MILITARY POLICE Journal

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ORGANIZATION, DOCTRINE AND MATERIEL

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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

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BG Harley L. Moore, Jr. Nominated for Second Star Named to Command Fort Gordon

Brigadier General Harley L. Moore, Jr., Provost Marshal, US Army Europe and Seventh Army, has been nominated for promotion to major general. Additionally, he has been named as Commanding General, US Army School/ Training Center and Fort Gordon, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

General Moore was born in Carthage, Illinois, on 25 December 1918. He was graduated from Coe College, Iowa, in 1940, where he was an outstanding scholar, athlete, and cadet officer in the ROTC.

Commissioned in the US Army Reserve in 1940, he saw Infantry service during the next four years from platoon leader to battalion commander. In August 1944 he was assigned as Assistant Provost Marshal, Headquarters, Third US Army, where he served until November 1945.

Returning to the United States in early 1946, he assumed command of the 101st Infantry Training Battalion, which was followed by a three-year tour as Senior Infantry Instructor at New York University.

Reassigned to military police duty in 1949, he served in provost marshal assignments with the Eighth US Army and Japan Logistical Command, Far East Command, until 1952.

Upon graduation from the Provost Marshal General's School Officer Advanced Course in 1953 he was assigned as Chief, Operations Division, Office of The Provost Marshal General. He completed the Command and General Staff College regular and special weapons courses in 1955.

From 1955 to 1958, he saw service as Deputy Provost Marshal, USAREUR. During this assignment he completed an airborne training course with the 11th Airborne Division.

He was graduated from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1959 and served as Assistant Commandant and Deputy Commander of The Provost Marshal General's Center at Fort Gordon from June 1959 through February 1962. He then served as Deputy The Provost Marshal General until May 1964.

He assumed the position of Provost Marshal, US Army Europe, on 31 May 1964 and was promoted to brigadier general on 1 August 1964.

In January 1966, General Moore was assigned as Provost Marshal, US Army Vietnam, a position he held until November 1967, serving concurrently as Commanding General, 18th Military Police Brigade. He returned to Headquarters, USAREUR, as PM in November 1967.

BULLETIN BOARD

COVER



This month's cover depicts a military policeman armed with the recently developed XM174 Low Velocity Automatic Grenade Launcher. This experimental weapon was designed to provide the soldier with a rapid response capability in close-combat encounter and is already being used extensively by the US Marine Corps in Southeast Asia. The MP is superimposed on a silhouette of the V-100 Commando, a major materiel development of the CDC MP Agency. The theme, which highlights our feature article, "The Military Policeman's Vision to Victory," was developed and executed on our cover by Mr. John W. Nixon, an illustrator with the Military Police Agency.

* * * * *

The Military Police Association School Award and one-year memberships in the MPA have been presented to the following recent graduates of courses conducted at the US Army Military Police School. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #27:* PV2 Frank C. Lordi, PV2 David A. Olson and PV2 Lawrence W. Smolak. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #28:* PFC Leland L. Dordal, PFC Robert M. Ciernia and PFC Walter G. Montgomery. *Marihuana Detector Dog Handler Course:* PV2 David Bierenga and PFC Philip S. Merenger. Polygraph *Examiner Training Course, Class #2:* SA David E. Self, Mr. Steve B. Thomas and SA Donald H. Wilson. *Criminal Investigation Course, Class #7:* LTC Benjamin J. Bonner, SP5 Jonathan A. Dyrud and LTC Thomas L. Zane. *Correctional Specialist Course, Class #30:* PFC Dale J. Glenn, PFC Robert G. LaPierre and PFC Douglas A. Pyle.

* * * * *

The latest increase in postage rates which became effective on 16 May 1971 has already had its impact on our circulation and business departments. Although we are prepared to absorb the increase for regular subscribers, it is necessary to increase air mail subscriptions to $11.60 per year. It now costs us 55 cents to send one copy of the *Journal* via air mail.

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARD

Company B, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia—100%

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A reunion of the military police units of the 5th, 13th, and FEAF of WWII will be held 15-17 July 1971 at the Quality Courts Motel-Midtown, 5120 Oakland Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110. Units included are the 1123d to 1131st Companies (Avn) inclusive, and the headquarters of the 5th, 13th and FEAF. Complete information may be obtained by writing Mr. Harold J. Manaugh, 10416 Ridgeview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120.

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Support All Your MPA Programs

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Applications are being received for the Third Annual MPA Scholarship Award (MP Journal, April 1971). Deadline for submission of applications is 1 July. Forms were included in the April issue of the Journal or they may be obtained by writing the Editor, Military Police Journal, P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905. The $500.00 Scholarship Award will be presented to the member or dependent selected by the MPA Executive Council's Scholarship Committee.

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Membership as of 15 April 1971: 13,608

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A change in *Journal* editors becomes effective with the July issue. MAJ William A. Lang will succeed MAJ Robert J. Fetterolf, who has served in that capacity since August 1968. Major Lang is a Regular Army officer with more than ten years commissioned service. A graduate of the US Army Infantry School Officer Orientation and Ranger courses, the Defense Language Institute (Portuguese & Spanish), and the Advanced Officer Course of the US Army Military Police School, he received his AB degree from Colorado College and his MA degree from the University of Colorado. A master parachutist, he has served with the 101st Airborne Division, the 8th Special Forces Group (Abn), the USACDC Military Police Agency, and with Military Assistance Command Vietnam as a senior military police advisor. He comes to the *Journal* after having served a year as Chief, Instructor Methods and Educational Television Division, DI, USAMPS.



CPT Arnold Daxe, Jr., MPC

The Military Policeman's VISION TO VICTORY

In 1965, COL John A. Alley, Jr., MPC, authored an article in the Military Police Journal (June 1965) in which he asked a serious, yet thoughtful, question, "Where are we going?" This query was directed toward the Military Police Corps, and more specifically to the Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency (USACDCMPA).

During the past six years the Military Police Agency has tried to answer Colonel Alley's question and to provide the Military Police Corps with an organization that is dedicated to improving the Corps' dynamic role within the United States Army. Moreover, the Agency has attempted, with a good deal of success, to establish the MP Corps as a significant and vital component of the US Army team, while simultaneously working toward eliminating the redundancies and idiosyncrasies that have inhibited the growth of our military policemen and military police organizations in the past. This article is intended to provide the reader with a succinct and complete picture of what the USACDCMPA has done in the past and how it can affect you, today's enlightened MP, in the future.

Organization

The US Army Combat Developments Command (USACDC), established in 1962, is a major Army organization headquartered at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. CDC functions directly under Department of the Army (DA) as an organization on the same level with Continental Army Command (CONARC) and the US Army Materiel Command (AMC). The command functions through seven study institutes, an Experimentation Command, and by midmanagement groups which command seventeen specialized branch or service agencies. Even as you are reading this, plans are underway to tighten the span of control by consolidating and reorganizing several of the institutes and groups. CDC, moreover, is tenanted on nineteen Army posts, which are generally school/training centers, throughout the United States.

CDC Mission

CDC plans and determines the requirements for the Army in the field. Its mission is "To insure that the Army, both for the present and the future, extracts the greatest possible combat capability from its available and projected resources and to assist in acquiring those resources." As one means of accomplishing its mission, CDC determines the answers to three critical questions:

- How can the Army best fight?
- How can the Army best be equipped?
- How can the Army best be organized?

Military Police Agency Charter

The Army in the field is looked upon as a system with many integrated components, identified as either doctrine, materiel, or organization. The Military Police Agency's mission, in oversimplified terms, is to develop MP follow-on combat, combat support, and combat service support derivative actions for doctrine, materiel, organization, and evaluation for each of the Army combat developments programs. The CDCMPA, therefore, has propenency to study, develop, and recommend actions in *all* military police functional areas of responsibility, e.g. traffic control, physical security, crime prevention, and criminal investigation.

A primary responsibility of the Agency, and one in which the commander takes a personal and continuing interest, is responding to the needs and requirements of the user, the military policeman. Since the MP is the ultimate recipient of all the Agency's efforts, to avoid or ignore him wound render the charter meaningless. The balance of this article will examine the structure of the Agency and depict past, present, and future projects and their significance to you.

MP Agency History

The generic history of the MPA is basically quite fundamental. From 1942 to 1962, the Agency was known as the MP Board, which was then under The Provost Marshal General. Combat Developments Command was organized in 1962 and all such boards became agencies.

From 1962 through March 1969, the MP Agency was

Captain Arnold Daxe, Jr. is a Regular Army officer with over seven years commissioned service. A graduate of the MP Officer Advanced Course, he has seen service as a company commander with the 18th MP Brigade in Vietnam. He received his BS degree from Boston University and his MA degree in Criminal Justice from the City University of New York. He is currently assigned as a staff officer with the Doctrine Division, US Army CDC Military Police Agency, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

subordinate to the USACDC Combat Service Support Group at Fort Lee, Virginia. Based on the sustained efforts and demonstrated superior performance of the MP Corps in Vietnam, the Chief of Staff of the Army, on 1 July 1968, designated the MP Corps as an arm as well as a serviec.

On 24 March 1969, control of the MP Agency was transferred to the USACDC Combat Support Group at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Control remained there until the present reorganization in April 1971, when it was transferred to the Combat Systems Group at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. As you can see, the Corps has traveled 180 degrees from combat service support to combat arms. This did not come about by itself; rather, it was made possible by the tireless and professionally dedicated men in the Corps. *You* deserve the credit, not the Military Police Agency.

COL John A. Alley, Jr., was the first Commanding Officer of the Agency and served from 1962-1965. He was followed by COL David R. Dingeman, currently Provost Marshal, Headquarters, US Army Pacific, from 1965-1968. COL Nicholas D. Rudziak, now Chief of Staff, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, took the reins from 1968-1970, and COL Louis O. Giuffrida was the most recent commander until his retirement this month.

Organization

To accomplish its mission, CDCMPA is subdivided into four divisions: Management, Organization and Evaluation, Doctrine, and Materiel. In addition to the nine officers and three NCOs, there are ten civilian employees that round out the professional staff assigned to the Agency. The commanding officer commands, directs, and supervises all personnel and activities of the Agency and is responsible for the overall execution of the assigned mission. The Chief of the Management Division acts as the unit Adjutant and performs all administrative functions and tasks.

Doctrine Division

This division programs, develops, coordinates, and implements doctrinal combat development actions consistent with the objectives of the CDC doctrinal study program for thee Army in the field. This study program is aimed at specific problems geared to DA requirements. The studies are, therefore, problem oriented rather than branch oriented. This new technique considers real world constraints such as money and manpower and provides realistic alternatives for decision makers. Studies recently completed include the *Impact of the Designation of the MP Corps as an Arm and a Service*, the *Army-75 Concept Study*, and the study involving *PW Logistical Support Requirements.*

MP officers attending the MP Officer Advanced Course at the US Army Military Police School contribute materially to the study effort. The advanced course elective tutorial program enables those officer volunteers to contribute professionally toward on-going and innovative study efforts. Their skills can be rewarded by competing for the coveted "CDC Thinker Award," which includes a $100 cash bonus.

One of the division's main efforts is writing, updating, and reviewing Army field manuals. The division has proponency for four FMs: FM 19-1, *MP Support, Divisions and Separate Brigades;* FM 19-4, *MP Support, Theater of Operations;* FM 19-50, *MP in Stability Operations;* and FM 31-85; *Rear Area Protection (RAP) Operations.* When the manuals are reviewed and updated, the doctrinal staff relies on comments from the field. In this regard, the Agency considers itself an "MP Sounding Board" and encourages and solicits comments and suggestions from the user, the military policeman in the field.



The XR311 High Mobility Vehicle is constructed upon the same principle as the "Baja Boot" racing car. This vehicle is intended to provide rapid, multi-terrain mobility for perimeter security and scouting purposes. It will be tested by the Military Police Agency at Fort Gordon in the near future. The results of those tests will be coordinated with other Army agencies which are also testing the vehicle.

The Doctrine Division is also responsible for debriefing selected Civil Disturbance Orientation Course (SEADOC) attendees from each class at the US Army Military Police School. Two attendees are selected from each session based on their knowledge, experience, and uniqueness in the law enforcement field. They, in turn, spend a few hours at the Agency talking with the commanding officer and other Agency personnel in an informal atmosphere. Their participation in these debriefing sessions enables the MP Agency to coordinate and discuss problems endemic to the entire civil and military law enforcement community. Their comments and criticisms are encouraged, their ideas and experiences explored, and their suggestions and recommendations noted and acted upon by personnel of the Center Team (Commandant, USAMPS; CO, 4th AIT Brigade; CO, USACDC MP Agency).



Organization and Evaluation

The Organization and Evaluation (O&E) Division programs, develops, and processes combat development actions for MP organizations in the form of TOEs, MOSs, bases of issue, troop tests, field evaluations, war games, and other O&E instruments and documents. This division, moreover, directly affects the military policeman by developing military police personnel, equipment, and authorization requirements for new and improved combat, combat support, and combat service support organizations in support of the Army in the field.

One very significant development by O&E has been the restructuring of the NCO rank progression in most MP TOEs. For example, assistant squad leaders (E5) were added to the MP squads in the TOE 19-97 units and squad leaders were upgraded to E6. Now, a normal rank progression is possible where previously only a divisional MP company maintained those slots.

New second lieutenants coming on active duty as MP officers now have the option of attending Rotary Wing Flight School and becoming Army aviators. This development was identified and articulated during the past year and has resulted in changes to TOE 19-262, *HHD, Military Police Brigade,* and TOE 19-272, *HHD, Military Police Group.* There are now two aircraft authorized in the brigade and five aircraft in the group. The Military Police Corps, moreover, has 35 spaces for aviation rated officers.

The redesignation of the Military Police Corps as an arm and a service provided the O&E division with the lever it needed to update many TOEs and provide for innovative and necessary combat vehicles, such as the Commando V-100. Some units are now able to obtain armored personnel carriers (APCs). MP organizations in Europe, particularly those units designated as having applicability in general warfare, will be studied in the future, as appropriate.

