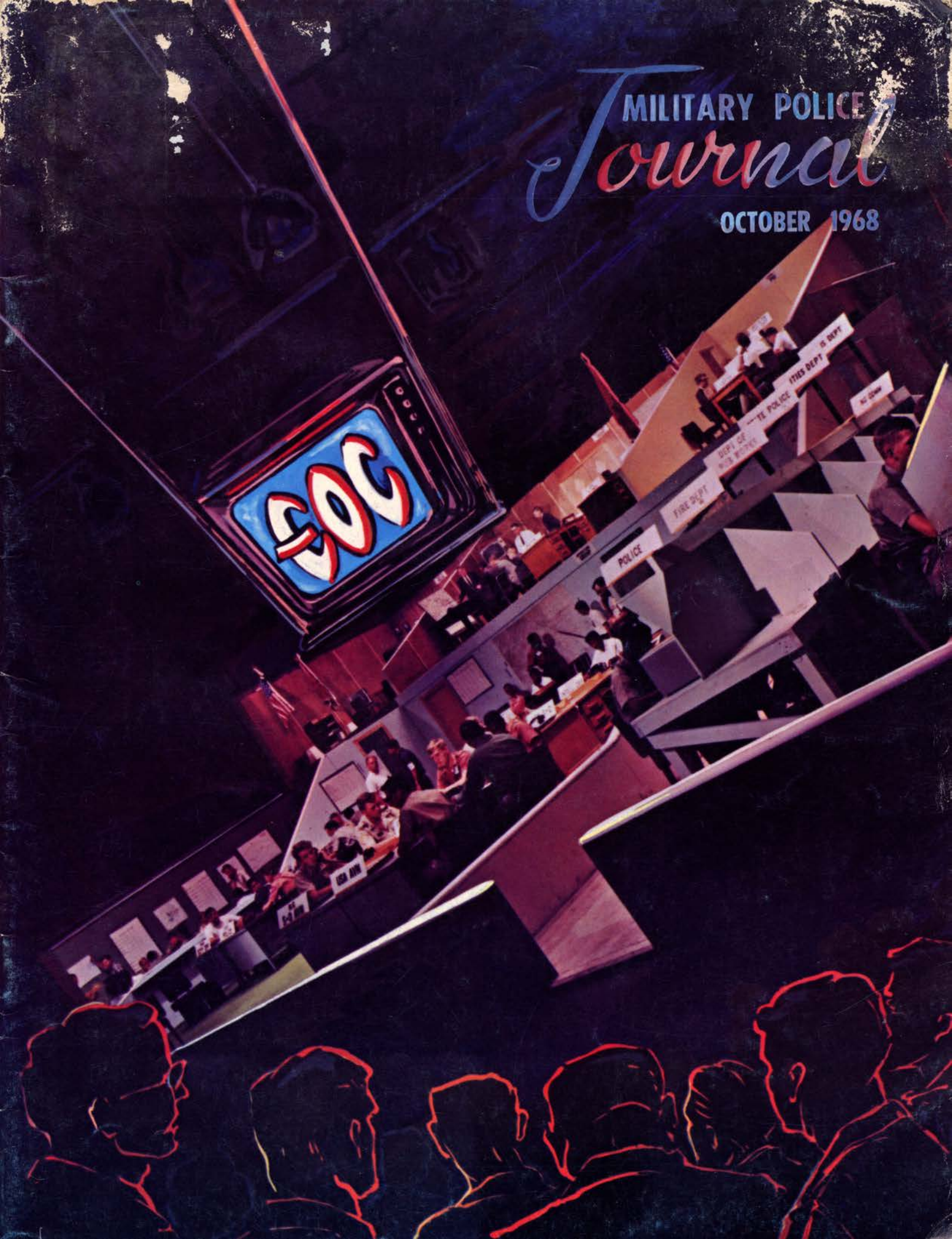


# MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

OCTOBER 1968



# MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

MAJ Robert J. Fetterolf  
*Editor*

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Volume XVIII

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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 \$4.00 per year in the USA or to APOs payable in advance, and includes a year's subscription to the MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL. Single copies, 35¢. Second-class postage paid Augusta, Ga. Correspondence pertaining to membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Military Police Association, Box 3385, Augusta, Georgia 30904.

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

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MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL



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## COVER

This month's cover features the Emergency Operations Center demonstration which is conducted each week at the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, as part of the Civil Disturbance Orientation Course. The EOC, as our feature story relates, is the headquarters for joint planning in a civil disturbance situation; the heart of the operation. Tied in with this theme is an article entitled "The Role of Local, State and Federal Agencies in Civil Disturbances," which begins on page 6. Our cover was developed and executed by Mrs. Erna Leon.

\* \* \* \* \*

With this issue we begin a new feature, "You, the Investigator," written by CW2 Gideon Epstein, a member of our Executive Council. This column is an effort to encourage contributions from Criminal Investigators throughout the membership, and to let them know that we do consider them part of the family.

\* \* \* \* \*

Congratulations are in order for five recent graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) for being selected as the MPA Outstanding Graduate. These MPs were presented with the MPA Plaque and Letter: PFC John E. Israel, B-10; PFC Beverly W. Smith, F-10; PFC Donald P. Stewart, E-10; PFC Rickie E. Castleberry, D-11; and PFC Albert McMinn, Jr., C-11.

\* \* \* \* \*

MAJ Scott M. Tippin has succeeded CPT Walter Shumway as Secretary-Treasurer of the MPA. He is pictured below with LTC Robert E. Carlson and CW2 Gideon Epstein, new members of the MPA Executive Council.

Three Air Force NCOs received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Awards, and one year subscriptions to the JOURNAL, for MP Supervision Course #1. They were SSG Maynard J. Hoover, SSG Richard E. Weiller, and SSG Hohn W. Wolfe.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Army Correction Program has been enhanced by a recent change in Enlisted Career Group 95-Law Enforcement. Effective 1 July 1968, with change 6 to AR 611-201, a correctional specialist career (MOS 95C) starts at the Specialist Four (E4) level and progresses to E9. Previously, the correctional career began at the E5 level and was geared only for NCOs. The new correctional specialist career field will insure that all law enforcement personnel working in Army confinement facilities are career oriented correctional personnel who are selected and trained for that purpose.

\* \* \* \* \*

Two new Vietnam Campaigns have been announced in DA Message 864267, dated 16 May 1968. The Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase III Campaign covers the period from 1 June 1967 through 29 January 1968. The other campaign commenced 30 January 1968; the official name and termination date will be determined later. All eligible Army personnel are authorized to wear a battle star on the Vietnam Service Ribbon for service in Vietnam during the period of these designated campaigns.

\* \* \* \* \*

Members who are interested in receiving an individual copy of a special brochure on the history of the Military Police Corps, to include a discussion on the Harper's Ferry Pistols and the background on the MPC insignia, should write the JOURNAL.

TIPPIN



CARLSON



EPSTEIN



The effective control of a civil disturbance requires much more than a supply of protective masks, chemical riot control agents, rifles and shotguns, and men trained in the use of this equipment. It requires thorough advance planning and complete coordination among all of the agencies or elements involved in the operation. And these requirements generate another requirement—a place in which these agencies and elements may come together to carry out their planning activities, and to implement their plans in a completely coordinated manner when the occasion arises.

Such a place is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—one has been established as a part of the Civil Disturbance Orientation Course (SEADOC) at the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia (MP JOURNAL, June 1968).

The emphasis on these aspects of advance planning and coordination is presented each week to the officers of civil agencies with a civil disturbance mission and National Guard and Federal military forces, both active and reserve, who attend the course. The SEADOC EOC demonstration is a model which shows the required cooperation, based on prior planning, among all government agencies involved in the control of civil disturbances. The EOC is depicted as the heart of the operation. From it emerge both the coordinated long-range policies and the minute-by-minute coordinated decisions required for effective cooperative action. It demonstrates that a carefully-organized and smoothly-operating control center is essential to the immediate response necessary for dealing effectively with any and all situations which may arise during a disturbance.

The SEADOC EOC was established in June 1968, as a result of recommendations from attendees of the SEADOC course. The general import of the recommendations was to demonstrate by some means how the supervisory personnel, commanders, and planning staffs of the various forces and agencies which might be involved would most likely find themselves employed in a disturbance situation. Recognizing that the supervisors would operate out of a command post type situation, the concept of the Emergency Operations Center was developed as the means of demonstrating to the SEADOC attendees their probable utilization. The information and background on the Emergency Operations Center configuration and operations was evolved from the experience of SEADOC instructors, their research, correspondence, and liaison visits with various cities across the country which have an EOC. All of this information was pooled and reviewed, the best factors were drawn from this research, and the basis for the SEADOC EOC was established.

The purpose of the EOC is twofold: to give the supervisor a view of his requirements; and to demonstrate an approach to the problem of insuring unity of effort of all forces and agencies which might be called on to assist a city in the control of a civil disturbance. This is a functional demonstration, intended to identify those agencies and forces which might be involved. The SEADOC EOC is designed to depict a city with a population of from 400,000 to 500,000 population. As the narrator explains, however, it is suitable for expansion or contraction as necessary. The demonstration emphasizes the importance



of thorough planning and coordination in order to insure complete integration of all forces and agencies which might be involved.

The introduction to the demonstration states that "planning is the first requirement in order to deal effectively with a civil disturbance." Therefore, the thrust of SEADOC is planning, with emphasis on joint planning. This is designed to accomplish the following requirements: to identify, mobilize, and integrate all available resources, thus insuring a balance of all diverse forces and agencies which may be required to control a civil disturbance.

The EOC of SEADOC is set on a stage constructed inside Fort Gordon's Sports Arena. Partitioned rooms are cut away at the front to allow the audience to view the movement and actions of the soldiers playing the roles of various officials and military personnel at work at their desks, each coordinating the actions of his particular department or



staff. The pantomime of the players on the set is complemented by a narrator telling how each official or commander is responsible for certain missions and tasks. Along the front of the audience are television monitors by means of which, through the use of closed circuit television provided by the TV Division, US Army Southeastern Signal School, the disturbance is intensified and dramatized for the audience. The television monitors bring the disturbance, as it would be occurring in the city, to the audience and enable it to relate the action in the EOC to what is seen on the TV monitor.

The SEADOC EOC was patterned after systems established and in operation in New York, San Francisco,

Rochester and several other cities. Each city will have to adopt its own EOC to its particular needs and resources. This SEADOC EOC is only a representation, and by no means is it intended to be the exact solution for each city's particular situation.

An effective EOC, SEADOC personnel believe, must be well located in order to be accessible from all areas of the city. The EOC in SEADOC is located near the city hall and an adequate parking area, as well as two major highways. There will be requirements for helicopter and small aircraft landing areas either on or near the EOC. In order to provide the necessary support, there must be space for billeting, messing, medical and sanitary facilities, and offices for various agencies and forces brought in to support the city. In short, any facility or resource necessary to support the EOC must be planned for and near at hand in a disturbance situation.

During the presentation of the EOC demonstration, which covers a mythical five-day period, city officials prepare for a disturbance that gradually worsens, and eventually goes beyond the control of the city forces and resources. State assistance and the state National Guard are then called in, and these representatives take up their places alongside their city and county counterparts. In order to include all the agencies and forces which might be called in to assist, it has been necessary to escalate the disturbance in this city. The disturbance escalates to the stage where Federal forces are brought in to assist the city in restoring law and order. Recognizing that the city is the keystone around which all planning must be oriented, it is at the city level that the problem must be resolved, and that all other forces and agencies are operating in support of the city as required.

At the height of the operations, when all agencies and forces have been brought together in support of the city, the EOC demonstrates the required teamwork between such agencies and forces. These include:

The police and fire departments, including their operations and intelligence branches.

A rumor control center, designed to counter rumors in an effort to provide accurate information to the people of the city.

Major city departments and officials including health and welfare, public works, personnel officer, fiscal officer, and others.

