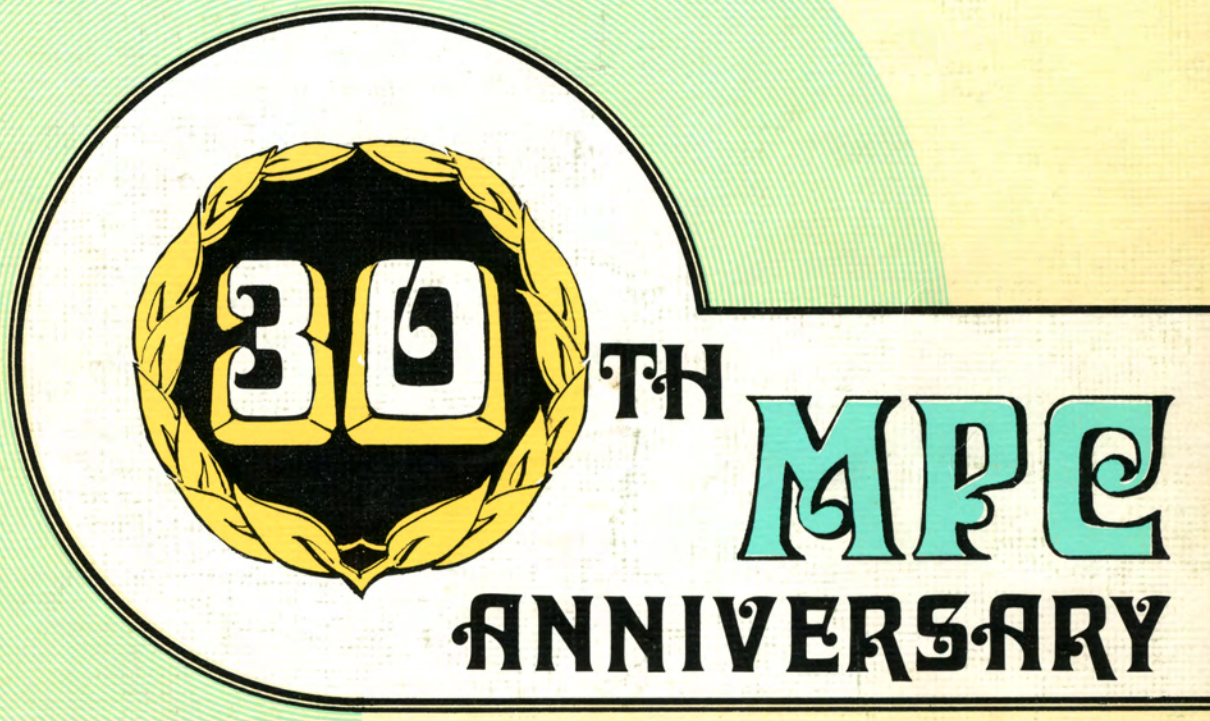
MILITARY POLICE
# Journal
SEPTEMBER 1971



# MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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**Volume XXI** **September 1971** **Number 2**

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

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*HOW TO READ YOUR EXPIRATION DATE LOCATED NEXT TO YOUR NAME: The first three-digit number is a cross-reference number utilized in processing your membership. The second number is read as follows: The first two digits are the month; the last digit is the year. Thus, 082 is August 1972; 122 is December 1972.*

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# Anniversary Message

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS

On 26 September 1971 the Military Police Corps will have been officially recognized as a separate branch of the United States Army for 30 years. During this time military police have been called upon to perform a myriad of tasks and have contributed immensely to the successful accomplishment of the Army's mission.

Whether in the routine pursuit of law and order, conducting operations in support of the combined arms, investigating criminal activity, or operating correctional facilities, military police have compiled a record of service that is in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Army. Through sacrifice, dedication, initiative and professionalism you have attained an outstanding reputation as a valuable arm and service in the United States Army.

On the 30th Anniversary of the Military Police Corps I extend to all military policemen throughout the world my best wishes for continued success in the ensuing years.

LLOYD B. RAMSEY
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

# BULLETIN BOARD

**COVER**

Our JOURNAL cover for September is dedicated to the celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the United States Army Military Police Corps. As we celebrate this "PEARL" anniversary by looking back on the accomplishments of the past and toward the challenges of the future, let us resolve to serve our Army and our nation with even greater pride and professionalism as we continue to move forward. The Military Police Association extends congratulations to all military policemen, past and present, wherever they serve. Major General Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General, presents his anniversary message on page 3 of this issue. The 30th Anniversary theme was developed and executed on our cover by Mrs. Erna K. Leon.

* * * * *

Membership as of 15 July 1971: 15,058

* * * * *

**MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS**

Company C, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia — 100%

Company D, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia — 100%

* * * * *

The Military Police Association School Award and one-year memberships in the MPA have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Criminal Investigation Supervisor Course, Class #1:* CPT William L. Condra, CPT James R. Booth, and CPT James A. Poucher. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #37:* PVT Richard A. Novak, PFC James Spence, and PFC Mark Stier. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #38:* PFC Neil Beise, PFC James Brady, and PFC Fred C. Skellenger. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #9:* SGT Bruce F. Jamieson, SP4 Michael J. Rockey, and SP4 William H. Tebee. *Military Police Supervision Course, Class #8:* SSG Edward F. Clarke, MSG George Heatley, and SSG Roger G. Sommerfeld. *Correctional Supervisor Course, Class #5:* SFC Martin T. Sturgill, SGT James R. Velez, and SFC Frank E. Wooten.

* * * * *

A police academy coordinator is being sought by Brevard Community College, Cocoa, Florida. The position will include administrative duties as well as developing curriculum and coordinating training at Brevard Community College for Florida law enforcement officers. An MS degree is preferred, but a baccalaureate degree in law enforcement related specialities will be considered. Also, type and length of law enforcement experience will be of significance in selection of a candidate. Salary range will be commensurate with education and ability. Letters of application and a resume should be sent to the Personnel Office, Brevard Community College, Cocoa, Florida 32922.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

Additional copies of the Military Police JOURNAL Writer's Guide published in the August issue of the JOURNAL can be obtained by contacting the Editor, Post Office Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

* * * * *

The Detroit Police Department has openings for law enforcement officers. High school graduates or GED equivalent start at $8,480 and reach $12,000 after five years. Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-one (21) and thirty-two (32) inclusive and a resident of the State of Michigan for one continuous year. For more information write the Director of Recruitment, 2424 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Michigan 48208.

# Professional Police Principles

**Edward M. Davis, Chief of Police, City of Los Angeles** *Reprinted From FEDERAL PROBATION*

Anyone going into a business is well advised to understand the philosophy of that business. Each business has general principles and philosophies that are essential to a successful enterprise. This observation leads to asking questions of our own law enforcement business. What are the objectives of the police? What are the major functions of law enforcement? The President's Crime Commission stated that the country spends $4 billion a year on policing. For what is the money spent? Why?

Most of the answers can be found in nine principles of law enforcement first enunciated about 1822 by Sir Robert Peel, founder of the British Police system. They are ancient, but principles do not change and all the solutions to crime are here and all the solutions to community relations can be found here.

I have gone through each of these nine principles and have amplified on some of them, but I believe the essence of successful law enforcement can be drawn from these fundamental observations from a century past.

**Prevention of Crime Is the Basic Mission of the Police**

*Principle Number 1.* The basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder as an alternative to the repression of crime and disorder by military force and severity of legal punishhment.*

The goal of the police establishment still remains the absence of crime and disorder. That is the desired end product. Police engage in three major functions to achieve this primary goal. The function of first priority is prevention. When the police fail in this first function, the second function is activated—that of deterrence, or what the textbooks call repression. The third function is the apprehension of offenders and the gathering of evidence for prosecution.

Now, the police themselves cannot prevent crime. True prevention of crime is to generate in society a desire to do the right thing, to live by ethical standards of conduct. The police cannot take over the parent's job, the minister's job, and the school's job in this respect. However, the police play a major role as the catalytic agent in society to assist the process of "feeding back" to the rest of society information on what is happening in terms of crime and disorder. No one else can perform this function but the police. No one else is in contact with crime and disorder in its totality. No one else has the machinery or perception or access to the basic facts as do the police.

The police cannot prevent the development of criminality in any individual. However, through a feedback process, information on crime can be passed to social institutions which may hopefully generate programs to prevent criminality of individuals in the future.

When there is a failure to prevent crime, the police perform the next function of deterrence—attempting to be as obvious as possible and creating the impression of of omnipresence. This is the reason police drive black-and-white cars; this is why police wear distinctive uniforms; this is why police attempt to be overt rather than covert in as many operations as possible.

The police helicopter is predicated largely on this second function of deterrence. Deterrence plucks the conscience strings of the guilt-ridden. The criminal who wants to do something but chickens out because of the omnipresent "chopper" is a good example of this deterrence function.

That is deterrence. That's why police don't wear green blazers with an emblem on the pocket to look like a sport. Police should look like police or they violate the very principle of deterrence.

Now, when police fail to deter, then they must invoke the third function, that of apprehension and gathering evidence. The police serve as the first entryway into the criminal justice system, followed by the prosecutor, the courts, appellate courts, then institutional commitment, probation, or parole. We know from the rate of recidivism that the effectiveness of rehabilitation in this system is minimal. However, the system has value because it tends to reinforce the societal prohibitions against doing certain things and thus serves to deter prospective offenders. But police activities directed toward apprehension and gathering of evidence are of minimal value in preventing crime — the primary police goal.

The losing game of apprehension absorbs a major share of police resources. The resultant return in preventing crime and disorder is relatively small considering the base investment. The function of deterrence absorbs a very small share of police resources, yet the return in crime prevention is better, dollar for dollar, than for apprehension. The function of prevention — the function best directed

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* *The nine principles presented are a paraphrase of those which have evolved since the time of Sir Robert Peel, originator of the English police system.*

toward achieving the primary police objective — receives even less in the way of resources.

The information now gathered by police is directed wholly toward prosecution of a suspect or future apprehension of that same suspect. Police gather virtually no information for relaying to society, saying, "This is what is happening and it is under these circumstances." This unarticulated but necessary mission for developing better methods of interfacing with society's institutions must be fulfilled. We must provide them with relevant, demographic data on crime that will spur them to actions which will result in an achievement of the primary goal of preventing crime and disorder.

### Police Must Have the Full Respect of the Citizenry

*Principle Number 2.* The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon the public approval of police existence, actions, behavior, and the ability of the police to secure and maintain public respect.

Arthur Niederhoffer, a 20-year New York police lieutenant, wrote a book entitled *Behind the Shield.* In it he makes observations which are not very comforting to policemen. He believes that the American police tend to hide behind a self-pity syndrome; they tend to become paranoid and withdrawn. If his thesis is correct, if policemen believe that people don't support them, that they operate in a wholly hostile environment, then there would be little hope.

The police must not allow themselves to be caught up in this "Niederhoffer syndrome." There are only two policemen for every 1,000 people in Los Angeles and five for every 1,000 in New York. The police could not even exist in a totally hostile community.

One of the important roles of police-community relations is to establish and maintain ties with all segments of the community so that the police can develop broad based support. Associations with such groups will help individual policemen recognize the very real public support for the police which exists in every community regardless of its ethnic makeup.

### A Citizen's Respect for Law Develops His Respect for the Police

*Principle Number 3.* The police must secure the willing cooperation of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain the respect and approval of the public.

One hundred and thirty years ago Abraham Lincoln, then a young legislator, made the following statement:

> *I hope I am over-wary, but if I am not, there is now an ill omen amongst us. I mean the increasing disrespect for law which pervades the country. Accounts of outrages committed by mobs from the every-day news of the times.*
>
> *The question recurs, "How shall we fortify against it?" The answer is simple.*
>
> *Let every American, every lover of liberty, swear never to violate in the least particular, the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by others. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to tear the character of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the baby . . . on her lap. Let it be taught in schools, and in colleges. Let it be written in primers and spelling books. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And in short let reverence for law become the political religion of the nation.*

This truth has not changed over the intervening years.

It is the job of every policeman to seek the willing cooperation of individuals on his beat in helping to attain the police objectives of the absence of crime and disorder. In the same tradition, it is the responsibility of every police officer to seek the voluntary observance of laws in his community. His mission is to "turn on" that community, regardless of ethnic makeup, to get the police job done.

There is a principle of "leverage" in economics. By this principle a small amount of money is manipulated to do the work of a much larger amount. Police must operate by this principle. Through the cooperation of the community, one policeman can be as many in achieving the police mission. If any policeman comes from the Academy thinking that he is going to save the world, he is going to be a total failure. We need a vision of that old timer cop-on-the-beat who never seemed to work hard. But, he had people in the community telling him things about crime and questionable activities. He had the help of his community and he got the job done. That is the only way to get the police mission accomplished.

### Cooperation of the Public Decreases as the Use of Force Increases

*Principle Number 4.* The degree of cooperation of the public that can be secured diminishes proportionately the necessity for the use of physical force and compulsion in achieving police objectives.

The professional, competent, emotionally secure police officer does not approach situations with a "bristle." He actively solicits the cooperation of the individual or group where the public peace is endangered. An officer with the ability to firmly but pleasantly solicit the cooperation of individuals or groups can frequently accomplish, through their cooperation, what it might take scores of officers to accomplish through the use of a "hard" approach to the situation.

In areas where there has been a pattern of using strong physical force to achieve police objectives, a concurrent pattern of resistance develops within the individual or group. The result is resistance and lack of cooperation on the part of the law violator and the subsequent necessity for resorting to force on the part of the police. The use of force is thus self-perpetuating.

Less than a year ago the British, with all their majesty, used their vast military forces to reconquer a tiny island protectorate of Anguilla. They were wise enough to take some "bobbies" along when reinstalling their administrators. During the skirmishing, two bobbies were injured. The citizens dressed their wounds and apologized to them. The reputation of the bobbies had preceded them. The British police have done a pretty good job of recognizing that when cooperation can be secured, the necessity of physical force is proportionately decreased.

**Police Must Render Impartial Enforcement of the Law**

*Principle Number 5.* The police seek and preserve public favor, not by catering to public opinion, but by constantly demonstrating absolutely impartial service to the law, in complete independence of policy, and without regard to the justice or injustice of the substance of individual laws; by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of society without regard to their race or social standing; by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly humor; and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life.

The policeman's boss is not his sergeant or the chief. The policeman does not work for the white people or the black people; he doesn't represent the "establishment." The policeman is a servant of the law.

Ten years ago Thurgood Marshall, then chief counsel for the NAACP and now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, made the following statement during a speech to police officers at Michigan State University: "If there is a bad law on the books that says that a Negro cannot . . . eat at the same store counter you can, you go ahead and enforce the law. If it is a bad law, we will take care of the law; but if you enforce any of your personal prejudices, we will take care of you."

It is not the job of a policeman to determine what the legislators should say constitutes a crime. It is not the mission of the police to judge whether any law is good, bad, too harsh, or too lenient. Laws are made by legislators and are an imperfect reflection of society's mores. Laws are subject to change. However, when the law is established it is the job of the policeman to enforce that law impartially.

In California marihuana is illegal. Whether it is good or bad is a problem for the sociologists and physicians. However, as long as the law stands on the books, people should put people in jail for violating that law. Law enforcement does not have to apologize for enforcing the law, because we do not make the laws. There is an established democratic process for enacting and altering the law, but it is essential that police construe the law as it is.

