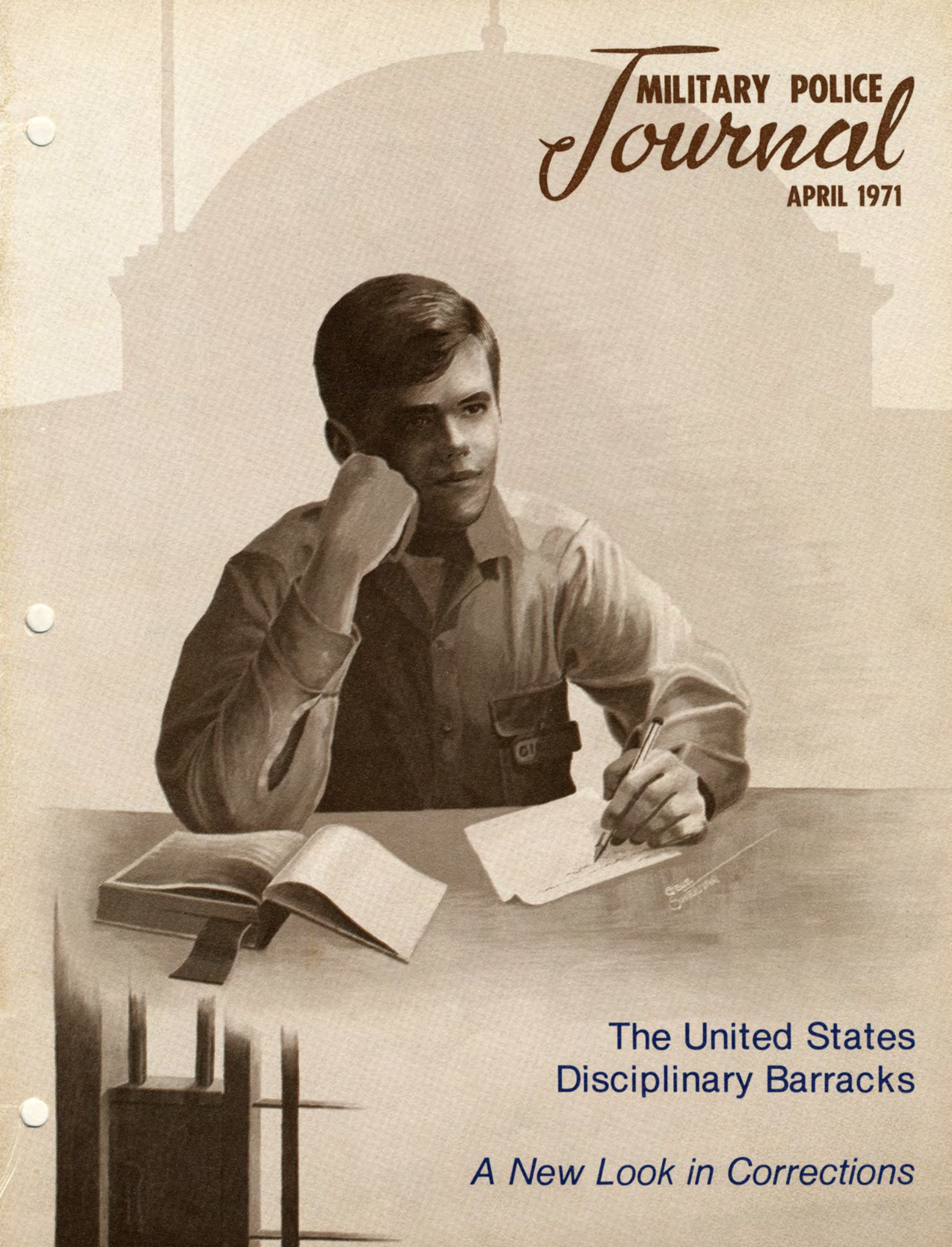
MILITARY POLICE
Journal
APRIL 1971



The United States Disciplinary Barracks

A New Look in Corrections

MPA Scholarship Award

Probably no other program in the twenty year history of the Military Police Association has been the subject of so much controversy as has the MPA scholarship Award.

The Scholarship Award was established in 1969 to provide financial assistance to a dependent of an Association member entering his freshman year at an institution of higher learning. As first announced in the April 1969 issue of the Journal, the criteria used in selecting the winner of the $500 scholarship were high school record, scholastic aptitude test scores and acceptance by a college or university.

The MPA Executive Council, in determining the criteria for the award, gave serious consideration to limiting eligibility to dependents of enlisted members of the Association. The basis for this argument was financial need; it presupposed that the sponsor of an enlisted dependent would be less able, generally, to provide full tuition and related costs than would the sponsor of an officer or civilian dependent. Whether or not this would, in fact, be true in every case, it was felt that a restriction of this nature would discriminate against dependents of officer and civilian members and was, therefore, not acceptable to the Council.

Furthermore, the fact that applications could be anticipated from dependents around the world would create a situation wherein it would be impossible to determine who had the greatest need among all candidates. It would, in fact, place the award in the category of a grant-in-aid and negate the true intent of the scholarship.

The ability of the Executive Council's Scholarship Committee to retain a meaningful yardstick for determining who should receive the award would be all but lost if the original criteria were expanded. Of course, the Council expected to receive a significant number of applications and anticipated a difficult time in determining the most deserving applicant. Such was not the case.

In 1969 only four completed applications were received. From those four the Scholarship Committee determined the dependent daughter of an MPC colonel to have the best record based on established criteria. She was awarded the first MPA Scholarship Award as announced in the October 1969 issue of the Journal.

Although demonstrated interest in the new program was quite disappointing to the members of the Executive Council, it was decided to continue the program in the hope that greater participation would be forthcoming the following year. The 1970 program was announced in the April 1970 issue of the Journal, with a follow-up announcement in the June issue. Since the award was limited to dependents of members of the Association, the Council felt no real need to use other media in promoting the program. It was quite disheartening to the Council to learn that the participation for the 1970 award was even less than for the first year — only one dependent submitted application for the 1970 scholarship.

This left the Council with little choice but to present the award to the only applicant since she did have an outstanding high school record and met all established criteria. To further complicate the matter — in light of the original decision not to consider need as a basis for the award — the only applicant was again a dependent daughter of an MPC colonel. The presentation was made as announced in the September 1970 issue of the Journal.

At the July 1970 meeting of the Executive Council, action was initiated to completely review the Scholarship Program. It was decided that careful consideration be given to expanding the eligibility requirements and to employing media other than the Journal to announce the program. Finally, the Council seriously considered the prospect of discontinuing the award based on lack of overall interest.

The deliberations of the Council concluded with the decision to continue the MPA Scholarship Award and to expand the eligibility requirements. This year Association members as well as their dependents are eligible, providing they will enter a college or university as a freshman in the fall of 1971.

A program such as this is necessarily limited in both scope and participation. Many members cannot sponsor their dependents for the program because of the limited age group to which the scholarship applies; many members do not have dependents, or have children either too young or too old. It is felt that the new rules will greatly increase overall participation in the program. Additionally, letters have been sent to major command provost marshals, soliciting their assistance in promoting the scholarship program and in disseminating information throughout their areas of influence. We sincerely hope that this year's participation will justify the continuation of this worthwhile endeavor.

I am pleased to be able to report that our first two scholarship winners have both compiled outstanding records at their respective institutions of higher learning. It is rewarding to the Council to have been able to help in the educational development of two responsible citizens. This is certainly in keeping with the overall objectives of our Association. I would encourage all MPA members to spread the word and solicit participation in the 1971 MPA Scholarship Award Program.

Warren H. Lutzner

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

MAJ Robert J. Fetterolf
Editor

PFC Raymond A. Polstra
Associate Editor

Volume XX **April 1971** **Number 9**

CONTENTS

MPA President's Page 2
A Difference of Opinion 4
Bulletin Board 6
Inside "The Castle" at Fort Leavenworth 7
Think Realistically—The Eighth Step to Freedom 12
Learning at the DB 14
The USDB Vocational Training Program 15
Jaycees in Prison 16
Trends in Behavior Modification at the USDB 17
They're God's Children, Too 19
Roundup Special 22
MPA Roundup 24
Vietnam Roundup 28
For Outstanding Service 34
Your Move 34
MPA Third Annual Scholarship Award 35

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 ©, 1971 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, 082 is August 1972; 122 is December 1972.

Officers

Honorary President
MG Lloyd B. Ramsey

President
COL Warren H. Metzner

Vice President
COL Byron H. Russell, Jr.

Executive Council
COL Louis O. Giuffrida
Dr. Neal B. Andregg
LTC James D. Cashman
MAJ John T. Thompson, Jr.
CPT Joel L. Leson
CPT William A. Spaniard
CSM Jay W. Denany
CSM Donald F. Skoglund
1SG Robert A. Wiles
GYSGT Edward Tavares, USMC
SSG John R. Ford
SSG J. W. Konczal

Secretary-Treasurer
MAJ Wayne B. Nicoll

SFC Thomas N. McCall
Business Manager

PFC Kent R. Gimbel
Assistant Business Manager

Mrs. Martha White
Secretary

SGT Sammie L. Scott
Circulation Manager

PFC John F. Waldorf, Jr.
Assistant Circulation Manager

SP4 Gene E. Sherman
Illustrator

MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Active Duty - - Yes or No?

A Difference of Opinion

CPT Robert A. Munroe, MPC

I read with interest in the February 1971 issue of the Military Police *Journal* the article entitled "Active Duty — Yes or No?" by CPT Donald A. Lund, MPC. It appears to me that Captain Lund feels that the number of students from MP Officer Basic Class #1 selecting ADT over AD portends a reduction in quality of active Army officers. I disagree. My thoughts on the article appear here in the same sequence in which they arise from the article as printed.

MP Officer Basic Course #1 did have a total of 55 first and second lieutenants with the opportunity to choose between AD and ADT. The exact figure was one first lieutenant and 54 second lieutenants. A small point, perhaps, but it does give some insight into the military experience of a typical OB #1 class member. This is relevant in the light of some of the rather condemning observations made of the Army later in the article.

Captain Lund states that the "research hypothesis suggested" education as the important variable in the decisions made by students of OB #1. Funk and Wagnalls dictionary defines hypothesis as "a statement of fact or of theory which, without itself having been proved, is taken for granted as a premise from which to discover an assured conclusion." I wonder what Captain Lund's "assured conclusion" was at the beginning of his study? Was it that education is a predictive variable, or was it that the more educated young officer does not like the Army? If the latter is the case, I feel that Captain Lund has carefully presented his data to support his foregone conclusion.

To pursue this subject further, we can turn to Figure I accompanying the article. Let us substitute for the percentage figures displayed, the actual number of students in each category. This will avoid any confusion, and place into proper perspective the "admittedly limited" data collected in this study.

Education Level	AD	ADT	Total
Some College (no degree)	2	0	2
College degree (BA/BS)	20	12	32
College degree Plus	2	1	3
Masters degree	3	6	9
Law degree	1	8	9
	—	—	—
TOTALS	28	27	55

Only two of the five categories of personnel represented had more individuals select ADT than AD. I contend that the primary reason for this is listed under "Reasons for Selecting ADT — Money." It appears to me that a young man with an advanced degree can find himself a position in civilian life offering a better salary than the Army pays a second lieutenant. Unfortunately, we cannot derive from the article the frequency with which each reason was mentioned.

In the case of a law degree, I would assume that a person expending the time, energy, and expense in obtaining a degree in law intends more to be a lawyer than to be a military police officer. If I were in this category and given the choice of two years in a related profession, such as a military police officer, or of pursuing the career that had been my goal for years, I am positive that I would opt for ADT myself.

In the other categories, the AD option is a numerical winner. Although admittedly these people have less formal education than those in the two categories discussed above, it would be fallacious to assume that they are unqualified to perform in the capacity for which they are being trained, mainly, military police platoon leaders.

The author sees in the fact that the more educated OB students are choosing ADT over AD, a "detriment of the long range quality of the officer ranks." Does he assume that all officers complete their military careers with the same level of education as that with which they entered active duty? As Captain Lund has a Ph.D. of his own, perhaps he has never investigated the educational opportunities offered to active duty personnel.

Further, he states that the type of response given by the officer selecting the ADT option is not "notable" as opposed to some of the reasons for selecting AD demonstrating "insufficient self-confidence," "indecision," and a "lack of maturity." That surely is a surprise when we read some of the reasons why ADT was chosen.

Morality: ". . . it is untrue to oneself to serve in an immoral war." A person this troubled with the morality of our involvement in Indo-China should know that the only reason the active Army can fight overseas is that the Army Reserve is here at home. Even by choosing ADT this individual is supporting an "immoral war."

Boredom — Intellectual Stimulation: "The Army bores me." I wonder how many Army jobs this man has had?

Captain Robert A. Munroe, MPC, was commissioned upon graduation from Infantry Officer Candidate School, Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1967. A veteran of over four years service, he has served as MP Operations Officer, Fort Lewis, Washington, and as Information Officer/Headquarters Detachment CO with the 18th MP Brigade in Vietnam. He is currently Academic Records Officer, Headquarters, US Army Military Police School.

I would assume that he is one of the 54 second lieutenants in the class and probably has never gone beyond being a student.

Wife Plus Money, Challenge, Disillusionment: ". . . my wife told me to." Is this a mature reason? In fact, is this a mature person?

Not Impressed with the Officer Corps: "I am not the least bit impressed with the officer corps and I don't care to be like them. I would rather be a human being." What a mature observation! I am sure that this remarkable comment is based on a wealth of empirical data.

Dynamic and All Encompassing Summation: Probably the less said the better. Knowing full well the degree of military experience of the students of this OB class, I am sure that this student sees the military as in "Catch 22," "M.A.S.H." and "Dr. Strangelove," which he, no doubt, thought were Army Training Films.

Before I give the impression that I am a career Army officer, an "arch conservative," am "protecting my flank," or getting a "kick out of stepping on other people," let me set the record straight. I am a USAR captain, originally drafted as an enlisted man, who has completed over four years active service. I intend to leave the service this year because of other opportunities. I feel no overpowering need to protect the Army from criticism, as there are many things in the military that could certainly stand improvement. However, I do not appreciate being told that most of the reasons why I and my associates have remained in the service, or even would have entered it in the first place if given the chance, are less valid than people who choose to minimize their military obligation.

Captain Lund closes with, "Examination of these statements indicates a substantial need for further research into the thoughts and attitudes of the junior officer in order to utilize his talents more effectively and to attract and retain the more talented of their number to materially improve the caliber and credentials of the volunteer Army of the future."

I will ignore the inferences that the more intelligent people choose ADT, and that the more educated are the more "talented" of the junior officers. If the statements attributed to those educated individuals choosing ADT are accurate in this article, I do not choose to have any such talent. But how about you Captain Lund, do you intend to stay around "to materially improve the caliber and credentials of the volunteer Army of the future," or are you sorry that you did not have the ADT choice when you attended OB?

"Excuse me, sir! If you would please tell me your status, I'd like to advise you of your rights."

BULLETIN BOARD

COVER

This month's cover highlights the April issue of the Journal which is dedicated to the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Entitled "A New Look in Corrections," this issue is a compendium of articles dealing with the mission of Army Corrections at the USDB and the implementation of modern correctional procedures in the accomplishment of that mission. The Journal gratefully acknowledges the interest and support of COL Francis E. Payne, USDB Commandant, and MAJ Clifford E. Simonsen who helped make this special issue possible. The theme was developed and executed on our cover by SP4 Gene E. Sherman.

* * * * *

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 PFC John T. O'Regan, A-11; PFC John W. Ward, B-11; PFC Stephan D. Bergstrom, A-12; PFC Clement V. O'Real, B-12; PFC Earl E. Bryant, A-10; PFC Walter N. Keller, B-10; PV2 Herley D. Sharp, C-10; and PFC Larry A. Nielson, D-10.

