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THE ARMY CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

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Prepared in the  
Office of The Adjutant General  
Department of the Army  
Washington 25, D. C.

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2 January 1952

## FOREWORD

This booklet, entitled "The Army Correctional System" has been prepared as an aid in the orientation of personnel assigned to The Adjutant General's Office, as an aid in the orientation and training program for personnel assigned to custodial duties at disciplinary barracks and as correction officers in the various army area headquarters, and as source material for instructional purposes in The Adjutant General's School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and The Provost Marshal General's School, Camp Gordon, Georgia. It is believed that this general statement of the history, development, progress, practices, and beliefs which comprise the Army Correctional System, will be of valuable assistance to those whose duties are connected in any way with custodial problems.

Many of the policies and procedures described in chapters I through IX have been recently altered by revision of regulations made necessary to implement the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the Manual for Courts-Martial United States, 1951. The more important of these changes are summarized in chapter X. This booklet is for historical and information purposes, and is not to be used as a basis for operational procedures.



WM. E. BERGIN  
Major General, USA  
The Adjutant General

## CHAPTER I

### HISTORY OF THE CORRECTION BRANCH, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY

#### BACKGROUND

The primary mission of the United States Army is to organize, train, and equip land forces of the United States for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land in accordance with plans for national security. To accomplish this mission, high standards of conduct must be set and maintained. The United States Army has always maintained high standards of discipline and conduct, yet it has administered its regulations in a just and humane way, looking upon its soldiers as individual human beings entitled to certain rights and privileges. The rules of discipline in the United States Army apply to leaders as well as to subordinates, and unjust or unduly severe disciplinary measures are not tolerated.

The mission of the Army and its cause for being make it necessary that certain laws be enacted for the government of Army forces which have no counterpart in laws governing civil populations. This means that the soldier is subject to two sets of laws; those governing him as a citizen, which may be enforced by the Army or civil authorities, as the case may warrant, and those governing him as a soldier, which are enforced by the Army.

It is not the purpose of this booklet to discuss the various laws governing the man in the Army. The necessity for a separate body of laws, or rules and regulations, for the government of military persons is clearly established. The soldier in the Army is in a position which has no counterpart in any civilian occupation he might pursue. In foreseeable situations, his violation of military regulations may cause the loss of lives or millions of dollars worth of equipment and materiel. For this reason, no one in the military service can be permitted to shirk his duty.

Not all soldiers find it easy to adjust to the military situation when a quick change-over is effected from civilian status, particularly in time of war. Some, in fact, find it impossible. Because of this fact, offenses of all types and degrees of severity must be anticipated. Some offenses are comparably the same as those recognized as felonies or misdemeanors in civil courts. Others are offenses of a purely military nature. Thus, in this one respect, the Army's disciplinary problem differs greatly from that confronted by civil authorities. This is not only a current problem, but is one with which the Army has been faced from the time of the Revolutionary War. The problem increases tremendously in

time of war and national emergency, and may decrease almost to the point of nonexistence during extended periods of peace, dependent upon the size of the Army and the peacetime mission.

## THE FIRST UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON

Early American armies followed disciplinary practices similar to those in effect in the British armies of the same period. Punishments included flogging, chaining, tattooing, solitary confinement, and execution. Down through the years, however, the Army's concept of penology underwent several changes, until in the early 1870's the Army secured legislation establishing a military prison of its own, where it could develop and carry out its own standards of penal treatment. Prior to this time, serious military offenders serving long terms of confinement were incarcerated in the various state prisons.

On 3 March 1873, by an Act of Congress, the first United States Military Prison was established at Rock Island, Illinois, and the governing control under this Act was vested in a board, consisting of two civilians and three Army officers appointed by the Secretary of War. By an additional Act of Congress, passed 21 May 1874, authority was granted to transfer the prison to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

## BRANCH UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISONS

Pursuant to an Act of Congress, passed 2 March 1895, the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was transferred to the Department of Justice as a penitentiary. Later, by an Act of Congress passed 10 June 1896, it was returned to the War Department.

The Army Appropriations Act of 2 March 1907 authorized the Secretary of War to establish branches of the United States Military Prison. Subsequently, War Department General Orders No. 58, dated 21 March 1907, designated Alcatraz as a Branch of the United States Military Prison. Under this same authority War Department General Orders No. 77, dated 13 October 1914, established a Branch of the United States Military Prison at Fort Jay, New York. These branches became known as the Pacific Branch and the Atlantic Branch, respectively.

For a short period of time, the government and control of the United States Military Prison and its branches were exercised by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, under the Secretary of War. This was effected by War Department General Orders No. 56, dated 17 September 1913, and remained in effect until 3 March 1915.

## REDESIGNATION OF MILITARY PRISONS AS DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

Pursuant to an Act of Congress, passed 4 March 1915, the name of the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was changed to the United States Disciplinary Barracks, and all branches were thereafter

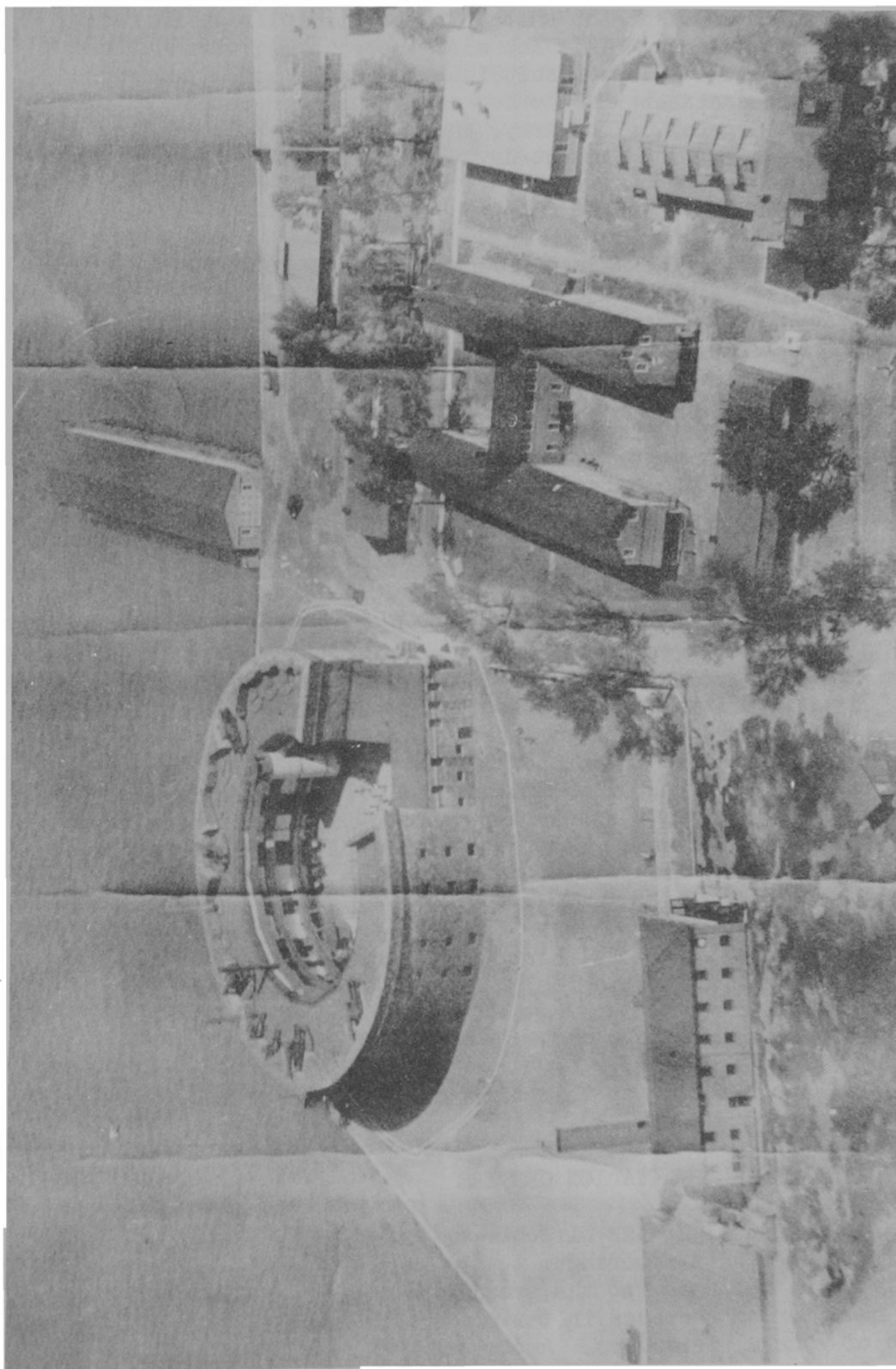


Figure 1. The Atlantic Branch, U. S. Military Prison, Fort Jay, New York

to be known as branches of the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. This Act also vested the government and control of the United States Disciplinary Barracks and its branches and of all prisoners sent thereto for confinement or detention therein in The Adjutant General of the Army, under the Secretary of War, where it has remained until the present day.

#### GENERAL PRISONERS SECTION, AGO

On 8 March 1915, The Adjutant General established, in the Correspondence Division of his office, a section designated as General Prisoner Section. The mission of this section was set forth in a memorandum by The Adjutant General, dated 8 March 1915, and was as follows:

"The General Prisoner Section will handle the business of The Adjutant General's Office relating to the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the several branches thereof, their personnel, and the prisoners confined therein; also all business relating to general prisoners at other places of confinement."