Non-government representation such as telephone and power utilities, bus and taxi companies for necessary extra transportation, local retail merchants associations, and the chamber of commerce.

County and state law enforcement agencies, such as the county sheriff and the state police.

The state National Guard, with its commander and his principal staff officers.

Finally, the Federal forces which are committed, with their commander and his principal staff officers, as well as the members of the Federal Team headed by the senior civilian representative or Presidential Representative.

The revolutionary nature of contemporary disturbances and disorders frequently necessitates the bringing in of outside forces and agencies. As long as this contingency exists, it must be planned for in order to insure unity of effort among all forces and agencies supporting the city.



# THE ROLE OF LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES

Captain John N. Deal, JAGC

The control of civil disorders is a complex and multifaceted subject. It is appropriate that we examine the personnel who operate at the various levels of government. This includes both civilian and military agencies, and the military policies that are applied to the joint operations of these agencies in civil disturbance control.

Regardless of the underlying sociological, political or economic factors which many authorities point to as the causes of civil disorder, acts of violence which endanger entire communities cannot be tolerated. Most of these acts constitute crimes which can be punished under local, state or federal laws.

The primary responsibility for law enforcement rests on local law enforcement agencies at the municipal, county and state levels, since there are very few federal criminal statutes violated during a civil disorder. Likewise, the number of regular federal law enforcement personnel that are available at the scene of a civil disorder is very small in comparison to those furnished by the local law enforcement agencies.

## JURISDICTION

Any detailed examination of the functions of local law enforcement agencies requires the consideration of the complex area of jurisdiction. These agencies have developed as parts of local governments and, therefore, almost defy

orderly classification. There exist in the United States today some 40,000 separate, often overlapping, police agencies.<sup>1</sup> For example, 54 different police forces serve the six counties of metropolitan Detroit; Chicago and its environs encompass over 150 local police jurisdictions.<sup>2</sup> Each of these operates within its own geographical area of responsibility. Whether the boundary line is the state border, the county line, the city limit or the precinct street corner, it has a very real and important effect upon the policemen who operate within it. During a civil disturbance these limitations remain, and knowledge of them must be disseminated to all other enforcement agencies who seek to aid civilian authorities.

Regardless of how archaic, inflexible, or ill-equipped we might believe local enforcement and judicial agencies to be, it is not feasible or politically possible to create new organizations or new systems. Operational planning should utilize the pre-existing police and court structure. For a military commander, who is assisting civil authorities control a disorder, to employ war tactics such as drawing battle lines down the center of the streets, totally disregarding the precinct boundaries, can only cause confusion and legal difficulties.

In addition to the geographical aspects of jurisdiction, which are evident at all levels of police operations, there are more nebulous aspects such as statutory powers and immunities. These limitations will be discussed in relation



to the various agencies at each level of government. It would be an incomplete picture if we only considered law enforcement agencies. Therefore, this discussion will also include various public and private agencies and individuals that can become involved in civil disturbance operations.

#### THE CITY POLICEMAN

The lowest and most important operational echelon in the law enforcement structure is the city policeman. His job, of course, is to enforce state laws and municipal ordinances within his area of responsibility. He has an established precinct headquarters, an established precinct jail system, and an established court system for the arraignment and trial of his arrestees. Since most of the offenders during a civil disorder will be processed through this system, it is important that military authorities, who may be called upon to operate within the area, understand the procedures that are followed. This is one of the primary reasons why joint civil/military patrols are recommended.

The city policeman operates under the mayor. The mayor is usually aided by a city council which is composed of elected or appointed city officials. Any disturbance should be controlled by these officials unless they release control to another official, such as the governor. Contingency plans should be approved by these individuals and should involve the facilities and personnel they are able to commit.

#### THE MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENT

Another agency which becomes primarily involved in civil disturbance operations is the municipal fire department. In some jurisdictions the police and fire departments are under the control of the Public Safety Director who has overall supervisory powers. In most jurisdictions, these agencies are separate, but they coordinate their activities in a time of crisis.

During a civil disturbance, fires attract large crowds that may be hostile to the efforts of the fire department. Contingency plans should provide for accompanying forces to protect the firemen and their equipment. The size of these support forces must be increased if the fire department adopts the task force method of deployment.

#### OTHER MUNICIPAL AGENCIES

In addition to the police and fire departments, other city officials must be prepared to operate during a civil disorder. These will include the City Engineer, the Comptroller or City Treasurer, and the City Attorney. If the city has a press secretary or public relations official, his services should be utilized to combat rumors and relay factual information to the news media.

Certain individuals who represent private businesses and enterprises can perform invaluable services during a disorder. These include representatives of public utilities as well as owners of private shops and manufacturing companies. All of these individuals may suffer financial losses during a disorder, and are usually willing to cooperate in certain phases of community planning. For example, the proper utilization of private security forces may relieve the police of some of the responsibility of providing security to such key facilities as electric, gas, and telephone installations. Planning and coordination which includes representatives of the public sector can also serve as a valuable public relations device.

In states where county governments have an active role, the county sheriff's office and the county police force are

important law enforcement agencies and must be included in any contingency plan. The amount and types of resources available at the county level vary greatly. Many of the same positions which exist at the municipal level have a counterpart at the county level.

#### THE STATE POLICE

The state police form the next echelon of law enforcement personnel. All states, except Hawaii, have a state police department, highway patrol, or department of public safety.<sup>3</sup> Together they number approximately 32,500 sworn personnel.<sup>4</sup> The state police departments in all but seven states have under 1,000 men, a total which is smaller than that found in most large municipal police departments.<sup>5</sup> In most states, these officers are responsible for policing the entire highway system of the state and are usually widely dispersed. As a result, most state police departments find it difficult to mobilize a large number of men to assist local police in controlling a civil disorder.

The Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders disclosed that traffic supervision, rather than law enforcement, is the chief function in more than half of the states.<sup>6</sup> Twelve of the 49 departments lack full police powers.<sup>7</sup> Only five spend less than half of their time on traffic, while 27 spend three quarters or more time on traffic.<sup>8</sup> Only eight spend over 15 percent of their time on control of criminal activities.<sup>9</sup>

In the relatively few states where the state police spend an appreciable amount of time on crime control they serve as the principal law enforcement agency for the rural areas of the state. If they were diverted for riot control duties, it would leave these areas almost without police protection.

These limitations of resources, personnel, and legal authority make most state police departments relatively ineffective in civil disorders. Although they may not be able to mass large numbers of officers at the scene of a disorder, their use in a support role should not be ignored. However, in the great majority of states, only the National Guard can furnish effective assistance.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD

If municipal, county, and state law enforcement agencies are unable to control a civil disturbance, the next manpower resource is the state National Guard, which is controlled by the governor of the state and commanded by the state Adjutant General. In this capacity, the National Guard is a state militia force to be employed to the full

**Continued**



## DISTURBANCES Continued

extent of its capabilities prior to the utilization of federal troops.

In addition to being a state militia force, the Army National Guard is the largest of the organized Reserve Components of the nation and supplies the bulk of the nation's reserve component combat units. It consists of 3,000 company and detachment-size units, located in 2,600 communities in all states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.<sup>10</sup> The authorized strength of the Army National Guard is 412,000.<sup>11</sup> When this is combined with the Air National Guard the total is approximately 500,000.<sup>12</sup>

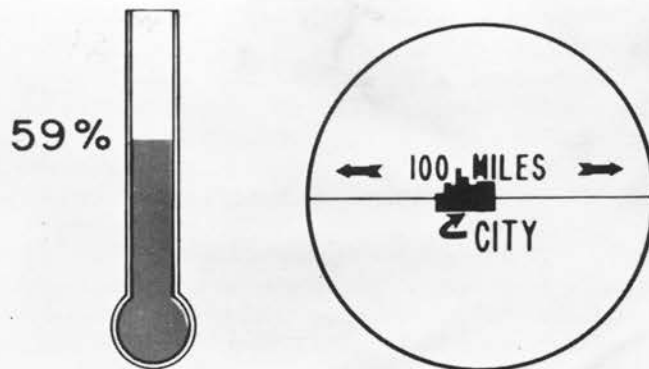
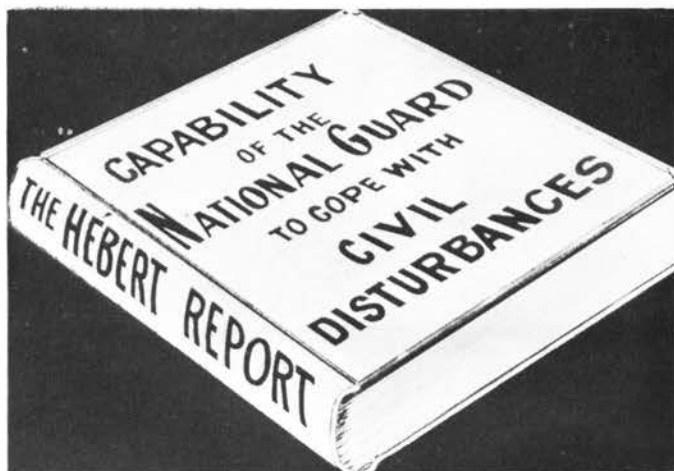
The bulk of Army National Guard Forces are assigned to combat-type organizations, the principal forces being five Infantry Divisions, one Mechanized Infantry Division, two Armored Divisions, and 18 separate brigades, including one Airborne Infantry, one Armored, two Mechanized Infantry, and 14 Infantry brigades.<sup>13</sup> All Army National Guard units are authorized at 93 percent or more of their war-time strengths and 80 percent or more of their war-time equipment.<sup>14</sup>

The importance of the National Guard in civil disturbance operations is apparent from a review of the following information supplied by The National Guard Association of the United States. These statistics represent information compiled through 1 January 1968; unless they are specifically referenced, major outbreaks of civil disorders since that time are not reflected.

Since World War II, the Army and Air National Guard have been called to state or Federal duty for civil disturbance operations 143 times, 29 of them occurring during 1967 alone.<sup>15</sup> Approximately 180,000 National Guardsmen have served on civil disturbance duty in 37 states.<sup>16</sup>

The type of duty has varied widely. The largest number of incidents have been in connection with race riots, civil rights demonstrations, and school integration, with 84 instances occurring between World War II and 1 January 1968.<sup>17</sup> The National Guard also has served in 14 Labor Day, student or youth riots; 13 industrial disputes; six prison riots; three lawlessness crimes; three Vietnam demonstrations; two instances of sabotage; two insurrections; and nine other miscellaneous activities.<sup>18</sup>

National Guardsmen have been federalized 11 times since World War II, including Detroit.<sup>19</sup> The most recent instances were in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Illinois, during April 1968.



## N.G. STRENGTH

Most of the civil disturbance duties of National Guardsmen have been in their capacity as members of the state militia. The number of incidents range from 27 separate tours for Mississippi National Guardsmen to none for those in 15 other states.<sup>20</sup>

Following the experience in Detroit in July 1967, the "Hebert Special Subcommittee To Inquire Into The Capability Of The National Guard To Cope With Civil Disturbances" was appointed. Its report revealed that the National Guard has a limited but generally adequate capability for coping with civil disturbances.<sup>21</sup>

One deficiency noted by the Subcommittee was that in past civil disturbances the National Guard forces were not fully committed or were not committed early enough in the conflict. Many have expressed the view that the step-ladder approach of committing the National Guard only as a last resort is a mistake. Some National Guard authorities, in conjunction with state and local police, have developed plans for the early commitment of National Guard forces. They point to the success of this plan as it has been used to completely smother potential large-scale civil disorders.

The Hebert Subcommittee also released figures showing that 38 representative cities throughout the United States were located within 100 miles of approximately 59% of the state National Guard forces.<sup>22</sup> Thus, the present National Guard locations allow rapid movement of National Guard forces to potential metropolitan trouble areas.

It is obvious, that the state National Guard will be called upon to furnish the majority of state law enforcement personnel for any large civil disorder. This will require that the National Guard troops be familiar with the state criminal laws as well as riot control procedures.