The fifth principle further states: Public favor is sought by individual service, friendship to all members of society, the ready exercise of courtesy and friendly humor, and by individual sacrifice. There are many examples of police officers sacrificing even their lives in the line of duty. If a robbery-in-progress call comes through, it may be a crummy liquor store and the police officer who responds to the call may not even like the owner. But, he would go in and give up his life in a gun battle to protect that merchant. Any officer driving down the street at 4 a.m. in the middle of a ghetto area would not hesitate to dash into a burning building to rescue the occupants. Each year the Police Department gives out medals for this type of valor. Yet the same officer might not be friendly to the citizen he would risk his life for, because that citizen is different in some way.

The police must develop this thing called friendship for all members of society. If you were to call the Department, the man who answered might respond, "Robbery, Smith." You might receive the same stereotyped, staccato response at the "desk." The result is a reputation of cold efficiency. Members of minority groups will believe police personnel are cold to them because of prejudice; others would call it plain discourtesy. It is vitally important to police-community relations that each officer take it upon himself to maintain friendly, good-humored relations with each citizen.

A British bobby was watching the burning of the Union Jack at an English university. It is not a crime over there to burn the flag. Instead of responding with anger, he said, "Blimey, can you imagine it takes a college education to do that?" He approached that situation with friendly good humor. A prime element of any community relations program is friendliness of each other to each member of society.

**Physical Force Is Used Only as a Last Resort**

*Principle Number 6.* The police should use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when the exercise of persuasion, advice, or warning is found to be insufficient to achieve police objectives; and police should use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for achieving a police objective.

The police in some areas of the country have been under fire recently because of purported cases of excessive use of force in quelling demonstrations. When this happens, the police end up being the central figure in the disturbance. Above all else, the police remain neutral in any confrontation. The police represent only the law.

Very recently, there was a demonstration on the campus of Valley State College. During the course of the demonstration certain laws were violated and it was, therefore, necessary to place about 200 people under arrest. The police officers were trained in weaponless defense. The 200 arrests were made in front of television cameras, and not one flailing baton appeared. The police did their job and there were no resulting charges of over reaction. The police did not become the central figure.

With calm leadership the police can talk their way around many incidents through advice, warning, persuasion. If police have to use force, that is their job, but only after the alternatives have been tried.

**The Police Are the Public and the Public Are the Police**

*Principle Number 7.* The police at all times should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police; the police are the only members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interest of community welfare.

Charles Reith, in his book, *The Blind Eye of History*, delineated his belief that any civilization that depends on using its own military forces to control its people is doomed to failure. History bears out this theory. Britain was in the position of needing some forces to repress disorder in the early 1800's. Finally, in 1829, Parliament passed an act establishing the British police system, the first full time professional police department. However, Parliament was fearful of a police organization because of possible infringement on individual rights. Out of this fear the idea was spawned that it was every citizen's obligation to help police his society, but certain citizens would be set aside to do this work on a full time basis. They would help all citizens do their job.

In England, if you smack a bobby in the eye trying to make an escape, you might get 10 years. After all, the bobby is helping every citizen to do his job. England has given reality to the historic concept of the citizen being the police and vice versa. Here in America, because of a lock of philosophical leadership or because of the prohibition era, or because of the "Niederhoffer complex," the police are separate from the citizenry in many ways. The most technologically advanced, best financed, best staffed police department in the world is never going to solve the problems of crime and disorder. That is because our police have not given reality to the truth that the public are the police. Our police must communicate to the citizens that solving these problems is their job, their obligation. As police, we are merely helping them. Regardless of ethnic or economic background, the estrangement between public and police must be eliminated in favor of a coordinated effort to achieve police objectives.

A police reserve corps is one method of creating closer ties between the public and the police. It is one way of fulfilling the historic tradition that the public are the police. In having a reserve corps we open the Department to any citizen who qualifies. We have nothing to hide. We train the reserves as assistants in doing the police job.

I recently had a man tell me how much better his police organization was than the Los Angeles Police Department in every respect. I was sure he was some ranking officer. He turned out to be a reserve officer who worked as a policeman one day a week. He was a 40-hour-a-week salesman of some kind. He was also a salesman for his police organization and for police ideas.

A trained corps of reserve officers gives tremendous flexibility to administrators in the event of any unusual occurrence. More than that, they are the public serving the police. They will help sell the police mission to their friends, neighbors, and co-workers.

### Police Represent the Law

*Principle Number 8.* The police should always direct their actions strictly toward their functions and never usurp the powers of the judiciary by avenging individuals or the state, or authoritatively judging guilt or punishing the guilty.

Police officers do not judge guilt; they do not punish; they do not act as executioners. Policemen represent the law. If the law says a man should go to jail for a certain act, the police arrest the man, gather the evidence, and do not take upon themselves any adjudication or correction

I have known officers who were mad at every suspect they arrested. These officers were actually angry because of what the suspect had done, said, or looked like. This unprofessional, judgemental attitude breeds resistance and hostility, making the police job more difficult, if not impossible.

---

*Chief Davis is a veteran of the Los Angeles Police Department with over 31 years service. He holds a B.S. Degree from the University of Southern California and has held his current position as Chief of Police since 1969. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.*

I have also known detectives who never seem to lose their cool. They know their job in its true light. I can think of one in particular. He always smiled. He offered the suspects a cigarette or a cup of coffee. He talked to them in friendly tones, and he made good arrests. He did not make his job any more difficult than it already was. He kept his cool. He was the epitome of a professional policeman.

The quality we look for here in equanimity. The professional policeman does not demonstrate emotional involvement in his work to the public. He does not go into a rage when verbally abused. He keeps his cool.

### The Absence of Crime and Disorder Is the Test of Police Efficiency

*Principle Number 9.* The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.

If you approach the typical police officer in a radio car and ask him what he has to do to keep his job, he might tell you: "I should write 'X' number of citations every week; I have to turn in 'X' number of field interview cards; I should make 'X' number of arrests each month." On the other hand, imagine you are the chief of police and are called to City Hall and told you are going to be fired unless you could prove you are doing a good job. Are you going to tell City Hall how many traffic citations have been written and how many arrests have been made during your tenure? No, you are going to tell them that during your tenure, crime was reduced by X-percent and the number of traffic accidents has been reduced.

The higher echelon of police administration know their job is to stop crime; but there is a real danger that the officer on the street may think of his job as a "numbers game," to provide a quantity of tickets or arrests. There is a failure here. The failure is not with the policeman. He is really responding to the kind of pressures that are put on him by police management. It is easier to judge men by the quantity of tickets they write than it is to judge them on their effect on traffic flow. It is easier to judge a man by the number of arrests he makes than it is to judge him on the quality of his work stopping crime. Because the "numbers game" is easier, there is a real temptation to resort to it.

The challenge of police management is to communicate the true nature of the police mission to the man in the radio car on the street. Management has to sell the policeman a piece of geography and say, "This is your district. Your job is to stop crime and disorder here. We don't want burglaries or stickups or street-fights. If you have to arrest someone for violating any law, do it. You have been trained to stop crime. Do it in your area, and get the community to help you."

We in the police field spend a lot ot time talking about "numbers" in the crime field. We spend even more time talking about mechanical gadgets and developing programs of one kind or another. I believe one of our major failings is that we have not spent enough time talking about principles.

I believe that if we can agree on the nine principles set forth by Sir Robert Peel, we can all do a better and more professional job in achieving our goal.

# Facts About The Drug Industry

CW2 John H. Nixon, MPC

Currently this nation is more aware of the drug industry and the problems associated with narcotic and drug abuse than at any time in our history. Much money and emphasis is being expended in this area by concerned federal agencies. Most of this effort concerns the narcotic and drug abuse problem. However, we must also keep in mind nonrestricted or nonsensitive drugs since losses in this area are also a big problem.

Due to the large number of trade or brand name drugs originating from one chemical compound or generic drug, black marketing of generic drugs has become an enterprising business. In view of this light, Defense Department drug stocks are a prime source of supply, since drug manufacturing firms are somewhat protective regarding their brand name products. Generic drugs can be sold as brand name items under the higher pricing system of the trade name drug, thereby allowing a larger margin of profit to the unscrupulous retailer. Placed side by side the trade name drug and the government item will carry a federal stock number on the bulk container or package. However, once the generic drug is outside its distinctive container, it is impossible to separate the generic product from the brand item.

Drugs and other medical supplies utilized by the US Armed Forces are procured through the Defense Medical Material Board, a part of the Defense Supply Agency and are required to meet the same standards as the commercial product. Basically, on large bulk procurements the generic drugs are purchased from drug manufacturers also producing the same chemical compound under their own trade name. The federal government purchases the generic drug at a drastic price reduction compared to the same drug marketed to the general public under a brand name. In some cases the profit margin between generic drugs and brand name items is as much as 500%, providing lucrative business areas for the criminal with a plentiful source of generic drugs. Let us cite two examples. Tetracycline is the generic name for a chemical compound well known as an antibiotic. It is sold in the United States under the trade names of Achromycin, Panaycin and Polysycline manufactured by various US drug companies. In 1964, by purchasing tetracycline on the foreign market, the US Government saved 8 million dollars rather than purchasing the product domestically under trade names. Meprobamate, a mild tranquilizer, known commercially as Equanil and Miltown, would have cost the government almost $7,500,000 under domestic trade name prices, rather than $1,150,000 actually paid on the foreign market.

How does this involve the criminal investigator? If a larceny or shortage from local pharmacies or medical supply facilities exists, it might be wise to determine the generic drug involved and then establish trade names of the drugs and their popularity as a prescription item in the local area. Then, with the aid of the local law enforcement agency concerned, black market drug sources or unscrupulous drug retailers can be pinpointed, possibly leading to a connection with the local military supply system. The large amounts of drugs processed through most military installations makes control and inventory a real problem and thus an asset to the criminal.

Another source of information available to the investigator is the local drug salesman. In one instance, investigating authorities were lucky when a drug salesman visited a retail outlet, recognized one of his firm's products on the drug shelf and realized that the product was not sold locally. With knowledge that a large military installation existed nearby, the salesman immediately suspected the federal generic drug as the source and was able to aid in ongoing investigations by the CID and FBI. In addition, the drug salesman is a fountain of knowledge concerning the latest abuse of drugs, which might include unconfirmed information concerning underground manufacturing plants and drug sources.

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*Chief Warrant Officer Nixon is currently assigned to the Criminal Intelligence Division of the US Army CID Agency, Washington, D. C.*

## MPA SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

**The Military Police Association Scholarship Committee announces the recipient of the 1971 MPA Scholarship. Hearty congratulations are extended to Glenn D. McCoy, dependent son of CW4 Roy E. McCoy, Detachment B, 3d Military Police Group (Criminal Investigation), Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Glenn is a graduate of Zama American High School at Camp Zama, Japan, where his father was previously assigned to the 521st Military Police Detachment.**

**Active in extracurricular activities at Zama High School, Glenn was President of the Student Council, a member of the National Honor Society, and the recipient of numerous awards for scholarship and service.**

**This autmun Glenn begins his first semester of college study in the School of Science at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. Finding mathematics enjoyable, he plans to work towards a degree in computer science with specialization in the area of systems analysis. During his undergraduate schooling at Purdue, Glenn is participating in the Army ROTC program which will obligate him to four years of active duty upon completion of his baccalaureate degree.**

**This year's Scholarship Award Program was the most successful in its three-year history. The number of applications received was four times greater than those filed during the first year of the award in 1969, and all of the applicants displayed outstanding scholastic records. On behalf of all MPA members we once again congratulate Glenn D. McCoy for demonstrating superior scholarship in a field of keenly competitive applicants.**

Glenn D. McCoy

# Correctional Industries Committee New Concept In Corrections

1LT Alfred B. Gordon

In 1969, The Blue Ribbon Committee Report recommended, among other things, that prisoners be utilized on labor programs within the fence of installation confinement facilities.

Prior to the establishment of the United States Army Armor Center (USAARMC) and Fort Knox Correctional Industries Committee, prisoner work programs were few and of little correctional value. Additionally, work programs for medium custody prisoners were being conducted outside of the fence.

In August 1970 the Commanding Officer of the USAARMC and Fort Knox Confinement Facility initiated a staff study to determine the feasibility of establishing a correctional industries committee. This committee would have the function of recommending meaningful and economically worthwhile productive labor tasks for the utilization of prisoner labor.

The need for such a committee was further influenced by the approval of a $100,000 expansion program for the confinement facility. As a result of the expansion program, the confinement facility fence line would be greatly enlarged, an additional guard tower would be added, new work areas would be established within the fence, and a new work building would be constructed. In short, the confinement facility work areas within the fence would be greatly enlarged, thus enhancing a correctional industries program.

This study, conducted by the executive officer, and the employment officer, graphically illustrated the need for more productive labor projects. For example, although the average daily prisoner population from January to August of 1970 was 288, only an average of eighty prisoners of varying custody grades were being utilized in employment programs outside of the confinement facility. Of the remaining population, approximately forty prisoners a day were being utilized on work programs within the fence of the confinement facility.

A cost savings analysis for the established work programs reflected a substantial dollar savings per month when prisoner labor was utilized as compared to civilian labor utilized to perform the same task.

The study revealed many functions being conducted, or in need of being conducted, which might better be performed by prisoner labor. These functions included: venetian blind repair; furniture refurbishing; tent mending; rubber mattress repair; printing of forms and documents; and a tremendous amount of simple carpenter work.

On 30 September 1970, USAARMC Memo 190-1 created the Correctional Industries Committee composed of the following members:

- Representative of Directorate of Facilities Engineering
- Representative of the Director of Industrtial Operations
- Representative of Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities
- Commanding Officer, USAARMC and Fort Knox Confinement Facility

The board meets at the direction of the Representative of Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities, who serves as its president. The Correctional Industries Committee not only identifies new work programs, it also monitors established confinement facility work programs to insure their efficient operation.

In March 1971, the expansion program, which had begun in November 1970, was completed. A new correctional industries building and a vehicle wash rack were added to the work areas within the enlarged fence area.

The confinement facility employment program is under the direct supervision of two confinement facility officers, twelve enlisted men who serve as section and detail supervisors, and three civilian work supervisors provided by the Director of Facilities Engineering.

The average daily prisoner population for the month of April 1971 was 311. Approximately 75 minimum custody and parolee prisoners were employed outside of the facility, and approximately eighty medium custody prisoners were employed within the fence of the facility. This number does not include thirty prisoners who were employed as clerks, cooks, and KPs within the confinement facility building itself. On any given day, there are approximately fifteen prisoners processing out of the facility and an equal number of men processing into the facility. Thus, there are proportionately more prisoners engaged in meaningful employment programs since the establishment of the Correctional Industries Committee.

The major problem which has been greatly alleviated by both the expansion program and the Correctional Industries Committee is that prisoners are now employed in truly worthwhile work programs. Those prisoners who

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*First Lieutenant Gordon is a Reserve Army Officer on active duty and a graduate of the USAMPS MP Officer Basic Course. He holds a BA degree from the University of San Francisco and has attended a Seminar on Contemporary Corrections at Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas. He is currently assigned with duties at the Fort Knox Confinement Facility, Fort Knox, Kentucky.*

work within the fence of the confinement facility are supervised by unarmed military or civilian supervisors; those who work outside of the confinement facility are supervised in the same manner.