* * * * *

The Military Police Association School Award and one year memberships in the Association have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #20:* PFC John G. Gosling, PFC Steven J. Hajek and PFC George W. Pharr, Jr. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #21:* PFC Thomas J. Foxx, Jr., PFC Marvin J. Novotny and PV2 Stephen R. Varcoe. *Military Police Officer Orientation Course, Class #4:* 2LT David S. Farr, CPT Robert L. Gibson, Jr. and 2LT George W. Wittgraf. *Military Police Supervision Course, Class #5:* SSG Russell J. Casseels, SGT Thomas H. Marx and SSG Curtis C. Williamson. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #22:* SP4 Garrett Hayward, PFC Michael S. Majeska and PFC Richard A. Rementer.

The Department of the Army Foreign Area Specialty (FAS) Program has severe shortages in several of its area programs—Vietnam, Korea, India, Southwest Pacific, Western Europe/North Africa, and the Arab World. Vacancies also exist in other areas. The objective of the program is to produce a specialist in military matters who is trained in the cultural and environmental aspects of a particular geographical area and its people. The program is open to all active Army officers. If you are not yet acquainted with this program and desire more details, see AR 614-142.

* * * * *

When you change your address please remember to let us know, well in advance. The post office will not forward your copies of the JOURNAL unless you pay extra postage. It is not enough that you file a change of address card with your local post office or unit mail clerk. Postal regulations prohibit the forwarding of second class permit mail. It is your responsibility to notify us directly each time you move.

* * * * *

Membership as of 15 February 1971: 14,057

* * * * *

The Miami Branch Office of the Florida Real Estate Commission has an opening for a qualified investigator who has been a resident of Florida for at least two years. Further information may be obtained by writing Mr. Jack King, Florida Real Estate Commission, State Office Building, West Morse Boulevard, Winter Park, Florida 32789.

* * * * *

Gallaudet College, located in NE Washington, D. C., has openings for security patrol officers at a starting salary of $7,000 per annum for a 40-hour work week. An EOE employer, benefits include medical and hospital insurance, 13 days vacation, sick leave, and retirement plan. Applicants must possess 5 years military police or related experience, a valid driver's license and be physically fit. Duties include both walking and vehicle patrol. Applicants should write the Chief of Security, Gallaudet College, 7th and Florida Avenue, NE, Washington, D. C. 20002.

* * * * *

The Arlington County, Virginia, Police Department has position openings for career minded college graduates beginning at $9,645 per year. Applicants with less than a college degree enter at a lower salary with opportunity to complete their education with tuition refunds. Requirements include 21-30 years of age and excellent physical condition. Detailed information is available from the Personnel Section, Arlington County Police Department, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Inside "The Castle" at Fort Leavenworth

Peg McMahon

This article originally appeared in the 18 October 1970 edition of STAR, *the Sunday magazine of* THE KANSAS CITY STAR. *It was written by Miss McMahon after she spent several days visiting the United States Disciplinary Barracks and interviewing personnel. It is reprinted here with the permission of Mr. Howard W. Turtle, Editor,* STAR MAGAZINE. *Photographs by Ron Inman, courtesy of* THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

Everyone — visitors, guards, prisoners, civilian and military employees — has the same first view of the United States Disciplinary Barracks.

Fort Leavenworth with its tree-lined streets and century-old buildings sits high on a rolling hillside overlooking the Missouri River. The drive to the Disciplinary Barracks (DB) takes you past neatly trimmed lawns of large 19th century houses belonging to the high ranking officers on the post. Around a bend, just past the Henry Leavenworth home, are the sheer hand-hewn stone walls and guard towers enclosing the Army-Air Force maximum security prison.

Anyone who wants to get inside the prison enters through the main gate, a barred archway in one of the old quartermaster's buildings that used to ship supplies to Army posts in Indian territory.

The intended residents of the DB, prisoners brought in from Army posts and Air Force bases throughout the United States and overseas, are manacled and under armed guard. Those who are merely visiting are usually accompanied by someone known to the guards at the gate.

The gate, barred and covered with screen mesh, has a doorway just large enough to let one person pass through at a time. The gate area is an archway about 20 feet wide and 30 feet deep with a doorway leading to the street and another on the other side of the archway leading to the prison compound.

There is always a lot of activity in the gate area if only because the offices of the prison commandant, the directorate of classification and the Judge Advocate General are entered only through a doorway between the two gates. And since the guards at the gate are not allowed to open the doorway to the street while the doorway to the prison compound is open, there is usually a delay while waiting for a group of people to come through, leaving the visitor to his own private fantasies on what horrors and horrible people are kept behind such a strict security system.

Once the visitor is inside the gate from the street the compound area comes more clearly in view. The compound is built along a rectangular courtyard. The massive "Castle," residence of most DB prisoners, closes off the north end of the courtyard, the main gate closes off the south and rows of 2- and 3-story buildings form the sides of the enclosure.

For the most part, there's not much activity in the courtyard except for prisoners, wearing regular Army fatigues dyed a color the military calls "seal brown," tending to the yard maintenance or on their way to and from appointments with their counselors or the DB's mental hygiene division. A few guards in khaki, mostly young and mostly specialist fourth class rank, unarmed and without clubs or batons, are scattered throughout the courtyard keeping an eye on activity.

Except for the bars and the ever-present physical fact of the Castle, the United States Disciplinary Barracks looks strangely unfrightening and somewhat surrealistic in the Kansas summer sun.

Prior to the establishment of the US Disciplinary Barracks in 1874, military prisoners were confined either in state prisons or in one of 32 different military stockades, receiving punishments varying with the proclivities of the institutions to which they were assigned. To standardize treatment at least of long-term military offenders, Congress created the Disciplinary Barracks, then called the United States Military Prison, at Fort Leavenworth. Except for two periods when the facility was operated as a federal prison, the DB, has been housing military offenders ever since.

When the DB first opened, it was designed for military prisoners sentenced to long periods of hard labor. In that era of penal history "hard labor" was no idle threat. Parts of the Castle and most of the 14- to 41-foot wall surrounding the prison were built by prisoners out of rock hewn by prisoners. Military prisoners are still theoretically sentenced to hard labor, but they are much more likely now to do their labor in vocational training programs that receive credit from Highland Community Junior College in Highland, Kansas.

The DB is no small place. There are more than 1,000 military prisoners within the compound walls or housed outside the main facility in the minimum custody Local Parole Unit or the DB Farm. To administer, guard and retrain the prisoners takes a staff with the authorized strength of 636 members of the Army and Air Force and 116 civilian employees. The number of administrative personnel at the DB at any given time is usually somewhat smaller than that.

The inmates at the DB are mostly young, the average age is slightly more than 21 years, and have relatively short sentences, the average being 17.6 months.

They come from any place there is a US Army or Air Force installation. True to long tradition, the Navy and the Marine Corps send their prisoners elsewhere. The prisoners come because they have been tried by military courts-martial and given sentences of more than a year's confinement. They come for crimes about evenly split between violations that would earn them prison terms even in a civilian setting, and violations of a strictly military nature.

The largest group of prisoners is made up of men who were absent without leave. Another large group is in the DB for discreditable conduct toward a commanding officer or company sergeant.

The "civil" offenders are in the DB rather than a state or federal prison because their actions took place while they were under the charge of the military system. The most common offenses are murder and aggravated assault, although there are large numbers confined for wrongful appropriation of government property, and narcotics violations, usually involving marihuana.

The men in prison are not the half-crazed animals pictured in movies, folklore and flights of wild imagination. They look pretty much like any other group of men forced into an all-male environment. A few are surly and disagreeable. Some are unusually silent. Some are bright, articulate and in touch with the times. The fact they are sensitive to world events and ideas is surprising only because most of the men consciously or unconsciously dissociate themselves from the world outside. Except for the family visits they may receive on weekends, they have no real way of contacting or influencing any part of the world we know. Dwelling on that fact too much adds to their already justifiable sense of powerlessness.

"the man's presence in prison is punishment"

I've been here for a year and a half," one of the prisoners said, "and I don't know what's on the other side of that wall."

What he does know is the prison routine, which varies not at all on weekdays and only slightly on week-ends. For the most part, he gets up at 5:15 o'clock, eats breakfast, goes to his work detail, breaks for lunch at 11:30, goes back to work, eats dinner at 5, begins recreation at 6:15 and is locked in his cell at 9 o'clock. During recreation he has access to television and pool tables. There are education courses and a hobby shop, a library, a prisoner-operated radio station, an outside playing field, athletic teams and occasional movies, but the basic routine never varies.

"It really gets to be a drag, day after day, year after year," one man said. "They ring the bells and start yelling and I get up. I go to every chow and listen to the radio a little in the mornings and jive with my cellmates. Then I go to work and come back and do the same thing."

A prison, by definition, is the ultimate instrument of law enforcement and as such it is only fitting that the DB is commanded by the Military Police Corps. The stated military mission of the DB is twofold: The first and primary part of that mission is to "confine those persons who are legally sentenced to confinement under the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice." That the DB is a place of confinement is an inescapable and daily fact of life there.

But the DB is not one of those dark, gothic, penal horrors that occasionally finds its way into the headlines of a newspaper or the conscience of those few men who care about the way society treats prisoners. The DB is indeed a prison but it is the type of prison that most other prisons would like to be.

In fact, a civilian commission appointed by the President to investigate conditions in Army confinement installations turned in a report earlier this year that harshly criticized many Army stockades but praised the general operation of the DB.

"The committee was favorably impressed," the report said, "by the administration and operation of the Disciplinary Barracks, the competency and attitude of its officers and cadre and the efforts being made to promote the rehabilitation of its inmates."

The commission made it clear that in its opinion the DB was fulfilling the second part of its military mission: To provide the correctional treatment and training, care and custodial supervision necessary to return military prisoners to duty as effective soldiers or to civilian life as useful citizens, with improved attitudes and motivation.

The DB's success story may be only apparent — the recidivism rate is unknown because prisoners released from the DB are usually discharged from the military and are therefore unlikely to return to military prison — yet the DB is far superior to its state and federal counterparts in its vocational, educational, legal and psychiatric programs and in its pragmatic system of rewards for what it considers appropriate behavior on the part of its inmates.

It all begins when a man comes to the DB. He has been tried and convicted by a court-martial, he has been given a sentence of at least a year and, for the most part, his case still is being processed in the mandatory system of appeals. During his initial period of orientation he is assigned to the Castle wing reserved for newly-arrived prisoners. He is housed in a single-man cell equipped with a bed, sink, toilet, 3-shelved open locker and a storage drawer. He is allowed to keep his wedding ring, 20 personal letters inspected and stamped by the mail inspector and 12 photographs likewise inspected. He is issued toilet items, cigarettes, candy bars, a name tag, four sets of seal brown uniforms and a rule book. And he is given a thorough orientation to the system in which he is expected to function and a battery of vocational, eductional and psychological tests.

He also is interviewed by a social worker who gathers a complete dossier on the man's history before he entered the military. He is asked about his family background, his educational background and his previous work history. This becomes part of his permanent files and helps evaluation of his case by the assignment board that will determine his work detail and his custody status; by the disposition board that at least once a year will consider his restoration to active duty, sentence clemency or possible parole, and by the commissions in Washington that must approve all decisions the DB personnel make regarding his case.

He also is interviewed by one of the seven psychiatrists attached to the DB's directorate of mental hygiene. It is unusual to find that many psychiatrists working in a penal institution, and it may be that the DB has the best mental health program of any prison in the United States. The psychiatrists attempt to help the man with his initial adjustment to the prison atmosphere and to route an inmate with obvious emotional problems into immediate therapy.

The DB staff's attitude, enforced as much as possible at all levels of command, is that the man's presence in prison is punishment enough. All sorts of supports are available to anyone who indicates willingness to make the best of what is obviously a less than desirable situation.

He is given an opportunity to advance his education. If he has not finished grade school, he is assigned to mandatory classes allowing him to complete the first eight years of his formal education. If he has not finished high school, he is given an opportunity to take classes leading to a high school equivalency test and last year 541 prisoners earned high school degrees in this fashion. If he is interested in college level courses, there are 43 classes in 23 subject areas offered at the DB by Highland Community Junior College. During the last year 16 prisoners were awarded associate of arts degrees under this program.

"cause and effect relationship is visible"

The educational program is successful by statistical standards also. The average man entering the DB has completed 10.5 years of schooling and by the time he leaves he has finished slightly more than 11 years. And more than 47 per cent of the prisoners leaving the institution say they intend to continue their education.

Partly as a relic of the "hard labor" school of prison management, partly to avoid the disciplinary problems brought about by too much free time and partly in preparation for return to life outside the walls, every man is assigned a work detail. Within the framework of institutional needs and space available in any given detail, a man's work is matched as nearly as possible with his interests, his past training and his aptitude. If he needs money to help support a family he can earn some by working in the tailor shop operated by the Federal Prison Industries through contract with the DB. If he just wants a job to fill the time, he can work in the post laundry and dry cleaning details, in the DB kitchen or on various compound maintenance details.

If he wants to take the time to learn a trade, a surprisingly wide range of vocational education courses are available, all of them carrying the possibility of college credit. He can learn shoe repair or barbering — the mainstays of any prison vocational program — or woodworking, upholstery, drafting, appliance repair, car mechanics, car body repair, printing, television and radio repair, sheet metal working or even electronic data processing. There are 19 vocational training courses, all taught by qualified instructional personnel and all teaching academic theory as well as practical application.

In addition to funding from government allocations, the vocational training program supports itself by making the prisoners' trades and services available to the personnel stationed at Fort Leavenworth or attending the Command and General Staff College there. The income from trade with the public is channeled back into the program to keep the vocational equipment up to date and comparable with the equipment actually used in similar trades in civilian life.

Most of the instructors in the vocational training program are civilians, most feel that the men are young enough to be genuinely helped and most are proud of the work "their men" are doing.

"Some of these men have had a lousy start on life through no fault of their own," Rodney Maynard, instructor in the television-radio repair shop, said. "This is the first opportunity they've had to lift themselves out of the gutter. And they're doing it for themselves, not for society.

"Most of the men I get here have had a little experience in electronics and six to nine months here will make them good television repairmen. They can really learn a trade here and this is a good trade to learn. I've had letters from former students who have left here, entered the field and are doing well. I don't get many of those letters, of course, because most men want to forget that they've ever been here but the ones you do hear from make it all worth it."

Although not all the trades are equally marketable on the outside and certainly not all the prisoners feel the work they have done inside the DB will benefit them when they leave, the directorate of training adds more vocational courses every year with the intention that no man should find himself without the ability to earn a living when he leaves the DB. With the realization that it is not only in the man's best interest but in the best interest of society that he have a job waiting for him when he leaves, an employment placement office was organized last year. It has not been uniformly successful, but it illustrates the fact that the DB is unwilling to abandon a man to fate as he leaves the gates.

That same attitude is reflected in the services the Judge Advocate General's office at the DB offers prisoners. In addition to assistance with their military proceedings, the legal office worked with prisoners on 383 domestic legal problems and 1,258 taxation problems in 1969.

"To my knowledge," CPT Bernard Billick said, "this is the only maximum security confinement facility in the country offering legal assistance to the inmates. We handle divorce cases, adoption proceedings, finance problems and income tax — you'd be surprised at the number of guys who haven't paid any taxes for years."

The custody directorate at the prison, charged with the physical security of the prisoner, operates with much the same ideal, that of returning a man to life outside the walls better able to get along with other people and to live within society's rules and regulations. The methods they employ could have been taken straight out of a textbook on behavioral psychology.

The theory is relatively simple: A man earns the kind of quarters in which he lives and the amount of security he lives under by his behavior. If a man conforms to the DB regulations, he advances to more comfortable living quarters.

Within the "C" custody category — which means he can't go outside the walls except under armed guard — a prisoner may move from a single-man cell to a 3-man cell to a special 3-man cell block. He receives an additional hour and a half recreation time.

The next advancement is to "B" custody which means he will be supervised but not under armed guard when he leaves the walls. There are two types of "B" custody prisoners, those authorized for work within the walls only and those who can go outside the walls to work at the post golf courses, the Fort Leavenworth museum, the post commissary, the riding stables and the DB car wash and wax facilities. "B" custody prisoners are not housed in cells but in barracks inside the prison wall.

