MILITARY POLICE Journal

JANUARY 1971



MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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CONTENTS

A New Year's Message from The Provost Marshal General 3
Bulletin Board 4
What is a Policeman? 5
New Federal Controls for Drug Abuse 10
545th Military Police Company Named Army's Finest for 1970 16
MP Quiz 17
The MP in Action: 137th Military Police Company 18
Book Review 20
Answers to MP Quiz 20
You, the Investigator 21
MPA Roundup Special 22
MPA Roundup 23
Vietnam Roundup 28
For Outstanding Service 33
Your Move 34
Unit Membership Award Honor Roll 35

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

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

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A New Year's Message from The Provost Marshal General

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314

Greetings, 1971

The coming of the new year poses new challenges for the United States Army. We in the Military Police Corps have our responsibilities to meet these challenges with new ideas, foresight, initiative, dedication, and with a positive, "can-do" attitude.

Let us resolve that we will dedicate ourselves in the new year to achieving the goals and objectives of the United States Army, and to renewal of our dedication to service in the finest traditions of the United States Army.

I extend to all the members of the Military Police Corps, their families, and to the other members of the Association, my best wishes for a happy and professionally rewarding new year.

Lloyd B. Ramsey

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

BULLETIN BOARD

COVER



Our January cover portrays a military policeman in the process of issuing a citation to a traffic offender, using his sedan spotlight as a light source and the hood of his vehicle to support his documents. The MP in the photograph is SP4 Robert Kreutzkamp, then assigned to the 294th MP Company, APO San Francisco 96343. The photograph was taken by Mr. Lawrence J. Wilson of Wayzata, Minnesota, then assigned to Zama Middle School, US Army Japan. Mr. Wilson used High Speed Ektachrome, set at f 1.4, 1/30 of a second.

* * * * *

The Military Police Association School Award and one-year memberships in the Military Police Association have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #12:* PV2 James A. Miles, PV2 David L. Scheffler and PV2 Robert L. Struble. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #13:* PV2 Terrance P. Curtis, PFC Charles D. Gross and PV2 Robert E. Lanterman. *Military Police Supervisor Course, Class #3:* SSG Robert E. Daubenspeck, SSG George L. Orem and SSG Terrance Rowe. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #14:* PV2 Vernon F. Fogle, PV2 Wallace O. Thompson and PV2 Richard R. Wolfe. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #15:* PV2 John G. Andrews, PV2 Richard D. Bartlett and PFC John V. Bassett, III. *Polygraph Examiner Course, Class #1:* Mr. James D. Ahern, CPT Gordon Barland and CW2 Billy C. Thompson.

* * * * *

The National Law Enforcement Academy, the training arm of the American Federation of Police, has recently developed a *Police Field Notebook* as an aid to police officers on duty. The 148-page publication contains data on such police procedures as searches, rights of persons, emergency childbirth, and poison antidotes. The American Federation of Police is a non-profit, fraternal organization, serving police officers throughout America. Copies of the *Police Field Notebook* are available to all law enforcement officers at $1.00 per copy by writing the AFP at 1100 NE 125th Street, North Miami, Florida 33161.

Eight recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter from the MPA President. They are PFC William H. Coppage, E-12; PFC Lorenz N. Merfield, F-12; PFC David N. Hamler, E-11; PFC Michael J. Marshall, F-11; PFC Gary L. Lockwood, A-11; PFC Robert B. Spain, B-11; PFC Sumner R. Bemis, A-12; and PV2 Jack A. Van Namen, B-12.

* * * * *

Aliens in the Armed Forces of the United States are reminded that the Immigration and Nationality Act requires all aliens residing in the US and its possessions on 1 January to report their addresses to the Attorney General during the month of January. Aliens temporarily absent from the US during the month of January should not report their temporary addresses but must report permanent addresses within 10 days of return to this country. Address cards may be obtained at any US or Army post office during January and at offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice at any time. The cards should be filled out and returned to the clerk from whom received.

* * * * *

Department of the Army recently announced the two latest Vietnam Campaigns. The eleventh Vietnam campaign, Vietnam Summer-Fall 1969, covers the period 9 June 1969 through 31 October 1969. The twelfth Vietnam campaign began 1 November 1969; no termination date has been announced. Battle stars for these campaigns are authorized for wear on the Vietnam Service Ribbon in accordance with AR 672-5-1.

* * * * *

Department of the Army General Orders Number 43, dated 12 August 1970, announce the award of the Meritorious Unit Commendation to Headquarters, 8th Military Police Group (CI), and Detachments A through E, for exceptionally meritorious achievement in the performance of outstanding service during the period 1 January 1968 to 31 May 1969. The same General Orders also announce the award of the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm to the 101st MP Company (19 July 1968 - 14 May 1969); 2d Platoon, 101st MP Company (15 August 1968 - 14 May 1969); and the 152d MP Platoon (31 January 1968-19 February 1968).

CORRECTION

On page 29 of the December issue, in the caption to the photograph entitled "18th MP Brigade Holds Combined Commanders Conference," we incorrectly listed COL Glen A. Hill as Commanding Officer of the 8th MP Group (CI). Colonel Hill commands the 16th MP Group. COL Wilbur D. Getz, front row, far right, commands the 8th MP Group (CI).

This article, from a speech by Inspector Dalbey, originally appeared in the November 1970 edition of the FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, *published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is reprinted here with the permission of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director.*

What Is A Policeman?

Inspector Dwight J. Dalbey, FBI



Inspector Dwight J. Dalbey entered on duty with the FBI as a Special Agent in December 1940. He has seen assignment with FBI Offices in Baltimore, Saint Paul, Houston, San Juan and Springfield, Illinois. During WWII he served on confidential assignment outside the United States. Since April 1951 he has served in various supervisory capacities in Washington, D. C. Currently assigned to the Training Division at FBI Headquarters, he has been in charge of Legal Research since 1955. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration from Northwest Missouri College and a Juris Doctor degree from the DePaul University Law School in Chicago. He is a member of the Illinois Bar.

Over a period of many years in law enforcement, I often have met a man whom I have come to know quite well, and whom you should know better. He is not entirely unknown to you. To a degree, he is omnipresent in our society. You see him on the street by day and you hear the wail of his siren in the small hours of the night. You know that he is there, and sometimes you breathe a little easier because he is there. You have seen him and you have heard him, but you have not bothered to make his acquaintance. As the Texas cowboy said when asked if he had met a certain man, "Well, we've howdied but we ain't shook."

I propose to introduce this man to you as I have known him for more than a quarter of a century. There is a purpose in my introduction. I suggest that, in this era in which for more than two decades the volume of crime has risen year after year, moving up much faster than the rate of growth in population, when the danger of criminal attack in our homes and on our streets has become a subject of national concern, those of us who depend upon the policeman for protection should seek a better understanding of this man and his function in our society. If the people of this Nation are now choosing up sides for and against the policeman, as sometimes appears to be the case, perhaps each of you should choose also. But first you must know the man.

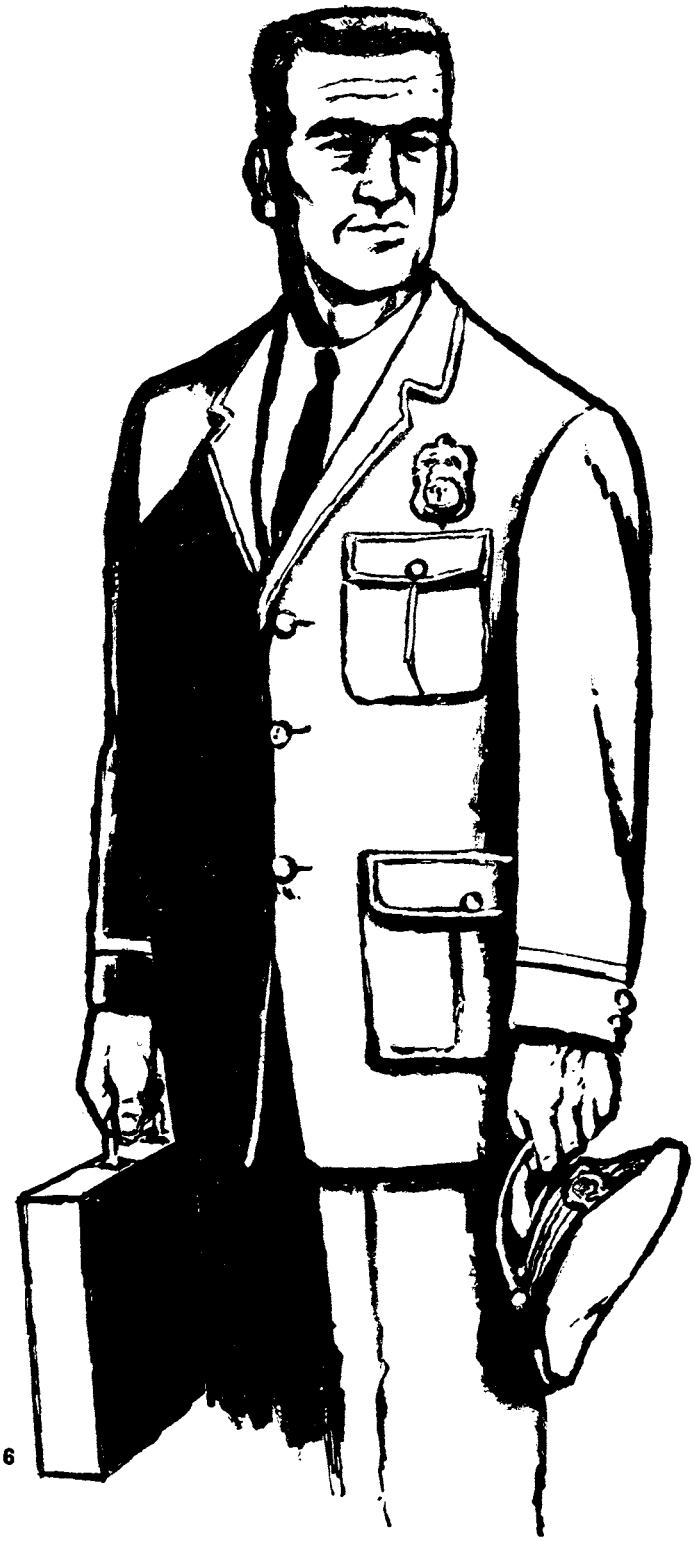
The Man in Blue

A policeman is the flesh and blood of the law. Without him the law would have form but no substance. The cold print of the constitutions and the statutes traces an outline of protection for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but these fundamental rights are dry and lifeless so long as they exist on paper only. Without flesh and blood they have no vitality. Of what value is your right to life, in theory, if those who would deprive you of it in fact are not somewhat restrained by fear of the man in blue—fear of his courage, his integrity, and his persistence in tracking a murderer down and returning him to the Bar of Justice? Of what value is your right to liberty if the law has no muscle to react against the tyrannical demands of the robber and the rapist? Of what value is your right to the pursuit of happiness if you must walk the streets in fear by day and not at all by night, lest your own unassisted strength be inadequate to repel those who attack you? Our rights and our liberties are made real by the flesh and blood of the policeman on the beat.

Liberty Under Law

A policeman is the strong right arm of ordered liberty. He is the tangible strength of a government of liberty under law, of a system which imposes restraints unknown to the law of the tooth and the fang, but which grants in return a new and higher concept of freedom and human dignity. When the policeman can prevail, disputes among men are settled largely in ink rather than in blood. When the policeman cannot prevail, order becomes chaos and the cry of liberty is lost in the hurricane of social destruction. The proof is written in blood on many a page of history.

A policeman is a wall against the forces of evil. He is a barricade erected by the law-abiding against attack by the lawless. Those who would destroy your rights must first destroy this wall, this barricade of flesh and blood, before they are fully at liberty to victimize their fellow men. This is why the policeman becomes the principal target for t abuse of both the disorganized criminal and the organized mob. The murderer, the robber, and the burglar becomes, in his own words, a "cop-hater" and a "cop-killer;" he boasts of his hatreds and his murderous intentions. The mob, dissatisfied with the law, bent on having its own way outside the law, hurls its clubs and its stones, its fists and its insults, not at the legislative which passed the law, not at the courts which interpret the law, but at the policeman who neither wrote the law nor interpreted it, whose only function is to stand firm for this Nation's principle that if ordered liberty is to survive, the law must be respected so long as it remains on the books.



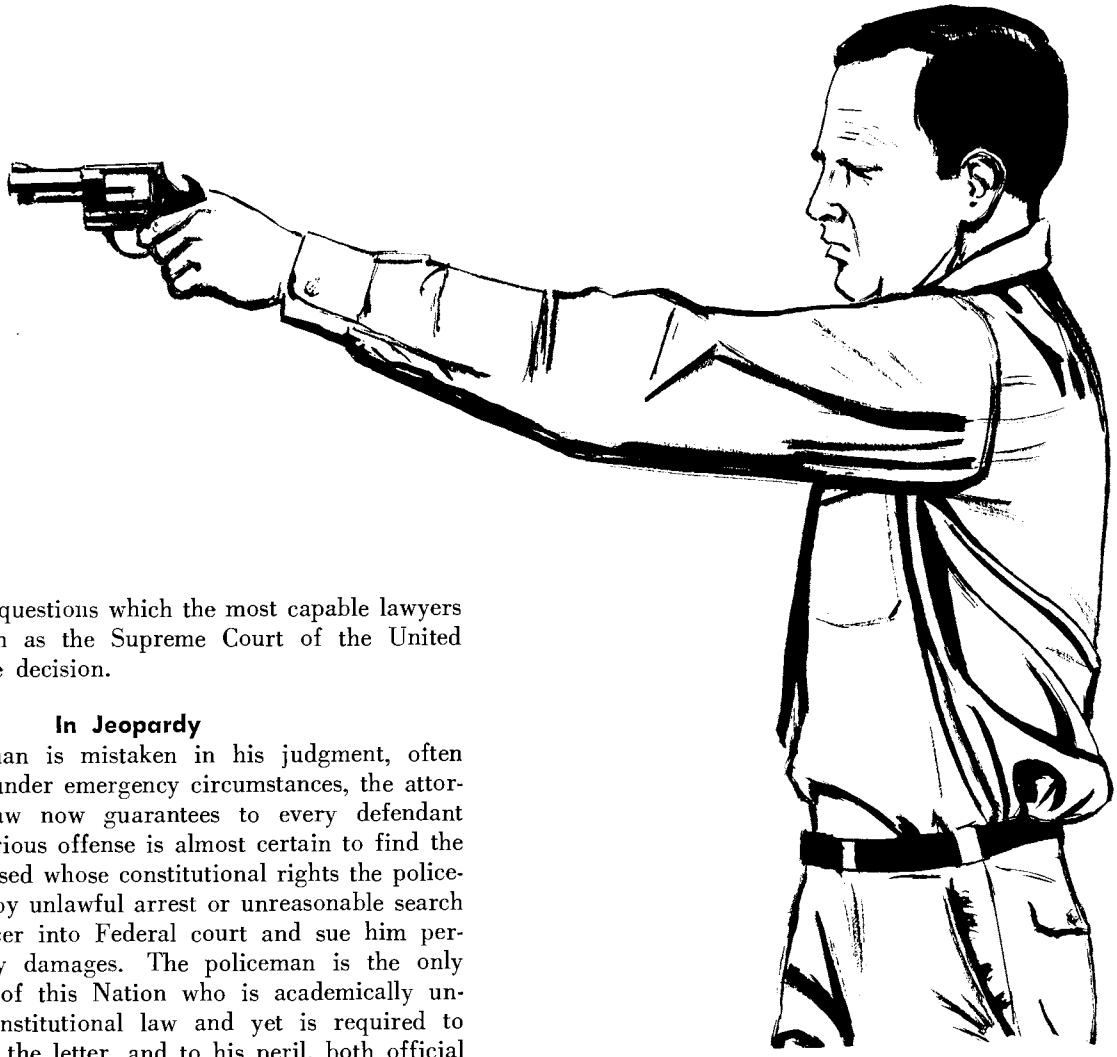
A policeman is an essential cog in the social mechanism. He knows it when his police radio blares out an urgent call to stop a fight, or save a life, or take some other action of which others are either unwilling or incapable. He knows it when the order comes from the office of the mayor or the chief that on this holiday or that, when you and I have gone to the game, the picnic, or the parade, all police officers will report for duty as a matter of public protection. He knows it when some vicious crime strikes the community and both his days and his nights become working hours to comply with the public demand that the crime be solved and the offender brought to justice.

