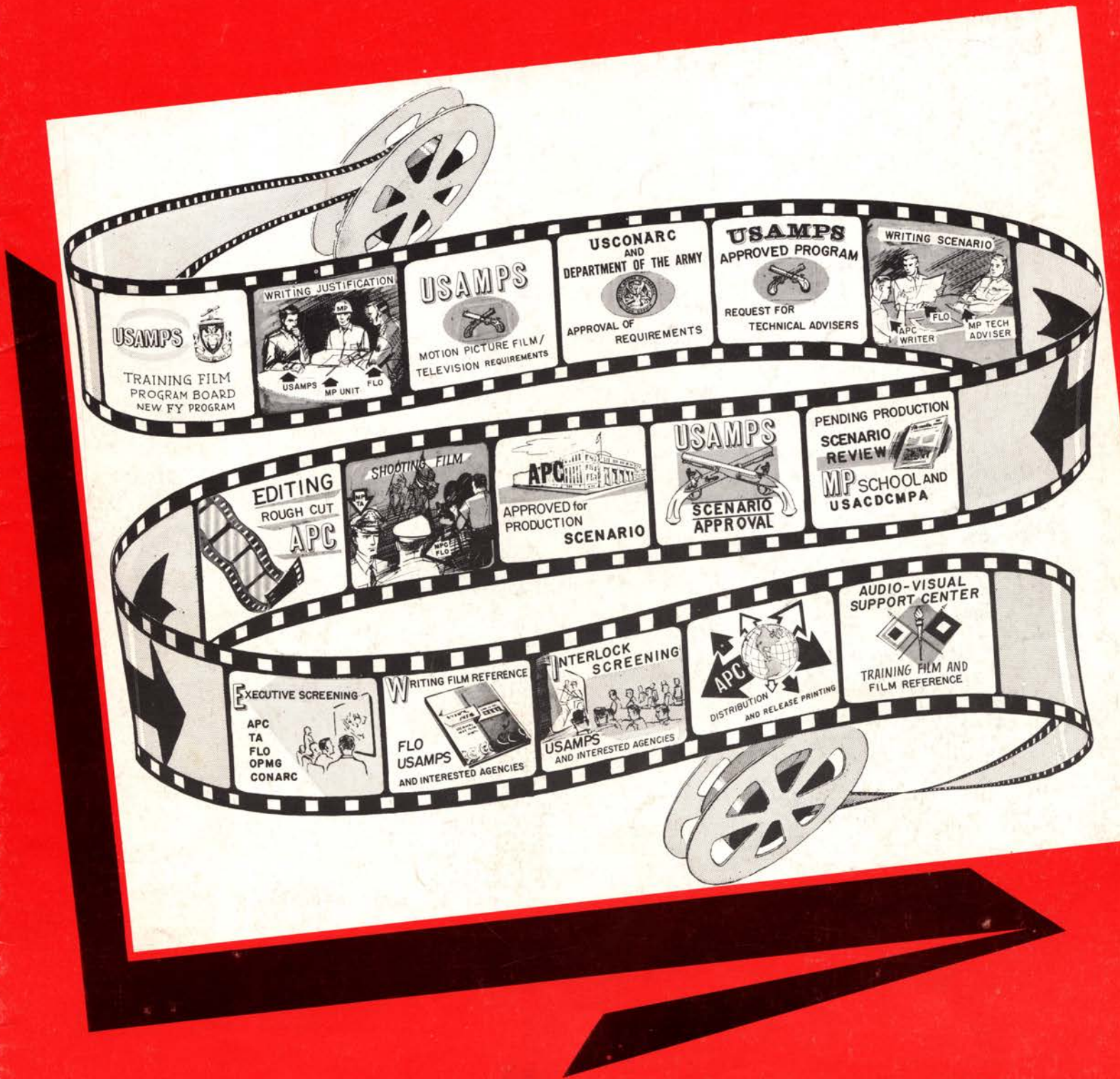
MILITARY POLICE Journal

MARCH, 1968



See MP Corps Films page 18

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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VOLUME XVII **March, 1968** **NUMBER 8**

FEATURE ARTICLES

Attacking The Roots of Insurgency 4
Serving In Korea 6
The Will West Case, A Milestone In Criminal Investigation 8
Brassard And Parka 9
The Indispensable Man 10
MP Branch Notes 11
Traffic Control At West Point 13
MP School Awards 15
An Ideal Military Police Vehicle 16
MP Corps Films 18
4th MP Co Celebrates 50th Birthday 21
The 25th MP Co in Vietnam 22
Civil Disturbance Course Conducted At USAMPS 22
The Assimilative Crimes Act 23

REGULAR FEATURES

Bulletin Board 3
MP Quiz 12
Journaletters 13
Book Review 35
MPA Roundup Special 24
MPA Roundup 25
Your Move 34

THE MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit organization supported by the fees of its members. Its purpose is to advance the science of police administration and crime prevention, and to preserve and foster the spirit of fellowship among former, present, and future law enforcement personnel of the Armed Forces and other persons interested in the police profession. **Membership in the Military Police Association is open to all persons who have been or may be engaged in law enforcement and to any other persons interested in the objectives of the association.** Dues are $4.00 per year in the USA or to APOs payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Single copies, 35¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385 Hill Station, Augusta, Georgia — 30904.

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HOW TO READ YOUR EXPIRATION DATE LOCATED NEXT TO YOUR NAME: The first three-digit number is a cross-reference number utilized in processing your membership. The second number is read as follows: The first two digits are the month; the last digit is the year. Thus, 088 is August 1968; 128 is December 1968.

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COVER

This month's cover shows the process for developing Military Police Corps training films and refers you to a complete catalog of motion pictures now in the Army's inventory, thus providing a ready reference for unit training officers and instructors. The basic art work for the cover was taken from an MP School booklet "A Guide for Technical Advisors."

* * * * *

The MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL congratulates two recent graduates of the 4th Training Brigade (MP), who were presented the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and Letter. Receiving the awards were: PVT Christopher P. Warren, B-12-4; and PFC James B. Owens, B-10-4.

* * * * *

The Illinois State Police are seeking qualified personnel. Basic qualifications include: be between 21 and 33 years old, high school graduate, be at least 5′ 9″, but not over 6′ 6″, and pass State Police Merit Board tests. Interested men may contact State Police Merit Board, 503 Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

The Oklahoma Branding Association has job opportunities for criminal investigators who wish to work in the Oklahoma City area. Starting salary is $500 per month. Send resume to Oklahoma Branding Association, P. O. Box 75395, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73107.

* * * * *

The February 1968 issue of ARMY DIGEST highlights MP activities in Vietnam with an article on page 8 "MPs In Vietnam—The New Image."

* * * * *

A special 12-page brochure was prepared by the JOURNAL staff featuring career opportunities in the Military Police Corps. Copies of this brochure may be obtained by writing the Editor.

SGM Buford Brown, SGM 4th Bde, was recently elected to the MPA Executive Council. Sergeant Major Brown replaces SGM Peter Porcelli, who is serving in Vietnam.

* * * * *

During the month of January nearly 700 new and renewed members were received from the field. This outstanding support is the work of our Associate Secretaries and unit membership chairmen. The Executive Council wishes to express its thanks. Membership remains below the 11,000 mark; one year ago there were 12,500 members. Keep those applications coming.

* * * * *

MPA HERO AWARD

1LT William H. Conine is a 1967 recipient of the "Military Police Association Award" for his heroic act of saving the life of a man on 5 July 1967 at Cam Ranh, Vietnam. Lieutenant Conine reacted singlehandedly, and without regard for his own safety when he jumped into shallow water from a 20 foot pier, rescued an injured man, pulled him to shore, and administered artificial respiration until medical assistance arrived.

In the award letter, COL Fred G. Steiner, MPA President, stated: "It is a pleasure and privilege to bestow this highest MPA award upon you with my congratulations and best wishes for your continued success in future endeavors. Your actions and behavior under the conditions cited reflect creditably upon yourself, the Military Police Corps and the United States Army."

* * * * *

Editors of the JOURNAL have been trying to develop an interesting and informative "Journaletters" section in the magazine. To do this, we must have our readers support. We would appreciate hearing about things you like or dislike in the JOURNAL, and if you have strong feelings concerning some facet of law enforcement put it down in the form of "In My Opinion." This is your magazine. Let us hear from you.

* * * * *

WORLD-WIDE READING PROGRAM

The latest books in the police field are available to officers and noncommissioned officers throughout the world at the MP School Library in support of the World-Wide Reading program. Books may be borrowed for a period of 60 days outside the United States. More information on the program, which is open to active and reserve officers and NCOs, can obtain an enrollment card and the latest approved reading list by writing the MP School Library, US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905.

ATTACKING THE ROOTS OF INSURGENCY

"I am not concerned with the military successes of the United States or South Vietnam. I would only become concerned if the US or South Vietnam began to destroy the Viet Cong political infrastructure . . ."
Ho Chi Minh

They poured out of the whining Chinook and into the drab mud of the paddy and slopped toward the nearby treeline and the huts. They were a strange collection of troops — armed with carbines, grenades, knives, pistols and long metal rods — and calling themselves 'policemen.' Tall above them, the American looked past the men and quickly sized up the village. He had seen many hamlets and had shot his way into some of them; this morning there was silence broken only by the whine of the departing Chinook. It would be a long morning of digging and talking and questioning and perhaps they would find something.

Repeatedly, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong mainline units have been destroyed by South Vietnamese and Free World forces. But the defeat of the VC, in the end, involves the defeat of their intricate and largely hidden political infrastructure. In Binh Dinh Province, for example, the Viet Cong structure was firmly entrenched in the villages, operating in many cases as a "shadow" government. That was until the creation of the National Police Field Force (NPFF), an elite force picked from the young nation's various police agencies and given infantry and Ranger training. The NPFF works closely with the US Army's First Cav Div (Airmobile) in a pattern of operations borrowed from the successful battle against insurrection in the Philippines and Malaya over a decade ago.

The American looked at the treelines and at the men in the trim camouflage uniforms and at the bamboo and thatch huts labelled 'An Nghiep' on the map. Then he walked past the occupants of the village, squatting impassively in a big clearing, and motioned to the young Vietnamese commander. The sweep began. The National Policemen poked the snouts of their rifles into the darkened doorways of the deep bunkers dug under every hut; their long steel poles sank into the reddish clay. Like the fingers of a wide, brown hand, the company of soldiers went through every hut, poking the rafters, thumping the dirt floors, peering into chinks in the mud walls. Then he found the booby trap. It was clever, but Dick Wynn—the NPFF's civilian advisor, from Fresno, California—had seen ones like it before. An unexploded 2.75 inch rocket and a tripwire. The former US Army Special Forces soldier disarmed it and pushed on.

On May 26, 1967, NPFF operations began in the First Cav's area of operations in Binh Dinh Province. The goal was to find and destroy the Viet Cong shadow government. In a typical NPFF operation, a company of US troops surrounds a village before daybreak. A short while later, the Vietnamese are inserted into the village by air. The NPFF is responsible for searching the hamlet and for collecting the villagers in a central area. They question suspects and detain "civil defendants." They work hard; often the NPFF conducts three operations a day.

The two US Army enlisted men were sitting and chatting in Vietnamese on the paddy dike and chewing on newly-ripened sugar cane. The two, SP4s Gordon Hugelier, of Orlando, Florida, and Thomas Watson of Seattle, Washington, were members of the First Cav's Language School —which by chance is located across the road from billets occupied by NPFF troops at Landing Zone English. Hugelier was about to put his language training to practical use; in a few minutes he would notice a soggy, handwritten bundle of papers half-submerged in the paddy water. It would prove to be a VC medical manual and diary.

In the period from May 26 through mid-November, the NPFF's "Operation Dragnet" has brought in more than 165 members of the Viet Cong infrastructure. That includes two district organizers, 28 sub-hamlet chiefs, 15 political cell leaders, and 13 Viet Cong teachers. They had found 117 weapons. They had questioned 150,000 villagers and had checked 29,000 houses.

They found action, too. The NPFF has killed 181 Viet Cong in villages clashes with a loss of six policemen.

What has enabled the NPFF to compile such a record is the close cooperation between Vietnamese and Americans.

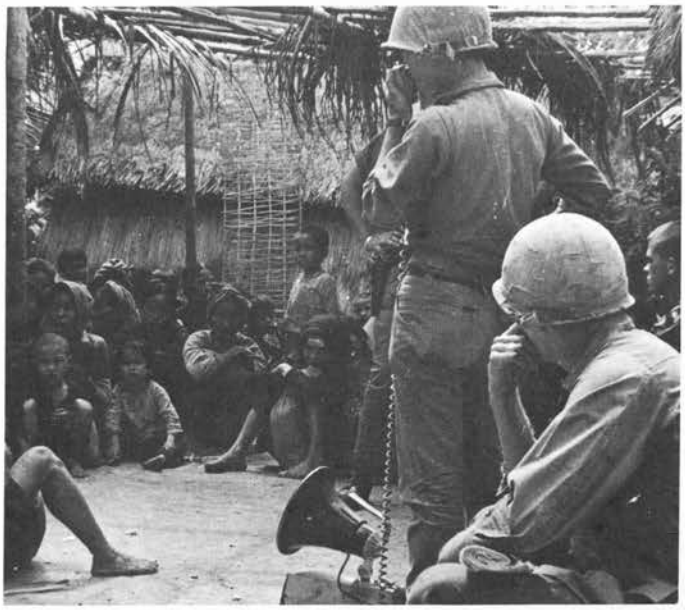
Says the Operations Officer of the Division Police Operations Center, CPT Charles Dunkins, "Our First Cav troopers get along well with the NPFF personnel. They know those little fellows have stood up to Charlie in some pretty fierce firefights."

He adds that, "They have a sixth sense—they look in places we'd never dream of checking. They can usually tell who is telling the truth and who isn't. They make use of bits of information others might overlook."

The key to the operation is the preparation from widespread intelligence sources of a 'blacklist.' Each blacklist is a meticulous listing, by name, of a village infrastructure. From blacklists, a target village is selected. Then the NPFF goes hunting.

Now it was midday and hot. Insects buzzed in the thick growth choking the pathways between the huts. An NPFF soldier jammed his steel probe into a pile of debris behind a house. It clanked on something hard. Two others joined him, digging with their hands. They found a battered old .50 caliber ammunition can. Inside, a wad of books and posters and newspapers printed on coarse paper. Some bore the dateline, 'Hanoi.' There was a worn geography book, printed in 1952 and stolen from a government school. And there was a piece of paper filled with meticulous Vietnamese handwriting. It was an important find, for it was a roster of a 17-man Viet Cong propaganda platoon with names, ages, religious affiliation, date of entry into the Viet Cong (or even the Viet Minh). The two American language students read the roster and discussed





(Left) Members of the National Police Field Force platoon emerge quickly from a 'Chinook' helicopter to begin their search of a village near Bong Son. (Bottom picture left) Villagers listen as the purpose of the "cordon and search" operation is explained. The speaker also brings news of government progress to the normally isolated villagers. (Below) A trio of NPFF members examine a captured propaganda cache in the village of An Nghiep. The documents included a roster giving names, ages and personal data on a 17-man propaganda team based in the village.



it with a Vietnamese officer. Then they took it and some other documents and burned the rest in the middle of the hard dirt courtyard.

There is more to a "cordon and search" operation than a search. On most operations, US Army MEDCAP (Medical Civic Action Program) personnel hold sick call; Vietnamese armed propaganda teams give speeches and news reports and intelligence teams talk to the villagers and encourage them to reveal VC members.

The NPFF gets additional support from US Army military police, who often accompany the Vietnamese on operations.

Four women had been detained. They sat at the edge of the clearing with white ID tags flapping at their necks. They would be taken to the First Cav's interrogation center near Bong Son. Then they either would be released or turned over to Vietnamese civilian authorities for trial. Meanwhile, the NPFF propaganda cadre, brandishing the captured documents, was scolding the villagers—then inviting them to cooperate in finding the VC living among them. The villagers squatted on the dry dirt of the courtyard and listened. The cadre told them that the Americans and the NPFF would be back—again and again—until the VC gave up and left An Nghiep.

Serving in Korea

Mr. Robert E. Norton



Two members of the 2d MP Co learn the proper operations of the 90mm recoilless rifle during their periodic infantry training.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Even though the Korean War stopped nearly 16 years ago, and our thoughts and efforts are now on Vietnam, Korea continues to play a key role as a bastion of freedom. The following article provides an up-to-date description of the mission being performed by the military police.

From the Panmunjom Joint Security Area in the north to the port of Pusan in the south, the Eighth Army's military policeman is on duty 24 hours a day, serving those who serve in the Republic of Korea.

