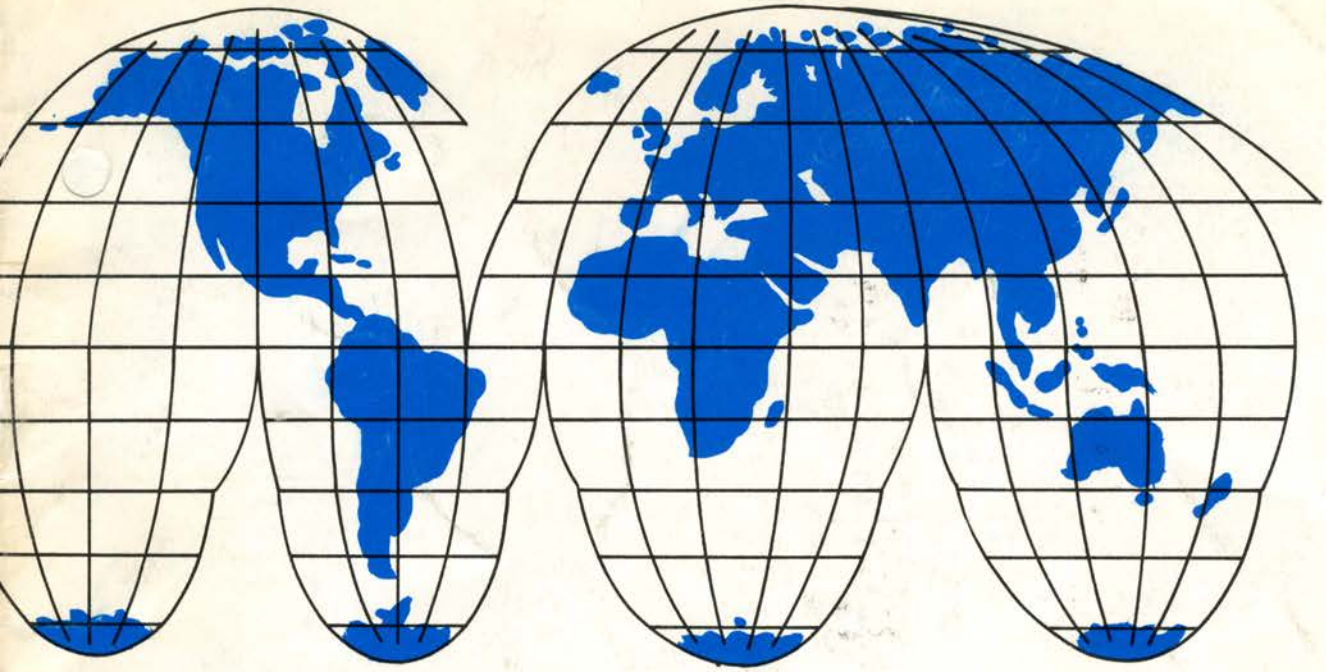
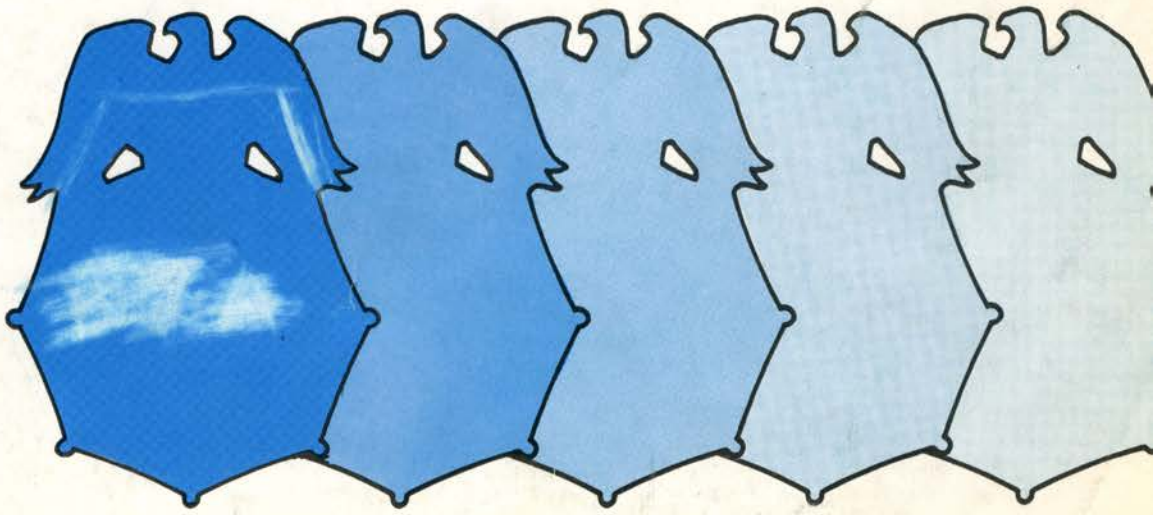


MILITARY POLICE
Journal
NOVEMBER 1969

World-Wide Monitor on Crime

THE US ARMY CID AGENCY



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

MAJ Robert J. Fetterolf
Editor

Volume XIX **November 1969** **Number 4**

FEATURE ARTICLES

World-Wide Monitor on Crime 5
Colonel William H. Brandenburg Nominated for Star Appointment 10
Time of Death 11
Republic of Vietnam's PMG Tours CONUS Army Activities 12
USAREUR Adopts Implied Consent 13
MP Quiz 15
Statement of Ownership 16
SHAPE International Police 17
You, the Investigator 21

REGULAR FEATURES

Bulletin Board 3
Journaletters 4
Roundup Special 22
MPA Roundup 23
Vietnam Roundup 28
For Outstanding Service 33
Your Move 34

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.

—mpa—

THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL is published monthly by the Military Police Association, Inc., for the benefit of its members, and is not an official publication of the Department of the Army. **Views expressed in articles appearing in the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL do not necessarily reflect official thought nor do they reflect the opinions of the members of the Executive Council or its officers.** The editor welcomes the personal views of authors which stimulate interest and provoke thought on matters of police administration, crime prevention and military police activities. Copyright ©, 1969 by the Military Police Association, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in Clinton, S. C. by Jacobs Press, Inc. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor, MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

—mpa—

All photographs contained in this issue are Official US Army Photos unless otherwise accredited.

—mpa—

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, 080 is August 1970; 120 is December 1970.

Officers

Honorary President
MG Karl W. Gustafson

President
COL Henry W. Gibson

Vice-President
COL Wallace K. Wittwer

Executive Council
LTC Harold M. Schwiebert
MAJ Harry B. Johnson
MAJ Jim M. Parrack, Jr.
MAJ John T. Thompson, Jr.
Dr. Neal B. Andregg
CW2 Robert D. Olsen, Sr.
CSM Charles K. Samples
SGM T. G. Moraetes
MSG J. E. Givens
SFC Brice H. Bragg, Jr.
SFC Thomas A. Mason

Secretary-Treasurer
LTC Wade N. Dupuis

SSG Lloyd Wood
Business Manager

SP4 Eugene J. Feczko
Assistant Business Manager

Dee Costello
Secretary

SP4 Bromley H. Billmeyer
Circulation Manager

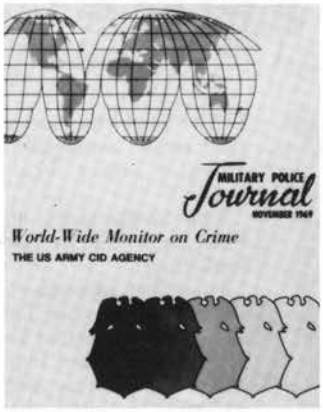
SP4 James R. Cummins
Assistant Circulation Manager

SP4 Robert D. Brough
Illustrator

MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

BULLETIN BOARD

COVER



Our cover highlights this month's feature article, "World-Wide Monitor on Crime," by COL Henry H. Tufts. The story, beginning on page 5, outlines the mission, functions, organization and operations of the US Army CID Agency which was activated on 5 September 1969. The JOURNAL is pleased to publish this account by the Agency's first commanding officer. Our cover theme was developed and executed by SP4 Robert D. Brough.

* * * * *

Eight recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter of congratulations from the MPA President. They are PVT David R. Sage, E-10; PFC Mark F. Preddy, F-10; PVT Dempsey E. Lott, III, C-11; PVT Robert S. Btyk, D-11; PVT James P. Cauley, Jr., C-12; PVT Merritt L. St. John, D-12; PVT Johnny J. Rogers, E-12; and PFC Russell H. Reed, Jr., F-12.

* * * * *

The Military Police School Award and a one-year subscription to the JOURNAL have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. Correctional Specialist Course, Class #1: PFC Don L. Child, SP4 Fred J. Hahn, and SP4 Harry J. Lynd. Military Police Supervision Course, Class #1: SSG Donald H. Rice, SGT Gary M. Utt, and SGT George E. Wright. Criminal Investigation Course, Class #1: SP5 Hans E. Jaeger, Jr., SSG Jerry H. Walton, and SP4 Timothy L. Schroeder. Visual Tracker Course, Class #1: PFC Walter H. Phillips, Jr. Military Police Officer Basic Course, Class #1: 2LT John E. Burton, Jr., 1LT James D. Hutchinson, and 1LT Larry D. Soderquist.

* * * * *

The 1970 Edition of the Military Police Corps Senior NCO Roster is currently available. Cost is 50¢ per copy, which includes payment of third class postage. Add 60¢ per copy for airmail requests. Send orders to Business Manager, Military Police Association, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Company A, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905
Company B, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905
Company C, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

* * * * *

The JOURNAL continues to pay up to $50.00 for publication of feature articles. Contributors are requested to submit their material in two double-spaced typewritten copies. Photographs which accompany an article should be 8 x 10 glossy prints. Maps, organizational charts and other art work should be capable of being reproduced photographically. Additionally, authors are encouraged to submit a short biographical sketch with their article.

* * * * *

McDonnell Douglas Corporation has a number of openings for security guard personnel. Work is similar to that of a military policeman on post, camp or station duty. Former or retired military policemen are desired. Starting salary is $7,800 with annual increases, time and one-half for overtime and triple time for the ten annual holidays. Complete uniforms furnished. Liberal insurance and retirement programs. For further information write COL (Ret.) Richard S. McConnell, Chief, Security Guard Force, McDonnell Douglas Corporation, Department 069, P. O. Box 516, St. Louis, Missouri 63166.

* * * * *

The City of Culver City, California, is seeking former military policemen as police officer candidates. Applicants should be between 21 and 35 years old. Salary ranges between $755 and $889 per month; liberal fringe benefits include an educational incentive plan paying up to $90 per month. Additional salary paid for Police Agent positions. Direct inquiries to Personnel Officer, Culver City Police Department, 4040 Duquesne Avenue, Culver City, California 90230.

* * * * * *

Department of the Army General Orders Number 48, dated 4 August 1969, announce the award of the Meritorious Unit Commendation to the following units for exceptionally meritorious achievement in the performance of outstanding service during the period indicated:

HHD, 92d Military Police Battalion
(1 Oct 67 - 30 Sep 68)
188th Military Police Company
(1 Oct 67 - 30 Sep 68)
300th Military Police Company
(1 Oct 67 - 30 Sep 68)
560th Military Police Company
(1 Oct 67 - 30 Sep 68)

Journalletters

Dear Editor:

My congratulations to Captain Richens and Specialist Shor for their story of the 18th MP Brigade's three years in Vietnam published in the September issue of the JOURNAL. It was great writing and had me feeling once again the butterflies in the stomach which preceded each new type combat mission we would give our MPs.

The authors so well portrayed how wonderful those soldiers were — brave, dedicated, smart, and tough; no job too dangerous and all combat jobs over-subscribed with volunteers. I recalled the commander's thrill of sharing with them the excitement of convoy protection, route recon and seal and search operations in Loc Ninh, Ben Cat, Tay Ninh, Kontum, Bong Son, or wherever. It was on such operations that our tactics developed and innovative ideas, such as armored vehicles for MPs, emerged and were proven. Frequently those ideas originated with the young MP troopers on the scene. It was also on such operations that the men of the 18th earned the respect and affection of the combat soldiers who called them the "Combat MPs."

The high point in my career was the privilege of activating the 18th, bringing it to Vietnam, and then commanding it for its first year in that country. To the authors, Richens and Shor, thank you for bringing to an old soldier's mind the memories of service with great men in a great unit; and to the men of the 18th—present and future—God Bless, and safe home.

Thomas F. Guidera
COL, MPC, Retired
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

* * *

Dear Editor:

I have read with interest the excellent article in the September issue "18th MP Brigade—Three Years in Vietnam," by CPT Brent D. Richens and SP4 Russell B. Shor. On page 7, the photo of the brigade headquarters as it looks today and the photo taken in December 1966 identify "engineers" preparing the buildings.

Be advised that the troops shown constructing the headquarters were not engineers; they were members of the brigade staff, augmented by military policemen from the 720th MP Battalion. Colonel Guidera and Colonel Kriwanek personally directed the construction and laid out the headquarters while clerks, radio operators and drivers struggled with the unfamiliar tasks of erecting quonsets and blocking tents. Every member of the brigade staff contributed to the construction of the headquarters and they deserve credit for their efforts. The real tribute to the work of these military policemen turned "engineers" is the fact that brigade headquarters was fully operational at Long Binh some 24 days following the order to relocate from Saigon.

This very fine article was most enjoyable and one which I intend to keep on file. I am particularly proud to wear the patch of the 18th Military Police Brigade on my right shoulder.

LTC R. J. Gaffney, MPC
Director of Log Svcs
US Disciplinary Barracks
Ft Leavenworth, Kansas 66027

* * *

Sir:

The article on the 18th MP Brigade by Richens and Shor was indeed a fine tribute to all the members of the Corps who have so ably served, and sacrificed their blood, sweat and tears. A unit isn't renowned and admired simply because of its mere presence or dynamic leadership; its destiny is shaped by the men under whom it toils. The guys who drive the jeeps, walk the patrols, slog thru the jungles and steer the patrol boats deserve the plaudits. They made the Brigade what it is today.

My hat is off to them, and to the authors who recognized their significance and impact.

CPT Arnold Daxe, Jr., MPC
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
City University of New York
New York City

* * *

Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that although many branches of the service have a benefit fund to assist in the education of dependent children of members who have passed away while on active duty, the Military Police Corps does not.

These benefit funds are provided by personnel of the branch, contributing a small amount each year, and through careful investments the fund eventually becomes self-supporting.

I feel it would be most fitting if the Military Police Corps would institute this worthy program as a memorial to the military policemen who have lost their lives while serving the Corps and their country.

SSG Howard E. Dennard
HHC, USAMPS
Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905

* * *

Dear Editor:

Over a period of years I have been a member of various professional and fraternal organizations, to include the MPA. I have regularly anticipated receiving the periodical publications associated with my memberships.

I would like to suggest that the MPA consider the following recommendation for the benefit of all members who desire to make the JOURNAL a permanent part of their home library. I recommend the adoption of a ring-type binder, with appropriate design, sufficiently large to contain 12 issues of the JOURNAL. The binder, possibly of plastic construction, could either be stamped with a design or have a decal affixed, e.g. crossed pistols.