Public Servant

A policeman is a friend in need. His telephone numb has a special place in the directory, and many of us pos it at some convenient spot, for instant use. He is the one to whom we instinctively turn when all else fails. We expect him to know what to do, and he often does. He guides the tourist, finds the missing child, locates the doctor, and races the expectant mother to the hospital. He is our most versatile public servant.

A policeman is a man. If he were not a man, he would lack the courage to risk his life and limb in pursuit of the speed demon who makes a death trap of the public highway. If he were not a man, he could not face the gunfire which every policeman knows from common experience that he may possibly encounter on any patrol or in any criminal case. If he were not a man, he would not be eternally on duty in the streets, in wind and in rain and in the dead of night when men of lesser resolution seek shelter from the elements. In short, if he is not a man, he is not long a policeman.

A policeman is now a constitutional lawyer in some of the most sensitive areas of the law. Decisions on the Constitution of the United States, handed down by the Supreme Court during recent years, require that the policeman not make an arrest until he has established that probable cause for belief of guilt specified by judicial interpretations of the Fourth Amendment. They require that he not interrogate his prisoner for evidence of guilt until he has complied with the stringent restrictions of the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and the Sixth Amendmen right to counsel. His principal act in each of these functions—arrest, search, and interrogation—requires that he pass judgment on questions of Federal constitutional law,



the identical legal questions which the most capable lawyers may raise as high as the Supreme Court of the United States for ultimate decision.

In Jeopardy

If the policeman is mistaken in his judgment, often necessarily made under emergency circumstances, the attorney whom the law now guarantees to every defendant charged with a serious offense is almost certain to find the mistake. The accused whose constitutional rights the policeman has violated by unlawful arrest or unreasonable search can haul the officer into Federal court and sue him personally for money damages. The policeman is the only legal functionary of this Nation who is academically untrained in the constitutional law and yet is required to follow that law to the letter, and to his peril, both official and personal, if he fails in any material respect.

A policeman is a man of whom we demand the ultimate in human integrity. Like Caesar's wife, he must be not only above sin but above the suspicion of sin. In a society in which the complimentary lunch often leads to a sale, a contract, or a favor, the policeman must buy his own lest he be compromised in his official duty. In a society in which the hoodlums who dominate organized crime may wear silk suits, drive the finest of automobiles, occupy mansions, and become millionaires, the policeman must cling to his ideals, eke out a living on a modest wage, and tell the children on his beat that "crime does not pay." In a society in which public and private morals frequently are open to legitimate question, a report that a policeman is "on the take" is always first-rate scandal. In a society in which the policeman often is the target of unprintable obscenity, he is expected to address the rest of us with the utmost gentility. We demand that he be a single standard gentleman in what sometimes appears to be a double standard society.

Common Sense

Although he would modestly deny it, a policeman is a philosopher. He must have some working knowledge of the rules of reason, and direct an obedience to their mandates when other men fall blind victim to the emotions and the passions of the moment. He must understand the frailties, the inconsistencies, and the absurdities of human conduct, for with these he must deal during all his working hours, yet he must be indulgent and not embittered by such peculiarities. What man, were he not a philosopher at heart, could patrol the roads to protect the safety of his fellow men and then, moments later, with courage and sympathy gather up the broken bones of those who speed recklessly down the highway laughing at how cleverly they evaded "the cops?" What man, were he not a philosopher at heart, could so stoically place his own life in the balance as he moves out to find and arrest once more the confirmed and dangerous criminal whom all the other elements of society, some of whom are most articulate in propounding theories of human behavior, have failed either to control or to reform?

A Man for All Seasons

A policeman is a man of many other attributes. If he complies with our demands in dealing with criminal violence, he must combine the courage of Horatius at the bridge in order that he will not flinch before the leveled gun or the knife, the strength of Samson in order that the arrest might be effectively made, and the gentleness of St. Francis of Assisi so that when the struggle is won there shall be no bruises, lacerations, or contusions, no violation of the civil rights of the person arrested. He must hold back the armed mob bent upon the destruction of all that

lies in its path and all that obstructs its demands, but somehow he must do it—the experts never specify precisely how—without the use of unnecessary force. He must answer to trial by jury, trial by administrative board, or trial by publicity to all charges of police brutality, but seldom do we inquire how many of those who fought the mob beside him were treated for injuries after the battle was ended. He must issue a ticket to the other traffic violator lest we accuse him of dereliction of duty, and then listen with the patience of Job while we accuse him of abuse of authority in issuing a ticket to us. He must be a man for all seasons of human mood and conduct.

Insufficient Wages

A policeman is a man who often is poorly paid for his many skills. As Director Hoover of the FBI has observed, the wages of many a policeman are those of an unskilled itinerant who never faces a gun or a knife, never battles an armed mob, never answers to unscheduled public emergencies, never makes a decision on constitutional law which may go all the way to the highest court for review, and runs no risk of being hauled before an administrative board to answer for a breach of ethics or etiquette. We persist in paying the policeman as no more than a strong right arm knocking an offender to the ground and dragging him before the court, caveman style. We are unaware of the sophisticated functions now imposed upon him by the courts, the legislatures, the technologies of scientific crime detection, the intricacies of organized crime, and the public demand that he be all things to all of us in need. As the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia reported in its study, ". . . the intrinsic difficulties and dangers of police work warrant greater recognition by the community." It is less the policeman who is antiquated than our own outdated concept of him and his function in our society.

From the Horse and Buggy Era

A policeman is a man in trouble with the law. The law often is inadequate to his needs on the one hand, and uncommonly demanding of him on the other. The criminal codes of many jurisdictions are both chaotic and archaic. They were tailored to meet the crime problem of the horse and buggy age—the occasional amateurish murder, the theft of a cow, and the Saturday night fist-fight—and then amended like the patchwork on the seat of a boy's pants in an earlier and less affluent society. Archaic criminal codes deprive the officer of the power which he needs to combat sophisticated crime in the urban society, and leave him in legitimate confusion on those powers which he does possess. As one eminent Federal judge observed, "Police officers need to know their powers to question, detain and arrest, but Federal law and the laws of all the States on these questions are in great confusion."

A policeman is a man in trouble with the lawless. This he expects, but his trouble here, like crime in general, is increasing. The mob increasingly attacks him with jeers, insults, sticks, stones, and bottles. The individual criminal, sensing and sharing a growing disrespect for the law and the human symbol of it, increasingly resists arrest with the force at his command. In 1969, the most recent year for which figures are available, 86 officers of the law were killed in felonious criminal action, and 17 out of each 100 were physically assaulted. Both figures are new highs. If you prefer more specific evidence, look at some headlines from the big cities: "300 in ..... Maul Detectives;" "Crowd Jeers Policeman, Officer's Jaw Smashed;" "Students Attack Police Car at .....;" "Crowd Beats Woman Trying to Help Police."

Those attacks, I might add, were not directed at the policeman alone. You and I were there. To attack a policeman because he is a policeman is an attempt to destroy the rule of ordered liberty itself—your liberty. As a newspaper editor put it, "When police are maliciously, even sadistically, attacked during the performance of their duty, society and every decent, honest person in it is attacked by proxy. A bottle or a rock hurled out of spite at an officer of the law is a weapon hurled at the law itself, not just the man in uniform. If he is hurt, the security of every single one of us is damaged a little bit . . . This is a time when the law—the whole structure of it—needs to get mad enough to make horrible examples of those who by their actions would destroy it . . . If the law can't guard itself, we're already halfway to anarchy."

Public Apathy

A policeman is a man in trouble with the law-abiding. He is a lonely man; we have deserted him. We have failed to provide him with the money that he needs for men and equipment to do the job. In the words of a recent Attorney General of the United States, the police are "financially dehydrated," and "educationally dehydrated." Except for a police training program begun by the FBI at Mr. Hoover's direction some 35 years ago, we largely have failed to establish a system of police education to teach the officer the constitutional law which the courts now demand that he know and follow to the letter. We divorce ourselves from all personal responsibility for public safety. It is a specialty, we say; let the specialists handle it. We forget that the specialist numbers only 2 per 1,000 among us, that the criminal offenses which he can detect by his own unaided senses are few indeed, and that, if we fail to act as his eyes and his ears, the policeman's mind and hands are incapable of grappling effectively with the problem of crime.

Some of us had rather see our brother murdered in the street than run to his assistance, rather a crime go undetected than report our suspicions to the police and run the risk of being labeled a "stool pigeon" by those very elements who would destroy all democratic law and order, rather a criminal go unconvicted than testify in court or take our turn at jury duty. The public prints record the evidence of our delinquency. In the predawn darkness of a middle-class community in a large city, a lone woman walked home from her legitimate employment. A lunatic who had never seen the woman before stabbed her and retreated, and then stabbed and retreated three times more. The attack lasted more than half an hour as the woman staggered and screamed and dragged herself along the street. Not until she was dead did a man, who said he did not want to become "involved," persuade an old woman to call the police. The officers arrived in two minutes, and established by investigation that 38 men and women had stared out their dark windows at some time or other during the attack, and had done nothing.

In another instance, eight teen-agers attacked a 16-year-old girl and dragged her away, screaming and struggling. Six men stood nearby, and did nothing. A seventh tried to help, was beaten back, and then ran and found a policeman who rescued the girl. These are only samples of many such barbarities recorded in the newspapers. An editorial, recounting others, said it is happening everywhere. The policeman, as I said, is a lonely man, and because he is lonely, many of the innocent must pay the price in blood, in terror, in suffering, and in loss of property. We appoint the policeman our brother's keeper and then tell him to go it alone, and may the devil take the hindmost.

A Sense of Failure

A policeman often sees himself as a failure. He has failed, his conscience tells him, when a boy on his beat, a boy whom he knew and might have saved, commits some forbidden act and becomes a criminal in the eyes of the community. He knows that crime prevention is a part of his duty. He attests to that fact in the hundreds of police boys clubs which he has organized and operated across the Nation, and he is not insensitive to the individual cases in which his efforts have failed.

There is a sense of failure, too, when he stands, as he so often does, over the broken body of the innocent victim of some murderer, robber, or sadistic sex maniac whom society long ago had ample opportunity to recognize for his criminal propensities, and on whom to impose some suitable restraint. Yet the policeman's failure here is in the larger sense only. It is a failure which the policeman shares with every other element of his community and his social order, with the parents, the schools, the churches, the courts, and many others, for they too have a hand in shaping the environment into which the child is born and in which he grows to maturity. It is proof of the fact that, in this atomic-powered, moonshooting age in which so many pride themselves on the triumphs of the intellect, it is the policeman, not the scientist, who must grapple with the most baffling problem of them all—man's inhumanity to man.

Because the policeman so often sees himself as a man in trouble, a man neglected, a failure, he indulges in a very human reaction to his problem. He is quitting the job. It is reported in recent years that a substantial majority of the large police departments in the country are chronically undermanned, unable to recruit the officers necessary to perform this vital function in our society. More and more of the young men who would become fine policemen are taking a second look at the pay and working conditions offered. They see the odd hours and dangerous conditions, the increasing attacks by the lawless, and the apparent unconcern of many of the prime movers of society. They see the facts, and more and more of them are making the same decision that the critics of the police made long ago—that they do not want the job for themselves. The policeman you want today, and cannot find, may be the one who quit yesterday.



In making an introduction, we deliberately stress the finer qualities of the one introduced. I make no apology for having done so here. You already have been made aware that this man has his faults—the same faults, and to the same degree, as all the rest of us—the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker. His enemies have seen to that, in full measure and more. You unwittingly serve their purpose, and not your own, if you fail to see the other side. Those who would destroy this man are not your friends; they do not intend to stop at his destruction alone. This man is your friend, and with your understanding and your help he will willingly and more abundantly demonstrate that fact.

New Federal Controls for Drug Abuse

MAJ Charles J. Baldree, JAGC

The federal government, in the fall of 1970, took two important steps to provide both realistic and effective measures to control the menacing and ever increasing problem of drug abuse within our nation and among US Army personnel world-wide. On 27 October 1970, President Nixon signed into law the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act. This Act, which may have its substantive provisions made applicable to military prosecutions through Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, constitutes the first enactment of legislation of such magnitude dealing with drug abuse.

In signing the law, President Nixon said:

In order for the laws to mean anything, they must have public support. I hope the whole nation will move with us to save the lives of thousands of our young people who would otherwise be hooked on drugs and physically, mentally, and morally destroyed.

The second measure is a Department of the Army regulation which provides for an aggressive preventive program to eliminate and prevent drug abuse within the Army, and permits the granting of amnesty to drug abusers who voluntarily seek assistance in terminating their wrongful use of drugs.

Because of the sweeping changes and innovations brought about by these two measures, it is particularly important for military law enforcement personnel to be familiar with the saliant features of this new and forward looking program for the control of drug abuse within the Army. The departmental regulation (AR 600-32) was effective on 1 December 1970; the criminal penalties and certain other provisions of the Act will become effective on 1 May 1971.

This article will review the criminal, administrative, and financial sanctions available to the military to control drug abuse, with particular attention on an examination of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Army Regulation 600-32, and the marihuana laws of various states and foreign countries, because they may well constitute the means available to a commander for accomplishing the Army's policy of reducing drug abuse.

Congressional Legislation

Although the first enactment by the Congress took place shortly before the turn of the twentieth century, the United States first became involved in drug control measures in the early nineteenth century through treaty agreements with several nations (the first was with Siam in 1841) in an international effort to control the traffic in opium. Action by the international community to control drugs continues today under the leadership of the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

Prior to the 1970 Act, the pattern of federal drug laws consisted of three categories, all primarily based upon the Constitutional grant of legislative competence to control interstate and foreign commerce. The first group included "narcotic drugs" (opium, heroin, and cocaine), and the first major federal drug abuse control law, the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, was designed to regulate the use of patent medicines containing synthetic narcotic drugs (the opiates). The Harrison Narcotic Drug Act of 1914 regulates the manufacture and distribution of morphine, cocaine and other narcotics within the United States. The Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act of 1922 provides penalties for illegal import and export of narcotics. In 1946, the Harrison Act was amended to include synthetic substances having addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining qualities similar to morphine or cocaine. Four years later the Narcotics Manufacturing Act was passed to provide for licensing and the establishment of manufacturing quotas for all manufacturers of narcotic drugs.