The General Prisoner Section was made an independent section under Office Orders No. 18, The Adjutant General's Office, dated 4 December 1919. It was again changed by Office Orders No. 32, dated 18 February 1921, and became known as Prisoners Division. In April 1922, the Prisoners Division was attached to the Enlisted Division. At the beginning of World War II, it was operating as a section of the Enlisted Branch, Military Personnel Division, The Adjutant General's Office.

On 2 June 1942, the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was the only Army prison in operation, with 760 general prisoners confined. The total number of general prisoners in confinement was 2206, distributed as follows:

Army Posts in United States	898
US Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	760
United States Penitentiaries	376
Overseas Stations	162
Miscellaneous	6

The Prisoner Section at this time employed two officers and thirty civilian clerks.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF REHABILITATION CENTERS

On 17 October 1942, the Director of Military Personnel, Services of Supply, addressed a memorandum to the Commanding General, Services of Supply, with reference to the growing number of general prisoners and the need for an increase in the number of installations for the confinement of general prisoners. Among other things, the Director of Military Personnel recommended the establishment of a "Detention and

Rehabilitation Center" in each of the nine numbered service commands, patterned after the program of the United States Disciplinary Barracks. Because of the need for economy, it was recommended that existing installations be utilized for each center, and that no new construction be authorized, except necessary fencing and lighting. By the end of December 1942, rehabilitation centers were in operation in the United States at the following locations:

First Service Command. . . . .	Fort Devens, Massachusetts
Second Service Command. . . . .	Camp Upton, New York
Third Service Command. . . . .	Camp Pickett, Virginia
Fourth Service Command. . . . .	Fort Jackson, South Carolina
Fifth Service Command. . . . .	Fort Knox, Kentucky
Sixth Service Command. . . . .	Camp Custer, Michigan
Seventh Service Command. . . . .	Camp Phillips, Kansas
Eighth Service Command. . . . .	Camp Bowie, Texas
Ninth Service Command. . . . .	Camp Turlock, California

In March of 1944, to facilitate economy of operation and conserve personnel, three of the smaller centers were consolidated with two of the larger centers. Those at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and Camp Pickett, Virginia, were consolidated with Camp Upton, New York, in the Second Service Command. The center at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, which had been transferred from Camp Custer on 18 October 1943, was consolidated with the one at Camp Phillips, Kansas, in the Seventh Service Command.

On 3 March 1944, in addition to the rehabilitation centers, there were two disciplinary barracks in operation, one at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and one at Green Haven, New York, which was activated by War Department Circular 210, dated 14 September 1943. Two additional Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks had been activated at Camp Hood, Texas, and Fort Missoula, Montana, but were not yet in operation. At this time there was an approximate total of 15,685 general prisoners distributed as follows:

Army Posts in United States	996
United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans	1997
Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Green Haven, N. Y.	2012
Rehabilitation Centers	7381
United States Penitentiaries	1169
Overseas Stations	2127
Miscellaneous	3

On 4 May 1944, the Prisoner Section was still operating with only two officers, but the number of civilian clerks had been increased to eighty-six.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF CORRECTION DIVISION, AGO

With the growth of the general prisoner population the War Department placed increasing emphasis on the development of the program for

their care, custody, and training. It recognized the need for personnel with training, experience, and skills to deal with these prisoners, who, because of an inability to meet the varied experiences and situations of the Army, developed maladjustments and marked feelings of inadequacy, anxiety, and depression, which eventually led to offenses resulting in convictions by military courts. The War Department, in its desire to practice only the most modern methods of penology, realized that the specialized nature of this task required the best thought and experience in developing and administering its rehabilitation program. There were four basic points to be considered in the development of this program: (1) The best interests of the prisoners; (2) those of other soldiers; (3) those of the Army; and (4) those of society.

During the summer of 1944, the Under Secretary of War decided that there was a definite need for centralized coordination and staff supervision over all military installations concerned with the custody, training, and rehabilitation of military prisoners. This conclusion was reached because the responsibility for the supervision of the various phases of the Army's program for military offenders was distributed among a large number of War Department agencies, which functioned in spheres which frequently overlapped. There was no agency in the War Department directly responsible for coordination of the total program for military offenders, study of the problems of military penology, formulation of uniform policies and procedures, and exercise of staff supervision over all correctional installations.

The Under Secretary of War requested Mr. Austin H. MacCormick, an outstanding penologist and Special Consultant in the Under Secretary's office on matters pertaining to military justice and penology, to make a study of the Army's correction program and submit recommendations as to policies, organization, and administration. The report was completed and submitted to the Under Secretary on 2 September 1944.

The outstanding points in the report were:

(1) The observation that there was no centralized administration of the Army's disciplinary barracks and rehabilitation centers.

(2) The division of responsibility for various points in the correction program was not clearly defined or coordinated.

(3) A recommendation that a coordinating unit be set up in the office of the Under Secretary of War to act as a standard setting, unifying, and coordinating agency over the correction program, and to concentrate on the entire program of general and garrison prisoners, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the Army in dealing with them.

On 9 September 1944, Army Service Forces Circular No. 296 announced that all functions pertaining to the administration of military prisoners were vested in The Adjutant General, who would establish in his office

an agency to be known as the Correction Division. Staff supervision of rehabilitation centers and disciplinary barracks was transferred from the Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands, Army Service Forces, to the Correction Division.

#### MISSION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CORRECTION DIVISION

The mission of the Correction Division with respect to military prisoners as outlined in the circular was: ". . . their reformation with a view to their honorable restoration to duty or reenlistment and their rehabilitation in such a way that they will become useful citizens of the civil community after their release from confinement." The functions of the Correction Division, as prescribed by the circular, included:

(1) Exercise of staff supervision of disciplinary barracks and rehabilitation centers.

(2) Formulation and supervision of a program for military prisoners.

(3) Selection and training of personnel, including the establishment of training schools.

(4) Formulation and supervision of practices and procedures for the operation of guardhouses and post stockades.

(5) Establishment of a civil board of consultants to confer with each service command on matters relating to correctional policies and procedures.

(6) Assistance in the selection of a correctional officer in each service command to have staff responsibility for matters pertaining to military prisoners.

(7) Maintain liaison with the Federal Bureau of Prisons and screening of military prisoners confined in its institutions.

The Correction Division was also directed to make such inspections as would be necessary to insure the effective operation of all functions assigned to it.

A clarification and restatement of the mission of the Army Service Forces with respect to military prisoners was announced on 29 June 1945 in Army Service Forces Circular No. 245. The mission as restated charged the Army Service Forces with the custody, reformation, and rehabilitation of military prisoners with a view to their honorable restoration to duty or their return to civil life as useful citizens. In general, the functions charged to the Correction Division, as outlined previously, remained the same, with two functions added:

(1) To exercise control over the appointment of three of the key officers at each disciplinary barracks (Commandant, Supervisor of Prisoners, Parole Officer).

(2) To designate maximum custody institutions for certain types of prisoners.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE CORRECTION DIVISION

The functions of the Prisoner Section of the Enlisted Branch, AGO, were transferred in September 1944, to the Correction Division, together with the personnel, files, and equipment. Initially, the Correction Division was organized with the Office of the Director, who had overall responsibility for the functions of the Division; an Administrative Branch, which had charge of the executive functions of the Division; a Clemency Branch, which was responsible for processing cases and handling correspondence in connection with clemency, restoration to duty, home parole, transfer, designation of place of confinement, and disposition of insane prisoners; and a Correction Standards Branch, which exercised staff supervision over installations charged with the custody, care, training, and rehabilitation of military prisoners, and formulated policies, standards, methods, and procedures relating to personnel, program, selection of sites, equipment, housing, and security.

#### THE BOARD OF CONSULTANTS

On 11 October 1944, the Under Secretary of War appointed a thirteen-man board of consultants to act as advisors to the War Department and the service commands on problems arising in the custody, training, rehabilitation, and restoration to duty of military prisoners. The board was made up of the country's leading prison administrators and penologists, and included among its members the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the General Secretary of the American Prison Association, a member of the New York State Board of Parole, three State commissioners of correction, four Federal and two State institution wardens, and a former Commissioner of Correction for New York City. Each member, selected for his demonstrated ability to deal with practical prison problems, served individually as an advisor on penal problems to the service command in which he lived, and the members served collectively as an advisory board on penal problems to the Under Secretary of War.

Through meetings of the board, visits to rehabilitation centers and disciplinary barracks, and individual and group meetings with the Correction Division staff, the board of consultants contributed in a large measure to the development of policies, methods, and procedures, and assisted in the solution of many complex problems confronted in Army penal administration.

## THE ADVISORY BOARD TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

On 29 November 1944, an advisory board to The Adjutant General (also known as the Military Advisory Board) was appointed by War Department Circular No. 454. This board consisted of six members and its duty was to recommend uniform policies and procedures applicable to post stockades, guardhouses, processing centers, disciplinary training centers, and other places of confinement of military prisoners in and outside the United States. Membership of the board included the Director of the Correction Division as Chairman; a representative from the Army Ground Forces; the Army Air Forces; the Army Service Forces; the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1; and the Under Secretary of War.

The advisory board to The Adjutant General was created as an agency to render adequate supervision and to effect improvements in the operation of guardhouses, post stockades; processing centers, and, in overseas theaters, disciplinary training centers, without interfering with the proper functions of commanding generals.

### SERVICE COMMAND CORRECTION OFFICERS

Army Service Forces Circular No. 296, in addition to directing the establishment of the Correction Division in the Office of The Adjutant General, also directed that this newly created division would assist the commanding general of each service command in the selection and assignment of a competent officer to have staff responsibility for activities related to military prisoners within the service command.