H-series TOEs have now been developed for the armored, infantry, mechanized, and airmobile MP companies. The T-series TOE for the ASTRO (Army Strategic and Tactical Reorganization Objectives) Division MP Company has been developed, printed, and is undergoing evaluation at this time. The strength of this unit is 182 officers and enlisted men. Furthermore, these TOEs will undergo continued critical review, based for the most part, on comments from the field.

The cumbersome and sometimes unwieldly 19-500 functional TOE is being completely revamped. In lieu of using the old 19-500 TOE, this Agency has developed six separate functional TOEs which incorporate the 57 teams now contained in the consolidated TOE 19-500. This break-out has a two-fold purpose; first, to assist the user in the field in the implementation of the TOE and, secondly, to enhance and dramatize its cost effectiveness by significantly reducing the number of extraneous functional teams. The six functional TOEs currently undergoing revision are 19-500, Command and Control; 19-510, Provost Marshal and Military Police; 19-520 Criminal Investigation; 19-530, Correctional Facility; 19-540, Training, Advisory, and Language; and 19-550, Prisoner of War. The new 19-520 TOE has already been developed and currently is being staffed at HQ, CDC, prior to DA review. The 19-530 TOE is scheduled for completion in September 1971.

Other significant recent O&E actions include the complete revision of all Southeast Asia Operational Reports of Lessons Learned, senior officer debriefings, and Army Concept Team in Vietnam reports, with an eye toward updating MP organizations which would enable the Agency to be responsive to all future Army in the field developments in all intensity warfare situations. CONAF (Conceptual Design of the Army in the Field) and the Echelons above Division Study were two such actions designed to accomplish the above.

Materiel

The Materiel Division is certainly the most conspicuous in terms of experimenting with, researching, and testing law enforcement devices of all types. The mission of this division is to develop and test most of the materiel requirements and materiel objective needs of the Military Police Corps. This division maintains close liaison with other Army organizations, such as the Army Materiel Command, the Land Warfare Laboratory, and Aberdeen Proving Grounds, to name but a few, and many civilian organizations in the law enforcement and mobility field. Materiel division staff officers attend frequent seminars, conferences, and demonstrations around the country, concerning research and development programs within their areas of interest. The Firearms Division of the US Army CI Laboratory at Fort Gordon also assists in the testing and evaluation of arms and pyrotechnics.

Notwithstanding the Agency's mistaken identity as simply a research and development laboratory, many items have had a lasting and demonstrable impact on the Corps. Materiel items have been developed that cover the entire spectrum from as small an item as the XM-32 hand-held CS disperser to a large item such as the Patrol Boat River (PBR).

The armored escort car (XM-706), one of the most visible and dramatic changes in our inventory, was an action developed by the MP Agency after requests from the field indicated a need for this type vehicle. When it was originally determined that the Armor branch would, in all probability, not utilize the vehicle, proponency was transferred to the Military Police Agency. Administrative actions and red tape were cut sharply to allow delivery of the Commando V-100 to units as soon as possible. Military police veterans of Vietnam can attest to the success of the vehicle's operation and firepower. A product improvement program is currently underway in which the Materiel Division is studying the V-200, a later model of the V-100.

The XM33 CS Disperser is intended to replace the currently used M3 Disperser. The XM33 has greater operational availability and versatility than the M3, at approximately one-quarter the cost. Capable of firing both powered and liquid agents, the XM33 has a variable spray gun group, component parts, and quick release fittings, all of which — in combination — provide a disperser with ease and effectiveness of function, and rapid reloading of expended systems.



Many items in the civil disturbance/riot control category have been tested and recommended for adoption, and the Agency expects action on many of these during FY 1972 to insure they get in the hands of the user as soon as possible. Along this line, testing is almost complete on a type helmet visor (or face shield) for troops engaged in disturbance control. All civilian models are being evaluated to insure that the MP is equipped with the best possible product.

Action has been taken to replace the old M3 Backpack Disperser. A prototype disperser with a liquid agent has been developed by Edgewood Arsenal. One hundred of these dispersers were constructed at Edgewood and were distributed to various operational units for user assessment. Much basic research has transpired to insure the liquid agent's acceptability by the Surgeon General.

The XM-32 hand help disperser, a device similar to the civilian product "MACE," has undergone some testing and evaluation and will hopefully provide MP units with a personal protection device.

Modifications to the reflectorized gear the military policeman uses on traffic control points were made to enhance the MP's visibility. These items of issue are now part of the Army inventory and can be requisitioned through appropriate supply channels. (See *Darkness — Death's Greatest Ally*, MP Journal, May 1971)

The Agency has also undertaken proponency for the Patrol Boat River (PBR). Proponency for this item of equipment originally rested with the Transportation Agency. Since the boat was being utilized in Southeast Asia primarily by the military police, it was believed that the MP Agency should develop doctrine and materiel objectives and the life cycle evaluation. Proponency for this item was, therefore, transferred to this Agency in FY 70.

The Center Team

The Military Police Center Team consists of the US Army Military Police School, the 4th AIT Brigade (MP), and the USACDC Military Police Agency, all at Fort Gordon. The Team's mission is to identify, review, and evaluate problems and conflicts in all areas of interest concerning military policemen. In its accomplishments, the Center Team strives to accelerate actions in order to arrive at sound conclusions in areas of mutual interest. The true value of the agreement is largely a function of the willingness of the commanders to really make the system work. The Center Team maintains close liaison with the Office of the Provost Marshal General, CONARC Headquarters, Army Material Command, the US Army CID Agency, and MP commanders worldwide to insure problem areas are attended with dispatch.

Current Projects

The MP Agency is currently working on numerous projects that will have a far reaching effect on MPs worldwide. Many developments are directed toward improving the capabilities of our soldiers in the area of riot control and civil disturbance. Army Reserve, National Guard, active forces, and civilian components will all feel the beneficial effects of combat developments in this area.



The XM706, popularly referred to as the "V-100," is currently employed by the US Army and US Air Force in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and other areas. It is highly valuable for perimeter security, route reconnaissance, convoy security and other related missions.

The Materiel Division has been tasked with developing and recommending changes with respect to riot control agents and incapacitating devices. President Nixon's national statement of policy last year concerning chemical and biological warfare triggered a number of significant actions within CDC. Subsequently, it was stated that CS munitions were not restricted by the President's statement. New definitions were offered in this field. For example, Riot Control Agents were defined as "chemicals widely used by governments for domestic law enforcement purposes which produce transient effects that disappear within minutes of removal from exposure." Incapacitating Agents were defined as "chemicals producing symptoms that persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased." The MP Agency felt that those definitions were overly restrictive and, therefore, in conjunction with CBR Agency, developed the following definition: Riot Control Systems—agents, devices, materiel, and techniques which produce transient effects, employed by governments in maintaining or restoring control and law and order in civil disturbances and emergencies in domestic law enforcement environments.

The flexibility and latitude that the latter definition presents to the tactical commander is evidenced by the fact that such sophisticated developments as the use of light, sound, foam, and laser applications may be included within these limits. This framework also gives the Agency across-the-board coverage on all capacities that are in being today and those that can reasonably be foreseen to be developed in the near future.

Civil disturbances have presented the military and civilian law enforcement community with a unique and sometimes tragic aggressiveness that is being met with increasingly sophisticated means of reaction. While it is true that not all devices and ideas have worked well in the past, the MP Agency regarded this as a professional challenge and accepts full responsibility to insure that no innovative idea or device goes untested in the future. Mobile water cannons, for example, are a particularly successful means of confrontation management in Great Britain and West Germany. Serious consideration is being given toward developing a similar device for use by military law enforcers. CDC and AMC are currently studying the idea intensively.

Other devices such as dye grenades, 36″ shock batons, marking and beanbag rounds, and gas pellets are being studied to ascertain their feasibility. An empirical evaluation of all "non lethal" devices caused this Agency to re-evaluate its terminology and propose "less lethal" as the proper term. Nonlethality is simply unattainable, although it is most desirable. The Agency, and particularly the Materiel Division, will continue to explore this entire area.

The Agency is currently in the process of preparing a

The SM174 Low Velocity Automatic Grenade Launcher is intended to provide the soldier with a rapid response capability in close-combat encounter. Operating in automatic or semi-automatic fashion, the magazine-fed weapon fires M406 40MM HE cartridges to a distance of 375 meters at a firing rate of 300 rounds per minute. It may be hand-held, fired from a tripod (as shown here), or mounted on a vehicle. Weighing 14 pounds (the loaded 12-round magazine weighs 9.5 pounds), this weapon has commonality of ammunition with the M79 and rifle detachable grenade launchers, and provides the capability of defeating defiladed targets through indirect fire. The Military Police Agency regards its capabilities as useful not only in the combat environment, but for delivering large quantities of CS rounds against crowds during civil disturbances.



test and evaluation package for the XR-311 vehicle, a prototype military vehicle manufactured by the FMC Corporation of San Jose, California. These vehicles will arrive at the MP Agency later this year and will be tested in conjunction with the 4th AIT Brigade (MP). This sturdy, maneuverable, two-man vehicle has shown much promise in initial testing and would substantially enhance the MP's mobility problem off hard surface roads. The Center Team will offer positive recommendations when testing is complete.

The Organization and Evaluation Division is continuing its studies on streamlining and enhancing the capability of MP organizations in accordance with DA directives. TOE 19-500 functional teams will undergo close scrutiny during the next fiscal year. As explained previously, the correctional and stockade teams will be next in line for complete revamping and updating to insure they are responsive to modern correctional policies and guidance.

The ASTRO MP Company has already been developed and the TRICAP division will be the next organization to be tested by Project MASSTER at Fort Hood, Texas. This triple-punch combat division for the future has recently been unveiled by the Army. Nicknamed TRICAP for triple capability, the new concept in divisional structure will be tested by the newly designated 1st Cavalry Division (TRICAP). This new division will have an armored brigade, an airmobile infantry brigade, and an air cavalry brigade. After initial organization and training, the 1st Cavalry Division (TRICAP) will begin tests in August 1971 and continue into 1974. A military police company is currently being developed that will fit into the TRICAP concept and be completely adaptable to a European environment. Further refinement of the company is probable once testing has begun at Fort Hood. Other MP units such as physical security, escort guard, post, camp, and station, and CI will be re-evaluated soon and the O&E Division encourages comments from men currently in these units so that any change reflects not only the Agency's views, but also the aspirations of the men in the field who make these units "click."

Physical security is also on the list for re-evaluation. Some installations and their MP physical security units are using archaic devices and methods in guarding their sensitive and critical equipment. Tests of fixed and field installations are now undergoing evaluation in order to determine whether sophisticated STANO (Surveillance, Target, Acquisition, and Night Observation) devices can complement the security force. A parallel study of sensitive installations is also underway to identify voids in existing doctrine and literature regarding physical security. Devices which are being tested include sensors, infrared devices, TV, and lighting systems. It is possible that some of this equipment will become standard in the physical security, TOE 19-97, company.

Along with the rest of the Army, the Military Police Agency is deeply concerned with the Modern Volunteer Army (VOLAR) program. The Agency will continue to provide timely response to directives from higher headquarters in providing input to studies and projects aimed at achieving the goals established by the President and the Secretary of Defense, namely a volunteer Army. Again, military policemen around the world are asked to respond to a request for aid in providing us with your ideas. We will do our best to encourage adoption of your most promising recommendations.

Assignment to the Agency

The Military Police Agency is one of the smaller agencies in CDC. Thirteen officer personnel are authorized, although ten civilians are assigned and are currently present for duty. The Agency has recently requested additional manpower spaces to include a Deputy Commander (0-6), Materiel Analyst (GS-11), Chemical Munitions Development Officer (0-4), and an Editorial Clerk-Typist (GS-4). Approval has been received on the request for a deputy commander.

The majority of CDC staff assignments call for officers who are senior service school graduates or who have received a master's degree in certain disciplines. The Commander of the Agency, moreover, must have a master's degree and be a senior service college graduate. Commanders of CDC Agencies and Institutes are looked upon favorably by general officer promotion boards and the positions are eagerly sought and are highly competitive.

Field grade officers seek and welcome the responsibilities attendant to assignment with Combat Developments Command units. DA Pamphlet 600-3, *Career Planning for Army Commissioned Officers*, depicts an assignment to the Agency in intermediate professional development, advanced contribution and development, and major professional contribution; the latter on a level with CGs and COs of major MP commands and organizations.

All staff officer assignments are also recognized utilization tours for officers in the following disciplines: criminology, police science and administration, criminal justice, public administration, and others. In restrospect, duty with CDCMPA is one of the most professionally rewarding career assignments for junior as well as senior field grade officers. Moreover, there are positions for three E7, 95B40, NCOs; the positions and individuals are selected by DA.

A Look Ahead

In this article, I have attempted to explain the daily operation of the "Vision to Victory" family and to answer Colonel Alley's question, "Where are we going?" Again, I want to emphasize that the Agency is an organization that is only as successful and enterprising as the people who are assigned to it *and* the men providing it with input in the form of suggestions, recommendations, and criticisms. Without the unqualified candid support from the field, the Agency cannot completely succeed. Unless military policemen tell us that they can't function properly with their club, PRT-9, helmet liner, M-113 APC, etc., change cannot be effected.

In order to make this organization a viable, exciting, can-do unit, your contributions are needed. The Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, has their sounding board where infantrymen from all over the world send their suggestions, and we want you to think of the MP Agency, as the "MP Sounding Board." The US Army has inaugurated a new advertising campaign to encourage volunteers. Its theme—The Army Wants to Join You! Military Policemen — CDCMPA Wants to Join You!

Please give us your support.

"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

John 8:32

And Ye Shall Know the Truth

COL Louis O. Giuffrida, MPC

For the past ten months, I have been constantly surprised and disturbed by the number of people—both in and out of uniform—who would make the Army as unmilitary and permissive as possible in the hope of enticing sufficient career soldiers to properly meet all of our national commitments. "Change everything—we need a totally new image." I object to their approach as ill-conceived and dangerous to the welfare of tomorrow's soldiers, three of whom might well be my own sons.

