by this purpose or by the language of the Amendment, nor was the purpose necessarily served by the rule. Both of the theories underlying the mere evidence rule were considered and discarded by the Court. The property interest theory was discarded on grounds that the 4th Amendment is concerned more with privacy than with property, and that adequate independent legal remedies now exist to protect property rights apart from preventing seizure of items in which the individual retains ownership interests. The argument that the mere evidence rule protected privacy itself by limiting the scope of the quest was summarily overruled with statements that is is doubtful whether the rule actually served that purpose and that privacy "would be just as well served by a restriction on search to the even-numberd days of the month" as by such an illogical rule.

In the police elation which is certain to follow the abandonment of the mere evidence rule, there is a danger that related fundamentals might be overlooked. In the first place, there undoubtedly still remains a small category of items which will be either unseizable or, if seized, unusable in evidence, because of the privilege against self-incrimination of the 5th Amendment (and Article 31(a), UCMJ). This category would include those things which are "testimonial" or "communicative" in nature, the seizure of which would compel an individual to be a witness against himself, e.g., a diary in which after-the-fact records of criminal activities were recorded. Secondly, even though the scope of permissible searches has undoubtedly been enlarged, the legal requirements for the conduct of lawful searches have in no way been altered. In other words, even though mere evidence may now be sought, exploratory searches are still completely forbidden. If, for example, the search is to be conducted under the authority of a Commanding Officer, the mere evidence sought must be described with particularity and probable cause as to its existence and likely location must still be developed before authorization is sought.

Technicalities leading up to and governing the conduct of the search itself will be investigated in later articles in this column.

END

Retrospection



By
LTC L. H. Paul, Ret.

I don't know where you live, or may be presently stationed performing your respective duties, but the month of August is an experience in the Deep South.

In the lower Carolinas the heat lays like an electric blanket over the land. The sun bores down and bathes the earth, man and animal in a combination of golden heat and high humidity. Those working outside, without the advantage of air-conditioning, sweat easily and plentiful. Brute animals seek the shade and shelter of pine groves and their lashing tails sweep away biting insects.

Approaching noon and the early afternoon hours forces dogs to seek respite under sheds, houses and old farm wagons. They lay there with their tongues rolled out and breath being forced in and out by heaving stomachs, lungs gulping for air. Only a series of aggravating flea bites will cause them to stir and scratch.

The cotton boll is about to burst and reveal the white fibres which clothe much of the world. Shortly, huge machines will sweep the fields and throw the fibres into a large basket-like cage. From the cage, the cotton will move to large trucks or wagons whose sides have been elevated to hold more cotton, thence off to the cotton gin. Here the fibres are figuratively torn apart to remove seeds and foreign, unwanted matter. As the fibres are cleaned, they will be compressed into large, heavy bales and freighted to faraway market places. These bales represent next year's shirts, underwear and dresses.

Above asphalt and cement paving, heat shimmers and dances and bare-foot boys and girls walk in the dusty shoulders rather than subject their calloused feet to a broiling pavement. A fishing pole and a string of fish can be observed, proudly carried by a successful fisherman. Or is it fisherboy? The swimming-hole gets a real workout in August, for just around the corner is September and the first day of school.

The month of August was formerly called Sextilis by the Romans as it was the sixth month in their calendar and at first the month had only 29 days; This was later changed to 30 days. Today, August has 31 days in the Gregorian calendar.

Julius Caesar adopted his nephew, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus, and made him his heir. The Roman Senate later gave this ruler the title of "Augustus," meaning revered. Later, emperors liked the name "Augustus" so well that they added it to their title. The Senate, wishing to honor Augustus, named a month after him. Therefore Sextilis became August and the emperor took one day from February and added it to the month of August, so that the month would have thirty-one days, the same as July, which honored the uncle of Augustus, Julius Caesar.

Anglo-Saxons termed the month "Arn-monarth," arn meaning harvest. Hot weather continued during this month, and everything grew rapidly, including the weeds. Because of the weeds, Saxons sometimes referred to the month as 'Weod-monath." The most popular holiday of the year, in England, the much welcome "Harvest Home" was celebrated in August. A writer by the name of Stevenson, in the year of 1661, wrote the following about August—

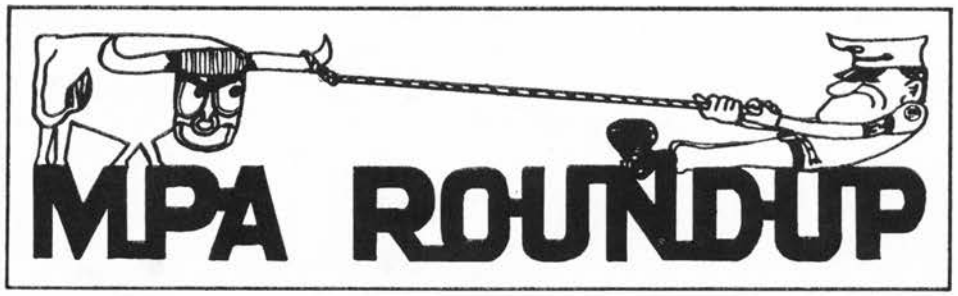
"The furmenty pot welcomes home the harvest cart, and the garland of flowers crowns the captain of the reapers . . . O, 'tis a merry time wherein harvest neighbors make good cheer; and God is glorified in His blessings on the earth."

It appears that the late Mr. Stevenson fairly well described the month of August, and we particularly like that part about the "furmenty pot."

August also holds an esteemed position in history for in that month: in 1456 the Gutenberg Bible was completed; in 1502, Columbus first landed on the continent of North America; in 1588, the Spanish armada went down in defeat; in 1789, the US War Department was organized.

But whether we enjoy August in the South or North, or not, it's here again with heat, a multitude of insects and the nearing of the end of annual vacations. Hope all of you had a pleasant summer.

END



MPs Perform Varied Tasks at Edgewood

Edgewood Arsenal, Md. — Performing the diverse missions of law enforcement at the Edgewood Arsenal are members of the 511th MP Platoon.

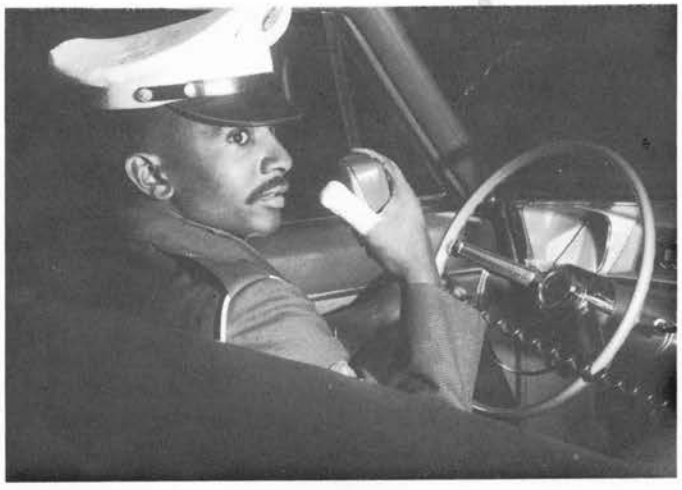
They are the patrolmen who work 24 hours a day directing traffic and watching for traffic law violators; they are the ones who, in combination with the civilian Security Guard, preserve the security of the Arsenal and man its gates.

They are the men whose task it is to maintain the quiet and orderly operation of the Arsenal's several thousand acres of laboratories, roads and barracks, and parking lots.

The surprising thing is that they do it with relatively few men. Under the command of the Platoon Commanding Officer, 1LT Rodman E. Gorman, and his First Sergeant, SFC Frank Rohrbach, only a few more than 40 men carry out all of the responsibilities of the platoon.

This takes long hours on the part of the individual MP at the Arsenal, and has earned the MPs the reputation of being some of the hardest working soldiers here.