The current employment programs within the fence include: wood yard and cement yard operations, (where prisoners make patio blocks, curb stones, and picnic tables); helmet refurbishing; screen repair; venetian blind repair; wall locker repair; pallet and packing crate construction; vehicle wash rack operations; and container refurbishing.

Other employment projects already approved by the Correctional Industries Committee, awaiting only the acquisition of appropriate equipment and/or qualified supervisors, include buffer repair, cleaning and repair of electric fans, and lawn mower repair.

The main purpose of this article has been to show what happened when the Commanding General of Fort Knox and his staff recognized the need to establish and support a special Correctional Industries Committee in order to help the installation confinement facility in its prisoner employment program. As a result of this recognition and action, prisoner employment is no longer strictly a function of the confinement facility, but rather one in which the total post community takes an active part to insure that the men confined in the installation confinement facility are employed in tasks which are useful and economically productive. Not only does the total installation benefit from the employment programs, but more importantly each prisoner benefits since he can see the fruits of his labor. Naturally, there are still prisoners who are not being meaningfully employed, but with the continued help and support of the total installation, as manifested by the Correctional Industries Committee, the number of prisoners not engaged in meaningful employment will be reduced to an absolute minimum.

# Fingerprint Evidence

WO Ralph T. Turbyfill, MPC

Many types of material and objects are received by the Fingerprint Division at the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory. Here are a few examples.

A large cardboard box containing marihuana was received by U.S. Customs. The marihuana was detected in mail channels and was confiscated. The box and other paper products were sent to the Laboratory to be processed for latent fingerprints. The suspect had given a false return address; however, he was identified 21 times from the latent fingerprints developed on the box, outer wrapping, the customs declaration, and various pieces of paper used for packing material.

There is no limit to the durability of latent fingerprints on paper products. The amino acids present in the proteins left by perspiring finger and palms on paper products will soak into the paper and remain there indefinitely. A contested last will and testament which had been in a vault for more than thirty years without being touched, was processed with an amino acid reagent and the desired latent fingerprints developed.

Fifteen forged checks were processed with the chemical Triketohydridene (Ninhydrin) in the C.I. Laboratory, and each check contained at least one identifiable print belonging to the suspect.

A soldier's wife received a letter threatening her child with bodily harm unless the wife would meet the extortionist at night for the purpose of sexual relations. Numerous suspects were developed by the investigators and one of the suspect's fingerprints were chemically developed on the letter.

Checks, letters, money orders, pay vouchers, or any other paper product to include the magazine which you are now reading contain latent fingerprints. This is not an altogether new breakthrough in the latent fingerprint field. It is, however, recent enough that not all investigators are aware of the process. With the increase in drug traffic through postal channels, cases involving paper products are fast becoming the major portion of the case load in the Fingerprint Division of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory.

Excessive handling of a piece of paper or document does not necessarily negate the possibility of finding a suspect's fingerprints. In one case, a postal money order had gone though postal channels, the only identifiable latent fingerprints were those of the suspect.

Received by a U.S. Air Force base commander was a letter threatening damage to an aircraft unless certain personnel changes were made. The letter was chemically processed and a suspect's prints were identified three times on the pages of the letter.

A medical warehouse was broken into and numerous dangerous drugs stolen. Through the use of chemicals, latent fingerprints were developed on the cardboard boxes left behind by the perpetrators. Within two weeks, two additional crimes of the same type were committed. Several suspects were developed and their record fingerprints forwarded to the Laboratory. One of the suspect's prints were developed on items from all three crime scenes.

Over an extended period of time, six Phase I Emergency Medical Kits were broken into and the morphine syrettes stolen. Portions of the cardboard boxes and their contents, which could have been touched by the perpetrators, were sent to the Laboratory. A suspect developed by the investigator was identified by his fingerprints on items from all six Phase I Kits.

Latent fingerprints are left on objects due to the body fluids being secreted through the sweat glands. The main substances are salts and fats in liquid form. As we know, liquid will evaporate, therefore it may be necessary for an investigator to process evidence for latent prints himself.

Weather plays a large role when it comes to latent fingerprints. In a hot dry climate latent fingerprints may only stay on a surface for a few hours or maybe only a few minutes. The sooner a piece of evidence is processed the better the chances are that latent prints will be developed.

Once latent prints are developed, every precaution should be taken to preserve them. They should be photographed before any attmpt is made to lift them from the evidence. This will show that a particular fingerprint was on a certain piece of evidence. It will also preserve the fingerprint in the event the print is destroyed during the lifting process. Both photograph and the lift should be forwarded to a CI Laboratory.

In some cases the photograph will have more detail than the lifted fingerprint. This is especially true when silver powder is used to develop the prints. The silver powder will dissolve into the adhesive on clear lifting tape after a period of time. However, this does not seem to be the case when using black rubber lifters to lift silver processed prints. In essence, when nonporous surfaces are believed to contain latent fingerprints, "GET THEM WHILE THEY ARE FRESH."

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*Warrant Officer Turbyfill recently completed two years of training in fingerprint identification at the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory. A veteran of more than fourteen years military police experience, he is a graduate of the USAMPS Criminal Investigation Course and the basic and advanced FBI fingerprint courses. He is currently assigned to the CI Lab as a fingerprint examiner.*

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

**Answers found on page 14.**

1. **Investigation of alleged fraud against the US Government requires**
   a. investigators who are experts regarding procurement regulations.
   b. a hurried investigative response to prevent the cover up of important records.
   c. more attention to broad investigative detail than do other types of investigations.
   d. investigative teams to explore all the undeveloped leads.
2. **Which of the following is NOT an example of some type of fraud?**
   a. Claims for dependent travel not actually performed.
   b. An employee's acceptance of gifts for permitting unauthorized use of the commissary.
   c. Sale of serviceable property as unrepairable.
   d. Claims for services never rendered.
3. **The Federal Bureau of Investigation has primary investigative interest over reports of fraud when**
   a. the offense committed is punishable by imprisonment for 1 year.
   b. the report concerns any crime triable in US District Court.
   c. there appears to be a *prima facie* case of the acceptance of bribes.
   d. there is a clearly established federal statute violation on a military installation.
4. **Within the Department of Defense procurement system, the only person authorized to obligate the government is the**
   a. contracting officer.
   b. ordering officer.
   c. engineer.
   d. purchasing agent.
5. **Government personnel engaged in procurement activities who perform lawful acts in a manner prohibited by regulations have committed**
   a. conspiracy to defraud.
   b. malfeasance.
   c. misfeasance.
   d. nonfeasance.
6. **An investigator preparing to investigate allegations involving the administration of contracts is likely to make initial contact with the**
   a. contractor or his representative.
   b. office of purchasing and contracting.
   c. staff judge advocate.
   d. Army Audit Agency.
7. **Which of the following is LEAST relevant to CID planning considerations for a fraud investigation program?**
   a. Cross-train all investigators in fraud investigations.
   b. Maintain contacts with military and civil assistance agencies.
   c. Develop a research capability in procedures applicable to fraud against the government.
   d. Analyze unusual social habits of personnel occupying positions of trust.
8. **Undeveloped leads surrounding matters of fraud**
   a. seldom materialize into anything significant.
   b. receive equal attention from the investigator assigned to the central investigative issue.
   c. are often joint undertakings by the Army Finance Center and the local CID element.
   d. usually arise from the suspicions of military police.
9. **In questioning government officials suspected of procurement fraud**
   a. the investigator must rely on the psychological techniques of interviewing to establish a case.
   b. interviews will be based on minimal preplanning.
   c. the subject will likely become the evaluator.
   d. the investigator's knowledge of the subject's technical work is important, yet rarely essential.
10. **The most productive source of information in procurement irregularities is usually**
    a. an unsuccessful bidder.
    b. a government employee.
    c. the ex-government employee.
    d. the Internal Revenue Service.

# MPA Outstanding Graduate Awards

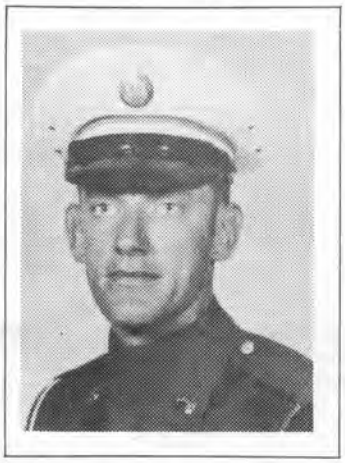
PFC Donald E. Rowlands, Jr.
C-10-4

PFC Richard P. Hand
D-10-4

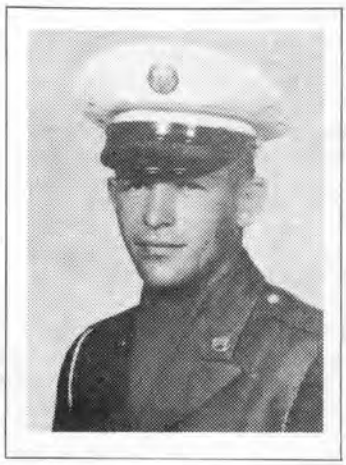
PFC Ronald J. Lebaron
E-10-4

PFC William W. Gantt
F-10-4

PFC Lynn M. Mobus
D-11-4



PFC Roy S. Thomas, Jr.
C-11-4



PFC Randall L. Hohn
C-12-4

PFC Thomas H. Singleton
D-12-4

## Answers to MP Quiz

1. **c.** Fraud investigations call for meticulous, detailed preparation in technical areas outside the usual expertise of a criminal investigator. In other type investigations, one might know what has been committed but not who did it. Conversely, fraud may indicate who did it but be quite unclear as to what and how it was done.
2. **b.** This is an offense closely related in fact and motive but not legally classified as fraud.
3. **d.** Normally, when sufficient evidence exists of a violation of federal statute, the US Attorney assumes jurisdiction and the FBI will investigate.
4. **a.** The contracting officer is the only person authorized to obligate the US Government or to sign the formal agreement/contract.
5. **c.** In the absence of illegal acts, e.g., violation of fraud laws, persons simply performing in a manner contrary to regulation are derelict.
6. **c.** This goes back to the preparation suggested at answer #1. He needs to become knowledgeable concerning the contract without alerting others. The SJA maintains copies of all contracts and any change orders.
7. **a.** This is a matter of personal preference. Certain experience indicates greater merit in placing a single investigator strictly on frauds.
8. **c.** Undeveloped lead inquiries concerning possible fraud are common transactions (through channels) between the Finance Center Validation Branch and CID.
9. **c.** The astute official being questioned will realize the investigator's level of technical knowledge. The results obtained often relate to this appraisal.
10. **b.** Unsuccessful bidders and ex-government employees are often willing sources, but the present employee in a witnessing position is most effective.

# You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

• From the Air Force: A complaint was made that some tail assembly equipment in a B52 had been damaged, apparently on purpose. While examining the small, although critical damage, an OSI investigator noticed some black asphalt compound on the end of a bolt in the damaged area.

The investigator took 150 comparison samples of asphalt from shoe and boot soles or airmen working in the area who came from numerous surrounding air bases. The crime lab found that only the sample from the shoes of the person who had reported the incident matched with the asphalt from the airplane. This man then admitted he had damaged the equipment by kicking it in anger when an electric motor malfunctioned during a preflight check.

The asphalt on his shoes had been picked up at the man's home base. The lab found that asphalt characteristics vary enough from place to place to allow a positive match such as occurred here.

• A tool used by a thief to scrape a serial number off of a stolen radio might be matched to the scrape marks it leaves.

• People who wear wrist watches on the left wrist wear out the edges of the left trouser pocket before the right one.

• Lead bullets oxidize enough in two months to obscure marks left by a gun barrel. If you have moulage, silicon rubber, or similar casting material to reproduce fine details, make several copies of such bullets to prevent the loss of their value.

• An outfit in Vietnam called CMEC (Combined Material Exploitation Center) can tell what sort of bomb was used in an incident from the shrapnel it produces. Perhaps EOD or civilian bomb experts in your area have similar capabilities.

• A flexible plastic strip can be used as a retaining wall for plaster casts. The plastic is easier to obtain in a variety of sizes and lengths than the flexible metal venetian blind slats.

• The Seattle, Washington police department developed and uses a small CO2 container with valve to freeze prints in soft material, such as asphalt, wax, butter and ice. If interested, and you pass through Fort Lewis with time to spare, give them a call and find out about cost and source.

• Not long ago an investigator discovered a modern twist to correspondence between fellows who really "love their fellow man." During a search of a man's living area, the suspect nonchalantly turned his loaded tape recorder to erase. The suspicious investigator checked it before the erasure was complete and found a taped letter from a "boyfriend."

• A comment from a book called *Toolmarks and the Striagraph*, by Davis, gives another reason why good inked prints are needed: "In fingerprint work it is common practice for a suspect's finger to be printed half a dozen or more times in order that a clear and complete inked print be obtained for comparison in court against an evidence print. Such practices are often objected to by defense counsel. Obviously the objection is without merit, for although *a very poor print might be sufficient for the expert, he must be certain that the jury will see the identity as well.*

• Small glass bottles or other fragile items can be shipped in Coke cans. A wood or plaster plug fitted to the open end will make a sturdier container if you need one.

• During a housebreaking of a store, numerous adhesive backed price tags were partially removed from stolen items and the tags left in the store. If the stolen property had been located with portions of the tags still attached these could have been matched with the parts found in the store.

• Soda J's or "rails" are heroin loaded cigarettes. The idea is rather new and comes from RVN. The high cost of heroin and the large amounts of heroin that go up in smoke when used in a cigarette prevents its use in other areas.

A small vial (.1 to .2 g) of heroin in Vietnam will produce three to eight soda J's. Filter tipped cigarettes are the type most often used. The cigarette is characterized by a twisted tip, a yellowish or ivory colored smoke (rather than white), and a very faint smelling of burning rubber. The paper may turn brown further back than is normal while a cigarette is being smoked. A used filter should contain heroin.

A second misconception about heroin concerns the soda J, this being that addiction doesn't occur when you smoke heroin. (The first is that it's cocaine instead of heroin.)

# The German Traffic Offense System

SSG Charles L. Smith

The German system of handling traffic offenses operates with three general procedures: "on the spot" fines; administrative fines; and penal orders. The system applies to members of the US Armed Forces, civilian employees, and military dependents, as well as Germans and all others. Generally speaking, it is equally applicable to drivers of US Government motor vehicles as well as privately owned vehicle operators.