### OTHER STATE AGENCIES

In addition to the state police and National Guard, other state officials and agencies will become involved in civil disturbance operations. For example, the state Attorney General will furnish pertinent legal advice and may serve as the liaison between the state and federal agencies. The state Alcohol Control Board, or similar agency, may be called upon to establish or approve emergency regulations relating to the sale of alcoholic beverages within a disturbance area. The state Comptroller or state Treasurer will be involved if there are state emergency funds that are being applied to the disturbance. Many other individuals may become involved at the state level.



## PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

The primary responsibility for controlling civil disorders as well as traditional criminal acts rests with local and state governments. The vast majority of all civil disorders have been controlled by the separate or combined efforts of municipal and state police, and state National Guardsmen. Only extreme outbreaks which exceed the capabilities of these local and state forces will justify the intervention by federal troops.

## FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The experiences of recent months in Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., have demonstrated the need for federal assistance during extreme civil disorders. Constitutional and statutory provisions specify the criteria and procedures to be followed when federal military forces are sent to assist state forces.<sup>23</sup> The President has designated the Department of the Army as the Department of Defense agency which is primarily responsible for providing military assistance during civil disturbances.<sup>24</sup> The Army is also responsible for coordinating the activities of the other services in a supporting role.

During the early stages of a civil disorder which threatens to exceed the capabilities of the local and state agencies, the President, or the Attorney General, will normally send a personal representative to the scene. As the Senior Civil Representative, his function is to relay information to the President, or the Attorney General, on the magnitude and the expected duration of the disorder.

The Chief of Staff of the Army will also send his personal liaison officer as the head of the Department of the Army Liaison Team. This group is composed of representatives from various agencies, including the Office of the Provost Marshal General and the Office of the Judge Advocate General.

The senior representatives of the federal government that will arrive at the scene of a disorder are referred to as the Federal Team. This group is composed of representatives of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Budget, the Community Relations Service, as well as the Task Force Commander and his staff and advisors.

These are the primary individuals and agencies at the federal level that will become involved when federal troops are committed to a civil disturbance. There are other federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Marshals, and the General Services Administration that may become involved in the civil disturbance long before federal troops are sent in.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a bureau within the Department of Justice. It has 58 field offices located in major cities throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico.<sup>25</sup> The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over more than 175 federal offenses, including the assault or killing of a federal officer, the inciting to riot, or the interference with the activities of firemen or law enforcement officers during a civil disorder.

Although the FBI may become involved in controlling certain federal crimes that will be associated with civil disturbances, the majority of all crimes are punished by local or state laws. As a federal agency, the FBI has no statutory authority to arrest persons who are violating state laws. This jurisdictional limitation, coupled with the numerical limitation of available agents, requires that the FBI

assume a very limited role in the control of most disturbances.

Most of the same limitations apply to United States Marshals. They are under the supervision and direction of the Attorney General, and are assigned to the various federal judicial districts. As federal agents, the jurisdiction of US Marshals is generally limited to federal offenses. Although the number of US Marshals is relatively small, they can confer their powers upon deputies.

The General Services Administration is responsible for securing many federal buildings and warehouses throughout the United States. These may include federal court buildings, post offices, and recruiting centers located within a civil disturbance area. Federal law confers upon GSA special policemen the same powers as sheriffs and constables upon federal property over which the United States has acquired exclusive or concurrent criminal jurisdiction.<sup>26</sup> Therefore, GSA special policemen may effectively control violations that occur on such federal property, but will be without any arrest powers when located outside the federal area. This jurisdictional limitation prevents the wholesale deployment of GSA personnel during a civil disturbance.

In addition to these three organizations, there are approximately 47 other federal agencies that possess certain law enforcement powers.<sup>27</sup> They will not usually become involved in civil disturbance operations since their jurisdiction is limited to particular federal activities. In addition to these, there are also other public and private agencies and organizations that will become involved in such operations at the federal level.

## FOOTNOTES

1. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *Task Force Report: The Police*, Ch. 1, p. 1.
2. Robert F. Kennedy, *Crime In The Cities: Improving the Administration of Criminal Justice*, The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, Vol. 58, No. 2, p. 145.
3. Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, *Supplement on Control of Disorder*, p. 5-38.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Supra, note 3 at p. 5-39.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. *Fact Sheet, The Army National Guard Organization*, National Guard Association of the United States, 1 April 1968.
11. *Fact Sheet, The National Guard*, National Guard Association of the United States, 1 February 1968.
12. Ibid.
13. Supra, note 10.
14. Ibid.
15. *Civil Disturbance Duty Army and Air National Guard Since World War II*, National Guard Association of the United States, January 1968.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. *Report of Special Subcommittee to Inquire Into the Capability of the National Guard to Cope with Civil Disturbances*, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, Ninetieth Congress, First Session, December 18, 1967, p. 5672.
22. Ibid., p. 5651.
23. 10 USC, Sec. 331-334.
24. AR 500-50.
25. United States Government Organizational Manual, 1965-66.
26. 40 USC, Sec. 318.
27. Supra, note 1, p. 7.

# Journal letters

Dear Editor:

Were you aware that to a large percentage of today's youth the MPs are referred to as *Mashed Potatoes*?

I certainly wasn't until a few weeks ago. There have been few, if any, incidents that would create a conversation involving the Military Police Corps in our everyday life. I now have the good fortune of being employed as a secretary for the Military Police Association, publishers of the MP JOURNAL.

The first week, as I was preparing to leave for work, my young son asked, "Mom, where did you say you were working now?" I said, "MP JOURNAL." His reply, to my complete amazement and chagrin, was "Oh! you're working for the *Mashed Potatoes*!" When I had succeeded in closing my mouth, we had a little "chat." Eye to eye this time, but with the promise of something a little more physical next time.

Having been a military dependent since birth, and living on or around a military installation all that time, my son, like so many of us for whom it is even more inexcusable, had taken a very light attitude toward a very proud and necessary segment of our Armed Forces.

Daily, in my work now with the JOURNAL, I am beginning to understand a few of the many justifications for this fierce pride which the Corps possesses.

My son will now proudly tell you that his Mom works for the Military Police Association. He is now the proud owner of a photograph of "MP Crossed Pistols" and daily asks if I have been able to bring any other mementos of the Corps for him to show off to his pals.

I asked him recently why he had referred to the MPs as "*Mashed Potatoes*." His reply was simply, "All the kids do."

Mrs. Mamie Ferguson  
Military Police Assn.  
Augusta, Ga. 30904

\* \* \*

Dear Sir:

Here is a question that has plagued me for quite some time. Why aren't military policemen issued some sort of credentials identifying them as military policemen? Many times, while off-duty, or while detailed in Class "A" uniform not requiring the wear of MP gear, I have observed minor incidents which would warrant the attention of a military policeman, but not really serious enough to summon a patrol. On several of these occasions I have stepped forward, verbally identified myself as an MP, and attempted to make the neces-

sary corrections. In most instances, usually while dealing with a dependent or a civilian, I was met with a certain amount of hostility. I think that this is mainly because I have no way to properly identify myself. I am sure that this question has arisen many times in the years the MPC has been in existence. But why hasn't something been done about it?

SGT Ralph W. Booth  
250th MP Det  
Valley Forge General Hospital  
Phoenixville, Pa. 19460

\* \* \*

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing my check in the amount of \$4.00 and a completed application for membership in the Military Police Association. One of your members, presently with the military police, said that if I was going to benefit by reading his copies of the JOURNAL, I should sign up.

Formerly, I was an investigator with the US Civil Service; with the MP Detachment Sec 1 SCU 1464 at Ft McPherson (WW II); and am now a deputy sheriff, on leave, Howard County Sheriffs' Department, Howard County, Missouri. My present duties include those of Director of University Security at Millikin University.

Irving S. Jackson  
1070 W. Williams  
Decatur, Illinois 62522

\* \* \*

Dear Editor:

I am happy to enclose my check in the amount of \$10.00 as dues for the next three years in what I feel to be the best organization in the Army.

I am only sorry to say that I have since dropped from the MP Corps and I am now a first sergeant in an Infantry brigade HHC. I still have a platoon of MPs and I try to assist them in every way I can. I will always have a soft spot for the Green and Gold.

I strive to increase the training and readiness of all my troops and feel the MP JOURNAL has been of great assistance not only to my military policemen, but to the other platoons as well.

Keep up the good work. I look forward each month to keeping abreast of the many advancements in law enforcement.

SFC William E. Best  
49th Inf Bde (Sep)

\* \* \*

Dear Sir:

In both the June and July issues of the JOURNAL were opinions of the MP uniform. Consider the following: Basic uniform—Class A, Greens (lightweight or regular de-

pending on climate) with motorcycle breeches and appropriate boots. Weapon—caliber .38, police special, carried in a cutaway border patrol type holster, or the old reliable caliber .45, in the same type holster. Headgear—motorcycle crash helmet. The brassard could be replaced with a badge, worn in the same fashion as the Air Force Security Police.

Let's make the MP look like a modern policeman; that's what he is.

SGT Colin Matthews  
Co B, 728th MP Bn  
APO San Francisco 96271

\* \* \*

Sir:

Reference the letter in the July issue of the JOURNAL from LTC W. A. Brown (USAF, Retired). I have been a reader and subscriber to the JOURNAL for years, since 1951, I believe. I have saved many early issues. As a former Military Police Corps officer, a graduate of Class 16 (15 June 1943) of MPOCS at Ft Custer, Michigan, I transferred to the US Air Force, Air Police on 21 June 1951.

Since we do not have a monthly Security Police magazine in the USAF, only a quarterly Security Police Digest with official type information, I would like to see more Air Force Security Police join the MPA, receive the fine magazine and contribute Air Force information to future issues. You have a fine thing going and I think more "Blue Suiters" should take advantage of it.

MAJ John E. Stacey, USAF  
Security Police Directorate  
Hq Air Training Command  
Randolph AFB, Texas

\* \* \*

Editor:

The 508th MP Bn was officially reactivated on 25 August 1967 at Ft Riley, Kansas. We are attempting to bring the history of the battalion up to date by compiling information from the past years. We have little information on the battalion during WWII, the late 1950s and early 1960s.