The second major category of drug laws involves marihuana, an hallucinogenic drug. This substance was the subject of Congressional action in 1937 with the passing of the Marihuana Tax Act for the primary purpose of precluding the importation of marihuana from Mexico. Substantial medical research is needed to determine the long range effects of this drug. At the time of passage of this law it was wrongfully regarded as producing effects similar to those produced by narcotics; thus, the same penalties were provided for marihuana violations as for narcotics violations, both by the Congress and by several states. The medical community has since established that narcotic drugs produce physical dependence/addiction, whereas marihuana, as an hallucinogen, may produce psychological/mental dependence.

In 1951 Congress adopted a law which required minimum mandatory sentences for those convicted of violating

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MAJ Charles J. Baldree, JAGC, is currently assigned as Deputy Chief, Law Division, DRI, US Army Military Police School. He has attended the Military Training Course presented by the BNDD to criminal investigators in Europe. Prior to his assignment to USAMPS in July 1970, he served with the 4th Armored Division in Germany and as a Military Judge.

the narcotics and marihuana statutes and probited suspension of sentences and probation for second offenders. The only remedial action taken from these laws has been ıe Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, which allows for treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts which represent a small but pitiful segment of the drug abuse population.

The third category of federal statutes concerns "dangerous drugs," which are defined as having a "potential for abuse." In 1951, Congress passed amendments to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act which prohibited the dispensing, without a prescription of a licensed practioner, of drugs which require medical supervision. Subsequent legislation attempted to deal with the illicit traffic in these drugs by placing penalties for wrongful possession, sale, transfer, etc. as the illicit traffic and abuse increased. The term "dangerous drugs" commonly refers to three classes of non-narcotic drugs that are habit-forming or have a potential for abuse because of their stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect. The most widely used and abused of the stimulants are the amphetamines, known as pep pills. The barbiturates (goofballs) are the most widely used and abused of the depressant drugs. Drugs in the hallucinogenic class (LSD, peyote, and psilocybin) have not yet been proven safe for medical purposes, although limited investigations are being conducted under the supervision of the US Government.

Drug abuse has been deemed to exist when an individual takes drugs under any of the following circumstances:

- in amounts sufficient to create a hazard to his own ealth or to the safety of the community; or
- when he obtains drugs through illicit channels; or
- when he takes drugs on his own initiative rather than on the basis of professional advice.

The federal statutory scheme for control grew out of three distinct eras. The first, around the turn of the century, was posed by the illegal importation of opium and its derivatives (heroin and morphine) and cocaine. The second, the late 1920s through 30s, witnessed the influx of Mexican "grass" which was subjected to controls through the Marihuana Tax Act of 1937. The third, which began after World War II, involved the increasing availability of pills and other chemically prepared substances as a by-product of scientific advances.

It is submitted that we are now in the fourth drug abuse era. Unlike the other three, where the substances involved were handled by means of generally particularized legislation and separate federal enforcement agencies, the current era is concerned with the prevention and elimination of all forms of drug abuse posed by the drugs discussed above, as well as the rehabilitation of those persons who become either physically addicted to the narcotic drugs or psychologically dependent upon one or more of the stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogenic drugs (including marihuana). To respond to this grave situation confronting our Nation, which results from the illegal importation, manufacture, distribution, possession and use of these drugs, the Congress, at the urging of the President, enacted the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. The primary enforcement responsibility for this Act lies with one agency, the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The New Act

This Act constitutes a major revision and consolidation of the federal drug laws scattered throughout the US Code, and provides for a complete compendium of laws dealing with the classification and registration of drugs, a wide range of new penalties, special parole and probation provisions, special sentencing provisions, provisions for "no knock" search warrants, and many other features. It focuses federal law enforcement activities on controlling the flow of drugs and on directing prime attention to the "pusher." Penalties on simple possession for any drug, set forth in one of five schedules of controlled substances, is punishable by no more than one year's imprisonment, a substantial reduction from the mandatory two-year minimum sentence for possession of narcotics or marihuana.

The statute is divided into four parts: Rehabilitation Programs relating to Drug Abuse; the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act; the Controlled Substances Act; and a provision for Advisory Councils. This law represents the first effort by the Congress to deal with the total spectrum of drug abuse. As such, it is a welcome departure from the past. Also covered are new procedures for controlling the legitimate manufacture and sale of drugs, treatment of all forms of drug dependence—psychological as well as physical—and research into drug abuse. Major responsibility for enforcement of the Act is shared by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Some provisions of the Act became effective upon enactment. Other provisions, principally the penalties, will become effective on 1 May 1971.

Control and Enforcement

Title II of the Act, entitled Control and Enforcement, is of critical importance to law enforcement personnel and agencies. This Title, also to be known as the "Controlled Substances Act," provides for definitions; authority to control and establish schedules of drugs depending upon their potential for abuse; registration of those engaged in manufacture; distribution or dispensing provisions; offenses and penalties; enforcement and administrative provisions; and the establishment of an Advisory Commission to study marihuana.

Schedules

After hearing extensive medical testimony, and using the same basic definition of drugs set forth earlier, the Congress established five schedules and placed certain drugs, referred to as "controlled drugs," in one of the schedules. Responsibility to place additional drugs on a schedule, deletion of drug(s) from a schedule, or changing a drug from one schedule to another, was placed on the Attorney General. He is required to conduct a hearing, subject to judicial review, incident to each such modification of a schedule. The Secretary of HEW is required to submit recommendations to the Attorney General on proposed changes; these recommendations are binding on the Attorney General regarding medical and scientific matters. Table I outlines these schedules.

Offenses and Penalties

Regarding any controlled drug, it is unlawful to knowingly or intentionally manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense a counterfeit substance without a written order or pre-

scription from a licensed practitioner. It is also unlawful for anyone knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance, except where the person in possession has acquired the substance pursuant to a valid prescription, or in those situations authorized by the Act, e.g. registered dealer.

Table II depicts the maximum imposable jail sentences for first conviction by either a US District Court for one of the above violations, or by a general court-martial for a violation of one of the two principal punitive Articles of the UCMJ used to control drugs, i.e. Articles 92 and 134.

The Act sharply reduces the penalties for first conviction of wrongful possession of any narcotic drug or marihuana. from a mandatory two-year minimum sentence to a misdemeanor. Under the 1968 Drug Abuse Amendments it had been unlawful to posses for personal use any one of the dangerous drugs; there is no change regarding these drugs for this offense.

Increased penalties are provided for other conduct involving a narcotic drug under either Schedule I or II. Effective 1 May 1971, the maximum sentence for a first conviction will be a 15-year prison term, compared to the present ten-year term. The Table of Maximum Punishments has also reflected a comparable change, for the narcotic drug conviction was increased on 1 January 1969 from five to ten years confinement at hard labor.

There are increased jail terms for second and subsequent drug convictions. All convictions also carry a provision for imposition of a fine, ranging from $5,000 maximum for simple possession to $200,000 for any person who has been previously convicted of a violation of this Act that engages in a continuing criminal enterprise. Increased penalties imposable by the court may not exceed 25 years in those cases where the United States Judge finds, after a hearing and conviction of a drug law violation, that the defendant is a "dangerous special drug offender." Another provision is aimed at those who make a living through dealings in illicit drug activities on a continuing basis. This provision provides for a ten-year to life imprisonment and up to $100,000 fine as penalties for the first conviction.

Because of the widespread controversy surrounding the danger or potential danger of marihuana, the Congress established a rather unique and elaborate sentence feature for those offenders under the age of 21 who are tried for simple possession of this hallucinogenic drug. In a case where a youthful offender is found guilty, the judge may place him on probation and defer further proceedings, including entering of a finding of guilty. If there is no violation of the parole, which can extend up to one year, the court will dismiss the charges without an adjudication of guilt, the record will be non-public, and the defendar may apply to the US District Court to expunge the officia records of his case, except for those non-public records maintained by the Justice Department. Irrespective of whether the records are expunged of the proceeding, the dismissal of the charge of simple possession is to be regarded as tantamount to an acquittal for job applications, questionnaires and perjury statutes.

Army Regulation 600-32

In continuing its implementation of Department of Defense Directive 1300.11, Prevention and Elimination of Drub Abuse, the Army promulgated, on 23 September 1970, Regulation 600-32, Drug Abuse Prevention and Control. This departmental regulation, which became effective on 1 December 1970, prohibits the wrongful possession, use, transfer, sale or manufacture of narcotics, marihuana, and dangerous drugs. Violations of these prohibitions may be prosecuted under Article 92, UCMJ, as a violation of a lawful general regulation, or other appropriate articles of the Code, e.g. attempts, conspiracy, drunk driving, larceny, or under Article 134 as either conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline or to the discredit of the Armed Forces, or as a violation of the United States Code.

Amnesty

An innvoation in the Army's rehabilitation program is the granting of amnesty for those voluntarily seeking assistance to discontinue the unlawful use of drugs. The gran of amnesty will preclude punishing the soldier for admitting to the wrongful use of drugs, but will not necessarily extend to other drug-related offenses. In addition to the amnesty program which Secretary of Defense Laird publicly approved in August 1970 for all military services, the Army's rehabilitation programs include limited hospitalization and counselling by a medical officer, chaplain, and others. (See *Operation Awareness,* MP JOURNAL, October 1970, on the rehabilitation measures taken at Fort Bragg, N. C.)

The regulation provides a list of educational materials for use in drug abuse programs conducted by military units or installations. Also contained in AR 600-32 is a compilation of Army Regulations relating to drug abuse. To be added to that list is Section XVI, AR 40-2, which provides

Table I. Schedules of Controlled Substances.

Schedule	Principal Controlled Substance	Potential for Abuse	Medical Use	Dependency
I	Certain opiates, certain opium derivatives (heroin), and hallucinogens (LSD, marihuana)	High	No	Lack of accepted safety for use
II	Certain opiates, cocaine, methadone, opium poppy	High	No	Severe
III	Amphetamines, Barbiturates	High	Yes	Moderate
IV	Barbital, Meprobamste	Low	Yes	Limited
V	Narcotic drugs used with non-narcotic ingredients to be medically valuable	Low	Yes	Limited

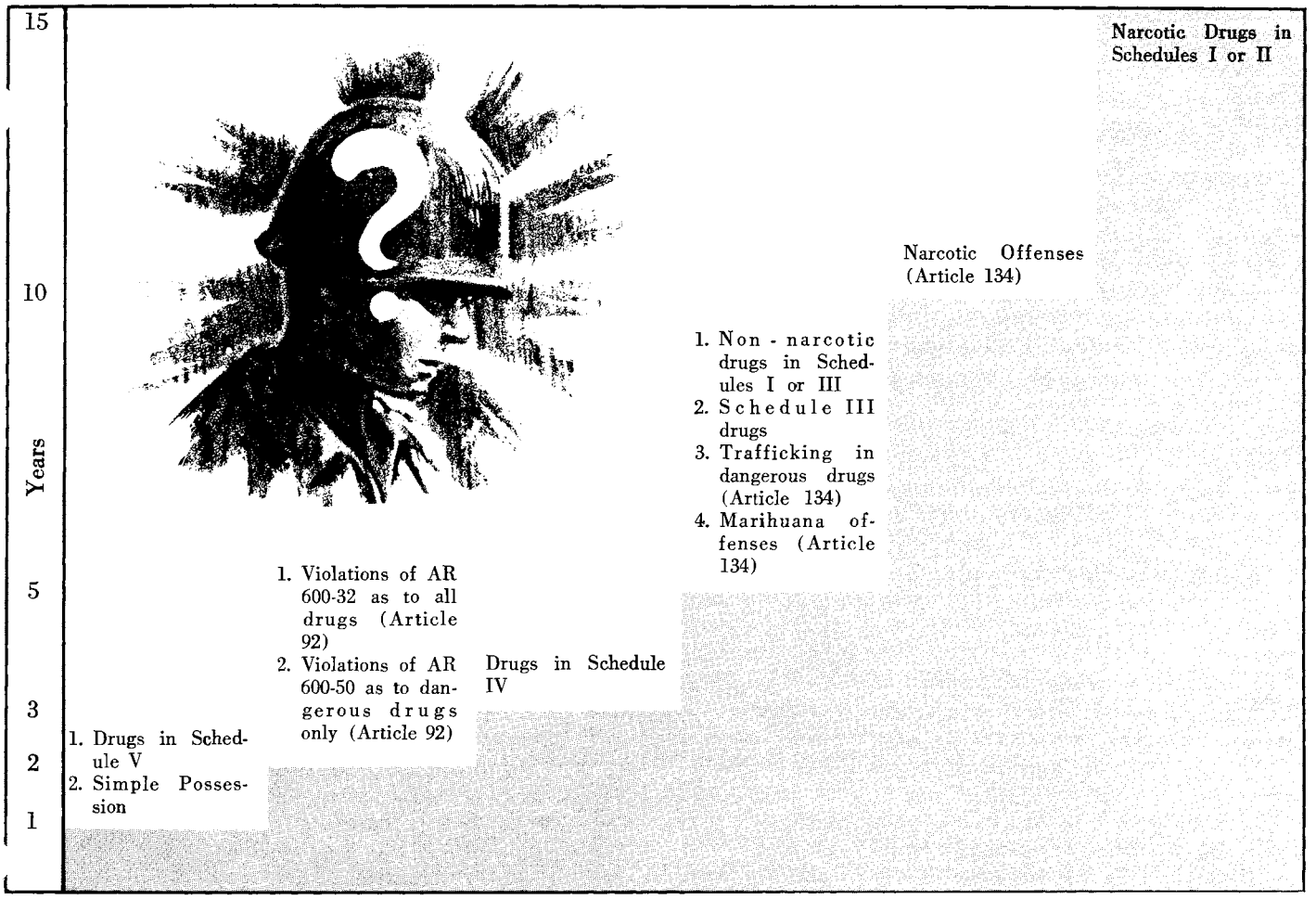


Table II. Maximum Jail Terms Under US Code (effective 1 May 1971) and UCMJ (first conviction).

guidance for the maintenance of the Narcotic and Controlled Drug Register, an important item to be reviewed incident to either a criminal investigation or as part of a Crime Prevention Survey.

Criminal Sanctions

Shown in Table II are the maximum imposable periods of confinement at hard labor allowable by the Table of Maximum Punishments for drug offenses in violation of Articles 92 and 134, the principal articles of the UCMJ used to prosecute these offenses. A general court-martial is empowered to adjudge either a Dishonorable or Bad Conduct Discharge upon conviction, in addition to the periods of incarceration; a special court-martial may adjudge a Bad Conduct Discharge where so empowered by the general court-martial convening authority, and where the accused is represented by qualified counsel and a verbatim record of the trial is prepared.

The military justice system has a certain amount of flexibility in dealing with all offenders, but this is especially true regarding drug offenders where it is of critical importance to fit the punishment to the accused's criminal conduct. The federal government and many state governments are now revising their laws to achieve this needed flexibility by abolishing the mandatory minimum sentence in the event of conviction for narcotics or marihuana violations. Unlike the civilian systems of trial courts, the military's three-tier trial court composition of the summary, special and general courts-martial—each with its statutory limitations on the quantum of punishment imposable—adds to this flexibility in tailoring the punishment to the crime.

Administrative Sanctions

In addition to, or in some cases in lieu of, disciplinary action, there is a wide range of administrative sanctions available to the military commander for dealing with the prevention and elimination of drug abuse. One of the prime sanctions is to discharge a service member for wrongful complicity with drugs, as provided by paragraph 6a, AR 635-212. In the event of conviction by either a civilian court or a foreign tribunal for a drug violation of the laws of that jurisdiction, and where the Table of Maximum Punishments provides for confinement at hard labor for more than one year, the offender is subject to administrative elimination under the provisions of AR 635-206.