This binder could be offered for sale to individuals or units through the MP School Book Store.

I feel that adoption of this recommendation will not only solve the problem of soiled, damaged or misplaced issues, but will enhance any home or office library or day room.

From discussions with other members of the MPC, I believe that this item has been anticipated for some time but, as yet, has not been offered. Possibly comments from other members of the Military Police Association would be appropriate in considering my suggestion.

WO1 Paul A. Cottrell
Det D, 6th MP Group (CI)
Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613

* * *

Dear Sir:

Please renew my son's subscription to the Military Police JOURNAL. My husband and I enjoy reading it every month and we have saved all the issues for our son. He is currently serving with the 188th MP Company in Vietnam. It seems to bring him closer us when we read about the boys in Vietnam.

Keep up the good work.

Mrs. Rita Beondi
4373 Wickham Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10466

* * *

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on an outstanding JOURNAL for September '69. It was interesting, indeed, and the cover brought back many wonderful memories. Thanks for the "flashback."

CPT Gary M. Freedman
83d MP Detachment
Ft Snelling, Mn. 55111

* * *

Dear Sir:

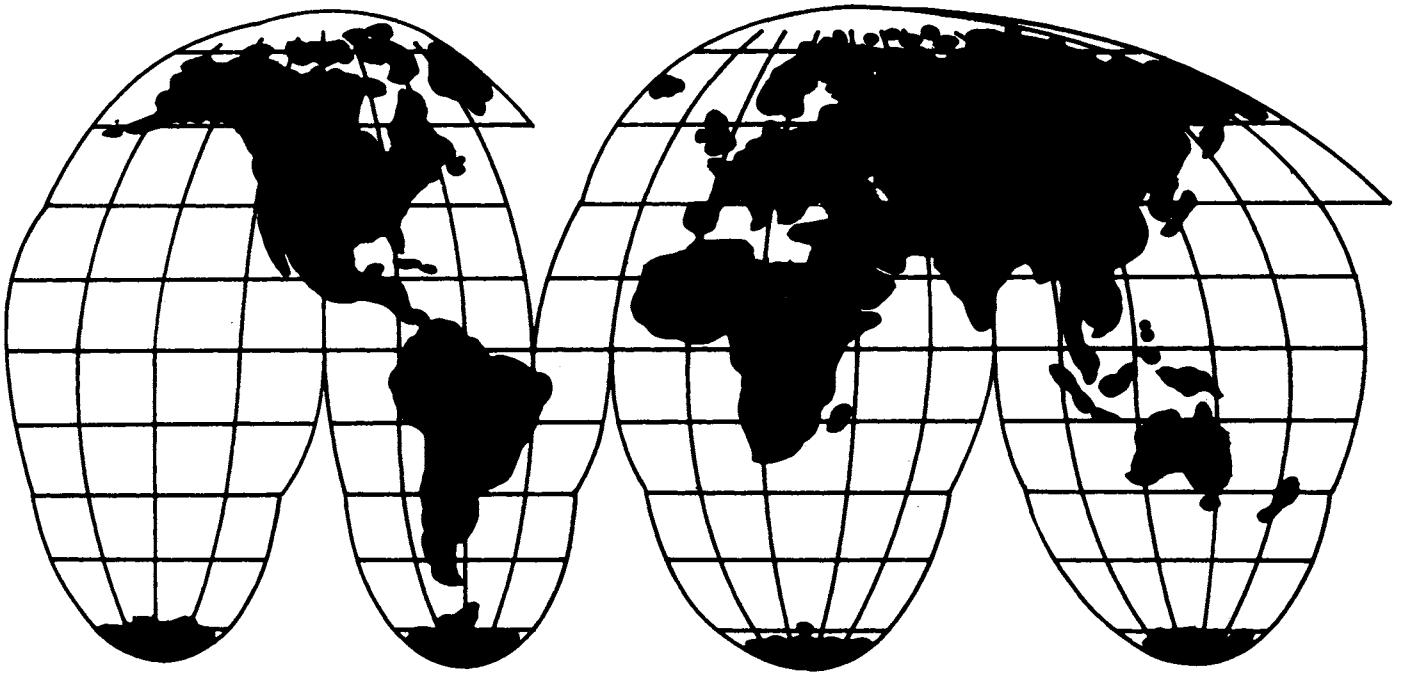
Our son is now stationed in Can Tho, Vietnam, with the 188th Military Police Company. He has only been in the Army a short while, and he is 20 years old.

The first copy of his MP JOURNAL came here to his home address after he had left for overseas duty. His dad and I thoroughly enjoyed all the good articles and the excellent photographs.

Through your magazine, plus the things he has told us, we have begun to have a greater appreciation for our Soldiers in Law Enforcement. We re-address the JOURNAL to him shortly after we receive it.

I am proud to have my son a member of the US Army Military Police Corps. I commend you again on your fine magazine.

Mrs. K. E. Hobson
900 Wright Avenue
Richland, Wash. 99352



World-Wide Monitor on Crime

THE US ARMY CID AGENCY

COL Henry H. Tufts, MPC

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first commander of the newly activated CID Agency outlines the mission, functions, organization and operations of the Army's criminal investigation agency located at Washington, D. C. This agency will exercise overall monitorship, effect coordination and provide central direction to the CID Program Army-wide. Generally the agency will render field assistance and coordinate the practical use of CID resources with CID elements in the development and revision of standards and policy in the operations and administration of the CID program.

Centralized direction of the United States Army's CID program became a reality on 5 September 1969, when MG Karl W. Gustafson, The Provost Marshal General, signed General Order Number 30, activating the US Army CID Agency as a Class II activity under the jurisdiction of TPMG.

This progression toward centralization of the Army's CID activities is a development emanating from the results of a 1965 Army study, "Project Security Shield." Following this study most of the CID resources in the CONUS were consolidated into CID groups assigned to each CONUS Army and placed under the operational control of the respective Army provost marshals. This was done to provide responsive criminal investigative service support to all Army elements within the geographical area served. The CID elements in Vietnam and Europe have since been consolidated into military police groups (CID).

The new CID Agency is designed to provide overall monitorship, coordination and central direction for the Army Criminal Investigative Program. The Agency will also be responsible for controlling the investigation of such high interest areas as organized criminal activity (i.e. narcotics, the manipulation of currency, blackmarketing, and larceny). Crimes of this nature, because of their scope and complexity, require a tighter investigative control than has been heretofore possible in the Army.

Charged with developing, applying and supervising the Army's total criminal investigative effort throughout the world, the CID Agency will insure that broad national principles, programs and policies are followed. The Agency will also provide a medium for keeping the Army attuned to other Federal police activities responsible for national and international criminal investigation operations.

The Headquarters of the CID Agency is structured as shown on page 9. The TDA sets forth an authorized manning level of 51 military spaces, consisting of 18 officers, 10 warrant officers and 23 enlisted men. In addition to clerical personnel and teletypewriter operators, the non-military police requirements include a Finance Corps



colonel, a Judge Advocate General Corps lieutenant colonel, a Signal Corps warrant officer and an intelligence analyst.

The mission and principle functions of the Agency are listed in Army Regulation 10-23, which became effective 1 October 1969. Also prescribed in the Regulation are channels of communications and command and staff relationships with higher, collateral, and lower echelons. The AR establishes the US Army CID Agency as the coordinate element of the Army on all CID matters, worldwide, and authorizes the commanding officer of the Agency to communicate directly with all Army commands and staff elements on CID matters.

FUNCTIONS

The principle functions of the Agency as set forth in the regulation are as follows:

Exercise monitorship and coordination and provide central direction to the Army CID Program.

Operate a criminal information center to receive, analyze, collate and disseminate criminal information.

Exercise technical control over the Army CID Program.

Inspect CID elements at all levels and provide advice designed to insure a high degree of proficiency in the CID Program and compliance with established policies.

Develop and promulgate criminal investigative policies, standards, systems and procedures.

Control, conduct or monitor selected sensitive investigations worldwide.

Administer the Army's (Limitation .015) contingency funds.

Conduct the accreditation/certification programs for TPMG, to include the review and processing of applications for entry into the CID program, accreditation as criminal investigators, admittance into laboratory technician fields, and certification as polygraph examiners.

Monitor the assignments of CID officer and enlisted personnel in coordination with the Office of Personnel Operations.

Supervise the CID utilization of the polygraph, to include coordination of polygraph matters both in the Army and with external agencies.

Review and analyze CID reports of investigation and polygraph examination records to insure, and improve, quality.

Accomplish TPMG's responsibilities pertaining to the retention and utilization of Army criminal investigative records

Accomplish such other criminal investigative functions as are assigned by TPMG, and make recommendations in regard to these matters.

In exercising technical control over the CID program, the Agency will establish standards and policies concerning such matters as internal management, the storage and control of evidence, the utilization of CID funds, reporting procedures and the establishment of criteria for accreditation and certification. Agency members will inspect CID elements at all levels to provide assistance and guidance in an effort to increase standardization and effectiveness of CID operations. Commanders concerned will be briefed before and after each visit or inspection. The Agency will effect continuous liaison on CID matters with the provost marshals of major commands and other agencies.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION CENTER

A major step in effecting this exchange is the creation of the Criminal Information Center within the CID Agency. This center will collect and disseminate timely and accurate information on selected categories of illegal activities which adversely affect the Army. The information will be collected, evaluated, and disseminated to commanders and CID field elements, worldwide. This function will not alter the responsibilities of major commanders to insure that their

wn collected criminal investigative information is appro-riately disseminated to other major commands or subordinate units having interest.

The information which the center will collect and disseminate will initially be oriented toward international narcotics traffic, organized or centrally controlled criminal activities affecting open mess systems, and large scale counterfeiting and currency manipulations. Other special targets include procurement frauds and contract irregularities, smuggling, significant blackmarket activities, and any criminal activity which is of special interest to Headquarters, Department of the Army. The latter would include heinous crimes or crimes which will cause adverse publicity for the Army.

In the past, the best sources of information available to the field were the US Army Investigative Records Repository at Fort Holabird, Maryland, and "word of mouth" between CID units and individuals. The Agency, which has assumed operational control of the repository, will expand and improve both sources.

The repository will continue as the primary source of information for the field investigative units, and it will now also be used as a major source of specific information. Detailed case reviews by the Agency will provide names and methods not presently available from the repository. Similar information developed by investigators throughout the world will be assembled and made available as required.

The responsibility for maintaining and operating the criminal Information Center belongs to the Information Division, one of four primary divisions within the Agency. The other divisions are Standards, Field Assistance, and Management Services.

The Standards Division essentially will operate as a "yardstick" to measure the effectiveness of the CID program. It will establish performance standards to combat crime problems. The standards will be suited to each installation or geographic area.

The Accreditation and Certification Branch of the division will review and process applications for entry into the CID program and for accreditation as criminal investigators. This branch also handles applications for admittance into laboratory technician fields and the certification of polygraph examiners. The branch will monitor the professional progress of CID personnel, assist in the development of specialized talent, and guard against diminution of CID standards. Toward this end, eligible investigators will be considered for civilian education and civil police training programs to promote continuous individual professional improvement.

Within the Standards Division, the Plans and Policy Branch is concerned with establishing and promulgating technical and administrative standards for implementation throughout the CID. Standards will be developed through a careful review and analysis of all areas of the CID pro-

OL Henry H. Tufts (left), CO, US Army CID Agency, and COL James C. Shoultz, Jr., Deputy The Provost Marshal General, observe as MG Karl W. Gustafson, The Provost Marshal General, signs General Order Number 30, activating the US Army CID Agency as a Class II activity under the jurisdiction of TPMG.





gram, as well as procedures used by investigative activities of other agencies. For example, there are no established structural standards for evidence rooms, nor is there an Army-wide technical bulletin or an SOP for the duties of evidence custodians. Another area which is to undergo examination with a view toward standardization is the CID investigative and laboratory equipment.

Still another function of the Plans and Policy Branch is to review CID reports of investigation and polygraph examinations for procedural correctness, legal sufficiency, investigative completeness and administrative accuracy. The branch will also have technical control of all Army criminal investigation laboratories to insure that excellence and timeliness of service are maintained.

The Field Assistance Division is designed to coordinate the implementation and execution of the investigative directives established by the Agency in areas of doctrine, policy and procedures. It will oversee the proper utilization of CID manpower, finances and materials, and will examine the operational employment of investigative procedures and equipment. The division will also compile and prepare statistical reports on worldwide CID activities. It will supervise all liaison activities with CID elements regarding specific investigative activities, and will serve as the principal point of contact on operational liaison matters for other DOD investigative agencies and those Federal Investigative agencies located at the seat of government.

The Special Actions Branch of the division will conduct, control, or monitor specific criminal investigations when directed by The Provost Marshal General. Normally, such investigations will be limited to sensitive matters of direct concern to the Army Staff, the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of Defense, and the legislative and executive branches of the government. When unusual circumstances dictate, the CID Agency could be asked to monitor investigations in a major subordinate command of the Department of the Army.

The Special Actions Branch will evaluate statistical data on operational matters that require special action by the Agency or by CID field elements. These data will be collected from CID reports and from information obtained by the Criminal Information Division as well as from information developed during inspections of CID activitie Another source would be special studies conducted at the direction of The Provost Marshal General.

The Inspections Branch, in coordination with the Plans and Policy Branch of the Standards Division, will be responsible for overseeing the uniform implementation of the CID program throughout the Army. Members of the branch will conduct inspections of CID elements at all levels to examine the various aspects of operational support provided commanders. A written inspection report, with recommendations for corrective action, will be provided to the appropriate commander. The Provost Marshal General and the commanding officer of the Agency will be provided with a continuing assessment of the operational effectiveness of the Army CID program from information collected during such inspections.

The Management Services Division, headed by a senior Finance Corps officer, will advise the Agency commander and field elements on all matters pertaining to funding and management. The division is responsible for developing meaningful statistical reporting procedure and accounting policy that will enable all CID elements to attain optimum utilization of resources. The division will have some functions which relate only to support of the Agency, but its main effort will be directed toward the support of field activities. For the first time CID units can look to an experienced and qualified source for assistance in the general area of finance and management. More importan assistance will be available for the investigator who becomes deeply enmeshed in cases involving embezzlement and associated criminal acts. Lack of professional knowledge in this area has been a serious problem in the past.

The Management Services Division of the Agency will check manpower assets, in coordination with the Office of Personnel Operations, in an effort to foster more effective use of CID personnel. In the field of management engineering the division will be responsible for developing appropriate criteria for management analysis, to be applied with equal validity to all field elements. For example, an examination and evaluation of the procedural aspects of CID operational systems may prove extremely valuable in improving efficiency.