### "On the Spot" Fines

A minor traffic offense is sometimes resolved "on the spot" by paying a small "warning fee" (not to exceed DM20) to the apprehending police officer, who issues a receipt, and no further report is made. (At the present rate of exchange DM1 = approximately 28¢.) Whether or not the offender will be offered the opportunity to pay the fine "on the spot" depends in part on the discretion of the police officer concerned. Payment of the fine constitutes an admission of guilt. Should the individual driver fail to pay the fine, at the time, to the police officer, due to reasons of his own, or, in cases of parking violations, through neglect or otherwise, the incident is reported, and the matter handled by the German administrative traffic authorities. In that case a document called a "demand for payment" or "administrative order" is issued. The amount demanded might exceed the amount of the "on the spot" fine. Administrative orders will be discussed more fully in a succeeding paragraph. Following is a listing of offenses for which "on the spot" fines may be collected by German police officers and the amounts that may be collected for each offense:

- Stopping in no-stopping area without obstructing traffic — DM 5 ($1.38)
- Obstructing traffic by stopping in a no-stopping area — DM10 ($2.76)
- Parking on sidewalk without obstructing traffic — DM 5 ($1.38)
- Obstructing traffic by parking on sidewalk — DM10 ($2.76)
- Exceeding parking time up to 60 minutes — DM 5 ($1.38)
- Exceeding parking time more than 60 minutes — DM10 ($2.76)
- Illegal parking other than parking violations included in the third through the sixth fine listed above, without obstructing traffic — DM10 ($2.76)
- Illegal parking other than parking violations included in the third through the sixth fine listed above, and obstructing traffic — DM20 ($5.52)
- Failure to secure vehicle when left unattended (e.g., keys left in vehicle and/or doors unlocked — DM 5 ($1.38)
- Violation of the traffic ordinance which precludes driving in the left lane

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*Staff Sergeant Charles L. Smith is a veteran of over sixteen years active military service. A recent Vietnam returnee, he is currently assigned to the Police Management Branch, Police Operations Division, Office of the Provost Marshal, USAREUR and 7th Army.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| except for passing when it is safe to do so | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Same as the first fine listed above except the violation is only applicable to Autobahn driving | DM20 | ($5.52) |
| • Changing directions or making U turns without endangering others | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Obstructing rail traffic (including streetcars) | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Exceeding authorized speed limit by not more than 10 km/h | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Exceeding authorized speed limit more than 10 km/h and less than 15 km/h | DM20 | ($5.52) |
| • Failure to operate or erratic use of directional signals | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Failure to dim headlights | DM20 | ($5.52) |
| • Misuse of fog lights | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Misuse of warning devices (i.e., horn and blinking headlights) | DM 5 | ($1.38) |
| • Improper loading | DM20 | ($5.52) |
| • Driving or parking without lights on insufficiently illuminated streets or roadways | DM 5 | ($1.38) |
| • Failure to carry vehicle registration | DM 5 | ($1.38) |
| • Defective windshield wipers | DM 2 | ($0.55) |
| • Excessive exhaust smoke and noise | DM20 | ($5.52) |
| • Lighting system contrary to regulations | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Missing or insufficient warning signs posted to protect stopped vehicles (warning triangles) | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Non-standard horns | DM 5 | ($1.38) |
| • Missing or unserviceable rear mirror | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Illegible license plate | DM10 | ($2.76) |
| • Violation of obligation to notify of accidents | DM10 | ($2.76) |

Only German police officers are authorized to collect "on the spot" fines for the offenses listed and for the amounts listed.

### Administrative Fines

More serious traffic violations and violations for which "on the spot" fine is not offered, or, if offered, for which payment is declined by the offender, usually result in the issuance by the German Administrative Traffic Authority of a demand for payment of an administrative fine up to DM300. Prior to issuance of the demand, the alleged offender will have the opportunity to make a statement concerning the incident. If the German authority decides the demand should be issued despite the statement, it will be forwarded to a US liaison officer who sends it to the unit of the military member concerned. Normally, the document is then given to the alleged offender by his commanding officer, supervisor, or sponsor together with instructions on payment of the demand and on the method of contesting the demand. If the alleged offender feels that the demand is not proper for some reason, he may file a protest with the issuing authority. The protest may result in a court hearing. These administrative fines may also be increased up to 25%, if the violation has resulted in injury to other persons or damage to their property. Following are examples of such offenses:

- Exceeding authorized speed limit by more than 15 km/h.
- Failure to observe red light, or halt signal by traffic officer.
- Failure to yield right-of-way to pedestrians in "zebra-striped" crosswalks.
- Improper turning, endangering other traffic.
- Driving at an excessive speed when vision is obscured at intersections, street junctions, and railroad crossings.
- Failure to drive in the right lane when vision is obscured.
- Driving without lights or only with parking lights during heavy fog or snowfall.
- Failure to display a warning triangle, of the type approved by German authorities, when a vehicle is disabled or halted for another reason on the highway in a manner so as to endanger other traffic.
- Following too closely at speeds in excess of 80 km/h.
- Driving or allowing others to drive unlicensed vehicles.
- Operating mechanically unsafe vehicles.

### Penal Orders

The third, and most serious category of traffic violations (generally involving an accident and bodily injury), may result in the issuance by a German Court of a penal order. Confinement in jail of up to three months or a fine of up to DM10,000, but usually between DM40 and DM500, may be imposed. It is given to the alleged offender in the same manner as an administrative order. As in the second category, such an order may be contested, which would result in a court hearing. Normally only a fine is imposed, but the penal order will state the number of days to be served in jail in case the fine cannot be collected. Further, the individual's personal property may be seized and sold to pay the fine. In cases where the fine is not voluntarily paid or satisfied by seizure and sale of property, the offender may be confined in jail for the number of days stated in the penal order.

Of some interest may be the fact that persons who drive in the left lane of the Autobahn, to prevent other vehicles from overtaking, may be found guilty of an offense under the German Criminal Code. The same applies to individuals who "tailgate" and flash headlights to force drivers ahead to move to the right when this cannot be done safely.

### Advisability Of Contesting Orders

The advisability of contesting either an administrative order or a penal order and having a court hearing should be considered carefully, since paying the fine in either case, under certain conditions, prejudice future civil court actions. It also may result in the assessment of traffic points against the individual's driving record or the suspension or revocation of his license.

This has been a brief discussion of some German traffic procedures. There are other offenses which were not listed. However, those that appear are representative of the fine amounts which may be assessed for various offenses.

Each country has a system of traffic procedures unique to its own requirements. It must be remembered that what is best for one may not work at all for another. But one maxim which always holds true concerning traffic procedures is "When in Rome . . ."

# U. S. ARMY MILITARY POLICE CORPS

**MG Lloyd B. Ramsey**
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

**BG William H. Brandenburg**
DEPUTY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

**COL Warren H. Metzner**
COMMANDANT, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

**SGM James D. Hinds**
SERGEANT MAJOR, MILITARY POLICE CORPS

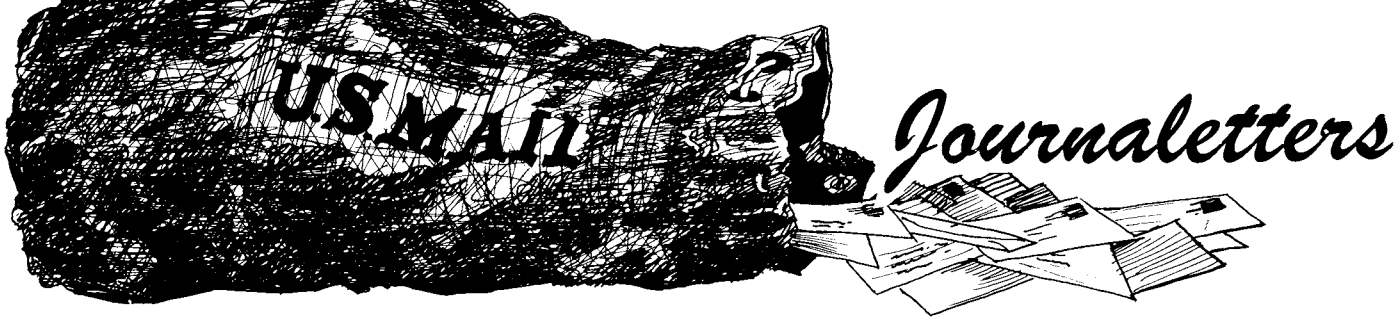
**CSM Buford Brown**
SERGEANT MAJOR, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

## CONUS

| Command | Commander or Provost Marshal | Sergeant Major |
|---|---|---|
| US Continental Army Command | COL Albert R. Escola | SFC James A. Warner |
| First US Army | COL Julien H. LePage | SGM Freiderick W. Barton |
| Third US Army | COL Robert C. Yowell | SGM Travis L. Price |
| Fifth US Army | COL John D. Stanklin | SGM John L. Hayes |
| Sixth US Army | COL Henry J. Fee | |
| Military District of Washington | COL Angus B. MacLean | SGM Harry W. Ostrander |
| US Army Air Defense Command | COL Oscar J. Weible | |
| Office, Chief of Engineers | COL Jasper C. Vance, Jr. | |
| Office, The Surgeon General | COL Daniel T. Larkin | |
| MTMTS | COL John F. Hyde | |
| Army Material Command | COL Robert W. Hooker | |
| USACDC Military Police Agency | COL Frank L. Griffin | SGM Albert F. Blanchard |
| US Army CID Agency | COL Henry H. Tufts | |
| III Corps | COL Christopher Haydon | SGM Lester Tolliver |
| XVIII Airborne Corps | COL Hervey F. Keator | SGM Charles R. Warner |
| 4th AIT Brigade (MP) | COL Harold N. Elliott | CSM Robert L. Booker |
| Chief, MP Branch, OPO | COL Robert A. Satterfield | |
| US Disciplinary Barracks | COL Francis E. Payne | CSM Karl F. Helmle |
| Correctional Training Facility | COL James C. Shoultz, Jr. | CSM Thomas C. Ballowe |
| 2d MP Group | LTC Ray W. Berry | CSM John D. Vekich |
| 3d MP Group (CI) | COL Malcolm R. Smith | CSM Ernest A. Booten |
| 4th MP Group (CI) | COL Keith F. Dubois | SGM Joseph A. McCallister |
| 6th MP Group (CI) | COL Joseph L. Powell | SGM George H. Smith |
| 11th MP Group | LTC Albert W. Scott | CSM Elvie W. Barrow |
| 12th MP Group (CI) | COL John W. Liddle | CSM Luther E. Day |
| 14th MP Group | COL Robert E. Carlson | CSM John L. Gorby |

## OVERSEAS

| Command | Commander or Provost Marshal | Sergeant Major |
|---|---|---|
| USAREUR & Seventh US Army | BG Wallace K. Wittwer | SGM Elwood Simms |
| 15th MP Brigade | COL Walter N. Israel | CSM Jay W. Denany |
| 9th MP Group (CI) | COL E. K. Brackenridge | SGM William H. Harrington, Jr. |
| 42d MP Group (Customs) | COL Frank Cohn | CSM Clyde J. Rowe |
| TASCOM, Europe | COL John H. Pearson | |
| Berlin Command | COL Matthew J. Mejasich | |
| SETAF | | MSG Jack W. Nunn |
| SHAPE | COL Bruce C. Young, Jr. | RSM Harold A. Slatter, RMP |
| US Army Pacific | COL David R. Dingeman | SGM Darrell F. Matthew |
| Eighth US Army | COL Robert J. Kriwanek | |
| US Army Hawaii | COL William J. Merlo | SFC Robert M. Gooding |
| US Army Ryukyus | COL Hugh H. Riddle | |
| US Army Japan | MAJ Loyal G. Evans | SGM James H. Buckner |
| JUSMAG Thailand | COL Robert C. Orr | |
| MACV | COL Byron H. Russell, Jr. | SGM Bernard J. Horak |
| XXIV Corps | COL Paul R. Atherton | |
| US Army Vietnam | BG Paul M. Timmerberg | SGM Dewey Dickens |
| 18th MP Brigade | BG Paul M. Timmerberg | CSM Donald F. Skogland |
| 8th MP Group (CI) | COL Alfred R. Jefferson | |
| 16th MP Group | COL David J. Anderson | CSM Robert S. Payne |
| 89th MP Group | COL Hiram E. Daniels | CSM Gordon R. Larum |
| US Army Alaska | COL Bernard E. Carr | CSM William H. Mayer |
| US Army Southern Command | COL Henry H. Gerecke | SGM Fenton A. Cash |




*Dear Editor:*

In regards to the article "The Military Policeman's Weapon, an Impediment to Interaction" published in the June issue, we feel that others as well as ourselves may have a drastically different view. Therefore, this reply is written.

In theory the proposal expressed by the authors of the mentioned article would seem to be ideological rather than practical.

As stated in the article, "In short, people would rather not be bothered by the police, just 'protected.'" Protection, in the policeman's role, cannot be accomplished with such items as notebooks, cameras and flashlights. A great many possible incidents are brought to a halt by the mere presence of an *armed* military policeman.

We will agree to the premise of inadequate training and gross misuse of weapons, which occur as a result of such training. The use of force, specifically WHEN and HOW to use force (pertaining to the use of the pistol and nightstick), is not heavily enough stressed in advanced individual training and at the individual's permanent station. Weapons do allow the military policeman to become judge, juror, and executioner, but only in certain rare instances. These instances are yet other examples of inadequate training and unacceptably low standards and requirements for the potential military policeman.

The traditional role of the military policeman as an unbiased and relentless enforcer of military law should be upheld. This tradition is essential as a deterrent to crime as well as the apprehension of personnel involved in the commission of an offense.

We wonder how the authors would explain the probable death of an individual, perhaps the military policeman, in the process of responding to an emergency when the military policeman could not reach the patrol supervisor for the centrally maintained weapon that was desperately needed.

Weapons of any type permit and stimulate violence, but one must look at both sides of the fence. Pertaining to the military policeman, it may be revealed in a minority of incidents, however, on the criminal side we see a drastic rise in armed offenses.

The role of the military policeman should be changed and adapted to meet present conditions, but it will not be accomplished by taking away his weapons — this would only decrease his authority and effectiveness. The changes to be made are included in higher standards established for those wishing to become military policemen as well as instilling them with a better knowledge and understanding of the powers, authority, and the laws that govern the action of the military policeman.

SP4 James H. Parks
SP4 Sammie C. Franklin
F-Btry, 4th Bn (HERC)
44th Arty
APO San Francisco 96571

*Dear Editor:*

It is apparent that the two authors of the article "The Military Policeman's Weapon, an Impediment to Interaction" in June's *MP Journal* must envision the society that we live in as a type of utopia wherein all criminals have sworn not to harm the policeman, or maybe not to be criminals at all. The idea behind their theory is good, but it will be many years before society will have reached a level that will accept an unarmed policeman.

Today's military policeman has been molded and formed around today's laws and given the necessary equipment to enforce these laws. The .45 calibre pistol and the night stick are two of the most important items that the MP carries. Just the fact that he has these two items has many-times-over served as a deterrent to a crime even being committed.

The authors state that, because there is a strong sense of unity in the military community, weapons deter the establishhment of good relations and should not be carried. If this is the case, what about the nonmilitary personnel that enter a post and have no intentions of establishing a "strong sense of unity" among the military community. An example would be the four escaped prisoners from the North Carolina State Penal Institution who entered Fort Gordon on 21 April 1971 and kidnapped and robbed two of the MPs in my company. I doubt very seriously that they would have been too enhanced by the MPs' use of their "interpersonal skills."

The authors continue to say that the absence of the weapon "may significantly reduce anger and anxiety on the part of the citizen or soldier, thus reinforcing the image of the MP." They suggest that the MP's weapon be replaced by his intelligence. Is an MP supposed to use only his intelligence when responding to an alarm from the bank or PX? The Military Policeman's image isn't going to look too good if he is lying in the street wounded or dead! I value the lives of men in my unit much more than I value the adverse "image" that is produced by his carrying a weapon.