Let me quickly state that there are many useless and senseless practices which could and must be eliminated. There is a dignity inherent in being a man: it has nothing to do with education or color or race or rank. Just to be a man entitles one to be treated with dignity and that is precisely how we should treat our soldiers—as men in a man's environment. There is never, in my opinion, any justification for stripping a soldier of his dignity. There is no justification for public humiliation. There is no room for the military despot: the officer or NCO whose lack of self-confidence forces him to become unapproachable and inhuman. We need not measure military effectiveness by the length of a soldier's hair. We don't need hazing with duck-walks, finger pushups, etc. There is obviously no room for discrimination—either for or against any group of soldiers. No physical punishments can be tolerated. All breaches of discipline must be handled in strict compliance with the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

It does not follow, however, that everything the Army has ever done in the past is no longer valid. Stripped of all redundancies and euphemisms, the mission of the Army is to protect the nation, if necessary, against a dedicated, armed enemy. Carried a step further, it becomes the Army's task to take young civilian males and prepare them to perform duties and to survive in a completely hostile environment.

Survival and military success both presume a disciplined, trained and properly equipped soldier who responds immediately and correctly to a proper order. Disciplined response is a *habit;* it is not something that emerges automatically or magically as soon as somebody starts shooting at you. The habit must be formed *before* the shooting starts. The Army cannot be a democratic institution in the sense that command authority can be willfully challenged. Soldiering is a demanding profession with an extraordinary number of occupational hazards. It is precisely this element of danger which has historically drawn men to the profession of arms. Most men take pride in belonging to the toughest, most disciplined, elite part of the military. The uniform must be considered *exclusive*—not something any loser can acquire simply by walking into a recruiting station. The man who aspires to the uniform must understand that he is choosing to leave civilian life in order to enter a select noncivilian environment. He must understand that his chosen profession will automatically curtail certain freedoms of action he enjoyed as a civilian. It may sound trite to some, but the volunteer professional soldier must again be guided by the precepts of duty, honor, country.

For the military policeman, the challenge is obvious.

The Army is, and will continue to be, profoundly influenced by the prevailing social conditions. The revolt against authority which characterizes much of the contemporary civilian scene is manifesting itself in the armed forces by an alarmingly serious attack upon the traditional concept of military discipline.

The Army is having its share of racial problems and prejudices. What the Army does not need is incompetent, poorly trained, and poorly motivated MPs; men who have been permitted to use the brassard for self-serving purposes; the malcontent who comes into the Army predisposed against it or because he can't hack it anyplace else.

We need this type of man like we need the bubonic plague!

The preselection criteria for entry into MOS 95B must, in the Volunteer Army, be most stringently applied, and duty performance standards must be more carefully established and meticulously maintained.

Of all the branches of the Army, the MPC can least afford to carry the marginal performer—*regardless* of his rank. Nor can we excuse any demonstration of personal irresponsibility. The man whose check-cashing privileges have been permanently withdrawn can hardly be permitted to continue on as an MP, exposed to any number of illegal, money-making temptations.

If our motto is to have any real meaning, it must be backed by a spotless record of performance as the best motivated and trained professionals in the professional Volunteer Army. We've got a lot going for us; we also have a lot of room for improvement. If each of us puts forth maximum effort, we can make it.

"Few men are born brave; many become so through training and force of discipline."

Vegetius, 371 A.D.

Colonel Louis O. Giuffrida retired on 31 May 1971 with more than 31 years active military service to accept appointment as Commandant, California Specialized Training Academy, Camp San Louis Obispo, California. Originally commissioned in the USMC, he saw combat service in both WWII and Korea. A graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College and the US Army War College, he holds an MA degree from Boston University. The former CO of the 4th AIT Brigade (Military Police) and Vice President of the MPA, his most recent assignment was CO of the USA CDC Military Police Agency.



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

Answers found on page 14

1. An interrogation is best described as the questioning of
a. persons who are unwilling to tell what they know.
b. persons suspected or accused of committing a criminal offense.
c. witnesses or victims suspected of lying.
d. a suspect to obtain a confession or admission to a crime under investigation.

2. During an interrogation, a suspect concedes he was in the vicinity of the crime. He has made
a. an acknowledgement.
b. an admission.
c. a confession.
d. a disposition.

3. You are interviewing the complainant of a larceny of government property. As a result of his actions and information, you begin to believe the complainant may be a suspect. You should
a. stop all questioning and advise him of his rights.
b. phrase your questions so he will incriminate himself.
c. change from interviewing to interrogating.
d. switch to a more direct type approach where you can ask more probing questions about his involvement.

4. During the course of a robbery investigation, which of the following persons should be interviewed first?
a. The victim.
b. The subject.
c. The complainant.
d. The witness.

5. A soldier was assaulted in a local off-post bar. Before you interview the bartender about the assault, you should
a. warn him of his rights as provided by Article 31, UCMJ.
b. not advise him of his rights.
c. advise him of his right to counsel under the 6th Amendment.
d. advise him of his rights under the 5th and 6th Amendments of the U. S. Constitution.

6. A soldier suspected of a crime fled the scene on foot, outrunning the MPs. After apprehension and during the course of his interrogation, you praise his ability to run. By praising the suspect you are
a. using the direct method of interrogation.
b. stalling for time while sizing up the suspect.
c. pointing out to the suspect evidence of his guilt.
d. employing a questioning technique that appeals to the subject's pride.

7. After warning a suspect of his rights and offering him counsel, he agrees to make a statement. Halfway through the interrogation he states he wants counsel. You should
a. remind the subject he had already waived his rights to counsel.
b. make arrangements to obtain counsel and continue the interrogation.
c. stop all questioning.
d. obtain counsel for the subject at the end of the interrogation.

8. Normally an informer will be interviewed
a. in the interview and interrogation room.
b. in a public place.
c. at the informer's residence.
d. at a place of the informer's choosing.

9. A soldier committed suicide by an intentional overdose of narcotics. In completing the Report of Investigation, who should be listed as the victim?
a. In this case there is no victim.
b. His next-of-kin.
c. U. S. Government.
d. The deceased soldier.

10. All of the following are aids to prevent pilferage of government property, except
a. routine patrol patterns.
b. spot checks.
c. physical security devices.
d. off-limits areas.

MPA Outstanding Graduate Awards



PFC Richard E. Campbell
A-11-4



PFC Robert T. Jarvis
B-11-4



SP4 George C. Carroll
A-12-4



PFC James F. Gordon
B-12-4



PFC Robert K. Bartow
A-10-4



PFC Walter F. Filipowicz
B-10-4



PV2 Edgar W. Taylor
C-10-4



PFC Larry R. Kerr
D-10-4

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **a.** is correct. An interrogation is the questioning of any person—victim, subject, witness, etc.—who for some reason, lies or refuses to tell what he knows about the incident under investigation.

2. **b.** is correct. The subject has not confessed, but he has made a damaging and self-incriminating statement by admitting he was in the vicinity of a crime at the time of its commission.

3. **a.** is correct. When a person being interviewed becomes a suspect, the investigator must terminate his questioning and advise the suspect of his rights.

4. **c.** is correct. Whenever possible, the complainant is interviewed to determine if the crime occurred as alleged.

5. **b.** is correct. The bartender is neither the suspect nor the accused. There is no need to advise him of his rights.

6. **d.** is correct. It is human nature to seek recognition from others for successful acts. By offering recognition, the investigator may make him vulnerable to other questions.

7. **c.** is correct. If at any time during the questioning of a suspect he desires counsel, the questioning must stop and counsel must be obtained, regardless of any prior waiver of rights.

8. **d.** is correct. An informer should be interviewed in a place that will not call attention to him as an informer. Generally, he will know the best place to meet to prevent compromise.

9. **c.** is correct. The U. S. Government is the victim in cases of suicide, intentional self-injury, illegal use of narcotics, and homosexual acts.

10. **a.** is correct. Routine patrol patterns encourage pilferage by thieves who plan their operations based on the habits of security personnel.

The Military Policeman's Weapon

An Impediment to Interaction

MAJ John A. Kochenour, MPC

MAJ Paul H. Johnson, MPC

The dynamics of American society today reflect accelerated and often violent change. Many traditional and "unchangeable" institutions and social patterns have experienced an unsettling readjustment to new direction; many have been wrenched from the social fabric and abandoned as useless or inadequate. According to Flacks, these changes will inevitably generate discontent with established authority. "If there is a potential for growing deligitimization of national authority beyond the strata who are presently disaffected, it ought to become manifest in the ranks of the armed forces."

The ligitimacy of authority has become a battleground for conflicting ideologies at every level of our national life. The source of authority for the Army is derived in large part from its members. Changes have recently been initiated that directly affect the lives of every serviceman, regardless of rank, in an effort to respond more effectively to the emerging social climate and maintain equilibrium between the military organization and the external environment which supports it.

The introduction of significant changes has had considerable impact on traditional military interpersonal relationships. Such change within a large organization is usually attended by some confusion regarding lines of authority, superior-subordinate relationships and role prescriptions. The intent of this discussion is to examine and clarify the emerging role of the military policeman within an Army experiencing unprecedented social realignment, and suggest means which will facilitate his functioning within the new professional environment.

This adjustment is a two-fold process and involves the changing importance of traditional symbols of authority and power, and a requirement to improve the abilities of the individual MP to effectively operate on an interpersonal basis within the military community he serves. The professional and social military community is no longer the simplified reflection of a differentiated rank structure. Current movements in American thought have spilled over generously into the Army. This new collective awareness is requiring an expanded military police involvement in complex social problems, demanding new depths of personal concern and professional expertise.

The traditional functions of the military police have been concerned with control and enforcement. These are no longer sufficient. Most professional roles stress either support or control, and there is sufficient evidence to believe that it is difficult, if not impossible, to carry out both roles simultaneously. Yet, this quality of performance is increasingly expected of the military policeman; he is often called upon to manage situations for which he has

not been properly prepared. Often the unwilling scapegoat of opposing forces, the MP is viewed not as a human being, but as a visible and often hated symbol of military authority.

The military community's demand for police services is couched in sincere but ambiguous generalities which provide insufficient feedback from which the MP may draw specific behavioral guidelines. The traditional approach to the policeman asks that he prevent crimes, protect lives and property and enforce laws in an impartial manner, with minimum intrusion into the lives of individuals within the community. In short, people would rather not be bothered by the police, just "protected." Traditional protection under current conditions is no longer sufficient; circumstances now demand that the policeman adopt a behavioral adjustment to an unclear situation. It is incumbent upon the community to provide clear guidelines of expected police role behavior.

Within the resulting role ambiguity lies the difficulty of reconciling the demands of a new, unclear role, with the tools of the old. The only unambiguous aspect of the policeman's role under these circumstances is his weapon. Its presence provides an artificial sense of security which negates the development of interpersonal skills. The presence of the weapon can be a cue to aggression that provides "a double-barreled threat—an immediate cue that also presents the aggressor with a deadly *means* of aggression."

Proposal

To enhance the use of interpersonal skills of dealing with people as people and reduce the effects of a cue of violence, the military policeman should be equipped *only* with a notebook, camera, first aid kit, small flashlight and portable radio. This proposal is made for CONUS and Hawaii installations only, not for highly sensitive security sites or overseas areas.

This proposal facilitates role assumption to include control, support and community involvement aspects and minimizes the indiscriminate use of force. The presence of weapons indicates the potential for immediate punitive action. In many cases, use of the weapon has become a substitute for more appropriate action and the inability to handle a situation, causing a dysfunctional effect within the community. Lindesmith and Strauss note that "the individual's conception of his role has a controlling function over his response in that it determines which specific responses will be evoked." Weapons allow the patrolman to become the judge, jury and sometimes the executioner on the scene; his performance is often the result of brute power over brain power.

Military police training will have to emphasize improving the ability of person-to-person interaction more than it does currently. The present role of the military police is substantially dehumanized in some of its most important functions. Essentially geared to a rigid emphasis on enforcement, our training has lacked sufficient attention to interpersonal relationships within the military community we serve. Army Field Manual 19-5 provides for a higher priority on uses of force than on the skills implementing interpersonal relationships. Changes in the attitude and behavior within the Army, however, indicate the importance of a redirection of military police talents. This includes the more personal aspects of police work; sharpening the MP as a trained observer, a reporter of accurate facts from the crime scene, and as a source of a positive public relations effort by establishing meaningful rapport within the community. This rapport cannot be established in the three minutes suggested in FM 19-5.

The image of the MP has been chiseled from doctrine into an almost inflexible representation. Until now, the Military Police Corps' attitudes and actions have generally reflected the needs of the military community within its scope of activity and ability to provide. But the implementation of new, Army-wide policies necessitates changes in behavior and attitudes within the Military Police Corps. An effective police effort requires an awareness of these forces and changes. This proposal suggests an adjustment and a new approach to suit the needs of the community we serve.

Milgram has remarked that "individuals tend to attribute legitimacy to authority if they perceive a generalized consensus supporting that authority." It is realized that no police force has ultimate control in molding the outcome of its final image. It can, however, alter its behavioral patterns to a point which will initiate and solidify a public trust that individual interests of community members will be understood and considered in every situation requiring military police action. This proposal intends to make easier the job of the military policeman by more closely identifying him with his fellow community members. It implies a socialization of the military population which will be difficult to measure in terms of success and effectiveness of this proposal. It is anticipated that, generally, success will be indicated by an increase of unsolicited community assistance, a result of the broader-based police effort.

The military policeman has become professionally alienated from his own community by relying upon traditional methods of enforcement, well intended but woefully lacking in scope and depth. With a new attention to the larger community and by tapping into the community pulse, the military community will come to recognize the social relationship of the MP to the individual citizen. Citizens will see him as an important and necessary part of the community and will provide that assistance born of acceptance.