Shortly after the activation of the Correction Division, a correction officer was appointed and approved for each service command to act in a liaison capacity between the Correction Division and the service command headquarters. These correction officers rendered valuable service in the application of policies and standard practices to programs for military prisoners. They were especially helpful in locating sites for disciplinary barracks, in converting approved camps, and providing facilities to meet the needs for housing and programming.

Service Command correction officers frequently conferred with members of the board of consultants and with representatives of the Correction Division on problems relating to policies and standard practices.

### IMMEDIATE POST-WAR SITUATION

As of 31 December 1945, there were twelve United States disciplinary barracks in operation, with a total of 16,055 general prisoners confined. On this date also, there were four rehabilitation centers still in operation, with a total of 3629 prisoners confined. The total number of general prisoners in confinement in all installations at this time was 32,155, distributed as follows:

United States disciplinary barracks	16,055
Rehabilitation centers	3,629
Federal Prisons	2,962
Guardhouses in United States	1,009
Overseas	8,500

#### REDESIGNATION OF CORRECTION DIVISION AS A BRANCH

On 26 March 1946, AG Memo. No. 27, as part of the post-war reorganization of The Adjutant General's Office, redesignated the Correction Division, AGO, as the Correction Branch, AGO. This was necessary because post-war planning for rehabilitation centers and disciplinary barracks had indicated that a steady decrease in the numbers of general prisoners and in the required number of confinement facilities could be expected, if the peacetime situation remained stable. Since an appreciably smaller number of general prisoners and of confinement facilities would permit substantial reduction in the size of the Correction Division, AGO, it was thought economically wise to reduce the status of the Correction Division to that of a branch.

#### TRANSFER OF CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

On 11 December 1946, the responsibility for staff supervision of post, camp, and station guardhouses and stockades within the continental limits of the United States and in overseas commands was transferred from The Adjutant General to the Provost Marshal General. The Provost Marshal General assumed responsibility for that portion of the military prisoner program originally established by The Adjutant General so far as it applied to the management of post guardhouses and the handling of prisoners confined therein. That portion of the program which concerned the custody and rehabilitation of general prisoners confined in disciplinary barracks and rehabilitation centers remained the responsibility of The Adjutant General until June 1950 when the responsibility for the operation of rehabilitation centers was transferred to the Provost Marshal General. The transfer of responsibility for staff supervision over these confinement facilities was in furtherance of the post-war planning of these two agencies of the War Department.

#### THE REDUCTION AND MODIFICATION OF THE CORRECTION PROGRAM

The Correction Branch, in common with all other agencies of the War Department experienced a modification and reduction of program immediately following the termination of hostilities in 1945. While there was no general amnesty granted to military prisoners, the progressive penal philosophy of the War Department had enabled many thousands of prisoners to be restored to honorable duty in the Army, to be released on parole, or to be released to civilian life. As the total prisoner population decreased, so the need for confinement facilities decreased.

One by one, the rehabilitation centers were closed as the number of restorable prisoners grew smaller. The last rehabilitation center was closed in May of 1946. Those prisoners still having sentences to serve

were transferred to United States disciplinary barracks or Federal institutions. It was recognized, of course, that there were still general prisoners confined who, after participating in the rehabilitation program for an additional period of time, would be considered for restoration to duty. Because of the War Department's policy to permit every general prisoner who was physically, mentally, and morally qualified to earn honorable restoration to duty, restoration programs to a more limited extent were carried on at each of the disciplinary barracks.

#### POST-WAR PLANNING FOR CONFINEMENT FACILITIES

Initial post-war planning of the War Department envisaged the retention of three maximum security disciplinary barracks: the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Camp Cooke, California; and the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as permanent post-war confinement facilities. This goal neared achievement in January 1950, when the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Hancock, New Jersey, was inactivated, leaving four disciplinary barracks in operation. At about this time it was determined in the Department of the Army to close the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and to keep the medium security disciplinary barracks at New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, in operation. It was strategically located near the East Coast of the United States, it was engaged in important post-war work, and there were still a large number of general prisoners who required only medium security facilities for confinement.

The inactivation of the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was completed in October 1950. This installation has been kept in a standby status in the event of future expansion of the Army, in which case it will again be activated. Thus, since October 1950, the Correction Branch has been primarily concerned as to field activities with the supervision of the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Camp Cooke, California; and the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

## CHAPTER II

### RELATIONSHIP OF THE CORRECTION BRANCH, AGO, WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

#### BACKGROUND

The overall program for the reformation and rehabilitation of military prisoners who have deviated from normal patterns of behavior is perhaps one of the most important and serious undertakings the Army has ever attempted. As has been illustrated in Chapter I, the Army was not organized or essentially equipped for this purpose at the beginning of World War II. To add to the original burden, the Army has numbers of Air Force and Naval prisoners confined in its institutions. For reasons of economy, expediency, and the conservation of military manpower, the Army has worked out agreements with the Department of the Air Force, the Department of the Navy, the Federal Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, and the Federal Probation Service of the United States Courts. In addition, close liaison is maintained between the Correction Branch of The Adjutant General's Office and the Provost Marshal General's Office.

#### THE ARMY-AIR FORCE AGREEMENT

United States Air Force general prisoners are confined in Army disciplinary barracks and in Federal institutions under the same regulations as prescribed for Army prisoners. When the Air Force was a part of the Army organization, there was no difference between Air Corps general prisoners and general prisoners from other arms and services of the Army. When the Air Force achieved autonomy, all Air Corps prisoners confined in United States disciplinary barracks were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Air Force. Several thousand airmen were confined as general prisoners at this time in Army disciplinary barracks, guardhouses, or in Federal institutions. For reasons of economy, it was decided that the Department of the Army would continue to care for those Air Force general prisoners confined in Army disciplinary barracks.

The Correction Branch, AGO, maintains personnel (201) files for all Air Force general prisoners and performs all administrative details pertaining to correspondence, computation of sentences, and transfers of Air Force general prisoners, obtaining the concurrence of the Air Force in all matters pertaining to policy. Clemency is afforded to Air Force general prisoners by a Joint Army-Air Force Clemency and Parole Board, which makes recommendations to the Air Force Personnel Council. In all cases where clemency is granted, the Correction Branch processes the correspondence, and forwards it to the Air Force for signature and dispatch.

The agreement between the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, setting forth responsibilities and scope of activities of each department toward Air Force prisoners, is contained in Joint Army-Air Force Adjustment Regulations 1-11-58. Regulations governing general prisoners are ordinarily published jointly by the Army and the Air Force, but are primarily a responsibility of the Correction Branch, AGO, subject to the concurrence of the Air Force with respect to Air Force prisoners.

#### THE ARMY-NAVY AGREEMENT

The problem confronting the Department of the Army with respect to confinement of Naval prisoners is slightly different. Naval prisoners while confined in an Army disciplinary barracks earn employment abatement at the rate prescribed for Army prisoners, but other matters pertaining to Naval prisoners, such as the earning of good conduct time, clemency, and administration, are handled entirely by the Corrective Services Branch, Bureau of Personnel, Department of the Navy. The only actual administration done for the Navy in the Correction Branch, AGO, is the writing of communications directing movements of Naval personnel by Army personnel at the request of the Department of the Navy.

At present, all Naval prisoners confined by the Army are confined in the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Camp Cooke, California. The Department of the Navy furnishes a working detachment at Camp Cooke to handle administrative details concerning its prisoner personnel. As of 30 June 1950, there were 311 Naval general prisoners confined in the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Camp Cooke, California.

#### THE RELATIONSHIP OF CORRECTION BRANCH, AGO, TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Correction Branch, AGO, maintains close liaison with the Provost Marshal General's Office, United States Army. Many general prisoners scheduled for eventual confinement in disciplinary barracks or Federal institutions are initially transported and administered under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General's Office. Several Army regulations concerning prisoners are of primary interest to both the Provost Marshal General and The Adjutant General, as they deal with prisoners confined in post, camp, and station confinement facilities and rehabilitation centers, which are a responsibility of the Provost Marshal General, and United States disciplinary barracks, which are a responsibility of The Adjutant General. The more important of these regulations are the following:

AR 600-330	Prisoners--General Provisions
SR 600-330-1	Procedures Affecting Military Prisoners
AR 600-340	Military Sentences to Confinement
SR 600-340-1	Computation of Military Sentences

Most of the enlisted and officer personnel assigned to United States disciplinary barracks are assigned military occupational specialties in the various Military Police fields. Because of this fact, the Provost Marshal General's Office, through the Military Police School at Camp Gordon, Georgia, is responsible for the training of personnel assigned to United States disciplinary barracks. The program is operated under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General's Office, and monitored by the Correction Branch of The Adjutant General's Office. It is contemplated that all personnel assigned to disciplinary barracks will eventually receive this school training.

#### THE ARMY-DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AGREEMENT

For reasons of economy, and in order to effect a realistic and successful correctional program, there exists a working relationship between the Correction Branch and other Federal agencies. Among these is the Federal Bureau of Prisons, which is an agency of the United States Department of Justice. As has been indicated in the previous chapter, many general prisoners are confined in Federal institutions.

The Secretary of the Army and the Attorney General of the United States have worked out an agreement whereby any general prisoner who was initially sentenced to confinement in an Army confinement facility, and who was convicted of a type of offense which would have justified confinement initially in a Federal institution, may be transferred from an Army confinement facility to a Federal institution, provided his sentence as ordered executed was for one year or more, the time remaining to serve on the sentence is not less than six months at the actual time of transfer, and the prisoner will not be eligible for parole consideration within three months of the date of actual transfer.