The awarding of an Undesirable Discharge incident to one of the elimination actions noted above, or a punitive discharge by a court-martial, may result in the deprivation of certain federal benefits normally available to military veterans (the principal such benefit being educational/financial assistance) or the rejection of a drug abuser's application for certain civilian jobs or admission to a college or university. Other administrative sanctions for drug violations include a bar to re-enlistment, removal from

COUNTRY	SMUGGLING	SALE	POSSESSION
Belgium	5 years	5 years	2 years
France	(a) Confiscation of Auto and Goods (b) Six months to 3 years (c) Fine of 4 times value of goods	3 months to 5 years	(a) 3 months to 5 years (b) Fine ($200 to $2,000)
Germany	3 years	3 years	3 years
Great Britain	14 years*	14 years*	5 years**
Italy	3 to 8 years	3 to 8 years	3 to 8 years
Netherlands	1 year	1 year	1 year
Spain	6 to 12 years	6 to 12 years	6 to 12 years
Turkey	"Eternal Imprisonment"	10 years minimum	10 years

* Maximum penalty increased in March 1970 from 10 to 14 years.
** Maximum penalty reduced in March 1970 from 12 to 5 years.

Table III. Marihuana: Maximum Jail Terms Imposable by European Countries.

a standing promotion list, suspension of favorable personnel actions, and reduction in grade for either a civil conviction or for inefficiency.

Financial Sanctions

Quite frequently the drug offender is subjected to financial sanctions which have an impact far beyond the fine or forfeiture included in a court sentence or Article 15 proceeding. The service member may be sued by an individual or business in a civil court, in CONUS or overseas, for damages where the service member was outside the scope of his duties, seeking recovery for property damage, bodily injury or death caused by the offender. Also, the US Government may seek reimbursement under the Report of Survey System in cases of damaged, lost or destroyed property. Lastly, a financial loss may be incurred through governmental forfeiture action as to the drugs seized or the means used to facilitate the violation of the drug laws. Army Regulation 190-22 provides guidance for the disposition of such property which falls into the hands of the Army.

State and Foreign Marihuana Laws

Generally, service members are subject to prosecution for drug law violations, in appropriate circumstances, by one of four jurisdictions: military, federal courts, state courts, and the courts of a foreign country. All such prosecutions may well contribute to accomplishing the Department of Defense policy of eliminating and preventing drug abuse within the military community.

"Service-Connected"

The exercise of court-martial jurisdiction in CONUS is limited by the June 1969 *O'Callahan* decision by the United States Supreme Court regarding the conduct of a person subject to the Code which is "service-connected." Following that decision, military tribunals have ruled on the application of this limitation on trials conducted in non-overseas areas. The United States Court of Military Appeals has handed down the following general rules concerning the competence of a court-martial to exercise jurisdiction:

- A court-martial has jurisdiction to try drug offenses which take place on a military reservation.
- A court-martial has jurisdiction to try military persons for use and/or possession of dangerous drugs, marihuana and narcotics on or off the military reservation because such conduct has special military significance, in that the drugs have a detrimental effect on the health, morale and fitness for duty of persons in the Armed Forces.
- A court-martial lacks jurisdiction to try military persons for wrongful importation and transportation of these drugs, unless there are circumstances surrounding the commission of this type conduct which relate ther specially to the military.

State Laws

Over the past three years, 27 states have overhauled their statutes relating to marihuana. Twenty-four have reduced the penalties for possession of marihuana incident to the first conviction, generally from felonies to misdemeanors. New Jersey reduced the penalty from a minimum of two years in jail to a maximum of six months, but the state Supreme Court ruled that jail terms will not be imposed for first offenders.

Penalties range from no jail term in New Jersey to seven days in Nebraska, to 20 years in Alabama, Minnesota and Missouri, to life imprisonment in Texas.

Twenty-one states have a mandatory minimum period of imprisonment, extending from five years in Alabama to six months in Missouri.

Notwithstanding a conviction of a service member for wrongful possession of marihuana in one of the states where either the sentence adjudged or the maximum period allowed did not exceed one year, elimination action under AR 635-206 is possible because the Table of Maximum Punishments provides for a five-year imposable sentence for marihuana violations.

Foreign Laws

In the event an Army service member is tried for violating the marihuana laws in Europe, Table III depicts the maximum imposable sentences of imprisonment in eight countries where US Armed Forces personnel are stationed or frequently visit. Great Britain recently reduced its possession penalties while, at the same time, increased those



DRUG ABUSE

SALE
SMUGGLING
TRAFFICKING
USE
POSSESSION
DISPENSING

Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970	Uniform Code of Military Justice	State/Foreign Drug Laws
US District Court	Court-Martial	State Court or Foreign Tribunal

Administrative Sanctions

1. Separation (AR 635-206; AR 635-212).
2. Bar to Re-enlistment.
3. Denial of federal benefits may result from Undesirable or Punitive Discharge.

Financial Sanctions

1. Monetary claim by US for damage, loss, destruction of property (AR 735-10).
2. Civil damage suit for property damage, bodily injury, or death.
3. Forfeiture of certain property involved in drug offense.

Table IV. Imposition of Criminal, Administrative, and Financial Sanctions.

for trafficking. Table IV is a chart of possible sanctions imposable upon Army drug users.

The Future

Although an appreciable period of time must elapse before a sound judgment can be made of the new Act and the military's amnesty program, these measures have been applauded by those who deal with drug abuse as substantial steps in the right direction to provide effective means of control. The only one who benefits from drug abuse is the pusher and, generally, he does not use the drugs.

In addition to providing for the added enforcement and control measures discussed above, the 1970 Act has provided for a program to detect the root causes of drug abuse and to improve treatment and rehabilitation of all drug abusers, not just narcotics addicts. The military amnesty policy will enhance and facilitate the prevention of drug abuse, especially among younger service members.

The 1970 Act provides for the immediate establishment of an Advisory Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse to study all aspects of marihuana and drug abuse, and report back to the Congress within one year. Also created is an annual reporting requirement by the various medical Advisory Councils set up under the supervision of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to insure the availability of current and thorough medical information on which further legislation may be based, and to provide assistance to current programs of treatment and cure of drug dependence.

The federal law enforcement agencies' efforts to control drug abuse are under the leadership of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (a recently formed agency when the Bureau of Narcotics in the Treasury Department was merged with the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control in the Food and Drug Administration). The BNDD plans to train some 22,000 local and state drug enforcement personnel this year through its new National Training Institute in Washington (where a ten-week course is offered) and through other schools and seminars throughout the country. A special course is provided by BNDD to military investigators.

Our future efforts to enforce the drug laws in order to prevent and eliminate the scourge of drug abuse from the military community and the nation have been joined by a forward looking Act of Congress and an equally realistic departmental regulation. Military law enforcement personnel have a tremendous challenge, not only in the investigation of drug cases, but in assisting to muster public support to give these new measures the effective meaning which President Nixon has stated is essential for achieving the mission of preventing and eliminating drug abuse.

545th Military Police Company Named Army's Finest for 1970

The First Jeremiah P. Holland Award

A wide, jungled swath reaching north and east of Saigon, from the Cambodian border to the South China Sea, is the domain of the 1st Air Cavalry Division. Also serving throughout that inhospitable chunk of land is the Cav's military police company, the 545th.

On 12 October 1970, that company was presented the first annual Jeremiah P. Holland Award, declaring it the best military police company in the United States Army.

The award was presented by then COL Wallace K. Wittwer, USARV Provost Marshal and representative for MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General, who said, "Selection for the award of this trophy is based on the total performance of a military police unit — company size or smaller—throughout the United States Army, throughout the world."

The award was accepted by CPT Fred J. Mabra, the commander of the 545th.

The provost marshal of each major command and overseas theater was directed to select one of the MP units under his direct control to compete for selection as recipient of the new Department of the Army award.

"Here in Vietnam, I requested that each Corps commander and the Commanding Officer of the 18th Military Police Brigade recommend one unit," explained Colonel Wittwer. "I then had a very difficult time in trying to select from among the companies that were presented to me, the one company to represent Vietnam."

He noted that consideration was given to total mission accomplishment. Unit histories were examined and after-action reports reviewed. Also, consideration was given to indirect indications of a well-run unit, such as high re-enlistment rates, low courts-martial and Article 15 rates, maintenance inspections, annual general inspections, and command personnel management inspections.

"When all the screening was complete, the five-four-five came out on top," Colonel Wittwer said in his presentation speech. He added that as a "member of the *First Team* (1st Air Cavalry Division) the 545th should properly receive the first award of the Jeremiah P. Holland Trophy for Excellence."

And, speaking for the division, MG George W. Putnam, Jr., 1st Air Cavalry Division Commanding General, added, "It's a great honor for the division to have the 545th MP Company selected for this first award of the Holland Trophy, and I'd say it's another first for the *First Team*."

In acceptance of the award, the division provost marshal, LTC John J. Rexford, said, "As the senior member of this company, it's with a great deal of pride and humility that we accept this, knowing that when you start out in first place, the only thing we can do is nail it down harder and get further into first. We feel fortunate that this company, serving with the best division in the United States Army, should be designated the best MP Company in the Army."

In an interview following the ceremony, Company Commander Mabra, who heads a company of 179 enlisted men and 11 officers, described his unit's task in Vietnam as "the toughest job facing any law enforcement outfit in the world."

He added, "We're faced with the task of keeping law and order in a division spread over several thousand square miles."

"With this in mind," said Mabra, "the MP who arrives in Vietnam is told to walk softly—try to stop the little things before they become crises."

"Our motto," Mabra said, "is *Of the Troops, For the Troops.*" "But," he added, "most people, outsiders anyway, don't believe we mean it."

Working with combat soldiers, Mabra pointed out, had presented the 545th with unique problems. "We try to tell our people exactly what a *grunt* goes through—try to get our men to see his side of a situation."

"The MP might have been on duty for 12 straight hours," Mabra said, "but he still has to be civil." Mabra pointed out that the Cav MPs are currently working 12-hour shifts each day, with inspections before and reports to complete immediately after.

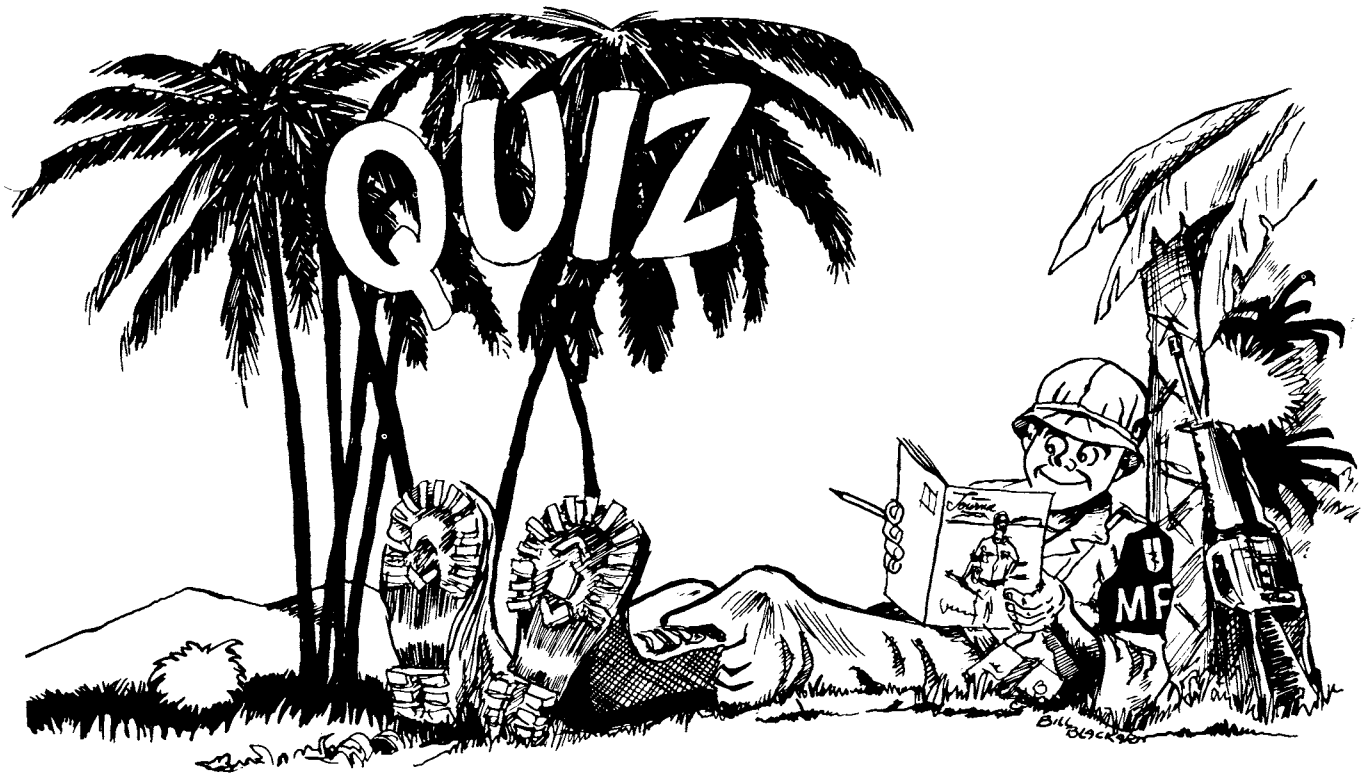
Being an airmobile unit, the Cav has also presented unusual challenges for its MP company. The 545th has platoons at four different Cav bases, including the division's headquarters in Phuoc Vinh. When the troops move, so do the MPs.

"In Cambodia, in May and June, we had people in base camps all along the Vietnam-Cambodia border. We ran convoys up to the border to secure caches brought back to places like Tay Ninh and other forward Cav firebases.

"It was a tough job. We seldom got any advance warning and our men had to operate pretty much on their own."

Several MPs were decorated for valor during the operation as they defended firebases brought under heavy enemy fire. These decorations are included in the 229 Air Medals, 82 Army Commendation Medals, 57 Bronze Stars, 5 Vietnamese Honor Medals, and 3 Soldiers Medals earned by the company during the past year. During the year, 69 men from the 545th requested extensions of their tours. There were only two men absent without leave during the entire year.

The award also brought a pleasant close to Captain Mabra's Vietnam tour. After 18 months in Vietnam he returned to the United States in late October for duty with the 519th MP Battalion at Fort Meade, Maryland. He commanded the 545th from 1 August 1969 until his departure from Vietnam.



How high do you score on military police subjects? A score of 9 or 10 is superior, 8 is excellent, 7 is good, and below 7 may indicate that some review is warranted. The Department of Nonresident Instruction of the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, would be happy to assist you in taking Military Police Correspondence Courses. This month's quiz was prepared by 1LT Peter R. Casey, III.

1. **Normally, the first photographs taken at a traffic accident are of**
   a. tire or skid marks.
   b. the overall scene.
   c. injuries to participants.
   d. vehicle damage.

2. **In conducting a traffic accident investigation, which of the following photographs might facilitate a determination of cause?**
   a. Vehicle damage, in color.
   b. Injuries to the victim(s), in color.
   c. Driver's view of the road at that site.
   d. Position of the victim in relation to the road.

3. **Which of the following is false concerning photographs which are used as evidence?**
   a. Negatives should be handled on a Chain of Custody Form.
   b. The processor of the film should be listed as a witness in the case report.
   c. Negatives used as evidence cannot be altered or retouched in any way.
   d. Prints used in a criminal case cannot be enlarged or changed in any way.