The 511th MP Platoon (Service) is a "TO&E" unit, which means that it is technically a self-sufficient, combat-type outfit. Most of the men in the unit are career policemen. A large number of them, though new to the Army, have some degree of experience on a civilian police force.



ON PATROL—Sp4 James E. Hughes checks via radio with the desk while patrolling the Arsenal grounds.

2d MP Co Honored



The 2d MP Co was selected as the outstanding unit in the 2d Inf Div for the Month of April. Shown attaching the Unit of the Month streamer to the unit guidon is MG Frank M. Izenous, CG, 2d Inf Div. The MPs won the streamer as a result of achieving the highest score during the inspection conducted by a team appointed by the CG. The 2d MP Co has the responsibility of providing general MP support for the Indianhead Division which is deployed along the Demilitarized Zone in the Republic of Korea.

Reservists Train at Camp Crockett

The 401st MP Prisoner of War Camp US Army Reserve unit from Nashville, Tenn. underwent a two-week training course at Ft Gordon's Camp Crockett.

Under the command of COL John B. Wilee, the 143 man unit arrived at Ft Gordon May 21 and left June 3.

During the two-week course the reservists were trained in riot control formations and POW camp procedures. Riot Control exercises are designed to train the men to handle group disturbances of various types.

Formations used to control a rioting group include echelons left and right, plus the flying wedge. These formations would be used by the MPs to disperse a mob in any type of civil disturbance or stop a riot inside a prisoner of war compound.

Training in prisoner of war camp procedures takes place in a compound near Camp Crockett. The compound is 1/6th the actual size of a regular compound. It is divided into eight separate enclosures, all of which are encircled by a high barbed wire fence.

A guard tower stands at each end of the compound. A retractable ladder in each tower prevents entrance by enemy soldiers.

Instruction on POW camp procedures familiarzies the men with the normal mechanics of the compound and gives them an idea of what their jobs would entail during an actual war time situation.

This includes guarding, processing of prisoners, maintaining records, photographing, fingerprinting, medical care and food supply.

Puget Sound AFP Honor Three

During recent ceremonies at the Puget Sound Area, Tacoma Division, the Armed Forces Police presented the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal to SFC Walter Freeberg for meritorious service performed in the Republic of Vietnam, and presented SSG Thomas J. McNiel with the unit's "Outstanding Service Plaque" on the occasion of his retirement after more than twenty years of active service.



Also, QM1 William S. Gee, US Navy, a graduate of the MP School at Ft Gordon, Ga., was promoted to First Class *(Pictured above)*. CPT W. P. Maurie, MPC Operations Officer, presents Gee with new orders as CPT John E. Sharp, USAF Assistant Operations Officer, looks on.

Four at 4th Win Medals

Two Bronze Star Medals and two Army Commendation Medals were presented by COL Robert A. Satterfield, then 4th Training Brigade (MP) Commander recently.



CPT James D. Pederson (above) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for his "outstanding and meritorious service" while serving in Vietnam with the 5th MP Bn. The citation read in part, that Captain Pederson's "energetic application of his extensive knowledge materially contributed to the efforts of the United States in Vietnam."

The Bronze Star Medal was awarded to SGT Alfred J. Huffman, "for distinguishing himself by outstanding and meritorious" service while serving in Vietnam with the 212th Sentry Dog (SD) Company."

The Army Commendation Medal was awarded to SSG Earl R. Shaw for his performance of "exceptionally meritorious service" in the counterinsurgency effort in Vietnam while serving with the 504th MP Bn.

SP4 Julian A. Badger was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for his "outstanding professional competence" while serving in Vietnam with Company B, 1st Medical Battalion, 1st Inf Div.

Bute, Sarlo Promoted

In a brief promotion ceremony held at the 15th Military Police Brigade Headquarters, Frankfurt/M, Germany, Sp5 Dennis E. Bute, and Sp5 James A. Sarlo, of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment were presented their present ranks by COL William T. McClary, Commanding Officer, 15th Military Police Brigade.

Sandia Base Soldier of the Month

Randy W. Freshour has been selected as Soldier of the Month, of the MP Co, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico for the month of May. He was selected for his outstanding performance of duty, and his exemplary appearance. Freshour is assigned to the security section of the MP Co.

Boys Club Guests of MPs

As part of the Armed Forces Day Open House activities at Ft Gordon, 100 boys from the Boys' Club of Augusta visited the military post as guests of the US Army MP School.

A full morning's activities began with a parade and a competition drill between local high school ROTC units.

Set up around the Ft Gordon parade grounds were exhibits consisting of an aid station, a field hospital, a communications center, weapons displays, an observation aircraft, and several evacuation helicopters.

The boys had an opportunity to throw plastic hand grenades at targets, ride in Army jeeps, jump from a junior-size parachute training tower, and sit at the controls of several aircraft flown in for the celebration.

COL Fred G. Steiner, Commandant, USAMPS, and a member of the Board of Directors, Boys' Club of Augusta, was on hand to greet the youngsters. The boys were escorted by Paul H. Cooper, Executive Director; Lindsay H. Howard, Physical Director; and August Stehle, member of the Board of Directors, Boys' Club of Augusta.

Military hosts for the activities were MAJ Gary A. Sorensen, Editor, MP JOURNAL and CPT Terry Lewis, Secretary, MPA.

Criminal Investigator Wins ACM

WO Alfred Pfordte was presented the Army Commendation Medal by LT Dennis R. Richardson, Provost Marshal, Ft Douglas, for meritorious service as a Criminal Investigator with the 11th MP Det (CI), Berlin Bde, USAREUR. Warrant Officer Pfordte is presently assigned to the Ft Douglas Field Office of Det B, 6th MP Group (CI).

Cappuccio Receives Warrant



COL Robert E. Vail, Commander of 2d MP Grou, Fuerth, Germany, pins a new set of Warrant Officer bars on WO1 Robert Cappucio, Richmond Hill, New York, a member of 13th MP Detachment (CI), Fuerth. Mrs. Cappuccio assists in the ceremony. WO1 Cappuccio, a criminal investigator, had been serving as a Sp6 at the time of his appointment.

Sullivan Commands Third MP Bn

LTC Charles H. Sullivan assumed command of the 3d Battalion. Sullivan is also Provost Marshall, III Marine Amphibious Force in which capacity he has served for the past eight months. He relieved MAJ Cedric C. Gifford, Jr., who became Battalion Executive Officer.

Best Mess Award to 549th



The US Army Atlantic Area Installation Command (AAIC) "Best Mess" award is presented to the 549th MP Co of Ft Davis for the sixth time since January, 1966. SFC Rafael M. Rivera (third from left), Mess Steward, accepts the plaque from CPT Overton H. McCullough (center), Company Commander, and COL William L. Humphrey (third from right), Commander, AAIC. The 549th Mess Hall also won the "Superior Mess" award for the US Army Forces Southern Command in May, 1966.

MP CHECKS RIVER TRAFFIC FOR CONTRABAND



Cavalrymen Carry Wounded MP to Chopper



OPERATION PERSHING, the 1st Air Cav Div's 57th and largest operation since arriving in Vietnam, is aimed at clearing North Vietnamese and Viet Cong Forces from the Bong Son area

Pershing is the fourth phase of the battle of Binh Dinh which began with Operation Thayer I in September of 1966. During the campaign, the Sky Troopers have been directly responsible for evacuating more than 19,000 refugees from coastal areas to numerous refugee centers in secured areas, as well as inflicting severe damage on the enemy. (Above) An MP of the 1st Air Cav Div's 545th MP Co checks boats for weapons and other contraband. (Right) Two 1st Air Cavalrymen carry a wounded MP to a med-evac helicopter. The MP convoy had been ambushed in the An Lao Valley.

Kriwanek Commands 89th



In change of command ceremonies held at Long Binh Post, Vietnam recently, COL Robert J. Kriwanek assumed command of the 89th MP Group. Kriwanek previously served as Deputy CO, 18th MP Bde, Vietnam. He will return to the US in August for reassignment as PM, XVIII Airborne Corps.