Article 48 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, as contained in the United States Manual for Courts-Martial, 1951, provides for the confinement of military prisoners in any institution under the control of the United States Government. A Federal institution may be designated as the place of confinement by the reviewing authority in those cases in which—

- a. The sentence includes dismissal or a punitive discharge; and
- b. The prisoner is considered initially to be nonrestorable; and
- c. He is convicted of a crime or offense which involves moral turpitude, or which is attended by aggravated or reprehensible circumstances, or which is generally punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary, or—irrespective of the offense of which convicted—if his past military, civilian, or confinement record, personality characteristics, or other factors indicate his need for confinement and treatment in a Federal penal or correctional institution; and

d. The sentence as finally approved includes confinement for one year or more; and

e. Six months or more of the confinement adjudged remains to be served at the time of commitment to Federal custody.

Sentenced prisoners other than military personnel may be committed to Federal institutions if the conditions of c, d, and e, above, are met.

General prisoners confined in Federal custody are under the parole jurisdiction of the United States Board of Parole. If a general prisoner has been initially confined in a Federal institution, he is considered for parole by the United States Board of Parole, and if paroled, he remains under parole supervision for the full term of his sentence.

General prisoners initially confined in an Army confinement facility and later transferred to a Federal institution under the agreement set forth above, are also under the parole jurisdiction of the United States Board of Parole, but if paroled, they remain under parole supervision only for the term of their sentence less the amount of good conduct time they would have earned had they remained in confinement.

#### THE ARMY-UNITED STATES COURTS AGREEMENT

All prisoners paroled by either the United States Board of Parole, the Department of the Army, or the Department of the Air Force are under the parole supervision of the Probation Service of the United States Courts. The use of the probation service in these cases is in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Department of the Army and the United States Courts in July of 1946.

#### RECORDS AND LIAISON

The Correction Branch, AGO, maintains files for all Army and Air Force prisoners confined in Army disciplinary barracks, Federal institutions, and elsewhere if their sentences include punitive type discharges, as well as for civilians sentenced by military tribunals whose sentences include six months or more confinement. The Correction Branch also maintains liaison with the Department of Justice to effect proper computation of sentences, formulation of policies and procedures, and to determine various other matters pertaining to general prisoners.

## CHAPTER III

### UNITED STATES ARMY REHABILITATION CENTERS

#### GENERAL

In October 1942, the growing number of general prisoners indicated a definite need for an increase in the number of confinement installations. The Director of Military Personnel, Services of Supply, recommended to the Commanding General, Services of Supply, that a "Detention and Rehabilitation Center" be established in each of the nine numbered service commands, patterned after the program of the United States disciplinary barracks.

This recommendation was later approved and carried into execution. By the end of December 1942, rehabilitation centers were in operation in all nine of the numbered service commands.

A rehabilitation center is defined as an Army correctional installation used in periods of national emergency as a vehicle for rehabilitating and restoring general prisoners to duty. Overseas detention and rehabilitation centers, disciplinary training centers, and disciplinary training companies are included.

Because of the need for economy, existing installations were utilized for each center and no new major construction was authorized. Plans for each unit provided for an initial capacity of 500 prisoners, with a view to expanding each unit to a capacity of 2000 by 31 December 1943. Rehabilitation centers were set up primarily for the initial confinement of general prisoners. During the time each prisoner was confined in a rehabilitation center, he underwent a rigorous rehabilitation training program, designed to separate all restorable prisoners from those deemed nonrestorable. To effect the restoration of those men considered restorable, the War Department liberalized the regulations pertaining to suspension of sentences, reclassification, and restoration to duty of general prisoners.

#### THE MISSION AND FUNCTIONS OF REHABILITATION CENTERS

The mission and functions of rehabilitation centers were clearly outlined in a more detailed letter to the commanding generals of the numbered service commands from Army Service Forces, dated 15 November 1943. Briefly, the mission of rehabilitation centers was two-fold:

- a. To segregate inmates for the purpose of sending to disciplinary barracks those who were required to be confined thereat under the provisions of AR 600-375. (Those whose previous convictions for misconduct in the military service or in civil life classified them as either habitual offenders or incorrigibles, or both; those suffering to a severe

degree from any mental or physical disability, such as mental deficiencies, pathological personality types, psychoneurotic disorders, etc.: and those convicted of the following offenses and sentenced to confinement for one year or more: murder, rape, arson, or other crimes involving aggravated violence, sodomy, or other perverted sexual practices, trafficking in narcotics, or other habit forming drugs.)

b. To prepare inmates not sent to a disciplinary barracks for the reassumption of their duties as soldiers.

The functions of a rehabilitation center were three-fold:

a. To confine those general prisoners sent to them under the provisions of AR 600-375.

b. To execute strictly and impartially the sentences under which inmates were confined.

c. To conduct training and educational activities designed to increase the probability that the man, when restored to duty, would perform satisfactorily.

#### BASIC POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The military training given inmates at a rehabilitation center was of a general military nature, designed to increase their capabilities as soldiers and fighting men, and to inculcate in their minds a rigid regard for military rules, regulations, courtesies, and discipline.

Vocational training given inmates was of a type related to the military duties they would be required to perform upon restoration to duty. The following basic policies and procedures were observed by rehabilitation centers in carrying out the mission of preparing inmates to resume their duties as soldiers.

a. Prisoners received at rehabilitation centers, who, upon study of their history and character, were found to fall in the category listed in subparagraph a of the mission outlined above, were transferred promptly to disciplinary barracks.

b. A long sentence to confinement was not taken alone as an indication that successful preparation of the inmate for restoration to duty could not be accomplished by the rehabilitation center. Authorities at rehabilitation centers were strictly enjoined not to transfer inmates to disciplinary barracks, nor to refuse their initial confinement at rehabilitation centers, when such transfer or refusal was based only on the length of sentence which an inmate was serving.

c. More emphasis was placed on the preparation of the inmate for assuming the duties of a soldier than on speed in restoring him to duty. Inmates were restored to duty through suspension of the unserved portion

of their sentences only after they had clearly demonstrated their ability to perform the duties of a soldier. Except where circumstances of individual cases clearly indicated that departure from the rule would be in the best interests of the service, and except in cases of general prisoners returned from overseas where the rule was often inapplicable, restoration to duty of an inmate was not to be recommended until he had been confined in the rehabilitation center for at least six months.

d. Upon an inmate's restoration to duty, and prior to his departure from a rehabilitation center, his status as a restored general prisoner was carefully explained to him. Emphasis was placed upon the fact that in the event of subsequent misconduct the suspension could be vacated and the entire sentence, including dishonorable discharge, total forfeitures, and confinement, ordered executed.

e. Upon restoration to duty, inmates who were convicted of absence without leave or desertion from units which had departed from the continental United States, were assigned to the nearest Personnel Replacement Depot of the major Army Force to which they were assigned, where they were classified and assigned as replacements for overseas units in active theaters of operation. The exception to this rule was that inmates who were not qualified for overseas service, under War Department instructions then in force, or whose qualifications for overseas service could not be readily ascertained, were to be assigned to a replacement training center of their arm or service for completion of such training or processing as was required.

Rehabilitation centers were directed to forward to personnel replacement depots and reception centers such reports concerning the mental and physical qualifications of restored personnel as would assist assignment agencies to make proper and appropriate assignments. Whenever practicable, restored personnel were to be assigned to units rather than replacement training centers. This plan was devised to absorb the restored men in organized units rather than place them in contact with the recruits in the replacement training centers.

Restored personnel were not reassigned to organizations in which they formerly served, nor were they, as a general rule, returned to the same oversea command in which they had their original trouble.

In order that the adequacy of rehabilitation center practices and procedures could be properly determined, commanding officers of rehabilitation centers were directed to call for reports of the conduct and efficiency of restored inmates. Requests for such reports were to be directed to the commanding officer of the organization to which the restored person had been assigned. These reports were secured at intervals of 60 days until three reports had been received or until the man departed the continental United States.

Service command rehabilitation centers were operated under the commanding general of each service command, with general supervision exercised by the Correction Division of The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

## PERSONNEL

As has been already noted, the prisoner capacity of each rehabilitation center was established at 2000 as of 31 December 1943. The personnel strength of the average rehabilitation center was approximately as follows:

Officer strength	32
Enlisted strength	440
Civilian employees	44

## THE PHYSICAL PLANT

The physical plant of a rehabilitation center may be generally described as follows:

A group of standard one- or two-story mobilization type barracks, together with necessary supply buildings, dispensary, recreation buildings, small shop and vocational training buildings, a large consolidated mess hall, school buildings, visitors' building, and a building to house the offices of the Supervisor of Prisoners. The whole of this was enclosed by a double wire fence, topped with barbed wire. The headquarters and administration building and the chapel were usually outside but directly adjacent to the stockade. Within the stockade there might also be a concrete, stone, or brick building with individual cells for the segregation or isolation of specific types of prisoners. A large drill area was usually located inside the stockade. These drill areas were also used for sports activities such as baseball, football, soccer, or basketball, and volleyball.

## OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION

A rehabilitation center usually operated as a group of prisoner companies, a rehabilitation center detachment, and an enlisted guard detachment. Administrative operations included the operation of messes, a chapel, a vocational training school with a farm, and a military training program. Supplies and equipment for a rehabilitation center were requisitioned from the post proper on which it was located. Operation of a motor pool, maintenance of buildings and services, new construction, and pay were handled by the post headquarters also.