The highest custody grade a prisoner may earn is "A" custody and there are two "A" custody housing units, both outside the walls of the main prison compound. One is called the Local Parolee Unit. It houses about 100 men who work in various jobs on post or within the walls, and looks very much like an austere college dormitory. The other "A" custody facility is the DB farm covering about 700 acres on the outskirts of the post where the men grow corn, milo and alfalfa, and tend chickens, cattle and hogs.

If a man can earn more comfortable quarters by good behavior, he also can earn disciplinary segregation, with stripped cell and restricted diet, for a serious form of misbehavior. Even in the "hole," however, the behavioral modification principles apply and, in a program initiated by the directorate of mental hygiene, a man earns restoration of privileges and finally earns his way out of disciplinary segregation by accumulating "token" points for cooperating with the counselors, chaplains and mental hygiene representatives in a program geared toward reteaching good behavior rather than suppressing bad behavior.

In addition to maintaining peace in the prison compound, the system of rewards and punishments practiced by the custody directorate is geared toward teaching the prisoners that their conduct determines what happens to them in life. The rewards and punishments are more immediate in a prison setting than they are in everyday living, so the relationship between cause and effect is more visable.

The conscious application of principles such as these, as opposed to the traditional put-the-man-in-prison-and-hope-that-he-realizes-the-error-of-his-ways approach is what has led many penologists to regard the DB as an example of what an intelligent prison could be.

However, the DB is still a prison, a place where men are standardized, placed on a monotonous, inflexible daily routine, required to follow hundreds of rules, isolated from most forms of normal social contact and then expected to return to society as useful, well-adjusted human beings.

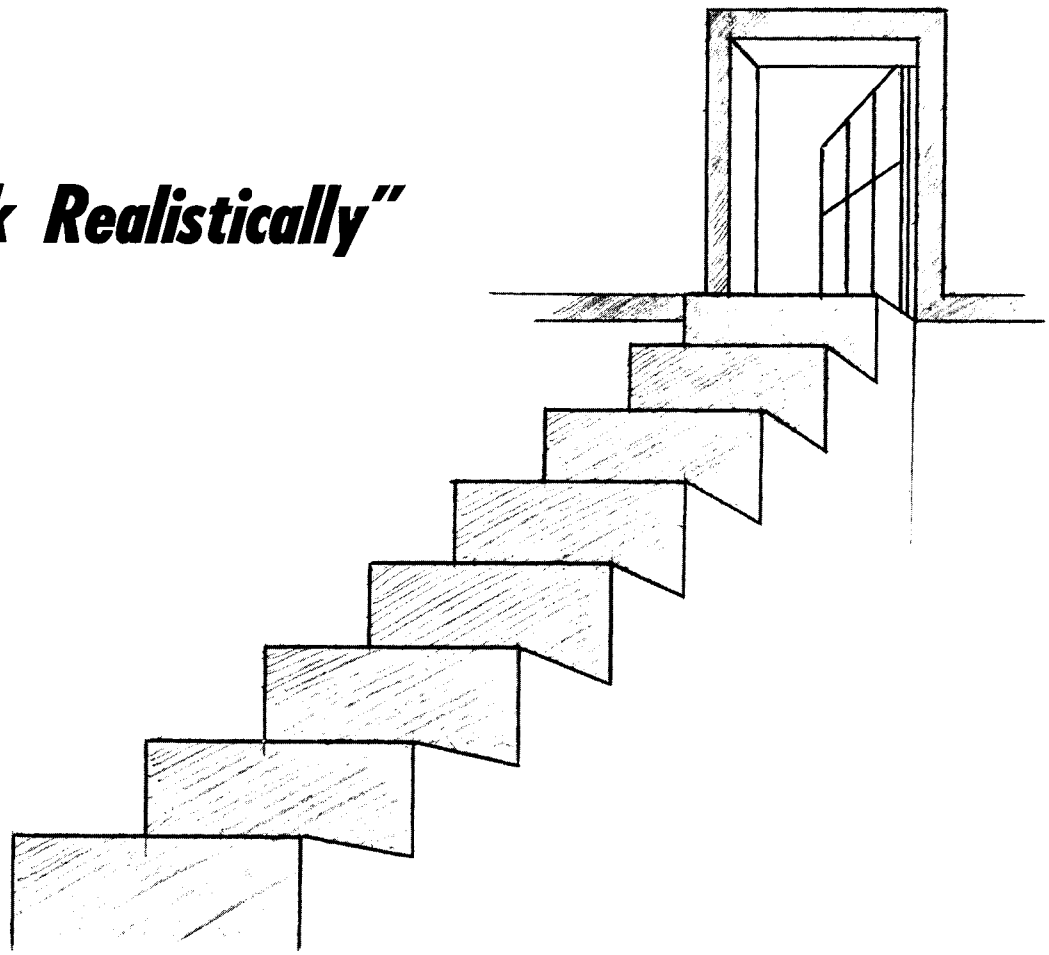
That doesn't always happen. Even though most of the prisoners at the DB are short-term, and the average time served is less than a year, it still takes its toll on some of the men.

"It's a hassle inside that Castle," one of the prisoners said. "You can't possibly understand how it feels until you've served time yourself. The system is geared toward continual harassment. They can drive you nuts in there."

In exit interviews at least 50 per cent of the prisoners leaving the DB said that being there had affected them adversely. They said things like "I hate the world now," "I've gone crazy," "I don't trust anyone now, I won't rely on anyone," "I'm more bitter than ever," and "I'm going to get what I can." And 51 per cent of the prisoners leaving said they didn't feel the DB had prepared them to face civilian life.

As one officer said: "A few of the prisoners leave here worse than they were before they came in. The vast majority leave here much the same as when they came in. But some few have benefited from their stay and that is what makes you hopeful."

"Think Realistically"



Step 1: Facing the truth about ourselves and the world around us, we decided we needed to change.

Step 2: Realizing that there is a Power from which we can gain strength, we decided to use that Power.

Step 3: Evaluating ourselves by taking an honest self-appraisal, we examined both our strengths and our weaknesses.

Step 4: Endeavoring to help ourselves overcome our weaknesses, we enlisted the aid of that Power to help us concentrate on our strengths.

Step 5: Deciding that our FREEDOM is worth more than our resentments, we are using that Power to help free us from resentments.

Step 6: Observing that daily progress is necessary, we set an attainable goal towards which we can work each day.

Step 7: Maintaining our own FREEDOM, we pledge ourselves to help others as we have been helped.

The Eighth Step to Freedom

MAJ Edgar J. Habeck, MSC, and MAJ Clifford E. Simonsen, MPC

These are the seven steps to freedom, developed by the members of the *Seven Steps Program*, now in operation in over seventeen correctional institutions across the nation. This unique organization is composed of concerned ex-convicts willing to help those confined in institutions who are willing to help themselves. Their motto, "Think Realistically," is the cornerstone for all treatment sessions.

Patterned along the successful "self-help" line of reasoning used by *Alcoholics Anonymous*, the *Seven Steps Program* emphasizes group counseling and realistic self-evaluation. The main objective is to help prisoners prepare themselves, mentally and emotionally, for their return and adjustment to a free society. More important, it then helps them to maintain their freedom and live a constructive life.

These objectives are not different from those in most correctional institutions, but the inmate often has a harder time believing and accepting them from the institutional staff. With the ex-convict members of the *Seven Steps Program*, they are getting it directly from a man who has "been there," with whom they are more able to relate and accept advice.

A Seven Steps Chapter was instituted in the Correctional Training Facility at Fort Riley, Kansas, over a year-and-a-half ago. Partially because of the reception this approach received at the CTF, a chapter has now been started in the USDB at Fort Leavenworth.

In September of 1970, the Office of Program Director was established and a five-man inmate committee organized. The Program Director, Mr. Lloyd Parkinson, himself an ex-convict and longtime "Seven-Stepper," is the spark-plug of the program. The program at the USDB has been integrated into procedures within the existing pre-release system. Mr. Parkinson and his staff prepare and conduct a series of "rap sessions" with individuals being processed for release. The presence of this ex-convict counselor at the USDB is very effective. He can say to individuals about to be released, "*I* have been down that road . . . *I* came back, *I* do understand." And, they listen.

The use of former inmates of correctional institutions in those institutions' rehabilitation programs is receiving more and more attention in modern treatment programs. Qualified personnel in corrections has always been a problem. This source of potential correctional manpower provides people with *real* "know-how" and employment potential for rehabilitated prisoners. This subject was covered with great interest in the *Task Force Report—Corrections* of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967). It seems certain that this area will be exploited in much greater depth in the future.

Since the inception of the *Seven Steps Program* in pre-release, it has branched out in several other directions. Mr. Parkinson and his committee meet each week with newly arrived prisoners as a part of in-processing. The goal is to better prepare new prisoners for their adjustment to confinement at the USDB. As previously stated, prisoners tend to listen more constructively to someone who has shared similar experiences than to a member of the "establishment." In the future, it is hoped that more frequent contact with new prisoners will help motivate them to take advantage of the many self-improvement programs at the USDB.

At the request of the counselor in the Disciplinary Segregation area, the Seven Steps representatives have also visited and counseled prisoners confined there. It was found that these problem prisoners, who tend to be rather uncommunicative with staff members, more readily relate with the Seven Steps representatives. More research and work in this critical area is planned for the future.

Another area for future counseling effort by Seven Steps is with those inmates who are selected to be restored to duty after successful attendance at the Correctional Training Facility. It is felt that Mr. Parkinson, who spent 18 months on the CTF Seven Steps Staff, can contribute to the motivation of restorable inmates to succeed at the CTF. Their success in the Army can lead to success in their future role in society.

Major Edgar J. Habeck, MSC, has been Chief of the Social Work Division at the USDB since May 1969. He holds a Doctorate in Social Welfare from the Catholic University of America. His dissertation was conducted at the US Army Correctional Training Facility, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Major Clifford E. Simonsen, MPC, is a student at the US Army Command and General Staff College. He holds a Masters degree in criminology from Florida State University. His thesis also was conducted at the Correctional Training Facility.

Learning at the DB

SP5 Terry L. Calhoun

When prisoner Smith entered the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, he claimed an educational grade level of 12 years.

When Smith (not his real name) returned to duty three years later, he held an Associate of Arts degree, thanks to the opportunity afforded by the Academic Division of the USDB.

While it would be unfair to call any individual case typical, there are many cases similar to Smith's. At first, he had an erratic pattern of drops, dismissals, and failures; then motivation struck and he made good grades, and displayed good conduct and regular attendance.

As does each prisoner upon entering the USDB, Smith attended an orientation class by the Education Officer. He was subsequently interviewed by the Vocational Counselor of the Academic Division who made a recommendation to a "Classification Board" concerning job placement during his stay.

The counselor also informs the prisoner of the educational opportunities available at the USDB and helps him to determine which areas of study would be most beneficial.

In prisoner Smith's case, a general college education seemed in order; therefore, the decision was made to enroll him in the Leavenworth Branch of Highland Community Junior College.

Others may want to enroll in day school General Educational Development Courses (GED) or in night school GED in preparation for taking GED tests for high school equivalency. Or, if he feels sufficiently prepared, the prisoner may forego the classes and take the GED tests.

If he holds a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, he may obtain United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) correspondence courses, geared toward obtaining college credit.

Education Grows Up

The role of education and training programs in the rehabilitation process has long been recognized and has received much verbal tribute. But practical application has frequently lagged far behind theory and philosophy.

A chaplain made the first attempt to establish a school for prisoners five years after Congress established the military prison at Fort Leavenworth in 1874. He later reported this project as less than successful due to the lack of satisfactory instructors, text books, slates, and free time in the prisoners' schedule.

At the Disciplinary Barracks today, the education and training program receives the attention and support it deserves, having now attained its rightful position of importance in the total rehabilitation program.

The USDB reminds all staff members that confinement, in itself, is punishment. Today, the USDB's role is one of returning the inmate to society as a "fit-in" rather than a "mis-fit" to give him the opportunity to develop his education and skill to a point that he will no longer feel compelled to live at the expense of others. Members of the Academic Division Staff see this as their primary responsibility.

Statistically Successful

Statistics tell the story. In fiscal year 1970, forty-four courses were offered in which over 1,500 hours of credit were earned by college level students in association with Highland Community Junior College, Highland, Kansas.

Five hundred fifty-three prisoners successfully completed the high school preparation classes in English, social studies, science and mathematics.

Five hundred forty-one prisoners successfully completed the high school GED tests and received certificates from USAFI. In addition, 50 received Certificates of Equivalency from their home states.

The Academic Division administered 8,446 tests on a wide variety of subjects.

Typing classes, conducted in the day and evening schools, enrolled 287 students.

Looking on the Operational Side

Basically, the Academic Division provides the same services as an Army Education Center on any post.

Operationally, the USDB Academic Division is staffed by five enlisted men and five Department of the Army civilians. Included in the civilian staff is the Supervisor of Education, a position somewhat akin to a high school principal, school superintendent and dean of instruction.

The military men, with the exception of one military journalist, are corrections specialists with a secondary responsibility as counselors. Charged with the security aspects of the job, the Academic Division NCOIC and his staff monitor attendance and supervise the flow of prisoner traffic in and out of the section.

The military journalist supervises *Stray Shots* magazine, a learn-while-you-work publication by and for the prisoners. While serving as a training aid, the magazine also provides an opportunity for the entire population to have their creative efforts published. The stated purpose of *Stray Shots* is to inform, entertain, and educate the population.

Like the rest of the Academic Program, the magazine is under the operational control of the Training Directorate.

Instructors in the academic schools are both civilians and qualified inmates. GED prep classes are generally taught by members of the population, adding a dimension

---

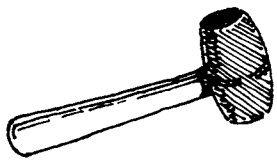
Specialist Five Terry L. Calhoun, currently assigned as senior information specialist at the US Disciplinary Barracks, is a 1968 graduate of the Defense Information School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Prior to his assignment to the USDB, he served as editor of the unit newspaper of the 30th Artillery Brigade in Okinawa.

of communication between instructor and student. College instructors are affiliated with local academic institutions and teach courses on a part-time basis.

Dale Carnegie courses provide training in human relations and public speaking. The 14-week course is offered periodically. Since the inception of the program, 28 complete courses have been taught at no expense to the students or the institution. Instructors and necessary materials are supplied at no charge by the Dale Carnegie organization in Kansas City.

In conjunction with the Vocational Training Division, instruction in accounting and computor sciences is offered in the Data Processing Activity. Typing courses, both day and night, are taught continuously throughout the year. Other special classes, such as remedial reading and remedial math, are organized whenever needed.

All of these classes and all of the programs of the Education Department are conducted with a single objective in mind—"providing the inmates with opportunities for self-development."



The USDB Vocational Training Program

Oscar C. Weltzheimer

The mission of the Vocational Division of the Directorate of Training at the US Disciplinary Barracks is to provide education and training in technical knowledge and skills in occupational areas which will assist an individual in obtaining employment upon release from confinement. This mission is accomplished by providing instruction in technical knowledge and skills in eighteen different occupations.

The eighteen occupational subdivisions of the Vocational Division are Appliance Repair, Auto Body Repair, Auto Repair, Barbering, Car Washing and Waxing, Data Processing, Drafting, Furniture Repair, Greenhouse, Printing, Radio and Television, Rug Cleaning, Screen Printing, Sheet Metal Working, Shoe Repair, Upholstering, USDB Farm, and Welding.

The Vocational Training Program gives definite purpose and meaning to education by relating training to specific occupational goals. It is more inclusive than training for job skills as it develops abilities, understandings, attitudes, work habits and appreciations which contribute to a satisfying and productive life.

The major objective of the Vocational Education Program is to develop basic manipulative skills, including those relating to safety, technical knowledge, and related occupational information, that will enable those persons trained to make progress in employment on a useful and productive basis.

The majority of the instruction is based on practical production activities.

