

MILITARY POLICE

THE PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN OF THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS



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USAMPS / MANSCEN
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COMMANDANT

BG Donald J. Ryder 563-8019
ryderd@wood.army.mil

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT

COL David F. Treuting 563-8017
treutind@wood.army.mil

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

CSM Daniel B. Rimmer 563-8018
rimmerd@wood.army.mil

14th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE / DSN 581-XXXX

COL Rodney L. Johnson 596-0968
johnsrod@wood.army.mil

701st MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

LTC Debra L. Muylaert 596-0096
muylaerd@wood.army.mil

787th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

LTC Herman Williams III 596-0317
williamsh@wood.army.mil

795th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

LTC Charles A. Tennison 596-2356
tennisoc@wood.army.mil

USAMPS Directors

DIRECTOR of TRAINING

COL Otis E. Cooksey 563-8043
cookseyo@wood.army.mil

DIRECTOR of PERSONNEL PROPONENCY OFFICE

LTC Joseph D. Huber 563-8041
huberj@wood.army.mil

DIRECTOR of PLANS & OPERATIONS

LTC Donald J. Kennedy 563-7897
kennedyd@wood.army.mil

MANSCEN: (573) 563-XXXX / DSN 676-XXXX

DIRECTOR of TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

COL Brian F. Bocklage 563-4111
bocklageb@wood.army.mil

DIRECTORATE of COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS

MP DIVISION CHIEF

LTC (P) Kevin T. LaMar 563-8001
lamark@wood.army.mil

Managing Editor, Lynne M. Sparks573-563-4104
sparks1@wood.army.mil

Editor, Kay L. Mundy573-596-0131, 3-5274
mundyk@wood.army.mil

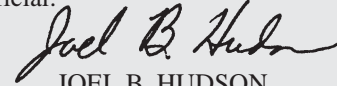
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ERIK K. SHINSEKI
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOEL B. HUDSON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
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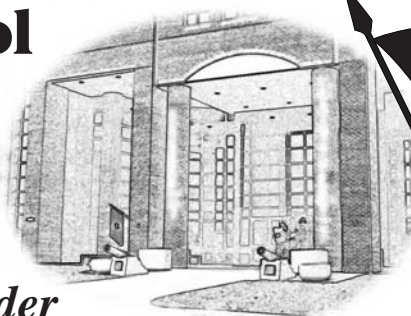
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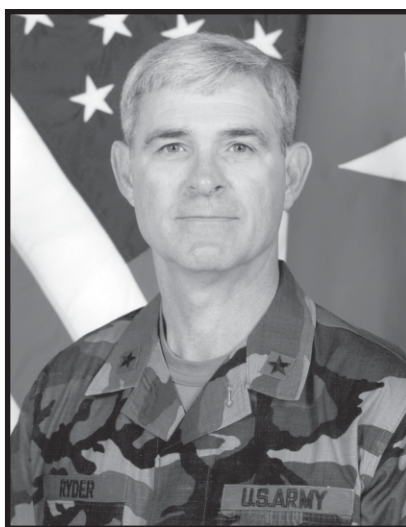
Chief, Military Police Corps Regiment, and Commandant, United States Army Military Police School



Brigadier General Donald J. Ryder

The Warfighter Symposium has come and gone, and it was a great success. I was pleased to see the leadership of the entire Regiment come together on the eve of the Army's Transformation. We were honored to have General Abrams provide us with his thoughts and insights as we move forward to the Objective Force. I was also pleased to see the great interest by our Reserve Component units, fully demonstrating that we are truly one force.

This year's theme, "Transformation—The Regiment on Point," exemplifies our continued commitment to maintain ourselves as a viable asset to the Objective Force and that we continue to be the force of choice in today's operational environment. The integration of new technologies and concepts marks the essence of the Transformation. We have already seen some of this with the fielding and employment of the ASV. As the Army continues down this path, we must transform with it. We must be willing to integrate these new technologies and concepts into our operations, while maintaining the excellent support we currently provide. I am confident that our outstanding soldiers will continue to lead the way.



This month, we bid a fond farewell to Brigadier General and Mrs. Foley. BG Foley retired after 31 years of service to the Regiment. Nearly every MP has been influenced by the Foleys at one time or another. We will miss his outstanding leadership and positive attitude. We wish him and Pam the best in the years to come.

This month also marks the end of my tenure as your Commandant. It has been a great honor to serve in this position with the finest soldiers in the world. We have seen some significant changes in the past few years. We closed the doors at Fort McClellan, Alabama, marking the end of a chapter

in the history of the Regiment. In true MP style, we began a new chapter at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and quickly set the standard for excellence. We opened world-class training facilities and are training more soldiers and civilians than ever before. I asked you to perform monumental tasks, and each of you has exceeded the standard. As I visit units around the world, I am continually amazed at the exceptional performance I am seeing. I am proud to have served as your Commandant. Lisa and I look forward to seeing all of you in the future.