He is the man with the brassard and polished helmet liner controlling traffic at the busy gates of Eighth Army compounds; he is the harbor patrolman safeguarding US government cargo in the ports of Pusan and Inchon; he trains the sentry dog handlers watching over Eighth Army's complex supply depots; and, unique among his brother military policemen throughout the world, he is the ramrod straight and immaculately dressed soldier providing an honor guard for the United Nations Command negotiators at the Panmunjom conference tables.



Joint MP and Korean National Police post direct traffic at North Post Yongsan (Seoul).

North of the capital city of Seoul, he serves in the 55th MP Company, providing operational police support to the I Corps (Group); in the 7th MP Co, furnishing police support and garrison physical security for the 7th Infantry Division; and in a similar capacity with the 2d MP Co of the 2d Infantry Division. Also under the administrative control of the 2d MP Co are the military policemen assigned to the Joint Security Area, joining their British, Turkish and Thai counterparts in forming an international security force for the negotiators.

In the rugged areas north of Seoul the MP must double as an infantryman, and constant field training with the weaponry of the Queen of Battle assures this capability. On this peninsula of uneasy truce, he is further adept at apprehension of agents and saboteurs, knowledgeable in the handling and processing of prisoners of war, and the controlling of the movement of refugees.

He stands a lonely vigil on Freedom and Libby Bridges, controlling personnel and vehicular passage across the Imjin River and the the Demilitarized Zone to the north.

From Seoul southward, he serves in the 728th Military Police Battalion, with its diverse missions and widespread troop units. He serves with Hqs Co in Seoul, with A Co in Ascom, B Co in Pyongtaek and C Co in Yongdongpo.

As a member of the 249th MP Detachment he operates the Eighth Army Stockade in Ascom, provides port security at Inchon with the 503d MP Det, and with the 820th MP Platoon, operates the sentry dog handler training school in Camp Mercer. In the 523d MP Det in Seoul, he is concerned with the curtailment of black market activities.

The Eighth Army MP may be assigned to one of a pair of physical security companies, the 110th and the 260th, protecting ammunition supply points in Taejon and Anyang.

As a member of the 142d MP Co he serves in Pusan and Taegu, patrolling and providing security for those southern areas of the ROK.

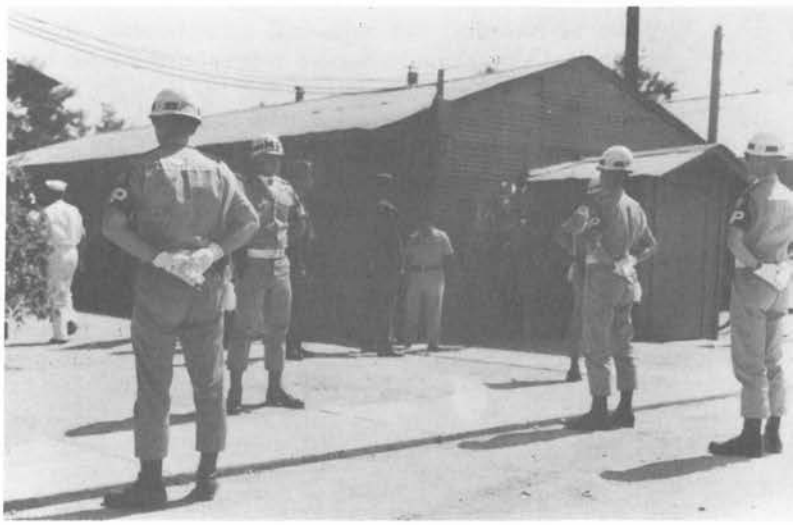
But, regardless of the location of his unit, he performs the more common, but still indispensable functions of a military policeman anywhere in the world.

His traffic investigation teams, working in close harmony with civilian investigators, probe into traffic accident cause and effect, with increased emphasis since the promulgation of the ROK-US Status of Forces Agreement. He is quickly on the scene to investigate accidents involving US military vehicles and vehicles or pedestrians of the host country.

He escorts payrolls, guards returning AWOLs, and escorts distinguished visitors to Eighth Army. He provides installation security and forms a protective net around Eighth Army's general officers and headquarters operations.

In pass and registration sections at major commands he issues passes to local national employees of Eighth Army and to the frequent visitors to the compounds. He registers, and issues licenses for privately owned vehicles. He maintains administrative control measures over privately owned firearms in the command.







(Pictures top to bottom) 7th MP Co American and Korean enlisted men are briefed prior to a mission in a tactical area. In the Panmunjom Joint Security Area, MPs accomplish their important mission under the eyes of the North Korean communist guards and negotiators. MP harbor patrol craft operation in the ports of Inchon and Pusan, protecting Army Cargo and regulating Army water traffic.

An MP is stationed at the entrance to the Post Exchanges, checking credentials to insure that only authorized personnel are admitted, and that excessive purchases for possible blackmarket profit are not permitted.

The Eighth Army MP is trained to suppress riots and to control the large crowds drawn to special events such as Armed Forces Day, Open Houses, and unit organizational day celebrations.

Some of his police duties are not shared with fellow members of the Corps in the United States. His patrols, both walking and motorized, are joined by Korean National Policemen or ROK Army military policemen. These indigenous policemen serve as interpreters and simultaneously learn modern US methods of law enforcement. Together, they provide a stabilizing influence on the servicemen, US or Korean, on pass or leave in the Korean cities and villages.

Eighth Army's MP vice sections, working in conjunction wth the Eighth Army Surgeon's Office, insure that health and safety standards are maintained in off-duty recreation areas. Subsequent patrols check closely for personnel in the areas and business establishments that have been placed off-limits on these inspections.

The office of the provost marshal, Eighth Army, with headquarters in Seoul, and currently headed by COL Robert A. Satterfield, directs and coordinates the activities of the numerous military police units in the field, and provides guidance and a centralized administrative staff to area provost marshals throughout Korea.

The Will West Case...
A Milestone In Criminal Identification

Mr. W. Winfield Blanks

Will West shuddered involuntarily as the heavy steel doors of the US Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas clanged shut behind him. But the closing of those doors signified much more than the end of his freedom. Indeed, their metallic peal heralded the advent of a new era in scientific criminal identification. An event of far greater historical importance than could be realized at that time, and one in which he, Will West, was to play a starring role.

The identification of criminals has always posed many problems for law enforcement officers. In medieval times, criminals were branded on the face and hands with a hot iron. But as society became more civilized, and began to outgrow the brutality of the middle ages, a more humane and intelligent method of identification became necessary.

This need was met in Paris, in 1879, when a French detective named Alphonse Bertillon introduced a complicated system of recording the individual measurements of each criminal. Using eleven points of reference, the most basic were the length and breadth of the head, length of the middle finger, length of the left foot, and the length of the forearm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. It was claimed that the probability of two different persons having all eleven identical measurements was less than one in four million.

In addition, Bertillon also standardized the photographing of criminals in full face and profile, by maintaining the same distance from camera to subject, the same lighting, and with the head held in the same position in each instance. These pictures were supplemented by a *portrait parle,* or word picture presenting a detailed description of the head, i.e., ears, eyes, nose, etc., using standardized key words and phrases.

The Bertillon system continued in almost universal use throughout the civilized world past the turn of the century. Until 1903, in fact, when the Will West case made the fallibility of that means of identification glaringly obvious.

Sentenced to Leavenworth for a non-capital offense, Will West was taken to the office of the record clerk for booking. There he was to be photographed and measured in the prescribed manner.

Reluctantly he walked into the room. As the clerk looked at him, his eyebrows suddenly arched upward, his eyes narrowing as he stared intently at the nervous man standing in front of him.

"Haven't you been here before, West?" he asked gruffly, "your face is sure familiar."

"N—No Suh," stammered West, shifting nervously from one foot to the other. "I ain't never been here before."

"Yeah? Well, we'll see about that. I know your face. If you've been here, you'll be in the files." He turned to the rows upon rows of filing cabinets. "Let's see, W—W—here!" He jerked open a drawer and swiftly ran his hand across the name tabs of the folders inside. Suddenly he smiled and yanked a manila folder out. "Uh huh, just as I thought—West—William West. Never been here huh?" He turned and smacked the folder down triumphantly on the counter before the startled prisoner. "Then what about *this?*"

His mouth agape, West stared with disbelief at the folder. Flaring defiantly back at him was a face almost identical with his own. Beneath the picture was the caption: WILLIAM WEST, #2626, Committed to Life Imprisonment on September 9, 1901, Charge—MURDER. Quickly his eyes darted from the picture to the name and back to the picture again. A toothy grin split his dark face. "That's my picture, but I don't know where you got it, I know I ain't never been here before," he said, shaking his head.

The clerk squinted at him incredulously and began taking the required measurements. When he finished, he placed them beside those listed in the folder as belonging to William West.

WILL WEST (#3426)	WILLIAM WEST (#2626)
178.5	177.5
187.0	188.00
91.2	91.3
19.7	19.8
15.8	15.9
14.8	14.8
6.6	6.5
28.2	27.5
12.3	12.2
9.7	9.6
50.2	50.3

Never before had such a thing happened. It was amazing. There was no relationship between the two Wests, and yet they were almost identical, not only in measurements, but also in appearance. So much so that prison authorities were later prompted to comment that the measurements were "for practical purposes identical."

Obviously they could not continue to use this method of identifying criminals. But fortunately, the void had already been filled by the science of Dactyloscopy, commonly known as Fingerprinting.

Dating as far back as 1686, when Marcello Malpighi of Bologna, Italy, observed that the fingertips revealed "divers figures drawn out into loops and spirals," this science had, in recent years, made giant strides toward adoption by law enforcement agencies, and legal acceptance by courts of law.

Sir William James Herschel conducted the first crude fingerprinting experiments in India, in 1858. These were followed in 1880 by those of Dr. Henry Faulds, a British physician stationed in Tokyo, who suggested a scientific approach to the technique. And finally, in 1891, the first official use of fingerprinting was begun by Juan Vucetich, an Argentine criminologist. His system of classifications, still in use today by most Latin-American nations, was based on those suggested by British anthropologist Sir Francis Galton.

But despite the profound influence of British scientists on fingerprinting during its initial stages of development, it was not until 1901 that England and Wales began using the science officially. And still later, in 1903, the New York prison system instituted the first fingerprint file in the United States, employing an index devised by yet another Britisher—Scotland Yard's Sir Edward Henry.

The "Henry" system of classification, is built around eight basic patterns: the plain arch, tented arch, radial loop, ulnar loop, plain whorl, central pocket loop, double loop, and the accidental loop. This results in 1,024 different combinations which serve as primary divisions. Further breakdown is achieved by counting the number of ridges, the shape and location of forks or bifurcations, and by other marks such as scars, etc. Comparison can extend to about 100 points, but 25 are considered ample to legally establish identity. Odds against coincidental resemblance are one in two tredecillion.

It can readily be seen, for example, that notwithstanding the remarkable physical similarity of the two Wests, an unimpeachable difference exists in their respective fingerprint classifications.

10 — 13 U 0 0 Ref: 13 U 0 17
32 W I 18 28 W I 18 — WILL WEST

15 — 30 W OM 13 Ref: 30 W OM 13
28 W I 13 26 U 00 — WILLIAM WEST

Thus with the advent of the Will West case, often referred to as the "rock upon which the Bertillon system broke," Leavenworth's Warden McCloughty instituted a fingerprint file at the penitentiary, the second such file in the nation. With this accomplished, fingerprinting as a scientific method of identification was firmly and irrevocably established.

Brassard and Parka

2LT Gerald Lagedec

The military police have often been a source of controversy to the civilian populace and many times, to the military itself. Perhaps, the source of this controversy stems from the rather stereo-typed image that most individuals have of the military policeman. This image often consists of superficial symbols such as the white hat and gloves, immaculate uniform, highly polished boots and pistol harness. Usually he is pictured strolling down the historic streets of Munich or Amsterdam, his boots "clicking" on the time-worn cobblestones and echoing down dimly lit avenues that may call for his investigation. Although this image is not entirely erroneous, it is an incomplete one. No better testimony can be given to the field missions of the combat MP than a visit to the windy ranges and the icy tank trails of Hohonfels and Graffenwoehr, where units of the 3d Infantry Division have been training.

You won't find the men of the 3d Military Police Company (Leighton Barracks, Wurzburg) leisurely strolling down picturesque "strasses," nonchalantly swinging their leather thonged night sticks. Those who have visited these two major training areas know that they exist for one purpose: "to effectively train the men of the 3d Division and other Army units by providing the necessary facilities. The resonant reverberations of Armor and Artillery units perfecting their own individual art, can be heard all through the day. They are an ever present reminder to our German friends that 'Nous Resterons La'!"

In Hohenfels, one of the principal duties of the 3d MPs is the escorting of tracked vehicles from the Parsberg railhead. All through the day and into the night the familiar throb of the pulsating blue light is a comforting sight to these convoys that are moving to and from the training area. They are an ample warning to all motorists and pedestrians that "the panzas are coming." Many a weary APC driver has been thankful for this escort support as the convoy slowly winds its serpentine way to Gate #5. The MP convoy escorts usually consist of six men and two ½-ton vehicles. One vehicle leads the convoy from the



Parsberg railhead while the other takes up a position in the rear, rendering any assistance that might be needed. Parka clad and in their "Micky Mouse" boots that all field troops are familiar with, the MPs are always a welcome sight as the convoy train pulls into the railhead or leaves for home through Gate #5.

Security is always an important mission in both training areas. It's a familiar sight when an MP vehicle stops at a parked ¼-ton and a brassard clad arm reaches out to tug on the chain and lock wrapped around the steering wheel. A careless driver may discover that his insecure vehicle is no longer where he left it. It now rests in front of 3d MP Hqs secured and all property inventoried, waiting for its driver to claim it. No one likes to walk into the MP Hqs and announce that he is the driver of the appropriated vehicle, but the MP philosophy is "Preventive Enforcement." If the MP had not discovered this insecure vehicle, the consequences of some criminal individual taking it, may be far more severe than a reprimand.

Traffic control is a necessity in these busy training areas where tracked vehicles must often times intersect paved roads on the way to their range areas. The "hot rodders," are discouraged from their sometimes "deadly habits" when they see strategically placed mirror boxes.

The 3d MP Company, responsible to LTC Peter Slusar, the 3d Infantry Division Provost Marshal, and his assistant CPT Karl L. Sannicks, is under the command of 1LT Douglas Cobb.



The Indispensable Man

Major Clifford E. Simonsen

Captain Echo pulls the DF from his over-flowing in-box . . . and scowls. At a glance he sees it is from Post G-3 and skims down through the stock phrases to the meat of the communique. "Oh swell!" he groans inwardly, "School quotas! Here I am, up to my eyeballs in commitments . . . operating at near 60% strength . . . and they expect me to send two men to a three-week course on traffic accident investigation! What will Headquarters think of next?"

Snatching the pen from his desk-top holder, Captain Echo scrawls a note across the bottom of the DF: "Maintaining commitments of this unit preclude the filling of these quotas, my men are INDISPENSABLE."

Two days later, in the chow line, SP4 Rollie Jacobs has a sharp pain in his abdomen. "Hey, you don't look so good Rollie, you better report to sick call and see what's the matter," says Bob Rodgers, his partner on the traffic detail. "I'll be okay," replies Jacobs, "It's probably just gas . . . besides the old man *needs* me on this shift!" Nine hours later Jacobs is in the emergency ward of the Post Hospital with a ruptured appendix . . . in critical condition. Fortunately his youth and courage pull him through . . . but he is away from duty for four weeks. Who did the "old man" get to replace him—*nobody!*

The same night that Jacobs was wheeled into surgery, SSG Bob Taylor receives an urgent telegram. It reads in part . . . "Your father near death . . . stop . . . requests your presence ASAP . . ." With help from his CO and the Red Cross, Sergeant Taylor was on his way home within two hours. Sadly, his story does not end as well. His father passes away after lingering on the brink of death for three weeks. Who replaced Taylor as chief of the Traffic Section? You guessed it! (Strangely enough, the CO was heard to say to Sergeant Taylor as he left, "Don't worry about a thing Sarge. We'll manage *somehow.")*

Hasn't this been the story of the Army, from Bunker Hill to the Mekong Delta, doing more and more, with less and less? Impossible jobs without enough men, material or time have long been the trademark of the Army—especially the Military Police Corps. Isn't the dream of every MP officer and NCO a full-strength TOE unit? With this in mind, let's take another look at Captain Echo's "indispensable men."