The instructional program consists of on-the-job training and related classroom instruction. At least four hours of every week are devoted to instruction in related trade and technical areas. This instruction is provided by the civilian or military shop manager, using a variety of teaching methods. This instruction is supplemented with films, film strips, charts, transparencies and other visual aids. All vocational instructors are well qualified tradesmen and certified by the Kansas State Department of Education, Vocational Division. They are required to attend annual training programs to maintain their state certification and we are proud of the fact that approximately forty percent of them possess Masters degrees in their related fields.

The training shops are equipped with up to date industrial machines and tools. In addition, a continuous effort is made to keep abreast of the latest developments and methods in industry. This is accomplished by staff visits to industrial plants, equipment exhibits and professional and technical seminars and workshops.

Trainees in vocational shops who have a high school diploma or the equivalent may receive college resident credit with Highland Community Junior College. Three credits are given for one basic course and five credit hours for one advanced course. Thirteen of the eighteen shops qualify for the college credit program. Every trainee assigned to a vocational shop, as well as those assigned to institutional maintenance shops, is eligible for a certificate of accomplishment upon release if he has had sufficient training in the trade. These certificates are issued by the Kansas State Department of Education (Vocational Division). A copy of the verification of training, for each certificate issued, is maintained on file for future reference. These certificates are valuable to the trainee in making application for employment in the field of work in which he received training. The certificate and accompanying documents list the number of hours of formal and on-the-job training each individual has completed, the areas in which the training was provided and the date the certificate was presented.

Mr. Oscar C. Weltzheimer, GS-12, has been the Vocational Training Coordinator at the United States Disciplinary Barracks since 1964. He holds an MA degree from Oklahoma State University.

Jaycees in Prison

CPT Donald H. Geiger, MSC

When new prisoners receive their orientation to the United States Disciplinary Barracks they are encouraged by the counseling staff to not simply serve time while confined but, rather, to let time serve them. The Jaycee Chapter now being established is just one of several programs at the USDB in which members of the prisoner population can employ time to work for them.

The US Junior Chamber of Commerce is not new to correctional institutions. There are currently over 100 active chapters in confinement settings throughout the United States. Young men betwen the ages of 21 and 35 are eligible for membership. Those older and younger than that age group may be members without the right to vote or hold office.

Although each individual has his own personal reasons for joining Jaycees, the basic goal of the organization is to develop leadership qualities in the individual through his active participation in community projects. Within the Jaycees, the *Speak-Up Program* is aimed at helping the individual to develop an ability to communicate effectively with others, and the *Leadership Training Program* is designed to develop good leadership qualities. Planning, developing, selling, and executing a community project provides participants with the opportunity to develop those qualities important for successful leadership.

How can such a program work in a correctional institution such as the USDB? The same way it does in any outside community. There are many ways in which the prison population can benefit from a Jaycee chapter. The service projects undertaken depend upon the needs of the community and the imagination of those involved. Here are some examples from Jaycee chapters in other correctional institutions.

- Provided scholarships for correspondence courses to the inmate population.
- Raised money to buy Christmas presents for children of all the inmates.
- Improved the weight lifting and handball facilities.
- Financially sponsored an orphan.
- Raised money to buy a neighboring community a badly needed fire engine.
- Sponsored drug abuse programs for both the institution and neighboring communities.

The list could go on. This simply shows what the Jaycees are capable of doing, even though somewhat limited by their environment.

One of the most important advantages the Jaycees have to offer all inmates is a Jaycee contact when they leave confinement. This contact helps the individual become settled, make friends, adjust to the community, obtain job interviews, and just about anything else that will make the transition from prison to society a little bit smoother.

The Jaycees is considered one of the best programs inside institutional walls today. This stems from the fact that when a prisoner is released and makes a Jaycee contact, he has an entire community chapter, with at least 25 members, indirectly sponsoring him. Through their assistance they are telling the individual, "We don't want to see you return to prison, and we will try to do everything within reason to help you succeed on the outside." Gary Hill, the Correctional Programming Coordinator for the US Jaycees, has pointed out that any individual leaving a correctional institution has a Jaycee contact no matter where he settles in the United States.

The USDB Chapter is being sponsored by the chapter from Leavenworth, Kansas. Several of their members attend USDB meetings to provide whatever direction and assistance is needed.

Whatever their reasons for becoming active in institutional Jaycees, members can't help but develop qualities that will be invaluable in daily life. Many individuals have always had strong potential for leadership, management, and involvement. But unless an organization such as the Jaycees taps and activates one's abilities, they often lie dormant. We are optimistic that many inmates at the USDB will activate their leadership potential, develop leadership qualities, and continue to use them upon release from confinement.

Captain Donald H. Geiger, MSC, is a Social Work Officer assigned to the United States Disciplinary Barracks. He earned his Master's degree in social work from the University of Hawaii and has been on active duty since July 1970. Captain Geiger was assigned to the USDB in September 1970 after completing the Officer's Basic Course at the Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Trends in Behavior Modification at the United States Disciplinary Barracks

CPT Stanley I. Mintz, MSC

The Behavior Modification Program presently in effect in the segregation or maximum security areas of the United States Disciplinary Barracks represents an attempt to bring these areas in line with the total rehabilitative efforts of the institution. The basic theoretical framework for this approach has been that deprivation or punishment per se, acting as negative reinforcers, will not bring about changes in behavior. At most, they will only lead to temporary suppression of the negative behavior which brought the man to the segregation area. Positive behavior change, according to this view, can only be brought about when the desired appropriate behaviors are positively reinforced while the inappropriate behaviors are extinguished. These views are indicative of the major findings of contemporary learning theory.

Our efforts at developing a behavior modification token economy system in the segregation area go back to 1969. The first experimental program was instituted in January of that year in the disciplinary segregation area (Von Holden, 1969a). This initial effort was aimed at producing a closed system within disciplinary segregation whereby all of the man's progress was governed by a system of points. A prisoner started out with an isolation cell, for example, and he could "earn back" privileges such as books, newspapers, extra showers, regular institutional meals, etc., by participating in positive activities and behaving appropriately. Points could be earned by standing inspections, attending counseling sessions, doing extra work, etc., and these points could, in turn, be exchanged for institutional rewards. Likewise, destructive, abusive behavior or language resulted in a loss of points and a return to a less desirable "step" in the disciplinary segregation system.

Individual responsibility was emphasized in that the prisoner could take it upon himself to earn his way out of disciplinary segregation or to remain in the area, depending on his own choice of behavior. An assumption underlying this approach was that the positive behaviors that were learned as a result of exposure to the base program would be generalized so that the man would continue responding in this fashion when returned to the prison population and eventually to society. To aid in this respect, prisoners were followed by special full-time base counselors for a 30-day probation period upon release from the segregation area.

The empirical results of the January-June 1969 pilot program were quite impressive. Comparison was made between the operation of the disciplinary segregation area during this period and a similar six-month period in 1967 (Von Holden, 1969b).

During the reporting period from January to June 1967, 21 of a total of 38 individuals who had been sent to disciplinary segregation returned there at least once within 60 days of their release from that area. This represents a failure rate of 55.3 per cent. In comparison, only 25 of a total of 58 individuals who were in disciplinary segregation from January through June 1969 returned to that area during the 60-day period. The 56.9 per cent success rate for this group represents a 12.2 percent increase over that of the original 1967 data. However, the most encouraging finding of the pilot study was that of those individuals who completed the full disciplinary segregation program and, in addition, *also* completed the 30-day probation period,

Captain Stanley I. Mintz, MSC, has been a psychologist at the USDB since 1969. He received his PhD from Texas Technological College and completed his internship at Letterman General Hospital. He is active in a number of research programs at the Disciplinary Barracks.

eighty-nine percent were functioning within the regular population for at least an additional 60 days.

The major qualitative improvement in disciplinary segregation as a result of the pilot token economy program in 1969 was the increased control over, and cooperation from, the prisoners by staff members. Since there was no positive reinforcement, while there was very definite negative reinforcement for abusive language and actions to custodial personnel, the incidence of this behavior was drastically reduced compared to the 1967 period.

The point economy program did manifest some problems. The administrative paperwork which was performed by the custodial personnel was great. The program broke down at one point when there was a tremendous overload of very hostile, assaultive disciplinary segregation prisoners. No additional custodial personnel were available to augment the existing force.

These problems were recognized by the institution and a revised program was instituted in January 1970 under the Standing Operating Procedure entitled "Standing Operating Procedures for Behavior Modification of Problem Prisoners." This SOP attempted to combine the best aspects of the 1969 pilot program, while at the same time reducing the administrative paperwork and allowing for easier operation. It was also decided to encompass all the segregation areas of the prison into this new program.

Basically, three sub-programs are employed: the Disciplinary Segregation Program similar to the one previously outlined, an Administrative Segregation Program, and a Behavioral Adjustment Program. Common to all the subprograms is the system of ratings. Each prisoner is rated daily by various individuals, either unsatisfactory, satisfactory, or excellent on seven items of behavior. Included in the ratings are overall attitude, conduct, work performance, and cell inspection. These ratings are then averaged and form the basis for forward of backward progression of the prisoner in the programs.

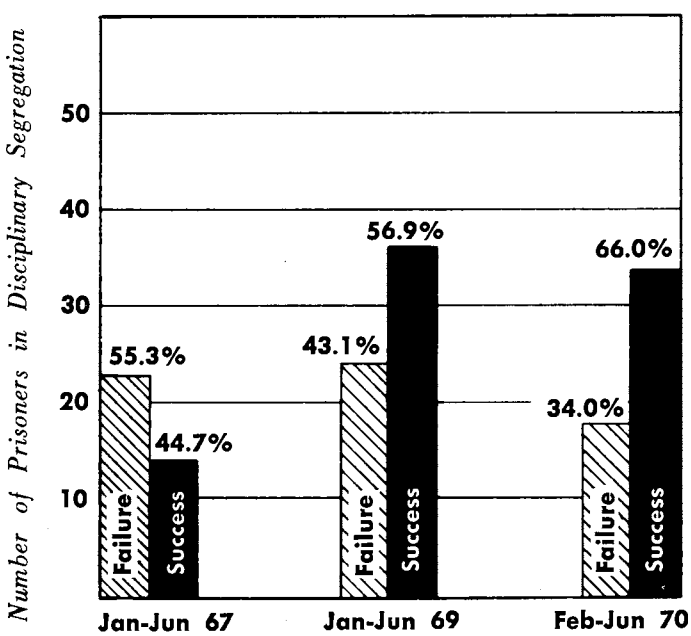


Figure I
Rates of Recidivism in Disciplinary Segregration

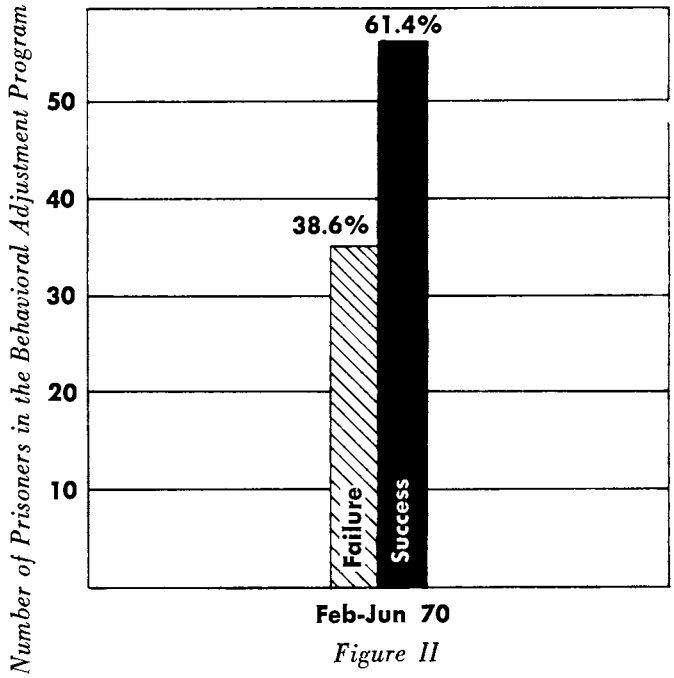


Figure II
Rate of Recidivism in the Behavioral Adjustment Program

Five fixed reward steps are used, with each step allowing a greater return of privileges; restoration of shower and exercise privileges, restoration of bedding during the day, restoration of regular diet, return of reading material, and, finally, attainment of step five makes the prisoner eligible for release to the general population, the Behavioral Adjustment Program or Administrative Segregation.

While this fixed system of rewards is less flexible and less desirable from a theoretical point of view, when compared with a "pure" point or token system, it represents a practical compromise which takes into account the administrative problems involved in the more individualized approach. Responsibility for a man's behavior in the maximum security area is still largely placed on the man himself since, by his own actions, he can progress through the reward steps as quickly or as slowly as he desires.

Our discussion of behavior modification in the maximum security section has largely dealt with the disciplinary segregation program. I also wish to describe the application of behavior modification techniques in the two other areas of the maximum security section, Administrative Segregation and the Behavioral Adjustment Program. Prisoners sent to Administrative Segregation are those who are awaiting disciplinary board action which may then place them in disciplinary segregation, those who have been involved in repeated action out behavior, or those who have to be separated from prisoners in the general population for having communicated or having received a threat. These prisoners are rated in exactly the same way as are prisoners in disciplinary segregation. However, the institutional rewards such as shower and exercise privileges, bedding privileges and regular diet are not taken away from these men upon their arrival in administrative segregation. But the receipt of unsatisfactory ratings will cause these privileges to be removed, with the exception of regular diet, depending upon the degree of inappropriate acting out.

Thus, again, responsibility for forward or backward movement within administrative segregation is, in a large part, placed upon the prisoner.

The Behavioral Adjustment Program, along with the 30-day follow up by the segregation area counselor, is aimed at providing the prisoner with a degree of intensive follow up by various representatives from the institution and creating an environment for relearning of appropriate behavior. As in administrative segregation, the prisoners in this area are rated and initially receive the regular institutional rewards. Group therapy and discussion periods in this program are provided by the Mental Hygiene representatives, the Counselor Section representatives, the Chaplains, and by supervisors of various details. This is provided every afternoon for a period of two weeks. Work is provided in the mornings. The Behavioral Program is viewed as a major rehabilitative tool within the institution, in that representatives from a variety of activities cooperate in the re-educative process for these difficult and challenging prisoners.

An initial assessment of the results of these programs can be made at this time. A more complete analysis of the Behavior Modification Program will be made in several months and will be published through our Research Council. *Figure I* compares the rate of recidivism in disciplinary segregation as a result of the February-June 1970 program with the 1969 pilot study and baseline 1967 data when no such programs existed.

The reduction in recidivism which was recorded for the 1969 data is continued in the new program. The 1970 success rate of 66 percent actually represents an improvement of the present modified token economy program over the 1969 pilot project, and a significant improvement over the 1967 data when there was no program. Furthermore, in analyzing the disciplinary segregation "failures," the great majority of them returned to administrative segregation or the Behavioral Adjustment Program rather than to disciplinary segregation. This data can be interpreted as demonstrating that many individuals from disciplinary segregation who returned to the base did so for less serious offenses. In this respect, the disciplinary segregation experience has been of some benefit and has served as a relearning experience to these repeaters.

Figure II lists the results of the Behavioral Adjustment Program. Since comparison or baseline data for the Behavioral Adjustment Program is not available, the results shown here must be interpreted very cautiously. During the first five months of this program, success rate was 61.3 percent and the failure rate 38.6 percent. These behavioral modification efforts appear to compare favorably with those in disciplinary segregation in terms of reducing overall recidivism. Data on the Administrative Segregation program are more complicated and are not available at the time of this report. A great number of prisoners are placed on administrative segregation for a very short period of time, often three or four days or less, and comparing these individuals with those who remain in maximum security area for a more considerable period of time, as in administrative segregation or the Behavioral Adjustment Program, requires a more complicated statistical analysis than time permits now.

In summary, the use of behavior modification techniques in the maximum security areas of our institution over the last year and a half have resulted in a greater degree of control and a significant reduction in the recidivism rate in these areas. Our institution has been able to demonstrate that positive reinforcement is a much more appropriate correctional technique in changing behavior than simply punishment. I believe that the use of behavioral engineering techniques in situations such as this represents a progressive trend which will be followed by numerous correctional institutions in the future. At the present time we are still in the experimental stage, and a great deal of continuing research remains to be accomplished.