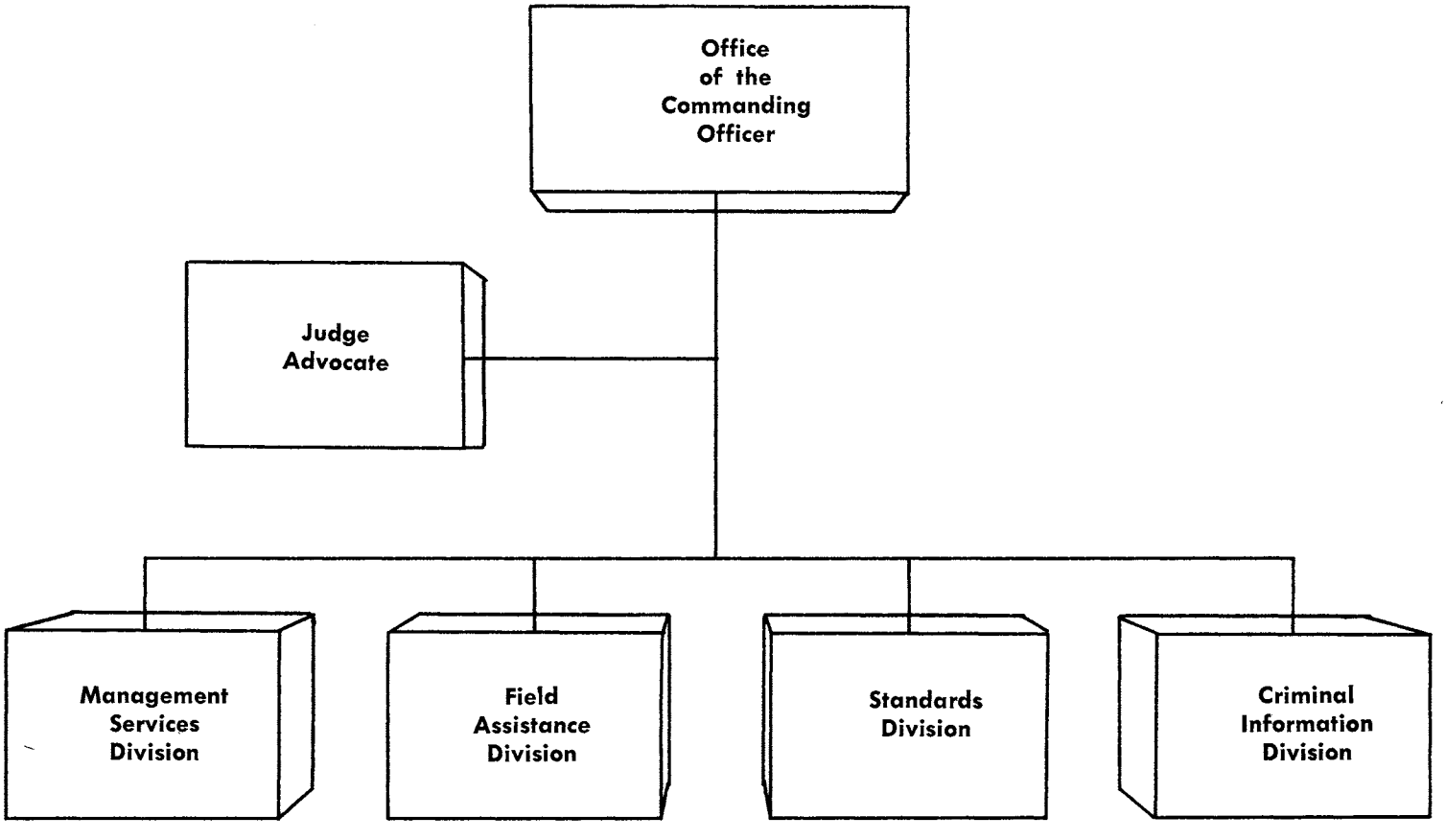
The Judge Advocate will advise the commander of the Agency on legal questions incident to the Army CID program. He will prepare legal guidance and digests for the Agency and CID field elements, keeping them informed of current legal decisions and new policies affecting criminal investigations. In conjunction with the Field Assistance Division, the JA will recommend policies relating to liaison with law enforcement and judicial agencies in the civilian community. The JA will assist the Standards Division in the review of selected CID reports for legal sufficiency.

Realization of the Agency's objectives, particularly as they pertain to the transmittal of criminal information, is largely contingent upon the availability of a rapid, exclusive and direct system of communications. Direct coordination among CID field elements, Army commands and the CID Agency is vital. The Provost Marshal General recognized the need for improved communications among CID activities and initiated a communications system based on ASR 35 (automatic send-receive) teletypewriters and voice/date terminals, to be installed on autovon access lines. Included in this system will be the overseas commands, USCONARC Headquarters, CONUS CID groups and selected field elements, the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory at Fort Gordon, Georgia, the US Army Investigative Records Repository, and the criminal investigation elements of the Departments of the Navy and Air Force. The CONUS network is programmed to become fully operational in Fiscal Year 70.

There has been much concentrated study by the CID planning group. Some of the planners are now the initial cadre of the Agency. My belief is that the Agency concept fulfills The Provost Marshal General's basic philosophy "that the Military Police Corps needs an organization to provide maximum general CID support to Headquarters, Department of the Army, while insuring that all CID elements render maximum direct support to all Army activities."

The author, a veteran of over 25 years active commissioned service, is Commanding Officer of the US Army CID Agency. His previous assignments have included duty as USARPAC Provost Marshal and Commandant, The US Army Military Police School. Most recently he has been in charge of a planning group tasked with the mission of developing a concept and detailed plan for the Agency.

US ARMY CID AGENCY





Colonel William H. Brandenburg Nominated for Star Appointment

Colonel William H. Brandenburg, Commanding Officer, 18th Military Police Brigade, has been nominated for appointment to the grade of brigadier general.

William Holman Brandenburg was born in Elloree, South Carolina, on 17 January 1923. He was graduated from Elloree High School in 1939. He holds a BA in Political Science from the Citadel (1943) and an MA in Educational Psychology from Columbia University (1953).

He began his military career upon receiving his commission as a second lieutenant from Infantry Officer Candidate School in January 1944. His first assignment was as a rifle platoon leader with the 91st Infantry Division in Italy. During his tour in Europe he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device, the Combat Infantryman's Badge and the Purple Heart.

In February of 1946 he attended the Army Information School. Upon graduation he returned to Europe as an instructor at the Troop Information and Education Staff School and became assistant editor of the "TI&E Bulletin."

His first assignment as a military police officer was in 1949, as a platoon leader with the 3d MP Company, 3d Infantry Division, at Fort Benning, Georgia. A year later he commanded that same company in Korea. His subsequent assignments have included instructor at the then Provost Marshal General's School, staff officer with the Provost Marshal Division, US Army Europe, Executive Officer to the Vice Chief of Staff, Department of the Army, and Commanding Officer, 793d Military Police Battalion.

Prior to his assignment to Vietnam Colonel Brandenburg spent two and one-half years at Fort Gordon, Georgia, first as Director of Instruction at the US Army Military Police School, and later as Commanding Officer of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP). Before departing Fort Gordon he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

He assumed command of the 18th MP Brigade on 30 August 1968 after spending three months as Chief of the Provost Marshal Division, J-15, MACV. He was recently presented the Vietnamese Army Distinguished Service Order Second Class for his efforts in coordinating Vietnamese/US efforts, both in combined police activities and civic action.

Colonel Brandenburg is a graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff College (1959) and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (1964).

In addition to the awards mentioned above he holds the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal and the General Staff Identification Badge.

Time of Death

Major Donald T. Reay, USAF

The establishment of the time of death can be the most taxing exercise facing the pathologist and the criminal investigator. The problem is compounded by the expectations of nonmedical personnel. It is commonly portrayed that the pathologist can set the time of death accurately and, in so doing, contradict a suspect's alibi. This, however, is a gross misrepresentation of what can and cannot be done by the forensic pathologist.

The definition of death, in its broadest sense, is the absence of life. There are presently many challenges to this definition. Organ-transplant work has caused a careful re-evaluation of this definition, but for our purposes "the absence of life" will suffice.

There are many things that the body can tell us regarding the time of death, but what we learn is determined largely by *when* a medical examiner has an opportunity to examine the body. The sooner after death that a body is examined, the more accurately can an estimate of the time of death be made.

Death produces many signs. Postmortem changes begin when the oxygen cycle stops. Chemicals in the tissues are released and begin to destroy tissue. When this destruction begins, discoloration of tissue occurs, and offensive odors are produced. The bacteria that live in the body and are held in check during life are suddenly released from control of the body upon death, and thereafter grow rapidly. During this uninhibited growth, gas formation is rapid. Chemical processes are set in motion, the ultimate outcome of which is decomposition.

Because there is some order of events during postmortem decomposition, the pathologist makes an evaluation of this order in estimating the time of death. This assessment of the postmortem interval between discovery and time of death is aided by loss of body heat, postmortem lividity, and rigor mortis.

MAJ Donald T. Reay, USAF, MC, is the Chief of the Accident Pathology Branch at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Before entering active military duty, Major Reay was a fellow at the Cleveland Clinic, where he devoted his time to the study of Forensic Pathology. He is certified in both anatomic and clinical pathology.

LOSS OF BODY HEAT

After death, when all metabolic functions have ceased, the temperature of the body is gradually lowered to that of the external environment. The rate of heat loss is not uniform; it is greater in exposed areas such as the face and hands. These areas will reach the temperature of the environment while the internal organs remain warm. Hence, a cursory examination of the exposed surface may be misleading. Generally speaking, a thin body tends to lose heat faster than a large, obsese corpse. The environment has a marked influence on the body's change of temperature. Likewise, the nature and amount of clothing, as well as the temperature of the environment, alter the quantity of heat loss. A body exposed nude will lose heat much more rapidly in cold weather than one that is clothed or one exposed to the hot sun. Acute infections that cause high fevers may produce temperatures that persist several hours after death.

With all these factors in mind, it is generally held that the body cools at a rate of one to one and one-half degrees centigrade per hour and it takes about six to eight hours to reach the environmental temperature. When temperature is used to extrapolate to the time of death, caution must be used because of the many variables at work.

POSTMORTEM LIVIDITY (LIVOR MORTIS)

After death, when circulation has ceased, the blood stagnates and settles by gravity in the tissue. The purplish-red discoloration that results is called lividity. The color of lividity is cherry red in carbon monoxide asphyxiation and cyanide intoxication. In deaths by mechanical asphyxia, i.e. strangulation, the hue is a deep purple. Lividity occurs in the dependent portions of the body, and the position of

the corpse determines the site of lividity. Livor mortis usually appears 30 to 60 minutes after death and is usually complete in 12 hours. The extent and character of livor mortis aid in the estimation of the time of death.

RIGOR MORTIS

After death, stiffness develops in muscles. There is a pattern of development that is helpful in assessing the time of death. The muscles of the face and jaw develop stiffness and rigidity about four hours following death. This process extends to include the muscles of the arms, trunk, and legs, in that order. Rigor mortis is usually well developed in about eight hours and may last up to 24 hours. It then gradually passes, in the same order in which it appeared. Persons who are exercising violently at the time of death develop rigor mortis more quickly than persons who die quietly. Heat causes rigor mortis to develop sooner.

Internal examination may also be of help in determining the approximate time of death. The stomach contents are useful and should be preserved at autopsy because of the inferences that can be made. In the absence of disease, it is generally held that the stomach is physiologically emptied of its contents at the end of specified time intervals. A large meal usually takes six hours; a moderate-sized meal, four hours; and a small meal, two hours. As with other conditions, many factors can produce wide alterations in this rough scheme. This is particularly true of alcohol, drugs, and head injury. Nevertheless, an examination of the stomach contents may provide information as to when the person ate his last meal and where he might have eaten it. These observations, when relayed to the investigator, may give him a productive lead in establishing the time of death.

It should be increasingly apparent that the estimation of the time of death is dependent on many variables. Because of these many variables it is sometimes impossible to estimate the postmortem interval with certainty from the examination of the body alone. The investigation of the scene may provide important clues, however. The dates of mail, newspaper, milk delivery, and the state of food on the table may give information that supports a reasonable assumption that the victim was alive at some specified period. For example, if the morning paper has been removed from its usual delivery site by the victim, then the assumption can be made that death occurred after the paper delivery. Most important, witnesses of the victim's whereabouts provide valuable clues in determining a starting point for the postmortem interval. It is important that the investigator correlate his information with the forensic pathologist before a reasonable conclusion (which may not always be right) is made.

In summary, there is no one way of accurately estimating the time of death, and all facts from the autopsy and on-the-scene investigation must be carefully evaluated before a reasonable estimate is rendered.

Republic of Vietnam's PMG Tours CONUS Army Activities

COL Dai Ta Nguyen Hieu Trung, the Provost Marshal General of the Republic of Vietnam, recently visited the United States Army Correctional Training Facility at Fort Riley, Kansas, as part of his nineteen-day tour of US Army installations in CONUS.



COL Dai Ta Nguyen Hieu Trung, the Provost Marshal General of the Republic of Vietnam, is briefed on the conduct of the hand grenade course at the CTF by MAJ David I. Bertocci.

Colonel Trung arrived at the CTF from the US Army Military Police School at Fort Gordon, Georgia. He was accompanied by MAJ Gerald Lazzaro from the Office of The Provost Marshal General.

During his tour of the Correctional Training Facility, Colonel Trung attended a briefing and observed training in the field training area.

In the afternoon he toured the 2d Correctional Training Unit, visiting the 2d's barracks, mess hall, orderly room, and their recreational facilities. He also attended a class on drugs and drug abuse.

After visiting the Correctional Training Facility, Colonel Trung went to Fort Leavenworth for a tour of the United States Disciplinary Barracks.

During his visit to the United States, he also visited the Office of The Provost Marshal General, the US Department of State, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Washington, D. C. Municipal Police Department.

He departed San Francisco in mid-September to return to Vietnam. Colonel Trung is a graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff College and the US Army Military Police School. He has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal and 14 Republic of Vietnam medals.

USAREUR Adopts Implied Consent

E. C. Evans

On the 9th of December 1945, an officer was travelling toward Mannheim, Germany, when his staff car was struck by a US Army truck. He died twelve days later and was laid to rest in the military cemetery at Hamm, Luxembourg, among 30,000 other men who had fought alongside him during World War II. His name was George S. Patton.

Since then, thousands of Americans and local nationals have been killed in traffic accidents involving USAREUR motor vehicles. For example, there were a total of 3,476 such deaths between 1959 and the end of 1968. Almost two-thirds of the accidents involved privately owned automobiles, and European drivers were not at fault nearly so often as some would lead us to believe. Thus, it goes without saying that traffic accidents have been the greatest single cause of death, injury and property damage among the American Forces in Europe since the guns were silenced over 24 years ago.

A STUDY

During the latter part of 1964, representatives of the USAREUR Provost Marshal and Surgeon got together once again to discuss the problem. They raised two basic questions:

Do we really know everything there is to know about the characteristics of these accidents?

Are we really doing everything that can be done to bring about a reduction in their number?