The administration of prisoners insofar as messing clothing, housing, rehabilitation training, discipline, custody and control, was a function of the Supervisor of Prisoners. The prisoner population was usually divided into companies, most of which had separate housing in compounds within the Center area where they were quartered, and might

or might not be messed within their own area, dependent upon whether company messes or consolidated messes were used.

The Honor Company was quartered and messed outside the wire enclosure in an adjacent area. The Honor Company had its own drill and recreation field and used the training facilities of the post proper.

#### PROGRAM FOR RESTORABLE PRISONERS

Rehabilitation of the individual was the primary mission of a rehabilitation center. To test the completeness of this rehabilitation, restraints imposed on a prisoner were gradually relaxed. For the first three or four months after arrival at a rehabilitation center, he was behind fences or under armed guard at all times. During this period, he was given military and vocational training, his recreation outdoors was supervised, and he was permitted to participate in lectures, discussions, and interviews designed to have therapeutic value.

After this period of time had elapsed, if the individual prisoner had shown sufficient evidence of a desire to be returned to duty, and he had made satisfactory progress in his studies and work, he might be permitted to work without guard, returning to his compound upon completion of the day's work.

After six or eight weeks of this type of custody, if the prisoner's attitude had further improved and his studies and work progress had been satisfactory, he was placed in the Honor Company on honor status. During this last period before full restoration to duty, the prisoner was exposed to intensive military training and was permitted the freedom of the camp until bed check at night. More complete security of prisoners could be obtained by the employment of more restrictive measures, but this was thought to be incompatible with a test of their suitability for restoration.

During the operation of rehabilitation centers in World War II and just after the end of active hostilities, the security program as administered achieved the desired results with a surprisingly small number of escapes and AWOLs.

#### PROGRAM FOR NONRESTORABLE PRISONERS

The program outlined above applied only to those men in a rehabilitation center who were undergoing that portion of the rehabilitation program designed to prepare the man for restoration to duty. Prisoners received by the Center for eventual transfer to disciplinary barracks and those who had failed the rehabilitation program were held under complete restraint in work companies comprised of men considered nonrestorable. These nonrestorable men performed hard labor until such

time as their transfer to a disciplinary barracks could be effected. The term "hard labor" as used in the Army is intended to mean employment in useful and productive work or in work of training value (See Chapter VII).

## TRAINING

Training activities at a rehabilitation center were planned with the mission of the Center in mind, which was the reformation of military prisoners with the view to their ultimate restoration to duty. Comprehensive programs of military, vocational, academic, and technical training were conducted to help reach this desired end. The training given was designed to instill in the prisoner the desire to return to duty and to make him a better member of society upon eventual separation from the service.

Prior to VJ Day, the stress was upon military training. After that date and until the inactivation of the last Center, primary emphasis was placed upon vocational and technical training. All prisoners, both restorable and nonrestorable, were encouraged to learn a trade or to increase skills at trades already known. Extensive school plans were put into operation in most of the Centers. Subjects taught included typing, communications, baking and cooking, sign painting, furniture repair, carpentry, woodwork, shoe repair, clothing repair, farming, book binding, truck driving, motor maintenance, body and fender repair, machine shop work, welding, plumbing, and stone masonry.

Rehabilitation centers generally had arrangements with post commanders for a large and important program of on-the-job training, carried out on the post by prisoners on parole status. After a three months' course of basic instruction at the schools inside the compound, prisoners who were restorable were assigned to a job where they might apply the knowledge obtained in a practical way. They worked at these jobs in much the same manner as regular enlisted men, and contributed materially in keeping down the size of the enlisted overhead necessary to operate the post. Post facilities in which these prisoners worked included the following:

- Bakery
- Commissary
- Post Motor Pool
- Post Ordnance
- Post Quartermaster
- Post Headquarters
- Rifle ranges and training facilities
- Messes

Every effort was made to qualify each man restored to duty with a military occupational specialty in which he was able to work efficiently and render valuable service to a new organization when assigned.

## STEPS IN THE RESTORATION PROCEDURE

The average sentence served by an individual who was eventually restored to duty from a rehabilitation center was thirty-two weeks. During this period, there were certain definite steps in the restoration procedure, all of which the prisoner had to take in order to earn restoration to duty. Generally, the steps in the restoration procedure were as follows:

a. From two to six weeks after arrival at a rehabilitation center a prisoner remained in the Receiving Company. During this period he was photographed; fingerprinted, recorded; oriented on center rules; given physical examinations; interviewed by psychiatrists, the psychologist, and the counselor; appeared before the Classification Board for initial classification; and was interviewed by the Commandant.

b. The second step was duty in the Training Company, in which the prisoner remained about three months, where he joined a company of about two hundred prisoners with one officer and five or six enlisted men as part of the operating overhead. The enlisted men performed the duties of First Sergeant, Mess Sergeant, and Supply Sergeant, and the balance acted as instructors and advisors. During this period in the Training Company, the prisoner underwent a full six days a week program of schooling, drill, supervised recreation, and group therapy. Daily records were made of his attitudes and progress.

c. Upon completion of the Training Company instruction, the prisoner moved up to the third step which was the Parolee Company, for on-the-job vocational training on the post, and for the first time since his arrival he was permitted to work outside the wire enclosure without a guard. He spent about nine weeks in the Parolee Company.

d. The fourth step took the inmate from the Parolee Company to the Honor Company, where he went through intensive military training, as outlined in appropriate mobilization training programs. In the Honor Company, the prisoner lived outside the enclosure and enjoyed the privileges of the post on an honor status. He remained in the Honor Company about seven weeks.

e. The fifth step, and the one to which the prisoner looked forward with impatience and eagerness, was the actual restoration to duty. Upon completion of his training in the Honor Company, if he met all requirements of the program, the War Department or the Service Command headquarters issued orders restoring him to duty and assigning him to a new organization.

## SUMMARY

United States Army rehabilitation centers were in operation from December 1942 to May 1946. During this period, a total of 39,352 prisoners were received at the various centers. Of this total, 29,944 were

received for rehabilitation and the balance for transfers, etc. Of the total number of prisoners received, 17,450 successfully underwent the restoration program and were restored to duty.

## CHAPTER IV

### UNITED STATES ARMY DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

#### GENERAL

The United States Army has never wanted to engage in the penal business on a large scale. However, it has always felt that its own theory and philosophy of penal practice was that which was best adapted to the retraining and rehabilitation of military prisoners for restoration to duty. The establishment of the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, gave the Army its first opportunity to apply modern theories of penal practice.

Since the establishment of this first military prison the United States has found itself involved in three separate wars. The Army has undergone many and varying changes in strength and organization. It has found itself on several occasions faced with enormous disciplinary problems completely different from those faced by civil authorities.

The authority for the establishment of the United States Disciplinary Barracks and its branches is contained in Title 10, Chapter 35, United States Code. The organization, regulations, and program of each of the several branch disciplinary barracks are patterned after the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The mission of disciplinary barracks, as with other Army correctional institutions, is to restore to duty those prisoners who demonstrate their fitness for further service, and to provide for those not considered suitable for restoration a program of training which will contribute to their community adjustment upon their return to society.

The types of general prisoners normally confined in disciplinary barracks are those who at the time of sentence are not considered suitable for restoration to duty. Included in this category are those prisoners whose dishonorable discharge or bad conduct discharge has been executed, former officers dismissed from the service, prisoners convicted of the more serious military offenses, as well as those suffering to a serious degree from any mental or neurological disorder, but not insane. Prisoners convicted of murder, rape, larceny, or other crimes involving aggravated violence, sodomy, or other perverted sexual practices, and trafficking in habit forming drugs, may also be confined in disciplinary barracks. Prisoners convicted of the latter offenses mentioned above may also be committed to a Federal penal or correctional institution under the provisions of Article of War 42, Manual for Courts-Martial, United States Army, 1949. (This applies only to offenses committed prior to 31 May 1951.) It may be further noted that Article 58, United States Manual for Courts-Martial, 1951, authorizes

the confinement of sentenced military offenders, irrespective of the offense committed, in any confinement facility under the jurisdiction of the United States, including Federal penal institutions. (This applies only to those offenses committed on or after 31 May 1951.)

During World War I, the United States Disciplinary Barracks and its two branches were in operation until shortly after the cessation of hostilities. The Atlantic Branch at Fort Jay, New York, was closed in 1920, but reopened in 1922.

During the interim period between the two great wars, the Army had little need for three general prisoner confinement facilities, and in 1929 the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was transferred to the Department of Justice under a revocable permit. In 1934 the Pacific Branch Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz, California, was transferred permanently to the Department of Justice.

## THE WORLD WAR II SITUATION

In the early part of 1940, darkening war clouds hovering over Europe indicated the probability that the United States was soon to become embroiled in a war of major magnitude. The experience of past wars indicated that, because of rapid expansion, hurried screening of inductees, and the many temptations open to service men during war time, a tremendous increase could be expected in the number of offenders. In anticipation of this, the Army took immediate steps to reobtain the former disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to be used again as a United States Disciplinary Barracks. When this was accomplished, the Atlantic Branch at Fort Jay, New York, which was no longer considered suitable for the confinement of general prisoners, was inactivated.

During the war years, the War Department kept under constant study various sites which could be utilized as, or converted into, disciplinary barracks. As the need for additional confinement facilities arose, branch disciplinary barracks were activated in strategic locations in various parts of the United States. Including the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a total of sixteen disciplinary barracks were activated and operated at one time or another during the period 1940 to 1950. Four of these disciplinary barracks were designated as maximum security institutions, and the balance as medium security institutions.