4. **Color photographs of a homicide victim could be considered as inflammatory and not admissable as evidence. The ruling on whether or not to admit such photographs is made by the**
   a. court.
   b. pretrial investigating officer.
   c. defense counsel.
   d. Staff Judge Advocate.

5. **A primary consideration in evaluating photographs for use as evidence is**
   a. the availability of the actual object for presentation in court.
   b. whether they prove or disprove a point in issue.
   c. whether the object portrayed is itself admissable as evidence.
   d. whether they support the testimony of an eyewitness.

6. **An investigator is required to photograph a hospitalized rape victim's injuries. Before taking the photographs, written permission should be obtained from the**
   a. victim's husband.
   d. attending physician.
   c. Staff Judge Advocate.
   d. victim; or parents or guardian, if a minor.

7. **A data board is sometimes used to provide pertinent information in photos made during an investigation. The information given should be**
   a. location, time/date, and initials.
   b. location, time/date, offense, and initials.
   c. location, case number, time/date, offense and initials.
   d. case number, offense, and location.

8. **Aerial photographs of a security facility would most probably reveal**
   a. improper storage practices.
   b. unauthorized points of entry and exit.
   c. weak spots in external security measures.
   d. the need for perimeter fencing or lighting.

9. **Photographing a facility at night, utilizing existing light, would demonstrate**
   a. whether security devices can be penetrated.
   b. activities of the guard force at the gates.
   c. the effectiveness of guards and devices.
   d. the effectiveness of perimeter lighting devices.

10. **Foul play is suspected in a drowning. Photographs should be taken of**
    a. the water area from which the body was removed.
    b. the type terrain in which the body was found.
    c. the contents of the victim's pockets.
    d. the victim's mouth, body discoloration, and other marks or wounds.

Answers found on page 20



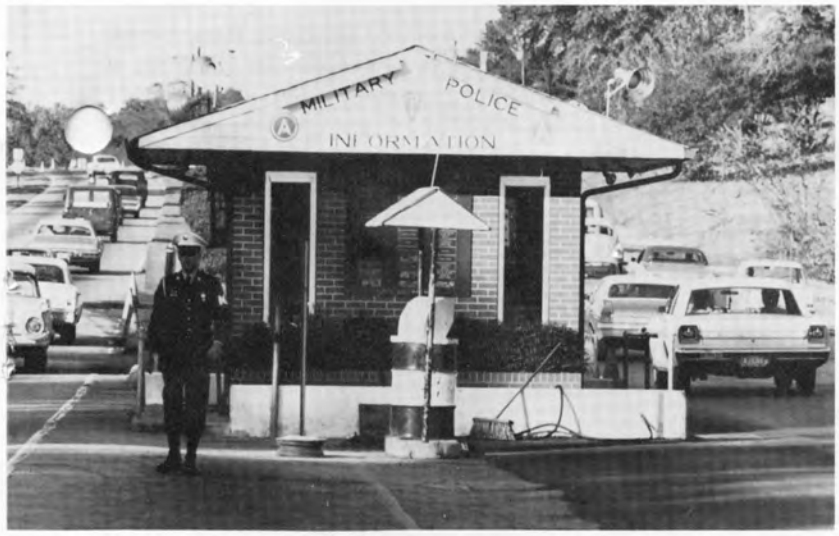


The MP

The MILITARY POLICEMEN of the



Counterclockwise from upper left: An MP investigates a traffic accident in a barracks area on post. An MP assists a soldier in registering his car at the vehicle registration section of the PMO. Two members of the fish and wildlife patrol check for signs of pollution around a boat dock on the Chattahoochee River which runs through the reservation. An MP halts traffic to permit a group of school children to cross a street near a post residential area. A stockade guard insures proper identification of a visitor prior to admitting him to the facility. SFC Horace Deriso, NCOIC of the "Town Platoon," checks reports at the provost marshal desk at the Columbus Police Headquarters. A Fort Benning MP on duty at the main gate of the installation.





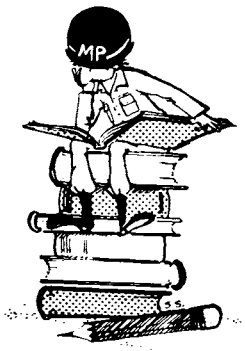
in ACTION

139th MP Company, Fort Benning, Georgia





BOOK REVIEW



***The Application of Security Systems and Hardware* by Richard B. Cole. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1970.**

Reviewed by LTC Donald C. Becker, MPC

The recent increase in bomb threat incidents across the country has pointed up anew the need for security. Now, more than ever, a systems approach to security is essential. Richard Cole, Corporate Manager of Facilities Security for J. C. Penney Corporation, possesses a keen awareness of this need and gives it a name, *preventive security*, in his book, "The Application of Security Systems and Hardware." Although directed primarily at the small retail business establishment, Mr. Cole's treatment of security is equally applicable, in principle, to larger industrial, governmental and military installations. He recognizes one essential fact at the outset—in the world today, security must be incorporated into a building in the design stage—thus, the term preventive security.

Mr. Cole sees three major challenges to the retailer's survival: errors of omission or commission, external fraud and internal fraud, with the last, in his estimation, constituting the greatest threat. He sets the stage, then, for all that follows by stating that it is cheaper to eliminate a problem by timely planning and implementation of security programs than it is to go about investigating avoidable losses and rebuilding broken personnel programs. He points out the pre-coordination with law enforcement, fire and other security-related agencies *before* the facility is actually built is just as important as building security into the design stage. He discusses building perimeters, beginning with adjacent properties, parking lots and even trash receptacle areas; in short, he considers every aspect of the perimeter area.

In his chapters on retail selling, Cole makes some telling points that should be of value to anyone involved in retail operations and—in a strict military application—should be applicable not only to post exchange officers and managers, but to the physical security specialists performing physical security inspections on such facilities. When he talks about warehousing operations, he addresses the two greatest problems confronting the manager, i.e. remote location and absentee supervision. Included in this chapter is a treatment of the security problems inherent with associated warehousing operations, more evidence of Cole's premise that security does not end at the building perimeter. He then goes on to tackle one of the thorniest of all security problems, the trans-shipment of highly desirable items.

Included in Cole's discussion of service station security is a checklist that should prove valuable to all security men —a precise, detailed checklist of pieces of information that should be recorded by the victim and any witnesses to any type of criminal activity, ranging from minor incidents to the most serious felony. The checklist is so constructed that it could be used in its entirety or in part to meet special situations.

The final portion of this book is devoted to disaster planning. He concludes with an appeal for professionalization of the security field and for the establishment of a body of knowledge relating to security practices. The book is a must for anyone in the security field.

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **b.** is correct. Normally, the first photographs taken at a traffic accident are overall views of the scene. These photos help to establish circumstances and show the positions of vehicles and victims before they are moved.

2. **c.** is correct. A photograph taken from the driver's position as he approached the point of impact may aid in determining the cause of the accident, e.g. obscured road sign, etc.

3. **d.** is a false statement. Prints may be altered providing a print showing the full negative is also submitted.

4. **a.** is correct. The investigator determines what photographs are required in the course of an investigation. The trial counsel selects those which he feels may have the most value in presenting the case. The court, however, determines the admissability of evidence.

5. **c.** is correct. The object portrayed in a photograph must in itself be admissible as evidence or the photograph is not admissible.

6. **d.** is correct. Written consent should be obtained from the victim if she is of legal age. If a minor, or mentally retarded, written consent should be obtained from a parent or guardian.

7. **a.** is correct. The location, time/date, and initials of the photographer should be included on a data board. An offense is never listed.

8. **b.** is correct. Aerial photographs often reveal the location of footpaths or breaches in fencing that may not be visible from the ground.

9. **d.** is correct. Existing light photographs, utilizing perimeter lighting as a light source, aid in determining the effectiveness of that lighting.

10. **d.** is correct. Although photographs of the scene are taken, they usually provide little information. The body itself, the position of the mouth, marks or wounds, objects in the hands, and stains or substances on the clothing are the primary objects of interest.



You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

• Students in the CI Courses at USAMPS constantly report interesting cases that contain useful ideas and techniques. One related a case where the apprehended subjects were suspected of having smoked marihuana in their car. The inside of the windshield was rubbed with cotton. THC was found in the material picked up by the cotton.

In a second case, the marihuana suspect's teeth were scraped with brown paper. The scrapings were found to contain THC, a pretty fair indication of possession and use.

• Incidentally, one of the chemists at the local CI Laboratory showed me a roach-holder that was attached to the base of an M-14 slug. The bullet could be inserted into an empty case to hide the holder. An ingenious device; well made, too. Of course, it came from someone in the field, unless the men in the lab have expanded their mission.

• Harris B. Tuttle was a consultant on law enforcement photographs with Eastman Kodak for thirteen years before he ended a forty-seven year photographic career in 1966. He presented a 44-page article in the December 1964 issue of *Fingerprint and Identification Magazine.* A nine-page follow-up article by Mr. Tuttle, entitled "Are You a Photographic Expert?" appeared in the March 1965 issue of the same magazine.

If you want a very experienced professional's explanation of the uses of photography in law enforcement, get these two issues. The Institute of Applied Science, 1920 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60640, will provide them for 35 cents each.

• Kodak produces an 80-page pamphlet entitled "Basic Police Photography" for $1.50. You can get a copy from Department 54, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York 14650.

• Another valuable article appeared in the January 1966 issue of *Fingerprint and Identification Magazine.* This is a 14-page article on the "Mistakes of Homicide Investigation" by William E. Kirwan, First Deputy Supervisor of the New York State Patrol. Copies of this issue are also available from IAS.

• "A record of the exact location of a print on an object and of the object itself should be made, since these facts may be of the utmost importance in a trial resulting from the investigation." (March 1959, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin)

• According to the British *Police Journal,* the Royal Hong Kong Police are planning an historical museum and library. Mr. G. A. R. Wright-Nooth, Deputy Commissioner of Police and chairman of the committee for collecting material, says, "We will be most interested to hear from anyone overseas who may be able to throw light on the history of the force prior to the occupation of Hong Kong during the last war."

They are seeking items of uniform, equipment, documents, photographs, medals, badges, newspaper excerpts, personal reminiscences, books which contain reference to the police, etc. If you don't want to part with any items you have, the committee will photograph or photostat copies and return the original. Anyone who can help is asked to write to the Secretary of the Police Historical Records Committee, Police Headquarters, Aresnal Street, Hong Kong.

• Fingerprint powder can be sprayed over an impression in snow to produce contrast and details that will show up in a photograph. If you can't make a cast, this powder method produces photographic results comparable to a good photo of a print made in soil. Silver and black powders have been tried in atomizers. They work well, but others may work better.

• You'll recall that the moulage process uses positive and negative materials. If you ever use it, throw away the positive, the waxlike substance. Just use the negative. The drawback of the negative has been shrinkage as it dries. This is easily prevented by merely keeping the finished product in a plastic bag with a teaspoon of water. One such cast was kept this way at USAMPS for six months without any apparent change. Also, there was no growth of mold or fungi.

• A black paint, available through federal supply channels, makes a better fixative than clear paint. Instead of having to rub or brush away this paint, a medium pressure spray of water will cause it to flake-off in two or three minutes. The plaster should be well set, say at least 15 minutes after the last pour, before spraying it with water.

Of course, regardless of how you remove a fixative from a plaster cast, it's easier to tell when black paint is gone than it is for clear. Black paint nomenclature: FSN 8010-290-6884, Lacquer (Enamel), Federal Specification TT-L-50e, Type 1; Black. It is manufactured by Strouse, Inc., Morrestown, Pennsylvania 19404.









Desk Sergeant Directs MP Team at Dong Ha, Vietnam

The military police desk sergeant directs the MP team and handles the problems brought and called to him. He can be considered the key to his team's victory—the successful completion of the MP's task. He must cope with situations as they happen and quickly decide a course of action.

The desk sergeant controls the location and activity of the MP patrols. Where more strength is needed, he may send in additional forces. The desk sergeant must also have experts to counteract every occurrence. Traffic accidents need men experienced in handling touchy situations. Entrances and civilian personnel checkpoints require MPs that are able to meet the day-to-day challenge.

The desk sergeant is also responsible for the mainstays of the team, the motor patrolmen. Every day the patrolmen do a similar routine which requires them to be where trouble may happen. The patrolmen are responsible for seeing the usual and being able to detect the unusual. They listen to the complaints and draw the facts from them. The patrolmen must also explain the rules and regulations and correct the violations.

The desk sergeant must also control and initiate the proper paperwork concerning cases brought to the MP desk. He must record all phone calls, to include the time and a summary of the complaint on the MP blotter, DA Form 19-50. With each radio report, he makes a notation in the radio log, DA Form 19-43.

These are just a part of the normal everyday routine of a desk sergeant. However, the desk sergeant of Company C, 504th MP Battalion, Dong Ha, Vietnam, tackles not only these everyday occurrences, but also many incidents that are far from routine. The Provost Marshal Office at Dong Ha fields patrols in one of the largest areas of operation in the 18th MP Brigade, covering the Dong Ha Combat Base and Dong Ha City, as well as roads to Cam Lo, Camp Carroll, Alpha II, and Khe Sanh. The northern boundary of the patrol area is only one-and-one-half miles from the DMZ.

The capability of the MP company depends on the multi-talented desk sergeant who, in spite of the constant barrage of unusual as well as the normal situations, is helping to maintain an excellent record for the team of MPs in Vietnam.

Counterclockwise from top right: SSG Jerry Shaw, Desk Sergeant, Company C, 504th MP Battalion, is responsible for directing and answering calls of the motor patrols and placing his MP team where they are needed. Sergeant Shaw must deal with the problem that an MP brings to him so that the two halves of the team, the MPs and the desk sergeant, can coordinate their activities. Paperwork plays a big role in the daily routine of the MP desk sergeant as can be seen by Sergeant Shaw catching up on the DA Forms. SSG James Blair and SP4 Charles McGee, part of the MPs that help fill the ranks of the desk sergeant's team at the Dong Ha Base Camp, talk with a Vietnamese policewoman assigned to the base camp checkpoint.

MPA ROUND-UP

COL James F. Kingwell Cited Upon Retirement from Active Service

COL James F. Kingwell, Jr., former Inspector, NAF Section, DPCA, Headquarters, USA Air Defense Center and Ft Bliss, Tx., was recently presented the Department of the Army Certificate of Appreciation by MG Richard T. Cassidy, Commanding General, Ft Bliss, upon his retirement after more than 25 years of active service. Prior to his last command, Colonel Kingwell served as Deputy Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh Army.

Colonel Kingwell enlisted in the Army in 1941 and was commissioned in the Field Artillery in 1942. He was transferred to the MPC in 1947 and served with the Corps until his retirement. Among his decorations, Colonel Kingwell received the Legion of Merit and the Army Commendation Medal.



Mrs. Mary D. Costello

Former JOURNAL Secretary Cited for Service to MPA

Mrs. Mary D. (Dee) Costello (left), Secretary for the *Military Police Journal*, recently left the *Journal* employ upon the ETS of her husband. COL Warren H. Metzner, MPA President and USAMPS Commandant, presented her with the US Army Military Police School Certificate of Achievement and a certificate designating her an Honorary Member of the Military Police Corps. ". . . Her integrity, loyalty and standards of excellence gained for her the highest esteem of all persons with whom she came into contact. Her most pleasing personality and honest interest in enhancing both the product and the service which she represented have won high praise, time and time again, both for herself and the Military Police Association." She served as *Journal* Secretary since March 1969.