Removing weapons from the MP must be framed with reference to its effectiveness in facilitating the military police mission on the CONUS installation. The military community bears strong similarities to its civilian counterpart in its overall makeup, with one exception: the military community experiences a stronger sense of unity. Consequently, the authors believe that this propensity for a strong sense of unity can be an aid to the patrolman in establishing an appropriate relationship with the community. The presence of a weapon tends to deter the establishment of this relationship. Studies have shown that weapons facilitate aggressive and hostile behavior. Further, as Berkowitz remarks, "guns not only permit violence, they can stimulate it as well. The finger pulls the trigger, but the trigger may also be pulling the finger."

A confrontation between a military policeman and a soldier or dependent is normally an emotion-provoking situation. It cannot be measured how often the mere symbol of authority, the weapon, has contributed to the provocation of an incident. Absence of the weapon, however, may significantly reduce anger and anxiety on the part of the

citizen or soldier, thus reinforcing the image of the MP as a community member whose ultimate weapon in the immediate situation is his own intelligence and ability to relate to another community member.

Implementation

The implementation of this proposal will require a new approach in the training of the military policeman, one which subjectifies the experience of interpersonal relations as a toll for maintaining order. Attention should be directed to the vast wealth of available studies of behavior, role-taking, and the nature of authority. Sociodrama and psychodrama would provide excellent instructional vehicles by which to internalize to the maximum appropriate social and personal responses to situations in which the military policeman can anticipate involvement.

The success of this proposal depends initially upon senior commanders grasping its intent and a belief in the expanded function of the MP as an involved and concerned member of the military community who seeks to serve his community. Its effectiveness relies upon thorough MP training before implementation in addition to a community relations program which would inform the community of the goals and advantages of the proposed program.

It is recognized that the occasion will arise wherein an armed felon will violently resist apprehension. At this time, the patrol supervisor or operations/duty officer, who normally would be dispatched to the scene, would issue the appropriate weapons from his on-the-scene command post. This method has the further advantage of providing supervisory controls that are not always present under some current methods of operation.

Summary

We have proposed that during the daily performance of duty on CONUS and Hawaiian post, camp and station installations the military policeman *should not* be armed with a weapon. We call for improvement of inherent abilities to deal with people as people. Increased ability in interpersonal relations will aid the military policeman in relating to the people in the community he serves. It will require that he learn and utilize improved police procedures which will provide him greater self-esteem and a more positive regard from his community.

We have also alluded to the utilization of current scientific research in the field of interpersonal relations and other areas of human behavior in establishing training programs and police procedures that will enhance the performance of the military policeman's duties.

In this age of violence it is time that some person or agency take bold and decisive steps to reduce the emphasis on the use of violence as a means of dealing with people. The United States Army Military Police Corps could be that agency.

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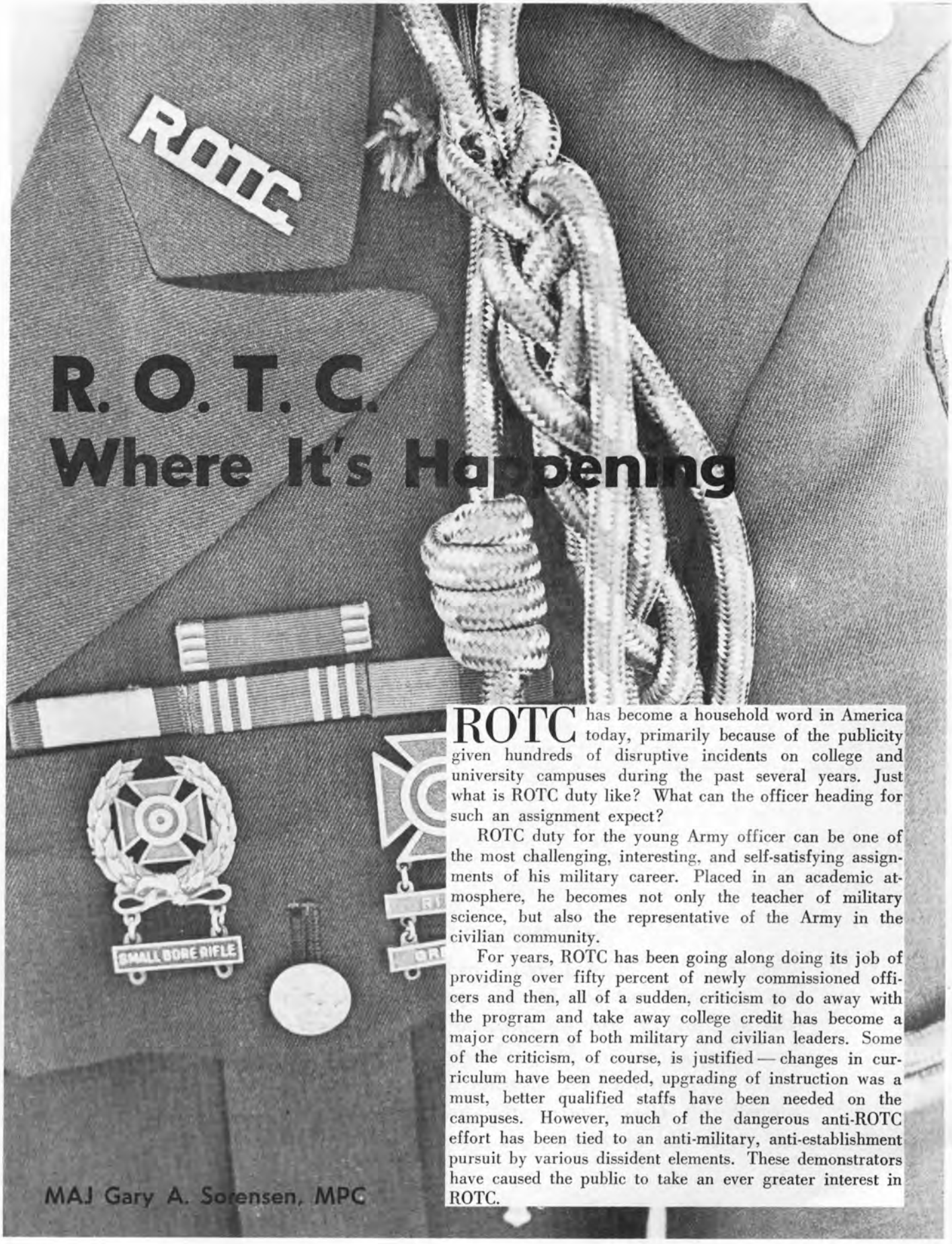
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Major John A. Kochenour completed the MP Officer Advanced Course in 1967. He served as an instructor and member of the Dissent and Disorder Study Group at USAMPS prior to attending the University of Georgia where he completed the requirements for a Master's Degree in Education. He is currently serving his second tour in Vietnam. Major Paul H. Johnson is a 1970 graduate of the MP Officer Advanced Course. He has served in Germany, at various CONUS installations and in Vietnam. He most recently completed requirements for the Master of Public Administration degree at the University of Georgia and is currently assigned as an instructor with the MPS&A Division, DRI, USAMPS.

COMMENTS INVITED

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



R.O.T.C. Where It's Happening

ROTC has become a household word in America today, primarily because of the publicity given hundreds of disruptive incidents on college and university campuses during the past several years. Just what is ROTC duty like? What can the officer heading for such an assignment expect?

ROTC duty for the young Army officer can be one of the most challenging, interesting, and self-satisfying assignments of his military career. Placed in an academic atmosphere, he becomes not only the teacher of military science, but also the representative of the Army in the civilian community.

For years, ROTC has been going along doing its job of providing over fifty percent of newly commissioned officers and then, all of a sudden, criticism to do away with the program and take away college credit has become a major concern of both military and civilian leaders. Some of the criticism, of course, is justified — changes in curriculum have been needed, upgrading of instruction was a must, better qualified staffs have been needed on the campuses. However, much of the dangerous anti-ROTC effort has been tied to an anti-military, anti-establishment pursuit by various dissident elements. These demonstrators have caused the public to take an ever greater interest in ROTC.

MAJ Gary A. Sorensen, MPC

Some statistics from within the Fifth US Army area, which has 61 schools in Army ROTC, show the seriousness of anti-ROTC problems during the school year 1969-70. There were 92 incidents at 41 schools, with damage to school property totaling nearly $170,000. Government property damage was in excess of $23,000, and damage to private property was nearly $1,000. What was most fortunate is the fact that no serious injuries were recorded.

The campus has calmed down this year, however, and students have not taken up the banner of violence and hate which was so prevalent in May of 1970. But enrollment in ROTC programs continues on a downward trend, dropping as much as 35 percent in some institutions from school year 1969-70.

What is ROTC? The objective of the Army Reserve Officers Training Corps is to produce junior officers, who by their education, training, and inherent qualities, are suitable for continued development as officers of the US Army. ROTC graduates, after attaining a baccalaureate degree, are commissioned as second lieutenants in the Army Reserve or Regular Army. The program of instruction is both flexible and compatible with the constantly evolving environment of academic communities.

The complete instructional program for a college student participating in ROTC consists of three parts: the academic major in a recognized degree field, the institutional course of particular interest and value to the military service, and courses in military science.

The ROTC program is a cooperative effort, contractually agreed to by the Army and the host institution, which provides junior officer leadership in the interest of national security. Desired learning objectives of the program are:

- A broad educational base including, in addition to those subjects integral to the degree field, certain academic subjects of particular value in both civilian and military pursuits.
- A general knowledge of the historical development of the US Army and of the Army's role in support of national objectives.
- A working knowledge of the general organizational structure of the Army and how the various components operate as a team in the fulfilling of overall objectives.
- A strong sense of personal integrity, honor, and individual responsibility; knowledge of the human relationships involved and an understanding of the responsibilities inherent in assignments with the military service.
- Ability to communicate effectively both orally and in writing.
- Sufficient knowledge of military life to insure a smooth transition from the normal civilian environment.

Thus, it becomes the difficult task of the ROTC instructor (or Assistant Professor of Military Science, as he is called on many campuses) to insure these learning outcomes are accomplished. This becomes truly the most challenging part of the assignment, for the average Army officer assigned to ROTC duty is not an academician. He, therefore, must prepare himself to relate the military subjects of ROTC to the student. This preparation is keyed to develop the best possible techniques and methods of instruction on a college campus. The stereotyped military methods used in the past must be avoided, and instruction must be designed to make it most interesting to the student.

To make ROTC a strong and viable program at Southern Colorado State, our staff concentrated primarily on three areas: attracting students to the program; gaining faculty and student support during a highly controversial period; and making instruction challenging as well as interesting.

Since the ROTC program at this college was initiated in the fall of 1969 (a time when other schools were requesting a ban on ROTC), a recruiting campaign in 55 high schools in southern Colorado was begun by sending letters to all senior males. Personal contacts between ROTC cadre and students during orientation resulted in an initial program with over 100 students. Numerous ROTC extracurricular activities, including rifle team, Pershing Rifles, and AUSA provided cadets with various media for creating a closer tie to the ROTC program.

Our next effort was to educate the faculty and student body to our program. Professors in the social sciences were guest instructors in our classes; faculty trips sponsored by the ROTC to the Army Air Defense Headquarters at Colorado Springs provided additional opportunities to tell the Army story; and members of the department, with their wives, took an active part in faculty social activities. These all led to the establishment of a better rapport with the college as a whole, lessening anti-ROTC feelings throughout the campus.

By developing a program of instruction that proved interesting to the cadets, it was possible to eliminate the feeling that ROTC is just drill. Educational television was introduced into the classroom to allow advanced course cadets to see themselves presenting classes and to learn from their mistakes. Special subjects were taught in the laboratory periods in order to provide varied activities. In the classroom, open discussion has been sought by the instructors, creating an atmosphere wherein the student can give critical evaluations of the ROTC program.

To improve the level of military instruction on the college campus, the Department of the Army began a new advanced degree program for officers wishing ROTC assignments. The officer who does not have a master's degree, if he is otherwise qualified, can be sent to the area of his choice—or even to the school of his choice—for up to two years to gain his advanced degree. After degree completion, he will remain at that school for two years on ROTC duty. It is possible to have a four-year stabilized tour under this new program.

Over the past ten years, ROTC has been the source of approximately 125,000 newly commissioned second lieutenants for the active Army. About 56,700 (or 41 perecent) of the officers now on active duty are graduates of ROTC, including over 135 general officers. With the Modern Volunteer Army concept already initiated, the ROTC program gains additional emphasis. The officer who finds himself on campus developing the junior officer of tomorrow can definitely feel he is making vital contributions to the future defense of this great nation.