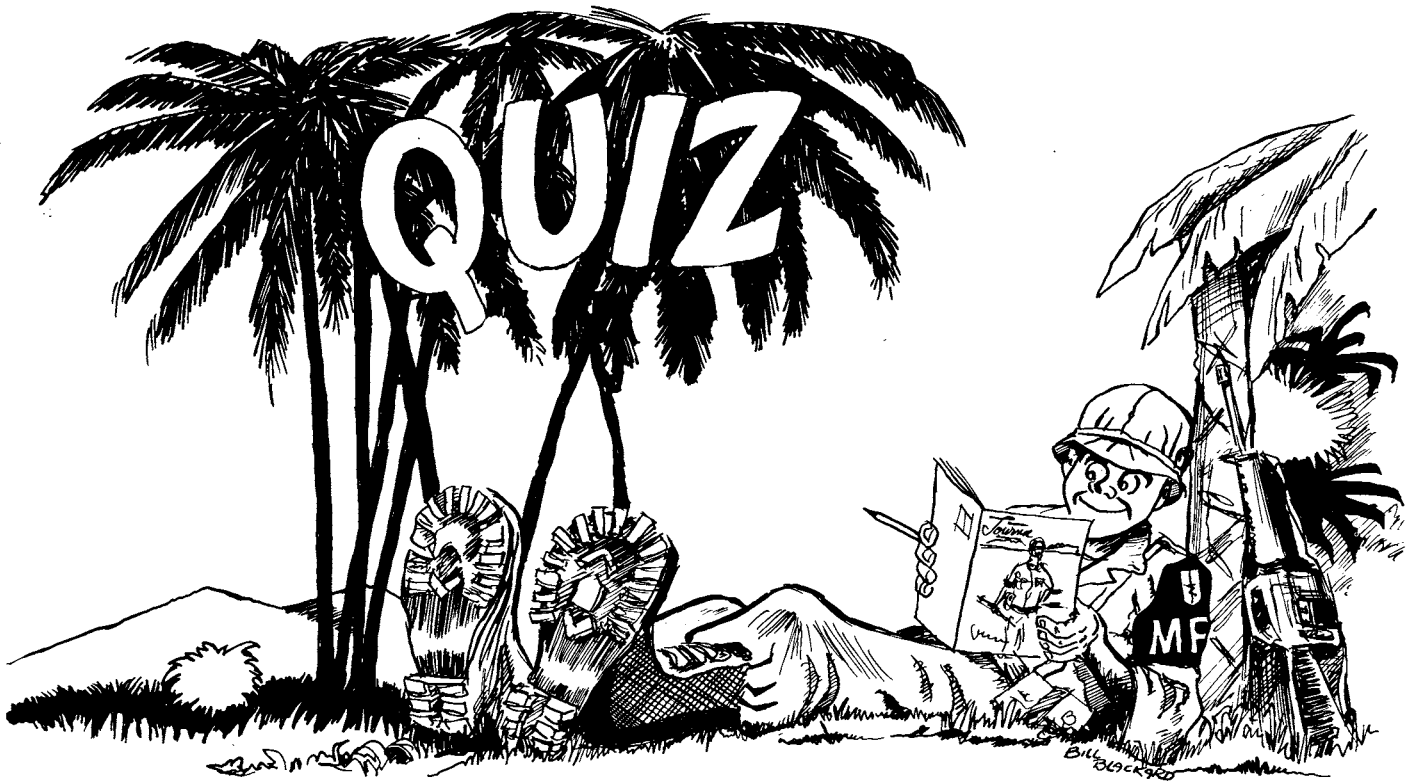
Anyone assigned to this battalion during the period 1944-1964 who has any old photographs, art work, anecdotes, historical objects, etc., and who wishes to donate them, is requested to write to the 508th Military Police Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas 66442, ATTN: Historical Officer. When possible, materials will be reproduced and the originals returned. Donations of other objects incapable of reproduction would also be appreciated.

2LT Gerald J. Demuth  
Historical Officer  
508 MP Bn

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

**Answers found on page 16**

1. The man responsible for the direct operation of the entire desk function is the
  - a. duty officer.
  - b. desk sergeant.
  - c. desk clerk.
  - d. operations sergeant.
2. The desk sergeant receives an anonymous call that a fight is taking place at Joe's Bar. He should
  - a. ignore the call.
  - b. try to trace the call.
  - c. ask the duty officer's advice.
  - d. take action to break up the fight.
3. The desk sergeant receives a call from the dependent wife of Sergeant Smith. Mrs. Smith wants to know what the weather will be like this afternoon. The desk sergeant should
  - a. give her the phone number of the weather bureau.
  - b. refer her to the proper page in the newspaper.
  - c. give her the weather, emphasizing driving conditions.
  - d. inform her that this information is not a police service.
4. The purpose of the military police blotter is to provide
  - a. evidence for court.
  - b. a chronological record of police incidents.
  - c. a chronological record of administrative occurrences.
  - d. a memory refresher for MPs who testify in court.
5. The purpose of the Daily Staff Journal is to provide a
  - a. record of serious accidents.
  - b. record of all incidents.
  - c. chronological record of administrative matters.
  - d. chronological record of traffic incidents.
6. The Military Police Desk Reference Card provides
  - a. ready reference to MP regulations.
  - b. the desk sergeant with guidance to violations of the UCMJ.
  - c. a guide to local emergency service organizations.
  - d. a record of a person's past MP history.
7. A military policeman brings in a white copy of a ticket he has written on a driver who was speeding 35 miles per hour in a 20 mile per hour zone. The ticket should be
  - a. attached to a Military Police Report and forwarded.
  - b. forwarded by itself.
  - c. attached to a Military Police Traffic Incident Investigation Form.
  - d. forwarded with the yellow copy of the ticket.
8. A soldier reports his car keys locked in his car. The MPs help him open the car by making a small break in a vent window. This incident
  - a. need only be recorded on the blotter.
  - b. should be recorded on the blotter and on a military police report form.
  - c. need only be recorded on the Staff Officer's Journal.
  - d. need not be recorded.
9. It is recommended that the MP Report be completed by the
  - a. person receiving the complaint information.
  - b. MP on patrol.
  - c. person calling in complaint information.
  - d. duty officer.
10. Blotters are made out chronologically beginning each day at
  - a. 2400 hours.
  - b. 0001 hours.
  - c. 0100 hours.
  - d. 0700 hours.

# On Pipeline Patrol

Guarding a five-mile section of pipeline carrying POL products from Tuy Hoa Air Base to My Khe is the mission of C Company, 54th Infantry. Assigned to the 97th Military Police Battalion, 18th Military Police Brigade, the men of C Company patrol to prevent theft, sabotage and fires and to recover stolen goods. In a recent search, they found 350 gallons of stolen POL products.

The continuous patrols have proven highly effective. Before daytime patrols were begun, there was an average of five pipeline fires a week. When the infantrymen began patrolling during the day as well as at night, only one fire broke out in two weeks.

"The members of C Company, 54th Infantry, have done an outstanding job in successfully preventing theft and destruction of vital POL products," said CPT Vernice R. Cessna, Commanding Officer of C/54th.

"We intend to maintain this success and enhance it even more by increasing the hours of patrol and by following a policy of complete prevention," he added.



## Answers to MP Quiz

1. **b.** is correct. The desk sergeant is the man who has complete supervision over all desk operations. The other personnel listed have other assigned duties which do not have a direct supervisory bearing on the desk operations.
2. **d.** is correct. Action must be taken, as often anonymous calls prove to be true and correct. He cannot ignore the call as it may be true. Tracing the call would possibly be fruitless and certainly would take too much time. Asking the duty officer is not necessary, since, as an experienced MP, he should know what to do.
3. **c.** is correct. People often look to the military police for advice and, of course, it should be provided, if possible.
4. **b.** is correct. The blotter provides a chronological record of the incidents requiring police action, and incidents reflecting complaints or police involvement of any kind. The blotter is not normally considered to be evidence, but is regarded as hearsay. Administrative occurrences are placed in the journal; MPs refresh their memories from their police notebooks.
5. **c.** is correct. The journal is reserved for recording administrative matters. The blotter is the record for serious accidents. All incidents are not recorded on any one form; traffic incidents are recorded on blotters only if they are serious.
6. **d.** is correct. The card is a record of a person's past involvement with the military police. The cards are not a guide to emergency service regulations or the UCMJ.
7. **b.** is correct. This is a relatively minor traffic violation and the white copy is sufficient notice of a violation when sent to the offender's commander. The incident is not serious enough to warrant the initiation of a military police report. An MP Traffic Incident Investigation Form is not a recognized form. The yellow copy of the traffic ticket is the PM file copy.
8. **b.** is correct. This incident required police action of an extensive nature; and the police entered a private auto. If an incident is recorded on the blotter, a 19-32 should be initiated. This incident was not of an administrative nature and, therefore, the journal would not be used. It, of course, must be recorded.
9. **a.** is correct. The person receiving the complaint knows more information than any other military policeman. The MP on patrol may not always be the one receiving the complaint. The person calling in the complaint may not be a military policeman, and the duty officer may not be the person who received the complaint.
10. **b.** is correct. The blotter runs from 0001 to 2400 hours daily.



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## *You, the Investigator*



*The writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge, and takes from him the least time.* Sydney Smith.

The above quotation is perhaps the simplest way to describe the goal of this column. Space will always be limited. Only so much can be said in five hundred words. When the subject matter is so great, the most difficult task will be to choose the best, and present it in a manner that will arouse enough interest to gather a following. It is not desired that this column be devoted to the thoughts or ideas of one man, but rather that it be the thoughts and ideas of a field—the Army Criminal Investigation Field.

Too many things are written today expounding the virtues of a particular philosophy, declaring with absolute certainty that one way is better than all other ways. Too many things are written with the intention of changing the thought patterns of others. Not enough is being written, or done, to incorporate this into a working solution for the good of all.

It matters little whether we are talking about food preparation, furniture building, road construction or criminal investigations. The pooling of information, the draw-

ing from varied sources, the realization that we all have something beneficial to offer, this is the secret of success, and it leads to an overall understanding of the particular issue in conflict.

No other profession must so depend on the ingenuity of its members than does ours. No other field must so depend upon the professionalism and desire to do the job right, often under difficult conditions, than does ours. Because of this, there is a cohesiveness that is built on personal acquaintanceship between members. This personal relationship is another area that this column hopes to reinforce.

I have taken the liberty of using these few hundred words to further encourage participation and to solicit ideas and comments. It is hoped that by the time the next issue goes to press that sufficient enthusiasm will have been built up to make this column one written by many, rather than one written by one.

When space permits, we will present "a picture from the past." This should bring back memories for some; for others, it will give them a chance to match a name heard with a face never seen.

**Front Row: Weeks, Boose, Campbell (CO), O'Neill, Maulden, Nakamura: 2d Row: Bodiford, Cooke, Hudson, Grotts, Rafferty, Koyada; 3d Row: Grebner, Culbreth, Miller, Robbins, Farrish, McVay; Top Row: Roaden, Vanderhoeven, Reinhardt, Thomas, Chavis.**





# **Billy McCool - - - A Cool MP With A Hot Fastball**

**LT Frank E. Longwell**

When the Cincinnati Reds' manager motioned to the bullpen and tapped his left arm indicating he wanted a lefthander, Billy McCool, at the ripe age of 19, was about to fulfill a lifetime dream of pitching in the major leagues.

McCool wasted little time proving his dream was something more than just a fantasy when he struck out three of the National League's most feared hitters.

The scene was a warm summer night in 1964 at Busch Memorial Stadium in St. Louis. McCool was warming up in the bullpen. He had resigned himself to sitting there the entire season without being used.

Sammy Ellis, another first-year pitcher, had started the game and was in trouble when McCool got the call to relieve him. He proceeded to blaze his fastball past Dick Groat, Bill White and Ken Boyer, who at that time were three of the game's outstanding hitters.

"I was really concentrating so hard on pitching that the thought of being nervous never really hit me," McCool said. "It was after the game when the reporters started asking me questions that I really started shaking."

McCool has been directing fastballs past major league batters ever since. But this summer at Ft Gordon, Ga., for National Guard training, Private McCool altered his motion. He was directing military vehicles with the 8830th Military Police RTC from Cincinnati.

The hard throwing lefthander grew up in the small town of Lawrenceburg, Ind., located on the Ohio River about 25 miles west of Crosley Field, the home of the Reds. He pitched high school and American Legion ball there and compiled a record he wishes he could carry into the majors with him.

Scouts from 17 major league clubs wore out the doorbell on the McCool home. After pitching several no-hitters and striking out 18 batters in a nine-inning Legion game, they viewed Billy as the panacea for their ailing mound corps.

McCool sifted through rosters of all the interested teams, carefully observing how many left-handed pitchers they had and how old they were.

"I finally narrowed it down to four clubs," McCool said, "and the decision was completely based on their rosters and cold, hard cash."

"Let's face it," McCool said in all seriousness, "when you get into the majors you're playing for blood."

"The fun is still there but when you have a man up there at the plate swinging from his heels and trying to blast one out of the park on you—he is threatening to take away your whole livelihood and career."

McCool started in 1964 in the Reds' bullpen but now is used more frequently as a starter.

"I'd much rather be a starter," McCool said, "because it lengthens your career."

"A starter can make a mistake and redeem himself, but with a reliever, the whole game often rides on one pitch."

"One year as a reliever I got up in the bullpen 411 times during the season just to warm up when the Reds were in dangerous situations. That can take a lot out of your arm."