The line MPs in my unit have the same opinion of the suggestion that weapons be discontinued. Many would rather face trial by court-martial than pulling MP duty without a weapon, and I cannot say that I disagree with them. Today's society is not yet ready for the unarmed lawman. Many of the ideas that the authors brought out dealing with better relations with the community were good, but disarming the MPs to better this relationship would be a deadly mistake.

I invite either of the authors to ride with an MP on line duty at Ft Gordon for a period of one week. I think that their opinions would be changed greatly by this experience.

1LT Edward P. Carter, Jr.
CO, 140th MP Company
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

*Dear Editor:*

"The Military Policeman's Weapon — An Impediment to Interaction" published in the June issue must be the most naive, emotionally based, and illogical article ever to appear in the *Military Police Journal.* A basically sound thesis stressing the importance of interaction between the police and the community degenerated into an immature and inept attempt to blame violent confrontations between police and criminal offenders on the fact that law enforcement officers carry sidearms. This thesis is so ridiculous that it hardly merits comment and would receive only passing notice except for the fact that it was written by allegedly professional police administrators and published in an official publication of the law enforcement profession.

Policemen and private citizens are being killed daily by people who are totally unversed in the niceties of social interaction. Notebooks, cameras, first aid kits, flashlights, and portable radios alone are insufficient armament during such confrontations. This is true regardless of how well trained and motivated policemen might be, and whether their jurisdictions are city ghettos, isolated country roads, or within the confines of military installations. A recommendation to disarm military policemen at a time when they are being robbed, kidnapped, and shot at on our own installation is not only naive—it borders on incompetence and administrative malfeasance.

The authors manifest unwarranted concern for the "indiscriminate use of force" by military police in CONUS and Hawaii. Such an attitude is unfounded and amounts to an indictment of a group of men who are noted for their restraint, courtesy and professionalism even under the most trying circumstances. To disarm them would be a disservice to the Military Police Corps and to the military community they protect. "On the scene command posts" are notoriously slow in arriving. Therefore, to require military policemen to survive a hostile and violent confrontation until the duty officer arrives with the proper equipment borders on operational insanity.

Although written in good faith, this article implies, suggests, and presupposes an oversimplified solution to a serious and complex problem—that of developing viable and meaningful police-community relations. Unfortunately, however, sincerity is no substitute for competence. Obviously, then, the authors are long on theory and short on experience.

MAJ Holley D. Bradley
USAMPS
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

PS: Car 54—where are you?

* * *

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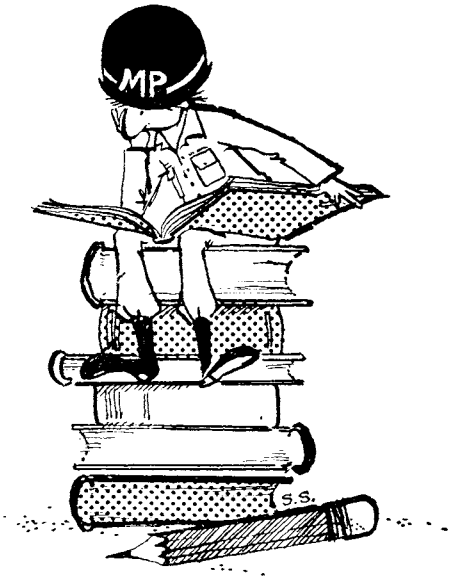
# BOOK REVIEW SECTION




*Reviews by MAJ Charles K. Eden, MPC*

**THE SCIENTIFIC INFORMER, Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Springfield, Illinois, 1971, 220 pages.**

The book begins with a drum-roll opening: the listing of acknowledgments is like a fanfare of notables in law enforcement; F. Lee Bailey, a former Provost Marshal General, and Erle Stanley Gardner are thanked for their roles as "champions of justice."

Delving into the mass and moray of current developments, which the author refers to as Armagedon, he notes that the current emphasis for the accused, the rising crime wave, and the horror of violence are commonplace. He refuses to become boggled by the theoretical cries from the ivory towers of academe but rather proposes a course of action available to society to protect its right to exist. A solid and definite proposal is made to society to quit the debate and move with determination into the reality world by employing scientific principles of information. The exhortation is to act, and to act with strength and tenacity, using the polygraph instrument as a scientific aid to crime investigation.

Ferguson exhorts the utilization of polygraph as a weapon to be actively employed in the war against crime. At one time, he notes that so did earlier scientific methods of fingerprint classification and firearms comparison have difficulty in becoming accepted into the courts. Now is the time to acknowledge the further refinement of the polygraphists for, as he underscores, the instrument may be employed by the defense for exculpation of a truthful subject as well as by the prosecution for the deceptive subject.

Of particular interest to military police is his Chapter IX. "The Polygraph in Government." Here the author sketches the findings of the Moss Sub-Committee of 1964 and the discovery by that committee that the only federal training program for polygraph examiners of all governmental agencies is conducted at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Compiled and written by an author who is billed as one of the world's most competent examiners, this work fairly, impartially, and objectively presents polygraph as one of the most effective scientific crime investigation techniques thus far developed. A welcome addition to any professional's book shelf.

**UNDERCOVER, Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Springfield, Illinois, 1971, 164 pages.**

The author draws from his law enforcement experience of more than thirty years in the highly specialized field of undercover operations. He removes the glitter and glamor of the work and shows the tasks which test all the facilities of the undercover officer in three distinct phases; the informant; the suspect; and the undercover agent.

Since the informant is usually the start of the undercover case, the management of an informer is discussed first. Drawing from his Secret Service career, the author lists the various motivations of informants to include profit, revenge, concealment of a crime, assistance in criminal matters, good citizenship, repentance, and eccentricity. Additionally, he gives a case example of each motivation. A further discussion of informants reflects his nitty-gritty approach to the pragmatic manipulation of an individual in the best interest of the investigative agency.

The suspect is only briefly mentioned, and a check list of information to be obtained about the suspect is given in a cursory manner. The authors interest in portraying himself as the hero in his own "war stories" interferes with any discussion of principles or guidelines in handling the suspect.

The undercover agent is discussed more fully with general guidelines for the management of undercover agents. Helpful hints are listed on the actual mechanics of undercover activities: obtaining cover; meeting with suspects; proper dress; telephone calls; signals; and testimony at trial. The meat of the matter lies within these sections.

In the remaining parts of the book, we see the author slip deeper and deeper into relating his own personal adventures with counterfeiting cases. At one point, the author concedes that undercover work is easier for the Treasury investigator, as the evidence (plates or notes) is not consumable, as is the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs investigator's evidence or that of the Alcohol, Tobacco, Tax, and Firearms investigator. The author is not even above using wry humor when he comments that an agent must avoid being caught in a compromising position when working with a prostitute.

With such a wealth of information at his recall, it is a disappointment to have the author only spin tales of counterfeiting and not more fully synthensize the principles of undercover investigation. Without this approach he would undoubtedly have been able to produce a work of much more value and substance, rather than one that warrants only a quick scanning.

# Physical Security

# Personnel Control

**CW2 (Ret) Anthony R. Musolino**

The problem of maintaining maximum security and control of personnel flow within large areas is one which has been present for a number of years at highly sensitive installations such as guided missile sites, Department of Defense contractor plants, Atomic Energy Commission facilities, etc. The resulting systems evolved to maintain this security have included many features, and in almost all respects have required a large number of security personnel such as guards and escorts.

The problem is emphasized still further when the overall installation contains many sub-areas, each of which may have a different security classification. Certain personnel may be permitted to enter some areas and be barred from others. The rules for authorized clearance to all or particular individuals are also subject to change from time to time.

The situation presents many difficulties in assuring maximum security and compliance with all restraints imposed. In general, present installations depend to a major extent upon guards for each area and sub-area, and a system of identification badges or passes for each individual entering a particular area.

With this technique, maintaining absolute security is a formidable task. Some of the particular points which have not been solved satisfactorily are:

- When large numbers of individuals are involved and the peak flow for short periods of time becomes great, it is almost impossible for guards to check positively all identification without seriously slowing the progress of people entering or exiting the area concerned. Conditions such as this occur primarily during the morning and evening rush hours.
- Even with badges containing photographs and other identifying information, the possibility of badges being lost, stolen or improperly used, remains an active one and requires extreme vigilance to insure that such abuses do not impair security.
- Security regulations for particular areas may be subject to change. An example of this would be a sub-area carrying one classification so long as a particular project is under way, and a different classification when the project has been completed. For a large area with many sub-areas, it becomes difficult for all guard personnel to be continually aware of current regulations and any modifications which may have recently occurred.
- The problem of determining where particular

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*The author is a retired chief warrant officer and is now working in the Washington, D. C., area as a security consultant. Prior to his retirement in 1968, CW2 Musolino served with the 12th Military Police Group, Fort Meade, Maryland.*

individuals are located within the overall area is usually one not even attempted by most security systems. This is also true for determining transit times of individuals between one area and another.

To sum up, although present security systems may be adequate, they are subject to human error and to slow and comparatively awkward periods of high personnel traffic flow. Therefore, they leave much to be desired toward assuring maximum security protection.

The ever increasing recognition by management at all levels for the need of increased security has prompted industry to seek more and better methods to control movement of people. They recognize that only through the complete control of personnel movement can they sell their equipment as the best.

Millions are being spent annually by the large and small industrial centers across the nation attempting to find the ultimate system, the one and only that will for all times give management the tools it needs to know exactly when and where every employee is at every second of the time he is in the plant or work area. Voice identification, fingerprint comparison, fingerlength identification, and many, many, more exotic and not so exotic methods have been and are being devised. None have yet reached the ultimate, but manufacturers continue their search and management continues to press for better equipment. The field grows each day and diversity in identification systems has become commonplace.

Realistically speaking, it is not essential in all cases to let the industry "overwhelm" us with their "better" equipment. Managers think they know what they need, can afford, and would like. At this point, good managers turn to their security officer and tell him what they want. Their concept is generally far beyond needs and fund availability. It then becomes the task of the security officer to obtain desired exotic equipment at half price or less. Needless to say, unless the manager can be convinced of the real needs of the agency, he is disillusioned with what he can afford and the blame rests with the security officer. In order to avoid this, it behooves the security officer to keep management informed of security problems and how they can be solved.

It is difficult to determine which is more important, but it can safely be assumed that cost will be the single biggest factor. In determining cost we must consider exactly how much control we want. Do we want a system capable of constant movement control? And if we do, why? It is always nice to know where each employee is located by pushing a button, but must we have such control. The difference between "nice to know" and "need to know" can be thousands of dollars. Seeking our needs, then finding compatible systems will be to our benefit in the overall planning and security of equipment.

When reviewing our needs, we must now consider the equipment. What is its capability? What is its reliability? How often does it break down? Can it stand alone? How many false alarms will we get? This information can be obtained through user reports, contacts with fellow security officers, and careful review of the system by qualified electrical personnel.

There is no absolute method of determining the acceptance of any system by the working force, but some attempt should be made to learn the reactions to this type of innovation. It should not be the final selection factor, but it should be taken into account.

Time is of the essence in most places of business; therefore, utilization of doors, turnstiles and gates are to be considered only in those places where guards cannot operationally be afforded on a continuing basis. Such items can be easily held open during peak flow periods, minimizing delay. (In such cases consideration should be given to use of closed circuit television.)

The less information put on the pass the better—the employee ID number, authorized points of entry and an expiration date are absolute musts. The memory unit should be capable of retaining other desired information to be obtained when read back is requested.

In many situations it is not necessary to record information on a permanent daily basis since only controlled access is required. In such areas a decentralized unit, capable of recognizing and identifying a pass to a person should be considered. Decentralization of a system lends to mobility, but is redundant in its function. The centralized system on the other hand, can function as capably as the decentralized system and at a lesser cost.

Centralization of a system keeps simplicity in the system and gives greater ease of recording and storage ability. By using only one central storage area (memory banks) for recognition of passes and recording time, date and point of entry/exit, the storage cost is cut to a minimum. Memory banks are the most costly feature of an electronic inspection system.

The information obtained on tapes from inspection equipment should be computer compatible and possess sufficient information to show the name, pass number, date, time and point of entry or exit of any given person during the periods desired. Lack of any of this information can make the entire system worthless.

It is difficult to come forth and state exactly which system or protection is best, and which will afford the most security at any given time, place or area. In reviewing all of the systems, however, the following collections have been found to dominate the security field. No one has been proven infallable or fool-proof, but each, as installed in the area where in use, has proven to be an aid to the overall security posture of the installation using it. In other words, it was found to be the best system for the using agency.

### Electronic Systems

Basically all electronic systems on the market today consist of the same components, only the pass is different. All have a computer type control console that receives information from instruments termed "remote readers" at points of entry and correlates that information with information already programmed into the system. The consoles are capable of being expanded to complete several series of memory storage and direct acts. For example, passes that are no longer accepted can be blocked out of an area; time and date of entry can be stored for future reference. This applies to departure as well.

*Magnetic Passes* — This pass is similar to the familiar laminated identification badge. The front of the pass may contain any information desired by the user—photograph, name, etc. The rear surface of the pass is impregnated with

ferric oxide. This impregnation produces a durable matrix suitable for magnetic digital recording. Some systems use circular tracts and others linear. No matter what the configuration of the digital recording, bits of information are electronically impregnated into the back and can be read via the remote reader by the central console. Information, as desired by the using agency, can be impregnated into the card and programmed into the reader. Each agency using the electronic means can, through a specially designed machine, make its own pass and impregnate information into it. There is no way of knowing exactly what is on the back of the pass as it is not visible to the naked eye. The dangers involved in this type pass are the ease with which magnetic impulses can be erased or added. Basically the back is the same as a tape on the average tape recorder and can be erased with a magnet.

*Nonmagnetic Passes*—The first and most frequently used type makes use of tiny round discs (slugs). This type of copper disc is used where security requires only nominal protection against card copying. The nonmagnetic coding does prevent an individual from running a magnet over the surface of the card or identifying the code bit locations. However, it does not prevent disassembly of the card, whereby the code pattern may be identified or x-raying of the card to identify the code pattern. For greater protection against breach of coding in the card, two methods of protecting the slug against x-ray and disassembly of the card are available. Both have been tested and both require more detailed explanations, but for the purpose of this report suffice it to say that the slug breaks are electronically welded in one system and in the second a special solution is available that will adhere to the card and sufficiently seal the disc break from observation. (A lead foil insert is also available to prevent x-raying.)

*Punch Cards* — These are passes made via the regular IBM punch system and are plainly visible in the card. The punched holes are positioned in such a manner that they contain the information necessary to match the programmed information in the computer. These cards are easily copied and present no great amount of security against duplication or counterfeiting.

### Nonelectronic Systems

The nonelectronic systems vary in method and use. The prime means of identification in these systems is a close check by guards of the pass or badge to insure that the bearer is the person to whom it was issued. Additionally, special coding is required to visibly designate areas of access. This is accomplished by use of numbers, letters and color coding. Registers, sign in/out logs and other means of control, in addition to guards, are employed to insure that the system works. In areas where peak personnel flows are reached at specific times the methods are cumbersome, slow, and generally not properly completed, therefore the systems described are those used most widely in areas where personnel traffic is even and/or where security takes precedent over rapid input of personnel.