Major Gary A. Sorensen, MPC, past editor of the JOURNAL, *is Assistant Professor of Military Science at Southern Colorado State College. A 1957 graduate of the University of Montana with a degree in journalism, he is a veteran of over 12 years commissioned service.*

U. S. ARMY MILITARY POLICE CORPS

MG Lloyd B. Ramsey
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

BG William H. Brandenburg
DEPUTY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

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

SGM James D. Hinds
SERGEANT MAJOR, MILITARY POLICE CORPS

CSM Donald F. Skoglund
SERGEANT MAJOR, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

CONUS

Command	Commander or Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
US Continental Army Command	COL Albert R. Escola	SFC James A. Warner
First US Army	COL Julien H. LePage	SGM Frederick W. Burton
Third US Army	COL Robert C. Yowell	SGM Travis L. Price
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Fifth US Army	COL Melford M. Wheatley	
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MTMTS	COL John F. Hyde	
Army Material Command	COL Vern E. Johnson	
USACDC Military Police Agency	LTC Leon J. Rung	SFC Eugene C. Burnell
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III Corps	COL James D. Tynan	SGM Lester Tolliver
XVIII Airborne Corps	COL Hervey E. Keator	SGM Charles R. Warner
4th AIT Brigade (MP)	COL Byron H. Russell, Jr.	CSM Robert L. Booker
Chief, MP Branch, OPO	COL Robert A. Satterfield	
US Disciplinary Barracks	COL Francis E. Payne	SGM Dale W. Lauderdale
Correctional Training Facility	COL James C. Shoultz, Jr.	CSM Thomas C. Ballowe
2d MP Group	LTC Ray W. Berry	CSM John D. Vekich
3d MP Group (CI)	COL Herman Trop	CSM Ernest A. Booten
4th MP Group (CI)	COL Keith F. Dubois	SGM Joseph A. McCallister
6th MP Group (CI)	COL Joseph L. Powell	MSG George H. Smith
11th MP Group	LTC Albert W. Scott	CSM Elvie W. Bartow
12th MP Group (CI)	COL John W. Liddle	SGM Claude S. Snavely
14th MP Group	COL Robert E. Carlson	CSM John L. Gorby

OVERSEAS

Command	Commander or Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
USAREUR & Seventh US Army	BG Harley L. Moore, Jr.	SGM Elwood Simms
15th MP Brigade	COL Walter N. Israel	CSM Jay W. Demany
9th MP Group (CI)	COL E. K. Brackenridge	SGM William H. Harrington, Jr.
42d MP Group (Customs)	COL Frank Cohn	CSM Clyde J. Rowe
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Berlin Command	LTC Matthew J. Mejasich	
SETAF	LTC Richard George	MSG Jack W. Nunn
SHAPE	LTC Bruce C. Young, Jr.	RSM Harold A. Slatter, RMP
US Army Pacific	COL David R. Dingeman	
Eighth US Army	COL Robert J. Kriwanek	
US Army Hawaii	COL William J. Merlo	
US Army Ryukyus	COL Hugh H. Riddle	
US Army Japan	MAJ Loyal G. Evans	SGM James H. Buckner
MACV		SGM Bernard J. Horak
I Field Force Vietnam	COL Vincent I. Olsen	SGM Alfred E. Sutton
II Field Force Vietnam	COL James Hyndman	
XXIV Corps	COL Paul R. Atherton	
US Army Vietnam	BG Wallace K. Wittwer	SGM Dewey Dickens
18th MP Brigade	BG Wallace K. Wittwer	CSM Buford Brown
8th MP Group (CI)	COL Wilbur D. Getz	
16th MP Group	COL David J. Anderson	CSM Robert S. Payne
89th MP Group	COL Paul M. Timmerberg	CSM Gordon R. Larum
US Army Alaska	COL Cleon H. Newton	SGM William H. Mayer
US Army Southern Command	COL Henry H. Gerecke	MSG Fenton A. Cash



You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

Pay phone thefts have been reported in which the wires leading into the phone booth are short circuited by crossing them. The phone is then able to accept coins, but will not operate and will not return the coins. The thieves return later and reconnect the wires, causing the accumulated coins to be returned.

• Everyone develops a type procedure for handling drunks. One person says drunks are very perceptive, so don't try to humor one or he will probably spot what you are doing and react by becoming belligerent. It seems to be a good idea to treat a drunk as you would treat a sober person—don't figure he's out of commission mentally just because he appears to be physically incapacitated.

• According to another source, drunks — like sober people — tend to react to the actions of those around them. If you act domineering or aggressive, he comes on the same way. If you act sensibly or logically, he will, too, although probably not as quickly or efficiently. This doesn't mean you shouldn't use force if necessary, but be aware that rough treatment can result in a rough response.

• A civilian policeman in California says don't touch a drunk unless you want a fight on your hands. This physical contact may be a critical factor in other situations, too, particularly where the people you confront are highly emotional or tense.

• The alternative to touching or grabbing a person is to talk him into doing what you want done. CPT James T. Roberts presents some keys on how to do this talking in *The Military Policeman's Handbook*, where he lists "the seven keys to handling people: (1) use self-control; (2) appreciate the situation and use praise; (3) stress rewards of compliance; (4) be tactful; (5) explain thoroughly; (6) always listen and consider other points of view; (7) consider the other person and, above all, be courteous." Pay particular attention to stress the rewards of compliance.

• The subject of drunks naturally leads into the subject of apprehensions. Many military police personnel feel that a suspect's rights must always be explained immediately after an apprehension. Check a rights card. It says, "Before I ask you any questions, you must understand your rights." It does *not* say, "Because I have apprehended you I have to advise you of your rights."

If you apprehend a person and don't intend to ask him any questions, you don't need to tell him anything. And, if he should volunteer information about the offense, it should be usable as a voluntary admission. Verify this with your local legal people.

• A question was raised recently about the various forms of hashish. The use of marihuana is well known to most of us. To dispel any misconceptions about this very close relative of marihuana, here are a few facts about hashish which have been provided by an investigator who recently returned from Europe.

Hash is a resin from the marihuana plant. It comes in several colors, according to this investigator. Most often it is in the form of a brown slab, ranging in size upward from a small chocolate bar. However, it can appear in almost any shape and be disguised in various ways.

In one case, some years back, the top of a bus was made of hash. More recently, it has been fashioned into clipboards in order to smuggle it through customs. In fact, it often has the dark brown color and consistency of a clipboard, but with a slightly oily feel when rubbed.

Hashish may also be red or green in color, as has been seen in Germany. The green variety may contain food coloring in order to enhance the greenness already present. Some users come to relate high quality to such a color, so pushers dye it in order to take advantage of this belief. If you see green stains on something, it might be a clue.

The lighter colored brown variety (beige, sandy or tan) is supposed to be a poorer grade. The more granular it is, the poorer the quality, too.

Hashish will burn although it doesn't look like it will. A piece about ¼ x ¼ x ⅛ inches is an average dose. This dose can be burned in a pipe, mixed with tobacco, or chewed, and even dissolved in an alcoholic beverage.

Little has been reported about novel methods of smuggling or concealment of this material. Love beads made of hashish have also been used. This idea appears to have originated in Germany. A plug of tobacco also makes a good hiding place.

A very good color poster (poster A35), 17 by 23 inches, with a good accompanying description on hashish, is available for sixty-five cents from Pandora Productions, Inc., 1117 Vicksburg Lane North, Wayzata, MN 55391.

MPA Roundup Special

CI Laboratories Support MP Law Enforcement Through Science, Technology

Although a Base Exchange employee at a Pacific Command installation positively identified a suspect as the person who had previously cashed a fraudulent check at his location, the suspect maintained his innocence and volunteered handwriting specimens when arrested. The arresting police agency submitted the fraudulent check and handwriting samples to the Questioned Document Section of the 515th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation), US Army Pacific Crime Laboratory, Camp Zama, Japan, where handwriting experts determined the check had not been prepared by the man.





Additional investigation by the submitting investigative agency revealed another suspect who, when confronted with the crime laboratory report that the check was prepared by him, admitted to having negotiated this and similar checks.

This case serves as an illustration of the dual functions of the USARPAC Crime Laboratory—protecting the innocent and identifying the guilty. Many cases have been solved because of the availability of crime laboratory service wherein science, technology, and criminal investigative agencies join for the administration of military justice.

The 515th MP Detachment, commanded by MAJ Charles R. Free, provides criminal investigation laboratory support to law enforcement agencies of the United States/United Nations Forces within the USARPAC area and to other federal agencies that may elect to avail themselves of the crime laboratory's services. Stated briefly, through the scientific examination of evidence, the crime laboratory is able to assist the field investigator by linking the crime scene or victim to the criminal or by establishing an element of the crime. That is, in order to prove that a crime has been committed, every concept contained in each clause in the penal law describing that crime must be proved. For many situations the field investigator is able to achieve this goal through the complainant, eyewitness, or the defendant; however, technical matters require crime laboratory assistance. Thus, the laws governing contraband, such as narcotics or weapons, are applicable only when the substance or object in question is demonstrated to be that prescribed by law.

The crime laboratory is also responsible for corroborating or disproving an alibi, inducing an admission or a confession, exonerating the innocent, and providing expert testimony in court.

There are presently four crime laboratories in operation. The Ft Gordon, Ga., laboratory provides scientific investigative support to investigators in the western hemisphere and conducts the formal training of all crime laboratory technicians and specialists. The Frankfurt, Germany, crime laboratory services Europe, the Middle

Above: CW2 Otis L. Hensley, Jr., firearms examiner, prepares to test fire an AK-47 into the bullet recovery tube in the lab at the Firearms Section of the USARPAC Crime Laboratory. Left: SP5 Dennis Seeger, assistant chemical analyst, and Kiyofusa Kosaka, a photo lab technician, operate the crime laboratory's optical emission equipment, which is used for rapid chemical analysis of metal and other material.

East, and Africa. Within Vietnam, investigators turn for assistance to the US Army Vietnam Crime Laboratory at Long Binh. The 515th Crime Laboratory, established in 1947, provides assistance to investigators in the Pacific Command area outside of Vietnam. The Camp Zama laboratory, however, is presently providing assistance to the USARV Crime Laboratory in cases that are beyond its capability to examine or analyze.

The Camp Zama Crime Laboratory is divided into four operational sections that support the field—Chemistry, Questioned Documents, Fingerprints, and Firearms. Two additional sections, Administration and Photography, support the four operational sections.

The Chemistry Section performs analyses of evidence to establish identity of suspected or unknown substances and to determine if there is any relationship or connection with the crime scene or suspect. This section receives the widest variety of evidence and performs the greatest assortment of tests and analyses of any section in the laboratory.





The Questioned Documents Section examines suspect or questioned handwriting, printing, typewriting, and counterfeit currency and compares them with known standards to provide valuable assistance in investigations of forgeries, fraud, and counterfeiting.

The Fingerprint Section of the laboratory is responsible for the development of latent finger, palm, and sole prints on evidential items and the comparison of these prints with the record prints of suspects, victims, and witnesses. This section is also capable of examining casts and molds and the identification of shoe, tire, and similar tracks.

The Firearms Section conducts examinations and evaluations of firearms, ammunition, fired bullets and cartridge cases, tool marks, and restoration of obliterated serial numbers and/or obliterated stampings.

Each section has contributed to the solution of numerous serious and major crimes, but regardless of the offense involved, each case is subjected to the same critical examinations. Crime laboratory technicians and specialists are frequently called upon to testify or present their findings before courts or other legal proceedings. They report the results of their findings, but they seldom learn the results of the proceedings. Their mission is simply to provide scientific investigative support; the guilt or innocence of the suspect is determined by the court of law. The professionalism and expertise which the personnel of the crime laboratories bring to their jobs amply fulfill the CI Laboratory motto: "Justice Through Knowledge."



Above right: Mr. John A. Kearns, supervisory chemist at the crime laboratory, chemically checks a questioned substance as his assistant, Siezaburo Miyamoto, observes. Above: Minoru Saito, a forensic physicist, checks out some of the color printing equipment at the crime lab. Right: CW3 Gideon Epstein, document examiner with the 515th Crime Laboratory, examines what might prove to be a forged document.

Ft Sill Officer Transfers to MP Corps

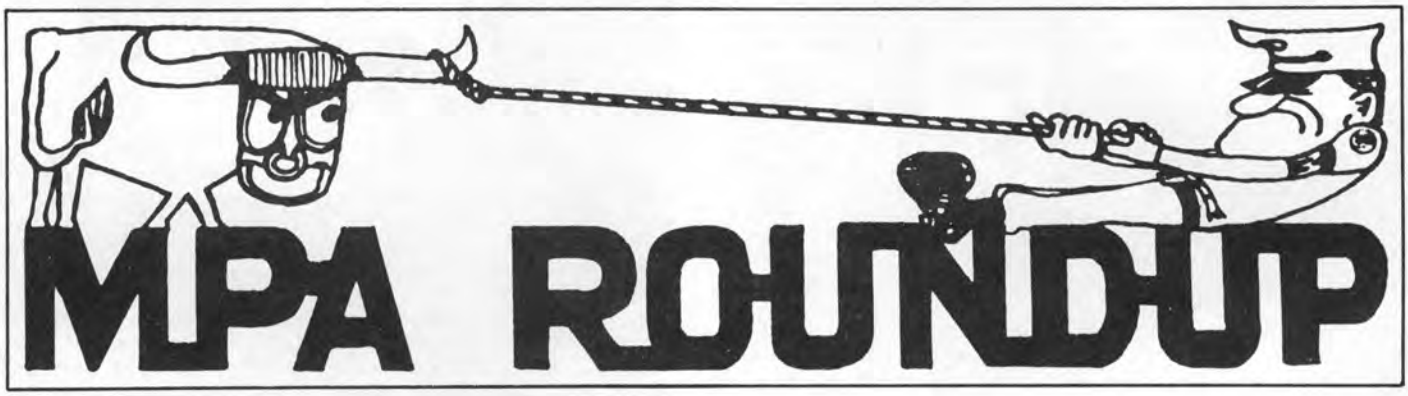
During a recent ceremony at Ft Sill, Ok., 2LT Edward L. Pledger (center) received official notification of his transfer from Field Artillery to the Military Police Corps. Presenting the new MP insigne, the crossed Harper's Ferry Pistols, at the branch transfer ceremony were COL Ivan C. Nelson (left), Provost Marshal, Ft Sill, and COL Keith F. DuBois, Commanding Officer of the 4th Military Police Group (CI). Lieutenant Pledger is currently assigned to the Ft Sill Provost Marshal's Office as the Physical Security Officer, a position he has held for nine months.





591st MP Officer Receives Silver Bars

During a recent ceremony in the office of the Ft Bliss, Tx., Provost Marshal, 1LT Michael Hayes was promoted to his present rank. Pinning the new insigne on the shoulders of Lieutenant Hayes are COL Frank L. Butler (left), Ft Bliss Provost Marshal, and CPT Glenn A. West, Commanding Officer, 591st Military Police Company. Lieutenant Hayes is the Property Book Officer for the 591st MP Company at Ft Bliss.



DTPMG Tours Correctional Tng Facility

BG William H. Brandenburg (center), Deputy The Provost Marshal General, speaks to COL James C. Shoultz, Jr. (right), commanding officer of the US Army Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., and to COL Edward L. King, Deputy Commander, during the general's recent visit to the CTF.