*Pitched balls and tents combined this summer when Billy McCool of the Cincinnati Reds kept his arm in shape while stationed at Ft Gordon for two weeks of National Guard training. The hard-throwing southpaw is a clerk-typist with the 8830th MP RTC from Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Cool Billy, as he is called by his teammates for his calmness under fire, expressed slight irritation with starters who need four to five days rest between assignments. The relief pitcher may appear three or four times a week and can't say he needs rest.

Throughout his four-year career with the Reds, he has had some glittering moments on the mound. In 1965 and 1966, for example, McCool came in to save 31 games for Cincy starters, winning 17 games in the process.

Batting averages in both major leagues have taken a nosedive in the past several seasons. McCool credits it to a new breed of hurlers who know the pitching book from end to end.

"When I came up to the majors for instance, Willie Mays had no idea whether my pitches would be over the plate, over his head or in back of him. Consequently he couldn't just dig in and study me closely."

The toughest hitters according to McCool are Willie McCovey of the Giants, Pittsburgh's Roberto Clemente, and Phillies' slugger, Richie Allen.

"They don't have a strike zone," McCool said. "They will swing at any pitch near the plate and usually get a piece of the ball."

Billy admits the controversial spitball is now used more than ever.

Does he throw one himself?

"No," says McCool, with a sheepish grin.

"It's not saliva or perspiration these pitchers use," McCool said. "That has no effect on the ball whatsoever."

"Most of them run their fingers through their hair with their pitching hand and get some of the oil on their fingers. They use vaseline, hair-gel, olive oil and other various forms of ointments and creams on their body or uniform."

"The umpires know positively that Drysdale (Don, of the Dodgers) and Perry (Gaylord, of the Giants) throw a spitball, but they can't find the evidence."

The spitball, according to McCool, takes a fantastic drop causing the hitters to miss it completely or top it on the ground.

Primarily a fastball pitcher, as indicated by 337 strikeouts in 348 innings, the six foot-two inch, 208 pounder also throws a curve, a slider and a change-up.

"Someday I hope to get complete control of all four pitches and win some ball games," McCool said.

### In Korea You Eat Best at SSG Giardino's

The 55th Military Police Company's Mess Hall in Uijongbu, Korea, must have set some sort of record for bests by now.

Under the supervision of SSG Anthony Giardino, Mess Steward, the mess has won the I Corps (Group) Best Mess of the Month Award for nineteen consecutive months. It has also held the Best Mess of the Year Award since 1965.

I Corps obviously has some of the best-fed MPs in the world. To keep it that way, Sergeant Giardino puts every new cook through an extensive training program under his first cook, who obviously is the best first cook in the Corps. The sergeant gives a lot of credit to his Korean KPs, who, he asserts, are the best in Korea.

It must follow that Sergeant Giardino is the best mess sergeant around. So, how's the chow? The best, naturally.



Staff Sergeant Anthony Giardino and a Korean mess sergeant of the 55th MP Co, pose with some of the trophies taken by the sergeant in his hunt for culinary excellence.

### Criminal Investigators Complete Course on Explosives and Homemade Bombs



Left to right, COL Gerald S. Arenberg, Dean of the National Law Enforcement Academy, SP7 Patrick V. Garland, CI, Ft Gordon, Ga., Dr. Joseph Stoffel, School Director, and SP6 Edward B. Mizelle, CI, Ft Gordon, examine a time bomb device at a seminar on "Explosives and Homemade Bombs" held recently in Miami. About fifty officers attended the course at Barry College under the sponsorship of the National Law Enforcement Academy and the American Federation of Police. Dr. Stoffel, a staff member of the Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Alabama, and a retired Army Major, presented the two-day course and demonstration. He is the author of a book on the same subject.

### SILVER BARS FOR CPT INGRAM

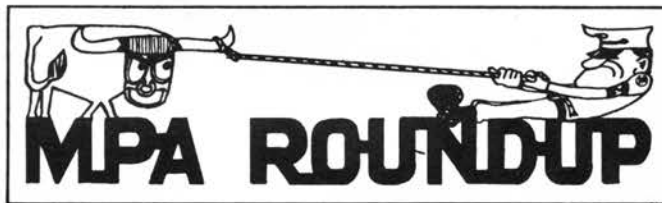


MG William A. Enemark, Commanding General, 7th Infantry Division, recently pinned the new bars of captain on Tobbie H. Ingram, Commanding Officer, 7th Military Police Company, 7th Infantry Division.

### TIPPIN PROMOTED TO MAJOR



In recent promotion ceremonies conducted at the US Army Military Police School, LTC David J. Poel, former School Secretary, pinned the gold oak leaf on MAJ Scott M. Tippin, signifying his promotion to his new grade. Colonel Poel, who is currently serving in Vietnam, was also the officer who promoted then 1LT Tippin to CPT in Germany in 1965 when the two officers served together in the 24th Inf Div. Also present at the ceremony were Mrs. Tippin and the couple's two children. Major Tippin is assigned as Assistant Secretary of the Military Police School. He is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Military Police Association.



### AFPD WAVE BECOMES CITIZEN



SN Irena L. Caplap, US Navy, Chief Operations Clerk in the Seattle, Wash., Armed Forces Police Detachment, is administered the oath of citizenship by US District Court Judge William N. Goodwin. She is the only female assigned to that Tri-Service organization. Miss Caplap, 19, a native of Brussels, Belgium, immigrated to the United States in June 1958 and enlisted in the US Navy in August 1967. Accompanying her to the naturalization ceremony were LTC Robert W. Root, CO of the AFPD; MSG Kurt R. Wenzler, operations supervisor, and SFC James H. Allen, first sergeant.

## COL Newton New PM, Davis SGM in Alaska



COL Cleon H. Newton, newly arrived Provost Marshal, US Army, Alaska, and SGM Weaver D. Davis hang up the Military Police crest to signify they are open and ready for business on America's last frontier. Colonel Newton was formerly provost marshal of Ft Bliss, Texas. Sergeant Major Davis arrived from Vietnam where he was the SGM of the 95th MP Bn.

## COL Monroe Receives Freedom Foundation Award

COL Keith L. Monroe (left) accepts Freedom Foundation Award from Army War College Commandant, MG William J. McCaffrey, as Mrs. Monroe looks on. Colonel Monroe, whose essay, "Freedom—My Heritage, My Responsibility," won the prize, is currently CO of the 89th MP Gp in Vietnam.



## USAMPS COMMANDANT PRESENTED CITY PLAQUE



COL Henry H. Tufts, then Commandant, US Army Military Police School, is shown here receiving a plaque of the City of Stockton, California, from the City Manager, Mr. Frank Fargo. Mr. Fargo was an attendee of Class #23 of the Civil Disturbances Orientation Course (SEADOC), conducted at the Military Police School for senior military officers, senior civil law enforcement officers and city officials. Mr. Fargo was the first "City Manager" to attend the course. To date, more than 2,000 attendees from all fifty states, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, and Canada, have been graduated.

## MAJOR BRAUER ARRIVES BEFORE MINOR

In a recent ceremony, CPT Paul F. Brauer relinquished command of Company B, 793d Military Police Battalion at Grafenwohr, Germany, to CPT Thomas A. Peterson.

Immediately following the change of command ceremony, Captain Brauer was promoted to major. LTC Maurice K. Gan, Commander of the 62d Military Police Detachment, and LTC Frank Cohn, CO, 793d MP Bn, replaced Major Brauer's bars with gold oak leaves. Major Brauer was then divested of the battalion crests and became a member of the 62d MP Det and Station Commander of Grafenwohr.

Major Brauer's promotion orders arrived only hours before his wife gave birth to their first child, a healthy baby boy. There was much speculation as to whether the orders or the baby would arrive first.

## Certificate of Achievement Awarded to CPT Dorr

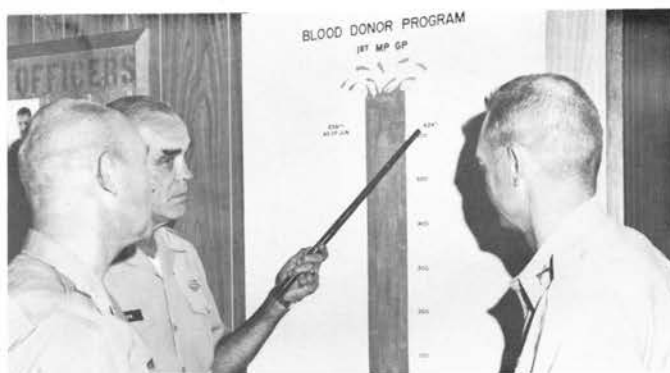


COL Louis J. Klekas, CO, 6th MP Gp (CI), presents the 6th Army Certificate of Achievement to CPT Guy E. Dorr. Captain Dorr, who served as the Group's adjutant from March 1966 to September 1967, was enroute from Ft Gordon, Ga., to Thailand at the time of the presentation.

## USAMPS SECRETARY PROMOTED

LTC Robert K. Cornell, USAMPS Secretary, was promoted to his present grade at a recent ceremony conducted at the Military Police School Headquarters. Mrs. Cornell and the couple's children were present at the ceremony during which COL Henry H. Tufts, former Commandant, pinned on the insignia of his new rank. Colonel Cornell, a veteran of over 14 years active service, was Chief of the Industrial Defense/Physical Security Division in the Department of Resident Instruction at the Military Police School prior to his being named as Secretary.

## 1st MP Gp Challenges Ryukyu Units To Top Its Blood Donor Record



MG John M. Finn, Commanding General, USARYIS (second left), LTC Mac P. Kesler, Provost Marshal, Ft Buckner (right) and MAJ William Nork, CO, 96th MP Bn, examine a chart indicating the blood donor goal of the 1st Military Police Group. MPs assigned to the 1st Military Police Group topped their annual quota for blood donations. The 1968 goal was 624 pints, a quota which represents eleven percent of the assigned strength as of the first of the year. Major Nork estimates his men will top 1,000 pints of blood by Dec. 31st. He commended the 20th, 62d, and 895th MP Companies for their outstanding participation in the blood drive. Members of the Okinawa Security Guard Regiment participated by also rolling up their sleeves. Major Nork commented that only about ten percent of his battalion are Vietnam veterans, so the reason for the outstanding participation was "good patriotic American military policemen doing their duty." He said he just explained the importance of the situation and the men lined up at the blood bank. Major Nork has issued a challenge to any other unit in USARYIS to top the record of the 1st MP Gp.



## Dean Rusk Thanks Six MPs at Walter Reed



LTC Leslie Pearse, Provost Marshal, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, reads a letter from Secretary of State Dean Rusk thanking six MPs of the 236th Military Police Detachment, WRAMC, for providing him with escort service and security during his recent stay at the Walter Reed General Hospital. Mr. Rusk expressed his appreciation for having "such a fine group of men" assigned to his suite. "In the true tradition of the military," continued the Secretary of State, "they carried out their duties in a most efficient manner." The six men cited were (l to r) SP4 Robert Gee, SP4 Gregory Foutz, PFC Roger McCoy, SP4 Vincent Lombardi, SP4 John Colister, and SP4 Louis Conte.

## LTC Porterfield Retires

A military career which began in 1944 ended for LTC Frank H. Porterfield, MPC, of the Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM), when he recently retired from active duty.

The Colonel, a native of Washington, D. C., was Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence with the world-wide communications command. He took basic military training at Ft McClellan, Ala., in August 1944. Later, commissioning came through direct appointment.

Prior to joining STRATCOM, Colonel Porterfield served as provost marshal for the US Army Depot Complex in Eastern France.

After graduating from Franklin High School in Washington, D. C., Colonel Porterfield studied at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, and American University in Washington, D. C. Courses taken were connected with law enforcement and intelligence work.

## Gold Leaf for MAJ LeFew



COL Henry H. Tufts, then US Army Military Police School Commandant, congratulates MAJ Charles F. LeFew after pinning on the gold leaf signifying his new rank. Major LeFew, CO, CI Lab, Ft Gordon, was also honored at the ceremony by the presence of his wife, Mernette, and son, Douglas.