*Single Badge System*—Under a single badge system, all authorized personnel are issued an identification badge to which an adequate photograph of the bearer is attached and upon which sufficient personal data is recorded to enable the responsible guards to determine its authenticity and the bearer's identity. Under this system, access authorization to internal areas is designated on the badge by means of special numerals, letters, or color codings.

*Exchange Badge System* — Under the exchange badge system, all authorized personnel are issued two identification badges which bear identical serial numbers, photographs, and personal data, but which are different in color and pattern. The photograph and personal data must be sufficient to enable the responsible guards to determine their authenticity and the bearer's identity. Under this system, all external badges are similar and are devoid of any markings which would indicate the importance of the bearer. The second badge, or internal badge would be marked, coded, numbered, or lettered to denote access authorization to internal areas. Removal of the internal badge from the controlled area is prohibited, but removal and possession of the external badge outside the premises or concerned jurisdiction is permitted. Upon seeking admittance to the area of control, the bearer surrenders his external badge for his internal badge. Further, upon departure from the area of control, the bearer surrenders his internal badge in exchange for his external badge. During both exchange actions, the responsible guard must verify the identity of the person and the authenticity of both documents. This system requires a guard-exchange booth and guards to make the exchanges and to check the bearer against the document.

*Multiple Badge System* — This system is an elaboration of the exchange badge system. This type of system is employed in a relatively large complex, wherein control must be exercised over access to special areas. As in the exchange badge system, at the primary point of entry the external badge is exchanged for the internal badge. This internal badge permits access to some or most of the facilities or activities within the area of control, the internal badge is further exchanged for a third badge issued at special security area entrances. The third badge, to which is attached a photograph identical to the photograph on the internal badge and the exchange badge, and bears an identical serial number accompanied by identical personal data, is different from the other two badges in color and pattern. Access may be further denoted on the third badge by colors, numerals, letters or other markings.

### Combinations

In many installations it has been found that the utilization of the above systems by themselves is not sufficient to meet the security standards of the agency. They have, however, found that a combination of the systems is most effective.

*Exchange Badge System with IBM Support*—This system is used in classified areas. It uses a regular ID card bearing the photo and other identifying data of the authorized bearer in addition to another ID card exactly the same, but with IBM and color coding. The plain ID card is carried at all times and, when entrance into the area is desired, it is used to get through guard posts. As the digitized card is issued and the plain card retained, the digitized one is inserted into an IBM reader system and recorded in the computer. The bearer then clips this ID on and wears it conspicuously during the period of time he is in the installation. The information recorded in the IBM computer can be recalled at any time for verification

of presence of personnel within the installation. The system is slow, cumbersome, and although good for highly sensitive areas, would cause too much down time for most general security facilities.

*Single Pass with Guard Inspection*—This system employs only one ID card which has built into it a complicated series of color codings, markings or other means of identification that are known to the guard. As the pass is presented at the perimeter, it is visually inspected by the guard for defects. Some passes are so constructed that they have a phosphorous coating which, when placed under proper lighting, reflects color codes or numbers that indicate to the guard that the pass is genuine.

*Single Pass, Electronically and Visually Inspected*—This system consists of a single pass with some form of electronic impulse on the reverse side, with a color photograph, and other information pertaining to the employee on the obverse side. As the employee enters the area, he displays the pass to the guard and inserts it into the electronic equipment. Visual inspection verifies that the person with the card is the same as that on the photograph, and the electronic equipment authenticates the card. This system is rapid, causes a double check, and can preclude laborious registers and other note taking, since it can be programmed to record the pass, time, date and point of entry/exit of the employee.

Regardless of the method or system employed, wherever a pass identification system is used, guards must be continuously present to preclude tampering with equipment, and to enable the prompt detention and questioning of all persons to whom admittance is denied. By such prompt action, all attempts to employ a forged, altered, or non-assigned pass may be detected and the concerned pass confiscated as evidence. Any pass used should be so designed that any tampering will cause permanent damage to the pass and cause it to become ineffective as an activator of the system. This will preclude a counterfeiter from attempting to make his own pass, unless he has the equipment, skill and sufficient knowledge of the system, code methods and the electronic means of identification used in the memory storage area.

In conclusion, we must consider the following points in choosing our security control system:

- Need
- Money capability
- Work force
- Working conditions
- System to be used
- Ultimate use of the information obtained.

This covers many facets, but if we examine our own security area and what is available, we can, through proper relationships between employee and management, find what we need to meet our security requirements economically.

Too much security is as bad as too little, and over equipping a personnel control system can be a greater hindrance to our program than any other single factor. Therefore, proper prior planning and coordination are the essential elements of a good security program and can prevent poor security performance when such performance is at a premium.

## COMMENTS INVITED

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

# Fifth Anniversary of 18th Brigade Celebrated in May at Long Binh Post

**MPA Roundup Special**

A color ceremony in the morning and athletic activities in the afternoon were major highlights of the Fifth Anniversary Celebration in observance of the activation of the 18th Military Police Brigade.

In formal recognition of the fifth year since activation, a ceremony was conducted at Brigade Headquarters at Long Binh Post. With every guidon-carrying unit in the Brigade represented, the color guard of the 716th Military Police Battalion displayed an impressive scene for spectators. Spirited music was provided by the 266th Army Band.

Accompanied by BG Wallace K. Wittwer, then Commanding General, 18th MP Brigade, and CSM Buford Brown, then 18th Brigade Sergeant Major, MG Charles M. Gettys, Chief of Staff, US Army Vietnam, reviewed the troops assembled for the ceremony. General Wittwer, who has now departed command of the 18th Brigade, expressed his appreciation to the Brigade for its support to him during his tour as commanding general and further assured his confidence in the Brigade's continuing success.

The afternoon activities for personnel at Long Binh Post consisted of refreshments, music, special entertainment, and numerous athletic contests between the various units of the 18th Brigade. The action began with the basketball and volleyball elimination tournaments. In the basketball play, the 95th MP Battalion team won their way to the final game where they defeated the team from the 89th MP Group. The tables were reversed in the volleyball match with the same units appearing in the final round. In this case, however, the 89th MP Group emerged the victor. In the horseshoe tournament, the 720th MP Battalion overpowered all competing units to capture that title.

Another crowd-pleasing activity was the greased pole event. A three-day pass was offered to the person who could slide to the end of the twenty-five foot pole and return with the watermelon that was perched in a crate at the end of the slippery beam. A pool of water and mud below awaited the poorly balanced soldiers. The crowd cheered their favorite greasy troop, until SP4 Gregory Brabbs of the 294th MP Company was declared the winner by successfully claiming the melon.

The serving of refreshments ended what proved to be an exciting day of celebration—in the form of both the military review and the recreational activities — to commemorate the organization of this military police unit which has served meritoriously in Vietnam for five years.

*Below left: During the morning ceremony, the 18th Brigade color guard stands at attention in preparation for the review by the commanding officer. Below: A contestant recovers after an unsuccessful attempt to retrieve the watermelon in the greased pole event. Above: The tip-off begins the final round of the basketball tournament which saw the 95th MP Battalion team emerge undefeated.*

## 13th MP Company Promotes, Decorates

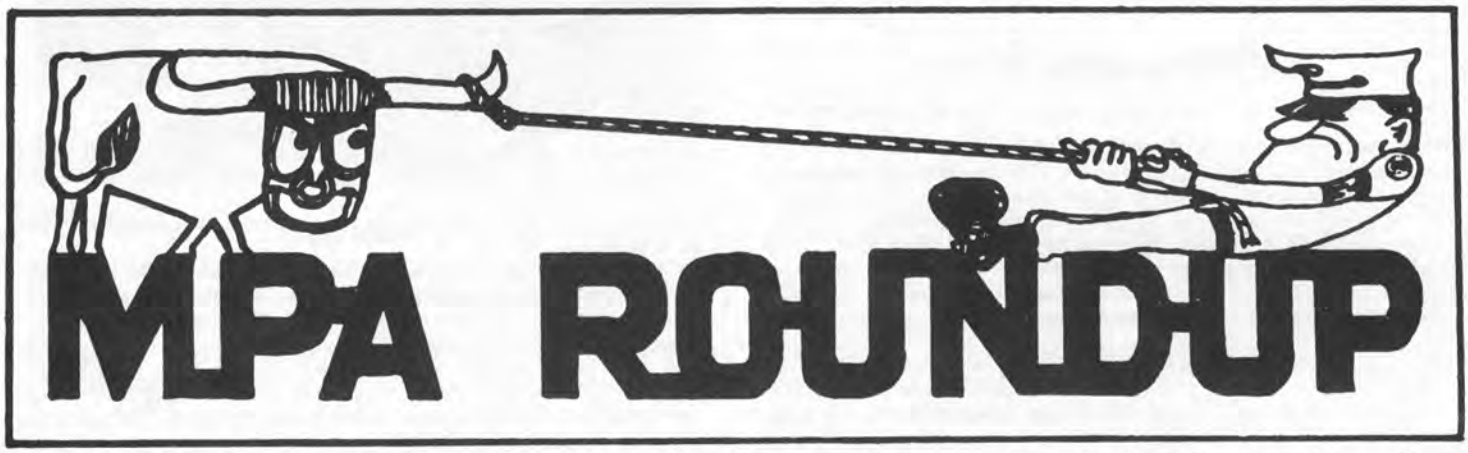
*Four new Specialist Fours assigned to the 13th Military Police Company, Bangkok, Thailand, are, from left to right, SP4 Larry C. Foote, SP4 Robert Schamberger, SP4 Robert P. Domrzalski, and SP4 Gilbert F. Bader.*

Recognition for men of the 13th Military Police Company, Bangkok, Thailand, came in the form of awards and promotions during recent ceremonies in that city.

Eight men were cited for their performance of duty during the April fire at Bangkok's Imperial Hotel in which twenty-five persons perished. Prompt action by the military policemen was instrumental in the preservation of many lives. SP4 Gilbert F. Bader, SP4 Alfred M. Cole, and SP4 Walter J. Parker were awarded the Army Commendation Medal by COL John L. Blackwell, Commanding Officer, US Army Bangkok Detachment Thailand (Prov); and letters of commendation from Colonel Blackwell were presented to SP4 Jeffery Braun, SP4 Richard A. Modglin, SGT George M. DiMatteo, SP4 Cole, and SP4 Baker.

Five 13th MP Company men have been promoted to the ranks of Specialist Four and Sergeant E-5. Receiving the three-stripe insigne was SGT Wilbur A. Beamer, Traffic NCOIC for the 13th MP Company, who is assigned to the 88th MP Detachment in Bangkok. SP4 Larry C. Foote, SP4 Robert Schamberger, SP4 Robert P. Domrzalski, and SP4 Gilbert F. Bader were also promoted to their present rank.

A USARSUPTHAI Certificate of Achievement was presented to SFC Donald Stanley, Career Counselor, 13th MP Company. Signed by BG John W. Vessey, Jr., Commanding General, US Army Support Thailand, the letter cited Sergeant Stanley's leadership and competence in his service as counselor.




## 8th MP Group Acquires Six New Marihuana Dogs

Continuing its fight against the smuggling of marihuana and other dangerous drugs, the 8th Military Police Group Customs Unit, Vietnam has acquired six trained marihuana sniffer dogs. The dogs and their handlers are graduates of a twelve-week course of instruction at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga. Upon arriving in Vietnam, the dogs and their handlers underwent two weeks of customs training at Long Binh Post during the animal quarantine period before their deployment to one of four duty stations: Da Nang, Cam Ranh Bay, Saigon, or Bien Hoa.

The sniffer dogs are used primarily at air stations where GIs are boarding aircraft for return to the states. Each man is checked by the sniffer team prior to his departure from the air terminal. In addition to their use at the air bases, the dogs will also be employed to detect marihuana at replacement battalion units, Army Post Offices, and hold baggage shipment points.

Authorized a total of eight canines, the 8th Customs Unit is awaiting the arrival of two more dogs, so that the unit may operate in full force with two teams at each station. LTC Clyde L. Murphy, Commanding Officer of the 8th Customs Unit, has been pleased with the performance of the new dogs, and he expects considerable progress in the crackdown against drugs as a result of the recent additions to the unit.

## Alert Youngsters Earn Certificates

As a result of their aid in recovering missing government property, two young men received Certificates of Achievement from the Office of the Provost Marshal at Ft Bragg, N. C. Daniel J. Horne (left) and Barry D. Sheppard discovered $3,000 worth of government property in a wooded area near the post. Promptly reporting their find to authorities, the twelve-year-olds directed recovery of the material. COL Hervey E. Keator, Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps and Ft Bragg, awarded the certificates to the alert young men.

## Colonel Russell Departs 4th Brigade

COL Byron H. Rusell, Jr. (right), out-going Commanding Officer, 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga., watches the men of his unit pass in review during a ceremony in his honor upon his departure from that assignment. At the ceremony, during which Colonel Russell was presented the Meritorious Service Medal for his work with the Brigade, the 4th Brigade colors were surrendered to COL Joe Sanders, acting Commanding Officer of Ft Gordon, who in turn presented them to COL Robert Anderson (left), who served as commanding officer of the 4th Brigade until the arrival of the new commander, COL Harold N. Elliot. Colonel Russell departed Ft Gordon to become Provost Marshal, Military Assistance Command Vietnam.