BG William H. Brandenburg, Deputy The Provost Marshal General, concluded a recent two-day visit to the US Army Correctional Training Facility at Ft Riley, Ks., with an address to the CTF Noncommissioned officers. Approximately 150 NCOs were on hand to meet with the DTPMG and to share their views on the operation of the CTF.

"NCOs are the backbone of every successful unit," remarked the Deputy Provost Marshal General, "and judging from the success of the Correctional Training Facility, I would say that you've been doing a fine job here. I congratulate you on your work and on your continued devotion to duty." General Brandenburg's address to the NCOs began with informal greetings and ended with a question and answer period.

This was General Brandenburg's second visit to the CTF since he took over the duties of Deputy The Provost Marshal General in 1970 from COL James C. Shoultz, Jr., who is now Commanding Officer of the Correctional Training Facility.

During his tour of the CTF, General Brandenburg received briefings, progress reports, and additional information pertaining to the operation and progress of the facility since his last visit. He also received a first-hand look at military and motivational training with trips to the firing ranges, a tour of the in-processing for new trainees, a visit to the "Seventh Step" counseling session, and a mess hall lunch with the trainees of the 9th Correctional Training Unit.

Control of 15th MP Brigade Transferred to TASCOM Europe

Command and control of the 15th Military Police Brigade was transferred during the month of March from Headquarters US Army Europe and Seventh Army to the US Theater Army Support Command, Europe (TASCOM).

Battalion configuration within the brigade will remain the same, although two military police groups, the 9th Criminal Investigation and the 42d Customs, will no longer be retained under the brigade. The brigade patch (The Griffin) will be retained.

In a message to the personnel of the brigade, LTG Charles W. Eifler, TASCOM Commanding General, welcomed the MPs to TASCOM and expressed his hope that the new association would be mutually rewarding in every respect. General Eifler remarked, "Our numerous missions can be expressed in many ways, but, in simplified form, TASCOM's mission is to provide the USAREUR soldier and his dependents with the finest support possible at a reasonable cost."

General Eifler expressed his feelings that TASCOM's most important asset is its people, and stated, "Your expertise in your specialized area is recognized and will add a great deal to the personnel assets already at hand. The military police support that you provide in combination with other logistical support services previously provided by TASCOM is vital to the accomplishment of the USAREUR mission and makes a significant contribution to the role of the US Forces in NATO."

The TASCOM Commanding General emphasized the importance of the command's mission in USAREUR and added, "We are in an advantageous position to render a considerable impetus and support to the Modern Volunteer Army concept, while at the same time we can be a leader in logistics development in the Army and in combat service support." General Eifler concluded his message by saying, "we look forward to working with you as members of the TASCOM team," and he expressed his feeling that ". . . our relationship will be mutually fulfilling and will enable us to jointly make a more effective contribution to the USAREUR mission."



COL Baxter M. Bullock (left), Deputy Commander, 15th Military Police Brigade, welcomes LTG Charles W. Eifler, TASCOM Commanding General, to the 15th Brigade Headquarters. General Eifler visited the 15th Brigade recently soon after it became part of TASCOM.

General Eifler visited the 15th Brigade in April for briefings on its operations. After receiving a thorough explanation of military police functions throughout Germany, the general expressed concern for utilizing TASCOM's resources to assist the brigade in accomplishing its mission, and he expressed hopes that the new relationship would be beneficial for TASCOM, as well as for the 15th Brigade.

In joining TASCOM, the brigade becomes part of a vastly complex organization, whose mission encompasses a broad spectrum of support functions in Europe, ranging from communications and wholesale supply systems to combat service support and management of port terminals within central Europe. TASCOM is one of the Army's largest logistical organizations, with its 55,000 people performing service for nearly 400,000 Americans living in Europe.

Canal Zone Military Policemen Cited at Fort Clayton Ceremony

COL H. H. Gerecke (left), USARSO Provost Marshal, presented awards to five military policemen of the 534th MP Company at a special awards ceremony held in his office at Ft Clayton, Canal Zone. The recipients and their awards include, from left to right (front), SP4 Jessie C. Jordan, SSG Jose A. Cintron, (rear) SP4 Robert S. Redpath, who received the USARSO Certificate of Achievement; 1SG Robert L. Houston, and SFC James E. Beckman, recipients of the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal.



Disciplinary Barracks Band Performs In, Outside USDB

Daily work details are unusually enjoyable for inmates of the US Disciplinary Barracks at Ft Leavenworth, Ks., who are assigned to "Detail 39." That detail is the USDB Band. Approximately twenty-five inmates participate in the program, which is under the direction of Mr. Harry H. Hollowell, a former warrant officer who directed military bands and choral groups throughout the world before his retirement in 1964.

Within recent weeks, the group has entertained at numerous civic and social functions in the Leavenworth community. The band has also provided entertainment for several Ft Leavenworth functions to include a concert at the Hunt Lodge during the visit of BG William H. Brandenburg, Deputy The Provost Marshal General, and a performance at the USDB during the charter night ceremonies of the International Jaycees.

The men assigned to the band do more than just entertain. They work hard at making music, with a schedule of daily practice sessions and long hours of private study. The band program combines both technical knowledge and musical theory through individual attention and instruction. "I believe that if a man devotes himself to serious study and hard practice . . . he can make a valuable contribution to society both through music and the self-discipline involved," stated Mr. Hollowell.

The band performs a variety of popular music ranging from spirituals to rock. Evidence of the success of the organization is the growing number of invitations to perform outside the USDB, as well as requests for appearances at numerous Ft Leavenworth activities.



Traffic Institute Director Lectures at MP School

Dr. J. Stannard Baker (second from left), an expert in the field of traffic accident investigation, recently returned to the US Army Military Police School at Ft Gordon, Ga., for the eighth consecutive year to deliver a lecture and demonstration on the techniques involved in motor vehicle accident reconstruction to the faculty, students, and staff of the MP School. Dr. Baker, author of THE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATOR'S MANUAL, *is the Director of Research and Development of the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University. With Dr. Baker are MAJ Joseph D. Cooke, Jr. (left), Chief, Traffic Branch, Department of Resident Instruction, USAMPS, CPT Russell J. Baker II (right), Project Officer, Department of Doctrine Development, Literature and Plans, USAMPS, and Mrs. Erna K. Leon, Illustrator for the Department of Doctrine Development, Literature and Plans, who is making the illustrations for a new field manual on accident investigation techniques on which Dr. Baker corroborated.*

Major and Mrs. Charles W. Lundberg Reign at Wuerzburg Fasching Festival



Prince Charles and Princess Helga (MAJ and Mrs. Charles W. Lundberg) wave to their "subjects" from the reviewing stand as the Wuerzburg Fasching Parade passes in front of them. The commanding officer of the 34th MP Detachment and his wife were selected by Wuerzburg townspeople to reign over this year's festival.

MAJ Charles W. Lundberg, Commanding Officer, 34th Military Police Detachment and Provost Marshal of Franconia, Germany, and his wife Helga recently completed their reign as prince and princess of the 1971 Wuerzburg, Germany, Fasching Festival. Their reign began last November and continued until midnight on 23 February. During this time Major and Mrs. Lundberg ruled over a realm of light-hearted German subjects and presided over a seemingly endless procession of balls and festivities.

When asked last autumn to rule over the festival, Major and Mrs. Lundberg responded favorably in hopes of furthering German-American relations. The achievement of this goal was made easier by Mrs. Lundberg, who, being reared near Wuerzburg, was familiar with the customs and people of the area.

Fasching is one of the western world's oldest festivals, having its roots in the Roman "Saturnalia." At this ancient rite the slaves were temporarily freed, and one of them was chosen as a mock king. Everyone wore costumes and masks to conceal his true station in life. Hence, come the traditions of the Fasching Prince and Fasching costumes. In time, Christian practices mixed with the pagan festivities, and Fasching became a means of releasing energy and high spirits before the somber Lenten season.

The official day for the opening of the Fasching Season was 6 January. From that time until Ash Wednesday in February, Major and Mrs. Lundberg found themselves immersed in a constant flurry of activity, traveling throughout the Wuerzburg area to attend Fasching balls and parties. The activities reached a climax on 21 February with the traditional Fasching parade, which passed before Prince Charles and Princess Helga as they watched from the reviewing stand.

In spite of the hectic pace they maintained, Major and Mrs. Lundberg agree that being part of the Wuerzburg Fasching Festival has made many new friends, not only for themselves, but also for the United States and its military personnel stationed in Europe.

Judge Advocate General School Class Tours Correctional Training Facility

The salutes varied from a series of choppy gestures to a single 80-second salute accompanied with looks of confusion and distress, as trainees at the US Army Correctional Training Facility at Ft Riley, Ks., tried to cope with the problem of saluting a group of 47 officers who recently toured the facility. Adding to the bewilderment of the trainees who chanced to pass the group, was the fact that some were Marine officers, one sported a goatee, and three of the officers wore the uniforms of Iran, Ethiopia, and Vietnam.

The visitors were thirty-seven students and ten faculty members of the 19th Advanced Class from the Judge Advocate General's School at Charlottsville, Va. The purpose of their visit was to see how a progressive correctional institution operates.

During their two-day visit to the CTF, the officers received orientations and briefings on the operation, mission, and the goals of the facility. They were afforded the opportunity of viewing the program first hand by attending a Seventh Step meeting and touring the 11th Correctional Training Unit. Escorting the group was LTC Philip G. Meengs, Chief of Professional Services Division and Staff Judge Advocate at the CTF.

"We hope that this will be the first in a series of annual visits from the Advanced Class of the Judge Advocate General's School," remarked Colonel Meengs. "These officers are in a position to influence the corrections program throughout the military."

The class is made up of military lawyers, ranging in rank from captain to colonel. Included in the 19th Advanced Class were four Marine legal officers, two Navy judge advocates, a major from Iran, a captain from Ethiopia, and a major from Vietnam.

After leaving Ft Riley, the class proceeded to the US Disciplinary Barracks at Ft Leavenworth, Ks. Included in the 39-week advanced training are scheduled visits to installations in Washington, D. C., Ft Bragg, N. C., and the United Nations in New York.

The Judge Advocate General's School is located on the grounds of the University of Virginia at Charlottsville, and it operates in conjunction with the University's Law School. In addition to the Advanced Course, the school provides legal education to newly commissioned military lawyers of the Army and Coast Guard and conducts programs of continuing legal education for military and civilian lawyers in government service.



SP4 John R. Schwartz, selected as the 980th Military Police Company's outstanding soldier for the first quarter of 1971, instructs personnel from his company during a driver education class.

980th MP Co SOQ Cited at Sierra Depot

SP4 John R. Schwartz was recently selected as the 980th Military Police Company Soldier-of-the-Quarter at Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, Ca. Specialist Schwartz, acting motor sergeant for the 980th, was cited for his outstanding performance of duty, his appearance and military bearing, and his knowledge of military police procedures and current events.

For his recognition, Specialist Schwartz received a US Savings Bond, a plaque, and a letter of commendation from CPT Ronald Tudisco, Commanding Officer, 980th MP Company.

The outstanding soldier is also the driver training instructor for the 980th, and he serves on the Enlisted Men's Council, as well as being captain of his platoon's volleyball team.

300th MP Detachment MPs Reenlist at Oakland Army Base

Three members of the 300th Military Police Detachment, Oakland Army Base, Oakland, Ca., and the wife of one of the men re-enlisted for six years of service in the Army during a recent ceremony in the unit dayroom. 1LT Charles N. Griffin (left), Commanding Officer of the 300th, administered the oath of enlistment to (from left to right) SGT Kelvin Schwab, SP4 Doris Schwab, SGT Alfred Johnson, and SSG Charles R. Morrison. Specialist Schwab is assigned to Headquarters Company, WAMTMTS, at Oakland Army Base. Observing the ceremony is SFC Patrick G. Majors, First Sergeant, 300th MP Detachment.



VIETNAM ROUND UP



Bunkers take shape as military policemen from the 300th MP Company perform the unfamiliar task of digging in to fashion a functional shelter during their move from garrison to support a field operation.

Men from 300th MP Company Adjust to Field Conditions

After a recent move into the field to support elements from the 504th Military Police Battalion during Operation Dewey Canyon II and Operation Lam Son 719 in Military Region I, men of the 300th Military Police Company found that ingenuity combined with muscle power was necessary to produce provisional living quarters. Sandbags were popular items used in construction of the temporary quarters, but no particular pattern was followed in design. The finished products emerged in a variety of sizes and shapes, but all were built with the purpose of providing maximum protective cover. The shelters ranged from pup tents and crates reinforced with sandbags to underground tunnels roofed with metal culvert sections.

During the operations in January and February, the 300th MPs were responsible for route control, maintenance of law and order, convoy discipline, accident investigation, and operation of traffic control points.

Flexibility was the word for the MPs as they adjusted with ease from garrison duty to field conditions. "These living conditions represent quite a change for the men," stated CPT James G. Ferguson, Commanding Officer, 300th MP Company, "but they have mastered the situation and are constantly striving to improve their areas," he concluded.



716th Battalion Military Policemen Provide Easter Baskets for Children

Children at the St. Elisabeth Orphanage in Saigon's Gia Dinh Province will remember their 1970 Easter for years to come. The youngsters celebrated the recent holiday with personnel from Saigon's 716th Military Police Battalion. For several months, men from the battalion had been visiting the orphanage in their off duty hours to teach the children Vietnamese and American songs and games. To express their gratitude for such generosity, the orphanage staff decided to stage a show for the MPs.

Since the program was scheduled during the Easter holiday, the men from the 716th decided to prepare Easter baskets for the children at St. Elisabeth. Baskets purchased in Saigon were filled with cookies donated by units of the 716th, and eggs provided by the mess halls were dyed with festive colors.

On the day of the party at the orphanage, the 716th MP Battalion Honor Guard began the program with a drill demonstration, which was followed by the Vietnamese children singing the songs that had been taught them by the men from the battalion.