That meeting was somewhat historic, as we shall see later. A decision was made that the Surgeon and PM would collect specific data and study the results very carefully. Why make a study after all these years? The simple fact was that analysis of USAREUR traffic accidents had been influenced to some extent by findings in the United States, and these might or might not be applicable in Europe where a large US military force is exposed to an environment quite different from that at home.

The USAREUR study began on 1 February 1965. For the following two years, drivers involved in 540 fatal motor vehicle accidents were compared to matched control subjects; the characteristics of the accidents were studied; and blood specimens from deceased drivers were obtained at autopsy and chemically analyzed.

By mid-summer of 1967, the mountains of data which had been gathered were reduced to some rather interesting indicators:

The majority of the fatal traffic accidents occurred on roads other than the Autobahn, under good road and climatic conditions, between 1600 and 0400 hours daily, with the victim not using a seatbelt.

A history of anti-social, non-conformist, or authority-resisting behavior, a categorization of 2 or higher for E (eyes) in the physical profile, and alcoholic intoxication were related to involvement as a driver in a fatal motor vehicle accident.

Although no interpretation could be made of that

The author, a retired MPC officer with 26 years active service, has served as Chief, Police Management Branch, Police Operations Division, Office of the Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh US Army, since 1964. In his current Department of the Army civilian role, he has distinguished himself by preparing numerous military police studies that have been used throughout the Army.

fact, carbon monoxide was detected in the blood of 28.9 percent of the drivers involved.

One other conclusion was developed during the study—62 percent of the drivers tested had blood alcohol levels indicative of varying degrees of impairment of driving performance. In other words, almost two-thirds of the USAREUR drivers involved in fatal traffic accidents had been drinking. One-half of these showed readings of 1.50 or more—in simple language, they were DRUNK!

The findings were presented to the Commander in Chief with a recommendation that USAREUR attach the "implied consent" provision to its system for the licensing of POV operators.

Why "implied" rather than "actual" consent? It was obvious that a tremendous amount of paperwork would be required for "actual consent," since several hundred thousand drivers would have to sign new licenses bearing a consent agreement.

"Why," some asked, "do we want 'implied consent' when the German police already have the authority to force our drivers to take BA tests, and even hold them down, if that is necessary, to draw the blood?" That sounded like a good argument on the surface. However, civilian police had been extremely lenient in their exercise of this authority over Americans, because, among other reasons, they respected our Constitutional guarantees against compulsory self-incrimination.

After much study and legal analysis regarding the "implied consent" recommendation, a favorable decision was made some time later. The US Navy and US Air Force commanders in Europe followed quickly with similar decisions. By then, it was late summer in 1968, and the 1st of January 1969 was set as the date for implementation. This left plenty of time for publicity.

"Getting the word out" was important at that point, since the decision was without precedent in the US Armed Forces. Through the help of the USAREUR Public Affairs Officer, a carefully planned series of articles and announcements were carried by Stars and Stripes, AFN, Army Times and many unit newspapers. Publicity was stepped up gradually, with a crescendo timed to take place at the start of the holiday season in December.

Much emphasis was given to the point that anyone not wishing to retain his driving privileges under the new condition could surrender his license before the 1st of January. There were no takers. While a few complaints did come in as "letters to the editor," these were outnumbered by writers who spontaneously supported the decision.

WHAT IT IS

The "implied consent" provisions adopted by USAREUR are similar to those in force in over half of the 50 states. They provide, in effect, that as a condition of the privilege of driving a POV in those states, every motorist is deemed to have given his consent to a chemical test of his breath, blood or urine to determine blood alcohol concentration, if charged with driving while in an intoxicated condition; that if he is so charged and refuses to submit to a test, no test is to be given, but his privilege to drive in that particular state is to be revoked because of his refusal to abide by a condition of the privilege. As indicated earlier, it is to be distinguished from "actual consent" where the drivers signs an agreement, and from the situation in some European countries where the law permits forcible administration of such tests by civilian police authorities.

HOW IT WORKS

Let's take a case that is not entirely hypothetical. Sergeant Smith and Corporal Jones are on MP patrol in a German city bearing a name familiar to many of us. It is almost 0300 on a Sunday morning and things have quieted down a bit. The radio crackles and they are directed to go to the scene of an accident. The German police already have arrived. The police are talking to the American driver, Specialist X, who is unsteady on his feet and smells strongly of alcohol.

Although property damage is heavy, no one was injured and the civilian police say that they will not insist on a BA test under their laws. Specialist X now has a decision to make. After Smith and Jones pop the question, he must go along to the nearest US medical facility and undergo the test. If he comes up with a reading of 1.5 or more, that is grounds for assessment of 12 traffic points, and his POV license may be revoked. These procedures are administrative in nature and neither depend upon nor preclude collateral action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Suppose X refuses to accompany the MPs, or declines to take the test after being escorted to the hospital. He is advised that his license may be revoked for such refusal, and the facts are reported to his CO. The company commander is required to transmit the report to the battalion CO or other special court authority, who must revoke the POV driver's license unless there are extenuating circumstances surrounding the refusal.

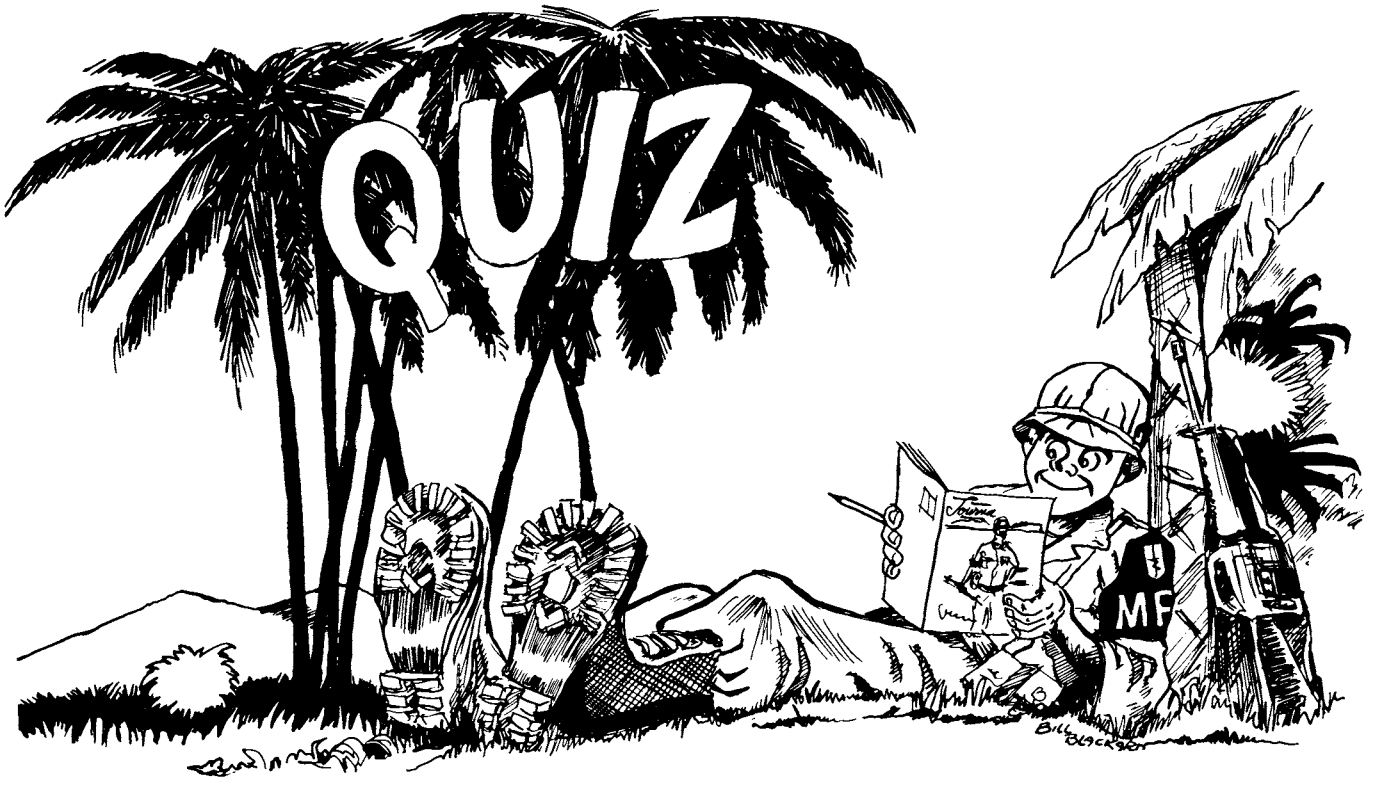
Readers who have served in Europe, or expect to do so soon, may say, "This is all well and good with people like Specialist X, but what happens when an officer is involved?" There is only one basic difference in the procedure. The MPs must notify their commissioned officer supervisor as soon as possible, but this requirement is not allowed to take precedence over other normal actions in the handling of such incidents. Further, the MPs are specifically authorized to prevent any apprehended person from continuing to drive his POV if he refuses to take the test and it appears likely that his condition may further endanger persons or property.

As you surely have noticed, the word "revoked" is used here several times. Exactly what does that mean to the POV operator who refuses the test, or tips the scales with 1.5 or more? In everyday language, it means "forever." He cannot drive a POV in USAREUR again unless he successfully petitions the revoking authority for reinstatement.

TOO SOON TO TELL

It will take a while to evaluate the precise effects of "implied consent" in USAREUR. So far, the ratio of agreements to refusals has been about half and half. Each case is being reviewed from time to time to determine the final outcome. The results are encouraging and show that the system is working.

One rather striking thing has taken place—POV fatalities during the first three months of 1969 went down almost 50 percent compared to the same period of the preceding year. However, this may have been caused by other new prevention measures, or just plain luck. We will have to wait and see.



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 SFC William R. Snyder.

Answers found on page 16

1. **The military policeman's primary objective in motor patrolling in relation to the vehicle driver is to**
   a. assist him.
   b. educate him in safety.
   c. encourage him to comply with traffic laws.
   d. cite him for violating traffic laws.

2. **Which of the following is an example of a regulatory sign?**
   a. Railroad Crossing.
   b. Watch For Trucks.
   c. Curve Ahead.
   d. 30 MPH Limit.

3. **The best source of information on which to base a change in the traffic control plan is**
   a. observations reported by motor patrols.
   b. complaints by road users.
   c. records of traffic offenses.
   d. recommendations of the safety officer.

4. **The primary objective in traffic law enforcement is to**
   a. arrest all violators.
   b. insure all violators receive punishment.
   c. write as many citations as possible.
   d. create a deterrent to all violators.

5. **The method of motor patrolling which provides maximum exposure to the public is**
   a. moving slower than the traffic flow.
   b. moving with the traffic flow.
   c. moving faster than the traffic flow.
   d. parking in public view.

6. **Point control of traffic should be established**
   a. when a road net is adequate to handle the using traffic.
   b. when serious congestion or conflict occurs or is anticipated.
   c. only when necessary to promote minimum traffic flow.
   d. to provide maximum control and direction to traffic.

7. **The frequent display of guide signs will**
   a. increase law enforcement problems.
   b. tend to destroy their effectiveness.
   c. not lessen their value.
   d. distract and cause confusion.

8. **Responsibility for motor vehicle administration in an installation traffic program rests with the**
   a. provost marshal.
   b. provost marshal and transportation officer.
   c. transportation officer.
   d. transportation officer for nonofficial drivers only.

9. **Which traffic study assists in determining which high frequency accident intersection should receive priority corrective action?**
   a. Occupancy study.
   b. Speed-delay study.
   c. Volume study.
   d. Obedience study.

10. **In conducting a traffic signal observance study, the minimum required time and vehicle count is**
    a. one hour and 50 vehicles.
    b. three hours and 50 vehicles.
    c. three hours and 150 vehicles.
    d. one hour and 150 vehicles.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Act of October 23, 1962: Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

Date of filing: 18 September 1969.

Title of publication: Military Police JOURNAL.

Frequency of issue: Monthly.

Location of known office of publication (Street, city, county, state, ZIP Code): Jacobs Press, Inc., P. O. Box 150, Number One Clay Street, Clinton, South Carolina 29325.

Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers (not printers): Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:

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

Editor: MAJ Robert J. Fetterolf, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

Managing Editor: Same.

Owner (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given): Military Police Association, Inc., P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities (If there are none, so state): None.

For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at special rates (Section 132.122, Postal Manual): The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes have not changed during the preceding 12 months.

Extent and nature of circulation: The first number is for average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months; the second number is for actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date:

Total number of copies printed (Net press run): 12,319; 14,500.

Paid circulation: 1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales: 0; 0. 2. Mail subscriptions: 11,746; 13,645.

Total paid circulation: 11,746; 13,645.

Free distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier or other means: 250; 257.

Total distribution: 11,996; 13,902.

Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing: 323; 598.

Total: 12,319; 14,500.

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

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **c.** is correct. The primary objective in motor patrolling is to encourage compliance with traffic laws.
2. **d.** is correct. The speed limit sign is a regulatory sign. All of the other alternatives are classified as warning signs.
3. **a.** is correct. Observations reported by motor patrols are the best source of information on which to base a change in the traffic control plan. This information is a scheduled portion of patrol duties; it is constant and current.
4. **d.** is correct. The objective of traffic law enforcement is to create a deterrent to all violators—not to make arrests—in order to obtain the road users' voluntary compliance to traffic laws.
5. **a.** is correct. Moving slower than the traffic flow provides greatest exposure to the driving public, allows for better observation of road conditions and the performance of crime prevention activities.
6. **b.** is correct. All other choices violate principles of point control. Point control is established when the road net is inadequate and to provide maximum flow with minimum control and direction.
7. **c.** is correct. The frequent use of guide signs will not lessen their value. These signs reassure the driver that he is on the correct route, and thereby relieve frustration. He is consequently better able to concentrate on driving when not looking for signs.
8. **b.** is correct. The provost marshal is responsible for the registration of privately owned vehicles and for issuing permits. The transportation officer is responsible for the licensing of military drivers. Together they share the responsibility for motor vehicle administration in an installation traffic program.
9. **c.** is correct. One of the most important applications of a vehicle volume study is to evaluate accident data and determine priorities.
10. **c.** is correct. The minimum required time for the conduct of a traffic signal observance study is three hours; one hour in the morning, one hour in the afternoon, and one hour in the evening. A minimum count of 50 vehicles per period is required, or a total of 150 vehicles.



SHAPE International Police

CPT Lawrence Brede, Jr., MPC

The author has completed over four years commissioned service and is currently assigned as Security/Honor Guard Commander and PM Traffic Officer in the Office of the Provost Marshal, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe. Photo above depicts the main entrance to SHAPE Headquarters. All photos used with this article were provided by SHAPE.

Thirty miles southwest of Brussels, in the Belgian countryside, stands a marvel of steel, concrete and glass, forming a backdrop for the flags of fourteen nations. This modern, three-level building houses SHAPE — Supreme Headquarters, Allied Power in Europe. SHAPE is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's highest military headquarters in Europe and, as such, is the center of planning and coordination for the concerted employment of NATO's military power in Allied Command Europe (ACE).