Webster defines indispensable as: "That which cannot be dispensed with, *absolutely necessary."*

Captain Echo's unit certainly didn't fall apart when he temporarily lost two dedicated and important men. How then was Specialist Jacobs different from the two school quotas under this definition? How about Sergeant Taylor?

The MPC is faced, in most areas of the world, with two greatly conflicting problems; first, the need to upgrade the quality of military police personnel at all levels. Critical missions in Vietnam and continuing civil unrest at home require the best trained personnel the Corps can provide. The second problem is the world-wide shortage of Military Policemen, mainly to maintain our Vietnam units at top strength. This paradoxical situation requires unit commanders to employ all the "yankee ingenuity" they can muster. The avoidance of what we shall call "the indispensable man complex" is paramount in getting a maximum number of personnel trained under these trying conditions. Each individual of merit *must* get his chance to progress and the filling of training quotas is but *one* of many vital programs now being used to up-grade MPC personnel at all levels. We have learned that "working harder" is not The training programs available for officers, NCOs and the answer; it is easier on everyone when we *work smarter.* EM are *essential* to the continuation of the vitalization and growth in prestige the MPC has enjoyed in the past years.

To receive the maximum benefit from the training programs, however, a three-step program is suggested: first, *encourage* your personnel to seek the training programs available *at the unit.* (e.g., USAFI, USAMPS non-resident courses, GED, etc.); second, *know* who is working on improving themselves and select *only the best* for the

resident instruction programs. Too often the "least-missed" member of a unit is used to fill school quotas. This is unfair to those who have been working to progress, but are considered "indispensable." Third, when a good man returns from training, he must be used to *share* this knowledge with the rest of the unit. It's plain to see that sending substandard personnel negates this valuable by-product of training. Also, if a man is ignored and suppressed from using and sharing his newly-gained knowledge or skill, he will soon become disillusioned and discouraged. Unfortunately, this is highly contagious. If, on the other hand, he is encouraged to apply new knowledge and his ideas are sought, he will become even more of an asset to his unit.

In summary, we see that the MPC is in a period of pressure and change . . . from which it can evolve into an even better and more productive entity. But, this will come about only if it is recognized that the Corps progresses only when *indviduals* are given the opportunity to develop. Despite heavy work loads, the "indispensable men" must get their chance to be selected for training programs. Further, care must be taken to give only the best this opportunity, refusing the impulse to send the "least-missed" to this important task. Lastly, the men who gain this new knowledge must be encouraged to apply it and to share it with the rest of the unit. When these policies are followed, the *well-selected, well-trained* and *well-utilized* personnel that result will become the true "indispensable men" of the MPC. **END**

MPA SCHOOL AWARDS

MPOB #2

2LT Charles S. Clark
1LT Jerry M. Duncan
2LT Charles L. Russo

CI Course #3

SP6 Manfred F. Meine
WO1 Melton L. Hinton
SGT Audria L. Metcalf

MP Supervisor Course #2

SP4 Robert H. Dunlap
SGT Michael H. Johnson
SP4 Thomas R. Brennen

The MPA awards a one-year free membership to the top three graduates of courses at USMAPS in recognition for their outstanding accomplishment.

MP BRANCH NOTES

C&GS Nonresident Instruction Program

Because of the limited number of quotas received each year by the Military Police Corps, only approximately one half of the military police officers will attend the resident course at Command and General Staff College. Recognizing that many officers on active duty cannot attend, the College has two nonresident programs of particular interest to officers on active duty:

a. USACGSC GENERAL STAFF OFFICER COURSE—EXTENSION: Consists of 28 subcourses, of which up to 50% may be selected by the student for completion by the "examination only" method.

b. USACGSC GENERAL STAFF OFFICER COURSE—USAR SCHOOL: Organized into 10 phases over a five-year period. Consists of 24 two-hour classes during each normal school year at local installation USAR schools, plus a two-week course of instruction during summer months at locations in each CONUS Army area and several overseas areas.

Students may elect to complete the course of instruction through use of a combination of the two courses discussed above—i.e., certain phases by extension, others by USAR school.

Upon completion, the student may then attend a two-week Phase X portion at Fort Leavenworth after which a USACGSC Diploma is awarded. This is considered on an equal level of attainment as completion of the resident course of instruction, but does not preclude attendance at the resident course of instruction.

Army extension course policies are contained in AR 350-60. Prior to completion of the Military Police Officer Advanced Course, each officer will receive a booklet from USACGSC entitled "Nonresident - Instruction Program" which outlines the course in detail.

You may apply by submission of one copy of DA Form 145, with one copy of the certificate of completion of the Branch Career Course attached, through your commanding officer to:

Commandant
US Army Command and General Staff College
ATTN: CNRI
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027

You have an important role in your own career development. Enhance that development and prepare for assignments of greater responsibility.

MP JOURNAL QUIZ



How high do you score on Military Police subjects. A score of 9 or 10 is superior, 8 is excellent, 7 is good, and below 7 may indicate that some review is warranted. The Department of Non-Resident Instruction of the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia would be happy to assist you in taking Military Police subjects through the mail. Prepared by SSG James T. Shaw.

Answers found on page 21

1. Real evidence (physical objects) may be received in evidence at a trial by court-martial when

a. relevant to an issue in the case.
b. shown to have been found near the scene of the crime.
c. properly identified as being tangible items of evidence.
d. accompanied by testimonial evidence.

2. Evidence that the accused has committed other offenses is admissible EXCEPT when it would show

a. the motive for committing the crime charged.
b. the identity of the accused.
c. the accused as being a habitual criminal.
d. guilty knowledge or intent of the accused.

3. Which of the following is a primary function of the installation provost marshal?

a. Commanding the installation military police.
b. Being a member of the commander's special staff.
c. Approving the military police unit's training schedules.
d. Approving the installation traffic circulation and control plan.

4. Several of the essential elements required to insure efficient and effective performance of personnel when involved in military police operations are

a. sustained coordination and liaison.
b. increased understanding and ability.
c. close supervision and control.
d. improved personnel selection and placement.

5. The general categories of supply convoy security in the COMMZ include certain security measures which are grouped together. These categories are called

a. preventive and corrective measures.
b. active and passive measures.
c. offensive and defensive measures.
d. conspicuous and inconspicuous measures.

6. The staff officer having staff supervision of military police in the COMMZ is the

a. Director of Services.
b. TASCOM, ACofS, Personnel.
c. Supply and Maintenance Officer.
d. Plans and Operations Officer.

7. Within the division, the straggler problem becomes more severe during which type of action?

a. Offensive.
b. Static.
c. Defensive.
d. Consolidation.

8. In considering persons not subject to the uniform code of military justice who have committed minor traffic violations on the military reservation, you know they should be

a. stopped and, if necessary, escorted from the post.
b. apprehended and held for JAG advice.
c. apprehended and turned over to county officials.
d. apprehended and subjected to notification of the desk sergeant.

9. The density of a column or road net refers to

a. number of convoys.
b. total vehicles on route.
c. time lengths of units.
d. vehicles per mile of road.

10. With the armored division moving forward, through Corps, it might be necessary to call upon the Corps military police for support. This would be under the concept of

a. organizational control.
b. area control.
c. command control.
d. supervisory control.

Journaletters

Dear Sir:

I have kept a complete file of my son's MP JOURNALS for him since 1962. We think it a fine publication and we are proud to have our son a military policeman, having served two tours of duty in Asiatic area and now serving at the Berlin Wall with 287th MP Company. His JOURNALS are read by teachers, service boys, nurses, doctors, and police; all friends of our immediate family!

Mrs. Alice Williams Coleman

* * *

Dear Sir:

Recently, I had my first chance to read the MP Journal and found the articles interesting.

The reason why I found such articles interesting is because I am a WAC SP4 who has worked over a year in the Office of the Provost Marshal. Once I complete my time in the Women's Army Corps, I hope very seriously to be hired by the local police department as a policewoman, preferably in the Criminal Investigative branch. The civilian police job is one of the main reasons why I try to get assigned with the military police at each station even though my specialty is that of a typist. In due time, I hope plans will change my job to being a woman detective.

Enclosed is a $4.00 money order. Would you put me down as a regular customer for the MP JOURNAL?

SP4 Carol M. Dunlavey
WAC Det USARPAC
APO 96558

* * *

Dear Editor:

To preclude a lot of rumors which frequently circulate when the curious are uninformed, I would appreciate your advising through the media of the JOURNAL all friends and acquaintances of my current situation.

About two weeks ago (ltr dated 1 Jan 68), I underwent surgery at Walter Reed and had my left kidney removed; no big thing this, except that they discovered that I had tuberculosis of the kidney. Fortunately there was no involvement of the lungs and the right kidney was in perfect shape and unaffected. So any of you majors waiting for a promotion space will have to wait, I'm neither going to die nor retire. Treatment will be at Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa. 19460 and will last a minimum of one year, so please send my JOURNAL here.

There will be those who will wisely shake their heads and say, "I knew it, the pace finally caught up with him." Baloney, there are no regrets for any past activities and I went into surgery at 195 pounds feeling good and now two weeks later feel fine and weigh 190 pounds. I'm not coughing, sweating, or in any misery. My only real regret is that Colonel Richardson, Major Moe and I were just getting a foot in the door and establishing real rapport with the District of Columbia National Guard and the year ahead had promised to be extremely interesting. Now I'll have to watch that show from a distance.

And for any of you who might be inclined to feel sorry for me—think about this. The treatment is no longer than a tour in a hardship zone. They have fishing on post and an excellent golf course. Who knows, I might get the handicap down to where I'll be giving some of the hot shots in the Corps a real run for their money. Anyway, I've got a new set of PGA's all waiting for the spring thaw and 18 holes a day sounds like good therapy to me.

LTC Eugene Carson
Valley Forge General Hospital
Phoenixville, Pa.

Traffic Control at West Point

SP4 Kevin G. DeMarris

Take 8,000 automobiles, 65 busses, and some 35,000 people, funnel them all into a small area in a short time and there is bound to be some confusion.

This might seem like an unusual, almost unmanageable, situation, but it is a common occurrence during the fall at the US Military Academy. And the task of keeping it all from becoming a "mess," as LTC Joseph L. Powell, provost marshal, calls it, falls on the men and officers of the 57th MP Company.

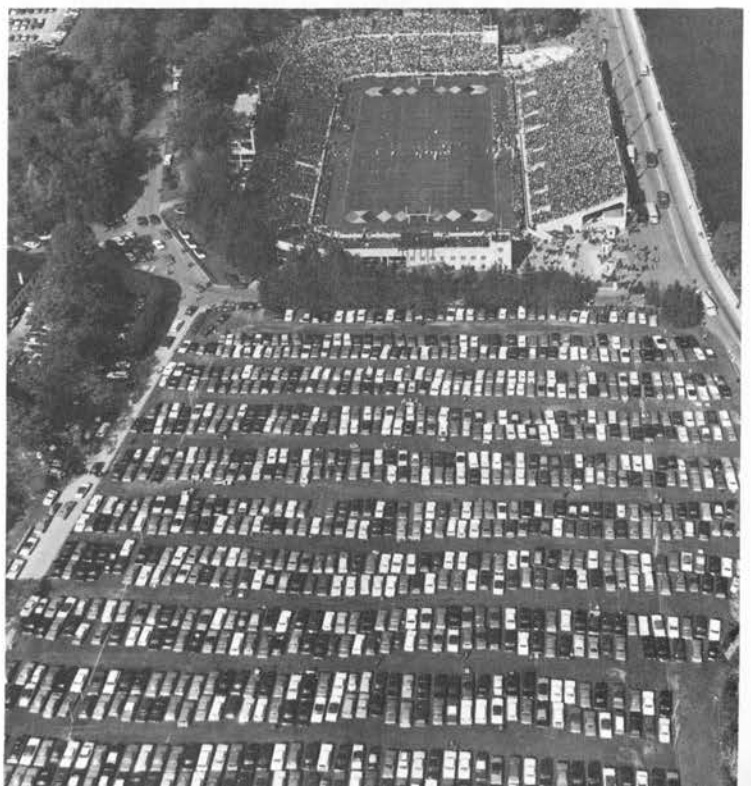
For five Saturdays each fall, the MPs have the job of controlling the large influx of people coming to West Point to watch an Army football game and to see the Corps of Cadets on parade.

Plans must be made for moving the traffic from the state and local roads onto the grounds of the Military Academy. Directional signs must be printed and their placement, and the overall planning, must be coordinated with the New York State Police.

The meticulous planning must then be implemented. The traffic control devices—some 75 signs, including 25 off post, 100 barricades, and 60 temporary road markers—must be placed. Parking areas are marked off, radios checked, and vehicles inspected.

Briefings are held with the officers and noncommissioned officers of the MP company who, in turn, give instructions to their men. The two most important concerns, according to CPT James N. Hubing, deputy provost marshal, are, "the efficient moving of the traffic and the presentation of a friendly image of the Academy to the visitors."

These are the two basic ideas stressed to the men, both in their early training and in the pre-game instructions. "We consider ourselves very important for the Academy's public relations program," said the captain, who just completed his second football season here. "The MPs are the first persons the visitors see when they arrive and the last they see when leaving. We consider it important to present the best possible image. We teach the men to be friendly and courteous," he noted, "and to be as helpful as possible. However, our main job is to keep the traffic moving and to get the people on and off post as quickly as possible."



The Association of the US Army Adopts 1967 Resolutions

***Editor's Note:* Within the Bylaws of the Military Police Association, there is a provision for the support of the Association of the US Army. Therefore, our members may be increased in the goals of AUSA, as outlined in the recent adoption of resolutions.**

No. 8. Research and Development

WHEREAS, combat operations in Vietnam deserve and receive the first priority on our national resources; and

WHEREAS, additional major commitments have been made by the federal government to new domestic programs; and

WHEREAS, allocation of funds for the development and production of future military material is correctly being subjected to intensive study and examination; and

WHEREAS, the rapid advance of science and technology makes continued superiority in weapons research and development imperative to the security of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the American people have repeatedly demonstrated their understanding of this principle and their willingness to contribute to the maintenance of national security; and

WHEREAS, the combat effectiveness of the US Army is directly related to its ability to adapt continually emerging technology to the unique and diverse requirements of land combat; and

WHEREAS, the exploitation of new technology can only be properly accomplished by a broadly based, adequately funded research and development program by the armed forces and American industry;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of the US Army supports a soundly financed, well-managed, sustained military research and development program as essential to the security of the United States and our commitment to the defense of freedom throughout the world.

No. 9. Strategic Airlift and Sealift

WHEREAS, the ability of US Army forces to respond promptly and decisively, when so ordered, is essential in deterring war or limiting a conflict; and

WHEREAS, sufficient, modern, available strategic airlift and sealift are essential for the rapid deployment and support of Army forces, shortening reaction time and increasing combat effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, progress is now being made in improving airlift by development and procurement of modern transport aircraft; and

WHEREAS, the fast deployment logistic (FDL) ship is being developed jointly by the Army and Navy to give the Army more responsive and rapid sealift;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that actions be taken to provide continued improvements in, and sufficient amounts of, strategic airlift and fast deployment logistic ships for sealift to meet the operational needs for support of US Army forces.

No. 10. ROTC Program

WHEREAS, the Reserve Officers Training Corps is a principal and indispensable source of commissioned officers for the armed forces in both peace and war, and provides a broad base of commissioned officers during times of national emergency; and

WHEREAS, the training conducted in ROTC programs is essential to national security and contributes to the fundamental development of leadership, citizenship, and patriotism in our young men; and

WHEREAS, Public Law 88-647, signed by the President on October 13, 1964, is designed to vitalize the ROTC, increase incentives, improve the quality of graduates and make the programs of the three services more compatible;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that in the interest of national security the provisions of the new legislation be carried out as fully and expeditiously as possible in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the law and that every effort be made to increase the effectiveness of the ROTC program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Association continue its support of the ROTC program with emphasis on an intensified plan of working with local educators and laymen at the chapter level.

No. 11. Army Civilian Employees

WHEREAS, the Army has traditionally worked closely with the civilian population in achieving our national objectives; and

WHEREAS, the civilian employees of the Army have rendered loyal and invaluable service both in the United States and overseas, oftentimes at great personal sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, Department of the Army civilians are among the most active members of the Association of the US Army; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the country and the Army to recruit and retain effective, highly-trained civilian employees who are loyal to the Army and its missions;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this association extends special commendation and gratitude to the civilian employees of the Army and recommends that dynamic career programs be maintained to recruit, retain and encourage the continued service of dedicated public servants in consonance with the command responsibilities and missions of the US Army.