They're God's Children, Too

Chaplain (MAJ) Paul O. Forsberg

From an address delivered to the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, Leavenworth, Kansas, on 14 February 1971.

"Thus saith God the Lord, he that created the heavens, and stretched them out; he that spread forth the earth and that which cometh out of it; he that giveth breath unto the people upon it, and spirit to them that walk therein: I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, And have taken hold of thy hand, And kept thee, and set thee for a covenant of the people, For a light of the nations; To open the blind eyes, To bring out the prisoners from the dungeon, And them that sit in darkness out of the prison-house. I am the Lord, that is My name; And My glory will I not give to another."

Isaiah, 42d Chapter

We are living in a new and kind of terrifying age. In fact, so many new things are being thrown at us, particularly in the past 25 years or so, that we sometimes wonder how we can stand much more. It is not only walking on the moon, it is the whole spirit of the age; not only the invention of machines, but different attitudes that are being born in this culture and this age which sometimes disturb us and bother us. I think there is a great deal of anxiety in this age for many persons because things are not the way they were before, and things seem to be changing so rapidly that we can hardly keep up with it emotionally, much less economically.

Some of the new things that we are experimenting with are not good; of course, they are not. Some of them are good, however, and we are experiencing attitudes in our age which will be good for the future, not bad. Some good things are happening in our day, and one of these good things is a new spirit, a new attitude that is coming upon our society. It is a new attitude in corrections and a new attitude toward prisoners and penal institutions.

One of the first clear notes in this new attitude was sounded in the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice in 1967:

> *". . . the officials of the criminal justice system itself must stop operating, as all too many do, by tradition and rote. They must re-examine what they do. They must be honest about the system's shortcomings, with the public and with themselves. They must be willing to take risks in order to make advances. They must be bold."*

Out at the USDB we do have a new, bold, and imaginative attitude toward corrections under The Provost Marshal General and our Commandant. The new attitude is pointed toward the individual as being valuable; that he is valuable and that he should be given the opportunity to start again and find his place in society through education, religion, mental hygiene, and vocational training. More new and creative things have been done in the past few months than in many preceding years in the history of penology. The USDB stands as the model penal institution in this country today and as a model for penal institutions throughout the world.

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding these outstanding improvements, prisons in the United States do not have a good image. The Dodd Committee in the Senate, for example, has been crtitcizing American penology and prisons for a good many years. A number of judges in Maryland and Nevada recently toured state penal institutions and came out viciously criticizing the system. Chief Justice Burger has criticized prisons in the United States, and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency recently published an ad in one of our national magazines which communicated the message that modern prisons are crime schools.

I think the bad image of prisons in the United States today comes from several different sources. First of all, prisons in our country have never been used as places of rehabilitation. They have been places of detention where a man was held until he was banished from the country or until he was put to death. Through the influence of Christianity, exile and death were changed to longer forms of incarceration; but the structure of the prison itself was never meant for rehabilitation.

The second reason for the bad image of prisons is the fact that our culture has traditionally been punishment-oriented. Sociologist Teeters writes about this, and again I quote.

> *"The dilemma of modern corrections is that society is confused. Many want rehabilitation, but they want it by clinging to the concept of punishment. These persons still clamor for retribution and represent a strident voice from the outmoded past."*

The third reason that prisons have a bad image is that our culture has seldom taken the opportunity to understand the man behind bars. The picture you get of the prisoner is that conveyed by television, the newspapers and press, as someone who is shrewd, cunning, vicious, and immoral.

Karl Menninger, in his book *The Crime of Punishment*, points out that these conceptions about US prisons and the prisoner are false. He says many times, in that book and in others, that any person in our society, if he were examined closely enough, would be found to have broken a law for which he could have been sent to prison. Karl Menninger's point is that people in institutions are not different from and separate from our society. They are the same; they are the same as any one of us.

This is the main point that I would like to try to get across and to communicate to our entire American society: to use Karl Menninger's idea in a slightly different way—*They're God's Children, Too!* The man behind bars is not different, separate, mysterious, or strange. He is the same as you and as I.

You know how Jesus was; you know the kind of people that he communicated with and the kind of people he preferred to be with. He didn't care much for proud persons, for arrogant people, for people who felt that they had it made. He was with persons who were in trouble. Jesus was always with people who were in trouble, and he had this message for them—*God does care!* He was kind to the woman taken in the act of adultery; he was gracious to Matthew, the traitor; and to the thief on the cross he said, "This day shall you be with me in paradise." I hear Jesus saying in his life, and actions, and words—*They're God's Children, Too!*

You know that song "Amazing Grace?" You know they say the "now generation" doesn't like anything that comes from the past. Well, that song is among the top tunes in America today. You know all that racket that comes out of radios (and with seven children, my wife and I have to listen to several radios blaring that stuff all the time); but there is one song that has come out recently called "Amazing Grace." It was written in 1779 by John Newton. Boy, that is old, and you wonder how the kids picked up on

that one. The words are so significant, and they convey exactly what I am saying this morning:

"Amazing grace, how sweet the sound
That saves a wretch like me;
I once was lost, but now am found,
Was blind but now I see."

This expresses the attitude in Christianity toward prisons and institutions. Is there any man among us who has not at some time felt spiritually and emotionally lost?

Is there any man among us who, having never seen the inside of a prison, has never broken God's law?

Is there anyone among us who does not need the grace of God?

Is there anyone among us who, on the basis of his own righteous and pure life, would dare to exclude any man from the fellowship of the church and community?

What do we believe about the man behind bars in Christianity? First of all, we believe that he and all of us are creations of the living God. We were not found under a rock some place. We are not biological accidents or misses out of the medieval slime. Whatever one believes about how man was created, whether he holds to evolution or some other theory, is of no real consequence. What matters is that man is a creation of God. That is what the Bible says in the first chapters of Genesis . . . "And God made man in his own image; in the image of God made he him." And what does this mean? It means that every human life is valuable and priceless because it comes from the living God. If a man should fall from the Creator's design, does that mean that the Creator loses interest in him? Not at all says the Bible . . . "Come let us reason together," says the Lord. "Though your sins be as scarlet, I will make them white as wool." Whatever a man is, whatever his background, whatever he has done, one thing is always true about him, and this characteristic never fails: *he is God's!* He comes from his hand and he is in the process of returning to him. This makes him highly valuable.

You know that parable that Jesus told in the New Testament about the publican and Pharisee. The Pharisee came to the church one morning, walked right up to the altar, patted himself upon the chest and said, "Thank God I am not like other men. Here I am Lord, I am your member; I gave money to the church; I do everything you tell me. Thank God I am not like those miserable animals out on the street!" His prayers, said Jesus, were not justified before God. The other man, the publican, was afraid to even go up to the altar because he felt so unworthy. He knelt in the entrance to the church, put his face to the floor, and said, "God be merciful to me a sinner." This is the prayer that is still justified before the living God.

The second thing we believe about each person, whether he is behind bars or not, is that he has the right to a new beginning. Isn't this what religion is all about? Isn't this the essence of what we believe in Christianity? That tomorrow doesn't have to be the same as today. No matter what I have done, no matter what my past, no matter how much I have sinned, tomorrow can be different by the grace and forgiveness of God. Isn't this what religion is all about?

I ask you, what would have happened to Moses if after he had killed the Egyptian he was placed in an institution to stay the rest of his life without hope of reconciliation and a new start?

I ask you, what would have happened to the Apostle Paul if he, after feverishly persecuting and murdering Christians, had been placed in an institution and never given another chance?

I ask you, what would have happened to Peter when he cut off the ear of that fellow who was trying to arrest Christ Jesus? You know, cutting off an ear is a pretty serious business. Peter cut off that man's ear, and what would have happened to him if he had been placed in an institution without a chance of rehabilitation?

We believe that every man has the right to start again!

The third thing we believe is that every man will find his identity in a relationship with God. But what does that mean? When a man serves time in a penal institution he feels he is free when the sentence has been served. He says, "I have paid my debt to society, and now I am free and I can resume my life again." But sometimes society does not say the same. They say, "We will always hold it against you because once you made a mistake." They do not give him the chance to relate to the church, and if he does not have that opportunity, how shall he relate to the living God and find his meaning in him?

What is the average prisoner like at the USDB? Many people ask me that question. I would like to tell you what he is like. In the first place, the average inmate at the USDB is 22 years old; he is young and just getting started in life, just making a beginning. The second thing about the average man at the USDB is that he is single; he is not married and hasn't started his family yet. He is a high school graduate, and he is intelligent. The idea that he is not is absolutely fraudulent and false. The average IQ is 95, and ranges all the way from 41 to 160; and, you know, that is exactly the average in society at large.

The final thing about the average man at the USDB is that he spends 214 days there. When he gets out he wants to start again. He wants to get back to his family; he wants to return to that place he loves and be with the people he loves. He wants to make a contribution to society and desires a chance at happiness.

I ask you, is this any different than what you and I want? Is this any different than what you and I want for our sons and daughters? What is our attitude toward this average man at the USDB? Our attitude is that we desire to help him to help himself through learning to make mature decisions and finding a productive place in society.

Is this not what we want for our own children?

Should it be less?

Chaplain (Major) Paul O. Forsberg was graduated from the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Saint Paul, Minnesota, in 1956. Commissioned in the USAR in 1954, he entered onto active duty in 1963. He is a graduate of both the Chaplain's Officer Basic and Advanced Courses of the US Army Chaplain School. He has seen duty as an Army chaplain at Fort Sill, Fort Riley, in Germany and in Vietnam. A veteran of two years US Navy service during WWII, he has been assigned to the USDB since September 1969.

MPA Roundup Special

American, German, French MPs Share Experiences At Partnership Meet

What happens when the soldiers of three different nations are thrown together 24 hours a day for a week, eating the same food, sleeping in the same rooms, and sharing the same experiences?

They discover how much they have in common and rapidly become the best of friends. At least, that is what the men of the 15th Military Police Brigade discovered when they met with French and German MPs for a week-long NATO Partnership event last fall. The purpose of the meet, sponsored by the 15th Brigade, was to give the MPs a chance to familiarize themselves with the equipment, techniques, and operations of their counterparts in other armies.

"It was intended to be a learning experience for all involved," said 1LT John C. Corso, the Brigade's assistant project officer for the event. "We wanted the men to really get to know each other and give them a chance to compare notes." During the NATO meet, the 100 French, German, and American MPs involved lived together in one building with two French, two Germans, and two Americans in each room.

Despite the three-way language barrier, the soldiers hit it off almost immediately. Within minutes after their arrival, the Germans and French had joined the Americans for a multi-national football game in front of the barracks, and this spirit of comradeship continued throughout the week. French Gendarme Michel Gental summed up the general feeling by stating, "I have been to many of these Allied troop events, but I have never before seen such quick and strong friendships develop among the men."

Everyone was surprised to discover just how much they had in common with soldiers of another country. "You know, these German GIs are just like us," said one of the American MPs. "They have even got draftees counting their days like any American short-timer!"

Although several NATO countries were invited to participate in the meet, only the French and Germans were able to attend. The French sent a platoon of Gendarmerie from the Garrison in Landau, Germany, and the German MPs were from the German Alpine Division and from the Feldjaeger Training School at Sonthofen, Germany. The American MP platoon was drawn from the 793d MP Battalion of the 15th MP Brigade. The 793d won its right to represent the Brigade by taking top honors in competition held among the Brigade's four battalions.

The first day of the meet was devoted to the display of equipment. Each of the three platoons exhibited a full display of its equipment, and the MPs moved from one display to another comparing vehicles, weapons, and uniforms. The Germans and French were most impressed by the American MP sedan, and the Americans envied the high-powered French motorcycles. "It sure beats

Above: Two MPs admire the speedy French motorcycle, as a Gendarme demonstrates various parts of his equipment. Below, left: MPs from the 793d Battalion of the 15th MP Brigade stage a simulated narcotics raid. Below, right: A French Gendarme hefts the shot put during the athletic contest held on the last day of the three-country meet.

riding around in a jeep," sighed one GI.

The various weapons were also a source of interest, and the MPs agreed that the German .38 was the best of the three pistols. On the firing range, the American .45 held its own against the lighter French and German weapons, but even the Americans had to agree that the .38 was much lighter and easier to fire than their own sidearms.

During the third and fourth day of the NATO meet, each platoon demonstrated various aspects of police procedures. The Feldjaeger platoon demonstrated its techniques in traffic accident investigation, convoy escort, and the escort of a VIP through a hostile crowd. The Gendarme demonstrated the French operations in setting a road block, and they also simulated the method of operation used in flushing a dangerous criminal from a building.

The American demonstration included riot control tactics practiced against a mob of volunteer rioters. The MPs also demonstrated traffic accident investigation, and they ran a simulated narcotics raid. For the dope raid, the MPs used Blackie, the 15th Brigade's marijuana-sniffer dog. Blackie impressed the French and Germans by quickly nosing out hashish that had been concealed by the MPs.

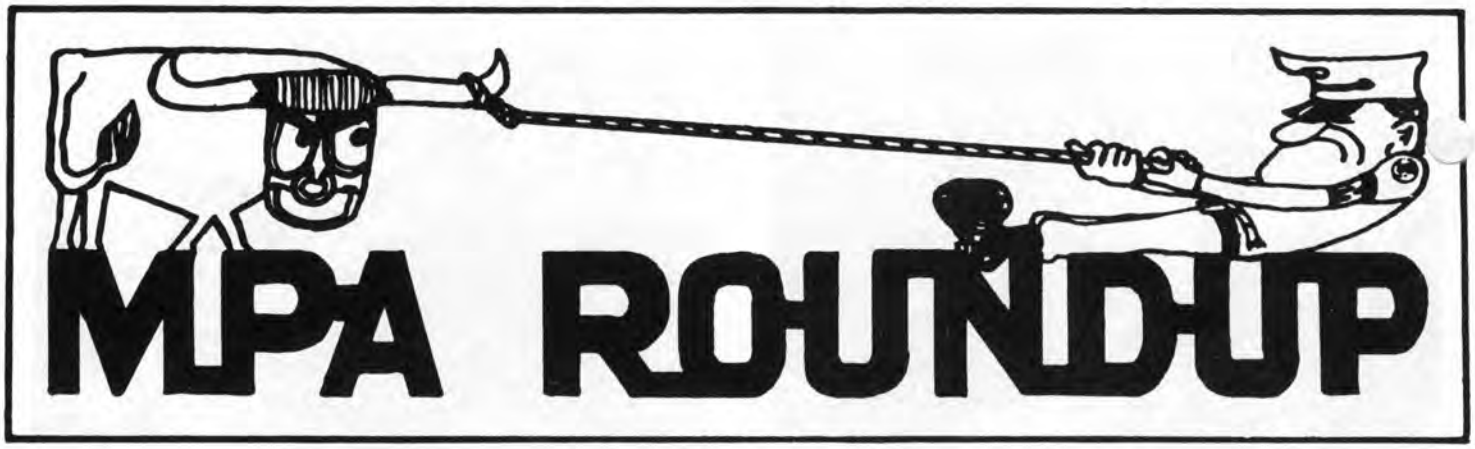
The last day of the meet was devoted to athletic contests between the three groups. Although the Germans won the 100-yard dash and the broad jump, and the French captured the shotput and the swimming meet, the American platoon literally walked away with

the tug of war by quickly pulling their opponents over the center line. That afternoon, the MPs were treated to a sky-diving demonstration by Green Beret paratroopers stationed in Bad Tolz, Germany.

The last evening of the tri-nation meeting was the occasion for a farewell party to celebrate the end of the week-long partnership. As the beer flowed, the military policemen from all three nations demonstrated their friendship by trading bits and pieces of their uniforms to their allies. American MPs finished the evening decked out in French kepis, German shoulderboards, and medals from both nations. Most of the MPs from the 793d returned to their home station the next day stripped of their brass, their medals, and, in some cases, even their white hats.