In addition to the main headquarters building, the SHAPE installation is comprised of housing for both married and single personnel, recreational facilities, a modern all-inclusive shopping center, and a number of buildings housing national support facilities. Many miles of roadway link all areas of the sprawling SHAPE complex. And, like any other, this dynamic international community requires the services of a police force.

The SHAPE International Police, under the operational control of SHAPE Provost Marshal, LTC Jerard L. Weikert

(US Army MPC), is responsible for law enforcement, crime prevention, criminal investigations, physical security, registration activities, traffic control, and ceremonial functions on the SHAPE installations. The provost marshal has two primary deputies, LTC M. F. Leonard (RMP, United Kingdom Army), and LTC A. Gorrissen (Belgian Gendarmerie Liaison Officer), to assist him.

The International Police consists of 211 personnel of various ranks. Within this organization, the military police (or national police) and, in most cases, the naval and air police of eleven nations (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States) are represented. In addition, a detachment of 100 Belgian Gendarmerie, commanded by their own officers, is attached to SHAPE to support the International Police, especially outside SHAPE boundaries. The commander of this detachment is Commandant H. Lochy.

POLICE OPERATIONS

The Operations Section, under Operations Officer MAJ William R. Waldrop (US Army MPC), is the "heart" of police functioning at SHAPE. The operations officer's principal assistants are Commandant R. Migom (Belgian Army), CPT Lawrence Brede, Jr. (US Army MPC), Regimental Sergeant Major H. A. Slatter, (RMP, UK Army), and SFC B. J. Everett (US Army MPC). Mobile patrols operate within the SHAPE complex 24 hours a day.

A police desk with a radio-telephone patch capability, manned on a 24-hour basis by International Police and Gendarme Desk Sergeants, exercises control over the mobile patrols. Each patrol consists of one English-speaking allied military policeman and one French-speaking Belgian Gendarme. When requested by civil authorities, these patrols are utilized in assisting the Belgian police off the military reservation.

Perhaps what is most unique about the SHAPE International Police is that all police duties are assigned from a central duty roster composed of members of eleven NATO nations. The language capability and native country of each International Policeman must be considered to insure an equitable parcelling out of duties while effectively accomplishing the police mission.

A specially equipped accident van, manned by a trained team of accident investigators (an International Policeman and a Belgian Gendarme), is dispatched to traffic accidents involving SHAPE personnel both on and off the SHAPE installations. A desk and seats inside the accident van facilitate the taking of statements on-the-scene while information is still fresh.

Patrols from the SHAPE Gendarmerie Detachment provide checkpoints around, and routinely patrol, the perimeter of SHAPE. In addition, the Gendarmerie Detachment provides patrols for off-post housing sites since a great number of SHAPE personnel do not reside on the installation.

Physical security is provided for the headquarters building located within a controlled access area surrounded by a nine-foot high chain link fence with barbed wire apron. Access is controlled through three gates, each manned by an International Policeman and a Gendarme. Once inside the controlled area, access to the greater portions of the headquarters building is even further restricted. International Police and Gendarmes man a Security Desk in the non-restricted portion of the headquarters building to assist personnel and to direct authorized personnel to the





entrance of the restricted area. Another International Police post is located at the entrance to the restricted area. A comprehensive pass system is employed for the majority of personnel, but personal recognition of general and flag officers of several nations is required of the highly trained policemen who man this post.

"Special events" is almost a misnomer for the great number of ceremonies, conferences, and receptions held at SHAPE, since the frequency of such events almost makes them a matter of routine. The International Police commitment for these events is usually a major one. A prime example is SHAPEX— a major exercise held annually at SHAPE—and personally sponsored by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR). Approximately 400 general and flag officers attend this exercise, which lasts for three days. With over 400 sedans arriving over a short period of time each morning and departing almost simultaneously after each daily session, traffic control is a problem. Security of the conference facility also tasks the International Police to a great extent, but they are nevertheless able to accomplish their mission effectively while rendering the courtesies due to the officers attending the exercise.

SACEUR's International Police Honor Guard is composed of three International Policemen from each of the eleven NATO nations represented in the International Police. The Honor Guard, commanded by CPT Lawrence Brede, Jr., performs ceremonial functions for visiting heads of state, ambassadors, commanders of major subordinate commands, and other VIPs. Each International Policeman wears the ceremonial dress of his respective country and service, lending color and an air of international unity to Honor Guard formations. A most unique international drill has been devised from various national manuals of drill and ceremonies. Though initiates to the Honor Guard find some difficulty in executing international drill movements at first, patience and practice are soon regarded as precision becomes a matter of routine.

A Traffic Office also functions as part of the Operations Section. In addition to monitoring traffic law enforcement, this office has the responsibility of maintaining a traffic safety program through driver education. All available media are used to deliver the traffic safety message and a diminishing traffic accident rate attests to some success in this vital area.

Besides those functions already noted, routine deployment of International Police includes foot patrols, point control of traffic at peak hours, safety patrols and check points twice daily at the large SHAPE International School, escort services, and security checking of classified document containers within the restricted area of the headquarters building.

ADMINISTRATION AND PHYSICAL SECURITY

The Administration and Physical Security Section of the PMO functions in direct support of the Operations Section and is intended to free operations personnel for day-to-day police and security guard missions. Flight Lieutenant G. C. Byrne (UK Air Force) exercises control over this section. Lieutenant M. Fiore (Italian National Police) assists in Physical Security and Master-at-Arms J. Gumbleton (UK Navy) supervises supply and personnel matters.

Supply and maintenance duties are carried out by this section. The Supply Office requisitions and maintains equipment for all police vehicles, for traffic control, and for ceremonial purposes. A typical task assigned to this office is the storage and maintenance of 150 various size flags of the NATO countries.

Manning charts are maintained by the personnel section, and, as necessary, police replacements are requisitioned from national sources. This same section monitors the affairs of the International Police Club. The club was established for the welfare of all International Policemen and frequently sponsors social events for members and their dependents.

The Physical Security Office interprets broad directives, disseminated by the upper echelons of command, into working instructions for operations use. When necessary, these



Left: Regimental Sergeant Major H. A. Slatter, United Kingdom Army, conducts a guard mount at the beginning of a shift. Above: CW4 Joe Wood (right), US Army, and Mr. Charles Buzza (left), UK Army, relate the details of a crime to Assistant PM, LTC M. F. Leonard, UK Army, and PM, J. L. Weikert. Right: A Norwegian Police Supervisor briefs International Police security personnel during SHAPEX.

directives are analyzed and reports on their working effectiveness are forwarded to initiating authorities. All security violations are reported to, and investigated by, this office. The effectiveness of preventive measures are continuously appraised to maintain high standards of physical security.

REGISTRAR

The Registration Office, under the direction of 1LT C. Griffith (US Army) and a small staff of Gendarmes and International Policemen, is the center of various registration activities at SHAPE. This office effects a number of agreements made between SHAPE and the Belgian government and maintains a continuous liaison.

The largest task assigned this office is the registration of more than 3500 privately-owned vehicles (POV) under the SHAPE-Belgium system. Customs documents must be obtained for POVs entering Belgium from the various other NATO countries. Mechanical safety inspections by the Belgian authorities must be coordinated for all vehicles by the Registration Office. Data processing is used extensively in registration operations and greatly facilitates record keeping.

Belgian law requires that all non-military personnel be in possession of Belgian identity cards. As this requirement includes all NATO civilian employees and all dependents. the Registration Office also assists in obtaining these cards.

Additionally, both Belgian law and SHAPE directives require the registration of private firearms, another service performed by the PM Registration Office. Guidance for national registration of firearms is also made available.

The registration staff must deal with representatives from 14 nations on a day-to-day basis. This exposure requires that a certain portion of the office staff be multilingual; International Policemen and Gendarmes are selected on this basis for positions in the Registration Office.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Criminal investigations are conducted by a joint office of investigative personnel representing Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the United States. CW4 Joe W. Wood (US Army) closely supervises all criminal investigations. He is principally assisted by CW3 Jerome B. Simonsen (US Army), Mr. Charles Buzza (UK Special Investigation Branch) and Mr. F. Moonoyer (Belgian Gendarmerie).

Obviously, the problem of jurisdiction in certain criminal cases may be questionable, and each case must be handled individually. Complexity of a case may be further increased when several nationalities are involved. The joint section of investigators has learned to resolve almost every situation where a conflict of interest may exist and to cope with such situations successfully.

This unit is further responsible for the conduct of crime prevention surveys on both the international and national levels. Each national survey must be geared to the requirements of the country involved, while surveys of international activities must take into account the capabilities that exist within such activities. Recommendations resulting from these surveys are forwarded through the provost marshal to both international headquarters and the headquarters of national support units.

Personal security is provided SACEUR and his family on a 24-hour basis by investigative personnel. Similarly, personal security is provided for VIPs visiting SHAPE. Security is also provided for general and flag-rank officers at ceremonies, receptions and other special events.

THE CHALLENGE

The SHAPE International Police is proving to be a truly successful experiment, exemplifying international accord at the grass-roots level. International Policemen face new and varying situations on a daily basis. They must be capable of applying international directives and regulations where applicable, and each International Policeman must retain a working knowledge of national regulations. If ever an abundance of discretion and diplomacy were required of a US Army military policeman, it is here. But our MPs are successfully meeting the challenge. It is this kind of adaptability that is earning the US Army military policeman plaudits for his performance of duty here, and around the world.



SACEUR's International Police Honor Guard, commanded by CPT Lawrence Brede, Jr., participate in a NATO ceremony.



You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver

Many investigators can identify the area from which a person was inducted or enlisted by the individual's service number. Of course, service numbers change due to a change in status—from NG to US or RA, or from enlisted to commissioned or warrant—which still provides limited information. However, changes in allocation of service number blocs and the areas to which these blocs have been allocated causes some confusion. Additionally, no complete listing of service numbers exists. So, the knowledge must be passed from investigator to investigator, often compounding errors in the process.

The use of Social Security Account Numbers (SSAN) as service numbers provides us with a minor investigative aid that is much more accurate than the old method. The SSAN provides the same basic information as does service numbers, but changes will not occur. A complete listing of numbers and their relationship to geographic areas (states) does exist. And the system will eventually apply to all branches of the service.

The National Police Officers Association of America presented a complete listing of the first three SSAN digits in its July-September 1966 issue of VALOR and has granted us permission to pass along this information. The first three digits identify the state. You will note that the numbers increase from north to south and from east to west. The middle two and the last four digits identify the individual.

A person bearing false identification, or another's identification, *might* be detected if, for example, the SSAN indicates he received his number in the deep south and the suspect has a New England accent. Of course, a service number on an identification card which doesn't match with the number on a Social Security card might reveal the use of false identification. This fact should be pointed out to check cashing facilities which could require the presentation of both an identification card and a Social Security card with matching numbers before cashing a check. In another vein, an accurate number could be of use in putting a person at ease during an interview with talk about his home state.

All numbers listed here are inclusive. The numbers are the initial three digits of the nine digit SSAN along with the state to which allocated.

001-003	New Hampshire
004-007	Maine
008-009	Vermont
010-034	Massachusetts
035-039	Rhode Island
040-049	Connecticut
050-134	New York
135-158	New Jersey
159-211	Pennsylvania
212-220	Maryland
221-222	Delaware
223-231	Virginia
232-236	West Virginia
237-246	North Carolina
247-251	South Carolina
252-260	Georgia
261-267	Florida
268-302	Ohio
303-317	Indiana
318-361	Illinois
362-386	Michigan
387-399	Wisconsin
400-407	Kentucky
408-415	Tennessee
416-424	Alabama
425-428	Mississippi
429-432	Arkansas
433-439	Louisiana
440-448	Oklahoma
449-467	Texas
468-477	Minnesota
478-485	Iowa
486-500	Missouri
501-502	North Dakota
503-504	South Dakota
505-508	Nebraska
509-515	Kansas
516-517	Montana
518-519	Idaho
520	Wyoming
521-524	Colorado
525	New Mexico
526-527	Arizona
528-529	Utah
530	Nevada
531-539	Washington
540-544	Oregon
545-573	California
574	Alaska
575-576	Hawaii
577-579	Dist. of Columbia

MPA Roundup Special

'Olympic Games' Have Moved to Hue

Olympic games in a war zone? It doesn't sound possible, but SP4 Michael R. Clark and PFC Leslie H. Prentiss, both assigned to Company C of the 504th MP Battalion at Hue, Vietnam, recently participated in them.

The 'games' were part of a Vietnamese-American Sports Festival held recently in Hue. It was an occasion significant enough to draw the attendance of several high ranking American officers and Vietnamese officials at the opening ceremonies. In 1968, Hue, the old imperial capital of Vietnam, had been beseiged by one of the fiercest battles that has taken place in the war. Just one year later, in relative quiet and unhindered by the war effort, four days of Olympic-type competition were carried on with great success.

The whole program had its first spark of life when SSG John D. C. Harrelson, assigned to CORDS as Youth Advisor for Thua Thien Province, asked a Vietnamese championship volleyball team if they would be interested in playing an American team. More games and events were gradually added until a four-day program had been put together.

Working through the local Vietnamese Minister of Youth and the Ministry of Youth in Saigon, over 300 participants were attracted to the contest that took place in five different locations in Hue. Among the many types of events held were track and field, swimming, soccer, volleyball, tennis, basketball, table tennis, badminton, rowing, and a Vietnamese water skiing demonstration.



PFC Leslie H. Prentiss (left), and SP4 Michael R. Clark, both military policemen assigned to the Hue detachment of Company C, 504th MP Battalion, were participants in the Sports Festival. Prentiss competed in the 400 meter sprint and the 1600 meter relay and Clark swam in the 25, 50 and 100 meter freestyle swimming events.

The American participants came from military units in the Hue-Phu Bai area. Many of the Vietnamese contestants were from local schools and colleges.

The two MPs from the 504th participated in track and swimming. Clark swam in the 25, 50, and 100 meter freestyle events, while Prentiss qualified for the 400 meter sprint and the 1600 meter relay. Prentiss won the 400 meter event, but was later disqualified on a technicality.