## POST-WAR PLANS

With the cessation of hostilities in Europe, followed soon after by victory in the Pacific, the general prisoner population began to decrease rapidly, and a program of gradual inactivation of disciplinary barracks was instituted by the War Department. Post-war planning visualized the maintenance on a permanent status of three disciplinary barracks, and this goal was achieved in October 1950, when the maximum

security institution at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was inactivated, leaving the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Camp Cooke, California; and the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, in operation. The question of retaining the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, as a permanent confinement facility is one which still must be decided by the Department of the Army.

#### A DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS—WHAT IT IS

An Army disciplinary barracks is defined as a correctional installation within the Zone of the Interior for the confinement of general prisoners.

There are two security types of disciplinary barracks, maximum and medium. A maximum security installation is one which is so constructed that it reduces the possibility of the escape of prisoners to a minimum. Such an institution may have walls, and the prisoners are normally quartered in cells, with most activities conducted within the inclosures. The medium security installation is one in which less serious offenders may be committed for confinement, and which will not have so many safeguards to prevent escape as the maximum security installation. Such an institution would be very like a rehabilitation center, consisting of a group of barracks or dormitories divided into compounds by single wire fences, with the office of the supervisor of prisoners, gymnasium, recreation and drill field, mess hall, chapel, and a cell block for the confinement of those prisoners needing isolation or segregation, adjacent to these compounds, and the whole surrounded by a double wire fence with guard towers spaced at strategic intervals.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF WORLD WAR II DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

At the beginning of World War II, the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was the only maximum security installation under the jurisdiction of the War Department. An almost immediate need for an additional maximum security installation caused the War Department to open negotiations with the State of New York, to obtain the recently completed maximum security prison at Green Haven, New York, built by the State for the confinement of civil offenders. This prison had never been occupied. After an agreement had been reached with the State authorities, it was activated as the Eastern Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, on 14 September 1943, and was designated as a maximum security institution.

In November 1944, the War Department, after several attempts to obtain a Federal or state maximum security facility on the Pacific Coast for the confinement of general prisoners, decided to build a maximum security confinement facility with the understanding that when it became

surplus to the Army's needs, it would be taken over by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. As a result of this decision, a maximum security disciplinary barracks was built on Government owned land at Camp Cooke, California, and was opened in January 1947.

While the decision was being made to build a disciplinary barracks, the War Department learned that the Milwaukee County House of Correction could be made available to the Army on a lease basis. After due negotiation with the Milwaukee County officials, this institution was activated as the Northern Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks in July 1945.

Before and after the activation of these maximum security installations, the War Department was engaged in the establishment of several medium security disciplinary barracks. Because of the need for economy and the policy of the Army to confine in a medium security disciplinary barracks only those prisoners who were convicted of less serious offenses and who were not considered serious escape risks, existing installations were used with only slight modifications.

Branch disciplinary barracks of the medium security type were activated on the Army posts and with opening dates as indicated below:

North Camp Hood, Texas. . . . .	June 1944
Fort Missoula, Montana. . . . .	July 1944
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana . . . . .	November 1944
Camp Gordon, Georgia. . . . .	January 1945
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. . . . .	June 1945
New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. . . . .	October 1945
Camp Haan, California . . . . .	November 1945
Pine Camp, New York . . . . .	December 1945
Fort Hancock, New Jersey. . . . .	December 1945
Camp McQuaide, California . . . . .	January 1946
Fort Knox, Kentucky . . . . .	February 1946
Camp Bowie, Texas . . . . .	April 1946

#### DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR II

From November 1940 through 31 December 1950, a total of 58,263 inmates were received by all disciplinary barracks. Total reductions in the same period are broken down as follows:

Restored to duty	7811
Paroled	9130
Expiration of sentences	31,028
Transferred to Federal institutions	4526
Other releases (includes escapes)	3144

## TRAINING FOR RESTORABLE PRISONERS

Although prisoners not deemed suitable for restoration to duty are confined in disciplinary barracks or Federal institutions, the door to restoration is not closed to them. Prisoners at disciplinary barracks who are approved for restoration after careful systematic study and observation, are assigned to a disciplinary company (comparable to honor companies in rehabilitation centers). Here they engage in a rigorous course of military training in preparation for restoration to duty. Prisoners at Federal institutions who are approved for restoration to duty after study and observation, are transferred to a disciplinary barracks having a disciplinary company in operation.

Orientation procedures at disciplinary barracks, the methods of processing prisoners from the date of their reception until their program of work, education, vocational training, and custody have been determined, and the periodic considerations and recommendations concerning clemency, restoration to duty, work program, type of custody, etc., are similar to the corresponding procedures in operation at rehabilitation centers.

## PROGRAM FOR NONRESTORABLE PRISONERS

When it is determined that a prisoner cannot be reclaimed for military duty, every effort is made to give him organized training and work of training value, with a view to his eventual return to civilian life.

The program for those considered nonrestorable is based as far as possible on the prisoner's needs, and emphasizes systematic vocational training and academic education under qualified instructors and teachers. Some of the more common work projects are the following:

- Quartermaster clothing and equipment salvage
- Shoe repair
- Laundry and dry cleaning
- Motor vehicle servicing, salvage, repair, and operations
- Ordnance and machine shop work
- Printing
- Installation maintenance
- Construction and maintenance of firing ranges
- Farming

At all institutions located within the limits of Army posts and camps, prisoners engage in a variety of skilled and unskilled work about the post. They receive vocational and on-the-job training, and at the same time relieve the labor shortage.

In addition to the vocational training and work program, each disciplinary barracks offers a well-rounded program of educational, physical, recreational, and religious activities, together with individual and group therapy.

The majority of men in disciplinary barracks are young and do not have extensive employment histories. Most of them are scheduled for eventual return to society. Even though these men have failed as soldiers, the Army goal is to return them to their respective communities better equipped to meet their responsibilities as good citizens. It is to achieve this goal that the Army has developed and administered a well-integrated training program for those general prisoners not considered suitable for restoration to duty.

#### ORGANIZATION OF A DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

As has been stated previously, the organization, regulations, and program of each of the branch disciplinary barracks are patterned after the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and it is the organization, regulations, and program of that Disciplinary Barracks which are illustrated here.

The United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is a class I installation, and as such is under the command jurisdiction of the post commander and the army area commander. However, certain reports and matters pertaining to clemency, restoration, and parole are forwarded directly to The Adjutant General.

#### PERSONNEL STRUCTURE

The officer, enlisted, and civilian personnel structures at disciplinary barracks vary according to the type of installation. Factors to be considered are the type of construction in which disciplinary barracks are located (usual prison construction or barracks type construction); whether post services such as engineer, personnel, finance, etc., are furnished; the diversity of vocational training and industrial projects; and the location of the various projects and details with respect to the institution. A greater number of enlisted men and civilians are required in the staffing of a medium security disciplinary barracks inasmuch as the security is furnished by manpower rather than by the physical structure. Barracks type, wire inclosed institutions require closer fire protection, more constant internal security patrol, and a subsequently greater overhead of administrative personnel. In addition to these factors, a large proportion of prisoners confined in a medium security installation usually work outside of the wire inclosure and this necessitates their movement under guard and continuous guarding during employment or participation in assigned projects.

Generally officers at a disciplinary barracks are assigned to duties with titles as outlined below. The number of officers assigned to the Supervisor of Prisoners, or as mess, supply, special services, and guard battalion officers, will depend upon the requirements of the particular disciplinary barracks.

Commandant  
Executive Officer

Adjutant  
Assistant Adjutant (prisoner personnel)  
Supervisor of Prisoners and necessary Assistants  
Supply Officers  
Mess Officers  
Classification Officers  
Parole Officer  
Supervisor of Education and Vocational Training  
Information and Education Officer  
Vocational Training Officer  
Farm Officer  
Works Project Officer  
Guard Company Officers  
Medical Personnel  
Chaplain  
Psychiatrist  
Psychologist  
Psychiatric Social Workers  
Special Services Officers

NOTE: Of the officers listed above, 5 are Air Force.

#### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICER PERSONNEL

The Commandant of a United States disciplinary barracks has command thereof and has charge and custody of all offenders sent thereto for confinement. He shall confine such offenders and cause them to be employed at hard labor and in such trades and to perform such duties as may be deemed best for their health and reformation. He is appointed by the Commanding General of the army area in which the disciplinary barracks is located, with the approval of The Adjutant General.

The Executive Officer is the principal assistant to the Commandant, and acts for the Commandant in the Commandant's absence.

The Adjutant is responsible for all official correspondence, for personnel and other records, for the distribution of orders, and for other administrative duties.

The Supervisor of Prisoners is appointed by the Commandant, with the approval of The Adjutant General. He is the officer responsible for the messing, clothing, discipline, security on work assignments, and custody of the prisoner population.

The Supply Officer is responsible for obtaining and issuing all supplies.

The Mess Officer is responsible for the care, maintenance, and operation of the mess hall, the obtaining of subsistence, the proper preparation and serving of food, and the maintenance of necessary records.

The Classification Officer is responsible for the consolidation of all data gathered on individual prisoners, and for the preparation of the classification summary for use by the classification board.

The Parole Officer is responsible for the investigation and processing of applications for parole and maintaining necessary records of parolees.

The Supervisor of Education and Vocational Training is responsible for all activities relating to education, recreation, and vocational training.

The Vocational Training Officer and the Farm Officer are responsible to the Supervisor of Education and Vocational Training for the organization and operation of a vocational training program, which will cover training in all of the common trades, and in agriculture.