LTC Richard A. Crisp Commands 96th MP Battalion

LTC Richard A. Crisp recently assumed command of the 96th MP Battalion, Ft Buckner, Okinawa, in ceremonies at Hamby Army Airfield. Colonel Crisp succeeds LTC Charles A. Hammaker, who became Deputy Provost Marshal, US Army Ryukyu Islands, and Executive Officer, 1st MP Group.

Colonel Crisp was formerly Commanding Officer, 30th MP Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., and was Deputy Provost Marshal, USARYIS, and Executive Officer, 1st MP Group, for a brief period since his arrival on Okinawa.

Left: LTC Richard A. Crisp (left), new Commanding Officer, 96th MP Battalion, Ft Buckner, Okinawa, receives the battalion guidon from LTC Charles A. Hammaker. Colonel Hammaker has been reassigned as Deputy Provost Marshal, USARYIS, and Executive Officer, 1st MP Group.

The Provost Marshal General Presents ARCOM to 519th MP Bn Soldier

The former door-gunner on the helicopter carrying MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, then Commanding General of the Americal Division in Vietnam, when it crashed last March in the Vietnamese jungle, was honored in recent ceremonies at Ft Belvoir, Va. SP4 Mickie L. Reed, now assigned to the 519th MP Battalion, Ft Meade, Md., was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for service in the Republic of Vietnam.

General Ramsey, now The Provost Marshal General, presented the medal to Specialist Reed following the 12th semi-annual Demonstration of Riot Control Principles and Techniques conducted at the US Army Engineer Center and Ft Belvoir. General Ramsey was present as sponsor of the event held for the benefit of FBI Academy students and civilian law enforcement officials located in the First US Army Area.

In presenting the medal, General Ramsey commended Reed for his part in maintaining the high morale of the crew following the helicopter crash. With General Ramsey unconscious during most of the 18 hours before rescue, Specialist Reed, although having sustained injuries which included a broken jaw and arm, helped with the firing of flares and maintaining radio contact in order to facilitate rescue efforts.



Above: SP4 Mickie L. Reed, 519th MP Battalion, Ft Meade, Md., is presented the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service in the Republic of Vietnam, by MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General, at ceremonies held at Riot City Demonstration Area, Ft Belvoir, Va.

MAJ Jones Receives Service Awards



MAJ Richard C. Jones (left), then advisor to the 171st MP Battalion, District of Columbia National Guard, is shown receiving the 1OLC to the Army Commendation Medal and the National Guard Minuteman Award from MG Charles L. Southward, Commanding General, District of Columbia National Guard. Major Jones recently ended his two year tour as advisor to the DCNG and is now with the 42d MP Group (Customs) in Bremerhaven, Germany.

JOURNAL Awarded AUSA Certificate



Mr. Frank Pace, Jr., President, Association of the United States Army, presents the AUSA Certificate of Appreciation to CSM Donald F. Skoglund, USAMPS Sergeant Major, at the 16th Annual Meeting of the AUSA in Washington, D. C. Sergeant Major Skoglund, a member of the MPA Executive Council, accepted the award for the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. *It was presented in recognition of the* JOURNAL's *support of the AUSA.*

USAMPS NCO Attends Seminar

R: SFC William Wilson (left), US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., is congratulated by Mr. Luther M. Dey, Eastman Kodak's consultant in law enforcement photography, at the end of the 38th Law Enforcement Photography Seminar held in Rochester, N. Y. Forty-two students from across the country attended the week-long session designed to train law officers in the fundamentals of photography and special photographic techniques in crime scene coverage. The seminar is one of a yearly series sponsored by Kodak's Professional, Commercial, and Industrial Markets Division. (Photo courtesy of Eastman Kodak Company.)



Ft Dix Correctional Specialist Commended for Act of Bravery

SP4 Jerry Nellis, correctional specialist with Headquarters Company, Special Troops, Ft Dix, N. J., then assigned to the Ft Dix stockade, recently received a letter of commendation for an act of personal bravery from COL Bernard E. Carr, Provost Marshal, Ft Dix.

Specialist Nellis prevented the attempted suicide of a fellow soldier by persuading him not to jump from a water tower. Subsequently, he climbed to the top of the tower in order to assist the soldier to the ground.

Specialist Nellis is a graduate of the Correctional Specialist Course, USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga. He has been reassigned to Korea.

TPMG Assists at Promotion Ceremonies



1LT Ronald I. Houseworth was recently promoted to his present rank when MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General, pinned on his silver bars. The ceremonies were held at the Riot City demonstration area, Ft Belvoir, Va.

Ft Dix Criminal Investigator Cited



MAJ John H. Ieans (left), Commanding Officer, Detachment D, 12th MP Group (Criminal Investigation), Ft Dix, N. J., presents a Certificate of Achievement for completion of the Identi-Kit Course to CW2 Elmer N. Shropshire.

Italian Commander Visits MP Units Throughout USAREUR

BG Edoardo Palombi, Commandant, III Carabinieri Brigade, Italy, recently concluded a visit to several MP units within USAREUR.

During his 5-day trip to USAREUR, General Palombi visited the following MP units in Germany: USAREUR and Seventh Army Provost Marshal Office in Heidelberg; Headquarters, 15th MP Brigade; Headquarters, 9th MP Group (CI); and Palatinate Area Provost Marshal Office in Kaiserslautern; Headquarters, 8th Infantry Division and the 8th MP Company in Bad Kreuznach; US Army Crime Laboratory in Frankfurt; 42d MP Group (Customs) and the USAREUR Vehicle Registry in Heidelberg; and the 709th MP Battalion in Offenbach.

General Palombi has enjoyed a long and illustrious service career. Graduating with honors from the University of Torino in 1938, he served in the Infantry before transferring to the Carabinieri Corps in 1940. During World War II, he served in Greece and Albania. After WW II, he served in several important positions including Chief of Operations and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Carabinieri Corps. His present command encompasses three Legions of Carabinieri and thirteen provinces in northern Italy.



Right: BG Edoardo Palombi, Commandant, III Carabinieri Brigade, Italy, presents BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., USAREUR & Seventh Army Provost Marshal, with a silver statuette of a Carabinieri during his recent visit to USAREUR. In the background is MAJ Angelo Lanzotti, Commanding Officer of the SETAF, Carabinieri.



CW4 William T. Lyons Presented Meritorious Service Medal

CW4 William T. Lyons (left), Provost Marshal Office, US Army Pacific, is presented the Meritorious Service Medal by COL D. R. Dingeman, Provost Marshal, USARPAC.

Det E, 42d MP Gp Wins Trophy

Twice each year the Air Force Office of Special Investigations sponsors a "Shooting Contest" in Munich, Germany, open to all German and American police and police affiliated organizations in Bavaria. The event consists of firing .22 caliber rifles and .38 caliber pistols on both the 25 meter and 50 meter ranges, with the winning team receiving the "Wanderpokal," or wandering trophy.

The winning team in the most recent contest was from Detachment E, 42d MP Group (Customs), Heidelberg, Germany. Members of the first-place team were SSG Rudolph A. Meaux, SSG Claus D. Grube, and SP4 Steven C. Coddington. Nine police organizations competed in the day long affair, which is sponsored as a liaison activity to improve relationships between the American and German police forces throughout Germany.



508th MP Bn Executive Officer Receives Army Commendation Medal

MAJ Jan S. Monningh (right), Executive Officer, 508th MP Battalion, Ft Riley, Ks., is congratulated by LTC Charles D. Gooch, Commanding Officer, 508th MP Battalion, after being presented the Army Commendation Medal. Major Monningh received the medal for his meritorious service as executive officer from June 1968 to November 1970.

306th MP Detachment Agent Promoted

CW2 Robert Russell, Criminal Investigator, 306th MP Detachment (Criminal Investigation), Oakland US Army Reserve Center, Oakland, Ca., was recently promoted to his present rank in ceremonies at the reserve center. Pictured pinning the new insigne of rank on Mr. Russell are COL Robert H. Peusuer (left), Commanding Officer, 221st MP Group, and CPT Kenneth H. Adler (right), Commanding Officer, 306th MP Detachment (CI). Mr. Russell's civilian occupation is a California State Highway patrolman.



Ft Bliss PMO NCO Awarded ARCOM



At a recent awards ceremony conducted at the Provost Marshal Office, Ft Bliss, Tx., SGM James E. Cavanagh reads the citation for the Army Commendation Medal awarded to SSG Alfredo Garza, for meritorious service with the 42d MP Group (Customs) USAREUR. The award was presented by COL Frank L. Butler (left), Provost Marshal, US Army Air Defense Center and Ft Bliss, Tx.

86th MP Det Criminal Investigator Receives Warrant Officer Appointment



LTC Guy M. Huskerson, Jr., former Provost Marshal, Ft Hood, Tx., administers the oath of office to WO1 Ronald L. Pierce, 86th MP Detachment (Criminal Investigation), Ft Hood, upon Mr. Pierce's appointment to his present rank.

Ft Leonard Wood PMO Helps to Acquaint Area Youth with Law

The Provost Marshal Office, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo., and public law enforcement agencies in Pulaski County, Mo., recently combined forces in a "Know Your Local Fuzz" campaign designed to acquaint area youngsters with the law. MAJ C. D. Thompson, Provost Marshal, Ft Leonard Wood, and Herman Jackson, Deputy Sheriff, Pulaski County, visited a class of fifty preschool children at the Lieber Heights Nursery School, Ft Leonard Wood, and discussed with the youngsters topics such as bicycle safety, crossing the street, shoplifting, and playing with weapons.

According to Mrs. Luvinia Bradford, supervisor of the school, the three and four-year-olds were "very responsive" to the thirty-minute program. With one successful visit completed, the law officials plan a return to the school in the near future.

WWI Sergeant Revisits Disciplinary Barracks

COL F. E. Payne, Commandant, US Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Ks., recently briefed MSG Orvel C. Craven, Retired, on the changes in practice and policy at the USDB. But, before the meeting was over, Mr. Craven was recounting the history of the USDB as few could, for Mr. Craven was first assigned to the USDB in 1918. He remained until the facility was transferred to the Department of Justice in 1929, but he returned in 1940 when the military again resumed control. Although Mr. Craven retired in 1948, the family maintains ties with the USDB. Mr. Craven's grandson is employed at the USDB.





MAJ Greenberg Named Honorary MP

BG Harley L. Moore, Jr. (right), Provost Marshal, USAREUR and Seventh Army, presents MAJ Paul L. Greenberg, former Chief, Security Division, Headquarters, Advanced Weapons Support Command, Pirmasens, Germany, with a certificate designating him as an honorary member of the Military Police Corps. Major Greenberg worked closely with the MPC while serving as Security Chief. He has recently been reassigned to Korea.

759th MP Bn Units Reorganized Deactivated, and Reactivated

Units of the 759th MP Battalion, Ft Dix, N. J., commanded by LTC William H. Dearborn, were reorganized, deactivated, and reactivated in recent ceremonies at Ft Dix. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment was reorganized under a new Table of Organization and Equipment, which included the deactivation of Companies A, B, and C, and the reactivation of the 412th, 511th, and 555th MP Companies. MG Howard H. Cooksey, Commanding General, Ft Dix, was guest speaker at the event.

The units of the 759th MP Battalion have served with distinction in many parts of the world. The 412th MP Company served in England during World War II, and the 511th MP Company has performed duty in New Zealand, Australia, the East Indies, the Philippine Islands, and Japan. Of the newly activated companies, the 555th MP Company is the most decorated. It has received campaign participation credit in the Korean War, and its decorations include two Korean Presidential Unit Citations.

Former USAMPS Advanced Course Grads Hold Party in Bangkok



Recently, classmates of MP Officers Advanced Course #8 held a party in Bangkok, Thailand, honoring the retirement of Police LTG Sa-Nguan Jittalan, Assistant Director General, Thai National Police. Members attending were, from left to right, Police COL Monthien Suwanukoal, Police MG Soraplid Malikamarl, Police MG Tiraboon Chattaris, Police MG Saneh Sittipunt, Police LTG Sa-Nguan Jittalan, COL Leonard F. Lopez, Provost Marshal, USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI, and Police MG Damrong Paochai.

Annual Senior MP Officers' Workshop Held in Heidelberg

The Annual Senior Military Police Officers' Workshop was held recently in Heidelberg, Germany. Approximately seventy Military Police, OSI, Air Police, and representatives of other US Federal police agencies attended.

Basically, the conference consisted of panel discussions concerning a number of important military police areas, plus a few talks by recognized experts. The following subjects were covered in the panel discussions: Corps and Division PM Operations; Brigade Command Problems; Correctional Problems; CID Operations; Area PM Operations; Physical Security; and Federal Police Coordination.

Presentations were made to the conferees by Dr. Hans Hugo Pioch, Federal Republic of Germany Ministry of Interior, and LTC William Broady, an expert on racial matters from DCSPER, DA. Dr. Pioch spoke on the subject of the Basic Law (Constitution) and the Police in the Federal Republic of Germany. He traced the origin of the current police organization, with its primary concentration of authority in the Laender (States), as opposed to the Federal Government. LTC Broady discussed the problem of racial militancy in the Armed Forces, and offered a number of suggestions to the conferees on methods of relieving explosive situations with racial overtones.



Dr. Hans Hugo Pioch

In his closing remarks, BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., USAREUR and Seventh Army Provost Marshal, reviewed briefly the accomplishments of the workshop and cautioned the conferees that this particular time in history places heavy demands on their professionalism and dedication. "This workshop has demonstrated the need for a three-fold approach to our current police problems. We must understand today's social turmoil in relation to law enforcement and meet the challenges inherent in change, flexibly and intelligently. We must enlarge our cooperation and coordination of effort far beyond that which exists in our official police family. Finally, we must use our existing resources wisely and efficiently."

546th MPs Presented Letters of Commendation



SP4 Theodore J. Tracy (left) and SP4 John M. Joseph, 546th MP Company, Ft Sill, Ok., recently received Letters of Commendation from COL L. C. Downs, Deputy Post Commander, Ft Sill, for their quick action in combating a fire.

Most people think of the military police as an agency that only writes tickets and apprehends traffic violators, but there are many other facets to the job. A recent example of alertness and quick action by two patrolmen earned them a Letter of Commendation from COL L. C. Downs, Deputy Post Commander, Ft Sill, Ok.

SP4 John M. Joseph and SP4 Theodore J. Tracy, 546th MP Company, Ft Sill, while on patrol in a residential area, spotted a fire that had been set by juveniles. Their quick action in combating the fire until additional assistance arrived was responsible for preventing extensive damage to the wooden building. The Letter of Commendation was presented to each of the men by COL Ivan C. Nelson, Provost Marshal, Ft Sill.



USAMPS Distinguished Grad Cited

1LT Randall H. Nunn, distinguished graduate of MPOB-2, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., receives the Association of the United States Army Plaque from Mr. William K. Philpot, Sr., Treasurer, Central Savannah River Area Chapter, AUSA.

Three 82d MPs Become US Citizens

Three members of the 82d MP Company, 82d Airborne Division, Ft Bragg, N. C., recently became American citizens in Federal District Court in Fayetteville, N. C.

The three military policemen, two from the British West Indies and one from Guyana, took the citizenship oath and swore allegiance to the United States. The ceremony climaxed several months of study and testing required to attain proficiency in American government and history.

The three new citizens are SP4 Winston S. Peters and PFC James T. Dougan from the island of Saint Vincent in the British West Indies, and PFC Alfred Jonas from Georgetown, Guyana.