No. 12. Off-Post Housing

WHEREAS, the Vietnamese conflict increased the shortage of off-post housing for military personnel in communities adjacent to military installations; and

WHEREAS, the public policy of the United States, as manifested in its Constitution and laws, is to prevent discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin; and

WHEREAS, all our military personnel deserve adequate housing; and

WHEREAS, they lack freedom of choice as to where they wlll work and live; and

WHEREAS, the membership of local Association of the US Army chapters includes many of the civic and business leaders in the community, who should be able to make a substantial contribution in assisting the commanders of military installations to solve the problem of inadequate housing; and

WHEREAS, this problem is harmful to the welfare, morale, and hence to the military effectiveness of these personnel;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the association, through local chapters, support and assist commanders of Army installations in securing adequate off-post housing for military personnel by affording equal opportunity to all, and that any plans by local chapters be fully coordinated with post commanders before implementation.

No. 13. Assistance to Retired Military Personnel

WHEREAS, the number of retirees of the US Army increases in ever-growing volume; and

WHEREAS, the US Army, through the Retired Activities Program, extends assistance to retirees in all matters concerning their rights, benefits, and privileges; and

WHEREAS, retirees serve long and honorably, with loyalty and devotion to duty and are expected to continue to maintain interest and support of the Army; and

WHEREAS, retirees play an important role in explaining the needs and purposes of the Army to the American people; and

WHEREAS, retirees, having a special influence in their communities, can assist the Army recruiting program by stirring patriotism, sparking ideas that Army recruiters can use, and generating a stimulus helpful to recruiting; and

WHEREAS, the Retired Activities Program reflects not only the Army's interest in its retired personnel but also its feeling of obligation and recognition of the many years of loyal and devoted active service;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that in the interest of providing every possible assistance to retiring and retired personnel the Department of the Army continue to energize the Retired Activities Program and expand it as changing conditions permit.

No. 14. National and Post Cemeteries

WHEREAS, it has long been the policy of the United States to revere the nation's dead who have served our country honorably; and

WHEREAS, the present policy against expansion of post and national cemeteries was adopted in the late 1940s, and reiterated by each subsequent administration; and

WHEREAS, the armed forces of the United States have been in almost continuous combat since this restriction was established and, as a result, the need for burial space has increased, it is apparent that said policy is now obsolete and should be changed; and

WHEREAS, this is a matter of great general public interest and of vital concern to veterans and their dependents who are concerned about a proper burial place; and

WHEREAS, the establishment of a national policy providing facilities for suitable burial space in a military cemetery will be an important morale booster for all military personnel who have served, are presently serving, and will serve in the future; and

WHEREAS, this need for additional burial space can be met at a minimal cost by utilizing unused space already available in many military establishments throughout the country;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that it is the considered opinion of the Association of the US Army that the best interests of the nation and the members of our armed forces and their dependents will be served by the expansion of national and post cemetery facilities immediately to insure that the members of our armed forces who have served honorably will be provided a resting place in a military cemetery as a tribute to their service.

No. 15. Army Museums

WHEREAS, the US Army for two centuries has served this nation valiantly in peace and war; and

WHEREAS, the pages of history are replete with accounts of hardship, valor, courage, death and tears as the Army sounded its clarion call from Valley Forge to the expanding western frontiers, in the battles from Bull Run to Appomattox, at Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne, in the assault on the beaches of Normandy, at Inchon and the Yalu, and even today in the hazardous rice paddies and jungle of Vietnam; and

WHEREAS, museum associations have been chartered to raise funds for construction or rehabilitation of suitable edifices to memorialize and preserve the memorabilia, artifacts and mementoes of battle; and

WHEREAS, the purposes and intent of military museums are to properly preserve for this generation and the generations to come shrines to Army personnel whose deeds were rewarded with Medals of Honor, for graphic displays depicting the tortuous trails blazed by the fighting units as they drive into the aggressor's homeland, for the flags and battle streamers which have flown in honor and glory on distant fronts and the historic uniforms and items of equipment, each of which adds its own fragment in documenting the glorious story of the US Army;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of the US Army reaffirms its pride in the Army and its soldiers and further enjoins each chapter to manifest its approbation by tangible support of Army museum associations as chapter projects or by individual subscription, and by adding impetus to any fund campaigns through the use of mass media channels within each chapter area.

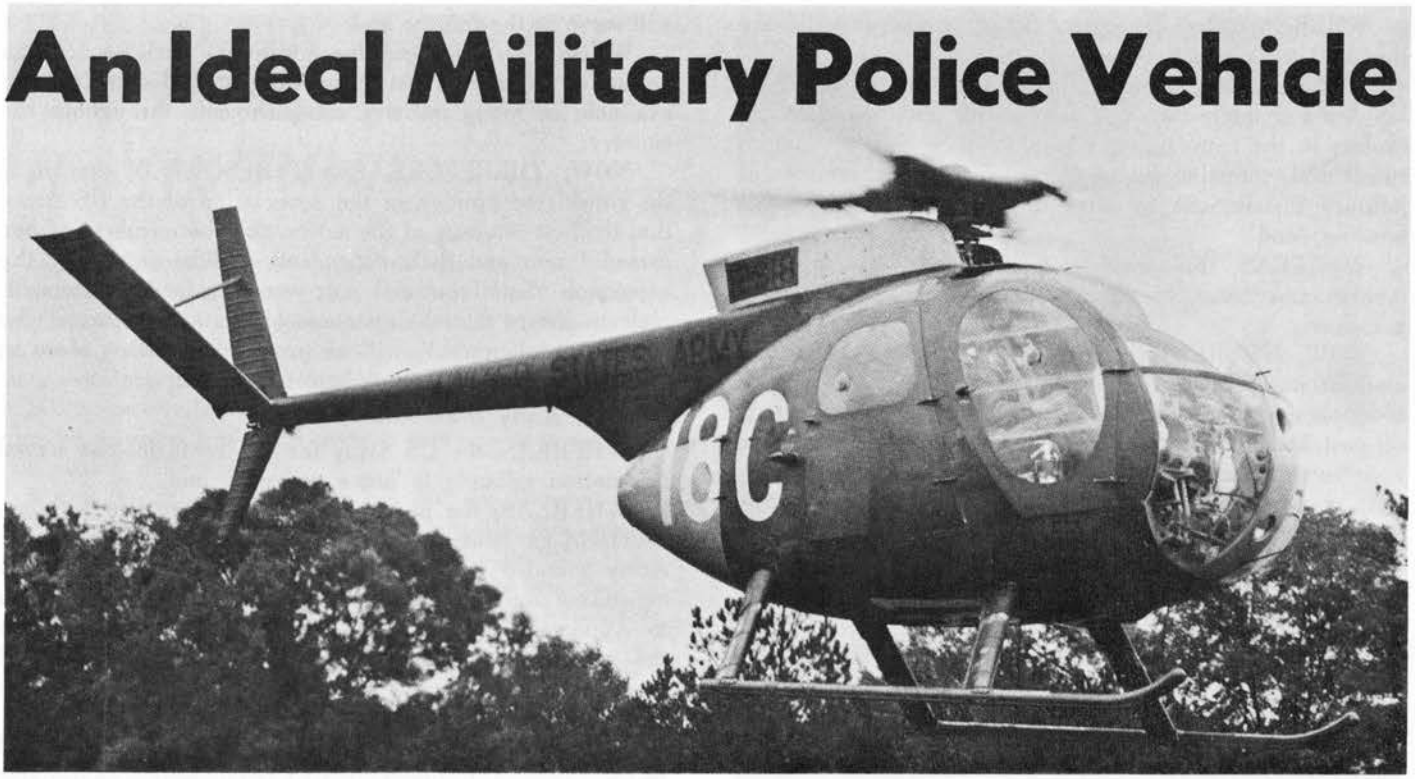
No. 16. Continuing Resolutions

WHEREAS, a number of resolutions adopted at preceding annual meetings are still valid and remain in force;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that they receive the full support of every member of the Association of the US Army. These are:

Vietnam
Development of Youth Leadership
Employment of Retired Military Personnel
Military Pay, Benefits, and Retention Program
Principles of Freedom
Military Housing
Medical and Dental Care
Army Tactical Mobility
Retirement Pay Credit for Enlisted Men
US Military Academy

An Ideal Military Police Vehicle



LTC Frank E. Hearn, Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is reprinted by permission of the US Army Aviation Digest and appeared in the January 1968 issue.

Since World War II, the Army has gradually modernized with new weapons, tactics, and equipment. As part of this modernization program, most branches of the service have received aircraft to fill important battlefield missions.

The Military Police Corps has also modernized itself with new equipment and better ways of doing things. However, aircraft are not always available to the Military Police in performing duties, especially in the continental United States. But the MPs have studied the best ways of using helicopters and are teaching these methods in the Military Police School at Fort Gordon, Georgia. In Vietnam and Europe where some aircraft have been made available, the MPs have used them very effectively.

On the ground, the military police are usually given light, fast moving vehicles that allow them to move quickly from area to area, faster than the heavy trucks and other vehicles generally found in military units. In the air the military police will also need fast aircraft. For this job the new light observation helicopter (LOH) with a cruising speed of 128 knots and a range in excess of 300 nautical miles is the best helicopter now in the Army inventory.

Although the LOH will carry only five troopers and the pilot, it can perform many functions for the military police. For instance, it would make an ideal air patrol vehicle.

Air patrol consists of using an aircraft to perform essentially the same function as a ground patrol. By using the LOH military police could cover more routes and a greater area. Also the aircraft could survive in nonsecure areas for longer periods than could ground vehicles.

Air patrols would only be assigned to areas where patrolling could best be performed by helicopters. For example, air patrols could cover pipelines, inland waterways, railways, alternate supply routes, bypass routes, and other routes that cannot be effectively patrolled by ground vehicles.

Route and area reconnaissance is another military police function that is a natural for helicopters like the LOH. This type reconnaissance requires mile-by-mile, nap-of-the-earth flying, hovering, and periodic landing to fully evaluate route and area conditions. The LOH with an endurance of three hours at 100 knots and a rate of climb of 2,000 feet per minute could cover a wide area and get away quicker when attacked by a hostile force. The overall length of the LOH with the rotor turning is only 30.31 feet. Thus the LOH could get in and out of confined areas better than could larger helicopters.

The primary reason for route and area reconnaissance is to maintain up-to-date information on alternate and bypass routes and of areas not being used by friendly forces. Inhabited areas and main supply routes, in most instances, can be covered by ground patrols while less inhabited areas and less used routes could best be patrolled by helicopters.

The problem of column control would be greatly reduced with the use of fast, light helicopters. From the air military police could provide guidance and assistance to commanders of troops or convoys in march formation. Aircraft would be used primarily for visual observation and secondarily as a radio relay. The airborne military policeman could help the commander select suitable bypasses around damaged bridges, possible ambush areas, or other obstacles with the least possible delay. Lost elements could be quickly located

and directed back to the march route.

Armed LOH could even provide movement security. In the event of ambush or attack, they could provide limited aerial firepower to help extract the attacked unit.

Certain prisoners of war have special intelligence value and by necessity must be moved quickly from the forward area to the rear for detailed interrogation. The LOH would be ideal for this, as it is small enough to isolate the prisoners and yet large enough to allow for guards.

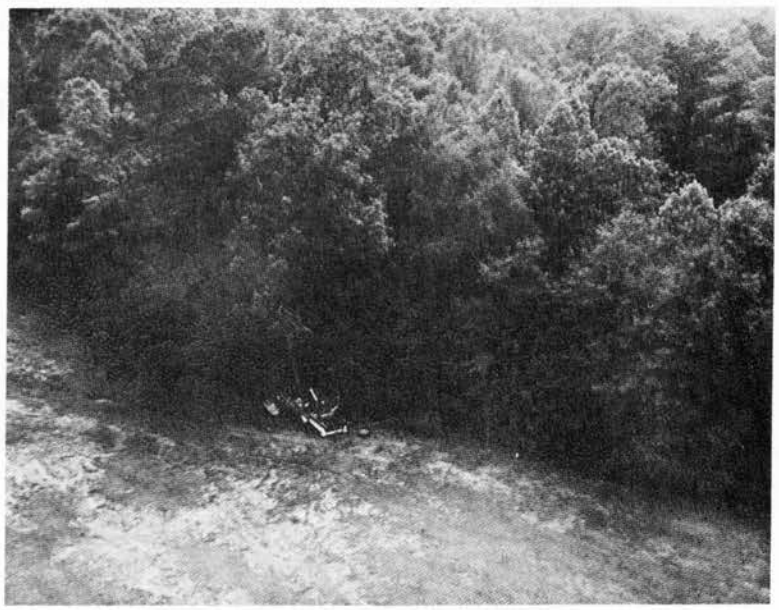
The military police could also use the LOH in damage control, refugee control, straggler control, riot control, river crossing operations, beachhead operations, criminal and accident investigation, and critical personnel movement.

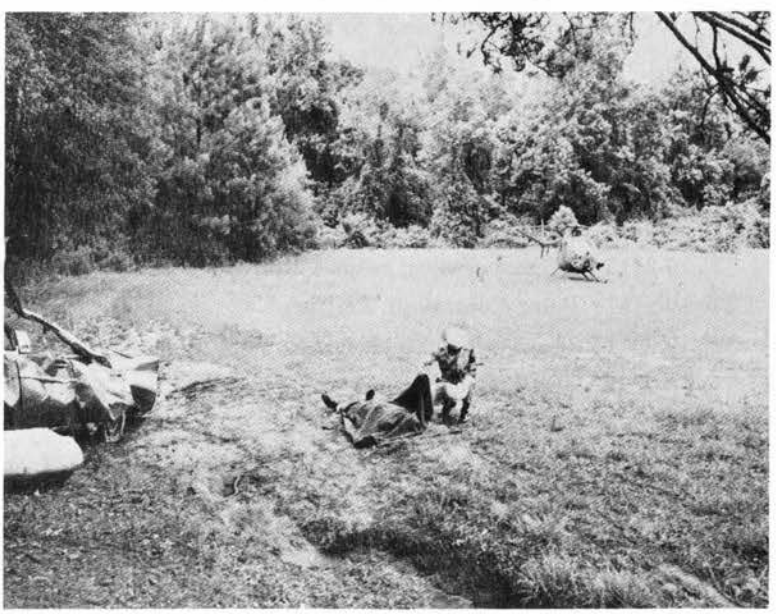
Use of helicopters by military police has been of tremendous value in conducting security surveys of installation perimeters and other areas not easily accessible by ground vehicles. On those installations where the military police are employed in conjunction with the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, helicopters are used for study of movement and control of game, as well as for observing the activities of hunters and spotting poachers. As in any modern police force, the use of helicopters by military police traffic personnel greatly assists in evaluating traffic flow problems by observing widely spread congested areas from the air by one military policeman, thus fulfilling the mission and conserving manpower.

In such emergencies as disaster, civil disturbances, relief and search and rescue operations, the military police play an important part. The use of helicopters in such emergencies would improve the effectiveness of the military police in such cases and would not only improve public relations but could conceivably be an important factor in saving human lives.

These are the main missions of the military police in which the LOH could be used to advantage. Under present conditions the military police are hard put to perform all their missions with only ground vehicles at their disposal. Helicopters would provide them with the added flexibility, mobility, and responsiveness they need.







The LOH is able to get into and out of confined areas much better than larger aircraft. In the case of automobile accidents, the MPs can quickly locate and get to areas even though they may be isolated from the main road. Above, the MPs locate and rescue a lost boy.

At right, above and below, MPs were on the scene within moments after the accident occurred, but the victim was killed instantly.

MP Corps Films

There are nearly 100 training films in the US Army inventory, providing realistic and versatile tools for supporting instruction in military police subjects. The MP JOURNAL has prepared an up-to-date listing of all films presently in stock and those in the production process.

These films do not replace an instructor, but can be important aides to his presentation. Films can compress time and space, slow or speed motion, and animate that which is normally unseen. They can motivate, entertain, review and reinform. Presently, there are 97 films relating directly to military police operations in the Army's training film inventory.

These 97 films are readily available for use by military police personnel responsible for conducting training. To make the task easier the JOURNAL presents a complete list of these films to include not only their identification, but also date of release, the instructor's film reference (IFR) date, and running time of the film.

Plan the use of a film for a specific class by following several simple steps, and here they are:

Select the title of those films that may be of use during your instruction. Any title that raises a question can be explored further by examining DA Pamphlet 108-1, the "Film Index."

Contact the local Audio-Visual Support Center to arrange a preview showing of films that may be used.

Just prior to the preview you will have at the Audio-Visual Support Center, review the instructor's film reference (IFR), which is also available at the Center. The IFR provides a synopsis of the film you are about to preview. It also will point out errors, if there are any in the film, so the instructor may alert the class to them. In addition, the IFR provides a number of questions that may be used as a review of the film's teaching points and assist in evaluating the student's receptiveness to the film.