## COLONEL GUIDERA ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT



COL Thomas F. Guidera, Professor of Military Science at the University of Miami, Florida, recently announced his plans to retire from the service at the annual ROTC Conference at Ft Bragg, N. C. Pictured with Colonel Guidera are LTC John L. Throckmorton, Third US Army Commanding General, Doctor William Butler, Vice President for Student Affairs, and Dean Louis L. McQuitty of the University of Miami. Colonel Guidera, a 30-year veteran of the Military Police Corps, a charter member of the Military Police Association, and first commander of the 18th Military Police Brigade, also announced his acceptance of the position of Director of Corporate Development for the University of Miami.

## TCP FOR SGM JONES



Top enlisted MP at Ft Sill, SGM Leonard D. Jones, Jr., of the 525th MP Bn, directs traffic for Post CSM Hal E. Hulett during a practice run for the Big Race between the Post SGM and the Mayor of Lawton, Oklahoma. The Big Race started the soap box derby conducted recently at Ft Sill.

## THAILAND MP IS SFC

SFC Larry W. Richards, Operations Sergeant, Provost Marshal's Office, Special Troops, USARSUPTHAI, receives assistance from his wife and MAJ J. D. Benson, Provost Marshal, in attaching his new E-7 stripes. Sergeant First Class Richards first came to Thailand in September 1965 as NCOIC of the first MP detachment to Bangkok.



## SFC Torres-Toro Re-ups For the Sixth Time

"At that time, everyone was an infantryman; you were just assigned duties as an MP or clerk. So, you might say that although I was an infantryman, my entire career has been in military police work," reflected SFC Warren Torres-Toro, recently, after taking the oath of re-enlistment for the sixth time.

He was thinking of his first tour in Italy and the initial landings in Sicily with the 84th MP Bn in World War II, and of his assignment with the 65th Infantry's MP Platoon which fought its way into France.

After leaving the 65th in 1945, Sergeant Torres-Toro served with the 505th MPs in Puerto Rico, and in 1950 was sent back to the 65th which was then on its way to Korea. Between Europe and Korea, he won a total of eight battle stars with the 65th.

A military police escort brought the sergeant with 26 years service to the re-enlistment ceremony conducted at Headquarters of the 8th Logistical Command, Camp Darby, Leghorn, Italy.

## ACMs to COL Proudfoot and MAJ Karalekas



MG Carl C. Turner, the former Provost Marshal General, stands between COL George F. Proudfoot (left), CO, USA Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Kansas, and MAJ Charles J. Karalekas, Confinement Operations Branch, Corrections Division, OTPMG. General Turner presented both MP officers the Army Commendation Medal. For Colonel Proudfoot it was the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the ACM.

### USAMPS SGM RETIRES



SGM Foster C. Kramer, Sergeant Major of the US Army Military Police School, is shown being congratulated by COL Henry H. Tufts, then USAMPS Commandant, on the occasion of his retirement after completing over twenty-two years of active service. During a ceremony conducted at the MP School Hqs, Sergeant Major Kramer thanked his many friends and associates for their cooperation throughout his service career. SGM and Mrs. Kramer and their children plan to make their home in Augusta, Georgia.

### Security Patrolman Egger Is 'Suggestor of the Year'

Vern Egger receives the "Suggestor of the Year" plaque from the Commander of the US Defense Depot, Tracy, Cal., Captain Robert C. Dexter, Jr., SC, USN, during a combined Zero Defects Rededication and Awards Day ceremonies. Egger was honored for having four of his suggestions adopted during Fiscal Year 1968.



### Retired MP Officer Honored



US Brewers Association Texas State Director Charles B. Alexander (left) presents COL Robert L. Staver with a certificate from Texas Governor John B. Connally, naming him an honorary citizen of the State of Texas. Mr. Alexander was also chosen by the Peace Officers of Texas to present the Colonel with an engraved hand gun in appreciation of the Colonel's longstanding cooperation with law enforcement. The presentations were made at a special Military Police Round-Up in Ft Hood, Texas, recently. Alexander is a retired Colonel, US Army Air Force.

### Two at Sandia Base Compete Training As Traffic Accident Investigators



SP4 William T. Lane (left) and PFC Tommie L. Howard (third from left) investigate a minor auto mishap. The two military policemen recently finished near the top of their class in the traffic control phase of the Albuquerque Police Academy course. The two Sandia Base soldiers were admitted to the four-week course because of a need for trained traffic accident investigators.

### LTC GREEN PRESENTED LEGION OF MERIT



USAREUR Provost Marshal, BG Harley L. Moore, Jr., congratulates LTC A. F. Green, Chief of Plans and Administration Division, Office of the Provost Marshal, USAREUR & 7th Army, after presenting him with the Legion of Merit for Vietnam service as Military Police Advisor to the Third ARVN Corps. Mrs. Green shares the moment.

### FORMER MPA SECRETARY-TREASURER AWARDED ACM



COL Lionel E. Scott, Director of the Department of Nonresident Instruction, USAMPS, and MPA Vice-President, presents the

### FORMER JOURNAL EDITOR RECEIVES COMMENDATION MEDAL

MAJ Gary A. Sorensen, former editor of the MP JOURNAL, is shown as he is awarded the 1st Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal by COL Henry H. Tufts, then USAMPS Commandant. Major Sorensen, who served as JOURNAL Editor from June 1965 to July 1968, is currently assigned to the 18th Military Police Brigade in Vietnam.

Army Commendation Medal to MAJ Roy A. Kennington at a recent ceremony conducted at the US Army Military Police School. Major Kennington was cited for his outstanding service as Assistant Secretary, Deputy Director of Logistics and Extension Course Officer while assigned to USAMPS. Major Kennington, a former Secretary-Treasurer of the MPA, is currently serving in Vietnam.



### Gardner Is Post SOM at Fort Sill



SP4 Terry L. Gardner, HHD, 525th MP Bn, is congratulated for winning Post Soldier of the Month and is presented a pen and pencil set by MG Charles P. Brown, Commanding General of Ft Sill, Oklahoma. Specialist Gardner was recently promoted to the rank of SGT E-5. Mrs. Gardner was present for the ceremony.

### COL LOUIS O. GIUFFRIDA PROMOTED



COL Louis O. Giuffrida receives his new insignia from MG John C. F. Tillson, III, Commanding General of Ft Gordon, Ga., and Mrs. Giuffrida, as children Luisa, John, and Bruno look on.

Colonel Giuffrida has been commander of the 4th AIT Bde (MP) since early May. He came to Ft Gordon after serving two years as instructor at the Command and General Staff College at Ft Leavenworth, Kansas.

He was commissioned as an infantry officer in the Marines in 1943 and served in the Pacific Theater as a platoon leader and company commander.

In 1946 Colonel Giuffrida left active duty, received his bachelor's degree in English from the University of Connecticut in 1947, and entered the Army as a first lieutenant in 1948.

He led a platoon, and later commanded a company, in the 7th Infantry Division in Korea during 1950-51.

The colonel received his master's degree in government and politics from Boston University in 1966. He is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff College and the Armed Forces Staff College.

### Carriere Bedazzled by Stars



ILT Edward E. Carriere, USAMPS Student Coordinator for SEADOC Classes, is shown being congratulated by general officer members of Class Number 25 after having been promoted to his new rank by COL Henry H. Tufts, then Commandant of USAMPS. Shown with the proud young officer are (1st row) BG J. Bogle, ARNG, Arizona; MG L. Kaufman, USAR, California; MG L. Holland, ARNG, Rhode Island; Mrs. Carriere; Lieutenant Carriere; COL H. Tufts, Assistant Cndt; MG C. Dueser, USAR, Illinois; (2d Row) BG R. Jacobson, ANG, Arizona; COL R. Herrod, Chief, Law Div, USAMPS; BG L. Frawunder, USAR, New York; BG A. Lemen, ARNG, California; MAJ B. Elfman, SEADOC Instructor.

### WESTERKAMP PROMOTED TO MAJOR



MAJ James F. Westerkamp, Executive Officer of the 96th Military Police Battalion presents a dollar bill to MSG Charles R. Thornton, Acting Battalion Sergeant Major, after receiving his first salute as a major. Major Westerkamp and family have departed Okinawa for Ft Gordon, Ga., where he is attending the Military Police Officers Advanced Course.

### PLONK AWARDED 1ST OLC TO COMMENDATION MEDAL



MAJ Donald C. Plonk was recently awarded the 1st Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal in ceremonies conducted at the US Army Military Police School. COL Henry H. Tufts, then USAMPS Commandant, is shown with Mrs. Plonk as he offers congratulations. Major Plonk, former provost marshal with the 1st Bde, 101st Abn Div, in Vietnam, and 16th MP Group S-3, was an instructor with the Combined Arms Division while assigned to USAMPS. He is currently a student at the US Army Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas.



## THIS MANN'S A SPECIALIST IN HELPING ORPHANS



Specialist Fifth Class Thomas D. Mann, Co C, 716th MP Bn, holds one of the recipients as other Vietnamese children from the Xom Chieu Orphanage examine clothing sent to them by friends from across the world.

### New Helmet Liners at Long Binh

White MP helmet liners have been donned by members of the 248th Military Police Company as a result of a company-wide research program to provide immediate identification of cadre at the USARV Stockade, Long Binh Post.

"In Vietnam, where the cadre and the prisoners wear the same uniform, a distinctive headgear is necessary," explained CPT Douglas H. Cobb. "The white helmet liners can easily be seen at night," added the commanding officer of the 248th. The stockade cadre previously had worn fatigue baseball hats, or bush hats, as did the prisoners.

During bad weather, when the rain gear covers rank and the MP patch, only headgear can distinguish the cadre.

The letters "MP," a brigade patch, and the 248th's slogan "Firm But Fair"—all in MP green and yellow, color the new white helmet liners.



LTC Vernon D. Johnson, Correctional Officer, USARV Stockade, dons the new helmet liner adapted by the 248th Military Police Company. Colonel Johnson recently assumed his position after the rotation of LTC George C. Derringer.

"The kids are Vietnam's answer to the future. If I can influence these children to search for freedom rather than following the Viet Cong, I feel my contribution well worthwhile."

SP5 Thomas D. Mann, supply sergeant of Co C, 716th MP Bn, spoke candidly from amidst a group of excited children as he delivered one of his many shipments of clothing and shoes to the Xom Chieu Saint-Paul Catholic Orphanage in Saigon's 4th Precinct recently.

The 26-year-old Monterey, Cal., native, on his second tour with the 716th in Vietnam, first discovered the orphanage through contact with a Vietnamese priest in April. "When Chaplain Woodall, the battalion chaplain, invited me to accompany him on a later visit there, I jumped at the chance." Since June he has delivered an average of 20 packages daily to the children cared for at the orphanage by Sister Catherine and Sister Margithe.

The first packages started arriving shortly after he contacted a number of stateside newspapers. The Monterey Peninsula Herald and the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Evening News printed articles requesting contributions, and Specialist Mann now receives so many packages that he has to travel to the post office and pick them up himself. The biggest help from back home has come from the members of the Carmel, Cal., American Legion who have organized a drive to support his program.



### MPs COMBINE PATROLS WITH MALAYSIANS

It's a common sight to see combined patrols consisting of 18th Brigade MPs and Vietnamese Military or National Police (Quan Canhs or Cahn Sats) working together on highways in the Republic of Vietnam. Recently, another country in Southeast Asia was graced by the presence of combined MP patrols—Malaysia.

SFC George Longerbeam, Co C, 716th MP Bn, and SSG Robert M. Gooding, 218th MP Co, 97th MP Bn, were chosen as two outstanding NCOs to represent the brigade in the tropical city of Penang. Spending three months working for the rest and rehabilitation center there, they performed standard military police duties including town patrols, night patrols, narcotics checks and criminal investigation.

Both sergeants stayed at the International Hotel in Penang and wore civilian clothes during duty hours. They were chosen from many applicants in grade E-6 or higher.