Specialist Peters and Private Dougan grew up together on Saint Vincent and took similar paths to the United States. Specialist Peters came to New York to study automotive mechanics on Long Island, after serving in the administrative offices of the Saint Vincent Police Department for four years. He enlisted in the Army to continue in that field. After finishing basic and advanced training at Ft Gordon, Ga., and completing jump school at Ft Benning, Ga., he came to Ft Bragg. "I started studying for my citizenship while I was at Ft Gordon, Ga., because I decided to live here, so I decided to become a citizen," Specialist Peters said.

Private Dougan was apprenticed to learn steam engineering with an American steamship line, and for two years he traveled the globe, stopping in Africa, Europe, the Middle East, and Japan. He then came to New York to study electrical drafting. After enlisting in the Army, he completed basic at Ft Jackson, S. C., advanced training at Ft Gordon, and jump school at Ft Benning.

Private Jonas is from Georgetown, Guyana. He came to New York to study business administration, and after a year he joined the Army. "I joined to get the educational benefits of a veteran."



Three members of the 82d MP Company, 82d Airborne Division, Ft Bragg, N. C., and new citizens of the United States are (from left to right), PFC Alfred Jonas, SP4 Winston S. Peters, and PFC James T. Dougan.

VIETNAM ROUND UP



720th MP Bn Escorts Convoy from Long Binh to Cam Ranh Bay

The last convoy to try a Long Binh to Cam Ranh Bay run was in 1968, and it was wiped out with the loss of many lives. However, much has changed in two years. Vietnamization has introduced a major role change. The Viet Cong have taken their constant beating with a reduction in contacts, and the national highways are feared more today for their traffic snarls and accident rate than for the sandbag and wire enemy toll booths of yesterday.

The planning, operation and successful completion of a recent military police escort convoy—covering 600 miles of land from Long Binh to Cam Ranh Bay—clearly pointed out the loss of initiative by the enemy in an area they once tightly controlled. The convoy was a joint effort of the 4th Transportation Command and A and C Companies of the Long Binh-based 720th MP Battalion. Eighteen MPs, employing three gun jeeps and three V100s made up the escort crew.

The snake of vehicles passed through Xuan Loc and up into the mountains near Bao Loc and Dalat, out of Military Region III, into Military Region II and the 97th MP Battalion area. However, the original escort MPs stayed with the convoy throughout the entire trip. Leaving the cool mountain range for lower ground, the trucks and V100s slipped down the "Ant Hill," a twisting road cut into the side of a steep mountain range. From the "Ant Hill" it was an easy run to the coast and "Little America," Cam Ranh Bay. Almost the entire route ran through what was once a Viet Cong stronghold.

The convoy was not marred by a single major breakdown. When minor problems with flat tires or locked brakes arose, all available personnel joined forces to fix the vehicles and keep the trucks moving. Several washouts along the way and a minor culvert blown by a Viet Cong added to the poor road conditions in the mountains, but quick action by Army engineers overcame the natural and human obstacles.

At the end of their six day journey, the convoy personnel were welcomed back to Long Binh Post by COL Wallace K. Wittwer, Commanding Officer, 18th MP Brigade, and BG H. B. Gibson, Jr., Commanding General, Saigon Support Command.

93d MP Battalion Institutes Traffic Program to Save Lives

Chopper-borne MPs of the 93d MP Battalion, Qui Nhon, recently instituted a new program called ADIOS, Aerial Detection and Interception. The purpose of the program is to reduce the speeding and careless driving which are heavy contributors to vehicular deaths and accidents in Vietnam.

The combined police project of land and air traffic surveillance was initiated by CPT James A. Lang, Traffic Officer, 93d MP Battalion. "The theory is simple: clock jeeps and trucks from the air and stop those identified as speeders with the use of chase vehicles on the ground. National highways QL-1 and QL-19 are both busy, dangerous highways. We sent MPs out with paint and brushes to add timing and distance marks to the asphalt," commented Captain Lang. "People die on these roads every day, die needlessly. Our MPs are not trying to harass drivers. The MPs in helicopters and chase jeeps are trying to slow the traffic down, to save lives."

Daily, Captain Lang, stopwatch and clipboard in hand, climbs into a helicopter dedicated to the project from I Field Force, Vietnam, and takes to the air for his numerous sweeps of the roadways. "I spot check all vehicles on the roads. After a couple of times up, I could tell which vehicles were speeding. I would clock them over the paint marks, compute their speed and radio an MP chase jeep to stop the offender," added Captain Lang.

Korean and Vietnamese national policemen are also on the ground and when the spotter craft sights carelessly driven or speeding vehicles under their jurisdictions, they are notified and give chase to the offenders. On one recent five hour flight, 20 traffic violation tickets were handed to US drivers, while 12 found their way to Koreans and Vietnamese.

The 93d MP Battalion's flying MPs, employing their paint brushes and stopwatches, have slowed traffic on the highways around Qui Nhon, An Khe and Pleiku. They have also slowed the death and injury rate on Vietnam's other battlefield, the concrete and asphalt roadways.

Army Again Assumes Command of Da Nang MP Station

Unlike most other 18th MP Brigade officers, when MAJ Wilbur E. Ford, Jr., learned what his new assignment was to be upon his return to Vietnam after a five-year absence, he knew pretty much what to expect. In 1965 Major Ford handed over the Combined Military Police Station, Da Nang, to incoming Marines and relinquished his duty as Provost Marshal there. Recently he took over as Provost Marshal of the same station from the Marines, who were now leaving the area.

After Major Ford left Da Nang, he served as Commanding Officer, Fort Dix, N. J., Stockade, Commanding Officer, 519th MP Battalion, Ft Meade, Md., and as Deputy Provost Marshal, Ft Meade. Major Ford concluded, "The only change I see is that the operation is much bigger now."



MAJ Wilbur E. Ford, Jr.

720th Battalion MPs Patrol One Time In-Country R&R City

Vung Tau, once the Miami Beach of in-country R&Rs, has closed to US military personnel. The police problems, however, remain for American, Vietnamese, Australian and Korean military police in the southern coastal city.

As a result of the cosmopolitan make-up of Vung Tau, a system of combined patrols and liaison between the different allied provost marshals has been instituted. Participating in this program of combined assistance are personnel from Company A, 720th MP Battalion, the US Navy, the Australian forces, New Zealand forces, Korean Army and Vietnamese national and Army police. All work with the Vietnamese National Police, the Office of the Mayor of Vung Tau, and the local city district attorney.

"For our MPs, the largest single headache still is the unauthorized visits to the town by US military personnel," stated CPT Nicholas Boyko, Vung Tau Provost Marshal. Last spring Vung Tau was demoted from an in-country rest and recuperation site to an off-limits area for all US military personnel not permanently assigned at the Army Airfield.

The patrol supervisor often rides through the town with a member of the Australian-New Zealand Regimental Police. The two military policemen tour the bar strips. Americans, who are authorized to be in the city on official business, are required to be in uniform while the Australians and New Zealanders can be in civilian clothes.

MSG Ki Ok Yu, Operations NCO, explained the set-up of the combined police station. "Half of the Provost Marshal Office is ours and the other half houses the Vietnamese national and military police and the Vietnamese Provost Marshal. An Australian MP is also on duty at the desk. With this organization, we can react to almost any situation immediately."

300th MP Company MP Initiates Donations for Orphans at Di An

When SP4 Brian Olson, patrol supervisor/driver, 300th MP Company, Di An, was asked by his family what gifts he would like for his birthday, he answered with a rather strange request. He asked for children's clothes—350 pounds of them.

While at Di An, Specialist Olson had visited the Go Vap Orphanage to deliver food and clothing donated by the 300th MP Company to the seventy boys and girls living there. Observing the need for more such supplies at the orphanage, he made his request to his family, who enlisted the aid of several local organizations for the clothing drive. When Specialist Olson began receiving the birthday gifts, books, toys, and coloring books were also included. He responded, "It's the best birthday present I've ever gotten."

981st & 630th MP Companies Help Cam Ranh Youths Build Clubhouse

"The children of Cam Ranh village needed a youth clubhouse. The men of the 981st and 630th MP Companies wanted to help their hosts," commented 1LT John B. Cottier, 2d Platoon Leader, 981st MP Company. So, they got together and recently opened a US-Vietnamese built clubhouse.

The one-room, 20 by 30 foot building has space for meetings, games and gear for the village children. Cam Ranh Bay's 35th Engineer Battalion advised with plans and blueprints. The off-duty MPs and sentry dog handlers worked with the people of the community, laying cement and erecting the walls and ceiling.

Lieutenant Cottier added, "The project is funded by the Civil/Military Operations Office of the Cam Ranh Bay General Support Command. The work was difficult, but the rewards are invaluable."

18th MP Brigade Reports History of MPs in Vietnam

"With Vietnam, the role of the MP has changed drastically. It's a more varied profession now. And we are the recorders and reporters of that change, that history."

SP5 Chris Gibbs, 46th Military History Detachment, 18th MP Brigade, has seen, heard and written much about the military police in Vietnam. As history clerk for the 18th MP Brigade, Specialist Gibbs reports what is happening here and now, and sends the information to Washington, D. C., to the Office of the Chief of Military History.

"There are two methods of composing history; statistics and the human element. There's statistics, the written orders, numbers, graphs, and charts. They are important. But there is something more important, the human being; the MP, the man who drives the V100, walks the dog, steers the Boston Whaler, rides the jeep. If you want a history to be relevant to people, then you must tell it about people. Go out in the same villages and base camps and talk with them, tape their views, take their pictures."

Specialist Gibbs stated that the purpose of historical data is its usefulness later. Military history will teach the military leaders of tomorrow the successes and errors of today, and the whys, so that the same mistakes will not be made twice.

The history clerk's duties range from composing a unit history, to tape recording actual interviews with MPs in the field. He also holds end-of-tour interviews with key officers in the 18th MP Brigade and after action interviews with MPs involved in direct enemy activity.

Specialist Gibbs stated, "The 18th MP Brigade is writing a completely new chapter in the history of the Military Police Corps. Much of what has happened here is unique. Once MPs were a combat service support branch, directing traffic, giving tickets, guarding the headquarters buildings. Now they are a direct combat support branch. MPs are getting shot at and shooting back, pushing goods and ammo through to the fire support bases, guarding the harbors and yards from sappers. The job of an MP is not dull, especially when the man is doing something he likes. Men have said to me they enjoy doing something that means something."

177th MP Det Helps Tri Thien Solve Water Problem

Tri Thien hamlet, near Qui Nhon, had a water problem. Getting water to one of the very productive rice paddies involved pumps to force the water from a river, across a road, and into the paddy. Two problems faced the villagers: the pumps they were using did not have the power necessary, and when the water rushed across the road, erosion was a danger. The Vietnamese had developed a plan to construct a small reservoir and build a concrete conduit under the road to the rice paddy, but when the hamlet people had mustered as much labor, sand, gravel, and money as they could, they were still short of materials.

News of Tri Thien's plight reached the Provost Marshal's Office, 177th MP Detachment, 93d MP Battalion, Qui Nhon, and 1SG Nathaniel Lomax traveled through the small detachment seeking voluntary contributions to help the Vietnamese secure the needed supplies. With the help from the 177th, all the materials were soon obtained, and the hamlet residents began construction of the reservoir and conduit using their own labor.

At the dedication ceremony for the project, SGT Jon D. Benedetti and SP4 Randal A. Young represented the 177th MP Detachment. As water flowed into the rice paddy once again, Specialist Young commented, "The people's faces left no doubt as to their gratitude."

981st MP Company Sentry Dog Trained to Detect Marihuana

A sentry dog handler of the 981st MP Company recently trained a former sentry dog to sniff out marihuana. "Duke was perfect for the part of a marihuana dog. The dog had to be detrained first, of course. He was easy to break down and bring around people without having any problems," said SP4 Patrick Smith, Duke's handler at the Cam Ranh Bay MP company. Specialist Smith continued, "Duke likes to play with different objects. I would throw an object and he would retrieve it. It was easy to throw a bag of the drug out and have him bring that back. It was a game to the German Shepherd."

The MPs started with a large amount of marihuana in a tied sack. They allowed Duke to play with it, smell it, and chew it to get a taste of the pot. As the training progressed, the MPs hid smaller amounts of the plant until the dog was finding minute quantities. SSG Anthony C. Eisenminger, kennel master at the 981st, added, "Duke's reward was playing with his 'toy,' the marihuana, after he found it. So the German Shepherd associated finding the drug with being rewarded by his master."

After six weeks of intensive training with the sentry dog turned pot sniffer, Sergeant Eisenminger and Specialist Smith took the dog for a real test. A unit commander requested that the 97th MP Battalion search a number of barracks where marihuana was suspected. "We took him to eight barracks on Cam Ranh Bay and he found a plastic bag of marihuana cigarettes hidden in a shell casing in a clothes closet," commented Sergeant Eisenminger.

Duke is called to a given company area by an installation commander or unit commander who suspects storage of drugs in his area. "A marihuana dog is a good psychological deterrent. People know there is a chance the dog will go to their locations, so they are more hesitant to keep their supply in a certain location," said Specialist Smith. "Company commanders naturally want to get it out of their areas; post commanders want it off their posts. Cleaning out hiding places and company areas is one way to cut down the problem," added Sergeant Eisenminger.



716th Bn MPs Cite Navy Comrade



The officers and men of Company B, 716th MP Battalion, Saigon, recently honored ENC (E-7) Franklin D. Wyrick (left), US Navy, upon his departure from Shore Patrol duty in Saigon enroute to CONUS and retirement from the service.

In commemoration of his service and close association with Company B, CPT Harold H. Kevorkian (right), Commanding Officer, Company B, presented Chief Wyrick with a Unit Service Plaque.

Chief Wyrick enjoys the distinction of being one of few Navy personnel ever recommended for the Soldiers Medal. The recommendation was spurred by Chief Wyrick's heroic action in a non-combat incident while on patrol in Saigon with members of Company B.

720th MP Battalion PBR Military Police Protect Shipping in Vung Tau Harbor

They are only half the size of a soda can; but concussion grenades, the anti-sapper weapon of PBR Military Policemen at Vung Tau, pack quite an underwater wallop. The technique for keeping swimmers away from the ammo barges and ships in the harbor is simple. Military policemen toss the grenades over the side of the PBR craft in random patterns. "The killing range of these grenades is only a few feet in the air," commented CPT Nicholas Boyko, Provost Marshal, Vung Tau, "however, the killing range underwater is up to thirty feet.

SGT Kent D. Smith, 458th Transportation Company, Vung Tau, explained the mission of the PBR crews: "We are responsible for the security of the ships moored in the harbor. It is our job to check for mines, inspect Vietnamese fishing craft, and serve as a reaction force in case of attack." The small grenades do no harm to the ships, but they are effective against the swimming sappers who attempt to plant mines on the hulls of the ships. A column of water and mud shoots into the air and a dull thud catches up to the speeding boat every time one of the anti-sapper devices is dropped into the salt water. SGT Michael W. Wheat, 720th MP Battalion, Vung Tau, continued, "Our PBR and Boston Whalers also face sniper fire three or four times a week. Individual weapons are used to respond." Captain Boyko added, "The twin .50 machine guns in the front turret of the PBRs usually are not used against anything but a major attack." Many times the Boston Whalers, which can go in shallow water close to barges and docks, are employed to look for mine cables and minute indications of sapper activity on the sides of the ships.

The MPs built their own docking facility. Completely by hand, they constructed a three-section dock with separate berths for PBRs and Boston Whalers. "A group of US Naval Admirals inspected our facility during a tour of Vung Tau and they were impressed," added Sergeant Smith. "The PBRs and Boston Whalers are effectively accomplishing their mission," concluded Captain Boyko.