Preview the film. One showing may not be enough. Be sure that, as an instructor, you know and understand your tools.

When you have finally selected the film that supports and aids your instruction, make arrangements with your Audio-Visual Support Center to use the film.

These are just highlights on preparing for an outstanding class. For the complete story see FM 21-6, Techniques of Military Instruction.

Unless otherwise listed, all films are black and white

No.	Title	Release Date	IFR Date	Running Time Min.
TF 19-49	Military Police Observation and Description	1960	1960	23
TF 19-1552	Military Police on Trains	1949	1958	34
TF 19-1579	Traffic Patrols and Escorts	1949	1949	22
TF 19-1610	Prevention of Pilferage: Part I — On Depots and Warehouses	1952	1957	20
TF 19-1661	Prevention of Pilferage: Part II — On Ships and Wharves	1951	1958	31
TF 19-1634	Personal Encounter (Judo): Parts I through X	1951	1957	60
TF 19-1701	Support in Emergencies—Riot Control	1951	1957	29
TF 19-1740	Guarding Against Sabotage	1952	1953	32
TF 19-1800	Military Police Duties at Traffic Accidents	1953	1957	20
TF 19-1806	Military Police Support in Amphibious Operations	1953	1954	14
TF 19-1807	Straggler Control	1953	1957	18
TF 19-1847	Industrial Plant Protection	1953	1958	29
TF 19-2111	Military Police Town Patrol: I — Foot Patrols	1956	1956	36
TF 19-2112	Military Police Town Patrol: Part II — Motor Patrols	1955	1955	16
TF 19-2137	Point Control of Traffic	1955	1958	32
TF 19-2271	The Traffic Accident Spot Map	1956	1956	4
TF 19-2272	The Collision Diagram	1956	1956	5
TF 19-2273	The Search	1959	1959	7
TF 19-2275	Setting Up Mirror Boxes for Motor Vehicle Spot Speed Studies	1956	1956	6
TF 19-2287	Apprehension and Search of Persons	1956	1956	27
TF 19-2442	Suspects and Witnesses: Part I — Basic Interviews	1957	1957	16
TF 19-2443	Suspects and Witnesses: Part II — Complainants and Hostile Witnesses	1957	1957	21

No.	Title	Release Date	IFR Date	Running Time Min.
TF 19-2540	Investigation of Narcotic Offenses	1957	1958	40
TF 19-2749	Geneva Conventions: Rights and Obligations of Prisoners of War	1960	1960	28
TF 19-2751	Military Prisoners: Part I — Duties of Guards Within a Confinement Facility	1959	1959	23
TF 19-2752	Military Prisoners: Part II — Duties of Guards Outside a Confinement Facility	1959	1959	19
TF 19-2753	Military Prisoners: Part III — Movement of Military Prisoners	1959	1959	20
TF 19-2772	Civilian Guard Services	1959	1959	29
TF 19-2966	Processing of Evidence: Part I — Preservation and Collection	1960	1960	35
TF 19-2967	Processing of Evidence: Part II — Handling, Evaluating, and Identifying	1960	1960	18
TF 19-3004	Military Prisoners: Part IV — Stockade Admission	1960	1960	26
TF 19-3005	Military Prisoners: Part V — Correctional Treatment	1960	1960	29
TF 19-3013	Dividends of Discipline	1960	1960	27
TF 19-3126	Military Prisoners: Part VI — USDB	1962	1962	41
TF 19-3127	Military Prisoners: Part VII — Which Road to Take?	1962	1962	14
TF 19-3149	Introduction to Disaster Planning	1961	1961	15
TF 19-3232	US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratories	1962	1962	24
TF 19-3275	AWOL and Desertion	1962	1962	18
TF 19-3331	Planning for Riot Control	1964	1964	26
TF 19-3365	Physical Security Surveys	1964	1964	25
TF 19-3426	Crime Prevention: Part I — Commander's Program	1964	1964	17
TF 19-3427	Crime Prevention: Part II — Military Police Assistance	1964	1964	18
TF 19-3428	Crime Prevention: Part III — Crime Prevention Survey	1964	1964	30
TF 19-3541	Military Police Traffic Control: Part I — Traffic Control Plan	1965	1965	21
TF 19-3542	Military Police Traffic Control: Part II — Traffic Supervision Policies and Procedures	1966	1966	18
TF 19-3545	Riot Control Techniques — Operations	1965	1965	14
TF 19-3559	Suspects and Witnesses: Part IV — Use of the Polygraph in Investigations	1967	1966	27
TF 19-3582	Military Police Photography (Color)	1965	1965	24
TF 19-3678	Geneva Convention: Part I — Handling Prisoners of War	1966	1966	26
TF 19-3679	Geneva Convention: Part II — Handling Civilian Internees	1966	1966	18
TF 19-3715	Industrial Defense Surveys: Part I — Introduction	1966	1966	9
TF 19-3716	Industrial Defense Surveys: Part II — Conducting the Industrial Defense Survey	1966	1966	28
TF 19-3717	Industrial Defense Surveys: Part III — EXIT INTERVIEW	1966	1966	8
TF 19-3723	Military Police Operations — Military Police Station	1967	1967	27
TF 19-3732	Prisoner Counseling	1967	1967	28
TF 19-3836	Riot Control Munitions: Part I — Use and Employment of Grenades (Color)	1967	1967	26
TF 19-3799	Riot Control Formations (Replace GF 19-30, 19-31, 19-32)	1967	1967	25
TV 517	The Military Police Story	1961	1961	28
MF 19-5202	Routine Stops (Color)	1966	1967	15

Continued

MP CORPS FILMS *Continued*

No.	Title	Release Date	IFR Date	Running Time Min.
MF 19-7546	Your Army in Disaster Relief	1949	1957	17
MF 19-8027	Security Control — You Never Can Tell	1952	1957	40
MF 19-8415	Provost in a Divisional Move	1954	1955	30
MF 19-8509	The Traffic Officer in Court	1955	1957	10
MF 19-8510	Hit and Run Investigation	1955	1957	10
MF 19-8511	Detecting and Recording Skidmarks	1955	1957	8
MF 19-8699	Prisoners of War	1956	1957	22
MF 19-8796	The Darmstadt Case	1957	1957	10
FB 19-152	Combat Firing with Hand Guns	1944	1955	17
FB 19-167	Traffic Control in the Normandy Invasion	1945	1957	13
FB 19-193	Evacuation of Civilians	1945	1954	15
TF 19-202	Traffic Control in the CBI	1945	1953	19
FB 19-212	The Baseball Grenade (CN Riot Grenade, M25)	1945	1958	6
FB 19-246	Hasty Sign Making	1952	1954	19
FB 19-256	MP Highway Patrol in Germany	1953	1953	10
FB 19-287	The Military Police Story	1954	1954	33
FS 19-9	Fingerprints and Fingerprint Examination	1953	1953	20
FS 19-10	Fingerprint Lifting	1954	1954	17
FS 19-21	Submachine Gun Firing	1955	1955	14
SFS 19-11	Glass Fractures	1955	1956	14
SFC 19-12	Casts and Molds	1955	1956	20
SFS 19-14	Packaging of Evidence for Transmittal to Criminal Investigation Laboratories	1956	1956	10

MILITARY POLICE CORPS FILMS IN PROGRESS AS OF 1 AUGUST 1967

No.	Title
*** TF 19-3878	Military Police Traffic Control: Part III—Traffic Accident Investigation
SR TF 19-	Military Police Communications
** TF 19-3925	Honors (Color)
SR TF 19-	Physical Security at Nike-Hercules Sites
*** TF 19-3904	Military Police in the Field Army
*** TF 19-3880	Guard Duty
S TF 19-	Military Police in Stability Operations (Color)
S TF 19-	PW Activities—Vietnam (Color)
SR TF 19-	Military Police Traffic Control: Part IV—Traffic Control Reconnaissance
SR TF 19-	Military Police Operations: Part IV—Division Operations
S TF 19-	Physical Security: Part I — Security of Nuclear Weapons (Color)
S TF 19-	Physical Security: Part II — Intrusion Detection Devices (Color)
S TF 19-	Physical Security: Part III — VIP Security (Color)
S TF 19-	Physical Security: Part IV — Mechanical Aids (Color)
S TF 19-	Physical Security: Part V — Use of Sentry Dogs (Color)

Note:

** indicates project is filmed, awaiting processing.

*** indicates project is filmed, awaiting release, and distribution.

S indicates script is being written.

SR indicates script has been written and USAMPS has reviewed script.

Film Board

Responsibility for review and development of the MPC Training Film Program for the Department of the Army rests with the Military Police School Training Film Program Board.

This board, composed of members of the school, with representatives of US Army Combat Development Command MP Agency, and the 4th Training Bde (MP) present, recently discussed the new films in progress and under development. The status of these films is presented on the left.

The board welcomes new film ideas and comments concerning present motion pictures in the inventory. Submit your comments to: MPC Film Liaison Officer, United States Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

4th MP Co Celebrates Golden Anniversary

1LT Paul E. Troy

The 4th Military Police Company has a proud record of service in the United States Army dating back 50 years. The parent unit was constituted in the Regular Army on 19 Nov 1917, and formed at Camp Greene, North Carolina, as 4th Train Headquarters and military police, an element of the 4th Division, in January 1918. In late October of that year it was reorganized and redesignated as 4th MP Co. During World War I the 4th participated in the campaigns of Champagne, Lorraine, Aisne-Marne, St. Michiel, and Meuse-Argonne.

On 1 March 1921, the 4th MP Company was consolidated with Headquarters Troop, 4th Division, and redesignated Headquarters and Military Police Company, 4th Division. With the war ended and the world settling down to a long awaited peace, the unit was inactivated at Fort Lewis, Washington on 21 September 1921.

Once again preparing for war, Headquarters and Military Police Company was activated on 1 June 1940, almost twenty years later. The element was reorganized into two separate units, Military Police Platoon, 4th Motorized Division, and Headquarters Company, 4th Motorizeed Division.

Next came a series of modifications to meet the needs of the rapidly changing Army. On 15 September 1942 the unit was reorganized and redesignated as 4th Military Police Company, on 4 August 1943 it was reorganized and redesignated as Military Police Platoon, 4th Infantry Division, and on 1 December 1945, reorganized and redesignated as Military Police Company, 4th Infantry Division. The 4th MP Company had fought during World War II in Normandy, Northern France, Rheineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe. During this time it was cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Belgium, cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes, and received the Belgian Fourragere. The unit was inactivated on 2 March 1946 at Camp Butner, North Carolina.

On 18 February 1948 the unit was redesignated as the 4th Military Police Company, an element of the 4th Infantry Division, and was activated at Fort Ord, California on 8 March 1948. On 1 April 1957 the unit was inactivated and relieved from assignment to the 4th Infantry Division.

With the conflict in Vietnam becoming more serious, the 4th was activated on 1 October 1963 as part of the 4th Infantry Division, and began training for deployment to Vietnam. The forward elements had arrived in Vietnam by 6 August 1966, and by 10 October 1966 the entire company had landed.

The 4th Military Police Company is now situated at the 4th Infantry Division's base camp, Camp Enari, about eight miles SW of Pleiku. In July of 1967, LTC John S. Holeman, Jr., took over as 4th Inf Div Provost Marshal, and he, along with his assistant, MAJ Leon J. Rung, have perfected a smooth running and extremely efficient Military Police Operation. The Provost Marshal's Office houses the Military Police Desk, CID Unit, MPI, and Operations Center.

The 4th Military Police Company under the command of CPT Robert R. Hazelwood performs numerous missions in support of the 4th Infantry Division. These missions include motorized patrol, operation of PW Collecting Point, convoy escort, population and resources control, and civil affairs. One platoon is in support of each forward brigade with the security platoon and 4th platoon in base camp. Personnel normally are assigned to a forward platoon the first six months of their tour and spend the last six months in the rear.

SOLUTIONS AND DISCUSSION ON MP QUIZ

1. **a.** is correct because real evidence is admissible into evidence when it is shown to be relevant to an issue in the case. The items must of course be properly identified but the test of admissibility is one of relevance to the issues in the case.
2. **c.** is correct because evidence that the accused has committed, or been convicted of, other offenses may not be introduced into evidence relating to a finding of guilt by a court-martial when the purpose is to cast the accused in an unfavorable light, **i.e.,** to show his general "tendency towards crime." Such evidence is admissible only when it is directly related to the offense charged, as in the exceptions to the rule.
3. **b.** is correct. a. Normally the provost marshal does not have a command responsibility for the installation military police. c. Unit training schedules are normally approved by the installation S3/G3. d. The provost marshal has the responsibility to prepare the traffic control plan. The Transportation Officer prepares the traffic circulation plan. Both of these plans are subject to approval by the S4/G4 for the commander.
4. **a.** is correct. b. Increasing the understanding and ability of personnel is important, but it is only as effective as its application. Application is dependent on coordination and liaison. c. If **close** supervision is required, then the efficiency of the personnel is questionable. d. Improved personnel placement and selection may bring about a higher caliber of personnel, but as in "b" would only be as effective as the coordination and liaison which had been effected.
5. **a.** is correct. The security measures necessary for the security of supply convoys are grouped in the general categories of preventative and corrective measures. These measures are necessary to prevent loss or pilferage through a comprehensive security program.
6. **a.** is correct. Area control is a command responsibility. Commanders may delegate this responsibility to anyone they deem capable of the job. Normally the Director of Services is delegated staff supervision responsibility over area control. Traffic circulation and traffic control are matters in which the provost marshal and the director of services have mutual interest.
7. **c.** is correct. When the division is engaged in successful offensive action, straggler problems are lessened because of the organization, control, high morale, and success of battle. When the division is defending or in retrograde, the straggler problem becomes more severe. Organizational control becomes less effective, unit integrity is sometimes lost and morale suffers.
8. **a.** is correct. The key words here are MINOR TRAFFIC VIOLATION. Good community relations can be maintained by stopping minor offenders who are not subject to the code, and if necessary, escorting them from the post. b., c. These actions would not be appropriate considering the relatively minor offense that has been committed. d. Apprehension of the violator would probably not be necessary for violations of this nature even through local policy may dictate the MP OD be notified in certain situations.
9. **d.** is correct. Density refers to the number of vehicles per mile of roadway. This figure is used for planning purposes and for coordination in a traffic headquarters.
10. **b.** is correct. The Corps will be in a position to support this move with personnel of Corps MP Company. This is area control, since it is in Corps and under Corps CG's control. a. Organizational control is the control exercised by the commander of the moving unit. c. Command control is a term utilized in tactical movements, and does not apply to traffic control systems. d. Supervisory control is a term unrelated to traffic control systems.

The 25th MP Co In Vietnam

For any large number of people to work and live together harmoniously, it is understood that certain laws and regulations must be enforced. In civilian life this job belongs to police departments. In the Army, the law enforcing task is handled by military police units.

In Vietnam, the law enforcing role of the military policeman is expanded somewhat beyond the type-cast duties normally associated with military police work.

Serving the 25th Inf Div is the 25th MP Co. Commanded by CPT Lewis B. Metts, Jr., of Spencer, N. C., the 25th MP Company is under the control of LTC William J. McClain, Div PM.

Among the expanded duties of the MPs at Cu Chi base camp are providing road security along roads within the division, investigating black market operations in local towns, guarding the division Detainee Collecting Point, and controlling the flow of Vietnamese laborers entering and leaving the base camp. On many operations the MPs work closely with the national police and Vietnamese military police.

Also included within the daily duties of the MPs are controlling military traffic, supporting the combat and support command units, enforcing military laws and regulations, investigating crimes, and protecting the thousands of soldiers of the division.

Currently based at Cu Chi are the second, fourth, and part of the security platoon. The majority of the first platoon is based at Katum, with several of their men at Tay Ninh. The third and remainder of the security platoon is located at Dau Tieng.







(Top to bottom) SP4 Don F. Siegler stands guard in tower overlooking division detainee collecting point at Cu Chi base camp. Inspecting handbags of Vietnamese workers as they leave the Cu Chi base camp is SP4 Richard B. Harrington. MPs of the 25th search bus for hidden weapons and explosives on highway 1, 20 miles north of Saigon.