"I've received a few crank letters, but the response has been terrific; more than I ever expected," Mann said. He has received over 400 contributions so far, and he's now waiting for a 600-pound shipment promised him by the Navy Post Graduate School in California.

Specialist Mann knows the loneliness of the children since both of his own parents are deceased. Married and having five children, three of them adopted, he is well aware of the value that kindness and interest have to the homeless kids. He is currently making plans to adopt a Vietnamese girl he met at the orphanage on one of his many visits, and he hopes to take her home when his tour ends next April.

While the bulk of the material he receives goes to the Saint-Paul Orphanage, Mann also contributes to the battalion-sponsored orphanage near his headquarters at Tan Son Nhut Air Base. Much of the clothing is also redistributed to other orphanages throughout Saigon when there is an excess at Saint-Paul's.

In addition to collecting clothing, shoes, soap and toys for the orphanage, he has enlisted the help of the men in his company to gather paint and lumber to improve living conditions for the children. He is now coordinating with engineer units in the Saigon area to supply materials for a playground on the orphanage grounds.

His daily tasks, besides answering the countless letters he receives and delivering the gifts to the children, leave Specialist Mann with little time to himself. Although informed by Vietnamese friends that he has become a target of the Viet Cong, he plans to continue his civic program as long as he has something to give.

"I think the world of kids," he says, "and I hope that what I'm doing will make the kids respect what we are trying to do here."



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## Citizen Band Radio Employed at Fort Rucker



LTC Raymon D. Henley (left) president of the Wiregrass Signaleers Radio Club, tests the citizen band radio recently installed at the military police desk, Ft Rucker, Ala. Looking on are SSG William Campbell (center), vice president of the club, and LTC Frank E. Hearn, Jr., Provost Marshal. The radio, which was installed by members of the club, will be used for emergency calls between the military police and the club.

## New Military Police Battalions

Two reorganized North Carolina National Guard units, the 109th Military Police Battalion from western North Carolina, and the 167th Military Police Battalion from that state's coastal seaboard, recently completed their summer encampment at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

The 109th was reorganized from the 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry, and the 167th from the 4th Howitzer Battalion, 113th Artillery, 30th Infantry Division, both on 1 January 1968.

Training for the new MP battalions was conducted by the 1st Battalion, 8830th US Army Reserve MP Training Group from Cincinnati, Ohio. Many instructors from the 8830th are teachers in civilian life.

The units were visited at their training

## EARP PROMOTED TO MAJOR



COL Henry H. Tufts, then Commandant, US Army Military Police School, pins the gold oak leaf on MAJ Curtis D. Earp, signifying his promotion to that grade. Mrs. Earp was also present for the ceremony conducted at USAMPS Headquarters. Major Earp completed the Officer Career Course in May, had been assigned to the SEADOC Committee at the MP School, and is currently attending Florida State University.

## THE CHICKEN CHASE, or Running Fowl of the Law

SP4 Lee Glembot

A strange transmission came over the MP's radio: "Hey, have you guys caught that chicken yet?" It seems that someone at Post Headquarters had called the MPs about a white chicken running around the area. It started, undoubtedly, the biggest chicken hunt in the history of Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

SFC Karl Bock, of Detachment 5011, arrived on the scene with a squad car full of MPs who proceeded to encircle the fowl. As the chase began, the winged creature took refuge under Post Headquarters, thinking that the pursuit was over. But she was so wrong. For at that very moment, jeep load after jeep load was arriving on the scene carrying more and more MPs to aid in the capture of the delinquent chicken. Headquarters was soon surrounded by the contingent of military police. News of the hunt was spreading like wildfire. People were

looking out their office windows to watch the apprehension.

Yet the relentless hunt was far from over. Sergeant First Class Bock said, "I'll get her," and scurried after the fugitive fowl. He couldn't find where she had hidden herself, and continued to search under Post Headquarters, still with no luck. He was almost ready to give up when the chicken made her fateful mistake. She cackled. Again the determined MP sergeant scrambled under the building. This time the delinquent fowl was apprehended.

She was transported to the provost marshal to be booked on two counts: trespassing on, and destroying, government property. After being advised of her rights under Article 31 of the UCMJ, she declined to make her one phone call and had no comment to make to the press. However, she doesn't look much like a jailbird.

## \$200 Suggestion at 15th MP Bde

In a brief ceremony at the 15th MP Hqs, COL James F. Kingwell, Jr., Deputy Commander of the 15th, congratulated SSG Eugene Brooks on receiving a certificate from the Department of the Army for a suggestion which was adopted and for which he received a cash award of two hundred dollars.

Staff Sergeant Brooks, then with the Operations Office, US Army Infantry School, proposed the construction of a fork lift attachment from scrap material for moving trailers at the Harmony Church Weapons Pool, Ft Benning, Ga.

He is assigned to the S4 Section of the brigade headquarters.

## CPT Schunk Receives Certificate of Achievement

CPT Philip L. Schunk of the 793d MP Bn was recently awarded the Seventh Army Support Command Certificate of Achievement at 793d Headquarters. LTC Frank Cohn, Commanding Officer of the 793d, presented the certificate to Captain Schunk for his meritorious service during the past two and a half years.

The MP officer was active in many of the functions and events sponsored by the battalion throughout his tenure. On many occasions he acted in behalf of the battalion CO when the duties of the colonel called him from his office.

The day after the presentation Schunk was discharged from the Army in Nurnberg, Germany. He plans to remain in Europe for a short period before returning to the States.

## New York Reservists Complete ANACDUTRA



MAJ Johnny R. Dusenberry, Provost Marshal, Ft Hamilton, N. Y., and MSG Glenwood R. Dupree, Operations Sergeant, congratulate enlisted reservists upon their completion of their annual active duty for training. Major Dusenberry recently pinned captain's bars on 1LT William Koch, Assistant Provost Marshal, and presented a Certificate of Training to 2LT Phillip M. Gray, Executive Officer, 213th MP Det, for completion of a work simplification course.

# For Outstanding Service

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

## Silver Star

1LT Paul E. Troy

## Legion of Merit

MAJ Steven Vass, Jr.

## Distinguished Flying Cross

SFC Eugene A. Warnock

## Bronze Star Medal

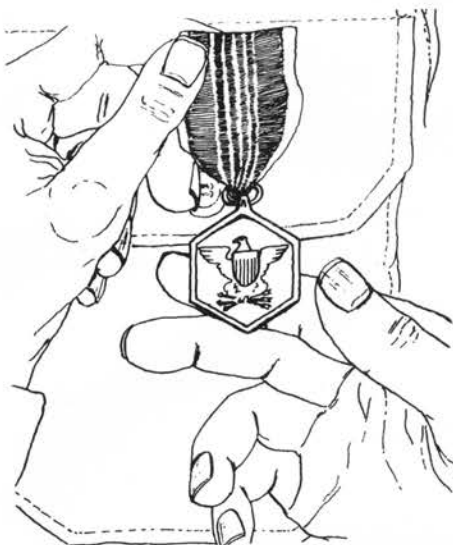
(Valor)

LTC Bill Solley (1st OLC)  
PSG Tito C. Labra  
SGT Paul Clayton  
SGT Maxwell S. Crowell  
SGT Raymond L. Gee (Posthumous)  
SP4 Ronald W. Brand  
SP4 John W. Eckell (Posthumous)  
SP4 Michael S. Osteen (Posthumous)  
PFC Michael W. Owens

## Bronze Star Medal

(Meritorious Service)

LTC John G. Collins (1st OLC)  
MAJ Patrick L. Barney  
MAJ Thomas G. Berry  
MAJ Michael Q. Chester (1st OLC)  
MAJ Roy M. Thompson (1st OLC)  
CPT David L. Basham  
CPT Harvey A. Dority (1st OLC)  
CPT John L. Hackett  
CPT Charles L. Thomas  
SGM Charles K. Samples  
1SG Roddie A. Chatham  
1SG Bryan W. Stearns  
MSG Pete Radakovich  
SFC Bernard P. Drury  
SFC Richard R. Frahm  
SSG Ramon E. Cuebas  
SSG Donald Fortenberry  
SSG Jack C. Gunther  
SSG Camelo D. Mangine  
SSG Maurice O. McGuire  
SSG Frank L. Poca  
SGT Harvey J. Falls  
SGT Timothy M. Keller  
SP5 Gary Wheeler



## Air Medal

MAJ Patrick L. Barney  
1LT Earle T. Barham

## Army Commendation Medal

(Valor)

LTC Bill Solley (1st OLC)  
SGT Charles L. Brink  
SP4 C. J. Dye

## Army Commendation Medal

(Service/Achievement)

LTC Eddie M. Nix (2d OLC)  
LTC N. R. Pugliese  
LTC David T. Stewart (1st OLC)  
MAJ G. G. Gibbons  
MAJ Gary A. Sorensen (1st OLC)  
MAJ James J. Williams (3d OLC)  
CPT Jon R. Hanson  
1LT Earle T. Barham  
1LT Larry A. Boyer  
1LT Nelson G. Griffiths  
CW3 Chesley R. Lindamood  
1SG Troy L. Dickens  
MSG Joseph J. Keska  
SFC Charles L. Grady (1st OLC)  
SFC Robert L. Parker (1st OLC)  
SFC Edward T. Verdonck  
SSG Eddie W. Childers  
SSG Charles D. McMurry  
SSG Bobby E. Mills  
SSG Willie Thompson  
SGT Chester Anderson  
SGT Wesley A. Anderson  
SGT James A. Baker  
SGT Bruce L. Banes  
SGT Carl A. Bartee  
SGT William T. Beam  
SGT Larry E. Bowers  
SGT Albert H. Davis, Jr.  
SGT Flay H. Green  
SGT Edward G. Gross  
SGT Ralph D. Hollar  
SGT Russell R. Leggitt  
SGT Ricky D. Maloney  
SGT Moses McCleod  
SGT Gregory Parente, Jr.

## COL SALONICK RETIRES



COL Joseph L. Salonick, President, US Army Physical Evaluation Board, Ft Gordon, Georgia, retired at the Georgia post recently. At Fort Gordon since January 1966, Colonel Salonick served as Assistant Commandant and Director of Instruction at the MP School prior to becoming president of the Evaluation Board. Before coming to Ft Gordon, he was assigned to the US Army Forces Southern Command, Ft Amador, Canal Zone, as provost marshal from May 1962 to June 1965. He was presented the Legion of Merit by MG S. E. Gee, CG, US Army Physical Disability Agency.

SGT Marvin E. Thraikill  
SGT James A. Worgull  
SP5 Malcolm Babin  
SP5 Barry A. Kirstiens  
SP5 Nicholas J. Nemmers  
SP4 Thomas R. Bauer  
SP4 Michael E. Bern  
SP4 Franklin E. Bischoff  
SP4 Dennis Blackman  
SP4 Alan Brush  
SP4 Charles Butler  
SP4 Rick A. Debryun  
SP4 Warren Doo  
SP4 Norman L. Harris  
SP4 Orlin W. Hill  
SP4 Robert E. Hill  
SP4 James Jones  
SP4 Mack A. Jones  
SP4 Clifford Little  
SP4 Stephen F. McGraph  
SP4 Sidney K. McPherson  
SP4 Tommy T. Parker  
SP4 James Pyka  
SP4 Tony L. Reeves  
SP4 Stanley Schlatter  
SP4 James V. Sheridan  
PFC Douglas W. Carroll  
PFC Paul J. Hayes, III  
PFC David H. Shock

## Purple Heart

1LT Roger M. Crassweller  
1LT Paul E. Troy  
SP4 Jerry B. Estes  
(Posthumous)  
SGT Raymond L. Gee  
SP4 John W. Eckell  
SP4 Michael S. Osteen



**Distinguished Flying Cross  
Awarded to SFC Warnock**



*SFC Eugene A. Warnock, of the 272d MP Co, is presented the Distinguished Flying Cross by MG William R. Peers, CG, I Field Force Vietnam, at the Nha Trang headquarters, for heroism while participating in aerial flight, evidenced by voluntary action above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant First Class Warnock distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous action on 8 November 1967 while serving with a night hunter team during a combat mission near Phan Thiet, Vietnam.*

**SP4 BEAVERS RECEIVES  
SILVER STAR**

SP4 James C. Beavers, 11th Military Police Company, Ft McClellan, Ala., has been awarded the Silver Star Medal for heroism in saving several lives and helping repel a large Viet Cong attack force near Kontum City, Vietnam, last spring.