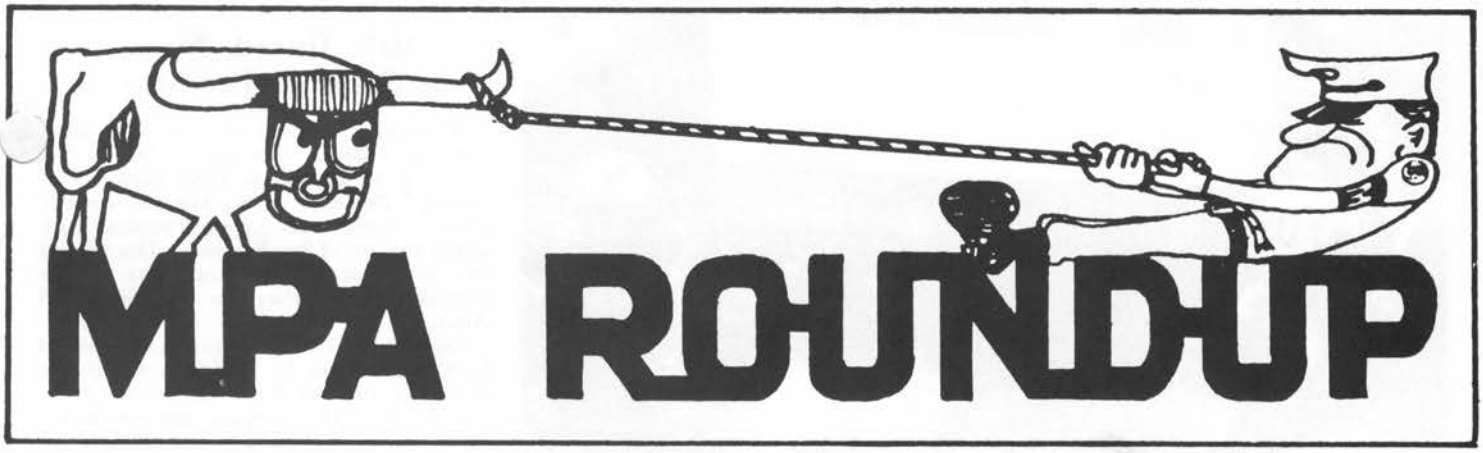
Both MPs competed in their respective fields prior to entering the service. Clark is a rough water swimmer who has swum in the Manhattan Beach (Ca.) Pier Surf Festival, and Prentiss saw AAU competition with the University of Arizona, primarily as a distance runner.

SSG Harrelson considers the festival to have been a success. "One of our main objectives was to introduce sports back into the area, especially in the schools that were badly crippled by the 1968 Tet Offensive," he said.

The Sports Festival not only accomplished that, but also proved that the spirit of competition and the value of physical fitness can promote sporting events even in a war zone.



A participant in the recent Vietnamese-American Sports Festival, held in Hue, displays good form and obvious determination in the broad jump event. Over 300 Vietnamese and American athletes competed in the four days of Olympic-style games.





Two Warrants Honored At Camp Zama, Japan

Two members of the 515th Crime Lab, Camp Zama, Japan, were honored at a ceremony at the Camp Zama Provost Marshal's Office. CW3 Gideon Epstein (above) was promoted to his present rank by MAJ John L. Hauschild, Provost Marshal. Epstein, a frequent contributor to the MP JOURNAL, is also a former member of the MPA Executive Council and a Life Member of the Military Police Association. CW2 Charles E. Shomber received the Army Commendation Medal from Major Hauschild at the ceremony. Shomber earned his award for outstanding duty performance with the crime lab during the 2½ years he has been stationed at Camp Zama.

CPT Kindle Reassigned To Atlanta Army Depot

CPT Pius J. Kindle has been reassigned to the Atlanta Army Depot as provost marshal, following service in Vietnam. He is a graduate of the US Army Military Police School and has served two tours of duty at Ft Gordon. He is also a graduate of the Intelligence School at Ft Holabird, Md. His awards include the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal with "V," and rmy Commendation Medal. A native of Liechtenstein, Captain Kindle came to the United States in 1951 and volunteered for military service in December 1952. He is a member of the Military Police Association.

TPMG Views Riot Control Demonstration at Bragg

MG Karl W. Gustafson, The Provost Marshal General, and COL Nguyen Hieu Trung, Provost Marshal General of the Republic of Vietnam, were among the guests at a demonstration of the latest riot control equipment and techniques, conducted at Ft Meade, Md., by Co B, 519th MP Bn. The day-long demonstration was divided into two parts.

The first part focused on squad and company formations used to elicit desired actions from a mob. LT Marcus N. Bowen commanded members of Co B as they moved into the wedge, echelon and line formations, specially modified for use in riot control.

The demonstration then continued with a display of riot control chemical munitions and delivery methods available in the 519th MP Bn inventory. Some experimental items presently being tested were also shown. All these agents provide effective methods of dispersing crowds, since they have an immediate effect on large groups of people without causing permanent damage.



Dispersers demonstrated ranged from the small hand-thrown protechnic CS smoke generator, used to fill a room in which a sniper is hiding, to the M5 chemical disperser that can be mounted on either a vehicle or helicopter.

141st MP Company Graduates 26 MPs



Twenty-six new military policemen, graduates of the Military Police AIT program of the 141st MP Company, Ft Rucker, Alabama, stand proudly as CPT Gary D. Whitaker (left), Deputy Provost Marshal, US Army Aviation Center, Ft Rucker, and CPT Harry E. Potts, CO, 141st MP Company, award them their certificates of training.



Military policemen from Company A, 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, watch part of the crowd gathered for the visit of President Nixon and South Korean President Park to the Presidio. A Company MPs provided security for the Presidents' meeting.

MPs Guard Nixon, Park at Presidio

A meeting of heads of state is a fairly common event in Washington, D. C., but somewhat of a rarity in other parts of the country. President Nixon, however, recently chose to meet South Korean President Park at the Presidio of San Francisco. This marked the first visit of such importance to the Presidio, Headquarters for the Sixth US Army.

Company A, 30th MP Battalion, commanded by CPT Karlheinz M. P. Schott, was chosen to provide the overall security for the Presidential visit. The company was responsible for controlling all spectators and traffic in the area.

To prepare for its assignment, the company spent the week prior to the Presidents' meeting attending classes and undergoing practical exercises in crowd and mob control. A full dress rehearsal was conducted the day before, complete with color guard and a 21-gun salute. Each MP in the company assumed the post he would have the next day.

A special task force, composed of MPs experienced and trained in riot control, was also formed for added security.

Largely because of the efficiency and thoroughness of A Company's MPs, the Presidential visit took place without incident. The MPs completed their assignment by escorting the President to the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco.

Colonel Sandsmark Retires at Fort McPherson



At a ceremony marking his retirement from the Army, COL Albert I. Sandsmark (left), CO, 3d MP Gp (CI), Ft McPherson, Ga., was awarded the Legion of Merit for his exceptionally meritorious service. The presentation was made by MG Robert R. Linvill, Chief of Staff, Third US Army.

In addition to the Legion of Merit, Colonel Sandsmark's awards include the Bronze Star Medal and the Purple Heart.

Prior to his assignment at Ft McPherson, Colonel Sandsmark saw duty with the State Department as chief public safety advisor in the Republic of Liberia, West Africa, from 1963 to 1967. While there, his mission was to upgrade all of the police and other public safety forces of the country.

West Point Holds Auto Inspection

The Provost Marshal's Office of the United States Military Academy has completed inspection and registration of nearly 4000 cars at West Point, using an eight-man detail from the 57th MP Company. The operation took two weeks and was the first of its kind ever held at the Military Academy.

Every vehicle passing through the two inspection lanes had its tires, lights, horn, wipers and brakes checked by the MPs, all while the driver remained inside. Each car was also issued a numbered sticker indicating the month and year of the expiration of the driver's insurance. This will allow MPs to make fast, accurate checks on the status of any car's registration.



PFCs William Donaldson, Gregory Ward, and David Newton complete a safety inspection of one of the nearly 4000 vehicles inspected and registered recently at West Point.



SSG Cramer Awarded Joint Service Commendation Medal

SSG Franklin L. Cramer (right), 554th MP Co, 15th MP Bde, Stuttgart, Germany, receives the Joint Service Commendation Medal for meritorious service from LTC David R. Holt, CO of the 385th MP Bn. Sergeant Cramer earned the medal while assigned as an MI operations sergeant and platoon sergeant with the 63d MP Platoon at the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, N. J. He is presently assigned as a desk sergeant with the 554th.



Ft Sill Soldier-of-the-Month SP4 William H. Jenkins

SP4 (then PFC) William H. Jenkins (left), an MP working in the Office of the Provost Marshal, Ft Sill, Okla., was recently chosen Ft Sill Soldier of the Month. A member of the 546th Military Police Company, Specialist Jenkins was presented a $25 US Savings Bond, an engraved desk set, and a letter of commendation by the Commanding General, MG Charles P. Brown, in a ceremony in General Brown's office.

After receiving Basic Combat Training at Ft Leonard Wood, Mo., Specialist Jenkins took an 8-week OJT-AIT course with the 546th at Ft Sill. He joined the Military Police Association upon graduation from training.

As a Soldier of the Month, Jenkins became eligible to compete at a later date for Ft Sill Soldier of the Quarter.

Cottrell Receives Warrant At Fort Huachuca, Arizona



LTC Thomas J. Gorman, Jr., Provost Marshal, Ft Huachuca, Arizona, and Mrs. Janet Cottrell, wife of newly appointed Warrant Officer Paul A. Cottrell, help pin on his bars in a recent ceremony at Ft Huachuca. Lieutenant Colonel Gorman commended Mr. Cottrell for outstanding performance of duty and personal achievement in attaining the appointment. He was reassigned to Det C, 6th MP Gp (CI), Ft Ord, Ca., upon his appointment.

4th Armored Division MPs Participate in NATO Field Exercise



SSG Roy Harvey (right), 404th MP Company, 4th Armored Division, Nurnberg, Germany, was part of a four-man MP team from the 404th which recently participated in "Exercise Olympic Express" in Greece. The MPs conducted joint escort, reconnaissance, town patrol and security duties during the NATO exercise. Also taking part in the exercise were British, German and Greek military policemen, pictured above with Sergeant Harvey.

Change of Command At 543d MP Company

After almost three years as Commanding Officer of the 543d Military Police Company (SVC), Ft Knox, Ky., CPT James F. McWilliams (below, left) relinquished the post in a recent ceremony at Ft Knox.

The new Commanding Officer, 2LT Billy L. Funderburk, accepted the unit colors from Captain McWilliams. Lieutenant Funderburk had been in command of a security platoon at Killeen Base, Texas.

Captain McWilliams is currently attending MP Officer Advanced Course at USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga.





ARCOM Presented To SFC Thomas

The Army Commendation Medal was recently awarded to SFC Lewis W. Thomas (right), by CPT Steven J. Petersen, Commanding Officer of the 205th Military Police Company, Ft Leavenworth, Ks. Sergeant Thomas earned the medal for his service as a training sergeant with the 205th for the past three years. He is currently attending the Defense West Coast Language Institute, where he is studying the German language.



MSG James C. Emanuel is searched for weapons by SSG Bob Kinman during his "promotion at gunpoint," staged at Ft Carson during a recent Strike Command exercise.

Two Fort Carson Sergeants Promoted at Gunpoint

SSM Joseph A. Bishaw, Jr., and MSG James C. Emanuel, both of the 5th MP Company at Ft Carson, Colorado, recently experienced a true "field" promotion—at gunpoint!! The occasion was the Strike Command exercise at Ft Carson.

Bishaw and Emanuel, along with their company commander, LT Dale A. Meisel, were summoned to the field from the company area by the assistant provost marshal, MAJ Gerald M. Bullock. Major Bullock indicated an emergency existed, although both he and Lieutenant Meisel knew differently.

When a jeep carrying the three men reached the field, a group of MPs leaped out and stopped the vehicle, ordering all occupants to stand with hands atop their heads. Each man was searched at gunpoint, ostensibly because MP techniques against infiltration were being graded by Strike Command umpires.

Then Major Bullock stepped forward and, much to the astonishment of the two sergeants, read the promotion orders.

"We didn't know what to expect when we were called out here," Bishaw said. Emanuel's first reaction was, "Who messed up this time?"

"I thought those guys were nuts, shaking down their first sergeant," Bishaw continued, "but I went along with it when I saw the umpires (actually PIO representatives)."

Sergeant Major Bishaw, formerly 5th MP Company first sergeant, became PM operations sergeant upon his promotion. Master Sergeant Emanuel became the new first sergeant; he had been platoon sergeant.

Both men said they were expecting promotions, but "nothing like this!"

42d MP Group (Customs) Receives Meritorious Unit Commendation



The 42d Military Police Group (Customs) has been awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for exceptionally outstanding service in support of military operations between 1 March and 30 September 1968. At left, USAREUR and Seventh US Army Provost Marshal, BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., affixes the streamer to the unit colors in a ceremony in Heidelberg. CSM C. J. Rowe holds the banner staff. The 42d MP Group (Customs) is the only unit of its kind in the US Armed Forces. It provides customs support for US Forces in Germany and assists German authorities by enforcing customs regulations applicable to members of the military establishment.

Captain Pollack Receives ARCOM at Fort Jackson



CPT Stefan Pollack (left) was awarded the Army Commendation Medal by COL Johnnie D. Duffie, CO, Headquarters, Special Troops, Ft Jackson, S. C., in a ceremony at Ft Jackson. During Captain Pollack's assignment to Headquarters, Special Troops, he has held the posts of Commanding Officer of the 138th MP Company and deputy provost marshal, Ft Jackson.

SUPPORT YOUR MPA PROGRAMS

Former USAMPS HHC CO Promoted to Major



In a ceremony conducted at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., COL R. K. Fansler, USAMPS Assistant Commandant, pinned the gold leaf of major to the collar of newly promoted MAJ Gary W. Lawhead (left). Major Lawhead, a veteran of two tours in Vietnam, is the former CO USAMPS Hq & Hq Company. He is currently assigned as an instructor in the Traffic Branch, MP Science and Administrative Division, DRI, USAMPS.

Two EM Appointed to WO At 9th MP Group (CI)

Two newly appointed warrant officers have recently received their appointments as WO1 in Kaiserslautern, Germany. The new officers are Mr. Charles W. Webster and Mr. Henry W. Little. They were sworn in by COL Edward G. Luce, CO, 9th MP Gp (CI), 15th MP Bde.

WOs Little and Webster are both criminal investigators in the 9th MP Group. Webster is assigned to the Karlsruhe Field Office and Little is assigned to Headquarters, 793d MP Battalion.

SFC Rhett F. Gaut Re-enlists at Ft Clayton, CZ



1LT Thomas J. Linder, MPC, Commanding Officer of the US Army Physical Security Detachment, Ft Clayton, Canal Zone, administers the re-enlistment oath to SFC Rhett F. Gaut (right) for a six-year period. Sergeant Gaut is a platoon sergeant with the detachment where he also serves as re-enlistment NCO.



LTC Shultz Retires After 26 Years Service

LTC William H. Schultz, Provost Marshal at the US Army Quartermaster Center, Ft Lee, Va., has retired from active duty, ending an Army career of more than 26 years.

During his two years at Ft Lee, he was responsible for initiating many improvements in his own activity, as well as helping to create new bonds of cooperation betweel local law enforcement officials and those at the installation.

Highlights of his military career include overseas duty in Germany, where he was OIC of a CI detachment, and in Uijonbu, Korea, as Commanding Officer of the 19th Military Police, CID, I Corps. During World War II he served in the Pacific Theater of Operations with the 36th MP Company and saw action in New Guinea and the Philippines.

His decorations include the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, and numerous service ribbons.

Lieutenant Colonel Schultz has been accepted for the graduate program at the University of Virginia and will pursue a masters degree in education.