Civil Disturbance Course Conducted at USAMPS

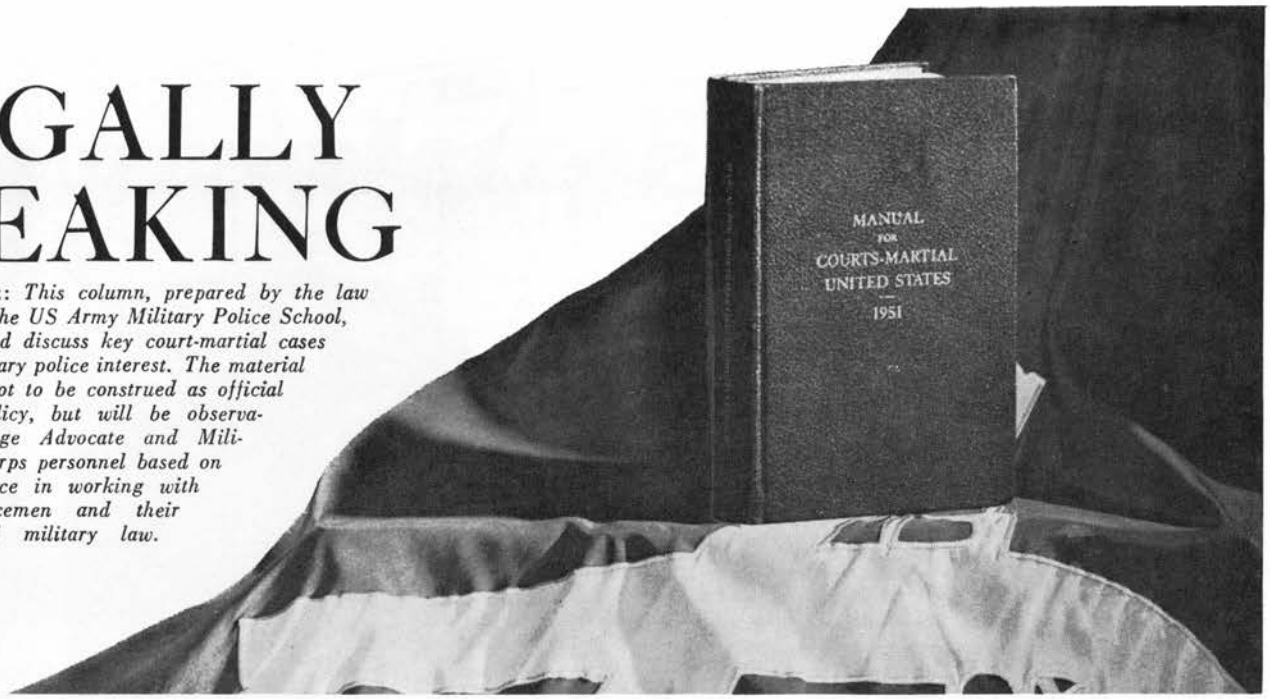
The United States Army Military Police School received a mission from the Department of the Army to conduct a five-day civil disturbance orientation course for selected members of municipal and state agencies, Army National Guard, and federal law enforcement. The first of 12 classes began 12 February.

The 40-hour course—conducted by Fort Gordon's Military Police School—provides students with a knowledge of civil disturbance planning and operations. Emphasis is placed on the roles of municipal, state and federal agencies during civil disturbances.

Students come from throughout the United States and represent the Army National Guard, county and municipal police organizations, active Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, FBI, and other federal agencies.

LEGALLY SPEAKING

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This column, prepared by the law committee of the US Army Military Police School, will review and discuss key court-martial cases that have military police interest. The material presented is not to be construed as official US Army policy, but will be observations by Judge Advocate and Military Police Corps personnel based on their experience in working with military policemen and their knowledge of military law.*



The Assimilative Crimes Act

Most military policemen are familiar with the articles of the UCMJ which punish various criminal acts, but they are unaware of civilian laws which apply to their military installations. It is important that MPs understand the application of certain federal statutes, since they can punish the activities of civilians on their installations, as well as form the basis for court-martial charges against military personnel.

Certain acts are punished as crimes by federal statutes, regardless of where the act takes place within the United States. Other federal criminal statutes punish acts only if they occur on certain federal property of exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction within the United States. The laws in this latter category punish the more serious offenses, such as murder, manslaughter, and rape, but do not cover most minor offenses or misdemeanors. Since most military installations are located in property of exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, minor offenses occurring on these areas are not punished by specific provisions of these federal statutes. Congress chose to supplement these federal statutes by adopting appropriate state criminal statutes through the Assimilative Crimes Act.

The Assimilative Crimes Act provides criminal penalties which can be applied to civilians on most military installations as well as a foundation for certain charges against military personnel under the UCMJ. This article will deal with the general provisions of the statute as it relates to civilians.

Since other federal criminal statutes are not as comprehensive as most state criminal codes, The Assimilative Crimes Act serves a very useful purpose. In general, it "creates" criminal offenses for exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction areas, if these acts could have been punished under the laws of the surrounding state. No attempt is made to enumerate the state laws which can be assimilated; instead, the statute is phrased in general terms as follows:

"Whoever within or upon any of the places now existing or hereafter reserved or acquired as provided in section 7 of this title, is guilty of any act or omission which, although not made punishable by any enactment of Congress, would be punishable if committed or omitted within the jurisdiction of the State, Territory, Possession, or District in which such place is situated, by the laws thereof in force at the time of such act or omission, shall be guilty of a like offense and subject to a like punishment." 18 U.S.C. § 13.

Not all state criminal laws can be assimilated. If the state law is in conflict with federal policies as expressed in other federal statutes or in federal administrative regulations, or if the state law is so designed that it cannot be adopted, or if the state law does not make the act a crime, then it cannot be assimilated.

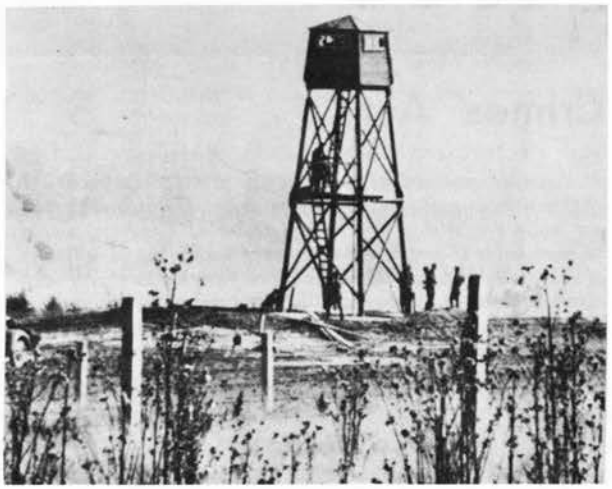
Many types of state laws have been held to be assimilated. However, the most common example of an assimilated state law is in the area of traffic laws. Since there is no federal traffic statute, state traffic laws may be assimilated and applied on military installations. The fact that a civilian violates a post traffic regulation does not provide the basis for prosecution as a petty offense before a United States Commissioner. However, if the act would have violated the state traffic law if committed on state property, it can be tried before United States Commissioner as a violation of "assimilated" federal law. Therefore, post traffic regulations should correspond to surrounding state traffic laws so they can be easily assimilated. Since civilians cannot be court-martialed in the United States, it is important that there be some statutory regulation of their activities on military installations. Serious felonies which they commit can be tried before a federal district court. Minor offenses must usually be punished under the provisions of the Assimilative Crimes Act, and are normally tried before a United States Commissioner, unless the accused insists on a trial in federal district court.

The next article in this column will deal with the use of the Assimilative Crimes Act as a basis for court-martial charges, and its specific application to military proceedings.

MPA ROUNDUP SPECIAL

THE GERMAN FEDERAL BORDER POLICE









(Pictures, above, top right to bottom) Observation tower on the Czech border; Hauptwachtmeisters on a mission at the Czech border; patrols of the US 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment work together with BGS patrols.

The Bundesenzschutz (BGS), Germany's Federal Border Police, established in 1951, has the mission of patroling and maintaining the security of the 1,000-mile border extending from the Baltic Sea down to Austria.

It is strictly a police force—the only national police force in the Federal Republic—but its some 18,000 members are organized along military lines and its weapons and equipment include light armored vehicles (wheeled only) and 81mm mortars. It also has engineer, signal and helicopter companies—and its own band.

BGS officials, however, emphasize their police role in protecting the border. The chief mission is to patrol the Iron Curtain, to guard against illegal crossings, and to deal with any public disturbance within a 30-kilometer band along the border that might endanger border security.

"Illegal crossing" applies to persons who might try to cross into Czechoslovakia or East Germany to avoid punishment for crimes in West Germany. There are few such attempts actually, but members of the BGS are furnished by the Federal Ministry of Justice with up-to-date lists of wanted persons—ranging from murderers to petty thieves—who just might take it into their heads to give communism a try. Aside from them, any West German is completely free to cross into the Soviet Zone if he desires. The most the BGS does is make people in the area aware that the border is there, largely by means of signs.

Men of the BGS are dedicated to their work. The BGS is a voluntary organization; all its members are in it because they want to be. A draftee in the Federal Republic may choose to serve his 18 months in the BGS—though, of course, not all who choose are admitted. The BGS hopes that the men who come into its ranks will stay on for eight years, after which most must leave.

Although the BGS engages in other activities their real work takes place on Germany's eastern borders. They continually patrol the entire eastern border of the Federal Republic, by vehicle and on foot, watching, observing, reporting back what they see. *(Excerpt from an article in the* ARMY IN EUROPE, *Dec. 67.)*

MP COLOR GUARD UNIFORM CHANGES IN RYUKYUS



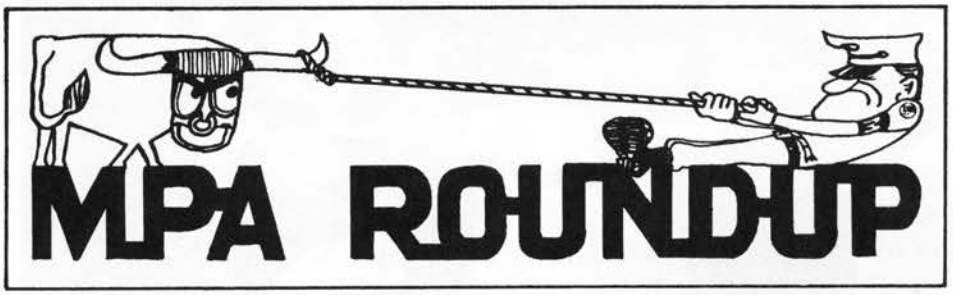
As the photographs depict, the new 1st MP Group Color Guard uniform has been changed. The selected individuals who are given the honor of wearing the new uniforms, raise and lower the American Flag at the United States Army Ryukyu Islands (USARYIS) Headquarters.

Although the alterations are minute, the changes make the new uniform much more impressive. The traditional white MP saucer cap and black tie have been replaced by a highly polished chrome pot and a green neck scarf depicting the 96th MP Bn Unit Crest, respectively. In addition, the black boot laces have given way to white boot laces, while the black patent leather belt has been replaced with a white web belt with a large brass buckle. The new changes also include the employment of white gloves.

Although the MP has always been considered the "sharpest" dresser in the US Army, these uniform changes are indeed quite an improvement over the old style uniforms, in that they make the military policeman "standout" among his peers.

In conclusion, these alterations portray to the military, civilian and Ryukyuan populace, the quality of men who perform military police duties on Okinawa. Left side, new uniform: SSG Hugh W. Daffin, III, 895th MP Company. Right side, old uniform: PVT Charles Ramsey, 20th MP Company.





In Memoriam

SGM William E. Huey, sergeant major of Ft Gordon's Provost Marshal Office, died last month at the Army Hospital Specialized Treatment Center here of an apparent heart attack.

Funeral services were held at Burns Memorial Methodist Church with The Rev. William R. Ridgeway, assisted by Chaplain (MAJ) Walter K. Williams, officiating. MG Carl C. Turner, the Provost Marshal General attended the services.

Sergeant Major Huey was a member of the US Army, Military Police Association, an honorary member of the Richmond County Sheriff's Department, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Ft Gordon Golf Course.

MPs Participate In Field Training Exercise



SHAKEDOWN — MPs from the 503d MP Bn search a prisoner from the 82d Airborne Div's 2d Bn, 325th Inf (Aggressors) during Field Training Exercise Ardennes, held by the Division at Camp Mackall, near Ft Bragg.

Qui Nhon, RVN—Wending their way down rocky, dangerous roads from Pleiqu to An Khe are the Pythons, of Company B, 504th MP Bn. They derive their nicknames from the five-foot python that rides with them.

The patrol consists of four armor-plated jeeps with mounted machine guns. The men patrol the Pleiku-An Khe road for unusual activities and initiate action to retrieve damaged US equipment that may have been force abandoned. When they do find equipment, they radio its location back to their headquarters.

Led by SGT Robert D. Teeter the Pythons coordinate and confirm the safety of the roads for convoys carrying supplies to the forward areas.

The men don't seem to mind the duty. They have an esprit equal to any, and they thrive on the thrill of the trip. Sergeant Teeter commends his men and says, "I have never seen better troopers. They're always ready to go on the road."



NO CONUS?

Anyone who has served in Vietnam knows the frustrations of the telephone system, especially an administrative clerk at 18th MP Brigade Headquarters.

Recently Specialist Four George Tangalakis had occasion to place an urgent call to the United States. After getting the Long Binh Post operator on the phone, he asked for a priority to CONUS (Army lingo for the USA).

The Army operator after dealing with such exotic places as Ban Me Thuot, Phuoc Vinh, Binh Tuy An, Dong Ba Thin, Xuan Loc and other twisters, could only ask, "Where is CONUS?" Amused, Tangalakis replied, "The United States!"

Having been routed to a Saigon operator, the clerk again asked for CONUS, mentioning that he meant the United States. The Saigon operator said, "I know that," prompting Tangalakis to point out the Long Binh operator who had not been so well-informed. "Yeah," came the reply, "that's why I'm in the big city and he's out in the boonies."

Python Company On The Watch



SGT Robert D. Teeter, left, and his crew patrol the road from Pleiku to An Khe. Always watchful, the Pythons "sweep" the road for signs of Charlie and US equipment that can be salvaged.

Saigon Area Scouts Aided By MPs



TO TOP IT ALL OFF—LTC Gordon D. Rowe, commanding officer of the 716th MP Bn, tops off a boy scout uniform with a hat during the presentation of 127 new uniforms to scouts from Saigon's first and third districts. The 716th, under the operational control of US Army Headquarters Area Command, is sponsoring over 2,000 scouts of the Saigon City Police Scouting Association.

MPs Help Deliver Child In Patrol Vehicle

It has happened before and it will undoubtedly happen again, but for CPL Carson E. Perice and PFC James A. Goodale, both of B Company, 720th Military Police Battalion, it was the first time they had ever helped to deliver a baby in their patrol vehicle.

While on routine patrol in the city of Bien Hoa, located adjacent to Long Binh Post, what should have been the quiet early morning hours brought to the eyes of the two MPs the sight of a woman lying painfully in the street. Diagnosing the situation quickly and correctly, the military policemen placed the pregnant woman in their vehicle and started off in the direction of the Bien Hoa Provincial Hospital.

Unfortunately mother and child did not have the ride timed properly and the baby was partially delivered upon arrival at the hospital, where the delivery was completed.

For their efforts the two MPs were rewarded with the satisfaction of having helped to bring a 5½-pound baby boy into the world, as well as honorary membership in that exclusive club of policemen and taxi cab drivers who all have the same unusual story to tell.

Dog Handler Re-enlists Under New Program

A military police sentry dog handler is $4,692.60 richer after re-enlisting for six years in the Action Army under the Variable Re-enlistment Bonus (VRB) Program.

SGT Rodger A. Clifford, assigned to the 180th MP Det, 1st MP Gp on Okinawa is the first known military policeman in the US Army Ryukyu Islands to take advantage of this re-enlistment option. The variable re-enlistment bonus enables an enlisted man in certain Military Occupational Specialities (MOS) to be entitled to an extra re-enlistment bonus equal to two, three or four times his regular bonus depending on how critical his specialty is. In Sergeant Clifford's case this is an extra $3,128.40. Combined with the normal bonus of $1,564.20 this gave him a grand total of $4,692.60.

Hodges Promoted



MAJ Sam W. Hodges, Jr., 1624 Boulevard Lorraine, S.W., Atlanta, Ga., is promoted to his present rank by COL R. L. Huffaker, Provost Marshal, Third US Army. Mrs. Hodges assists in pinning on the insignia of her husband's new rank. Major Hodges is Assistant Chief of the Plans and Operations Branch in the Office of the Provost Marshal.

LTC Painter Receives Legion of Merit Upon Retirement



LTC Maurice Painter, Security Office, Army Materiel Command (AMC) receives the Legion of Merit from MG Clarence L. Lang, AMC Chief of Staff. Left to right: Patsy Jean Painter, daughter; Mrs. Painter; Colonel Painter; General Lang; and Lee Painter, son.

