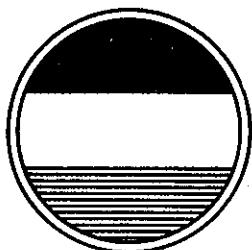


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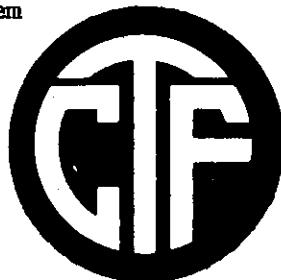
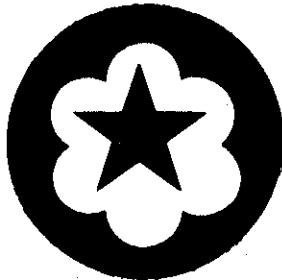
COMMAND INFORMATION DIVISION INFORMATION OFFICE

Headquarters U. S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23351 727-3303

June 1969

CORRECTIONAL TRAINING FACILITY (CTF)

A New Solution to an Old Problem



Introduction

What is the Correctional Training Facility (CTF)? How does it differ from other correctional institutions?

The CTF is an Army confinement facility located at Fort Riley, Kansas. Its mission is to return as many military prisoners as possible to honorable military duty as morally responsible and well trained soldiers--soldiers with improved attitudes and motivation toward their obligation to themselves, the US Army, and the Nation.

This mission is the same for all confinement facilities, but the CTF is unique because of the type of prisoners it receives.

Who is Eligible?

To be eligible for transfer to the CTF, a military prisoner must

--have been convicted of a military type offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (or simple assault or petty larceny for first offenders).

--be considered "restorable"; that is, to have been deemed mentally, morally and physically fit for continued military duty by his commander, correctional cadre and professional service staff.

--have 70 days remaining on his sentence after arrival at the CTF.

Complete criteria for transfer to the CTF are listed in CON Reg 190-19.

Individual prisoners go through a comprehensive selection process before being sent to the CTF. An average of 180 prisoners a week are currently being transferred from the CONUS Armies to the Correctional Training Facility.

The CTF Staff

The CTF is not strictly a Military Police Corps operation. Its commander is an MP officer, but about one-half of the staff represent the combat arms or other professional services such as chaplains, Medical Service Corps, Judge Advocate and administrative personnel, and social workers.

At the small unit level the cadre is made up of four-man leadership teams. Each team is responsible, 24 hours a day, for approximately 50 prisoners.

The facility is authorized 72 drill sergeants, and at least two are assigned to each company size unit.

Processing at the CTF

New trainees arrive at the CTF on Monday or Tuesday of each week. Processing, which usually takes from three to four days, includes interviews with trained social workers, issue of additional clothing if needed, review of records, and assignment to a Correctional Training Unit.

The remainder of the first week is spent in orientations and in care and cleaning of the trainee's equipment and area. Emphasis is placed on updating pay records, solving personal problems and straightening out legal matters.

Leadership teams evaluate each man's potential and degree of motivation so that maximum effort can be devoted to those who need help most.



CTF trainees engage in physical training to keep in shape.

Training

The next three weeks are spent on motivational training. Subjects such as US Government, history, family relations, and economics help the trainee understand his obligation to his country, his family and himself. Some military subjects, such as drill and ceremonies and physical training, are interspersed to instill a competitive spirit and keep the trainee physically fit.

The fifth week is devoted to basic military subjects designed to refresh the trainee's memory and maintain his proficiency in basic subjects.

At the end of this time, those men who have completed Basic Combat Training and demonstrated that they are ready to return to duty (as confirmed by cadre evaluations) are then eligible for release from the CTF. Normally, the individual's sentence is suspended and he is returned to a unit other than

the one that placed him in confinement or he is assigned to Advanced Individual Training or a service school for further training.

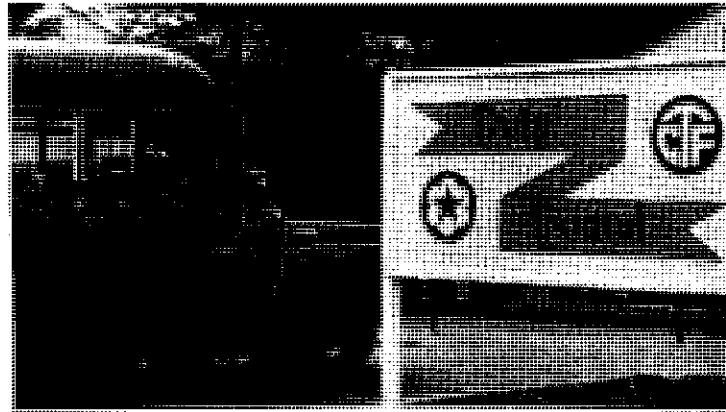
The remaining trainees complete another five weeks of concentrated BCT to qualify them in that phase of training. Those who make satisfactory progress and are recommended for return to duty are graduated from the CTF and assigned to a unit (other than the one which placed them in confinement) for additional training.

If the cadre feel the CTF trainee has not made satisfactory progress, he may be recycled or, as a last resort, administratively discharged from the service.

However, if the CTF graduate's conduct continues to be good until he completes his term of service, he may be granted an honorable discharge despite any previous record of courts martial.

After Correctional Training

The CTF is the new correctional concept in action. Prisoners are placed in confinement as punishment, not for punishment. While there, every effort is made to train and motivate the individual to return to duty as a well-trained soldier. In many cases the problems which caused the soldier to become an offender are resolved at the CTF. As a minimum, these problems are identified and the prisoner is placed in a program designed to help him help himself.



Cadre members bid CTF graduates farewell as the graduates prepare to depart for their new assignments.

One of the most important elements in the CTF graduate's rehabilitation is the manner in which he is received when he arrives at his next duty station. If he is treated as a normal replacement and not stereotyped as a potential "jail bird," his chances of succeeding in the Army--and later in civilian life--are greatly enhanced. On the other hand, if he is given menial tasks and constantly reminded that he is on probation--"one error and back he goes"--he is likely to live up to that very expectation, make that error, and return to confinement.

Major General Carl C. Turner (US Army-Ret.), former Provost Marshal General, noted: "Here (at the CTF), we are giving a man back his pride and self-confidence and sending him back to a family, an Army, a society that should be rightfully proud of him."

An objective evaluation on his present performance is usually all the CTF graduate wants. He neither wants nor expects a break. But he is

entitled to a fresh start. For his own sake, and that of his fellow soldiers and the Army, he should be treated as a soldier.

REFERENCES:

CON Reg 190-19, "Military Police--Correctional Training Facility," 20 Jan 69.

Crossroads to the Future?, Army Digest, Nov 68, pp 26-31.

US Army Command Information Fact Sheet #121, "The US Army Correctional Training Facility," Jan 69.

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