He was escorting a convoy to the city when the Viet Cong attacked. Exposing himself to enemy fire, Specialist Beavers helped evacuate the wounded and rallied other members of the convoy against the attack.

He assisted in moving the vehicles out of danger and captured two wounded Viet Cong. Specialist Beavers was then a member of the 4th MP Co, 4th Inf Div in Vietnam.

**Bronze Star and Air Medal  
to MAJ Patrick L. Barney**

MAJ Patrick L. Barney, 18th MP Bde, was recently awarded the Air Medal and Bronze Star, for meritorious service, by COL Paul B. Duruz, Chief of Staff, 18th MP Bde. Major Barney, who served as the S3 Traffic Control Officer for the Long Binh area from June of 67 until June of 68, recently returned to the US. The MP officer, who makes his home in Augusta, Ga., has been assigned to the faculty of the US Army Military Police School.

**Legion of Merit Presented  
to MAJ Steven Vass, Jr.**



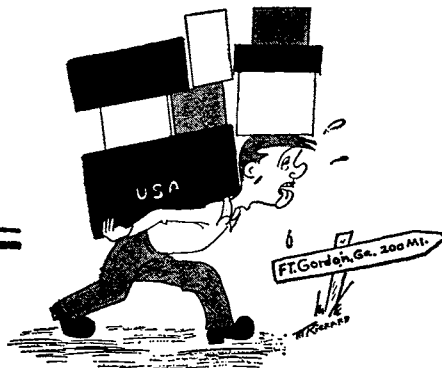
*The Legion of Merit for meritorious service was recently presented to MAJ Steven Vass, Jr., by BG Karl W. Gustafson, then Commanding General of the 18th MP Bde in Vietnam. Major Vass, who served with the brigade staff and as S3 of the 720th Military Police Battalion, has been reassigned to the 385th MP Bn in West Germany.*

# The 1968 Provost Marshal General's Trophy PISTOL TEAM MATCH



**1-31 October 1968**

## YOUR MOVE



### PROMOTIONS

LTC/COL  
(RA)

Henry W. Gibson (150)

LTC/COL  
(AUS)

Louis O. Giuffrida (142)  
Earl B. Milburn (154)  
Wallace K. Wittwer (147)

MAJ/LTC  
(AUS)

Albert A. Ackerman (144)  
William C. Boden (141)  
Robert K. Cornell (142)  
Walter A. Cottrell (143)  
Houston C. Hill (137)  
Daniel R. Holt (137)  
John P. Regan (142)  
Leon J. Rung (143)  
Robert F. Tambling (149)

CPT/MAJ  
(AUS)

Paul F. Brauer (138)  
Harold R. Brizee (141)  
Nicholas N. Chronis (145)  
Conrad W. Forsys (137)  
Thomas C. Hamilton (147)  
Norman D. Jarrell (151)  
John A. Kochenour (154)  
Charles F. LeFew (137)  
Artis B. Mosley, Jr. (155)  
Bruce D. Nagle (137)  
James P. Needham (154)  
Scott M. Tippin (139)  
John M. Turner, Jr. (155)  
Charles E. Weeks (155)  
William A. Welch (152)

2LT/1LT  
(RA)

John P. Bordenet (154)

CW2/CW3  
(AUS)

Donald L. Burgess (146)  
Thomas E. Graham (156)

### COMMISSIONED IN THE RA

George H. Allport (156)  
John P. Bordenet (154)  
James W. Bryant, Jr. (156)  
David W. Garner (155)  
James A. Poucher (156)  
Donald J. Starr (156)

### BRANCH TRANSFERS

2LT Kendall E. Jacobs,  
MPC to Inf (143)

2LT John H. Mumma,  
MPC to Armor (143)

2LT James L. Taylor,  
MPC to Inf (144)

### CHANGE OF STATIONS

COL James C. Shultz, Jr. from  
OTPMG, Wash., D. C. to Hq  
4th USA, Ft Sam Houston,  
Texas (143)

LTC Rowland F. McDowell from  
Ft Sill, Okla. to 18th MP Bde,  
APO SF 96491 (140)

MAJ James D. Hodge from Cp  
Drum, N. Y. to Stu Det, Hq  
1st USA, Ft George G. Meade,  
Md., w/sta John Jay College  
of Criminal Justice, The City  
Univ of N. Y. (149)

MAJ Verner N. Pike from Stu  
Det, Mil Dist, Wash., D. C.,  
American Univ to Dept of  
Social Sciences, USMA, West  
Point, N. Y. 10996 (TWIX)

CPT James A. Davis from  
USAIS, Ft Benning, Ga. to  
USAG (5A) Ft Carson, Colo.  
(155)

1LT Hulon C. Allen, Jr. from  
553d MP Co, Ft Campbell, Ky.  
to Saigon Spt Comd, APO SF  
96491 (152)

1LT Robert G. Johnson from Ft  
Riley, Ks. to 18th MP Bde,  
APO SF 96491 (140)

1LT Charles D. Kimbell from  
Ft Stewart, Ga. to 18th MP  
Bde, APO SF 96491 (140)

1LT Howard S. Liebengood from  
Ft Riley, Ks. to USARV Tran  
Det, APO SF 96384 (140)

1LT Robert E. Netter from Ft  
Ord, Cal. to Americal Div,  
APO SF 96374 (140)

1LT Bernard P. Simons from  
Ft Lewis, Wash. to USA-

STRATCOM, HHC 1st Sig  
Bde, APO SF 96384 (140)

2LT Herbert W. Bradley, III  
from Ft Hood, Texas to 18th  
MP Bde, APO SF 96491 (137)

2LT Leo Deas, III from Ft  
George G. Meade, Md. to II  
FFV APO SF 96266 (138)

2LT Thomas P. Francisco from  
Ft Eustis, Va. to II FFV APO  
SF 96266 (138)

2LT John E. Heard from Ft  
Rucker, Ala. to 101st Abn  
Div, APO SF 96383 (137)

2LT Stephen T. Walrath from  
Ft Devens, Mass. to 4th Inf  
Div, APO SF 96262 (140)

CW4 Robert E. McKenna from  
Hq 5th MP Gp (CI) Chicago,  
Ill. to USA Elm JUSMAG  
Thailand, APO SF 96346  
(150)

CW3 James E. Moran from Ft  
Polk, La. to APO SF 96220  
(139)

CW3 Fate J. Kirby from USA  
CI Lab, Ft Gordon, Ga. to  
18th MP Bde, APO SF 96491  
(144)

CW2 Lloyd L. South from 1st  
MP Det (CI) Ft Belvoir, Va.  
to USAREUR, APO NY 09743  
(146)

WO1 Harry B. Shelvock from  
Det C 6th MP Gp (CI) Ft  
Ord, Cal. to 176th Repl Co,  
38th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220  
(151)

SP7 Emery W. Kirk from  
Greenville, S. C. to Det E  
5th MP Gp (CI), Ft Leaven-  
worth, Ks. (141)

### RESIGNATIONS

MAJ Ronald K. Riggs (156)  
CPT Angelo A. LaRocco (148)  
CPT Robert R. Smith (149)

### RETIREMENTS

COL John A. Alley, Jr. (156)  
COL Joseph L. Salonic (144)

LTC James R. Barker (150)  
LTC Edwin R. Flynn (138)  
MAJ Daniel G. Scheuermann  
(149)

MAJ Frederick R. Ulrich (154)  
MAJ Charles A. Ward, Jr. (152)  
CW3 Richard J. Crosman (138)  
CW3 James W. Keefe (148)  
CW3 Lensey A. Loyd, Jr. (138)  
CW3 Elmer C. Miller (142)  
CW3 Mack Smith (150)  
CW2 Eugene D. Finneran (147)  
CW2 Frank S. Lochwood (1433)  
CW2 Frank J. Scott (154)  
CW2 Fred D. Snyder (156)  
SGM James E. Cavanagh (137)

1SG Earl P. Giddens (137)  
1SG Dutch Martin (141)  
1SG Jack Sharp (150)  
1SG Edward J. Wilson (148)  
MSG Olen L. Halterman (139)  
MSG Charles E. Hill (153)  
MSG Jacob Mandel (141)  
MSG Burton E. Morrow (139)  
MSG Charles L. Triplett (144)  
SFC James R. Blair (151)  
SFC Bob Burk (141)  
SFC George J. Cehlarik (153)  
SFC Fedencio Gonzalez (154)  
SFC Ernest H. Hazel (142)  
SFC James C. Landrum (150)  
SFC Julio Martinez-Nieves (153)  
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# BOOK

## REVIEW

## SECTION

**POLICE OPERATIONS: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 400 Field Situations with Solutions (Second Edition) by Kinney and Williams. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1968, 211 pages.**

*Reviewed by MAJ George H. Fisher, MPC*

This book, while presented by the authors as an operational manual, is a comprehensive collection of the fundamentals of police operations. While 125 pages are devoted to the full spectrum of problems that confront the patrolman during his everyday performance of duties, the balance of the book provides excellent guidelines and concepts in the field of police management and supervision.

While many of the general guidelines presented are familiar to most people in the law enforcement field, the material provides an excellent tool for reviewing existing practices and procedures within a police department.

The authors have provided for city officials and police supervisors an overview of the current police concepts to include the objectives, functions, activities and operations of a police department. The organizational charts and guides for a small or medium size police department, along with sample work schedules and the basic functions of the divisions within the department, provide the reader with a sample organization in which limited specialization and greater deployment of personnel in field and investigative activities is stressed. The role of the City Council or Commission, the City Manager, and the Chief of Police, and their respective responsibilities for an effective police organization and operation is briefly, but thoroughly, discussed. With the Chief of Police basically responsible for development of internal departmental policies, the authors have seen fit to provide the reader with an excellent discussion of general and departmental policies; the objectives and functions of the Administrative Services; Auxiliary Services; Field Operations; and Investigations.

A total of 400 everyday police situations are presented by the authors with very practical and useful solutions.



The problems have been categorized as problems of a general nature, drunkenness, traffic, arrest of persons, vice and narcotics, sex offenses, Federal offenses, juveniles, mental cases, civil problems, investigations (including protection of crime scenes), and even stray animals. One additional problem area is discussed which I feel would greatly assist the professional policeman and, in particular, the newly appointed policeman. The authors describe this area as "Personal Problems." In the situation-solution presentations, the authors provide sound and reasonable guidance for handling situations which can and do arise between policemen on duty as partners. Also included are situation-solutions where complaints are presented to a patrolman against another policeman or fireman.

As Appendices to the book, the authors offer the reader the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics; a handy guide for preparation and amendment of general and special orders; a brief summary of Federal Law Enforcement agencies and their responsibilities; and general information concerning repossessions. One additional appendix offers the reader the basic information that he, the policeman, should know about his local government organization.

Police service to the community is directed by city officials and police supervisors with their police force, but the actual police service is executed by the experienced patrolman in his daily experiences and contacts with the citizens of the community. The material in this book covers this much overlooked area. Public Administrators connected with police processes would do well to afford themselves a good look at the many diversified responsibilities of a policeman and thus develop a better discernment of the ordeals prevalent in the line operations of a police organization. This book concentrates its material on the lowest level of operation; it covers the policeman's job.

The facts as presented in this book are easy to understand and make for easy reading. In my opinion, Police Operations is an excellent police manual and I recommend it as a valuable training publication and guide to be included in the library of police departments and law enforcement agencies.



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