The climax of the day came at the end of the children's performance, when the MPs distributed Easter baskets to the youngsters. No one, from the youngest toddler to the St. Elisabeth staff members, was overlooked when the baskets were given, and it was apparent from the smiles that the American Easter traditions were gratefully received.

Children at the St. Elisabeth Orphanage near Saigon wait in line to receive Easter baskets from LTC Patrick Lowrey (right), Commanding Officer, 716th Military Police Battalion, during their Easter party celebrated with members of the battalion. CPT Lynn Davis, 716th Battalion Chaplain, assists in the distribution of baskets.

Former JOURNAL Staffer Receives Bronze Star

During a January ceremony at Phu Loi, Vietnam, LTC Nolan M. Sigler, Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 12th Artillery Group, awarded the Bronze Star Medal to SSG Lloyd Wood. Sergeant Wood, former JOURNAL Business Manager, served as Personnel Staff NCO of the 23d Artillery Group. Cited for his knowledge of administration and staff functions in the successful completion of S-1 functions, Sergeant Wood also was presented with the Army Commendation Medal for his meritorious service with the 23d.

23d Infantry Division Investigator Receives Warrant Officer Insigne

LTC Everett I. Perrin, Jr. (left), Provost Marshal, 23d Infantry Division, Vietnam, and CW3 Robert L. Cherry, Chief, Criminal Investigation Division, 23d Infantry Division, pin warrant officer's insignia and bar to newly promoted WO1 Robert E. Mills. Mr. Mills has more than 15 years of active service including 11 years as a criminal investigator.





PM Office Clerk Cited as Honorary MP

BG Wallace K. Wittwer (left), Provost Marshal, US Army Vietnam, and Commanding General, 18th Military Police Brigade, poses with SP5 Raymond G. Sidenblad after a ceremony in which General Wittwer presented him with the Army Commendation Medal for service while assigned to the Office of the USARV Provost Marshal as a statistical clerk. During the same ceremony, Specialist Sidenblad also received a certificate making him an Honorary Military Policeman for his support to the Military Police Corps.

716th MPs Raise Fund for Hospitalized Woman

Personnel of the 716th Military Police Battalion recently rallied to aid in defraying the expenses of a kidney transplant for a woman back in the states. When members of the battalion learned of the plight of Mrs. Joe Willis of Livermore, Ky., they established the Bonnie S. Willis Kidney Fund in efforts to raise money to help with expenses for the $19,000 operation.

Mrs. Willis suffers from a malfunctioning kidney, which makes it necessary for her to take monthly blood purification treatments. When the 716th Battalion began raising money for the fund, Mrs. Willis was in the University of Kentucky Hospital at Lexington awaiting a suitable donor for the vital organ.

ARCOMS, Gallantry Cross Awarded at Fort Hood Ceremony

Three Army Commendation Medals and a Vietnamese Gallantry Cross were presented to military policemen from the 518th Military Police Battalion during ceremonies in the office of the battalion commander, LTC Guy M. Huskerson, Jr., at Ft Hood, Tx. Colonel Huskerson (left) awarded the ARCOMS for meritorious service to (from left to right) SP5 Virble S. Mabry, HHD 518th MP Battalion; SP4 Dale M. McNitt, 410th MP Company; and SP4 Donald C. Douglas, also of the 410th. CW3 Daniel F. Sharpe (right), 518th MP Battalion Motor Officer, received the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross from the battalion commander.





295th MP Promoted to Sergeant E-5

SGT Herbert E. Hill (center), Detachment 1, 294th Military Police Company, Yokohama, Japan, receives new sergeant E-5 stripes from CPT Richard Yamamota (left), Commanding Officer of the 294th MP Company, and 1SG Russell Dewey, 294th First Sergeant, during a recent ceremony in the Office of the Provost Marshal at Camp Zama, Japan. Sergeant Hill has served in the Army for two-and-one-half years, and he has been with the Military Police Corps in Japan for two years.

4th MP Group WAC Plays Dual Role

SP5 Irene Kelley, Headquarters, 4th Military Police Group (CI), Ft Sam Houston, Tx., has been selected to represent Ft Sam Houston at fairs and festivals in communities near the Army installation. Throughout the summer, Specialist Kelley's duty with the 4th MP Group will be frequently interrupted as she substitutes an evening gown and tiara for her dress greens in order to ride on the Ft Sam Houston float when it appears in festival parades in nearby Texas cities. Specialist Kelley is shown on the job at the 4th MP Group Headquarters, where she operates a teletype machine.



USDB Personnel Cited for Fund-Saving Suggestions

A civilian employee at the US Disciplinary Barracks and an NCO from the Ft Leavenworth, Ks., Military Police Company were recent recipients of cash awards for cost-saving suggestions accepted in their place of employment. Mr. Robert Marsh, supervisor of the USDB Screen Print Shop received an award for his suggestion involving the use of printing materials that will result in an annual saving of $11,000 for the shop's operation. Mr. Marsh has worked in the print shop for four years.

SFC Marvin L. Cutshall, 205th Military Police Company, was the recipient of an award for suggesting that operation of the Military Police Detachment in Kansas City, Mo., terminate, because the paperwork and processing of prisoners were still done at Ft Leavenworth. His suggestion will produce an estimated annual saving of $6,762. Sergeant Cutshall, former NCOIC of the Kansas City MP Detachment, is now assigned to the Provost Marshal Office at Ft Leavenworth.

Camp Zama Investigator Promoted

Newly promoted WO1 Charles F. X. R. Dunn receives his insigne bars from CW4 Robert J. Wilson (left), Commanding Officer, 521st Military Police Detachment (CID), Headquarters US Army Japan, and MAJ Loyal G. Evans, Provost Marshal, USARJ. The ceremonies for Mr. Dunn, a member of the 521st MP Detachment at Camp Zama, were conducted in the office of the Camp Zama Provost Marshal.



142d MP Company Provides Special Patrol

For several members of the 142d Military Police Company, Taegu, Korea, 1900 hours is the beginning of the working day. At that hour two roving jeep patrols begin their nightly rounds patrolling the city of Taegu. The duty of the roving patrols is to check gate security, control traffic, and investigate accidents. The MPs are also responsible for checking vehicles passing through the gates of Camps Henry, George, and Walker, in addition to checking supply points and post exchanges.

The most active part of the twelve-hour shift comes between 1900 hours and midnight, when the curfew goes into effect. During that time the patrols spot-check night spots located on the mile long highway between Camp Walker and Camp Henry. While on patrol at the clubs, the two teams are also on emergency call, and they can be dispatched by radio to any part of Taegu to investigate reports of incidents involving soldiers and Korean Nationals. When such a call occurs, the third member of the patrol, a Korean Army Military Policeman or a Korean National Policeman, is useful as a translator and as a protector of the rights of the Korean citizen.

The fourth member of the patrol is a US Air Force Security Policeman. He is on the team, because the roving patrol checks security at the K-2 Air Base.

Even a routine evening for the MP team keeps the men busy every minute. At various times during the night, the teams investigate security at physical facilities on Camp Walker, and they also check on guard posts on the bases. At least once during the long night the patrol ventures into the downtown off-limits districts to insure that there are no US military personnel in the restricted areas.

The combined patrols of the 142d MP Company perform their duty meritoriously, and as stated by one member of the roving patrol, their job is ". . . to keep the soldier out of trouble, instead of looking for someone to arrest."



12th MP Group Civilian Receives 30-Year Recognition Certificate

MAJ John H. Ieans, Commanding Officer, Detachment D, 12th Military Police Group (CI), Ft Dix, N. J., congratulates Mr. Bernard J. Gormley after presenting him with a 30-year recognition certificate and pin. Mr. Gormley was assigned to the 8th Infantry Division Military Police Company at Camp Jackson, S. C., in 1940, when he was on active duty in the Army. He has served continuously with the Military Police Corps and the Criminal Investigation Division since that time in both military and civilian capacities.

4th AIT Brigade (MP) Hosts Dining-In at Fort Gordon

The 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga., was the recent host to BG James B. Adamson, Director of Plans, Programs, and Budget, Department of the Army, when he spoke at the 4th Brigade Dining-In at the Ft Gordon Officers' Open Mess. General Adamson, the project officer at the inception of the Modern Volunteer Army concept, came to Ft Gordon to further acquaint the officers of the Brigade with MVA procedures. He stressed the idea that the Army is people and that even the lowest private should be treated as an individual. Rudeness, he pointed out, must be avoided if a volunteer army is to work. He emphasized that men must be geared to do the work because of pride in themselves and not as a result of nagging tactics.

Guests at the Dining-In included MG John C. F. Tillson III, then Ft Gordon Commanding General, COL William C. Pinson, Chief of Staff at Ft Gordon, COL Joe M. Sanders, Ft Gordon Deputy Commander, COL Warren H. Metzner, Commandant, US Army Military Police School, and COL Louis O. Giuffrida, Commander, Combat Developments Command MP Agency.

After delivering his message to the guests and officers of the 4th Brigade, General Adamson received a plaque from the Brigade as a memento of the occasion.



Three CI Laboratory Students Promoted at Fort Gordon Lab

One of three personnel from the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Ft Gordon, Ga., to be promoted recently is CW3 Ernest D. Hamm (left), a resident trainee at the CI Laboratory. Mr. Hamm received his orders for promotion from MAJ Edward A. Balog, Commanding Officer of the laboratory. Other recipients of promotion orders presented by Major Balog are CW2 Louise T. Michaud and CW2 Claude E. Eaton. Both officers are resident students in the Questioned Documents Section of the CI Laboratory.

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MP is Seneca Depot Soldier of Quarter

During a recent ceremony at Depot Headquarters, COL Milton G. Branham (left), Seneca Army Depot Commander, Romulus, N. Y., congratulates SP4 Richard J. Pionteck of the 295th Military Police Company upon presenting him with an engraved trophy and a US Savings Bond for his selection as Soldier of the Quarter at the Seneca Depot. Specialist Pionteck, who was employed as a police aid in the Milwaukee, Wi., Police Department before entering the service, is a graduate of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga.

Ft Hood Stockade Education Program Successful

The rehabilitative educational program at the Ft Hood, Tx., Stockade has been proceeding better than expected by stockade personnel. The program provides the inmates with the opportunity to take courses and tests in order to acquire their high school general equivalency diploma (GED).

When a new man arrives at the stockade, he is informed of the program during orientation briefings. Participation in the program is voluntary, and approximately one third of the men in the stockade are currently enrolled in classes. Since the program began in January 1971, 288 inmates have applied for classes and taken the introductory achievement test to determine at which level of instruction they will begin.

The classes are conducted on three levels—primary, intermediate, and secondary. In each of the class levels, five subject areas are studied: English, history, science, literature, and mathematics. When the students are considered ready, the GED test is administered.

Instructors from the Education Center conduct classes five days a week in a compound at the stockade which has been converted into a classroom area. The basic theme of the program is individualized instruction and continuous counseling by instructors.

The primary level of classes has maintained an enrollment of five students who need assistance in reading English. The intermediate level enrolls an average of twenty students, and the high school division numbers near thirty. Tentative plans exist to introduce college level courses into the system, but as yet these plans have not been implemented.

Problems are slowly being eliminated from the program. The rapid turnover of inmates at the stockade is one problem that has been solved. The average stay of a man in the stockade is 35 days, but once a soldier who is enrolled in the program leaves, his records are forwarded to his unit commander and he is eligible to continue the courses at the Post Education Center.

The success of the Ft Hood Stockade educational rehabilitation program is demonstrated in the results of the GED tests taken by students in its classes. Eighty percent of the students tested have qualified for the high school equivalency diploma.

Fort Ord MP Co Basketball Team Completes Successful Season

The 54th Military Police Company basketball team from Ft Ord, Ca., recently completed a successful season by winning the Ft Ord Company Level Championship. Coached by SGT Jerry Root, the 54th Company's Career Counselor, the MPs started the season in November by winning the pre-season tournament at Ft Ord. In February, eight members of the MP team were nominated to represent Ft Ord in the Sixth Army Basketball Finals. A total of twelve teams participated in the tourney at Ft Lewis, Wa., where the Ft Ord team won second place in the final round of play. Returning to Ft Ord, the 54th MPs won the post championship, compiling a season's record of 42 wins against 6 losses, Posing with their individual and team trophies are (from left to right) 54th MP Company Commanding Officer, CPT Allan L. Joslyn, PFC Donald Turk, SGT Dennis Dahmes, SP4 Rick Huebner, SGT Jerry Root, SP4 Jim Roberts, SP4 John Cook, SP4 Courtney MacFarlane, and SP4 Dennis Williams.



USAMPS Civilians Recognized for Service

COL Warren H. Metzner, Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., reads a citation of service to Mrs. Louise C. Klein during a recent ceremony at USAMPS Headquarters. Mrs. Klein received the Department of the Army Commendation for her performance of duty as an editorial clerk in the Department of Nonresident Instruction at USAMPS.

Other USAMPS civilians to receive commendation certificates from Colonel Metzner during the ceremony include Mrs. Marsha Hathaway, a clerk-typist in the Department of Nonresident Instruction; Mrs. Janet B. Garrison, USAMPS Library Technician; and Mrs. Erna K. Leon, Illustrator, Department of Doctrine Development, Literature and Plans. Mrs. Maggie Conn, a clerk-typist in the Department of Nonresident Instruction; Mrs. Elsie H. Daughtrey, Editorial Clerk, Department of Doctrine Development, Literature and Plans; and Mrs. Jewel P. Wylds, Management Technician, Office of the Secretary, received Department of the Army Service Certificates for twenty years of civilian service to the Armed Forcs.

During the same ceremony, Mrs. Dorothy J. Dickey was recognized as the USAMPS Department of the Army Civilian of the Month for April. Mrs. Dickey, Operational and Emergency Plans Assistant, Office of the Director of Instruction, was also selected as the Ft Gordon DAC for that month.



USDB Civilian Employee Cited For Role in Home Parole Program

For his performance of duty, Mr. Neal B. Harrison, Director of Classification at the US Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth, Ks., was recently acknowledged in a letter of commendation from MG Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General.