The 89th MP Group is the largest MP group in Vietnam, having operational control over all non-tactical Military Police in III and IV Corps Tactical Zones. Composed of four separate battalions, its missions include port security, convoy escorts, VIP and installation security, traffic control, direct combat support, and the maintenance of discipline, law and order.

18th Pays Tribute to Lost Comrades

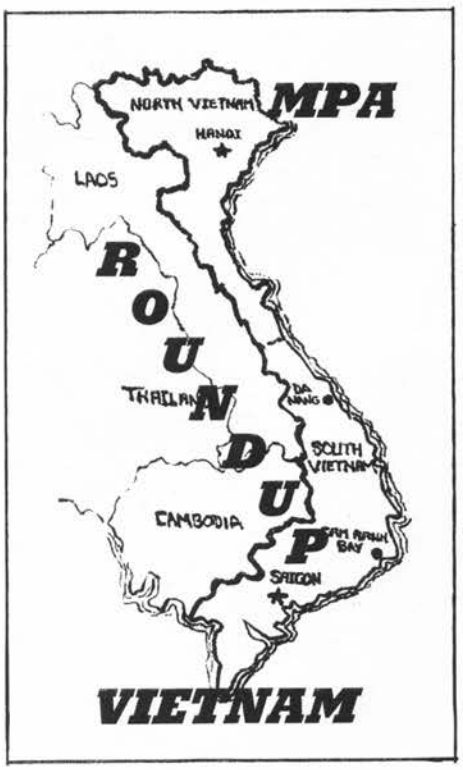
As an all too familiar "Taps" reverberated over the green fields and dark mud of Long Binh, Vietnam, members of the 18th Military Police Bde stood in silent tribute to their fallen comrades.

Memorial Day, 1967, was also the occasion of the Brigade Organization Day ceremony, which celebrated the unit's first anniversary. Activated at Ft George G. Meade, Maryland, on 20 May 1966, the Brigade received its colors June 14. The unit's main body debarked at Vung Tau, Republic of Vietnam, September 8, and the Brigade became operational September 26.

MAJ Claude Owens, Bde Adj, read the names of those on the Brigade Honor Roll who died in defense of freedom. Chaplain Robert C. Jones led the formation in prayer and a buglar sounded "Taps."

Colonel Guidera concluded the ceremony with an address to the troops. Noting that military ceremonies are usually remembered only for their spectacle, the Brigade Commander expressed the hope and the belief that this one would be recalled particularly for its poignant tribute to those Military Policemen killed or wounded in action.

After remarking that the Brigade is the largest combat MP unit in the history of the Corps, and for the first time includes more than 1,000 infantrymen, he cited the unit's record as ". . . nothing short of outstanding." Noting that battlefield Commanders rely heavily on Military Police support, he added that, "Their only complaint is that there aren't enough of you to go around."



Colonel Guidera Cited for Heroism

COL Thomas F. Guidera, 18th Brigade Commander, was recently cited for heroism and received the Distinguished Flying Cross for his part in aiding six ARVN soldiers ambushed by the Viet Cong.

While on a routine inspection of his command, the Brigade Commander, in a helicopter over Highway 13, observed an ARVN jeep with six passengers being ambushed by a numerically superior force.

Realizing the urgency of the situation, he engaged the Viet Cong from the helicopter with an M-16 rifle, successfully diverting their fire. Under withering attack from the chopper, the ambush force was wiped out.

With the enemy threat lessened, Colonel Guidera landed and began aiding the wounded and searching the area for bodies, documents and weapons.

His swift and decisive action not only saved the lives of several Vietnamese soldiers, but also prevented a valuable shipment of ammunition from falling into enemy hands.

The Brigade Commander received the DFC from MG John H. Hay, Commanding General, 1st Inf Div, during recent ceremonies at the "Big Red One" base camp in Di An.

Messinger Wins Bronze Star for Heroism

In a special award ceremony recently at the 4th Training Bde (MP) Hqs, COL Robert A. Satterfield, former Brigade Commander, presented the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device to CPT Boyd R. Messinger.

Captain Messinger was awarded the medal for heroism while serving as an advisor to the 1st Bn, 41st Reg, 22d Inf Div, Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

Isolated, Messinger's unit made contact with two North Vietnamese battalions. After two assaults upon his small unit, he exposed



himself to intense enemy fire in order to locate enemy strong-points and adjust supporting fires. During the course of this action Captain Messinger inspired the Vietnamese soldiers and when the ammunition supply became exhausted he adjusted additional artillery fire and air strikes which prevented the enemy from penetrating the perimeter.

When the main force of the attack was defeated; he again exposed himself to fire in order to direct the landing of resupply helicopters and to supervise the evacuation of the wounded.

25th MP Co Decorates Nine



Camp Cu Chi, Republic of Vietnam—Nine Military Policemen in the 25th MP Co, 25th Inf Div, received awards during recent ceremonies at the Division's base camp. Pictured are (front row, left to right) Sp4 Evan F. Kuharich, SSG Raymond G. Baird, PFC Joseph C. Woodward and PFC Clarence D. Bair, who were awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received during a Viet Cong mortar attack on the base camp. In the rear are 1LT Michael E. Gersten, 1LT Wendell I. Smith, and 2LT Michael P. Cooney, who received the Air Medal for service as aerial observers in convoy security teams, and CWO William B. Tucker, who received the Air Medal with first and second oak leaf clusters for service as an aerial gunner with the 498th Medical Company (Air Ambulance). Not pictured is MAJ Robert E. Stromfors, 25th Inf Div Provost Marshal, who received the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Purple Heart.

Sergeant Major's Conference

Senior noncommissioned officers of the 18th MP Brigade met at the second Brigade Sergeant Major's Conference, in Saigon, recently.

Purpose of the one-day meeting, held at the 716th MP Battalion area, was to emphasize and discuss problems currently confronting Brigade enlisted personnel.

Attending the conference were Brigade SGM William J. Jeffress; SGM J. T. Tucker, 89th MP Group; SGM Donald F. Skoglund, 16th MP Group; SGM Harold S. Turner, MP Group (CI) (PROV); SGM James J. Colvard, 92d MP Battalion; SGM Warren E. Kelly, 95th MP Battalion; SGM Michael G. Alexander, 93d MP Battalion; SGM Gerald A. Summers, 97th MP Battalion; SGM Clyde J. Rowe, 504th MP Battalion; and SGM Delwin R. Newman, SGM Colvard's replacement at the 92d.

LEGION OF MERIT AWARD

COL Robert Sabolyk, Deputy Brigade Commander and Chief of Staff, has been awarded the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Commanding Officer of the 89th MP Group between July 1966 and May 1967.

Colonel Sabolyk, who will leave Vietnam later this month and retire July 31, will assume the duties of Director of Athletics at Loyola University in New Orleans.

Gersten Receives Bronze Star



Camp Cu Chi, Republic of Vietnam—Pictured is an award ceremony held at the 25th MP Co, 25th Inf Div base camp. 1LT Michael E. Gersten is receiving the Bronze Star Medal for Meritorious Service from MAJ George M. Adams, Assistant Division PM, while CPT David C. Cumming, PM Operations Officer, reads the citation.

MPs Celebrate Birthday

Two companies of the reinforced 716th MP Bn recently held simultaneous first birthday celebrations in Saigon.

The 527th MP Co and C Co, 52d Inf, both assigned to the Army's largest MP battalion, were organized one year ago at Ft Lewis, Wash.

LTC Richard S. Johnson, Commander of the 716th, teamed up with Company Commander CPT Thomas C. Jones of the 527th to cut a one-candle birthday cake.