# 4th Military Police Group Commanders Confer at Fort Sheridan

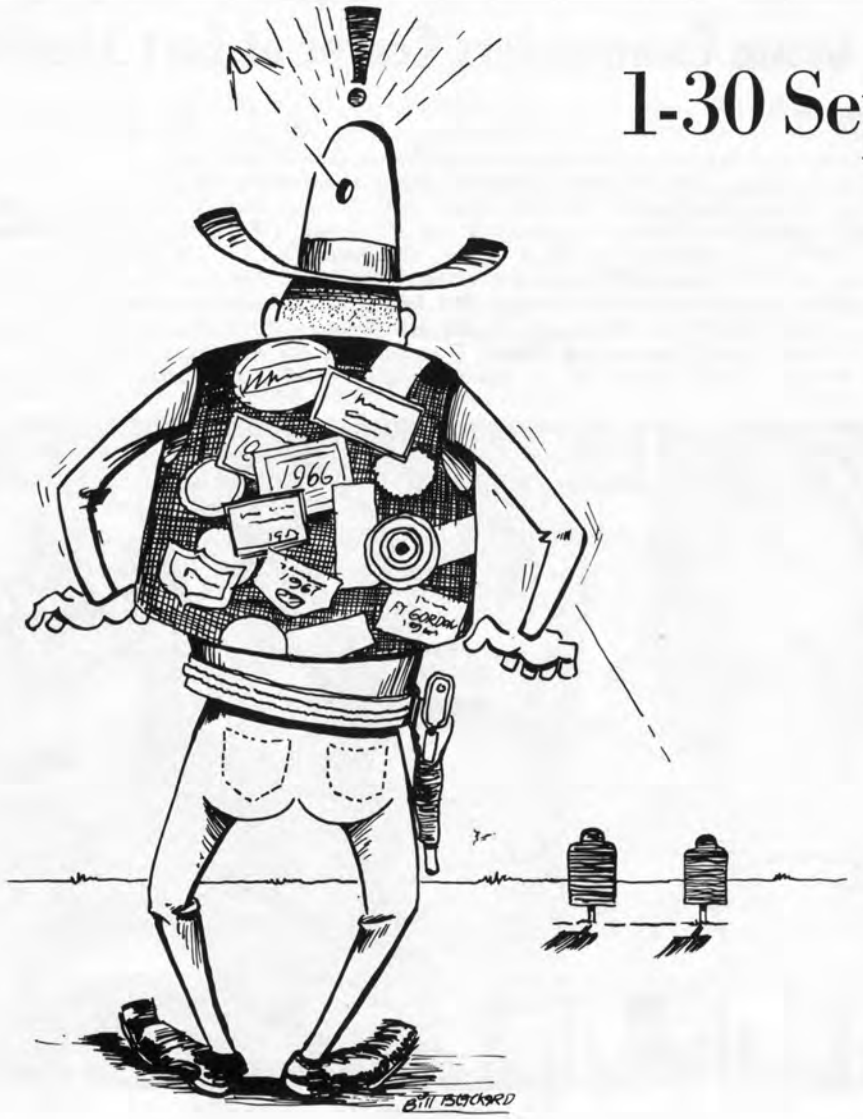
*The 4th Military Police Group (CI) Commander's Conference was conducted recently at Fourth US Army Headquarters, Ft Sheridan, Il. The commanders met with commanding officers from the 5th MP Group to discuss changes under the consolidation of the Fourth and Fifth US Armies, which became effective 1 July. Those attending the conference were, from left to right (front row), CW3 Robert L. Buckles, Acting Commanding Officer, Detachment E, 5th MP Group; CW2 Weeden R. Nichols, Acting Commanding Officer, Detachment E, 5th MP Group; MAJ Michael A. Sampeck, Operations Officer, Headquarters, 4th MP Group; COL Keith F. DuBois, Commanding Officer, Headquarters, 4th MP Group; MAJ Robert T. Haas, Commanding Officer, Detachment A, 4th MP Group; CW2 Luther O. Morgan, Commanding Officer, Detachment E, 4th MP Group; CW3 Donald H. Butler, Commanding Officer, Detachment A, 5th MP Group; (back row) Mr. Robert Abby, Standards Section, Headquarters, 4th MP Group; CW2 Robert A. Hogue, Chief, Field Assistance Section, Headquarters, 4th MP Group; LTC Luis J. de Celis, Executive Officer, Headquarters, 4th MP Group; CW3 Jack L. Richardson, Commanding Officer, Detachment B, 5th MP Group; CW3 James P. Kousoulas, Commanding Officer, Detachment F, 5th MP Group; CW3 William L. Conway, Commanding Officer, Detachment D, 5th MP Group; CW4 Norman Land, Commanding Officer, Detachment B, 4th MP Group; CW4 John W. Mangan, Acting Commanding Officer, Detachment C, 4th MP Group; and Mr. H. L. Adams, Standards Section, Headquarters, 4th MP Group.*

## MP Customs Unit Employs Detectors

*Left: The recently established Military Police Customs Unit of the 18th Military Police Brigade has initiated a new instrument in its continuing effort to halt the flow of contraband into the states by servicemen returning from Vietnam. SP4 Gary Wells (right) uses the new Mark 15 Ordnance Detector to monitor a Vietnam departee at Bien Hoa Air Base prior to his boarding the plane returning to the US. The experimental detector is designed for searching cargo and personnel for contraband items such as firearms, ammunition, grenades, and other magnetic materials. The detector, which operates by producing an audible pitch monitored in the headset worn by the MP, is an effective tool in the constant battle to deter contraband.*

### 100th MP Battalion Greets New Commander

LTC John D. Granger has assumed command of the 100th Military Police Battalion, Ft Bragg, N. C., from acting commander, MAJ Marlyon G. McNabb. Major McNabb has served as interim commander since May, and he will continue on assignment with the 100th. In addressing those at the ceremony, Colonel Granger said that he was impressed by the enthusiasm and attitude of the men in the unit. He told the men that theirs is a vital mission. "We wear the weapons so that others won't have to," he said. Colonel Granger arrived from Ft McNair, Washington, D. C., where he attended the National War College. Prior to his assignment at Ft McNair, he was assigned to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, where he served as US Military Representative to the Arms Control Negotiations at Geneva, Switzerland.




# 1-30 September 1971

# THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S TROPHY PISTOL TEAM MATCH

**FROM TOP TO BOTTOM LEFT:**

### Camp Zama Civilians Retire

*Three Japanese civilian security guards at Camp Zama, Japan, received Department of the Army Certificates of Retirement upon their departure from service for the US Army. In the photograph MAJ Loyal G. Evans (left), Provost Marshal, US Army Japan, congratulates Mr. Takeji Takahashi, who completed twenty-three years of civilian service. Also receiving certificates from Major Evans were Mr. Kinji Kawaguchi, a twenty-four year employee, and Mr. Kamaji Shibuya, who offered his serviecs for twenty-one years.*

### Legion of Merit to Colonel Herring

*BG Wallace K. Wittwer (left), former Provost Marshal, US Army Vietnam, and Commanding General, 18th Military Police Brigade congratulates COL William A. Herring upon the presentation of the Legion of Merit. Colonel Herring was honored for his meritorious service as USARV Deputy Provost Marshal before departing for Ft Belvoir, Va., where he will serve as provost marshal.*

### 12th MP Group Investigator Promoted

*CW2 Clyde N. Swindell was promoted to his present rank during recent ceremonies at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Pinning the new bars on Mr. Swindell are his wife, Evelyn, and MAJ John H. Ieans, Commanding Officer, Detachment D, 12th Military Police Group (CI), Ft Dix, N. J. Formerly Officer-in-Charge of the Carlisle Barracks Field Office for Detachment D, Mr. Swindell has been reassigned to Vietnam.*

### 728th MPs Honored by Korean MPs

*LTC Willis B. Smith (right), Commanding Officer, 728th Military Police Battalion, Korea, accepts an award of appreciation from MG Kim Ik Soon, Provost Marshal General of the Republic of Korea Army. The plaque signifies the close cooperation that has developed between the Korean and American military policemen in their united effort to protect peace in Korea. Commenting on the presentation, Colonel Smith stated, "This plaque will always represent the spirit of friendship between our two nations. It would not have been possible without the fine cooperation between all levels of command in our two organizations."*

## 516th MPs Receive Certificates

Three members of the 516th Military Police Platoon (Service) assigned to the Security Office, Ft Detrick, Md., received US Army Certificates of Achievement during a recent ceremony at that post. Officiating at the ceremony was MAJ Norman E. Ross, Jr. (right), Executive Officer, Ft Detrick. Holding their awards are, from left to right, SGT Wade L. Melton, Jr., Visitor Control Section, Internal Security Division; SGT Gary T. Adams, Registration Section, Protective Services Division; and SGT Neal L. Brittain, Investigations Section, Protective Services Division.

### Fort Polk MP Earns Double Awards

*An NCO assigned to the 551st Military Police Company, Ft Polk, La., was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal and the Purple Heart for service in Vietnam. SSG Michael J. Cundiff (right) is congratulated by COL James H. Hyndman, Ft Polk Provost Marshal, who presided at the awards ceremony.*

## New Commander for 519th MP Battalion

LTC Thomas A. MacDonnell has assumed command of the 519th Military Police Battalion, Ft Meade, Md., from LTC Thomas G. Nicholson. Colonel Nicholson has departed for the University of Michigan, where he will pursue an advanced degree. During the change of command ceremony, COL Robert Carlson, Commanding Officer, 14th Military Police Group, received the battalion guidon from out-going Colonel Nicholson. The group commander in turn presented the colors to the new battalion commanding officer, Colonel MacDonnell. SGM Gordon S. Oakland, Sergeant Major, 519th MP Battalion, observed the ceremony. Also observing the proceedings were military policemen from the units composing the 519th Battalion. Music for the ceremony was provided by Ft Meade's 1st Army Band. The in-coming commanding officer received his commission in 1954, and prior to his new assignment with the 519th, he worked in the Office of The Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C., where he was assigned as Chief, Plans Branch, Plans and Operations Division.

### USARV Confinement Branch NCO Re-enlists

*COL William A. Herring (left), then Deputy Provost Marshal, US Army Vietnam, presided at a recent re-enlistment ceremony at the USARV Provost Marshal Office. Receiving the discharge certificate and enlistment orders from Colonel Herring was SSG Robert L. Chandler, NCOIC of the PW Confinement Branch, Plans and Operations Division, Office of the Provost Marshal, USARV.*

# On-the-Job Training for Military Policemen at Fort Devens

*Eighty-five military policemen were graduated recently from an on-the-job advanced individual training program at Ft Devens, Ma. The new MPs completed Basic Combat Training at Ft Dix, N. J., and were then assigned to the 67th Military Police Detachment at Ft Devens for OJT, rather than formalized AIT with the 4th Brigade (MP) at Ft Gordon, Ga. The eight weeks of training included four weeks of classroom instruction followed by four weeks of OJT at the company level. Each trainee was teamed with a member of the 67th MP Detachment, who assisted the OJT MP in applying to practical situations what had been learned in the classroom. The top ten graduates of the class who posed with MAJ James Westerkamp, Ft Devens Provost Marshal, were (from left to right, front row) PVT Joseph Kelley, PVT Richard Sbaratta, PVT Douglas Jutton, PVT Keith Leaderstorf, (back row) PVT Ronald Rohrbaugh, PVT John Mack, PVT Bruce Rotenberg, Major Westenkamp, PVT George Marker, PVT Raymond Kelly, and PVT Kurt Schuman.*

# General Ramsey Addresses FBI-Sponsored Training Session

*Thirty-five US Marine Corps provost marshals attended the week-long Security and Law Enforcement Training Session sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Va. The training curriculum at the recent conference presented by FBI instructors consisted of subjects ranging from racial problems and organized crime, to firearm training and administrative procedures. Guest speakers at the conference included The Provost Marshal General, MG Lloyd B. Ramsey (third from left). With General Ramsey are (from left to right) Mr. William Mooney, Director, FBI Academy; LTC Archie Van Winkle, Director, Marine Corps Security and Law Enforcement; MAJ Denton Carter, Provost Marshal, Marine Corps Base 29 Palms, Ca.; MAJ Adolph P. Sgambelluri, Provost Marshal, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Ca.; and MAJ Robert A. Carlson, Provost Marshal, Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Az.*

### 12th MP Group Polygraph Examiner Promoted

*CW3 Edward M. Ayers, Detachment D, 12th Military Police Group (CI), Ft Dix, N. J., was promoted to his present rank during recent ceremonies at Ft Dix. Pinning the new bars on Mr. Ayers are his wife, Martha, and COL John W. Liddle, Commanding Officer, 12th MP Group. Mr. Ayers is a polygraph examiner for Detachment D.*

## Fort Knox MPs Cited for Heroic Action

Decisive thinking and rapid action has earned four correctional specialists the Army Commendation Medal and letters of commendation from Trans World Airlines. While returning by plane to their assignment at the Ft Knox, Ky., Confinement Facility from a prisoner shipment to Ft Riley, Ks., the four men were accredited with the restraining and calming of an intoxicated man who had assaulted a stewardess in his attempt to enter the control cabin of the airliner. The military policemen receiving the ARCOM from COL Warren S. Olin, Ft Knox Provost Marshal, were SP4 Richard Hallock, SP4 Mack Green, SP4 Elmer Graham, and PFC Charles Clark. In addition to the medal from Colonel Olin, each MP received a Letter of Commendation from the TWA Customer Relations Manager. MAJ John H. Blewett, Commanding Officer, USAARMC and Ft Knox Confinement Facility, assisted in the presentations.

### Former Fort Monroe Officer Earns MSM

*COL A. R. Escola (right), Provost Marshal, Headquarters, CONARC, Ft Monroe, Va., presented the Meritorious Service Medal to MAJ John C. Blair during a ceremony in the office of the Provost Marshal. Major Blair, who has departed Ft Monroe to study at Florence State University, Florence, Al., received the award for distinguished service while assigned as Corrections Officer, Plans and Operations Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal. Major Blair's wife, Margaret, was present to observe the ceremony.*

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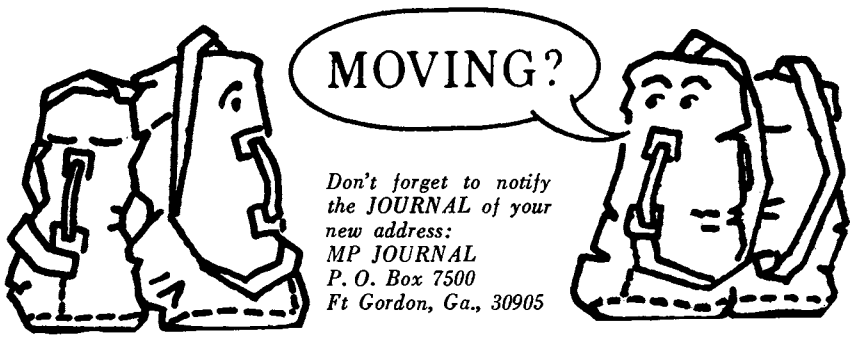


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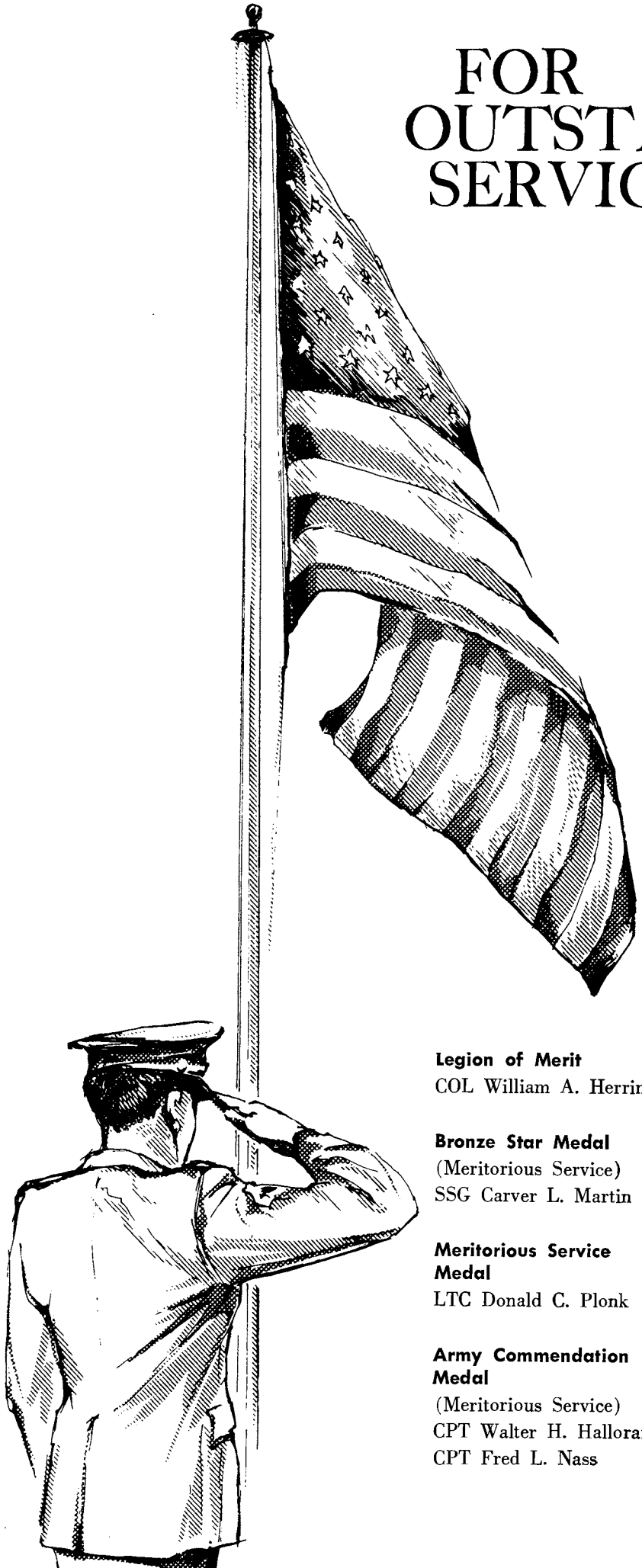