SGM Jeffress Witnesses Four Re-enlistments



In a recent ceremony held at the Provost Marshal Office, Fort George G. Meade, Md., four MPs re-enlisted for a total of 24 years. LTC Harry Hambleton, PM, swore the men back into the service. Pictured from left to right: Sergeant Major Burton, FUSA PMO; SGM William S. Jeffress, OPMG; Specialist Fourth Class Cosby; Private Bowers; Sergeant Bussee; Specialist Fourth Class McDonald; Sergeant Major Kron, PMO, Ft Meade; and Lieutenant Colonel Hambleton, provoot marshal. Sergeant Major Jeffress was on an official visit to Ft Meade visiting all military police activities.



Miss Teruko Takamiyagi's kindergarten class at Kitatama Kindergarten school in Chatan-Son, Okinawa, accepts Christmas stockings from members of the 1st MP Group and 3d FSR personnel. From L to R are: Miss Takamiyagi; Santa Claus (SFC Ernest Pollard, 96th MP Battalion); COL Melford M. Wheatley, CO, 1st MP Group: Chatan-Son Mayor, Mr. Higa and SGM Peter Patmalnee, 3d FSR.



Bremerhaven, Germany—Military policemen of the 59th MP Co (Patrol) at the US Army Terminal Command, Europe, repaired toys which were collected during the Holiday Season for "Operation Good Cheer." The toys, together with collected clothing and canned food were distributed to needy persons in the Bremerhaven area.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The holiday season will be far behind us when this publication reaches its members, but hopefully the spirit of brotherhood and goodwill has continued. The military policeman has been a vigorous supporter of civic action programs throughout the world, and much of this support has been given voluntarily and on off-duty time. The military policeman has done much to promote goodwill between the American people and those nationals in whose country the military policeman is stationed. Whether it be in Vietnam or Europe, our young servicemen have unselfishly given of their time and effort to help others. The following pictures and articles are representative of similar programs throughout the world, initiated and supported by our off-duty military policemen.

Fort Bragg Assists Handicapped Children

The holiday season has passed and will not return for another year, but one may hope that some of the spirit of the season such as fellowship, charity and good-will may continue with us through the new year.

The officers and men of the 503d MP Bn, commanded by LTC Thomas W. Adair, have arranged to carry this spirit with them and the handicapped chidren at the O'Berry Center in Goldsboro, N. C. shall not forget their kindness.

Approximately 80 children from the O'Berry Center arrived at 503d MP Headquarters where they were greeted by the men of that unit. The names of the children had been previously distributed to the companies and each child had at least one MP and sometimes two who stayed with them at all times.

The children were divided among the companies and were fed lunch. Later the 440th Army Band played carols and a small combo accompanied Santa Claus as he distributed gifts. Beside the presents, fruit and candy were available to the children.

MPs Bring Cheer To Needy Children

Although the military police assigned to the NATO/SHAPE Support Group in Chievres, Belgium, have been in this country for less than a year it was recently demonstrated the friendship and cooperation that has prevailed between the Belgian population and the US Forces in this short time. Recently in two separate ceremonies, attended by Belgian Officials and members of the Chievres military police, numerous toys and gifts donated by the Chievres military police, were distributed to the needy children of Chievres and Beloeil. As one MP said, "Since we arrived here the local people have received us with friendship and assistance to help make out stay in Belgium enjoyable. This is one way we have to show our appreciation to the fine people of the area, and there is no better way to do it than through the children. I hope this is just the beginning and that we can work together with each other not only at Christmas time but the year around."



A TIME FOR GIVING—Santa Claus (SGT Alfred Ceniceros) and his helpers, members of US Army Headquarters Area Command's Provost Marshal Office, give out gifts to families at Nam Hai Refugee Camp outside of Saigon.

MP Cited for Heroism

SP4 David E. Naismith, of the 385th MP Bn, recently distinguished himself by an act of heroism.

While on patrol as a military policeman in Karlsruhe, Germany, Specialist Naismith and his partner, SP4 Ronald Montana, observed a German National's automobile turn over and come to a rest on its side lying across streetcar tracks which run down the center of a heavily traveled street. Specialist Naismith, disregarding the hazards of oncoming traffic, ran to the automobile to render assistance to the occupant. While attempting to extricate the occupant, he observed a streetcar rapidly bearing down upon them, the operator of the streetcar apparently having failed to see the overturned auto. In spite of the danger, Specialist Naismith continued his efforts and succeeded just as the streetcar struck the auto. Quick reaction on Specialist Naismith's part saved the German National from serious injury and possible death.

SERGEANT McKINNEY RETIRES

SSG Gilbert E. McKinney, Company C, 503d MP Bn, was awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon recently upon his retirement after more than 20 years service. Sergeant McKinney commented that 31 December 1967 marked the close of his military career and his most challenging and rewarding year. He stated that two riot control demonstrations at Fort Belvoir, Va. and commitment of the 503d MP Battalion to the security of the Pentagon, all in 1967, were highlights of his service.

Okinawa MPs Aid Needy

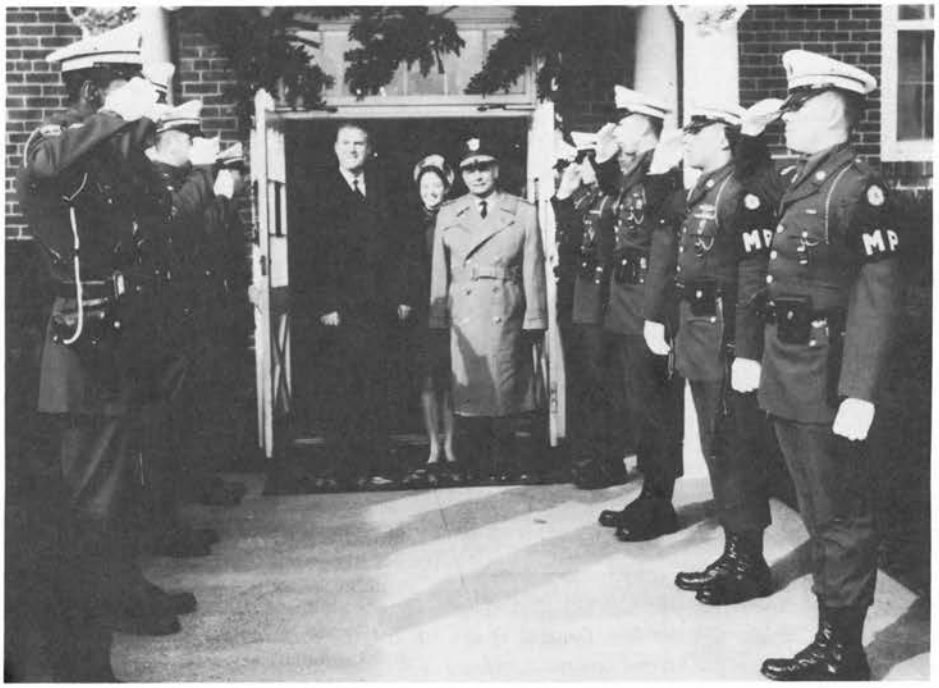
Christmas 1967 was again a wonderful season here on Okinawa with the aid of the 1st MP Co. Kitatama Kindergarten and Chatan Primary—totaling 311 Okinawan children—were the recipients of toys from Santa Claus, to be kept as a permanent collection of each school. In addition, ten needy families of the Chatan-Son community as well as the pediatrics ward of Chuba Hospital were included in similar events.

The 1st MP Gp and the 3d Force Service Regiment (Marine Corps), provided needy families with food baskets containing such items as bread, canned goods, rice and coffee, which were in turn, presented by Santa Claus.

A list of the ten most needy families of the Chatan-Son community was compiled by the town mayor, Mayor Higa and was given to the Chatan-Son Community Relations coordinator and interpreter, SP/LTC Tiesho China for action. The Committee's Project Officer, LTC Mac P. Kesler, in coordination with SGM Peter Patmalnee, 3d FSR and 1SG Maurice Groover, 895th MP Company, established a donation campaign within the 1st MP Group and 3d FSR. Colonel Kesler is the executive officer of the 1st MP Group and provost marshal, Fort Buckner. Contributions totaled $435.85.

COL Melford M. Wheatley, the Community Relations Committee Chairman, presented the first basket of food to Mr. A. Nakagawa as Mayor Higa and other distinguished guests observed the heart warming presentation held at the Chatan-Son City Hall. Colonel Wheatley is the USARYIS Provost Marshal, as well as 1st MP Group Commander.

Governor Shafer Honored By Valley Forge



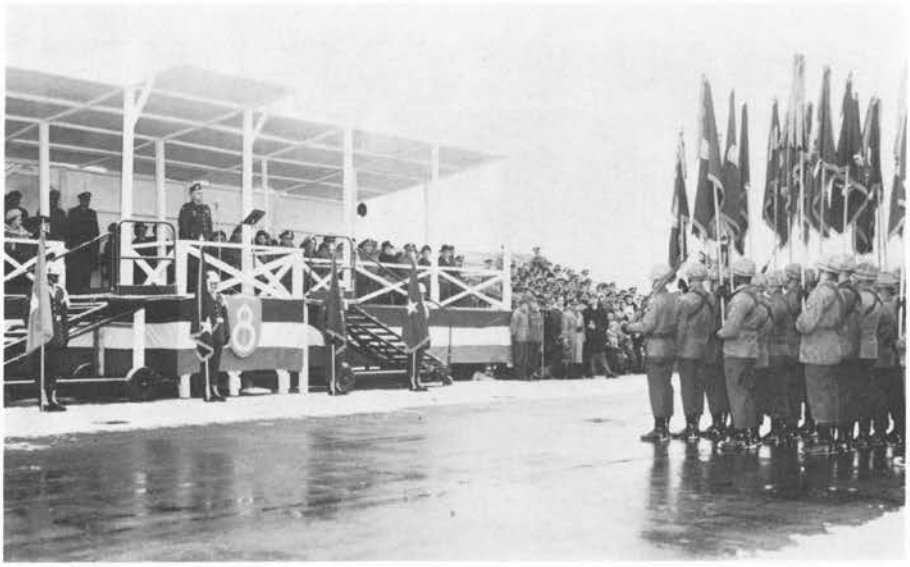
Valley Forge General Hospital was honored recently by the visit of Governor Raymond P. Shafer, Mrs. Shafer and their daughter-in-law. Governor Shafer and his family spent about four hours at Valley Forge visiting the patients and having lunch with some of the ambulatory patients. Pictured above are the Governor with COL John Boyd Coates with an honor guard of MPs from the 250th MP Det stationed at Valley Forge.

GUARDSMEN CITED FOR HEROISM



Four Washington Army National Guardsmen cited for saving a family from the wreckage of a burning car hold one of the citations awarding them the Soldier's Medal. The awards, highest made for heroism in peacetime, were presented at the men's unit, the 41st MP Co, of Bellingham, Washington. BG Albert H. Kaye, assistant commander of the 41st Inf Div, made the presentations. From left are SGT Robert Schwartz, SP4 James Bland, SP4 Albert Olson, SGT Gary Bland and General Kaye.

Pathfinder MPs Salute Major General Cassidy



Personnel from the 8th MP Co played a major role in the Farewell Ceremony for MG Patrick F. Cassidy, Commanding General of the 8th Inf Div at Bad Breuznach, Germany. In addition to traffic and crowd control, military policemen from the "Pathfinder Division" provided General's Color Bearers, and the Division Color Guard.

Feldjager Uniform Donated To Museum

During German-American week in May 1967 the 3d MP Co sponsored a competitive pistol match at the US Army range in Wurzburg, Germany.

A high point of the affair was an exchange of uniforms between 1SG Elmer E. Childers and 1SG Alfons Selig of the Feldjager Wachkommando Bad Mergentheim. This detachment maintains a museum of military uniforms of the Feldjager next to their MP station. Into this musem they have placed the uniform of an American military police SFC, and in return they presented a German Feldjager uniform of equal rank to Sergeant Childers.

Being assigned to Ft Gordon, Sergeant Childers brought this uniform here and donated it to the MP museum.



1SG Elmer Childers presents a uniform of a German Feldjager to MAJ Travis Parker, Chairman of the Military Police Association Museum Committee at Fort Gordon.

MP Commandant Lauds Community Service Performed By School Personnel

"Participation by officer, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in community affairs is an area that makes us at the Military Police School very proud," said COL Fred G. Steiner, school commandant, on the occasion of the school's 26th anniversary.

"Our personnel are called to give presentations in their law enforcement specialty to civic organizations, church groups, and school children," he said.

"Allied officers attending the school are given an opportunity to visit with the people of Augusta, and tour West Point, Washington, D. C., and New York. Others are active in Boy Scout work and civic organizations, helping to create a better understanding of the men and the mission of the US Army at Fort Gordon," the colonel concluded.

MP School Librarian In Ladies 'Who's Who'

Mrs. Joyce Mayo, MP School Librarian, has been included in the current edition of "Who's Who of American Women," published by the A. N. Marquis Company.

Mrs. Mayo, who became the MP School Librarian in July 1967, is a graduate of Georgia College, Milledgeville and received her library science training at Florida State University.



She has held various teaching positions in Georgia accepting librarian duties in Okloosa County, Florida schools and later transferred to Civil Service at Eglin, AF Base, Fla. While in Florida, she was involved in library programs at all levels.

Presently, Mrs. Mayo is chairman of the Orientation Committee of the Armed Forces Section of the American Library Association, and has compiled a dictionary of usage to be published by the national association for use by all new assigned librarians in the Armed Forces.

AFP SGT Re-enlists

During a recent ceremony in the County City Building, Tacoma, Washington, SGT Joseph D. Curry, USAF, re-enlisted for four years. Administering the oath of enlistment was CPT John E. Sharp, USAF, operations officer of the Tacoma Division, Puget Sound Area Armed Forces Police Detachment. Witnessing the ceremony was SSG Manuel J. Gomez, US Army, and MR1 Jack J. Savidge, US Navy, members of the Tacoma Detachment.

SOLDIER'S MEDAL, BRONZE STAR FOR QUI NHON ACTION



During recent ceremonies held at Headquarters, 93d MP Bn, a Soldier's Medal for heroism and a Bronze Star Medal were prescented. Above, SFC Lloyd Haynes is presented the Bronze Star for meritorious service against a hostile force during a skirmish outside the city of Qui Nhon, Republic of South Vietnam. SGT Kirk Habby stands by, awaiting the presentation of the Soldier's Medal for saving the lives of three Vietnamese Nationals by pulling them from a burning house.

Sergeant Jones

Ft Sam Houston, Tex.—SSG Arthur Jones stopped his motorcycle long enough for CPT Fernando Martinez to administer the re-enl'stment oath. Sergeant Jones is assigned to Headquarters Company, US Army Garrison, and performs duty as operations sergeant in the Office of the Ft Sam Houston Provost Marshal.

Police And Safety Association Meets At Sandia Base



COL A. D. Pickard, Commanding Officer, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico chats with attendees at the January luncheon of the Greater Albuquerque Police and Safety Association held at the Sandia Base Officers' Open Mess recently. Left to right: MAJ George V. Maples, Provost Marshal, Sandia Base; Mr. Jim Grebe, US Brewers Association; Mrs. Liz Embry, New Mexico Department of Motor Vehicles; COL Pickard; and New Mexico State Representative John Mattson.

Malaysian Plaque Presented To MP Museum



CPT Bin Kasap Osman from Malaysia, a member of the MP Officers Advanced Course, presents a Malaysian Military Police Plaque to COL Fred G. Steiner, Commandant, US Army MP School, Fort Gordon, Georgia. The plaque will be displayed in the MP Corps Museum at Fort Gordon along with other plaques from allied nation's police forces.

For Outstanding Service

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

SOLDIERS MEDAL

Awarded to SGT Kirk Habby for saving the lives of three Vietnamese Nationals. Sergeant Habby is a member of the 66th MP Co, 93d MP Bn, 18th MP Bde.

BRONZE STAR

Awarded to SP7 Lloyd Hall, 13th MP Det (CI) for meritorious service while serving in the Republic of Vietnam.

Awarded to SFC Phillip Stevens for participation in ground and heliborne operations against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam while serving with the 25th MP Co, 25th Inf Div, Cu Chi, Vietnam.