Fries Awarded Bronze Star



The Bronze Star was awarded to SGT Derry L. Fries, of the 61st MP Co by CPT John P. Bordenet, Commanding Officer. The award was for "Meritorious achievement in ground operations against hostile forces in the Republic of Vietnam" during the period from December 1965 to November 1966. Sergeant Fries is a Platoon Serpeant with the 61st MP Co, Ft Lewis, Washington.

GIs Uncover Historical Missing Link

Working in conjunction with the Army Criminal Investigation Department, Ft Buckner soldiers unexpectedly uncovered a rare egg-shaped burial pot that may well be a link in the historical gap between the late prehistoric times and the early proto-historic times. Experts at the University of Okinawa believe this artifact to be one of the most important archaeological finds in the history of the Ryukyus. The burial pot and several coins were dated in the late New Stone Age period, 800-900 A.D.

CPT Gary A. Gregory, Hq Co, Ft Buckner, and two members of his company found the burial pot while searching a cave for a hidden cache of illegal weapons. Gregory, an amateur archaeologist, upon discovery of the artifacts, immediately reported his find to the University of Okinawa.

MPs Train In the Field

Ft Hood, Tex.—Approximately 550 men of the 518th Military Police Battalion were out in the field near Belton Lake for six days of preparation for their Army Training Test recently.

The men were trained in MP tactical operations which consist of traffic control points, route reconnaissance motorized patrols, and prisoner of war problems.

The 518th MP Battalion is commanded by LTC Robert I. Thompson.

MPs Tour Taipei AS

Thirty-three MPs from the current graduating class of the Republic of China's Foreign Affairs MP School, Taipei, were given a tour of Taipei Air Station recently by MSG L. H. Simmons, Chief of Security Police, 6213th Support Squadron.

The group's visit included a welcoming address and briefing by Base Commander LTC Clayton H. Heinlen, a judo demonstration by the Taipei Air Station judo team, and a tour of the station including Security Police facilities.

PEROSI PROMOTED

Anthony J. Perosi, Provost Marshal and Commanding Officer of the 208th MP Det, Camp Pickett, Blackstone Va., has recently been promoted to the rank of captain. The promotion was announced by COL William C. McMullin, Commanding Officer of Camp Pickett.

Captain Perosi entered the Army in September 1964 and received training for the MP Corps at Ft Gordon, Ga. He served in Vietnam in the office of the Provost Marshal, Second Brigade Task Force. Captain Perosi has been the Commander of the 208th MP Detachment and Provost Marshal of Camp Pickett since 1966.

Two Sergeants Promoted

Two sergeants were promoted to E-7 during recent ceremonies held at the 532d MP Co, Ft Dix, N. J.

SFC Harrison I. Perry entered the Army 10 December 1947, serving in Panama and Korea. Before joining the 532d MP Co he was with the 716th MP Co in Vietnam. He is presently serving as Guard Commander at the Ft Dix stockade.

SFC Edward J Black entered the Army in October of 1940, serving at Normany, the Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe. He is a Guard Commander at the post stockade, Ft Dix, N. J.

CHANGE OF COMMAND

COL William H. Brandenburg assumed command of the 4th Training Brigade (MP) from COL Robert A. Satterfield in change of command ceremonies at Wilson Field 1 June.

Colonel Satterfield has been assigned to serve as the Provost Marshal of the 8th US Army in Korea. Satterfield was presented the Legion of Merit at the change of command ceremony.

Colonel Brandenburg was the director of instruction at the MP School before being assigned to the 4th Brigade. He arrived in Ft Gordon in January 1966 after serving as Commanding Officer of the 793d Military Police Battalion in Germany.

The new 4th Brigade Commander entered the Army after graduation from The Citadel in May 1943 and attended Infantry Officers Candidate School at Ft Benning. Ga. He was then assigned to the 70th Infantry Division in Camp Adir, Oregon, as a commissioned 2LT.

In 1951 Colonel Brandenburg transferred to the Military Police Corps after serving as Commanding Officer of the 3d MP Company, 3d Infantry Division in Korea.

Schultz is PM at Ft Lee



LTC William H. Schultz has been assigned as Ft Lee's new Provost Marshal. Colonel Schultz replaces LTC Marion A. Lewis, Jr. who retired at the end of March. The new Provost Marshal reported to the US Army Quartermaster Center after serving as Provost Marshal of the Military Assistance Command, Thailand/Joint US Military Advisory Group.

Reed Wins 2d Oak Leaf Cluster



Bremerhaven, Germany — CPT George H. Reed, USATCEUR, Provost Marshal, receives the 2d Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal from MG Robert C. Kyser, Commanding General US Army Communications Zone, Europe.

Brown is PM at Ft Eustis

LTC Billy Lynn Brown who holds the Bronze Star and two Oak Leaf Clusters for combat action, has been assigned as Ft Eustis PM. He succeeds LTC Hugh M. Rutledge, who retired from the Army.

He received the Oak Leaf Clusters to the Bronze Star in two assignments in the Dominican Republic during the crisis there—one as PM of the 5th Logistical Command and the other later as PM of the US Forces. His original award of the Bronze Star came as a result of World War II action in the Philippine Islands. Before coming to Ft Eustis, Colonel Brown was Deputy Provost Marshal of First Army.

MPs Complete Building Project

Under the direction of LTC Matthew J. Mejasich and SGM Gerald A. Summers, the 97th MP Bn takes charge of vital MP and physical security programs in the southern half of the II Combat Tactical Zone. In addition, units located in Cam Ranh Bay recently completed a major building project.

Back at the new battalion cantonment area in Cam Ranh Bay, MPs worked to complete a major self-help building project. Supervised by engineers, the MPs during the past five months constructed nine two-story, 100-man billets; two double-quonset huts; a 500-man mess hall; a motor pool; and three dayrooms, as well as showers and latrines.

With a smoothly functioning Infantry-Military Police team providing physical security and law and order patrols along with a variety of other combat service support missions—and completing a major construction program at the same time—the 97th MP Bn is proving its worth to American forces in the Republic of Vietnam

Attention: MPs Going Overseas

"Plan Ahead" is the advice being given Continental Army Command soldiers enroute to Southeast Asia or other overseas areas. Army finance and accounting officers are asking soldiers to check allotments for support of dependents well in advance of departure.

Military personnel who wait until they arrive overseas before tending to allotment needs generally cause hardship for dependents and an extra workload or backlog for US Army Finance Center personnel. Allotments are thus delayed in reaching dependents.

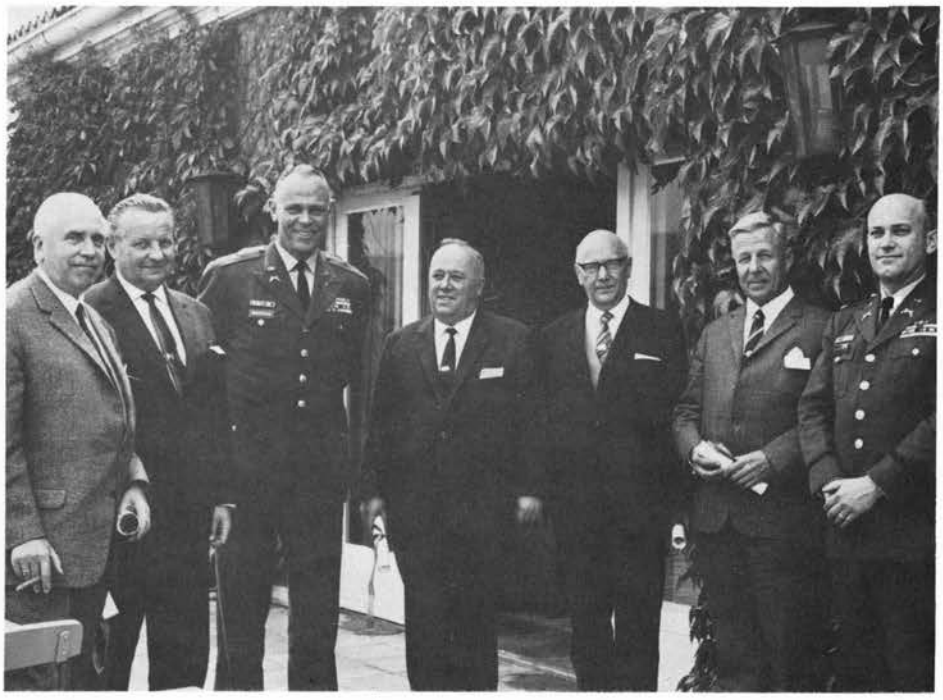
Soldiers are reminded that applications for allotments can be made at installation finance and accounting offices three months prior to their departure date.