**Legion of Merit**
COL William A. Herring

**Bronze Star Medal**
(Meritorious Service)
SSG Carver L. Martin (2OLC)

**Meritorious Service Medal**
LTC Donald C. Plonk

**Army Commendation Medal**
(Meritorious Service)
CPT Walter H. Halloran
CPT Fred L. Nass

CPT Michael C. Wall
1LT Allen K. Grammer
CW4 Roy E. McCoy (2OLC)
1SG George C. Cade
1SG Richard L. Dehart
1SG Donald E. Devaney
1SG Billie J. Dinnell
1SG Howard A. Drew
MSG Homer L. Dycus
SFC Roy Branscum
SFC Adna R. Chaffee
SFC George F. Decker
SFC Carlos R. Everett
SFC Eugene E. Herron
SFC Vonnie A. Johnson
SFC John R. Laughman
SFC Chastain E. Mallory
SFC Roland Massengill
SFC Edward F. Peoples
SSG Ralph K. Aldis
SSG Billy R. Howard
SSG John D. Kallerson
SSG Roger W. Sessor
SSG Charles A. Smith
SSG David W. Stalter
SSG Dale D. Winklepleck
SSG Ronald J. Yorko
SP5 Richard H. Stumpf
SGT Calar E. Trutt
SP5 Richard L. Wilson
SP4 Elmer Graham
SP4 Mack Green
SP4 Richard Hallock
SP4 Reginald Martin
SP4 Richard C. Potter
SP4 John R. Smith
PFC Charles Clark
PFC Ralph Osterhout

**Purple Heart**
SFC Leonard W. Blankenship

## PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
*(RA)*

Frederick L. Gemmer (119)
Ivan C. Nelson (119)
George F. Proudfoot (119)
David R. Roberts (119)
Oscar J. Weible (119)

LTC/COL
*(AUS)*

John T. Alexander (124)

MAJ/LTC
*(AUS)*

John F. Dahl (124)
Gilbert E. Jones (124)

CPT/MAJ
*(RA)*

Eli Gardner (124)
Dewitt H. Hudson, Jr. (119)
Charles Karalekas (119)
Edward F. Meskunas (124)
Donald C. Plonk (124)

1LT/CPT
*(RA)*

David L. Basham (124)
George C. Corey (124)
Boyd R. Messinger (114)
George Sunderland (119)

2LT/1LT
*(AUS)*

Alfred A. Piergallini (101)
Donny R. Walker (101)

CW2/CW3
*(AUS)*

Bruce C. Asten (124)
Gerard Laliberte (119)

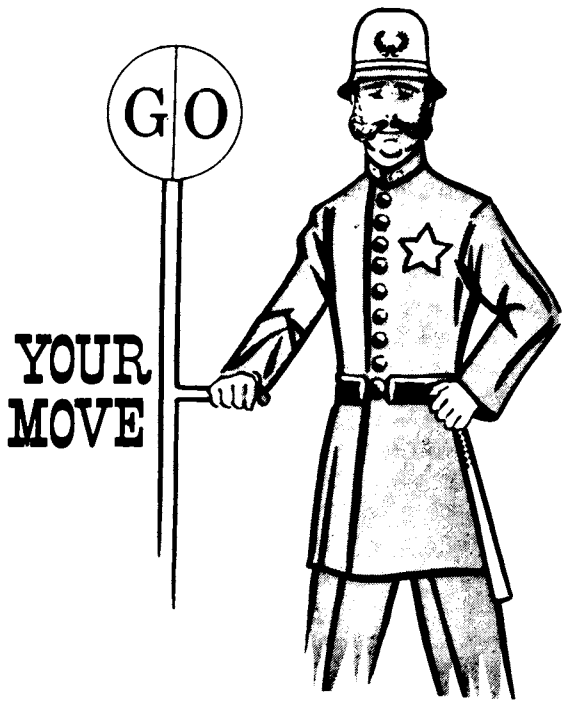
## APPOINTED IN THE RA

CW2 Wayne M. Carley (114)
CW2 Francis J. Finnegan (114)
CW2 Raymond L. Spiess (114)
CW2 Kenneth L. Webb (114)

*Change of Station and Retirement information courtesy of ARMY TIMES.*

## CHANGES OF STATION

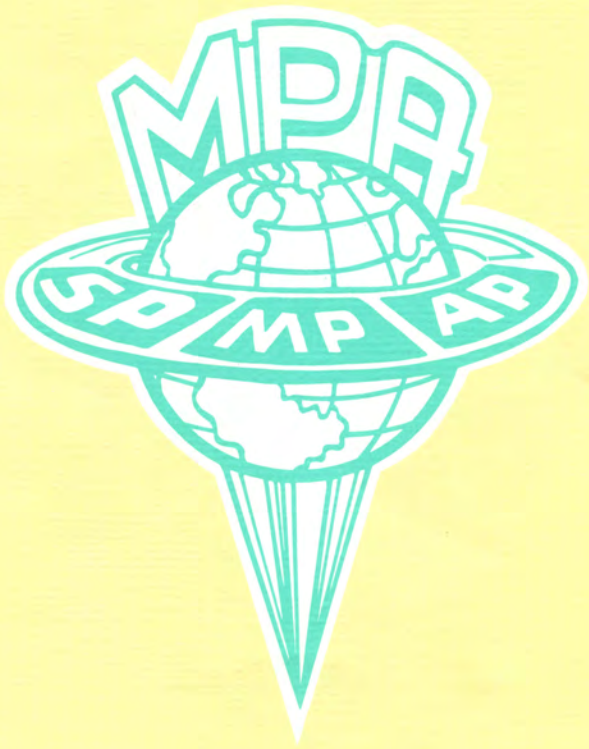
COL James L. Melloh from Ft Meade, Md to Wash DC
LTC Richard E. George from APO NY 09168 to Ft Riley, Ks
LTC Christopher Haydon from Pentagon, Wash DC to Ft Hood, Tx
LTC Robert M. Landon from TMP A B C to Ft Campbell, Ky
LTC William G. Nork from APO SF 96222 to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
MAJ Ronald E. Boehme from APO SF 96312 to Pres of SF, Ca
MAJ Charles F. Donovan from Ft Gordon, Ga to Long Binh, Vietnam




MAJ Robert T. Haas from Ft Sam Houston, Tx to Long Binh, Vietnam
MAJ Richard H. Johnson from Pres of SF, Ca to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam
MAJ David K. Macci from APO NY 09696 to Long Binh, Vietnam
MAJ Jan S. Monningh from APO SF 96491 to Frankfurt, Germany
MAJ William B. Moore from APO SF 96238 to Tooele
MAJ Thomas C. O'Hara from Pres of SF, Ca to Wash DC
MAJ Ronald J. Perry from Tooele Ad to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam
MAJ Nicholas E. Pishon from Fifth Army HQ to Ft Leavenworth, Ks
MAJ Paul K. Riley from Sandia Base, NM to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam
MAJ Donald E. Rinella from Ft Leavenworth, Ks to Wash DC
MAJ Herbert E. Stockman from APO NY 09227 to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
MAJ Robert G. Warren from APO SF 96337 to Ft Monmouth, NJ
CPT Nicholas T. Boyko from APO SF 96491 to Ft Hood, Tx
CPT James L. Clement from APO SF 96383 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CPT Thomas H. Cornick from Ft Gordon, Ga to Ft Meade, Md
CPT Joseph Haag Jr from APO SF 96331 to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam
CPT John L. Hackett from APO SF 96225 to Ft McPherson, Ga
CPT Jackie D. Harbour from APO SF 96383 to Ft Hood, Tx
CPT Paul B. Hughes from APO SF 96491 to Ft Monmouth, NJ
CPT George E. Hunter Jr from APO SF 96233 to Ft Stewart, Ga
CPT John T. Kociaba from APO SF 96490 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CPT Wilson H. McComas from Ft Gordon, Ga to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam
CPT Cecil A. Neal from APO SF 96490 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CPT Lewis H. Reece III from APO SF 96204 to Pres of SF, Ca
CPT Audra Scrudder from APO SF 96491 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CPT John H. Taylor from APO SF 96312 to Ft Meade, Md
CPT Robert J. Walden from APO SF 96215 to Ft Stewart, Ga
CW4 Robert E. McKenna from APO SF 96222 to Frankfurt, Germany
CW4 William T. Maguire from APO SF 96358 to Ft Meade, Md
CW4 Joe F. Wood from APO SF 96222 to Pres of SF, Ca
CW3 Ronald L. Bowling from Wash DC to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW3 John N. F. Harris Jr from APO NY 09166 to Pres of SF, Ca
CW3 Bunyan W. Johnson from APO SF 96222 to Wash DC
CW3 Raymond R. Kangas from APO SF 96301 to Wash DC
CW3 William R. Wagner from Ft Meade, Md to Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam
CW3 Donald H. Weaver from APO SF 96383 to Ft McPherson, Ga
CW2 Robert E. Allen from APO NY 09166 to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
CW2 Johnny W. Bagwell from APO SF 96301 to Ft Gordon, Ga
CW2 Harry M. Borden from Ft McPherson, Ga to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW2 Robert L. Cormack from APO SF 96491 to Ft Meade, Md
CW2 Phillip R. Edgin from APO SF 96491 to Ft Meade, Md
CW2 Donald J. Hoag from APO SF 96491 to Ft McPherson, Ga
CW2 Kirk P. Meehan from APO SF 96491 to Ft Meade, Md
CW2 Albert C. Price from APO SF 96491 to Wash DC
CW2 Don O. Quinn from APO NY 09757 to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW2 Kenneth M. Russell from APO SF 96233 to Ft Leonard Wood, Mo
CW2 John G. Ward from Ft Gordon, Ga to Long Binh, Vietnam
CW2 Marvin E. Williams from APO SF 96301 to Ft McPherson, Ga
CW2 Edward S. Wilusz from APO SF 96491 to Frankfurt, Germany
CW2 William R. Wood from APO SF 96212 to Ft Sam Houston, Tx
WO1 Albert C. Redding from APO SF 96491 to Ft Meade, Md
WO1 Richard W. Sherwood from Ft McPherson, Ga to Long Binh, Vietnam

## RETIREMENTS

COL Vern E. Johnson
COL Herman Trop
LTC Paul O. Chagnon
CW4 William T. Sousa
CW3 Romeo Garcia
CW3 Donald L. Mitchell
CW3 George F. Pettis
CW2 William J. Johnson
CW2 Russum K. Jordan
CW2 Edgar N. Pierce
CW2 Thomas E. South




# The Military Police Association Award

## PURPOSE

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

## ELIGIBILITY

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

## REQUIREMENTS

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

## AWARD

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

## ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Recommendations for the award will be submitted in triplicate to the Military Police Association, Inc., P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905. Recommendations will include:

a. Full name, rank, social security number and organization of proposed recipient.
b. Date and place of birth.
c. Home address.
d. Name and address of next of kin.
e. Complete details of the act performed including date, time, place and photographs (if available).
f. Affidavits of witnesses.

## AUTHENTICATION

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

## APPROVAL

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

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

Please do not destroy this copy. If it cannot be forwarded, please return to Military Police Association, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905. Postage will be paid for its return.

**Return Postage Guaranteed**

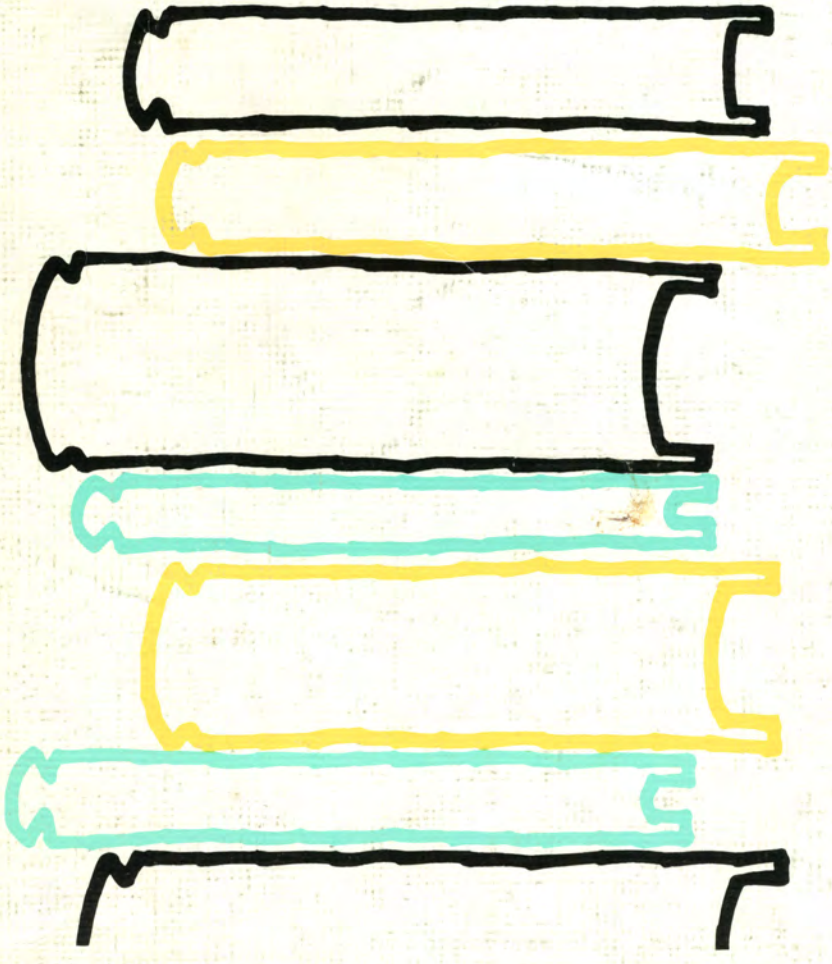
688-083
CPT JOHN L KELLY
BX 427 USAMPS
FT GORDON GA 30905

Forwarding Address:

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

Is it correct?
If not — notify **us.**

# STACK UP ON BOOKS...
# STOCK UP ON KNOWLEDGE



## through the WORLDWIDE READING PROGRAM

The WORLDWIDE READING PROGRAM is a continuing program designed to stimulate interest in learning through reading. Any Military Police Corps officer or noncommissioned officer — active, reserve or national guard—may enroll.

A Certificate of Reading is presented for each four book reports received by the USAMPS Librarian. A copy of the Certificate of Reading is placed in your military records.

To obtain an enrollment card, a copy of the approved reading list, and additional information, write to The Librarian, US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.