"Regiment on Point"

"This year's theme, 'Transformation—The Regiment on Point,' exemplifies our continued commitment to maintain ourselves as a viable asset to the Objective Force and that we continue to be the force of choice in today's operational environment."

Regimental Command Sergeant Major



Command Sergeant Major Daniel B. Rimmer

Greetings from Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, home to our Regiment! The past 6 months have flown by. I am proud to state I have been successful in my plan to get to the field and spend time with units and soldiers. I have several more trips planned for the next 6 months as well.

I can report to everyone, without bias, that our Regiment is doing great and making a difference everywhere we are located. I would ask each of you to take a few moments and reflect on the accomplishments of your unit, your soldiers, and yourself for the past 6 months. I know you have had a positive impact on the communities where you serve—active, Guard, and Reserve alike. Thank you for all that you do everyday, everywhere!

As we move from winter through spring into summer, so will the Army move through transition. Much like predicting the weather, which is a science, there are many variables that can impact the prediction. What you **can** count on is, the sun will rise and set and the weather will change. Adding some *green* to that analogy means you and I will come and go and the Army will change. We are in our 226th year of existence as a military, and we are the most trusted institution in our country. Much of that is because we have great leaders leading great soldiers but also because we have always balanced **change** and **tradition**. I am confident we will continue through



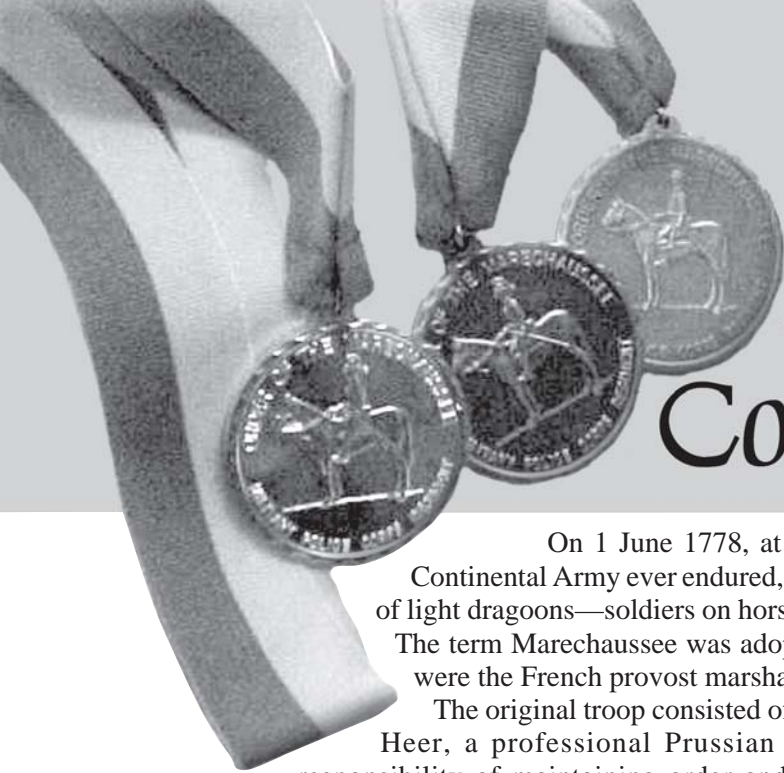
the next series of changes with that same philosophy and wisdom. Our Regiment will remain on point during transformation as “the force of choice.”

Summer means personnel turbulence, and we are not exempt. Brigadier General Foley will retire and be replaced by Brigadier General Ryder as the CID commander. Brigadier General Curry will return to USAMPS as the commandant. These great leaders are the best in the Army, and they will continue to move us forward and keep us united as “one Regiment.”

We are also losing several sergeants major this year with 30 years of service to the Regiment. We can’t replace all that experience and knowledge, but I know “they” will continue to serve and stay in touch with the Regiment wherever they land. God bless, and good luck to all of you!

As I speak to our NCOES classes, to include the sergeants-major course, our future is in great hands. I see eager sergeants who are packed full of fire and desire. They will see us safely through the change of the next two decades. Their ability to train the next generation will make the difference. Remember, courage can slow the enemy’s progress, but it **can’t** replace poor training! Training is the most important thing you can do everyday, so do it right.

“NCOs take the challenge and lead the way!”