Ft Ord Soldier Of the Year



SSG Mark M. Sierra, MP Investigator, 289th MP Co, Ft Ord, Calif., previously selected from 10 NCO representatives in competition as Outstanding Soldier of Troop Command (semi-annual award) has won from among the 10 outstanding NCO representatives of all major subordinate headquarters at Ft Ord, and has been named Outstanding Soldier of the Year (semi-annual award) for the entire post of Ft Ord. Lt W. T. Kyle, CO, makes the presentation.

German Customs Officials Visit MPs



Heidelberg—Five finance presidents or their representatives recently visited Headquarters USAREUR and Seventh Army. They were briefed on MP organization and operations in Europe, and on EDP processing of police information. The territory of the Federal Republic of Germany is divided into 16 finance districts. Within each district, the Federal customs service is headed by a Finance President. These officials, under the Finance Ministry in Bonn are responsible for customs enforcement within their particular area of responsibility. Members of the 42d MP Detachment (Customs) work in close cooperation with the German customs authorities. From L to R: Finance President Kausche, Duesseldorf; Regierungsdirektor Leschinski, Cologne, representing Finance President Dr. Knief; USAREUR PM BG Karl W. Gustafson; Finance President Dr. Baumgartner, Munich; Finance President Dr. Strohe, Muenster/Westphalia; Finance President Dr. Kirmaier, Frankfurt/Main; and D. A. Barton, CO 42d MP Det (Customs).

GIBSON HONORED BY GERMAN MPs



Frankfurt, Germany—COL Henry W. Gibson (right), outgoing Commander of the 15th MP Bde, receives the "Guard's Star of the King's Prussian Mounted Military Police," from Oberstleutnant (LTC) Rupp, Commander of the 746th Feldjaegerkorps Battalion stationed in Mainz. The plaque-award was given for the "outstanding liaison that was performed by Colonel Gibson and his staff during his tour in our country."

MPs Donate Baseball Uniforms



Personnel of Company C, 503d MP Bn pack baseball uniforms which they purchased for the newly formed baseball team at Myung Sung Child Care Center in Ascom City, South Korea. (Left to Right) SGT Gilbert McKenney, PFCs Terry D. Abernathy, Donald M. Lemon, Coyce B. Holbrook, and CPT Louis Silverhart, Company Commander.

Any Concealed Weapons?



An "enemy" prisoner is searched for concealed weapons in the sally port of the PW Compound near Camp Crockett, during the 400th Prisoner of War MP Reserve Unit's two-week training course at Ft Gordon, Ga. Members of the Jacksonville, Fla., reserve unit are (from left) PVTs C. W. Waters, Ray Martin and Richard Smith.

MPs Aid Injured

Seven members of Company C, 720th MP Bn recently aided Vietnamese victims trapped in a bus which had hit a Viet Cong road mine near Tay Ninh.

While escorting a resupply mission, the MPs were sent ahead to clear a civilian traffic jam blocking the road. Suddenly there was a loud explosion. A bus, which had tried to back out of the traffic jam had struck the mine with its rear wheels.

As the MPs worked to free the civilians, a medical evacuation helicopter was called. They administered first aid to the injured victims until the med-evac helicopter arrived and carried them to medical facilities.

Cited For Bravery



WO1 Louis M. Clark, Jr. was awarded the Army Commendation Medal during ceremonies at the 25th MP Co in Cu Chi for bravery during a mortar attack. He is congratulated by MAJ Robert E. Stromfors, PM, 25th Inf Div.

Four Win ACM



The Army Commendation Medal was presented to SSG Ernest J. Green, SGT Ervin N. Robinson and SGT Ted O. Chavez in ceremonies held in the office of LTC Bruce Young.

Following recommendations by their Commanding Officer, CPT Frederick C. Cappetta, Lieutenant Colonel Young presented the medals to Green, Robinson, and Chavez for a job well done in support of the 92d Military Police Battalion.

Their initiative, zeal, sound judgment and devotion to duty have been in the highest tradition of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon the Military Police Corps.

SP4 RHODES HONORED

Sp4 David W. Rhodes of Company A, 716th MP Bn, has been named the Battalion's Soldier of the Month for May. Awards for this honor include a 25 dollar savings bond, a plaque, and a three day pass to Vung Tau.

Rhodes will study Mortuary Science upon completion of his military service.

MEMORIAL HONORING SPECIAL FORCES

A certain esprit' de corps exists within all the branches of the US Army, the MP Corps being no exception, but since the beginning of the war in Vietnam, it has been the Special Forces soldier who has captured the imagination and carried the spirit of all Americans.

At the John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare, Ft Bragg, North Carolina, plans are in progress for a memorial paying tribute to the Special Forces soldier. The Memorial, already under construction, is a simple, but fitting tribute to those men who served and died in Vietnam.

A bronze statue of a Special Forces soldier will be emplaced upon a base of white cement where dogwood, southern magnolia and oak trees will be carefully planted to enhance the beauty of the Memorial.

Freedoms Foundation Award

SFC Henry C. James was presented the Honor Certificate Award of the Freedoms Foundation Letter Awards Program during ceremonies at the 4th Training Brigade (MP) Headquarters recently.

COL William H. Brandenburg, Brigade Commander, presented the certificate to the sergeant.

James was cited for an essay he wrote last year defending and praising the basic freedoms which safeguard the nation. The sergeant is an MP instructor in the training section of the 4th Training Brigade (MP).

HOBSON WINS BRONZE STAR

PFC Kenneth R. Hobson, Co A, 504th MP Bn, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device for heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force. While serving as guard at the Phan Rang Provost Marshal Office on the night of February 4, Hobson heard rifle fire nearby, and quickly obtained rifles for himself and a companion and alerted men sleeping inside. As he ran back outside, an explosion on the roof pinned him down with debris and wounded him in the chest. Ignoring the hostile fire sweeping the area, he freed himself and began to search for his companion.

Private Hobson's courageous and determined fighting prevented the Viet Cong from entering the compound and inflicting additional casualties.

MPs Deliver Child

Two Saigon MPs, who earned recognition for their assistance in the emergency delivery of a Vietnamese baby were congratulated by COL Richard S. Johnson, Commanding Officer of the 716th MP Battalion.

Proudly wearing the Army Commendation Medal is SGT William P. White who was the leader of the MP jeep patrol which came to the rescue of a Vietnamese woman last February. Displaying the US Army Vietnam Certificate of Achievement is Larry L. Lambertus.

Early one morning, the two MPs were on patrol in a remote area of Saigon when a Vietnamese woman about to give birth to a child called to them. It was a matter of an on-the-spot delivery, and White, with two emergency deliveries to his credit when he was a New York State policeman, provided assistance.

Later, they carried the mother and her new daughter to a local hospital nearby.

SANDLIN TO CAPTAIN

Richard T. Sandlin was promoted to captain in a ceremony held in the Office of the ACofS, G3, Ft Gordon, Ga. recently. Captain Sandlin was assigned to G3 on his return to active duty on 20 May 1967. Prior to that time he served as Platoon Leader in 404th MP Company. Captain Sandlin was graduated from Tulane University in 1963.