Meritorious Service Medal Awarded to CW3 Bishop

The Meritorious Service Medal was recently awarded to CW3 Barney B. Bishop, III, upon his retirement after 23 years of active service. COL Keith F. DuBois, CO, 4th MP Gp (CI), Ft Sam Houston, Texas, made the presentation.





San Francisco AFPD Form Color Guard at Hamilton AFB

A joint service color guard, composed of four members of the San Francisco Armed Forces Police Detachment and one Canadian serviceman, was presented at Hamilton Air Force Base, Ontario, recently to greet GEN Raymond J. Reeves, Commanding General, North American Air Defense Command. General Reeves was making his last visit to Hamilton AFB before his retirement this year.

Bronze Star Medal Presented to SSG Allen Johnson

Right: The Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service has been awarded to SSG Allen Johnson (left), Operations Sergeant, 511th MP Plt, Co A, 502d Military Intelligence Bn, Korea. Sergeant Johnson was recommended for the medal while he was serving in the 1st MP Company, 1st Infantry Division, in Vietnam. Making the presentation is COL Spencer G. Stanley, Jr., CO, 502d Military Intelligence Battalion, Eighth US Army, Korea.



Vietnamese Police Cited For Assisting Saigon MPs





COL Hervey E. Keator, USAHAC Provost Marshal, presents awards to Mr. Nguyen Van Luong and Mr. Le Van Chieu, members of the Vietnamese National Police. The two policemen were honored for assisting in the apprehension of a US soldier wanted by the military police.

On a hot, sticky night in Saigon, a US soldier was stopped by two members of the Vietnamese National Police, the Canh Sat, for ignoring a stoplight. US Military Police, passing the scene on patrol, stopped to assist the two Vietnamese policemen.

After getting a good look at the soldier being detained by the Canh Sat, the MPs determined that he was wanted by the US Provost Marshal's Office for a military offense.

A minor incident? Not to the US military police detachment Saigon. This marked the first time that Vietnamese police had aide in an important apprehension of a member of US forces.

The two policemen, Mr. Le Van Chieu and Mr. Nguyen Van Luong, were given citations and special awards by COL George I. Taylor, Commanding Officer, USAHAC, and COL Hervey E. Keator, USAHAC Provost Marshal.

Americal MPs Stunt Black Market Trade

Day in and day out, large civilian trucks weave in and out of the crowded pedestrian, motorcycle and bicycle traffic of Highway 1 in Vietnam, like broken-field runners heading for a touchdown.

Near the tiny village of Son Tinh, three miles northeast of Quang Ngai City, all motor vehicles have been stopped in a joint US and Vietnamese roadblock, aimed at slowing down the black market traffic. After only two days, however, the military policemen of the Americal Division and their South Vietnamese counterparts moved elsewhere, because "too many people knew we were setting up along here and they didn't come this way."

But in those two days the roadblock was successful. Confiscated goods found on all sorts of vehicles, from large trucks to bicycles, included 144 cans of dehydrated egg mix, 24 boxes of powdered sugar, 29 cans of applesauce, 24 cans of shortening, 12 bottles of vinegar, two cases of egg noodles, 20 sheets, and 240 ballpoint pens.

An MP explained that a case of soft drink is sold at the post exchange for $2.40, but can be sold illegally to a Vietnamese black marketeer for twice that. The profiteer, in turn, sells it to other Vietnamese villagers or fledging entrepeneurs for a higher price. Finally, one can of the drink is sold for 50 cents on the open market.

CPT James S. Koerner, Jr., commander of the 23d MP Co's 3d Platoon, attached to the 198th Inf Bde, said that foodstuffs comprise the largest portion of the black market goods his men find as they patrol their portion of Highway 1, Vietnam's leading artery of transportation and commerce.

"The goods are confiscated and returned to the US supply system," said Captain Koerner. "In addition, any goods we stop cut down on supplies which might eventually wind up in the hands of the VC and it gets the items back to the US serviceman for whom they were intended. And it helps check South Vietnam's inflation."

Vietnamese police halt civilian vehicles traveling along the highway, check drivers and passengers' identification papers to nab possible draft evaders and suspected VC. They search the vehicles for both illegal arms and ammunition and black market goods. Americal MPs assist in the search, and advise as to what disposition should be taken with illegally acquired items of US origin.

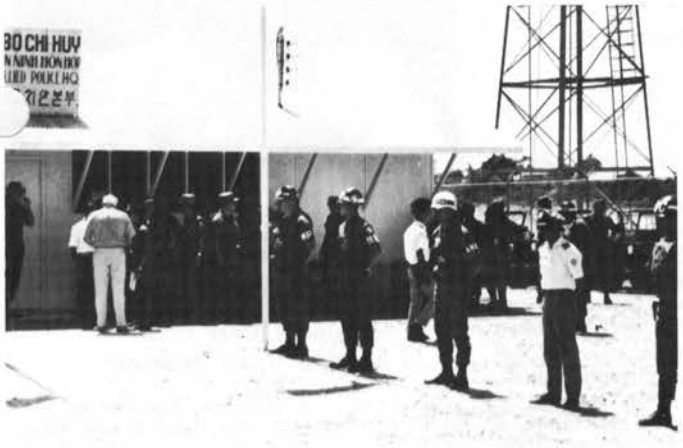
When the joint checkpoints were first set up, about one in every five vehicles was found to be carrying illegal goods. Most of the items were being transported to Quang Ngai City for resale on the economy, or possibly to the VC.

SP4 Charles E. Struder, one of the MPs manning a recent checkpoint, said that contraband can be found in all types of vehicles, from bicycles to heavy duty trucks, and in all quantities. "We found one man to be carrying 20 brand new sheets and two dozen pens—and he had it all on a motorcycle," Struder said.

"Our first few days in this area, we found all kinds of things," Captain Koerner added. "Even though we change our location at least once a day, and never to the same place two days in a row, apparently the word is out that we're covering this stretch of highway, and there's very little in the way of illegal products coming down the road now."

"So one day, suddenly, we won't be on the highway—we'll be out on the side roads checking vehicles on likely detour routes."

Aside from finding black market goods, Captain Koerner se other advantages to the joint US-Vietnamese checkpoints. "Sometimes there are misunderstandings between Vietnamese and Americans, and this work helps to solve that. We see how the other man does his job."



An Honor Guard composed of US, Korean, and Vietnamese MPs flanks the entrance to the new Allied Police Station during the dedication ceremony at Myca Checkpoint, Cam Ranh Bay.

New Allied Security at Myca Checkpoint

The new facilities at the Myca Combined Police Checkpoint at the entrance to the large Cam Ranh Bay military complex were dedicated recently, with a colorful multi-national ceremony.

An Honor Guard formed a path to the new Allied Police Station in front of the checkpoint. The guard was composed of military policemen from the US 97th MP Battalion, US Air Force Security Policemen, the Korean Whitehorse and Palm Tree Divisions, Vietnamese MPs (Quan Canh), Vietnamese National Policemen, and RVN Naval Security Policemen.

The festivities began with a welcoming address by a Vietnamese interpreter who gave the welcome in both Vietnamese and English. COL Frank A. Gleason, Commanding Officer, USASUPCOM-CRB, and LTC Vu Tue Quang, Mayor of the Cam Ranh Special Military District, then unlocked a pair of hand-irons securing the door and officially opened the Allied Police Station.

Myca MPs Deliver Baby in Combat Zone

No sooner had the new Myca Checkpoint facilities been dedicated, than two security guards there were faced with a problem. But, it wasn't the kind of problem you might expect to find in a combat zone, they were called upon to deliver a baby!

SGTs Leon Novak, 97th MP Battalion, and Thomas McGhee, 12th Air Force Security Police Squadron, were on duty when an Army officer drove up with a Vietnamese woman in the back seat of his jeep, about to give birth. They immediately called for an ambulance, and returned to wait with the woman.

But the baby wasn't about to wait, and before the ambulance could arrive, the two men delivered the child. Mother and son were taken by the officer and Sergeant McGhee to the 12th Air Force Hospital, where all were reported in good condition. McGhee later commented, "Since I wasn't able to be there when my own two children were born, it was a great feeling to be able to help when someone else's baby was born."

Sergeant Novak simply said, "I wouldn't want to go through that again. I was pretty nervous."

The two received the 18th MP Brigade Certificate of Achievement for their outstanding performance of duty and rapid reaction to an emergency situation.

Vietnam's only CID WAC Cited by General Abrams

GEN Creighton W. Abrams, Commanding General, USMACV, congratulates SP6 Louise T. Michaud at MACV Headquarters, Saigon, after re-enlisting her in the RA for six years. CID Investigator Michaud is a member of General Abrams' Personal Security Detachment and the only WAC CID Investigator serving in Southeast Asia. She is actually based in Bangkok, Thailand, but works under the operational control of the CO of the COMUSMACV Personal Detachment in Vietnam.

"Bird Dog" Keeps An Eye on Charlie

The small single-engined "bird dog" glided beneath threatening clouds just above Highway 14, as its pilot coordinated with the commander of a convoy rumbling down the road below.

The 2d platoon of the 4th Division MP Company at Highland Heights had just received the observation plane from the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), and it promised to play an important role in the newly combined Vietnamese National Police and MP Highway patrol.

"The 'bird dog' checks ahead of the convoy for any possible breaks in the road, enemy contact points, or vehicle breakdowns," explained 1LT James Foster, the MP platoon leader. He continued by explaining the advantages of the bird dog over the helicopter, "With this plane, we have an observer in the air for three or four hours without refueling. This enables a convoy to move without being interrupted." But Foster was quick to add that there are two "Cobra" gunships to provide additional security.

The plane maintains radio contact with the convoy commander, and reports anything unusual, alerting the convoy to any possible danger. "We are all extremely happy with the way the plane is working," he says. "Its assistance in the highway patrol system is invaluable."

1st MP Co Receives "Big Red One" Safety Award



CPT Dennis W. Schaeffer (left) accepts the 1st Infantry Division Safety Award from "Big Red One" Commanding General, MG A. E. Milloy, as Division Safety Director, Mr. O. K. Hood, looks on. The 1st MP Company, which Schaeffer commands, has won the award twice in the four months it has been presented.

Following the recent ceremony, General Milloy congratulated the MPs on their performance, and remarked that their brand of safety-consciousness is what will slow the high rate of accidents in Vietnam.



Ft Wainwright MPs Save Drowning Boy

Approximately eight hours of a soldier's basic training are spent attending first aid classes. The reaction to these classes is often one of boredom and disinterest. "I'm never going to have to use it, so why bother remembering it?" is the typical complaint. It is possible that, prior to a recent Sunday afternoon, three MPs stationed at Ft Wainwright, Alaska, had similar thoughts; if so, they no longer have them.

The afternoon on which SGT Billy Arnold, PFC Ray Halderman, and SSG Wallace Shuler became heroes started out uneventfully for them. Sergeant Arnold, a member of A Bat, 2d Bn, 15th Arty, was returning home after looking at motorcycles with a friend. He took a different route than usual, because his friend said it was shorter.



Joakim Cartegena, 3, the son of SSG and Mrs. C. M. Cartegena, of Ft Wainwright, Alaska, enjoys a welcome meal at Bassett Army Hospital after being rescued from a submerged car by three Ft Wainwright MPs.

Private Halderman, a patrolman from the 472d MP Company, had been assigned to Ft Wainwright for just three months. He was making his normal patrol and trying to train a rookie MP who was spending his first day on the job.

MP Patrol Supervisor Sergeant Shuler, also of the 472d, was in the vicinity of the Provost Marshal's Office most of the day.

On the same installation, but in a different world, Joakim Cartegena, son of SSG and Mrs. O. M. Cartegena, was riding in the family car driven by his mother. Shortly past noon, as the car crossed the Chena River bridge, the worlds of Joakim and the soldiers suddenly became one.

Sergeant Arnold recalls the moment vividly: "As I passed the bridge, I saw a crowd of people standing around a woman, her clothes soaking wet and blood running down her face. I could also see something down in the river. I stopped the car and ran over there."

At almost the same instant, Private Halderman arrived on the scene. "A man in a white station wagon flagged me down and said that a car had just gone over the south bank of the Chena and was underwater. He said he couldn't swim and was going for help. I called the desk and asked for an ambulance and more patrol cars. Then I headed for the accident."

Private Halderman remembers his encounter with the bleeding, near-hysterical Mrs. Cartegena. "It all happened so fast," he says. "The woman finally managed to make us understand about the boy . . . her son was still in the car. I tore off my shirt and pistol belt and got into the water. I could see the top of the car a couple of feet under the surface, and I felt around until I contacted the boy and could haul him out. Then I surfaced and swam to shore, holding him above water."

Meanwhile, Sergeant Shuler had been alerted by radio. "When I got there, Private Halderman was standing at the foot of the bank with the child in his arms. I felt that the child had no heartbeat and wasn't breathing. I hit him hard in the chest and felt a faint flutter, then I turned him over and slapped him hard between the shoulder blades. I finally felt some air in his stomach."

By this time, help had arrived. More MP cars and an ambulance streamed into the area.

While Shuler and Halderman continued to bring life back into Joakim, Arnold administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. This was not an entirely new situation to him. As a drill sergeant at Ft Polk he had once saved the life of a trainee on the firing range. In about a minute he had Joakim coughing up the last of the congested material in his lungs and breathing again on his own.

"We gave him to the medics then," Arnold recalls, "and felt pretty good."

"Wow, I felt really good," confirmed Halderman. "I heard that air going in and that's about the best I've felt in a long time."

Mrs. Cartegena suffered from shock and minor injuries. She was treated and released from the hospital. Joakim spent a few days in the hospital's pediatric ward and went home. They also feel pretty good, thanks to three alert MPs.

94th MP Battalion Receives Re-Up Awards

The 94th MP Battalion of the 15th MP Brigade, Kaiserslautern, Germany, made a clean sweep of the brigade's re-enlistment awards for the last part of fiscal 1969.

At a recent meeting of the brigade's career counselors, the 94th was awarded three trophies: the Brigade Commander's Re-enlistment Award for FY 1969; the First Term Category Award for the second half of FY 1969; and the Re-enlistment Award for the Fourth Quarter of FY 1969.

LTC Albert F. Greene and SSG Walter R. Germann accepted the awards for the 94th. Colonel Green, the CO of the battalion, also presented Sergeant Germann with a Scroll of Appreciation for his "professionalism, personal excellence, and meritorious achievement."



Sergeant Carr Receives ARCOM Upon Retirement

MAJ James J. Hallihan, Jr., Provost Marshal, Fort Gordon, Ga., awards the Army Commendation Medal to retiring SFC Thomas W. Carr. Sergeant Carr served 24 years in the MPC; he has joined the Augusta, Ga., Police Department.

Idea Worth Money To SSG Lee D. Lawson

For several years the Army has awarded sizeable amounts of money to its military members and civilian employees for suggesting methods to streamline operations or cut costs.

The Army even established an office to process the suggestions—the Incentive Awards Office.

Well, it had to happen! A Ft Meade, Md., sergeant has earned $35 for a suggestion to improve procedures of the Incentive Awards Office itself.