The letter cited Mr. Harrison's role in establishing the trial temporary home parole program conducted during the 1970 Christmas and New Years holidays. Results of the trial were so successful that Department of the Army approved the program on a permanent basis.

General Ramsey wrote, "As a result of your foresight, initiative, and progressive attitude toward contemporary correctional principles . . . you served to strengthen prisoner family ties . . . added to the happiness of those involved . . . reflecting credit on you . . . and the Army Correctional Program."

In his position as Director of Classification, Mr. Harrison's duties include assisting prisoners in obtaining employment prior to their release, conducting a pre-release program, and processing replies to congressional inquiries.

4th Brigade's 10th Battalion Experiences Change of Command

During a recent change of command ceremony at Ft Gordon, Ga., LTC William C. Boden relinquished command of the 10th Battalion of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) to LTC John P. Regan. The battalion colors changed hands before a formation of the training companies of the 10th Battalion and an audience of military and civilian spectators. Special guests at the ceremony included then Ft Gordon Commanding General, MG John C. F. Tillson III.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held in the Battalion Headquarters for Colonel and Mrs. Boden, who received a certificate of appreciation from General Tillson for her Army Community Service work in connection with the Red Cross Volunteers at the Ft Gordon Hospital. Colonel Boden had been commanding officer of the 10th Battalion for 20 months.

NG Advisor Cited by Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

MAJ Boyd Farver (right), Executive Officer, 164th Military Police Battalion, Pennsylvania Army National Guard, presents the citation for the Pennsylvania Commendation Ribbon for Meritorious Service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to MSG William A. Roberts. Cited for his professional knowledge of military police training and administration and his demonstrated leadership and devotion to duty, Sergeant Roberts received the award for his service as Enlisted Advisor to the 164th MP Company and other attached units of the National Guard. He is the first military police advisor to receive this award in the state of Pennsylvania.

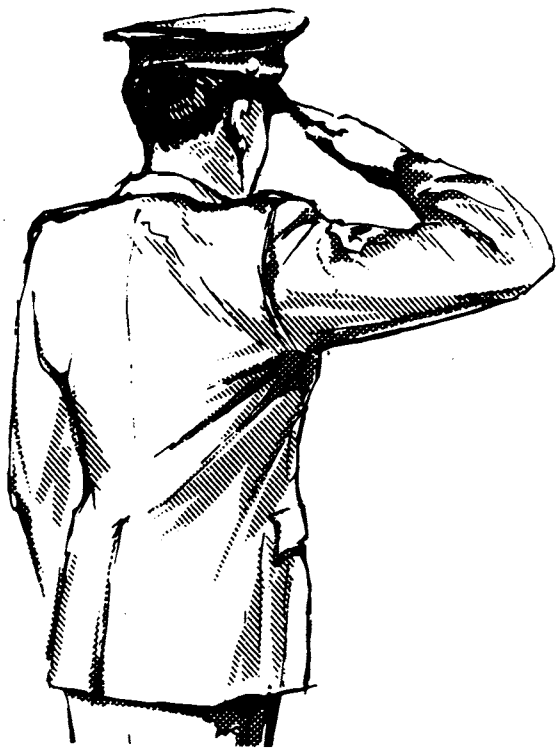


ARCOM Awarded Posthumously to 3d MP Gp Investigator

The Army Commendation Medal has been presented posthumously to CW2 Wilber D. Borden for meritorious service while assigned as Criminal Investigator, Polygraph Examiner, and Commanding Officer of Detachment G, 3d Military Police Group (CI), and as Assistant to the Group Operations Officer of the 3d MP Group at Ft McPherson, Ga. Mr. Borden's wife, Mrs. Mildred Borden, and his son Charles accepted the award presented by COL Herman Trop, Commanding Officer of the 3d MP Group during ceremonies at the 3d MP Group Headquarters.



FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE



Bronze Star Medal
(Valor)
SP4 Draulio Alvarado

Bronze Star Medal
(Meritorious Service)
MSG Michael J. Coleman (1OLC)
SFC Wilbur L. Brown
SSG Rabindramath Kuldas
SSG Lloyd Wood
SGT James C. Poff
SP4 James Downey
SP4 James G. King

Meritorious Service Medal
1SG Dudley L. Godwin
MSG John W. Spear

Air Medal
LTC William J. Peters
MAJ Jerald C. Burns
CPT Surry P. Everett
SP4 James Downey

Army Commendation Medal
(Valor)
1LT Donald W. Odom
SGT Ronald A. Herrington
SP4 Richard L. Theberge (2OLC)

Army Commendation Medal
(Meritorious Service)
MAJ Richard S. Sanfilippo (1OLC)
MAJ Michael C. Vasey
CPT Thomas A. Cornick
CPT Ronald D. Phillips
CPT Robert L. Wyngard (2OLC)
SFC Faylus E. Bibee
SFC Ervin L. McEntire (1OLC)
SFC William G. Sarrels (1OLC)
SFC Donald Ward (1OLC)
SSG Robert D. Alexander
SSG Jerry L. Gray
SSG James H. Porter
SSG Lloyd Wood
SSG Richard V. Wooten (1OLC)
SGT Nelson D. Ladue
SP5 Virble S. Marbry
SP4 Donald C. Douglas
SP4 Gordon Ellithorpe (2OLC)
SP4 Herbert McGlothlin
SP4 Dale M. McNitt
SP4 Robert L. Scheetz

Purple Heart
SP4 John W. Morelan

PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL
(RA)
Daniel T. Larkin (75)

LTC/COL
(AUS)
Frederick L. Gemmer (60)
Anthony T. Mercurio (75)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
Carl C. Keese (65)
Ronald M. Lucas (70)
Jim M. Parrack, Jr. (65)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)
Jesse W. Kensler (70)
Richard A. Mosco (75)

1LT/CPT
(AUS)
Donald A. Wagner (75)

2LT/1LT
(AUS)
Richard E. Dolan
Jack L. Johns
Fred E. McGilberry
Richard H. Parks
Robert D. Reed
Robert B. Richardson

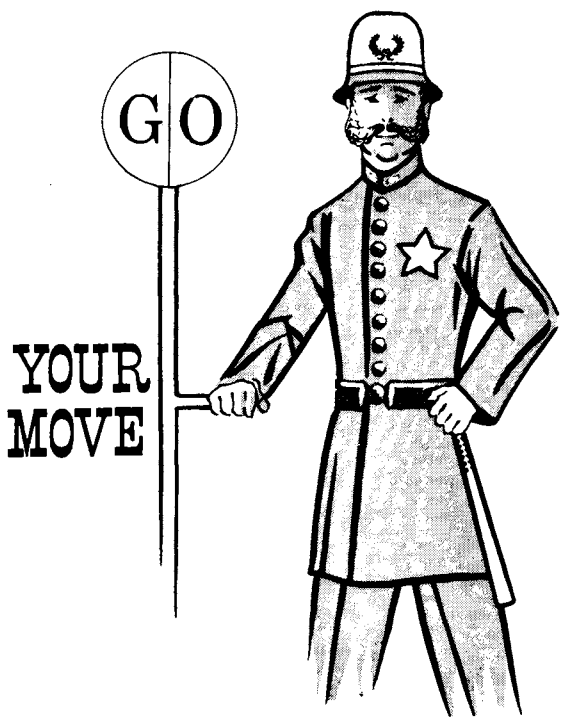
CW2/CW3
(AUS)
Ernest D. Hamm (60)
Jackie H. Leach (75)
Richard J. Mahon (60)
Henry C. Shumann (65)

WO1/CW2
(AUS)
Claude E. Eaton (55)
Louise T. Michaud (55)

SFC/MSG
Charles F. Leggett (63)

SSG/SFC
James P. Hall (63)

SSG/SFC
Terrance M. Seely (63)



BOOK REVEIW SECTION



SPEED READING, Davis Publishing Company, Santa Cruz, California 95060, 1968, 99 pages.

Reviewed by John A. Vanderford, Ph. D.

No one knows precisely when man first became concerned about speed reading. To a greater or lesser degree, the topic has probably been of interest since the invention of movable type in the fifteenth century. Unquestionably, the subject has been of considerable concern to educators in the United States since they became aroused a few years ago with the inflammatory publication entitled *Why Johnny Can't Read,* written by a controversial psychologist. Obviously, the author of that book was challenging readers to enhance their proficiency in reading.

Speed Reading extends this challenge to readers. Although no author is specified, the book's purpose is clear. The publication is designed to improve the reading skills of civil servants and to assist them in taking written examinations. A prefatory statement indicates that the book was prepared primarily as an aid for anyone taking general or police promotional examinations.

The book is in two parts. The first part explains techniques of efficient reading; the second includes reading comprehension questions which are categorized as Police I, Police II, and Police III.

The thirty-nine pages comprising part one identify and emphasize commonly recognized techniques of efficient reading. The reader is reminded of the imperative need to concentrate on the printed page and to seek continuous improvement through guided practice. He is strongly encouraged to improve his vocabulary, to read with a purpose, to force himself to read faster, and to apply proven reading procedures that will enhance understanding and retention. A Reading Progress Table and a Reading Self-Measurement Chart are included to assist him in determining whether or not he is achieving the established goal—to double his rate of reading and to improve his level of comprehension.

The sixty pages in part two include questions selected to assist anyone preparing to take a police promotional examination. Also included in this section is an analysis of the "paragraph interpretation question," a type question that frequently appears on promotional examinations. The typical comprehension question consists of a statement in the form of a single sentence or paragraph, followed by a question or series of questions. The individual is continually challenged to read rapidly and accurately and to understand and remember what he reads. No reasonable critic can quarrel with such a challenge.

Any military policeman who is motivated sufficiently to apply the self-discipline required to follow the outlined guidance and to complete the exercise should profit from this publication. The relatively sophisticated reader, however, will quickly recognize that there is nothing novel or especially imaginative about the recommended approaches.

An abrupt change in the style of writing between parts one and two is somewhat disconcerting. A few misspelled words in the first part of the book also detract from the quality of the writing.

With the exception of the limitations indicated above, the book appears to be sound in both format and content. The questions highlight modern sociological concepts of crime prevention, rehabilitation of offenders, and police training. The subject matter should appeal to the interests of professional policemen in both military and civilian environments.

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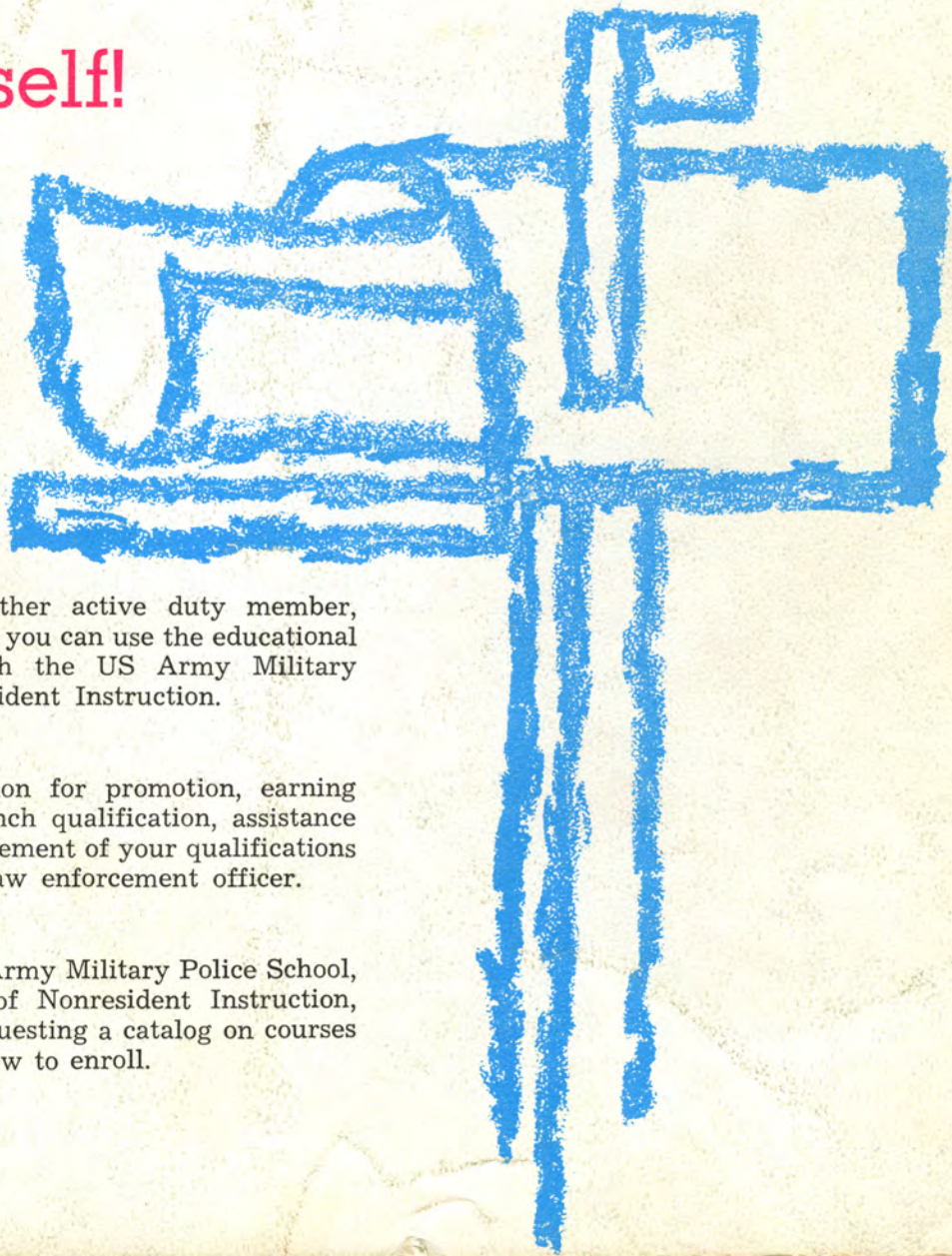
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