The uniform violations were proof of the fond feelings and friendship that had grown in the short week. As one MP put it, "You know, I used to think of this whole Partnership program as a joke, until I got down here. But I really enjoyed the event. Making friends is what it's all about."

Above, left: A crowd of rioters baits an advancing line of MPs during the riot control demonstration. Above, right: A gendarme tries his hand at aiming the American M-60 machine gun under the guidance of a 793d Bn MP trooper. Below, left: Gendarmes armed with machine pistols demonstrate their skill and efficiency in capturing and frisking a suspect during their demonstration of road-block techniques. Below, right: An MP explains the American M-14 rifle to an interested audience of German Feldjaegers.



General Brandenburg Views Training in 4th Brigade

During his recent visit to Ft. Gordon to present The Provost Marshal General's Trophy to the winning team in the TPMG Pistol Team Match, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), BG William H. Brandenburg toured several training activities in the 4th Brigade. After dining in the D-11-4 mess hall, the Deputy Provost Marshal General was taken by helicopter to view a field problem being conducted by a company of 4th Brigade trainees. Upon arriving at the field problem area, General Brandenburg was briefed on the phases of training before moving out to tour the facilities. After viewing the Tactical Operations Center at the base camp for the field exercise, the general visited Cu Chi, the Vietnamese village constructed for the cordon and search operations.

Leaving the field problem area, General Brandenburg boarded the helicopter for a visit to MP City. At this facility he observed future MPs performing practical exercises in apprehension and search, foot and motor patrols, and civil disturbance control. The DTPMG was impressed with the operation of the relatively new MP City, and commented that it was unique in the Army and that it was the type of training necessary to accomplish the mission of the brigade.

As a visitor General Brandenburg was able to notice several significant changes in the Brigade from the days when he was the unit's Commanding Officer. The changes were pleasing to him, however, as the always complicated task of training competent military policemen at Ft. Gordon becomes more and more refined.

While visiting the Tactical Operations Center at the field training area for the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) at Ft. Gordon, Ga., BG William H. Brandenburg, The Deputy Provost Marshal General, pauses to speak with a guard at the perimeter main bunker for the two-day field exercise.

15th Brigade WAC Receives ARCOM 4OLC

CW4 Betty L. Nemyer, the only female warrant officer assigned to the 15th Military Police Brigade in Germany, is congratulated by COL Walter N. Israel, 15th Brigade Commander, upon the presentation of her fourth Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal. Miss Nemyer received the award during recent ceremonies in the 15th Brigade Headquarters at Kaiserslautern.

A veteran of more than twelve years of enlisted and warrant service, Miss Nemyer has served at the First US Army Headquarters, Ft. George Meade, Md.; as Chief, Service Control Branch, 92d Finance Department, Vietnam; and as Chief, Officer Personnel Branch, Military Personnel Division, Ft. Eustis, Va., before her present assignment with the 15th Brigade where she is S-1 Administrative Officer.

TPMG Tours Kansas State Penitentiary

Mr. R. J. Gaffney (right), a warden at the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, conducts a tour of the state corrections facilities for (from left to right) COL Francis E. Payne, USDB Commandant; MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General; and COL Newell J. Berger, Jr. In addition to viewing operations and facilities at the penitentiary, the three officers were also entertained with a musical program by the prison's Beacon of Hope Chapel Choir. The choir members presented letters of appreciation and hand-made souvenirs to General Ramsey in appreciation of his visit. The host for the day-long tour, Mr. Gaffney, is a recently retired MPC lieutenant colonel. (Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Penitentiary)

Fifth & Sixth US Army Wives-of-the-Year Are MP Spouses

At Fort Leonard Wood

The Fifth US Army Wife-of-the-Year is Mrs. Billie Willett, the wife of CW2 Paul E. Willett of Detachment D., 5th Military Police Group (CI), Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. In addition to her present office as president of the Ft. Leonard Wood Officer's Wives Club, Mrs. Willett has been an American Red Cross Volunteer for fourteen years, and she is a voting member of the Army Community Service Council with more than 700 hours of voluntary ACS work to her credit. Her other activities in the Ft. Leonard Wood community include serving as chairwoman for the First Step Educational Program, on the Holiday Basket Committee, and with the Teen Club Volunteers.

While stationed in both Japan and France with her husband, Mrs. Willett organized luncheon groups and athletics programs among American and foreign wives. Special recognitions awarded to Mrs. Willett include the Army Certificate of Appreciation for Patriotic Civilian Service as a result of her outstanding work as Volunteer Chairman of Youth Activities at Sendai, Japan, and the Ft. Leonard Wood Bachelor of Community Service Degree for her work with the Teen Club.

At Fort MacArthur

Mrs. Joan Smith of Ft. MacArthur, Ca., has been selected as the Sixth US Army Wife-of-the-Year. She is the wife of MAJ William Smith, the industrial defense security officer at Ft. MacArthur. During her fifteen years as a military wife, Mrs. Smith has sought to establish a closer relationship between the civilian and the military communities in which she has lived. She has held office in three Officers' Wives Clubs, was chairwoman of the decoration committee at West Point, and was the Red Cross representative for the hospital clinic volunteers at Ft. Gordon, Ga.

In the Los Angeles area, Mrs. Smith has represented the Hollywood Bowl volunteers, behind-the-scene supporters and promoters of the Bowl performances. She has also been active in fund raising efforts for the Los Angeles Symphony by initiating a Round Robin series of teas. Other activities keeping Mrs. Smith busy include serving on the Parent-Teachers Associations at the elementary and junior high schools that her six children attend in the San Pedro area, with the Red Cross Volunteers at the Ft. MacArthur Hospital, and as coordinator for the post Teen Youth Organization.

USARPAC CinC Visits MPs

GEN William B. Rosson, Commander-in-Chief, US Army Pacific, met with the officers and men of the 1st Military Police Group during a recent visit to Okinawa. General Rosson was greeted by COL Hugh H. Riddle, 1st MP Group Commander, at the 96th MP Battalion Headquarters, where he was briefed on the mission and organization of the 1st MP Group. Following the briefing, the USARPAC Commander met with NCOs from the units within the 1st MP Group and visited the Police Operations Division of the 123d MP Detachment (CI), in addition to the Ryukyuan Security Guard Regiment.

General Rosson is shown exchanging a handshake and greeting with 2LT Arthur D. Prior, Jr., Adjutant/S-1, 96th MP Battalion, while reviewing the military police units on Okinawa.

Lt Colonel Lowrey Becomes CO of 716th MP Battalion

LTC Patrick Lowrey, new Commanding Officer of the 716th Military Police Battalion in Saigon has enjoyed a variety of assignments during his 18-year Army career. Commissioned in 1953, he was assigned as an airborne artillery officer serving with the 11th and the 82d Airborne Divisions. Before taking command of the 716th, Colonel Lowrey served as Chief of Personnel and Administration for the 25th Infantry Division. He has also drawn assignments in the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and in the Office of Personnel Operations, Department of the Army, in Washington, D. C.

Commenting on his new unit, Colonel Lowrey stated, "I feel that a military policeman must be a soldier before he can be of value to the Army. Being able to relate to military persons and circumstances is extremely important to military police work." Colonel Lowrey assumed command of the 716th from LTC Douglas G. McNair.

GEN Haines Tours USAMPS

GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr., Commanding General of the Continental Army Command, Ft. Monroe, Va., discusses dog handling techniques with SGT David K. Mathis, an instructor at the Dog Handler Division, Department of Specialized Training, US Army Military Police School at Ft. Gordon, Ga. During his recent visit to Ft. Gordon, General Haines observed a demonstration performed by men and dogs from the visual tracker unit at USAMPS. The German shepherd comprising the other half of Sergeant Mathis' team is Gunner, a marihuana sniffer dog.

Major Mason Awarded Three Medals

In addition to receiving the Joint Service Commendation Medal and the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal, MAJ Donald R. Mason was recently awarded a Vietnamese police medal. Major Mason received the Vietnamese National Police Honor Medal for Meritorious Service as Advisor to the Directorate General National Police, Vietnam, during 1970. Major Mason had previously served in Vietnam during 1965, and his current assignment is to Headquarters, Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Co.

Yokota, Japan Air Force Base Adds Japanese Policeman to Force

A Japanese policeman was recently attached to the 347th Tactical Fighter Wing Security Police Force at Yokoto Air Base, Japan. Taking his new position in the commander's office of the 347th was Mr. Soichi Ishii from the Third Criminal Investigations Section of the Metropolitan Police Department of Tokyo.

Previously assigned to the Koganei Police Station, Mr. Ishii is responsible for coordinating law enforcement activities between the Office of Special Investigations, the Security Police, and the Japanese Police. He specializes in offenses which involve American servicemen and local nationals, and his coordination expedites investigations by effecting a smoother relationship between the two police forces.

Before assuming his present position, Mr. Ishii underwent training with the Third Criminal Investigations Section, and he also received special training from the Police Department at Fussa, Japan.

728th Battalion MPs Bring Smiles to Faces of Korean Orphans

The "Bad and the Beautiful," as 1SG Robert B. Griffin refers to his men of Company B of the 728th Military Police Battalion, entertained the children and staff of the Heavenly Grace Orphanage at Pyongtaek, Korea, during the 1970 Christmas holiday. As far back as October, Sergeant Griffin met with personnel of Company B to find out what was being done for the orphans in addition to the donations on payday. It was at that time the idea of a Christmas party was conceived. After visiting the superintendent of the orphanage, the First Sergeant discovered that the people at Heavenly Grace were very receptive to the idea.

From that point plans for the party began to gather momentum. A Santa Claus was a must and, at last, PFC Kenneth (nickname "Moose") Mosher of Company B stepped forward to play the part. Food, soft drinks, cake, and ice cream were obtained, and Christmas stockings were purchased in quantity from the Post Exchange. A piano was loaned to the unit by the Officer's Club, the Santa suit came from Special Services, buses arrived from the NCO Club, and four Korean waitresses from the NCO Club volunteered to work on their day-off to assist unit personnel with the children.

On the eve of the party, off-duty MPs and clerical personnel trimmed the lounge of their unit with an eight-foot Christmas tree. Santa packed his bag, and all was in readiness.

The day of the party finally arrived, and two buses escorted by MPs rolled to a stop in the Company B parking lot. The 728th MPs took the children to the lounge where they presented an hour-long Korean pageant. Upon conclusion of the play, the 78 children consumed 250 sandwiches, six gallons of ice cream, two cakes, and untold numbers of soft drinks. All the men pitched in to see that each child had plenty to eat, and to mop up after the little ones, who seemed too excited to concentrate on manners while eating.

At the sound of a siren, the children ran to the door and stared in awe as Santa, perched on the hood of a jeep, arrived at the party. All the children, with smiles of joy on their faces, climbed one at a time onto Santa's knee and received a Christmas stocking which was immediately torn into. Santa departed in the MP jeep, and the children joined the Company B MPs in singing Christmas carols before the small, happily waving guests were returned to the buses for the journey back to the orphanage.

Four happy faces from the Heavenly Grace Orphanage at Pyongtaek, Korea, entertain men from Company B of the 728th MP Battalion during the 1970 Christmas party sponsored by the American soldiers for the children and staff of the orphanage.

MP Awarded German Citation for Action at Accident

A routine courier mission to the Rhein-Main Air Terminal became a rescue mission for SP4 George Lewis and his passenger, 1LT James Sayles, both of Company B, 385th Military Police Battalion, Ilsfeld, Germany, when they found themselves arriving at the scene of an accident on the Stuttgart-Mannheim Autobahn. Three small automobiles and two truck-trailer vehicles were involved in a chain collision that seriously injured two truck drivers and a child passenger in one of the automobiles.

As Lieutenant Sayles and Specialist Lewis approached the accident scene, they stopped at the rear of a halted traffic column. Proceeding forward on foot to investigate, they found that the road was blocked by an auto and two truck-trailers. The passing lane was partially blocked by two other autos that had tried to avoid colliding into the rear of the trucks.

Lieutenant Sayles went back along the line of traffic, clearing the passing lane for the German Police and ambulances that would need a clear path to the scene. As Specialist Lewis attempted to remove an injured truck driver trapped in the wreckage, Lieutenant Sayles found an Army ambulance behind their sedan in the halted traffic. He directed the crew to drive forward and assist Specialist Lewis. It was necessary for Lewis to first remove the steering column from the cab of the truck in order to remove the driver. But as soon as this was accomplished, the injured were on their way in the Army ambulance to the civilian hospital at Heilbronn.

"The action taken by Lieutenant Sayles and Specialist Lewis is highly significant as it exemplifies cooperation not only between officer-enlisted ranks, but also coordination between Germans and Americans," commented LTC Robert F. Tambling, Commanding Officer of the 385th MP Battalion. As a result of his fast action in the rendering of aid at the accident, Specialist Lewis was presented an award from the German government — the *Cavalier du Strasse* which is an honor given to those who stop to render aid on the German highways. He is a hero in the eyes of the German people, and especially in the estimation of the man whom he rescued from the cab of the truck. His prompt actions are indicative of high potential as a civilian police officer, the profession he plans to enter upon release from active duty.

SP4 George Lewis

759th Military Police Battalion Changes Command at Fort Dix

A passing of the colors from the old commander to the new symbolized the recent change of command ceremony in which LTC Fred J. Villella, Jr., took the helm of the 759th Military Police Battalion at Ft. Dix, N. J. MAJ Philip B. Turner, the outgoing commander, passed the battalion's colors to Colonel Villella as unit commanders, first sergeants, and representatives from the 412th, 511th, and 555th Military Police Companies looked on from their position of honor.

Colonel Villella was commissioned in 1955; he is a graduate of the US Army Military Police School, the Defense Language Institute and the US Army Command and General Staff College. During his years of service, the new 759th Battalion commander has been assigned to Headquarters, US Army Southern Command in the Canal Zone; the 94th MP Battalion in Europe; the 89th MP Group in Vietnam; and the US Army Military Police School and the Combat Development Command's MP Agency, Ft. Gordon.

1SG William E. Kerr Receives Bronze Star for Vietnam Service

1SG William E. Kerr, First Sergeant of Company A, 385th Military Police Battalion, Kornwestheim, Germany, received the Bronze Star Medal for service in Vietnam at an awards ceremony in the 385th Battalion Headquarters. Presenting the award to First Sergeant Kerr was LTC Robert F. Tambling, 385th Battalion Commander. Sergeant Kerr served in Vietnam with MACV during 1969 and 1970 as Senior Advisor at the Phu Quoc Island Prisoner of War Camp, and he has served more than twenty years in the Army.

Training Instructor at Post Stockade Named Fort Benning Soldier of the Year

A training instructor for prisoners at the Ft. Benning, Ga., stockade has been named the post's Military Policeman of the Year. SGT Edward M. Schroeder of the 139th Military Police Company earned the honor in competition with soldiers from other MP duty sections on Ft. Benning. Selection was based on recommendation from the man's supervisor, as well as outstanding duty performance, military bearing, appearance, and conduct.

Whereas most MPs are concerned with catching violators, Sergeant Schroeder is concerned with rehabilitating them. He helps conduct an education program for the stockade prisoners. Through this program inmates are provided books on loan from the Post Education Center, and they are provided the opportunity to take achievement tests and the General Educational Development examinations for high school credit. Sergeant Schroeder is also a physical training instructor and a part-time counselor at the stockade. A graduate of the 4th AIT Brigade (MP) at Ft. Gordon, Ga., Sergeant Schroeder has been assigned to his Ft. Benning position for the past year.

The Military Policeman of the Year at Ft. Benning, Ga., SGT Edward M. Schroeder (left), counsels a prisoner in his office at the Ft. Benning Stockade on the educational opportunities available to confined soldiers.

Lt Colonel J. D. Corey Receives MSM At Ft Monroe CONARC Headquarters

During a ceremony in Headquarters, US Continental Army Command, Ft. Monroe, Va., COL A. R. Escola (left), Provost Marshal, HQ CONARC, congratulates LTC John D. Corey after presenting him with the Meritorious Service Medal upon the occasion of his recent departure from CONARC. Colonel Corey received the award for distinguished service while assigned as Chief, Plans and Operations Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal at HQ CONARC. He is presently assigned to the First Army Student Detachment, while he is attending George Washington University in Washington, D. C., in pursuit of a Bachelor of Science degree.