Awards Ceremony Honors Seven

Three Bronze Star Medals, three Army Commendation Medals, one Republic of Vietnam Honor Medal, and one Army Certificate Achievement, were presented by COL William H. Brandenburg, 4th Training Brigade Commander, at award ceremonies recently at the brigade headquarters.

CPT Scott M. Tippin was awarded the Bronze Star Medal in recognition of his "outstanding and meritorious" service while serving with the 93d MP Bn, 18th MP Bde, in Vietnam.

SFC Loy E. Mashburn received the Bronze Star Medal honoring his distinguished service with the 212th MP Co, 18th MP Bde in Vietnam.

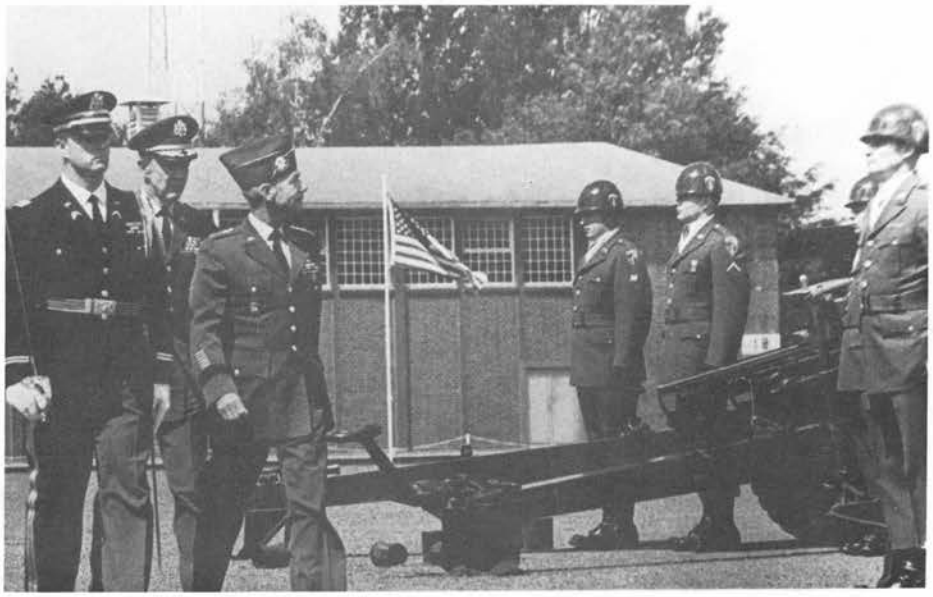
SFC Floyd Seay was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for his "outstanding and meritorious' service, while serving in Vietnam with the 1st MP Co, 1st Inf Div.

US Army Vietnam Provost Marshal Staff



Officers of the United States Army Vietnam Provost Marshal Staff, as of 1 June 1967, from left to right: CPT Sherian G. Cadoria, Administrative Officer; LTC George S. Black, Chief, Plans & Operations Division; BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., Provost Marshal; COL Hobert W. Sharp, Deputy Provost Marshal; LTC John P. Myers, Jr., Chief, CID; CW2 Charles E. Kimmig, Sr., CID; CW3 Robert P. Freeburg, CID; CPT Doyle L. Herndon, Administrative Assistant; MAJ Caleb J. Archer, Chief, Physical Security Division; LTC Guy M. Huskerson, Jr., Chief, PW Division; MAJ Carl J. Allen, P&O Division; MAJ Joseph A. Barry, P&O Division; CW2 Charles F. Walker, CID; WO Samuel G. Bruce, CID; MAJ Leo J. Roppo, PW Division. Not pictured: LTC John C. Ford, P&O Division; and CPT Marcellas Durham, Physical Security Division.

529th MP Co Participates In Ceremony



Members of the 529th MP Co Honor Guard participated in a recent ceremony honoring GEN Theodore J. Conway who is in Heidelberg on an official visit. Trooping the line is General Conway, CINCSTRIKE/USCINCMEAFSA and LTG James H. Polk, Commander in Chief USAREUR and SEVENTH ARMY. The Commander of the Honor Guard is CPT Ronald S. Durian.

HOUSE, DUBOIS ARE TOP ROTC MP CADETS

The MPA award for the Outstanding Graduate of the University of Texas' (MP) ROTC went to Cadets John K. House of San Antonio, Tex. and Allan K. DuBois of Ft Sam Houston, Tex. The award is presented annually by the Military Police Association to the outstanding ROTC graduate for outstanding leadership qualities displayed throughout The 4-year program at the University of Texas.

During his sophomore year, Cadet DuBois was appointed to the Cadet Brigade Color Guard where he participated in many public ceremonies representing both the Army ROTC and the university. In the Spring semester of his Junior year, he was promoted to the Brigade SGM position; a position presented to the outstanding Junior cadet of the entire Cadet Brigade.



During his Senior year, Cadet DuBois was appointed to the Cadet Brigade Commander, an honor reserved for the outstanding Senior in the Cadet Corps. Additionally he was selected as DMS by the Professor of Military Science. Cadet DuBois is a member of the Scabbard & Blade, a national honorary military society composed of cadets of all services.

Cadet DuBois is the son of LTC and Mrs. Keith F. DuBois, Deputy PM, 4th US Army, Ft Sam Houston, Tex.

Cadet House joined the Cadet Brigade in his Sophomore year, transferring from the University of Houston.

Cadet House was placed in a position of leadership where he distinguished himself by performing in an exemplary manner.

During his Junior year Cadet House was selected as the MP Bn SGM, a position which is given to the outstanding MP Junior Cadet.

During his Senior year Cadet House was appointed as the Cadet MP Bn Commander, a position presented to the outstanding MP Senior. Additionally, Cadet House was selected as a DMS by the Professor of Military Science. Cadet House is also a member of the Scabbard & Blade.

Cadet House is the son of LTC and Mrs. Charles O. House, USA Ret of San Antonio, Tex.

May Promoted

Ft Gordon, Ga.—LTC James K. May was recently promoted to his present rank in special ceremonies in the office of the MP School Commandant. Major May, who has served as an instructor for the past year, was appointed Chief of Operations in the Department of the Director of Instruction.

POLICE SEMINAR HELD AT USAMPS

Ft Gordon, Ga.—"Our basic purpose in presenting this seminar is to provide our Military Police Corps officers with the thoughts and methods of outstanding federal, state and local law enforcement officials as well as those in civilian education, in selected areas of police science." This was the feeling expressed by COL Fred G. Steiner, MP School Commandant, as the Police Science Seminar at the MP School got underway recently.

Some of the nation's leading military and civilian authorities on crime, law enforcement and police methods provided discussions in their speciality areas to officers in the MP Career Course and staff and faculty of the school during the five-day Seminar.

The guest speakers were COL Paul B. Duruz, PM, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Dr. Bernard I. Kuhn, Professor of Police Admin., Mich. State Univ., COL Lewis F. Shull, Commandant, JAG School, Mr. George Murphy, Univ. of Ga. and Dr. Norman C. Kassoll, Professional Standards Div. of the International Association of Chiefs of Police

ROARK TO VIETNAM

SGT Charles Roark, 140th MP Co, Ft Gordon, Ga., will depart for the Republic of Vietnam in August. He will be assigned to the 18th Bde, Saigon.

Sergeant Roark is serving his second tour of duty with the US Army. His first tour of duty was spent in Germany. After being discharged, he attended the Police Academy and worked as a patrolman in El Paso, Texas.

Milburn Wins ACM



Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—A hearty handshake from MG Chester A. Dahlen, Commanding General of Ft Sam Houston (left) is given LTC Earl B. Milburn, Ft Sam Houston Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G1, (right) following the presentation of an Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service to Colonel Milburn, a member of the Military Police Corps. Presentation was made during a ceremony on Ft Sam Houston's Arthur MacArthur field, just prior to Colonel Milburn's departure for a new assignment in Germany. In the background is LTC Dwight Prince, Ft Sam's Adjutant General, who was retired during the same military ceremony.