The Marechaussee Corps

On 1 June 1778, at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, after the harshest winter the Continental Army ever endured, General George Washington formed a special unit—a troop of light dragoons—soldiers on horseback. The troop would be called the Marechaussee Corps. The term Marechaussee was adopted from the French term Marecheaux (Marshow), which were the French provost marshal units dating back to the twelfth century.

The original troop consisted of 63 men under the command of Captain Bartholomew Von Heer, a professional Prussian soldier. The Marechaussee Corps had the duty and responsibility of maintaining order and enforcing the Articles of War in the often unruly and sometimes undependable American Army. The Marechaussee Corps was the first MP-like organization in the United States and performed many duties much like the Army Military Police Corps of today.

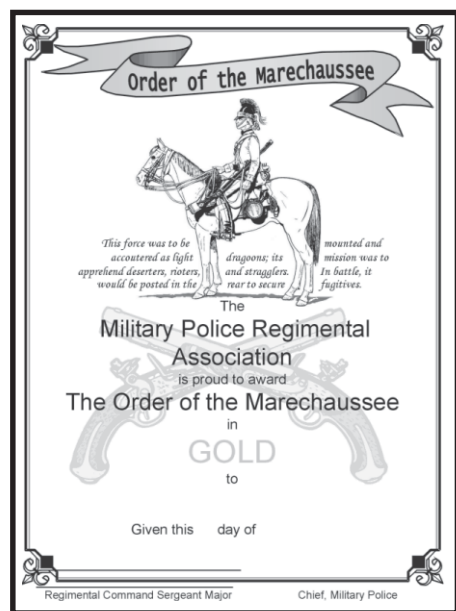
While some of their duties did not correspond to our modern MP functions, many of their tasks resembled contemporary duties. When the Army was encamped, soldiers of the Marechaussee Corps patrolled the camp and surrounding area, checking passes and papers in search of spies. They arrested rioters, spies, drunkards, deserters, and stragglers, while ejecting merchants attempting to cheat the soldiers.

When the Continental Army was on the move, the Marechaussee Corps patrolled the flanks and rear, watching for spies and stragglers and safeguarding the baggage and supplies. As the infantry and cavalry troops went into battle, the men of the Corps patrolled the roads to the rear and on the flanks, guarding against enemy encroachment while searching for stragglers and deserters. At times, they would move ahead of the Army to locate and protect a crossroad or a river crossing, such as occurred along the Hackensack River in 1780.

The men of this early MP organization also participated in combat, fighting with General Nathaniel Greene's army in the victorious Battle of Springfield, New Jersey, in June 1780. The next year, the Corps protected General Washington and his headquarters during the siege of Yorktown, the last major battle of the American Revolution.

Although the Marechaussee Corps was disbanded in November 1783, the men of that unit established the high standard for behavior and dedication to duty that became the modern-day Military Police motto. They **assisted** the commander of the Continental Army in maintaining order and safeguarding the rights of the soldiers. They **protected** the Continental Army and its supplies in camp, on the move and in combat. The soldiers of the Corps **defended** the nation by capturing spies and establishing discipline in the Army, as well as fighting in the ranks. The soldiers of the Marechaussee Corps were also connected to the crossed flintlock pistols, the symbol of the Military Police Corps. They normally carried a pair of flintlock pistols in holsters on their saddles and used them when necessary.

With these strong connections to the Marechaussee Corps, the Army Military Police Corps is proud to claim heritage to the legacy of The Order of the Marechaussee.



Presentation certificate for
The Order of the Marechaussee

Reference: Mr. Scott Norton, director of the Military Police Corps
Regimental Museum (nortons@wood.army.mil)

The Force XXI Military Police – A Combat Multiplier

Captain Phillip Carter

There are two certainties in combat. First, you can never pronounce the names of the towns where you fight. Second, your objective will always be where four map sheets come together.

The Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) System (see Figure 1) aims to resolve the second uncertainty for our Army by transforming the way leaders and soldiers see the battlefield around them. Simply put, the FBCB2 System brings *situational awareness* down to the lowest level, giving the individual MP team leader a digital picture of the battlefield that shows him real-time information about friendly forces, enemy forces, and the terrain.

The FBCB2 System translates every piece of friendly, enemy, and terrain information into a digital map, which is updated in real time. Friendly icons are generated by each vehicle, using existing global-positioning systems and a “tactical Internet.” Enemy icons come from spot reports and from unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) reconnaissance at higher levels. All of this information gets overlaid onto a digital map, much like a constantly evolving overlay. Instead of mentally tracking the battle, or drawing icons on acetate, the computer system maintains a common tactical picture for the vehicle commander at all times.

In addition to this real-time picture, the FBCB2 System provides a virtual library of orders, messages, overlays, and reports for a commander to use. The most useful of these are the combat messages—quick, reliable reports, such as medical evacuation, call for fire, and spot report forms—that can

be filled out by a soldier in less than 30 seconds and digitally sent to the right unit on the battlefield.