Awarded to MAJ Courtney Fritts, 25th MP Co, 25th Inf Div, for meritorious service against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam. Major Fritts is presently attending the MP Officers Advanced Course at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Bronze Stars for meritorious service were presented to three noncommissioned officers in the 16th Military Police Group. Honored were 1SG George W. Wulf, HHD, 16th MP Group; 1SG Robert M. Delisle, 630th MP Company, 97th MP Battalion; and receiving his First Oak Leaf Cluster, SSG Luther J. Wimmer, HHD, 93d MP Battalion.

Awarded to SFC Lloyd Haynes, 127th MP Co, 93d MP Bn, 18th MP Bde, for meritorious service against a hostile ground force in the Republic of Vietnam.

SGT Jay H. Smith of the 212th Military Police Company was recently awarded a well-deserved First Oak Leaf cluster to the Bronze Star Medal.



ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL

Awarded to SP5 Paul Phillips for meriterious achievement while assigned to the 7th Inf Div, Korea.

PURPLE HEART

Awarded to SGT Robert Starke, SGT Darryl Nelson, both with the 523d MP Co, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for wounds received during combat action in the Republic of Vietnam.

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Awarded to SFC Penny Davis for service as operations sergeant, 140th MP Co, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Awarded to SP4 Richard Howe, 385th MP Bn, Co C, Kornwestheim, Germany, for meritorious service.

MP Rescues Soldier

The Soldier's Medal was recently awarded to SP4 Paul D'Elia of the 127th MP Company, 93d MP Battalion, for his outstanding heroism in saving a man's life.

Specialist D'Elia was on routine military police patrol in Qui Nhon when he noticed a soldier standing suspiciously on a river bank. The MP approached the man but stopped when the soldier threatened to jump into the water.

Moving slowly toward the distraught man, Specialist D'Elia attempted to calm him and discover the problem. As the MP reached to grab the man, the soldier went into the water.

Specialist D'Elia completely ignored his own safety and dove into the water despite the fact that he was wearing a full uniform including his sidearm. He quickly swam to the floundering man and was forced to render him unconscious because of the man's panicky behavior. Keeping the man's head above water, he swam ashore and began immediate first aid treatment.

Noticing that the man was choking, the MP acted quickly to free his air passage, using the magazine from his weapon to hold the soldier's mouth open until he regained consciousness. With the immediate danger past, Specialist D'Elia drove the man to a medical station for further treatment.

MPs Save Five Vietnamese In Fire

The lives of five Vietnamesse were saved through the efforts of military policemen with the 196th Light Inf. Brigade when a mysteriously triggered explosion ripped through the hamlet of My Thach I, north of Tam Ky.

SP4 Alan K. Wheeler was with Brigade Provost Marshal MAJ Thomas G. Berry when they spotted people running to the site of the blast.

Berry organized a team to assist villagers in evacuating their belongings from the burning home. Meanwhile, wind spread the flames to nearby huts, and in an effort to make a fire break, one house was torn down, but this did not help. Another problem was secondary explosions. Many of the homes housed Vietnamese and Popular Forces soldiers and contained hand grenades which exploded intermittently.

Wheeler began searching homes for people. In one he discovered a little girl. Her hair had been singed. In another, he found an elderly man who did not want to leave. The man was hustled to safety.

Wheeler also noticed a boy and an elderly man cringing behind a dirt mound, encircled by fire. He made both douse themselves with water, then discovered a woman who had been burned while crawling away from her flaming home. She was carried to safety. By the time the fire subsided, 25 homes had been destroyed and one woman had been killed.

Chaplain Receives Bronze Star

Army Chaplain CPT Paul B. Cassibry is presented a plaque by BG Albin F. Irzyk, commanding general of US Army Headquarters Area Command (USAHAC), for "outstanding and dedicated service" in an awards ceremony held here recently.

Earlier in the ceremony Cassibry was awarded the Bronze Star Medal by his commanding officer, LTC Gordon D. Rowe, commander of the 716th MP Bn which is under operational control of USAHAC, for outstanding meritorious service from January 1967 to January 1968.



Chaplain Cassibry's "devotion" to the men and his "energetically applying" himself to benefit the morale of the command "greatly enhanced the Allied effectiveness against a determinedand aggressive enemy." He further distinguished himself by unselfishly contributing his time and efforts to help the underprivileged children of four different institutions in Saigon.

Captain Cassibry will soon depart Vietnam to join his wife and proceed to his new assignment at Ft Hood, Texas.

Father, Son Reunion In Vietnam



CPL Clark McEwen of H & S Co, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, Vietnam, received a six-day leave recently to visit his father, Field 1SG Gibson W. McEwen of the 127th MP Co, 93d MP Bn, for the Christmas holidays.

Former MPA President Retires— Assumes University Post

Ft Monroe, Va.—COL Robert E. Sullivan (ret.), former Provost Marshal of the Continental Army Command, has been named Deputy Director of the George Washington University, Tidewater Center, at Fort Monroe.

He assumed duties of the newly-created post following his recent retirement in ceremonies at the CONARC headquarters, Fort Monroe, Va.

As deputy director, Colonel Sullivan will work closely with Navy, Army and Air Force installation headquarters in Norfolk, Hampton and Newport News to extend the facilities of the University to graduate and undergraduate students stationed in the area. He will serve as deputy to Director Dr. Robert C. Sedwick.

The colonel's military career included such key assignments as Commandant of the Army Military Police School, serving as President of the Military Police Association 1962-64; President of the Army Military Police Board, 1961. He also served as Provost Marshal of the Fifth Army and Chief of Operations, Office of the Provost Marshal General in Washington, D. C.

Four Armed Forces Policemen Receive Diplomas

During recent graduation ceremonies, four members of the Armed Forces Police Det, Washington, D. C. received diplomas for successfully completing the Metropolitan Police Department Academy. Armed Forces Police graduates were: GMG1 Kelly K. Tolliver, USN; PFC Frank A. Nauheimer, USA; SP4 William A. Butzin, USA; and PO2 Merdie E. Branham, USN. The Metropolitan Police Department is one of several police agencies in the Metropolitan Washington area which makes their training facilities available to selected members of Armed Forces Police.

ALL ARMY TEAM



SGM Buford Brown, SGM, 4th Training Bde (MP) at Fort Gordon, re-enlists for another three years, with his son, 2LT Theodore M. Brown, officiating at the swearing in ceremony. The sergeant major has served in the Army 24 years. His son is a recent graduate of artillery officer candidate school at Fort Sill, Okla., and is currently stationed there.

Jet Brings Father, Son Together



LTC William F. Beardsley and his son Bill are pictured standing in front of the F4B "Phantom" Jet which Lieutenant Junior Grade Beardsley used to "wring out" his father. Colonel Beardsley is provost marshal of the Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division, in Atlanta. Lieutenant Junior Grade Beardsley is assigned to Fighter Squadron 102 and the USS America at Norfolk. He will report to Vietnam Waters in April. In addition to having over 500 hours of "Jet time" as a Navy pilot, Bill, Jr. has nearly 300 free falls as a sport parachutist.

Awarded Purple Heart



SGT Robert E. Starke, left, and SGT Darryl E. Nelson, center, both with the 523d MP Co here, have received the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received during combat action in the Republic of Vietnam. COL George C. Clowes, Aberdeen Proving Ground Commanding Officer, right, presented the awards.

Firearms Examiner Is Warrant

WO1 Cecil A. Moorhead was appointed to his present rank recently at ceremonies attended by MG Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General.

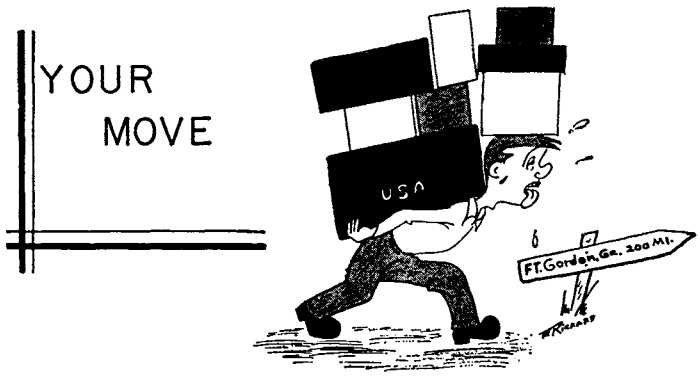
Mr. Moorhead, a veteran of the Korean war, is presently a Firearms Examiner at the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Prayer Theme Just The Ticket For A Military Policeman

A military policeman read the note on the windshield of a car parked in a no parking area. It read: "I have circled this block ten times, and I have a Formation and I must be present or receive a court-martial. Forgive us our trespasses."

The military policeman wrote a note of his own. It read: "I have circled this block for two years. If I don't give you a ticket I will get court-martialed. Lead us not into temptation."

Submitted by SGM Ralf W. Heimbuecher
15th MP Bde



PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(RA)

Walace E. Hawkins (1)
Clifford R. Merrill (1)
Richard E. Wade (1)
Reginald Fansler (252)
Henry H. Tufts (254)
Thomas F. Guidera (254)
Nicholas Rudziak (254)
John Hodges (254)
James O'Donnell (254)
James Shoultz, Jr. (254)
John Hyde (254)

MAJ/LTC
(RA)

David G. Bevins (10)
Francis E. Payne (248)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)

Willie Jones (10)
Paul D. Kaufman (254)
David T. Stewart (10)
George E. Messmore (253)
John D. Granger (247)
Theodore Kanamine (250)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)

John H. Blewett (2)
Edward H. Demorest (5)
Clarence Rehenstorff (5)
Sam W. Hodges (9)
Lawrence E. Wolimering (246)
James L. Hallihan (248)
Courtney R. Fritts (251)

1LT/CPT
(RA)

Jimmie D. Boland (4)
Arlen E. Bee (4)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)

William F. Blake (3)
Robert A. Granzen (251)
Floyd A. Harrison (253)
Ralph R. Herrick (251)

CHANGE OF STATION

2LT Gerald B. Kennedy from Ft Bragg, N. C. to Sp Trps, APO SF 96243, EDCSA 18 May 68 (1)

CW2 John R. Cunningham from Ft Carson, Colo. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 (2)

CW2 Frank Kucera from Ft Sheridan, Ill. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 16 May 68 (2)

CW2 William Vaught from Ft George G. Meade to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 21 May 68 (2)

WO1 Donald Ryan from Ft Bragg, N. C. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 16 May 68 (2)

LTC Warren Olin from Washington, D. C. to USARV Tran Det, APO SF 96375 EDCSA 24 Jun 68 (3)

WO1 Heulette Thomas from Pres of Mont to 550th MP Det, APO NY 09837 EDCSA 25 May 68 (3)

2LT Joe Scott from Ft Hood, Tex. to 4th Bde, 6th Inf Div, APO SF 96557 EDCSA 4 Mar 68 (4)

2LT Allen Anderson from Ft Benning, Ga. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 26 May 68 (4)

CW3 Stanley Hobson from Ft Sheridan, Ill. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 7 May 68 (4)

CPT Thomas Cornick from Ft Sill, Okla. to USAMACV EDCSA 21 Apr 68 (50)

1LT Edward T. Brady from Ft Bragg, N. C. Dtl to Inf (6)

1LT Arnold Luke from USARV Trans Det Dtl to Inf (6)

1LT William Reavis from USARV Trans Det Dtl to Inf (6)

2LT Paul T. Hansen from Ft Carson, Colo. Dtl to Inf (6)

SGM George Gardner from Pres of Calif. to 99th MP Gp, APO SF 96331 (6)

LTC Thomas Jones from Washington, D. C. to 1st Cav Div, APO SF 96490 (8)

CPT William Weaver from Pres of SF, Calif. to 3d CA Det, APO NY 09827 (9)

CW3 Chandler Williams from Ft George G. Meade to 513th MP Det, APO SF 96346 (9)

WO1 Jack R. Riley from Pres of SF, Calif. to 12th MP Det, APO SF 96233 (245)

2LT Edward T. Denny from Pres of SF, Calif. to 101st Airborne Div, APO SF 96347 EDCSA 8 Jun 68.

CW2 Duane Allen from Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. to USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. (247)

CW3 Herbert P. Hache, Jr. from Pres. of SF, Calif. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220 (248)

2LT Wayne Bartholow from Ft Bliss, Tex. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 118 May 68 (248)

2LT Joseph Smith from Ft Monroe, Va. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 18 May 68 (248)

CW4 Miller Norwood from Ft George G. Meade, Md. to 18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491 EDCSA 3 May 68 (248)

2LT Jeffery Henderson from USARV to TDY Ft Stewart, Ga. (249)

SGM Henry Wohlert from Pres of SF, Calif. to Hq 1st FFV Cps, APO SF 96375 (251)

2LT Gerard Finnegan from Ft Richie, Md to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96335 (252)

2LT Kurt Hansen from Ft Jackson, S. C. to 176th Repl Co, 38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96335 (252)

1LT Charles Burnett from Ft Ord, Calif. to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96375 (252)

2LT Robert Binder from Ft Gordon, Ga. to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96375 EDCSA 23 Jun 68 (252)

2LT Edward Rice from USARV Trans Det (TDY) Ft Rucker, Ala. (243)

2LT Robert Schneider from Ft Bragg, N. C. Dtl to Inf (253)

2LT Richard L. Sale from USARV Trans Det now TDY to Ft Wolters, Tex. (253)

RETIREMENTS

SFC Kenneth Loegering (3)
SSG Martin Tannian (3)
CW2 James Foy (4)
SFC Daniel Ellsworth (6)
MAJ Ludie Kinney (8)
SSG Sigmund Pekala (9)
SSG Phillip Ethridge (10)
SFC John Torony (251)
SFC William Dodd (252)
MSG Arthur Anderson (254)

MP OFFICERS SELECTED FOR ADVANCED SCHOOLING

Armed Forces Staff College

O'Shaughnessy, J. P.
Sweet, Robert W.

Command and General Staff College

Allen, Carl J.
Austin, Richard K.
Baldwin, George R.
Bonner, B. J., III
Butts, Orville N.
Donovan, Robert T.
Friend, Bernard D.
Gibbons, Gerald G.
Hammaker, Charles
Isaacson, Roy W.
Kaine, George R.
Langendorff, H. E., Jr.
Leakey, Robert J.
Madden, Charles D.
Nicholson, Thomas G.
Nix, Eddie M.
Novak, Jerry R.
Nowak, Peter R.
Plonk, Donald C.
Pugliese, N. R.
Reidy, William D.
Rung, Leon J.
Townsend, Robert F.
Villella, Fred J., Jr.

BOOK REVIEW SECTION



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND RIOT PREVENTION, by Raymond M. Momboisse; Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1967, 248 pages.

Reviewed by MAJ Robert K. Cornell

The title of this new book alone is sufficient to excite interest within the civil and military law enforcement community. In addition, as a member of the Riot Advisory Committee of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement, and Deputy Attorney General of the State of California, the author bears undeniable credentials in this field.

Readers expecting to find new concepts and philosophies will discover instead, a painstaking treatment of basic principles and guidelines for police departments to consider in establishing and maintaining meaningful lines of communication with the community. Moreover, a number of chapters are devoted to encouraging individual officers and police commanders to understand thoroughly the origin and effects of prejudice (particularly as it affects police operations), the causes of riots, the types, attitudes, and thinking of minority groups and the need for an aggressive minority relations program within police departments. The discussion covering the functioning of a minority-relations unit is especially interesting.

Appropriate emphasis is given to relations between the police and the public. In fact, one key sentence is that the police have a requirement "to stop grievances and frustrations before they accumulate." Additional chapters highlight police-public relationships by discussing the importance of involving police with youth activities, relationships with news media representatives, and the necessity for considering the organization of police-community relations councils.

It is entirely possible that the subjects discussed will strike many as comprising a primer in the basic principles of police operations and public relations. In addition, the presence of a number of misspellings suggests that greater attention might have been given to thorough proof-reading. However, at a time when the prevention of civil disorder has become an area of priority interest to many municipal, state, and Federal law enforcement officers, perhaps a review of basic principles may be timely.

NEW DOG BOOKLET PREPARED

An authoritative booklet, "SERVICE DOGS And Their Classification," has been published by Captain Haggerty's School for Dogs. This glossary was published to combat the confusion as to the training service dogs receive. It sticks to *what* these dogs are trained for rather than *how* they are trained. "SERVICE DOGS And Their Classification" does not cover training jargon. It authoritatively defines the difference between the types of dogs such as Police, Guard, Sentry and Watch Dogs.

These short capsule sketches were compiled by CPT Arthur J. Haggerty, the former Commanding Officer of the US Army K-9 Corps. It is the results of considerable research as to terms used here and abroad by dog trainers.

The alphabetical listings in this small booklet make it a handy piece of reference material. The booklet is available, free of charge, frou Captain Haggerty's School for Dogs, 2347 Jerome Ave., New York, New York 10468.

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