"Parking Violation" Brings Ticket for Helicopter Pilot

No sooner had a Huey helicopter landed to the rear of the finance building at Camp McDermott, Nha Trang, then a military police jeep of the 218th MP Company pulled up, and SP4 Joseph E. Floyd was out with his pad of 1408s.

The episode began when the post coordinator called the PMO to report that chopper pilots were using land behind the finance building as a landing field. "No go" was the word, and Specialist Floyd headed for the "field," pen in hand. "I wrote-up the pilot for illegal use of an unapproved landing site," added Specialist Floyd. A sheepish pilot climbed in his helicopter and took off, the ticket still flapping on the plexiglass windshield.

New CSM for 16th MP Group

CSM Robert S. Payne recently assumed the duties of Command Sergeant Major of the 16th MP Group, succeeding CSM Dent Rohrbough. As Group Command Sergeant Major, Sergeant Major Payne becomes the highest ranking NCO in the 16th MP Group with the responsibility of assisting and advising the Group Commander on matters pertaining to troop welfare and morale, personnel utilization, discipline, training, operations, and logistics.

Sergeant Major Payne served previously as Command Sergeant Major for the 96th MP Battalion, Okinawa, and as Provost Marshal Command Sergeant Major at the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Al. He has been assigned to the MPC for twenty-three years.

Group Commanders Hold Conference at Da Nang

The 16th MP Group recently held a Commanders' Conference at the Group Headquarters in Da Nang. COL Glen A. Hill, Commanding Officer, 16th MP Group, welcomed the attendees and outlined his objectives. Present were LTC James P. Duffy, Commanding Officer, 93d MP Battalion; LTC William G. Peters, Commanding Officer, 97th MP Battalion; LTC Carl O. Swanson, Commanding Officer, 504th MP Battalion; LTC Roland A. Goodman, Commanding Officer, USARV Stockade, Da Nang, as well as LTC Jonathan S. Van Horn, Executive Officer, 16th MP Group.

Discussions at the conference covered a wide range of topics, including arms and munitions control, security of prisoners, and driver training. The need for increased civic action programs within the battalions was emphasized by Colonel Hill. A considerable portion of the conference was devoted to the discussion of possible changes in missions and the need for well designed priorities in order that the 16th MP Group will be able to continue to provide professional police support throughout Military Regions I and II.

USAHAC PM Cited for Safety of Vice President Agnew in Saigon



COL George Black (left), Provost Marshal, US Army Headquarters Area Command, is congratulated by COL Robert Young, Commanding Officer, USAHAC, on receiving a plaque and a Certificate of Merit from the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific. Colonel Black won the awards for providing security for Vice President Spiro Agnew during his recent visit to Saigon.

504th MP Battalion Grows to Largest MP Unit in 18th Brigade

The addition of new responsibilities has pushed the 504th MP Battalion from the unit having the smallest number of soldiers to the largest unit in the 18th MP Brigade.

The 504th moved into the Marine Camp David Land outside Da Nang and began taking over missions from the 3d Marine MP Battalion. The Marine MPs have since departed for the United States.

One of the new missions for the battalion was the takeover of the former Marine stockade at the Camp. Company A, 1st Marine Battalion, remains in the camp with the 504th MP Battalion.

Former 20th MP Group Advisor New Defense Depot Police Chief

Jack D. Coleman, formerly a Security Division detective, has been named the new Police Chief at Defense Depot, Tracy, Ca., succeeding George Nolan who recently retired. Chief Coleman joined the depot in 1968 after having served in the US Army Military Police Corps as chief of the vice section and advisor to the Korean National Police for the Provost Marshal's Office, 20th MP Group, Korea.



Chief Jack D. Coleman

Members of 503d MP Battalion Presented Awards



COL Hervey E. Keator (center) Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps and Ft Bragg, N. C., recently presented awards to the following individuals of the 503d MP Battalion: SSG Terry E. Campbell, 21st MP Company, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and the Air Medal; CPT George T. Bond, Jr., Adjutant, 503d MP Battalion, was presented the 1st Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal; SFC William R. Knowlton, 108th MP Company, received the Army Commendation Medal; 1LT John B. Crowther, 108th MP Company and 2LT Thomas J. Arenz, HHD, were awarded the XVIII Airborne Corps Certificate of Appreciation; and SGT Billy J. Young, SP5 Anthony E. Capps, and SP4 Paul R. Collier, all of the 21st MP Company, were presented the 503d MP Battalion Certificate of Appreciation.

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TIE TAC —
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The MP JOURNAL wants your stories and photos on interesting events and activities in your unit.

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MAJ Pittman Receives MSM

During a ceremony conducted at Fuerth, Germany, LTC John E. Parks, Commanding Officer of the 793d MP Battalion, presented the Meritorious Service Medal to MAJ John L. Pittman, the new Executive Officer of the 793d. Major Pittman was cited for his service as Chief, Reserve Component Division, Department of Nonresident Instruction, US Army Civil Affairs School, Ft Gordon, Ga.

Sandia Base Desk Sergeant Awarded ARCOM

SSG Charles L. Brink, Desk Sergeant at the MP Company, Sandia Base, N. M., recently was awarded the Army Commendation Medal by COL Stanley Matthews, Commanding Officer, Sandia Base.

He was honored for an act of bravery while serving as MP Supervisor at Sandia Base. The citation accompanying his award states, in part: "Notified of an apparently homicidal woman firing a high powered rifle within the base housing area, Sergeant Brink immediately left the relative safety of his own vehicle, divested himself of distinguishing Military Police accouterments and approached the vehicle from which the subject had just fired a second shot. With complete disregard for his own safety, he leaped into the car, dodged the muzzle of the weapon, and disarmed the woman, thereby preventing possible injury or death to onlookers and military police."





Hospital Commanding General Presented Honorary MP Award

BG Robert M. Hardaway, III (left), Commanding General, William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tx., was recently made an honorary MP in ceremonies at the hospital. CPT Jimmy D. Redden, Provost Marshal, William Beaumont General Hospital, presented the award to General Hardaway.

USACIDA Personal Security Agent Promoted in Washington Ceremony

Left: COL Henry H. Tufts, Commanding Officer, US Army CID Agency, recently promoted CW2 Kenneth K. Stroud, 1st MP Detachment (CI), USACIDA, to his present rank in ceremonies held in Washington, D. C. Mr. Stroud is a member of the Agency's personal security section which provides protection for Department of Defense dignitaries, including the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Army Chief of Staff.

82d MP Company Team Wins Title in Ft Bragg Pistol Match



Members of the 82d MP Company, 82d Airborne Division, Ft Bragg, N. C., recently captured the 1970 82d Airborne Division Pistol Match Championship. MSG Donald Koslowsky, captain of the team, also took first place in the "Old Shooters" competition. Kneeling left to right are SP4 John Ryan, PFC Sonnie McLenmore, SGT Larry Wallen, and SP4 Douglas Kant. Standing, left to right, are LTC Raymond D. Wood, Provost Marshal, 82d Airborne Division, PFC Mark Payne, MSG Donald Koslowsky, CPT Jose M. Osorio, Company Commander, and 1SG Johnny Ingram.



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 of its individual members. Because of the limited space allowed this section many achievements have gone unnoticed. It is 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.

Legion of Merit

COL Billy L. Brown

Bronze Star Medal
(Valor)

CPT Steven G. Lyons
SP4 Keith D. Krantz
SP4 Eric L. Richards
SP4 Thomas C. Yokum
PFC James R. Calhoun

Meritorious Service Medal

MAJ James J. Hallihan, Jr.
MAJ John L. Pittman

Army Commendation Medal
(Valor)

1LT Peter F. Casey
SSG Charles L. Brink
SSG Earl F. Davis
SSG Patrick J. McShane
SSG Robert S. Shuyler
SGT John T. Clark
SGT Robert L. Smith
SP4 Donald L. Adams
SP4 James R. Cavitt
SP4 Herman J. Corridoni
SP4 Frederick L. Eder
SP4 Daniel C. Johnson
SP4 Stephen D. Patrick
SP4 John R. Smith, Jr.
SP4 Glenn A. Walker
SP4 Phillip J. Wheaton
PFC John F. Naymle

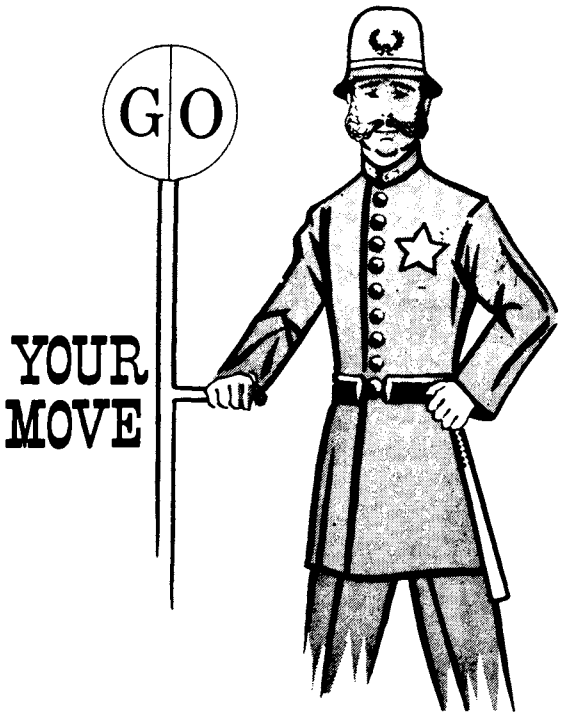


Army Commendation Medal
(Meritorious Service)

MAJ Jan S. Monningh
SFC Leonard W. Blankenship
SSG Bobby R. Bradshaw
SSG Alfredo Garza
SSG John W. Hill
SP4 Mickie L. Reed
SP4 David F. Wood

Purple Heart

SGT Patrick J. McShane
SGT George G. Morrison
SP4 Lawrence A. Mull



PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(AUS)
James S. Oliver (199)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)
Douglas Shannon (215)

1LT/CPT
(RA)
Frank M. Chirico (217)

1LT/CPT
(AUS)
Lewis H. Reece (199)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
Samuel G. Bruce (216)
Robert L. Cherry (216)
James R. Larson (215)

SFC/MSG
Don S. Allsup (213)
Emilio L. Fregoso (213)

SSG/SFC
MacFadden E. Campbell (213)
Clifford G. Cournoyer (213)
Lorenzo L. Moseley (213)
James H. Temple, Jr. (217)

APPOINTED IN THE RA

CW2 Robert V. Scara (213)
CW2 James F. Walsh (213)

CHANGES OF STATION

2LT Rolan L. Harvey from USA Corr Tng Fac, Ft Riley, Ks, w/TDY enr Defense Language Institute, Support Command, Ft Bliss, Tx, to HQ US MACV, APO SF 96222 (209)

CW2 Milton G. Wheaton from DLIWC, Presidio of Monterey, Ca, w/TDY enr USACID Agency, Wash, DC, to US Military Mission with the Imperial Iranian Gendarmerie, APO NY 09205 (209)

SFC Walter L. Brazelton from USARMS, Chicago, Il w/sta Bloomington, Il, to USARV Trans Det, APO SF 96384 (209)

SGT Thomas W. Simmons from 463d MP Co, Escort Guard, Ft Leonard Wood, Mo, to KMAG, APO SF 96302 (218)

SGT Terry Smith from 591st MP Co, Ft Bliss, Tx, to US Army Adv Gp, Korea, APO SF 96302 (210)

RESIGNATION

2LT Robert D. Gantt (200)

RETIREMENTS

LTC Billy L. Brown, as COL
LTC Donald T. Cameron, Jr. (199)
LTC Raymond L. Cook (213)
LTC Joseph T. Polanski (215)
LTC Ernest E. Talbot (218)
LTC Joseph E. Zaice (217)
CW3 Gerald E. Fields (218)
CW3 Robert M. Friend (212)
CW3 Arthur T. Pappas (215)
CW3 Maxwell C. Payne (209)
CW2 Richard F. Hale, Jr. (216)
CW2 William A. McCloud (210)
CW2 Douglas Nurse (205)
CW2 Samuel M. Sumrall (213)
SGM Frank Y. Galaz, as CPT (218)
SGM Hubert H. Gilbert (213)
SGM Herbert L. Hayes (213)
1SG Edward Coy, Jr. (205)
MSG Rochal H. Holley (212)
1SG Royce L. Johns, Sr. (199)
MSG Forrest L. Marlowe (211)
MSG Robert E. Mayo (217)
MSG Francis L. McCormack (207)
PSG Robert J. Abrams (214)
SFC Edward J. Black (206)
PSG Harry D. Campbell (218)
SFC Joseph H. Chitwood (206)
PSG Lester E. Florence (210)
SFC Zeflen Flowers (207)
SFC Dean L. Hamilton (216)
SFC Brady Hawkins, Jr. (217)
SFC Douglas W. Hay (207)
SFC David R. Inkman (207)
SP7 Joe M. Navarro (211)
SFC Basilio H. Negron-Rodriquez (209)
SFC William M. Ransey (208)
SFC Albert L. Remien (207)
SFC Franklin P. Schofield (213)
SFC Calvin S. Thomas, Jr. (200)
SFC Hershel D. Yates (218)
SSG August A. Angelicola (208)
SSG John F. Beckett (206)
SSG Cecil M. Coffey (211)
SSG Calvin C. Davis (206)
SSG Willie B. Davis (218)
SSG Richard W. Dieter (207)
SSG Mahlon A. Dillon (208)
SSG James A. Hallock (217)
SSG Samuel T. Hopper (218)
SSG Clyde H. Riddle (208)
SSG Charles H. Waldrop (209)
SGT Alex L. Flores (207)
SGT Michael D. Krupnow (215)
SGT Sampson McGill, Jr. (211)
SP5 Kenneth M. Stevens (217)
SP4 Sebastian P. Almazan (214)
SP4 Robert D. Barkhurst (199)
SP4 Robert G. Christiansen (212)
SP4 Douglas A. Goslar (216)
SP4 Steven F. Oberwise (211)
PFC Bernard Boyd (200)
PFC Frank J. Oresnik (212)
PFC Gerald R. Power (218)

Military Police Association
Unit Membership Award
HONOR ROLL
1970

Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	23 Jan 70
US Army CI Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Georgia	100%	6 Feb 70
US Army CDC MP Agency, Fort Gordon, Georgia	100%	11 Mar 70
Company B, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	31 Mar 70
Detachment D, 3d MP Group (CI), Fort Gordon, Georgia	100%	2 Apr 70
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	95%	8 Apr 70
140th MP Company, Fort Gordon, Georgia	90%	14 Apr 70
Company A, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	97%	23 Apr 70
Company B, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	2 May 70
Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	13 May 70
Company E, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	3 Jun 70
Company A, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	9 Jun 70
Company B, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	90%	11 Jun 70
Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	15 Jun 70
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	95%	1 Jul 70
Company E, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	31 Jul 70
Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	3 Aug 70
Company D, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	94%	14 Aug 70
Company E, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	88%	21 Aug 70
Company B, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	2 Sep 70
MP Staff Officers Refresher Course, USAMPS	93%	18 Sep 70
Company D, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	92%	4 Nov 70
Company F, 10th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	4 Nov 70
MP Officer Advanced Course, Class #1, USAMPS	100%	15 Nov 70
MP Officer Advanced Course, Class #2, USAMPS	100%	15 Nov 70
Company E, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP)	100%	17 Nov 70

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