The Supervisor of Education and Vocational Training is responsible to the Director of Training for the organization and operation of a compulsory school program designed to assist all illiterate inmates in attaining a fourth grade level education, and such additional programs as will meet the needs of other inmates who desire schooling on a voluntary basis, up to and including the high school level. He is also responsible for aiding inmates in correspondence and extension work on all levels.

The Guard Company Commander is responsible for the administration, training, housing, messing, and supply of all enlisted personnel. The Guard Company furnishes enlisted custodial and administrative personnel for the operation of the disciplinary barracks.

The Surgeon is responsible for the medical care of inmates. Emphasis is placed on physical rehabilitation to the end that, in addition to maintaining a high rate of employable inmates while incarcerated, each inmate will return to military or civil life without physical handicaps which could have been corrected. In addition, other personnel assigned to the institution may receive temporary treatment on an outpatient basis.

The Chaplain will perform those duties necessary for the spiritual welfare of the inmate population.

The Psychiatrist is responsible for the determination of mental and emotional health and personality traits of all inmates, for the purpose of classification.

The Psychologist is responsible for determining intelligence level, academic achievement, aptitude, and capabilities of inmates, for the purpose of classification.

The Special Services Officer is responsible for the organization and operation of a well-balanced recreation program, which will enable inmates to make profitable use of their leisure time, and which will be essential to their health and well-being.

#### **THE UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS**

The United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is located on the northern part of the post. The first building used had formerly been part of a Quartermaster Depot, which supplied the camps and posts in the western part of the United States. In 1895, the then existing facilities of the prison were turned over to the Department of Justice for the operation of a United States penitentiary. On 1 February 1906, upon partial completion of the new United States penitentiary on the western part of the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, the Department of Justice returned the institution to the War Department and it was again designated as a United States military prison. Although returned in 1906, an Act of Congress, passed 10 June 1896, had directed its return. An Act of Congress, passed 4 March 1915, officially redesignated the United States Military Prison as the United States Disciplinary Barracks.

During World War I and the immediate post-war period, the United States Disciplinary Barracks was kept in operation, but in the latter 1920's it was decided that the War Department no longer had a need for this prison. On 14 September 1929, it was again turned over to the Department of Justice on a five-year revocable permit, issued by the Secretary of War. This was later renewed for a like period. When this second lease expired, new permits were issued for short periods of time. In 1940, the Department of Justice, in deference to an urgent request by the War Department, returned the prison to the Army, and on 6 November 1940, it was reestablished as the United States Disciplinary Barracks.

The United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is a maximum security institution for the confinement of Army and Air Force personnel. The walled area occupies twelve and one-half acres, and is joined on the north by a five-acre recreation field, enclosed by a double cyclone fence. Inside the walled area, there are twenty-one buildings, dating from 1863 to 1930. The main confinement building, known locally as the "Castle," was built by inmate labor and completed in 1921. The wall enclosing the yard and buildings varies in height from fifteen to forty-one feet. Enlisted guard quarters and quarters for married officers and noncommissioned officers are located adjacent to the institution. Railroad service direct to the disciplinary barracks is available through the facilities of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The City of Leavenworth, Kansas, is located three miles from Fort Leavenworth.

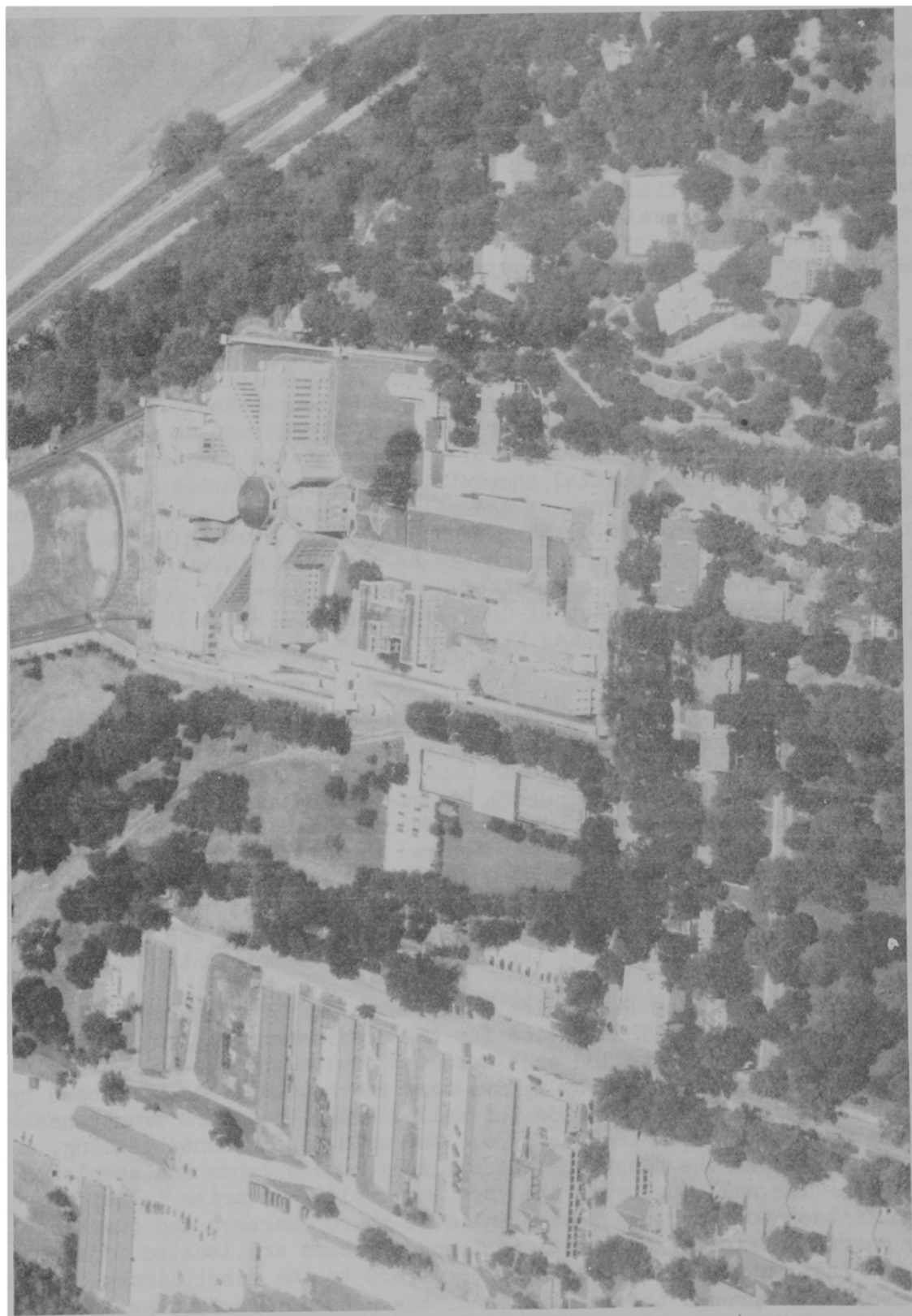


Figure 2. United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

From November 1940 through 31 December 1950, a total of 15,194 general prisoners were admitted to the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. These prisoners were disposed of as indicated below:

Restored to duty	1916
Paroled	1766
Dishonorable Discharge at expiration of sentence	6461
Bad Conduct Discharge at expiration of sentence	58
Expiration with other type discharge	111
Other releases (includes transfers, escapes, etc.)	3858

#### THE BRANCH UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, NEW CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA

The Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, was activated 15 June 1945, as a medium security institution for the confinement of general prisoners. The first commandant was charged with the responsibility of making necessary alterations to transform the former reception center of the post into a disciplinary barracks. These alterations involved provisions for security and construction of a cell block. The fixed location of the disciplinary barracks is on the military reservation of the New Cumberland General Depot, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and is approximately six miles southeast of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The main compound is divided into two areas, which are enclosed by a double fence with fifteen guard towers containing hand controlled flood lights. Stationary lights are located at approximate fifty-foot intervals between towers.

Area A consists of five inmate companies and the academic section, with twenty-four barracks in all. In addition, there is a consolidated mess hall with a seating capacity of 800, a fireproof concrete cell block with 48 individual cells, a large office building used as the office of the supervisor of prisoners, and six barracks type buildings for other uses, such as the inmate library, visiting room, hobby shop, etc.

Area B has a recreation field, and, in addition, contains twenty buildings, which include a theater, a gymnasium, a chapel, and various vocational training shops. A smaller compound adjacent to the main compound has within it two large, wooden, warehouse type buildings which are used to house the shoe repair shop, tailor shop, printing shop, and for storage space. This area is enclosed by a single fence. Outside the compound, barracks type buildings are located which are used as disciplinary barracks headquarters, administrative buildings, and housing for enlisted personnel. The disciplinary barracks is serviced by a railroad siding for use in the shipment of personnel.