Identical Twins Service MP Vehicles



Double-checking a motor pool jeep. twin mechanics Ronald and Donald Searle help keep their Saigon MP unit mobile. Company A, as part of the reinforced 716th MP Bn, performs security and law enforcement functions in the Saigon-Cholon area.

Retired MPO Is Vice-President

COL Weldon W. Cox, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, was elected second vice-president of the Southern States Prison Association at its annual meeting in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, June 7.

A retired army officer, Colonel Cox has been affiliated with the Department of Correction since January 1, 1964, when he became Director of Education, Training and Custody at the State Penitentiary in Nashville.

Prior to accepting a position in the Department, Colonel Cox was Commandant at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Kans.

At Leavenworth he was responsible for security, treatment, confinement, management, welfare, employment and rehabilitation of Army and Air Force long-term prisoners.

FOURTH ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL



MSG Leonard A. Virgilli, Seventh Army Support Command Provost Marshal Sergeant (left) gets the Third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal pinned on by LTC Frank Cohn, SUPCOM Provost Marshal.

15TH BDE SGM CONFERENCE HELD AT FRANKFURT

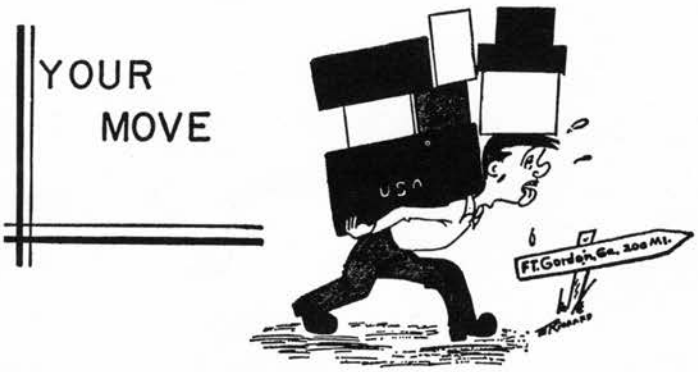


The 15th MP Bde, Sergeants Major Conference was held at Brigade Headquarters, Frankfurt, Germany July 1967.

COL William T. McClary, the Brigade Commander, started off the conference by speaking on Germany/American liaison between Law Enforcements Agencies.

Colonel McClary stated that he was pleased with the excellent understanding and friendships that have developed between the Military Police and their counterparts in the German Law Enforcement Departments throughout Germany. The BIG MP BRIGADE, has proven to be professional soldiers in their field.

Sergeants Major are from left left to right, SGM Virgle A. Wilson, 14th MP Group; SGM Ralf W. Heimbuecher, 15th MP Brigade; SGM Clifford B. Foster, 385th MP Bn; second row from left to right, SGM Freddie M. Sanford, 2d MP Group; SGM William A. Woods, 793d MP Bn; SGM Robert G. Brown, 94th MP Bn; SGM Tommy J. Hudson, 709th MP Bn.



CHANGE OF STATION

COL Lewis J. Strait from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to USARJ, APO SF 96343 (93)

MAJ John F. Boylan from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 513th MP Det APO SF 96233 (92)

MAJ Everett I. Perrin, Jr. from Romulus, N. Y. to USAREUR, Germany (93)

MAJ Roy M. Thompson from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to USA Elm USMACV, APO SF 96222 (102)

MAJ Frederick R. Ulrich from USA Engr District N. Y. to 11th MP Gp, Ft Bragg, N. C. (94)

CPT William M. Biscomb from Ft Ord, Calif. to US Elm USMACV, APO SF 96222 (104)

CPT Gary C. Stracensky from Ft Lewis, Wash. to Stu Det USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. EDCSA 29 Aug 67 (92)

1LT Kenneth R. Mladenka from WSMR, N. M. to 31st Bde, 25th Inf Div, APO SF 96355 (101)

1LT Larry E. Smith from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to USASA Field Sta, APO N. Y. 0943 (111)

2LT Douglas R. Bechthold from Ft Knox, Ky. to 199th Inf Bde, APO SF 96279 (101)

2LT Charles W. Chapel from Ft Seward, Ga. to 720th MP Bn, APO 96491 EDCSA 7 Nov 67 (92)

2LT Aaron R. Dean from Ft Hood, Tex. to 291st MP Co, Thailand APO SF 96233 (99)
2LT Richard W. Desreis from Ft Lewis, Wash. to 2d CA Co, APO SF 96266 EDCSA 9 Jul 67 (86)
2LT Jeffrey E. Henderson from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96307 EDCSA 6 May 67 (85)
2LT William B. Hutter from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 9th Inf Div, APO SF 96307 EDCSA 13 Nov 67 (86)
2LT Charles T. Jackson from Ft Jackson, S. C. to 176th Repl Co 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96301 EDCSA 6 Oct 67 (93)
2LT Tyrone S. Lindley from Ft Huachuca, Ariz. to 9th MP Co, APO SF 96307 (92)
2LT Marshall Mayes, Jr. from Ft Hood, Tex. to 219th MP Co, Thailand, APO SF 96233 EDCSA 10 Nov 67 (92)
2LT James R. Miller from Ft Hood, Tex. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96301 EDCSA 4 Aug 67 (93)
2LT Gene Poor from Ft Hood, Tex. to 9th MP Co, APO SF 96307 (92)
2LT John H. Rand, Jr. from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96301 EDCSA 4 Aug 67 (93)
2LT Louis F. Roy from Ft Ord, Calif. to 219th MP Co, APO SF 96233 EDCSA 13 Oct 67 (86)
2LT Elmer R. Singley from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 534th MP Co, Ft Clayton, CZ, APO N. Y. 09827 EDCSA 6 Oct 67 (92)
2LT William A. Spaniard from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 2d CA Co, APO SF 96296 (110)
2LT Paul E. Troy from Aberdeen Prv Grd, Md. to 4th MP Co, APO SF 96262 (101)
CW4 William T. Lyons from Ft Sam Houston, Tex. to 102d MP Det (CI), APO SF 96557 EDCSA 10 Oct 67 (109)
CW3 Kenneth D. Hayse from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 147th MP Det, APO SF 96243 EDCSA 8 Oct 67 (87)
CW3 Lewis J. C. Massey from Ft Benning, Ga. to USAREUR, Germany (87)
CW3 Donald H. Weaver from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to 534th MP Co, APO N. Y. 09827 (103)
CW3 Sidney W. Wilson, Jr. from Ft Hood, Tex. to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (93)
WO1 Joseph C. Flood from Ft Myer, Va. to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (103)
WO1 Roy E. Haas from Ft Gordon, Ga. to 87th MP Det, (CI) APO SF 96243 (96)
WO1 Harry H. Harris from Ft Lewis, Wash. to 4th MP Co, APO SF 96262 (92)
WO1 Andrew A. Jackson from Ft Riley, Kans. to 9th MP Co, APO SF 96370 (110)
WO1 Thomas J. Sweitzer from Ft George G Meade, Md. to 147th MP Det, (CI) APO SF 96243 (110)
WO1 Almondo A. Vallone from Presidio of SF, Calif. to 87th MP Det, (CI) APO SF 96243 (110)

RETIREMENTS

COL Mario T. Villanti (93)
LTC Deforest A. Barton (104)
LTC George K. Hansen (111)
LTC Hugh M. Rutledge (102)
MAJ Elvin J. Kidd (96)
CW3 John F. Bogen (99)
CW2 Clifford L. Elmore (111)
CW2 Jack B. Moore (97)
CW2 Bobby M. Phillips (95)
SGM Robert H. Moyer (89)
SFC George Craver (88)
SFC Harold F. Merriott (89)
SFC Reuben G. Mock (87)
SFC William M. Tyson (101)
SFC Armand Valotta (105)
SFC Harry S. Willis (101)
SFC Peter J. Wido (91)
SFC Cipriano A. Zamora (92)
Sp7 Clifford L. Woods (111)
SSG Arthur P. Bartol (89)
SSG Edward Butler (88)
SSG Robert B. Burns (106)
SSG Arnold R. Dodd (110)
SSG Charles A. Dumas (106)
SSG George L. Dvorak (98)
SSG Allen J. Embry (88)
SSG Eugene Flowers (98)
SSG William K. McClelland (108)
SSG James O. McKinnie (99)
SSG Francis P. Mioduszewski (101)
SSG Alfonsa Phillip (91)
SSG Clarence S. Webb (99)
SSG Arthur Yagge (106)
SGT William Barnes (96)
SGT Daniel H. Chatfield (88)
SGT Samuel D. Keene (100)
SGT Alva G. Leichliter (103)

PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(RA)
James A. Wiley (106)

LTC/COL
(AUS)
James F. Kingwell (92)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
Truett D. Clifton (103)
John C. Ford (104)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)
Theodore H. Walker (88)

1LT/CPT
(RA)
James R. Crinan (95)
Joseph M. Gilligan (95)
Donald B. Jackson (105)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
John F. Capello (110)
Joseph A. Farrell (93)
Raymond E. Stanley (92)

JOURNAL ERROR

The July issue erroneously promoted Andrew Antalosky from CW3 to CW4. He was promoted from CW2 to CW3.

OVERSEAS RETURNEES AUGUST 1967

LTC Robert Anderson from USAREUR to Ft Bragg, N. C.
LTC Edward Brakenridge from Vietnam to Ft Hood, Tex.
LTC Hiram E. Daniels from Vietnam to OPMG.
LTC Mervin Dreier from USAREUR to Oakland, Calif.
LTC Raymond Haviland from Vietnam to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.
LTC Edwin Kulo from Vietnam to Ft Hood, Tex.
LTC Marvin Oberman from Vietnam to Germany.
LTC Saige Okazaki from Vietnam to Ft Carson, Colo.
LTC Robert Orr from USAREUR to Venezuela.
LTC Archie O. Patterson from USAREUR to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.
LTC Harold Pitchford from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
LTC Homer Sprinkle from Vietnam to Ft Bliss, Tex.
LTC William Yamber from Vietnam to Ft Dix, N. J.
LTC Guy Huskerson from Vietnam to Washington, D. C.
MAJ Richard Austin from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
MAJ Benjamin Bonner from USAREUR to Vietnam.
nam to Ft Sheridan, III.
MAJ Raymond Gaffney from Vietnam to Ft Leavenworth, Kans.
MAJ Houston Hill from Vietnam to Germany.
MAJ Dean Lewis from Vietnam to Alaska.
MAJ Kenneth Oliver from Vietnam to Ft Leavenworth, Kans.
MAJ John Palmer from USAREUR to Ft Wolters, Tex.
MAJ Don Saunders from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
MAJ Richard Singleton from Vietnam to Tooele, Utah.
MAJ Bill Solley from USAREUR Vietnam.
MAJ Richard A. Wilson from Vietnam to Ft Benning, Ga.
CPT Jimmy Baskin from Vietnam to Ft Sill, Okla.
CPT Perry L. Brasell from USAREUR to Vietnam.
CPT Joseph H. Carusi from Vietnam to Milwaukee, Wis.
CPT Martin Curran from Korea to Germany.
CPT Thomas Hamilton from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CPT George R. Harrison from Vietnam to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.
CPT Leon C. Matassarin from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CPT Thomas S. Molskow from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CPT James Short from Vietnam to Arlington Hall Sta, Va.
2LT Richard Dobbyn from Vietnam to Ft Devens, Mass.
2LT Edward Morris from Vietnam to Ft Belvoir, Va.
CW4 Robert McKenna from USAREUR to Ft Riley, Kans.
CW4 Maurice Parker from Thailand to Ft Campbell, Ky.
CW4 George Rutledge from Vietnam to Ft Sam Houston, Tex.
CW3 Dwight Bishop from Vietnam to Ft Hood, Tex.
CW3 Robert Freeburg from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CW3 Elmer Miller from Vietnam to Ft Benning, Ga.
CW3 William Tucker from Vietnam to Ft Leonard Wood, Mo.
CW2 Clarence Baker from Vietnam to WSMR, N. M.
CW2 Donald Burgess from USAREUR to Ft Bliss, Tex.
CW2 Frederick J. Cusick from Vietnam to Ft Dix, N. J.
CW2 Orrin Deforest from Vietnam to Ft Ord, Calif.
CW2 Clyde Doyle from Thailand to Ft Carson, Colo.
CW2 Sanford Fields from Vietnam to Ft Bragg, N. C.
CW2 Franz J. Grebner from Vietnam to Ft Bragg, N. C.
CW2 Jack C. LeFaucheur from Vietnam to Omaha, Neb.
CW2 Michael Pella from Vietnam to Ft Gordon, Ga.
CW2 Lionel Stewart from Vietnam to Ft McArthur, Calif.
CW2 Clarence Williams from Vietnam to Ft Devens, Mass.
WO1 Joseph Kubes from USAREUR to Ft Devens, Mass.
WO1 Wallace Posey from Korea to Dallas, Tex.
WO1 Jack Sellinger from Korea to Detroit, Mich.

Pistol Match Set For 1-10 October

It's never too early to start planning for pistol competition and October will be here before you know it. This year's Provost Marshal General Trophy Pistol Team Match again has been set for 1 through 10 October.

Last year 47 teams took part in the program and we are hoping to break the one hundred mark this time. Unit Commanders should begin making plans now so that during that first week in October a pistol team will be ready to represent the MPs in your area. Last year more overseas units participated than those stateside.

By the end of August over 400 individual match packets containing announcements of the annual competition, rules and individual and team score cards will be mailed to service police units throughout the world. Units and commands are reminded that if they do not receive a packet by the middle of September, an immediate air mail request should be sent to the Association Headquarters. All requests will be filled the day they are received in order to provide as much practice time as possible.

All rules will be similar to the program last year. Emphasis should be placed however, in the area of the disinterested officer who signs the score sheets. This individual should be given the rules in advance of the actual record firing because the Match is somewhat different than other pistol competitions. In most instances, the disinterested officer will not have the time to learn the rules and observe the match at the range.

All questions and inquiries concerning the conduct of the match or rules interpretations should be addressed to:

Pistol Match

Military Police Association, Inc.

Box 3385, Hill Station

Augusta, Georgia 30904

Team awards for the 1967 match will be made on the following basis: The winning team will receive a replica of the PMG Trophy (shown on this page) and a gold medal and certificate for each member. The second place team will receive a unit certificate and silver medal and certificate for each member. The third place team will receive unit certificate and bronze medal and certificate for each member.

The first, second, and third sharpshooter teams will receive unit certificates and individual certificates for each firing member.

In individual competition, the high individual firer will receive a gold medal and certificate, with a silver medal and certificate going to those placing second through tenth. Should team entries exceed 75, additional awards will be provided.

1966 TOP TEN TEAMS

1.	First Guard Co, USDB, Ft Leavenworth, Kans.	2782 x 73
2.	165th MP Co, APO New York 09189	2555 x 24
3.	294th MP Co, APO 96343	2427 x 19
4.	62d MP Co, APO SF 96331	2301 x 15
5.	2d Bn, 8830th ARDU MPRTC, P.O. Box 419, Lexington, Ky.	2291 x 15
6.	92d Cbt Def Sqdn, Fairchild AFB, Washington State	2287 x 17
7.	463d MP Co, APO New York 09178	2234 x 5
8.	4520th AP Sqdn, Nellis AFB, Nev.	2212 x 12
9.	59th MP Co, APO New York 09069	1968 x 3
10.	MP Co "C," Killeen Base, Tex.	1924 x 7



Military Police Association
Augusta, Ga.
Hill Station
Box 3385
30904

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1967 PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL TROPHY PISTOL TEAM MATCH