Fort Jackson Military Policemen Cited for Saving Life of Woman

Two Ft. Jackson, S. C., military policemen have received the Army Commendation Medal as a result of their actions which were accredited with the saving of a young woman's life. While on a routine motor patrol, SP4 Charles P. Stephens and SP4 Donnie L. Dixon, 138th MP Company, discovered a car with its engine running parked on the side of the road. Upon investigation, the MPs found a woman who appeared to be unconscious in the car. After removing her from the automobile, the patrolmen revived her and radioed for an ambulance to take her to the hospital, where the doctors praised the MPs for the fast action in the saving of the young lady's life.

Seneca Depot Security Policemen Achieve 30 Years of Service

Three members of the Security Police Force at Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, N. Y., received Department of the Army 30-Year Length-of-Service certificates during a recent ceremony in the office of the Depot Commander. COL Milton G. Branham (left), Depot Commander, presented the certificates to (front row, left to right), Security Policemen Roscoe L. Green, SGT Edward A. Healy, and William D. Atwater. On hand to observe the ceremonies were (rear, left to right), Mr. Glenn Huff of the equipment management division; MAJ Frederick S. Hughes, Depot Provost Marshal; Mr. Joseph Comernisky, Security Police Chief; and Mr. Samuel A. Morgante, the civilian personnel officer.

VIETNAM ROUND UP

716th MP Bn MPs Construct Projects at Leper Colony

With the help of volunteers from the US Army Headquarters Area Command, personnel from the 716th Military Police Battalion are working on a swine stall project at the Thu Thiem Leper Colony located on the outskirts of Saigon. Materials for the project were funded through the USAHAC Civic Actions Office, but the handicapped lepers at the colony were unable to supply labor. Volunteers for the construction work were obtained from Army units in the Saigon area.

The 95 people living in the colony receive a daily allotment of 50 piasters, or about 18 cents, from the Vietnamese government. Upon completion of the new stalls, the Vietnamese will be able to increase their herd from 12 to 100 pigs. The larger herd will permit the colonists to become more self-sufficient.

Groundbreaking for the project was held just before the recent holiday season, and the first order of business was to dig up earth from a large area to build the stalls on elevated ground. The elevated stalls serve a dual purpose: they can be cleaned more easily, and the pit created by the excavation makes an ideal pond for a proposed fish hatchery. No earth moving equipment was available, so the arduous task of moving the earth was accomplished by hand with spades and wheelbarrows.

The work volunteers, who visit the colony once a week, expect the completion of the project by the end of April. The men from USAHAC, the Third Field Hospital, and the 716th MP Battalion desire nothing other than personal satisfaction in seeing the job through for their efforts. As SP5 Tim Bartdoski of USAHAC stated, "The courtesy of the children has paid me for my labor. They are the most grateful and sincere children I have seen."

Former 504th Bn CO Cited

COL Glen A. Hill, Commanding Officer, 16th Military Police Group in Vietnam, presented the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service to LTC Carl O. Swanson at a ceremony conducted in the 16th MP Group Headquarters in Da Nang, where Colonel Swanson is serving as a special assistant to the Group Commander. The award is in recognition of Colonel Swanson's distinguished service as Commanding Officer of the 504th MP Battalion prior to his assignment to the 16th MP Group. Colonel Swanson has also served as 16th MP Group Executive Officer and, before coming to Vietnam, he was Commanding Officer of the 709th MP Battalion in Europe.

101st MPs Receive ARCOM for Valor

Two military policemen from the 101st MP Company of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) in Thua Thien Province, Vietnam, recently received the Army Commendation Medal with "V" Device for heroism. While inspecting a flooded highway between Camp Eagle and Camp Evans, SP4 Donald L. Fetzer and SP4 Phillip Jones, Jr., came upon a convoy and volunteered to act as guides for the vehicles. Because of the water level, they had to walk in front of their vehicle to point out the way. While leading the convoy, Specialists Fetzer and Jones came under small arms fire and, subjecting themselves to the fire, they continued to guide the convoy through the flooded area. The two men received their awards from CPT James L. Clement, Commanding Officer of the 101st MP Company.

615th MPs Patrol With National Police, QCs at Thu Duc

Military police at the Thu Duc Combined Police Station are not only willing, but also able to work side by side with their Vietnamese counterparts every day of the week in the routine patrols and the sudden emergencies of policing the "busiest war zone in the world." Ten military policemen assigned to the 615th MP Company at Long Binh work, eat, and live with Vietnamese National and Vietnamese Military Policemen to form a cooperative aid for travelers on national highway QL-316. The MPs, the National Police, and the Quan Canhs share vehicles, a police station, and the experiences of keeping the road as accident free as possible.

Covering a twenty-mile stretch of highway, the special MP detachment headed by SSG Leroy Houchins operates three vehicle patrols during the day and one patrol at night. In addition to enforcing law and order, the motor patrols lend assistance to stranded motorists and persons involved in accidents along the heavily traveled highway. Because the burden of police duty is shared among the three police forces, any situations involving Americans and Vietnamese can be handled smoothly without the hassle of a language barrier.

Two US Army medical corpsmen and one ambulance are also stationed at the Thu Duc Police Station in order to speed the sick and injured to help. Both the MPs and the medics are billeted at the station.

Cooperation is a two-way street for the three law enforcement teams, as the acquisition of MP methods of handling accidents by the Vietnamese and the learning of Vietnamese driving laws by the MPs have been keeping Vietnam's asphalt battle ground safer for all who use the highway.

SGT Larry J. Graham from the 615th MP Company at Long Binh, a Vietnamese National Policeman, and a Quan Canh (Vietnamese Military Policeman) direct traffic around the scene of an accident on Highway QL-316 near Long Binh. The three men are members of the triple-force combined patrols originating from the Thu Duc Combined Police Station.

PFC John E. Taylor, a member of the new Joint Customs Group assigned to the airport at Saigon, inspects the baggage of servicemen who are preparing to depart country for a CONUS leave.

New Customs Group Operates in Vietnam

US servicemen on duty in Vietnam who are waiting to be out-processed for their DEROS, leave, or R&R are now having their baggage inspected by newly formed units of customs personnel. All hand-carried, checked, and hold baggage is being examined by teams of highly trained Armed Forces police units. These new procedures have been initiated by military authorities to provide tighter customs security in order to combat increased smuggling of drugs, weapons, and explosives into the US from Vietnam.

To staff the teams of inspectors, US Army Military Police and Air Force Security Police are presently receiving special training in customs operations at Camp Alpha. They are also studying Vietnamese in order to converse with local customs officials. Customs inspection in Vietnam had previously been handled by various Armed Forces personnel who received on-the-job training at their respective units. The newly formed customs units are now replacing the OJT teams.

Presently, the new inspection system is in operation at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Camp Alpha, and the 90th Replacement Battalion. Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay will soon be included on the list. APO postal locations will also become a part of the new customs system so that parcels may be opened in the search for contraband.

The complete customs system will operate under a Joint Customs Group from the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps with detachments at Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang, Saigon, and Long Binh. The Military Police customs unit at Long Binh, a part of the 18th Military Police Brigade, will be headquarters for the group, and LTC Clyde L. Murphy will command the new unit.

Long Binh MP Detachment Utilizes USAMPS-Trained Sniffer Dog

With baggage in line, each man was waiting to board the airplane for departure from Vietnam. Then the announcement came: "If you have any contraband in your possession, this is your last chance to drop it in the amnesty box." One young soldier laughed to himself; he knew they would never find the marihuana that he had concealed within the linings of his packed clothing. The soldier saw the German shepherd with his handler start to move slowly around the baggage. He wasn't sure why the dog was near the baggage, but he knew that no dog was going to prevent him from smuggling his marihuana back to "the world."

As the team came closer to the young man's baggage, the soldier could hear the handler saying, "Come on, boy. Find it for me, Khan. Come on now, what's it you've got there?" Then the dog stopped at the soldier's baggage, and began to nudge it with his nose. The handler advised the customs authorities to check the bag. After the soldier had been advised of his rights, the baggage was searched, the marihuana was found, and his ride home was gone.

Stopping illegal drugs from entering the United States is one of the important jobs of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Military Police Corps, and the use of dogs to detect marihuana is one of the tools that is used. Khan and his handler, SP4 John A. Diepenbrock, assigned to Detachment C, 8th MP Group (CI), Long Binh, have become highly specialized in the detection of marihuana.

Upon arriving at a unit's location the procedure followed by the team is fairly standard. After the morning meal for Khan, Specialist Diepenbrock takes him to wherever they will be searching. Then, keeping Khan on his left side, he moves around the area offering words of encouragement to Khan. When Khan goes on alert, or shows any sign that marihuana may be present, Specialist Diepenbrock advises the unit representative to search that spot. The detection of marihuana is only a game to Kahn, and after so long at playing one game, he tires of it. Thus Kahn's performance is effective for only about one hour.

The game of hide and seek began for Khan when he was being trained at the US Army Military Police School, Ft. Gordon, Ga., in 1969. Khan had been given to the Army by a North Carolina family, and he was accepted after passing standards prescribed by the Army. Training began with the learning of basic commands, such as heel, stay, sit, and come. Once a good rapport was established between Khan and his trainer, the game of hide and seek was introduced into the training. Here Khan was taught to fetch and return a bag of marihuana. His only reward for his effort was a few words of praise and a pat on the head. After the game of fetch progressed to where Khan became familiar with the smell of marihuana, his handler began to hide it and teach him to find it.

Khan and Specialist Diepenbrock are one of four marihuana dog teams in Vietnam, but Khan is the only school trained dog of the four. The other dogs are re-trained sentry dogs. The team of Specialist Diepenbrock and Khan is also different in the respect that they travel throughout the country, whereas other teams are assigned to a particular unit.

There are eight more school-trained dogs coming to Vietnam in the future. These dogs will be used at four of the customs locations in the country. The additional dogs should make Khan's job a little easier, but when it is experience that is needed in the search for marihuana, Khan will be called to lead the way.

Columbus, Ga. Junior Police League Shrinks Youth Problems, Adds Enjoyment to Lives of Young People

With acts of school vandalism rising rapidly, officials of the Muscogee County School District at Columbus, Georgia, needed to devise a practical method to alleviate the problem. The usual suggestions, such as guards, electronic devices, and watch dogs, were discussed, but none of those methods was appealing to the superintendent of education. At that point Major Jack L. Coulter of the Columbus Police Department was contacted by the school board, and it was suggested that a Junior Police League involving boys in grades five through eight of elementary and junior high schools be established in the area. It was noted that similar programs had been effective in other cities.

When the school principals were contacted by the superintendent, they were whole-heartedly in favor of the program, and in May of 1969 twenty schools entered the program. An orientation for the prospective junior policemen was held at each school. Patrolmen discussed the importance of obeying the law, a police film was shown, and the young men were provided the proper forms to be completed so that they might become members of the Junior Police League upon the approval of their parents.

The next meeting of the junior policemen was the swearing-in ceremony. After a discussion on the responsibilities that would be required as a member of the league, the boys were administered the following pledge:

I, _____, on my honor, do hereby make the following pledge:

- *I will obey all the laws of my city and my country.*
- *I will report all law violations to proper authorities.*
- *I will respect the rights of other people regardless of race, color, or creed.*
- *I will strive to be a good citizen in every way.*
- *I will honor and respect my parents and my school teachers.*
- *I will take pride in my school and do nothing that would bring discredit to it.*
- *I will strive to improve myself physically, mentally, and morally.*

After the boys are sworn in, they receive identification cards signed by the chief of police, and then all of the new junior policemen are personally congratulated by a patrolman.

Young men from twenty schools were made a part of the program just before the close of the school semester. In order to maintain contact with the junior policemen during the vacation, a summer program was arranged. The schools were visited during the summer months, at which time a recreation program was established. After the physical exercise, the junior policemen were treated to hamburgers and other refreshments that were cooked on the grounds by members of the police force.

One important aspect of the summer program was to take care of any neighborhood child who might happen to wander into the activity. The visitors would be fed, and then encouraged to sit in on the sessions during which law enforcement problems were discussed. In many sections of the city this food served as the evening meal for the visitors, and a feeling of good will toward policemen was created by their generosity. According to the report by the superintendent of education, who gives credit to the Junior Police League, vandalism in the school during the summer months was greatly reduced.

In the autumn, with the resumption of classes, the Junior Police League was extended to all the schools in the Muscogee system. This involved an additional forty schools, bringing the total number of participating schools to sixty. With the additional schools that had to be visited, more patrolmen were added to the Junior Police League activities. There were now four men working full time on the program. These dedicated patrolmen visit three schools daily to instruct the junior police, who number 4,000, on various phases of law enforcement. Each school is visited once each month for

Above: Major Jack L. Coulter, director of the Police Training Division, swears a group of 200 young men into the Junior Police League at a junior high school in Muscogee County, Georgia. At the end of the ensuing nine-month course in law enforcement, each member of the League will receive a diploma stating that he has completed the course administered by the Junior Police League. Below: Hamburgers barbecued by officers Robert Castellow and William McGee are distributed to members of the Junior Police League during one of the summer recreation programs at a neighborhood elementary school playground.

Columbus Police Officer William McGee instructs three Junior Policemen on the horizontal ladder during the summer recreation program sponsored by the League.

the law enforcement class, and the topics range from Dangerous Drugs and Narcotics through First Aid to Self Defense. Not to be left out, the girls of the schools are often invited to listen in on the discussions.

Each junior policeman receives a notebook in which he keeps material which is provided during the training sessions. To encourage care of the notebooks, one student from each school receives a ten-dollar reward upon the completion of the training for best-kept notebook.

An advisory board consisting of community leaders, to include the Mayor of Columbus, the juvenile court judge, lawyers, school principals, businessmen, and housewives, has been formed to offer suggestions and recommendations that might improve the operation of the Junior Police League. Through members of this board, the staff of the League is able to secure many needed materials required for the operation of the League.

As mentioned previously, the primary purpose of the Junior Police League is to lessen the acts of vandalism within the schools; however, there are many long range aspects of the program. Most important of these are the elimination of violence and civil disorders in the cities. The founders of the Columbus Junior Police League believe that by working with young men during the years in which they form their major attitudes about the law and its enforcers, they will have no desire to take part in acts of violence.

Many have asked to what the success of the program is attributed. Major Jack Coulter, director of the program, proudly states that the reasons for the League's success are the men active in the program who have a genuine love and compassion for young men regardless of the walk of life from which they come. By working with these sincere men, the boys can sense the concerned feeling that policemen have for them; and the boys respond accordingly. The Junior Police League is also a total program, rather than one that ends at the close of the school day. The League workers visit parent-teacher groups, churches, and community centers during the evenings and on the weekends to help solve the problems in city communities. Major Coulter is to be congratulated for this time- and energy-consuming undertaking that will certainly be an aid in the fostering of a generation of good citizens.

MPA INSIGNE ITEMS

Available Now By Mail

***BLAZER PATCH —**
Full color pin-on MPA insignia; 4½ inches high $2.15

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 of your 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 _____

Arizona National Guard 258th MP Brigade Changes Command

COL James R. Stallings has assumed command of a National Guard brigade which began its history fighting Apache Indians in the Arizona Territory. Life is tamer now, but the 258th Military Police Brigade of the Arizona Army National Guard stands ready to answer calls from both state and national directives. Colonel Stallings succeeds BG Charles W. Fernald, who recently retired.

Colonel Stallings enlisted in the Arizona Army National Guard in 1938, and he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1942. During World War II he fought in the Rhineland and Central Europe Campaigns. Presently, at his command are 1,000 military policemen of two battalions concentrated in the Phoenix and Tucson areas. To visit all of his units in a single trip, Colonel Stallings must travel more than 2,000 miles.