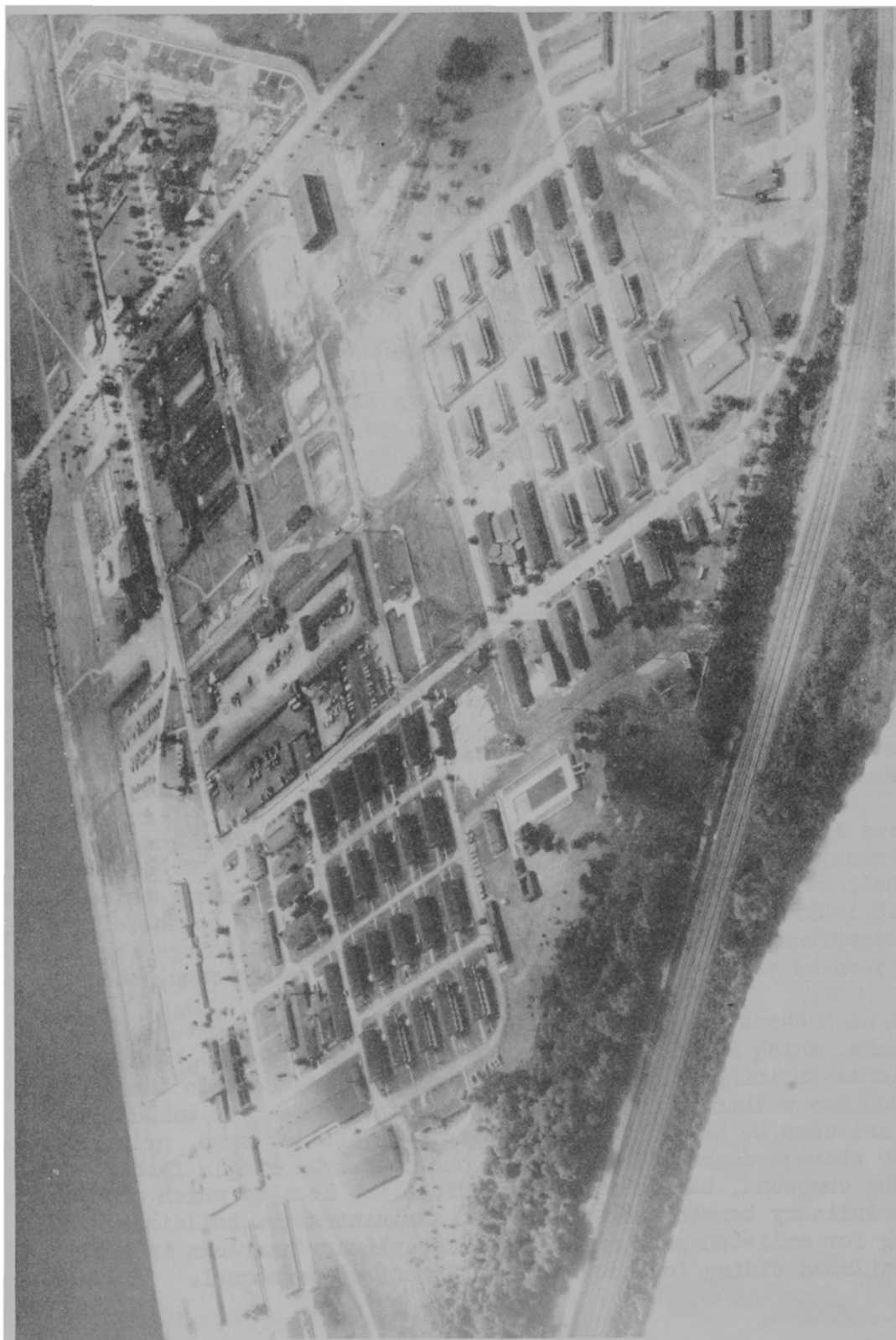


Figure 3. Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania

During the period 15 June 1945 to 31 December 1950, a total of 9710 general prisoners were admitted to the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. These prisoners were disposed of as indicated below:

Restored to duty	775
Paroled	2772
Dishonorable Discharge at expiration of sentence	3019
Bad Conduct Discharge at expiration of sentence	229
Expiration with other type discharge	91
Other releases (includes transfers, escapes, etc.)	1855

#### THE BRANCH UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, CAMP COOKE, CALIFORNIA

The Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Camp Cooke, California, was built as the result of a futile search for a maximum confinement facility on the western coast of the United States in the latter part of 1944. A preliminary survey by Pacific Division Engineers suggested three possible locations: Camp Callon, near San Diego, California; Camp Haan, near Riverside, California; and Camp Cooke, near Lompoc, California.

The Chief of Engineers, at the request of The Adjutant General, appointed a Site Board for the purpose of studying the proposed locations and determining which of them was best suited for the construction of a maximum security disciplinary barracks with a capacity of 1500 prisoners.

The Site Board's report recommended that the proposed disciplinary barracks be built at Camp Cooke, California, and it was finally decided to allocate 510 acres of building site and 125 acres of farm land for this purpose.

In deciding upon the basic design for the new institution, the Federal Bureau of Prisons was consulted. The Federal Bureau of Prisons had used the so-called "telephone pole" plan as the basic design for its newest penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana. After study by the Correction Division of the War Department, this basic design was approved.

The approval of this project and the necessary allocation of funds was given by the War Department on 4 April 1945, after the project had been cleared with the Bureau of the Budget and the appropriations committee.

An outstanding prison architectural-engineering firm with years of experience in prison construction was employed, because of the many special problems involved. It was contemplated that this institution would be ready for operation on or about 1 April 1946. In actuality, it was activated on 16 December 1946.

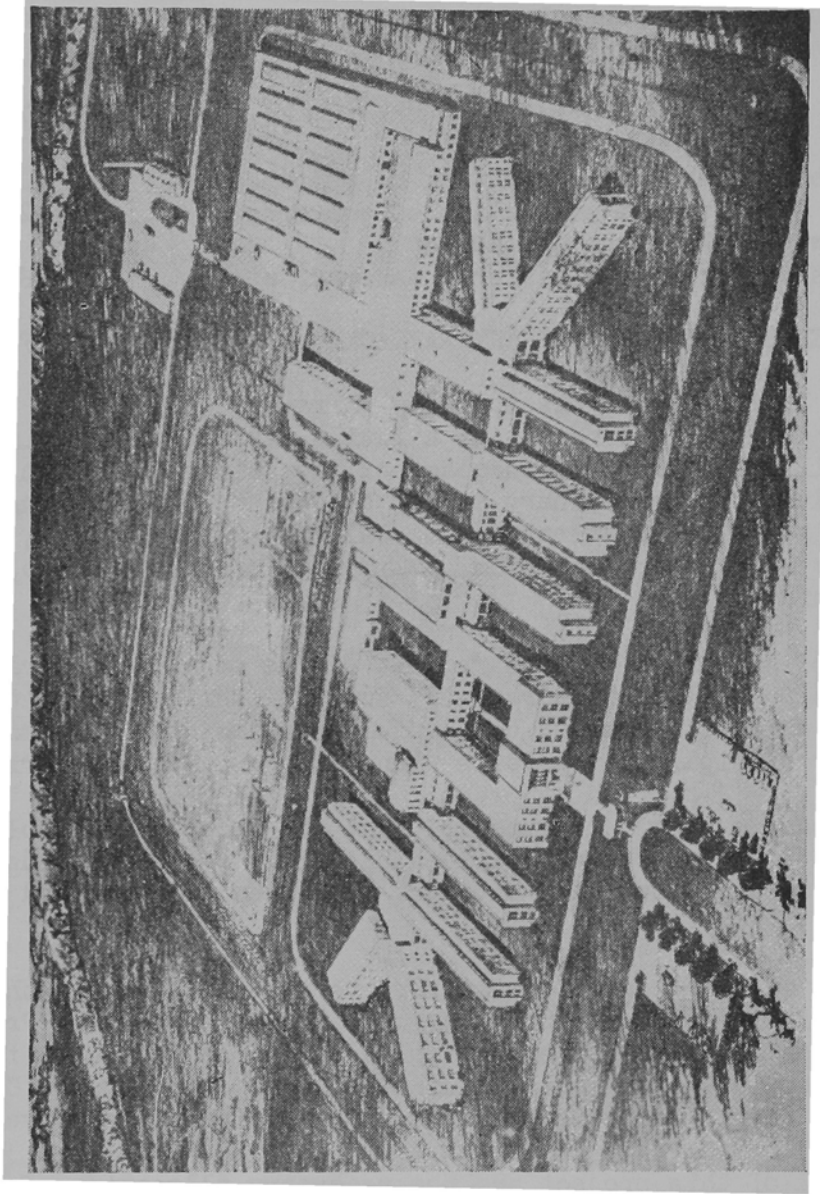


Figure 4. The Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Camp Cooke, California

The Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Camp Cooke, California, is located within the east central part of the Camp Cooke reservation, about five miles from the town of Lompoc, California. A total of 2950 acres within the Camp Cooke reservation has been allocated for use by the Branch Disciplinary Barracks. The principal building consists of a multi-winged reinforced concrete structure containing facilities for 1551 prisoners, and built roughly in the shape of a telephone pole with crossarms. The administrative offices, prison hospital, mess, chapel, and academic school are all part of the principal structure. The vocational shops, laundry, heating plant, and firehouse buildings are special structures. With the exception of the central heating plant and the firehouse, these buildings are surrounded by a chain link steel fence. The enclosure surrounds an area of approximately twenty acres. Guard towers are located at each corner and at each entrance. There are two entrances provided, one on the south side of the enclosure for pedestrian traffic, and one on the north side for vehicular traffic. Each of these entrances consist of double locked gates which are electrically controlled by guards stationed in the entrance towers. In addition, the entrances themselves are under guard at all times.

All units necessary for maintenance and operation are provided with the exception of warehouses and railway spurs. These facilities are available at Camp Cooke, proper, which is approximately five miles distant. Facilities for housing, messing, etc., of guard personnel are located adjacent to the prison.

During the period 16 December 1946 to 31 December 1950, a total of 6282 general prisoners were admitted to confinement at the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Camp Cooke, California. These general prisoners were disposed of as indicated below:

Restored to duty	58
Paroled	808
Dishonorable Discharge at expiration of sentence	3009
Bad Conduct Discharge at expiration of sentence	137
Other releases (includes transfers, escapes, etc.)	1566.