SSG Lee D. Lawson, an operations sergeant in First US Army's Provost Marshal Office, proposed that suggestion forms be filed with the Incentive Awards Office and that the office maintain a running record of the status of each suggestion. The new procedure will eliminate calls from office to office attempting to determine the whereabouts of a particular suggestion.



SSG Lee D. Dawson (left) receives a $35 check and congratulations from LTC Raymond A. Picard, Deputy First US Army Provost Marshal, for his winning suggestion.



US MPs from Co C, 793d MP Bn, 15th MP Bde, join their counterparts in the German Army, the Feldjaeger, as they prepare to patrol the famous Kiliani Fest in Wurzburg. The joint patrols were part of Project Partnership, a USAREUR program designed to further good will between USAREUR soldiers and soldiers of other NATO nations.



The Americans and Germans discover something that MPs everywhere soon learn, there are two sides to every story.

"Project Partnership" Going Strong in Second Year

One of the most rewarding USAREUR programs now in operation will soon complete its second year.

"Project Partnership" was initiated early in 1968 to further good will, understanding and cooperation between USAREUR soldiers and soldiers of other NATO nations. The program was particularly designed to increase the rapport between enlisted men of the Allied Armies.

As part of Project Partnership for 1969, MPs from Co C, 793d MP Bn, 15th MP Bde, worked joint patrols with men of the 12th Feldjager (MP) Companie, German Army, during the Kiliani Fest in Wurzburg. The Kiliani Fest, one of Germany's oldest and most famous festivals, lasted three weeks. During that time, the US and German MPs worked together to provide constant foot and mounted patrols of the festival and the nearby Wurzburg area.

Lieutenant Tufford Receives 'Pardon'



1LT William D. Tufford (left), his wife Jeanne, and COL Robert . Lehman, Provost Marshal, HQ Fifth US Army, Ft Sheridan, linois, chuckled over Lieutenant Tufford's "full pardon" from the Provost Marshal's Office, where he is administrative officer. In a more serious vein, he was also awarded the Army Commendation Medal at the Ft Sheridan ceremony. Lieutenant Tufford is departing from active military service.

Kirkpatrick Promoted to Captain



CPT Richard L. Kirkpatrick receives his new silver "tracks" from COL Wallace K. Wittwer, CO, 4th AIT Bde (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga. Helping Colonel Wittwer pin on the bars is Captain Kirkpatrick's wife, Emogene. The promotion ceremony was held at 12th Battalion Headquarters, where the captain will be the new CO of Company C. Prior to his promotion, he served as S2-3 Air Advisor with MACV in Vietnam.

USAMPS Forms School Battalion



MAJ (then CPT) Charles R. Free (right), Executive Officer, USAMPS School Battalion (Provisional), reads the General Order which formally established the new unit. In attendance at the ceremony, left to right, were COL Henry W. Gibson, USAMPS Commandant; LTC George S. Black, Battalion Commander; CSM Donald F. Skoglund, USAMPS Sergeant Major; and SSM J. I. Hoffman, Sergeant Major of the new battalion.

The continuing growth of the US Army Military Police School has led to the creation of a new battalion, the School Battalion (Provisional). The School Battalion is charged with command and control of assigned and attached personnel of the Military Police School. It is also responsible for providing administration and logistical support for these personnel.

The need for the School Battalion arose from the great increase in the number of students assigned to the school in recent years, an increase which promises to continue into the foreseeable future. The current school population exceeds 1,000; it is expected to surpass 1,500 during fiscal year 1970.

Primarily responsible for the recent growth of the Military Police School is an increase in the frequency of scheduled courses and the institution of various dog training programs over the past year. With the recent increased input of the Correctional Specialist Course nearly 2,000 additional students will attend the school during FY 70. The Correctional Specialist Course is intended to provide highly qualified personnel to man correctional facilities throughout the world.

Until recently, the messing, billeting and administrative services of USAMPS were provided by its Headquarters and Headquarters Company. However, due to the growth of the school the company organization became increasingly hard-pressed to cope with the expanded work load. With an eye to the future, the USAMPS Commandant, COL Henry W. Gibson, directed the formation of the School Battalion.

Work on the battalion began in early May of 1969, and by the 29th of that month the unit was ready to handle its first load of students, two classes of 140 AIT graduates. On 1 July 1969, USAS/TC & Ft Gordon General Order Number 46 was published, formally establishing the School Battalion on a provisional basis.

The School Battalion organization includes a Headquarters Company and three letter companies. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, USAMPS, was attached to the battalion, effective 3 July 1969. Company A, geared to support Correctional Specialist students, was organized on 15 May 1969. Company B, which handles students enrolled in the dog training programs, became operational on 7 August. Company C, to be organized in January 1970, will also support the students in the Correctional Specialist program.

The School Battalion is now an active and integral part of the United States Army Military Police School. Its creation reflects the foresight of the School in its efforts to train the great numbers of superior military policemen demanded by the world-wide requirements of the United States Army.

CORRECTION

On page 27 of our September issue the caption for picture (f) is incorrect. The picture actually shows MG John C. F. Tillson, III, presenting a Fort Gordon Certificate of Achievement to *SGT Thomas C. Olson* for being selected the Honor Graduate of Drill Sergeant School, Ft Jackson, S. C.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO

Whatever Happened To . . . ?

With our August issue of the JOURNAL we instituted a column entitled "Whatever Happened To . . .?" It was intended to be of primary interest to our older members and to those who have retired from active service. We thought that it was a good idea and hoped that it would stimulate 'old timers' to provide us with copy (a biographical sketch of their active service and narrative on what they have done in recent years) and at least two photographs—one recent and one from earlier years.

Evidently the interest is not there. We haven't received anything we can use. Hopefully some of you will still respond. If not, the feature will be discontinued.

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

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

Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

LTC Albert C. Hazelip
MAJ Peter T. Berry (1OLC)
MAJ Robert C. Quinn (2OLC)
MAJ Charles W. Shuttleworth
CPT Ronnie D. Alton
CPT James S. Harris
CPT Earl B. Shackleford (2OLC)
1LT Clyde W. Taylor
SSM Merlie E. Shearer (1OLC)
SFC Donald R. Jones
SSG Robert E. Jacobson
SSG Allen Johnson
SSG Billy F. Stanley

Joint Service Commendation Medal

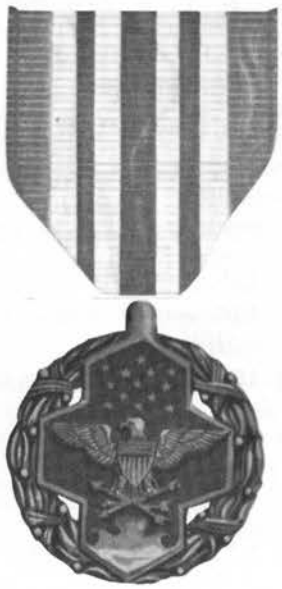
MAJ Nicholas Pishon
CWO Joseph A. Farrell
SSG Franklin L. Cramer

Army Commendation Medal

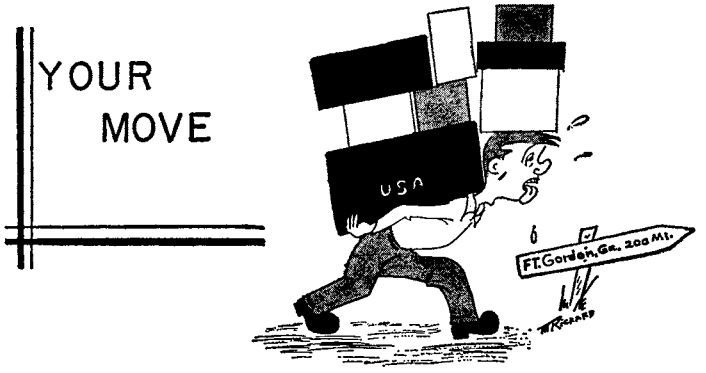
(Service/Achievement)

CPT Richard E. Bennett (1OLC)
CPT James R. Fagersten
CPT John B. Garbarino
CPT Stefan Pollack
1LT Lovell W. Aldrich
1LT William D. Tufford
CW2 Charles E. Shomber
MSG Timothy Hart
1SG Walter B. McCoy (1OLC)
SFC Thomas W. Carr
SFC Lewis W. Thomas
PSG Joseph J. Cacopardo
SSG Roland L. Newton
SSG Larry A. Smith
SP4 Carl V. Noyes
SGT Mitchell L. White
SP4 Raymond R. Davis
SP4 Wally L. Fuhbrugge
SP4 Michael A. Hall
SP4 Johnny R. Tyndall
SP4 Richard F. Voelze, Jr.
SP4 Evan M. Wilson









PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(AUS)

John S. Holeman (175)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)

Roy M. Thompson (163)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)

Frank Hartsock, Sr. (177)

Joe W. Parson (173)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)

William McFadden (178)

John R. Taylor (178)

James E. Wheeler (167)

1LT/CPT
(RA)

Eugene E. Bouley, Jr. (178)

Daniel H. Lucy (178)

Daniel R. Perry (177)

David F. Prim (168)

Charlie Whitehead (160)

1LT/CPT
(AUS)

John M. Elias (166)

CW3/CW4
(AUS)

Clifford E. Curvey (168)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)

Edwin A. Flechsig (172)

Charles E. Kimmig (163)

Robert H. Loeffler (165)

Sergio E. Morroquin (163)

Donald L. Mitchell (163)

Lionel G. Stewart (163)

Billy H. Thompson (166)

CHANGES OF STATION

COL Henry H. Tufts, from 1st MP Det (CI), Ft Belvoir, Va., to USA CID Agcy, Wash., D. C. (175)

MAJ Charles E. Weeks, from USATC, Ft Gordon, Ga., TDY enr to U. of Nebr., Omaha, to APO SF 96384 (162)

1LT Charles W. Alexander, from 82d MP Co, 82d Abn Div, Ft Bragg, N. C., TDY enr to USAAVNS, Ft Stewart, Ga. to USARV Tran Det, APO SF 96384 (174)

2LT William Vasilios from 57th MP Co, USMA, West Point, N. Y., to APO New York 09829 (165)

RETIREMENTS

COL Robert H. Lehman (164)

COL William A. Walsworth (169)

LTC Shelby L. Denney (178)

LTC Anthony Duarte (178)

LTC George W. Higgins, Jr. (170)

LTC William H. Schultz, as COL (166)

CW4 Jeffrey B. Wallace (178)

CW4 Arthur E. Schuder, as COL (168)

CW3 Andrew Antalosky, Jr. (162)

CW3 Donald G. Arness (167)

CW3 James L. Durand (173)

CW3 Robert A. Granzen (170)

CW3 Reis R. Kash (160)

CW2 Roy A. Andrews (176)

CW2 Howard L. Berger (161)

CW2 Joseph C. Flood, Sr. (168)

CW2 Donald P. Tierney (174)

SGM Joseph H. Kuntz, Jr. (175)

1SG Isaac Anthony, Jr. (170)

1SG John N. Gillespie (177)

1SG Jesse W. Post, Jr. (177)

MSG August P. Colletti (173)

MSG Joseph L. Massar (177)

MSG Curtis E. Settlemoir (163)

SFC Max W. Barnes (163)

SFC Richard D. Erwin (168)

SFC Alvin E. Michaelsen (177)

SFC Ronald C. Rhodes (178)

SFC Claude Taylor, Jr. (165)

PSG Clinton G. Melton (173)

SSG Aaron Denton (165)

SSG Donald R. Gingras (172)

SSG Clarence J. Logan (177)

SSG Charles M. Long, Jr. (177)

SSG Willie McClendon (163)

SSG Laurence McKinzie (177)

SSG Charles R. Strohmeyer (177)

SP4 Clinton Brown (170)

SP4 Timothy A. Parker (161)

SP4 Billie A. Wetzel (165)

PFC Robert J. Jones (160)

PVT Troy J. Isaak (168)

PVT Paul Zsoldos (172)

Support Your MPA Programs

MP JOURNAL **OFFICER ROSTER**

SENIOR NCO ROSTER **MPA AWARD**

OUTSTANDING GRADUATE AWARD

TPMG TROPHY PISTOL TEAM MATCH

MP SCHOOL AWARD **ROTC AWARD**

MPA SCHOLARSHIP

UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARD

IACP DELEGATION **AUSA DELEGATION**

MPA INSIGNE ITEMS

Available Now By Mail

SLUMBER SHIRT —
In red or powder blue; sizes small to extra large $2.15

JACKET —
Green nylon blazer with MPA insigne; small to extra large $7.75

LIGHTER —
MPA insigne, brush finish, genuine Zippo $2.95

TIE CLASP —
Gold, MPA insigne $1.45

TIE TAC —
Gold, MPA insigne $1.45

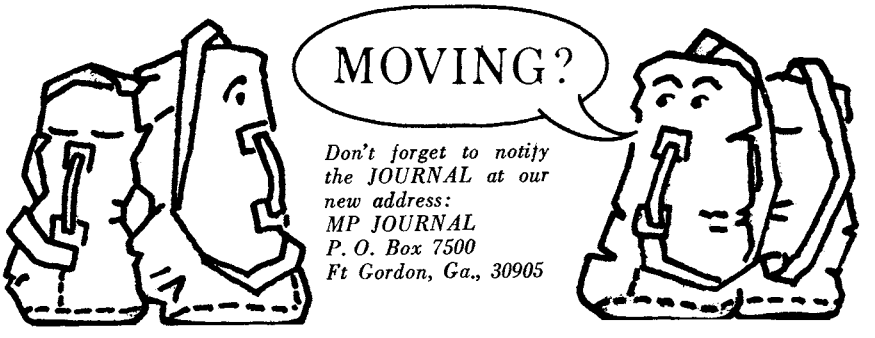
LAPEL PIN —
Gold, MPA insigne $1.45

KEY CHAIN —
Two key rings, gold with MPA insigne $1.51

DECAL —
MPA insigne ..... 39¢

Remittance by check or money order; prices include mailing costs.

BOOK DEPARTMENT
USAMPS
Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905



Don't forget to notify the JOURNAL at our new address:
MP JOURNAL
P. O. Box 7500
Ft Gordon, Ga., 30905

ATTACH LABEL HERE
To change your address ... attach your MP JOURNAL mailing label here and print your new address below.

A note to our subscribers: The post office WILL NOT *forward your MP JOURNAL. Therefore we, not the post office, must be personally notified by you of any change in your address. This is the only way that you can be assured of receiving each issue of the JOURNAL.*

MP JOURNAL
P. O. Box 7500
Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905

NEW ADDRESS

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ **STATE** _____ **ZIP** _____

DATE EFFECTIVE _____

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

497-080
CW2 FATE J KIRBY
DET B CRIME LAB
9TH MP GP -CI-
APO 09757

Forwarding Address:

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

Is it correct? If not — notify us.

NOW AVAILABLE

The 1970 Senior NCO Roster

Order Today!

The 1970 edition of the MPC Senior NCO Roster is now available. Copies may be obtained by sending 50c to: Business Manager, Military Police Association, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