The 258th traces its history back to 1865 when it began as a militia to pursue and fight maraudering Apaches in the sparsely-settled Arizona Territory. Forebearers of the unit also fought in the Spanish-American War and in World Wars I and II.

The retiring General Fernald was awarded the Legion of Merit for his part in the speedy reorganization of the 258th Brigade from an infantry unit to a military police unit. Under his direction, all units of the brigade have completed Army Training Tests for military police duty, and the units have gained practical experience by working on the job with Regular Army military policemen at Ft. Ord, Ca., during the summer.

COL James R. Stallings signs the assumption of command orders formalizing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 258th Military Police Brigade of the Arizona Army National Guard. Looking on (from left to right), are brigade staff officers MAJ Allan Gustafson, S-4; MAJ Edward Glenn, S-1; and LTC Raymond Hose, S-3.

Atomic Support Agency Staffer Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel

LTC Loren L. Bush (center), a member of the Defense Atomic Support Agency, Intelligence and Security Directorate, Washington, D. C., receives congratulations upon the recent promotion to his current rank from COL William R. Culmer, directorate chief. Sharing the happy occasion is Colonel Bush's wife, Virginia. Colonel Bush recently returned from a tour of duty in Vietnam.

793d Bn NCO Receives Certificate

SGT Larry M. Henderhan, Company A, 793d Military Police Battalion, Fuerth, Germany, was honored with a Certificate of Appreciation during a recent ceremony at Company A Headquarters. Sergeant Henderhan received the award from CPT James Westerberg, Commanding Officer, Company A, for meritorious service at his last duty station, the US Army Quartermaster Center at Ft. Lee, Va. The certificate cites his "exceptional initiative, sound judgment, dependability, and ingenuity," and it is signed by MG John D. McLaughlin, Commanding General of Ft. Lee.

Fort Meade MP Battalion Has Best MP Company, CO

According to the outcome of competition for the coveted Jeremiah P. Holland Award, the 519th Military Police Battalion at Ft. George Meade, Md., commanded by LTC Thomas G. Nicholson, has the best MP company in the First US Army and the former company commander of the best MP company in the entire US Army. The Holland award is named in honor of the former MPC general officer who established the funds for the program that is designed to give recognition to company-size and smaller military police units. The award is presented annually to the unit chosen as the most outstanding in the entire US Army.

Consideration for the award is given to total mission accomplishment. Unit histories are examined, and after-action reports are reviewed. Also, consideration is given to indirect indications of a well-run unit, such as high re-enlistment rates, low courts-martial records, results of inspections, PCPT tests, weapons qualifications, and awards held by the unit and men assigned to the unit.

The 437th MP Company, commanded by CPT Russell B. Tinsley, went into competition for the Holland award early last summer, and was selected as the best MP company in the First US Army. Meanwhile, in Vietnam, the 545th MP Company of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, commanded by CPT Fred J. Mabra, was declared the best MP company in the Army by MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General, thereby receiving the first Jeremiah P. Holland Award. (MP Journal, Jan 1971)

Upon the termination of his Vietnam tour, Captain Mabra was transferred to the 293d MP Company at Ft. Meade, which is located adjacent to the 437th MP Company.

WWII Members of 762d MP Bn Plan Fifth Annual Reunion in Omaha

Former members of the 762d Military Police Battalion from World War II are currently planning their fifth consecutive reunion for this coming summer. The gathering is scheduled for July 23, 24, and 25, at the Howard Johnson Motor Hotel in Omaha, Nebraska. Further information concerning the 762d reunion can be obtained by contacting Mr. Richard A. Halliday, Box 294, Tarkio, Missouri 64491.

Joint Service Commendation Medal Awarded to Lt Colonel Holladay

MG William D. Shedd, III (right), Deputy Director, Operations and Administration, at the Defense Atomic Support Agency in Washington, D. C., presents the Joint Service Commendation Medal to LTC Van Holladay. Colonel Holladay is a member of the DASA Intelligence and Security Directorate. He received his award for meritorious service as Chief of the Policy, Plans, and Operations Division of the Agency during 1969 and 1970. Serving with the DASA for over a year, Colonel Holladay is currently on his second tour in Vietnam.

USDB Acquires New Motto, Jaycees Chapter

Motto: Our Mission – Your Future

MAJ Charles A. Hines (right), a student at the US Army Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Ks., was presented a $50 US savings bond by COL Frank E. Payne, US Disciplinary Barracks Commandant, for submitting the winning motto, "Our Mission — Your Future," in the recent Motto Suggestion Contest held at the USDB.

Commenting on the new motto, Colonel Payne stated that it "symbolizes the can-do attitude, the spirit of teamwork, and the philosophy of the USDB. The entire custodial staff provides individualized treatment to inmates to prepare them for a self-reliant, trustworthy, and respectable future. We reflect on the past only to build for the future. We emphasize behavior, education, vocational skills, and a chance to choose. We emphasize the positive, not the negative. We focus on participation not punishment; on restoration not retribution; on privilege not privation; on partnership and progress, not isolation and humiliation. Discipline is necessary to maintain order, for without order nothing can be learned, and without knowledge, there is no hope for a new and brighter day. We accept the principle that a man has a right for a new start in life."

Major Hines, whose wife was on hand to observe the ceremony, was commissioned into the Military Police Corps in 1962, after serving a previous term as an enlisted man.

International Jaycees Initiate Disciplinary Barracks Chapter

The International Jaycees hosted the largest outside group ever to dine in the US Disciplinary Barracks at their recent charter night banquet. Approximately 600 Jaycees and their wives from outside the USDB attended the dinner. Serving as Master of Ceremonies for the event was the Jaycees National Vice President, Mr. Tom Muessig, and the guest speaker was Mr. Gary Hill, the Coordinator of Institutional Jaycees.

The charter night dinner officially marked the establishment of the first Jaycees chapter in the only maximum security institution for Army and Air Force personnel. This new International Jaycees group is one of the two Jaycees chapters in the entire nation to be located in a maximum security institution. The other is the Trailblazer Jaycees Chapter, located in the Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Ks. About 60 inmates are currently active in the chapter at the USDB, but officials soon expect the number to increase to near 150.

Although the International Jaycees are new to the environment of the USDB, they have already become a viable organization. Some of the future plans call for the purchasing of camera equipment to take photographs of the inmates, which could be sent to families and friends. The Jaycees also hope to sponsor a basketball tournament, initiate a leadership program, and begin new entertainment programs. In addition, the Jaycees are considering a series of guest speakers on topics that would be of interest to the inmate population.

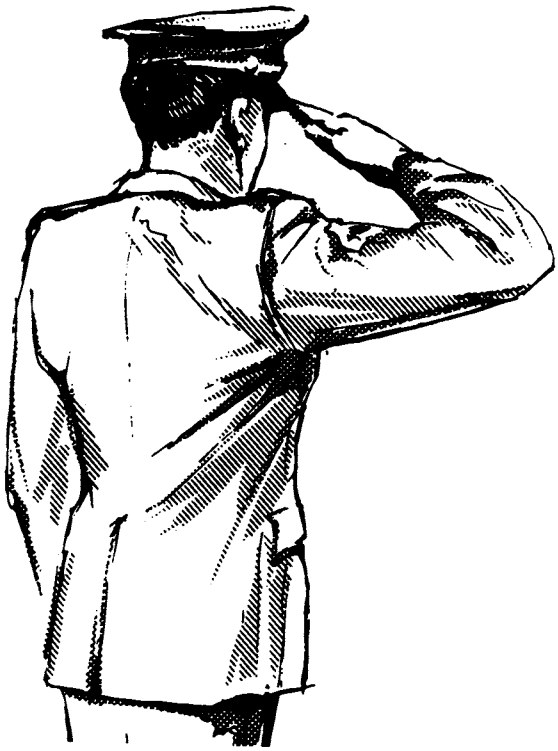
Mr. Jack Futch, a member of the Jaycees Board of Directors, stated that the goal of the Jaycees at the USDB is to help "many of the inmates discover that they have a great potential for their future on the outside."

One of the most recent activities sponsored by the USDB Jaycees was a blood donation campaign. Some 250 pints of blood were donated to the Kansas City Community Blood Bank by inmates, civilians, and military personnel of the USDB. More than 400 people volunteered for the project, but all who responded could not be processed in one day. Thus, those who were not reached this time, will be given the opportunity to donate at another time.

This drive was not the first of its kind inside the USDB, but it was one of the most successful and gratifying for everyone involved. "I'm glad to give my blood to those in need. Maybe somebody will do the same thing for me one of these days," was a typical comment from the inmates who donated.

A nurse at the US Disciplinary Barracks prepares an inmate for a blood donation. This procedure was repeated some 250 times at the Ft. Leavenworth USDB, as inmates, civilian employees, and military personnel donated blood to the Kansas City Community Blood Bank in a campaign sponsored by the USBD's recently organzied International Jaycee Chapter.

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE



Legion of Merit
BG Charles W. Fernald
COL James C. Shoultz, Jr.

Bronze Star Medal
(Meritorious Service)
LTC Carl O. Swanson
MAJ Donald R. Mason (1OLC)
CW4 Matthew E. Moriarty (2OLC)
SGM David Rocha (1OLC)
1SG William E. Kerr
SFC Vergo Kidd
SSG Carteagena E. Vasquez
SGT Lester S. Henry
SP5 David King

Meritorious Service Medal
CW4 James L. Butts

Joint Service Commendation Medal
LTC Van Holladay
MAJ Donald R. Mason

Army Commendation Medal
(Valor)
SP4 Phillip Jones, Jr.
SP4 Donald L. Fetzer

Army Commendation Medal
(Service)
MAJ James C. Sprayberry
CW4 Weldon O. Carter (2OLC)
CW3 Thomas J. Porter
MSG George H. Smith
SFC Stanley McCain
SSG Carteagena E. Vasquez
SGT Kenneth A. Comfort
SGT David K. Mathis
SGT Richard L. McCormick (1OLC)
SGT Steven Tuttle (1OLC)
SP4 Richard D. Day
SP4 Donnie L. Dixon
SP4 Bobby L. Duncan
SP4 Charles P. Stephens

Purple Heart
SP4 James Downey

PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(AUS)
Jack G. Pruett (35)
William G. Trigg (21)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
William R. Stewart (21)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)
Jim M. Parrack, Jr. (31)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)
Robert M. Benning (26)
David L. Davenport (21)
Peter A. Feddo (35)
Richard G. Jones (21)
Edward N. Sandell (26)

1LT/CPT
(RA)
Aggrey V. Anderson (21)
Larry B. Berrong (26)
John P. Bordenet (26)
Wilson H. McComas (31)

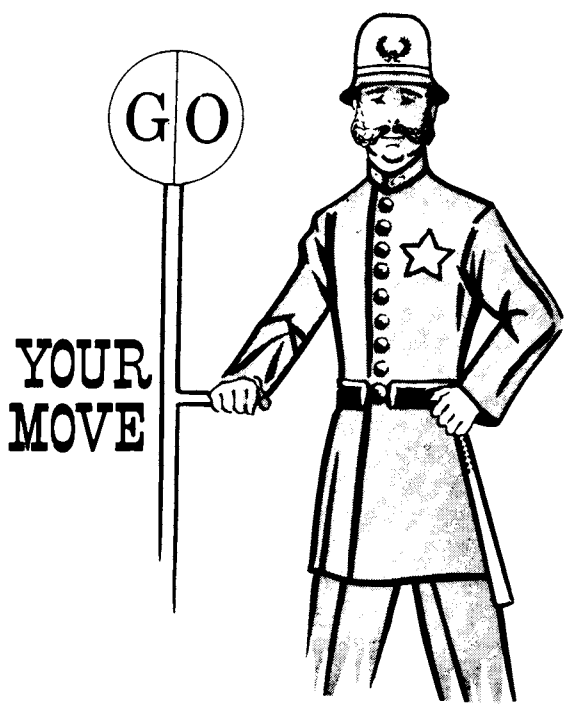
2LT/1LT
(AUS)
Karl C. Madden, Jr. (23)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
Kenneth McLellan (31)

WO1/CW2
(AUS)
John S. Domagalski

MSG/SGM
Jose E. Diaz (21)

SSG/SFC
William B. Singerhoff (21)



I. Please write a letter of application (200 to 500 words), stating what plans you and your family have made for your college education and your anticipated occupation or profession.

Please complete the proposed budget outline listed below:

COLLEGE COSTS		YOUR RESOURCES	
Tuition & Required Fees	_____	Funds from Parents	_____
Books/Supplies	_____	Part-time work	_____
Board (Food)	_____	Savings	_____
Room	_____	Loans	_____
Clothing	_____	GI Benefits	_____
Personal	_____	Government Programs	_____
Transportation	_____	Scholarships	_____
Insurance	_____	Summer jobs	_____
Health	_____	Relatives	_____
Automobile	_____	Spouse	_____
Payments	_____	Other Sources	_____
Others	_____	Other Possibilities	_____
TOTAL COSTS $	_____	TOTAL COSTS $	_____

II. If awarded this scholarship, I will use the funds only for the payment of tuition and required fees, board and room or similar living expenses, books and materials and other college-related expenses.

III. I hereby acknowledge that the information submitted herewith is true and correct and I fully understand my obligations incurred by the grant of any scholarship.

Date _____, 19__ SIGNATURE _____

PLEASE SEND THIS APPLICATION TO:

BY

1 JULY 1971

The Military Police Association, Inc.
ATTN: Scholarship Committee
P. O. Box 7500
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

CHECK WITH YOUR HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL ABOUT SENDING AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF YOUR HIGH SCHOOL RECORD TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY 1 JULY 1971.

MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION

SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION FORM

(Please Print or Type)

Last Name	First Name	MI
Last Name of Parent Member	First Name	Middle

Permanent Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
Present Street Address	City	State	Zip Code

Date of Birth (Mo, Day, Yr)	City & State of Birth

Name of High School Now Attending

Name of Principal

Street Address	City	State	Zip Code

Colleges or Universities to which you have applied:

Name	City	State
Name	City	State
Name	City	State

Accepted?	For Semester or Term Beginning:
Yes ☐ No ☐	

Name of School	City	State

PLEASE NOTE:

AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF YOUR HIGH SCHOOL GRADES (TO INCLUDE GRADES DURING YOUR SENIOR YEAR AND ANY APTITUDE TEST SCORES SUCH AS THE SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SHOULD BE SENT WITH THIS APPLICATION TO: The Military Police Association, Inc., ATTN: Scholarship Committee, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905, NOT LATER THAN 1 JULY 1971.

MPA THIRD ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

MPA Members Eligible for First Time

The Executive Council of the Military Police Association has again approved the sponsorship of a $500 scholarship for college freshmen for the fall of 1971. This year, for the first time, MPA members are eligible to compete for the scholarship award as well as bona fide dependents of Association members. Members of the MPA Executive Council and their dependents are ineligible.

Applicants will be required to complete an application form and to have their high school principal furnish the Scholarship Committee an official transcript of their high school record, including their senior year, by 1 July 1971. An application has been enclosed in the binding of this issue of the Journal. Additional applications may be obtained by writing the Editor, Military Police JOURNAL, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905. Completed applications and transcripts of high school records should be mailed to the Military Police Association, Inc., ATTN: Scholarship Committee, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905, by 1 July 1971.

The following criteria will be used in selecting the scholarship winner: high school record, scholastic aptitude test scores and acceptance by a college or university. The winner will be notified of his selection by 1 August 1971.

The winner will have a free choice of college or university and the major field of study. The five hundred dollar award will be paid through the regular college student financial aid or fiscal office and will be applied toward payment of tuition and required fees, board and room or similar living expenses, books and materials, and for other college related expenses.

The Military Police Association will follow the recommendation of the College Scholarship Service Committee of the College Board in administering this scholarship. The scholarship committee anticipates receiving a significant number of applications from MPA members and dependents who are planning on entering college this fall. All eligible persons are encouraged to compete in this worthwhile Association program.

SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION-Complete and mail to MPA Scholarship Committee

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

596-091
CW3 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.

MPA
THIRD ANNUAL
SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

Complete details and Application inside.