At the lowest level, the FBCB2 System gives each MP team leader the ability to see the same battlefield as the platoon leader or brigade commander. Knowing the current situation enables individual MP teams and squads to react to fluid situations and position themselves at the right time and place to support the brigade as it fights.

The FBCB2 System does not fundamentally change the way the MP in the 4th Infantry Division fight. However, it does enhance the way we execute our five MP functions by enabling us to see the battlefield and react to it as events happen.

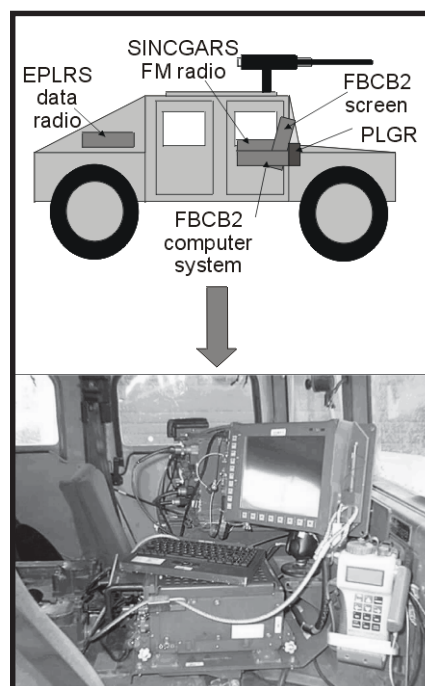


Figure 1. FBCB2 System

A fundamental principle of MP operations is flexibility. Maneuver commanders depend on MP who can rapidly react to changing situations and accomplish difficult missions with little or no warning. In a maneuver brigade, it is common for an MP platoon to receive no-notice missions to divert traffic around a chemical strike or link up with a Q-36 radar on the move.

Seeing the battlefield in real time enables the MP team, squad, and platoon leader to translate flexibility from a doctrinal term into something more tangible. The MP with the FBCB2 System can see a chemical strike on their screens and seize the initiative to divert traffic around it. Similarly, MP sent to link up with a Q-36 radar at 0400 can simply click on the radar's icon and drive to it.

Since its designation as the Army's experimental force in 1995, the 4th Military Police Company and 4th Infantry Division have tested the FBCB2 System and a number of other systems for the Army. Over the course of three digitized rotations at the National Training Center and more than 2 years of cumulative field training, the soldiers of the 4th MP Company have learned a lot about the capabilities of their digital systems.

Following are some of the tactics, techniques, and procedures developed by 4th MP Company soldiers and leaders, who adapted *analog* MP doctrine to take advantage of their unique *digital* capabilities.

The Digital Spot Report

To see the enemy, the FBCB2 System relies on individual spot reports called in by individual soldiers using their systems (see Figure 2). Just like a regular spot report, these are only as good as the observer. What makes the FBCB2 System spot reports different is not the actual report but what happens after it gets sent.

Once a digital spot report is sent, a red icon instantly appears on that platform's screen. That red icon then gets transmitted to every other system in the tactical Internet. Within a matter of minutes, every FBCB2 System will register a red icon with a 10-digit grid and description of the enemy unit that was observed.

In a brigade with infantry, armor, reconnaissance, engineer, signal, air-defense artillery, and MP units, this sharing of information can save lives. Normally, a spot report from a scout would travel all the way up to the brigade tactical operations center (TOC) on the brigade command net. In the best scenario, the report would travel back down on the brigade orders/intelligence net to other subordinate units. It could take hours for this spot report to actually reach convoy commanders and vehicle commanders who need the information.

But in a digital brigade, this information flow happens in a matter of minutes. It allows the MP team leader or logistics commander to adjust his or her plan on the fly and react to a dynamic, always-changing battlefield. One spot report of an enemy observer overwatching a main supply route (MSR) can mean the difference between life and death, should that observer call for artillery on a convoy or support area.

Having immediate access to that information enables the MP to

take the fight to the enemy and seize the initiative in reacting to spot reports of enemy forces in the brigade rear area. The MP can now act on timely and accurate intelligence about the enemy in the rear area.

Knowing where the enemy is also aids the MP leader in protecting the force. If a scout reports an enemy-enveloping detachment that threatens the brigade

flank, that information may not reach the MP platoon until hours later. With FBCB2, that spot report will be disseminated within minutes, enabling the MP to safeguard high-value assets more effectively than before.

This capability also enables the MP to affect the picture of the battlefield seen at higher levels more than ever before. An enemy icon from an MP team leader goes

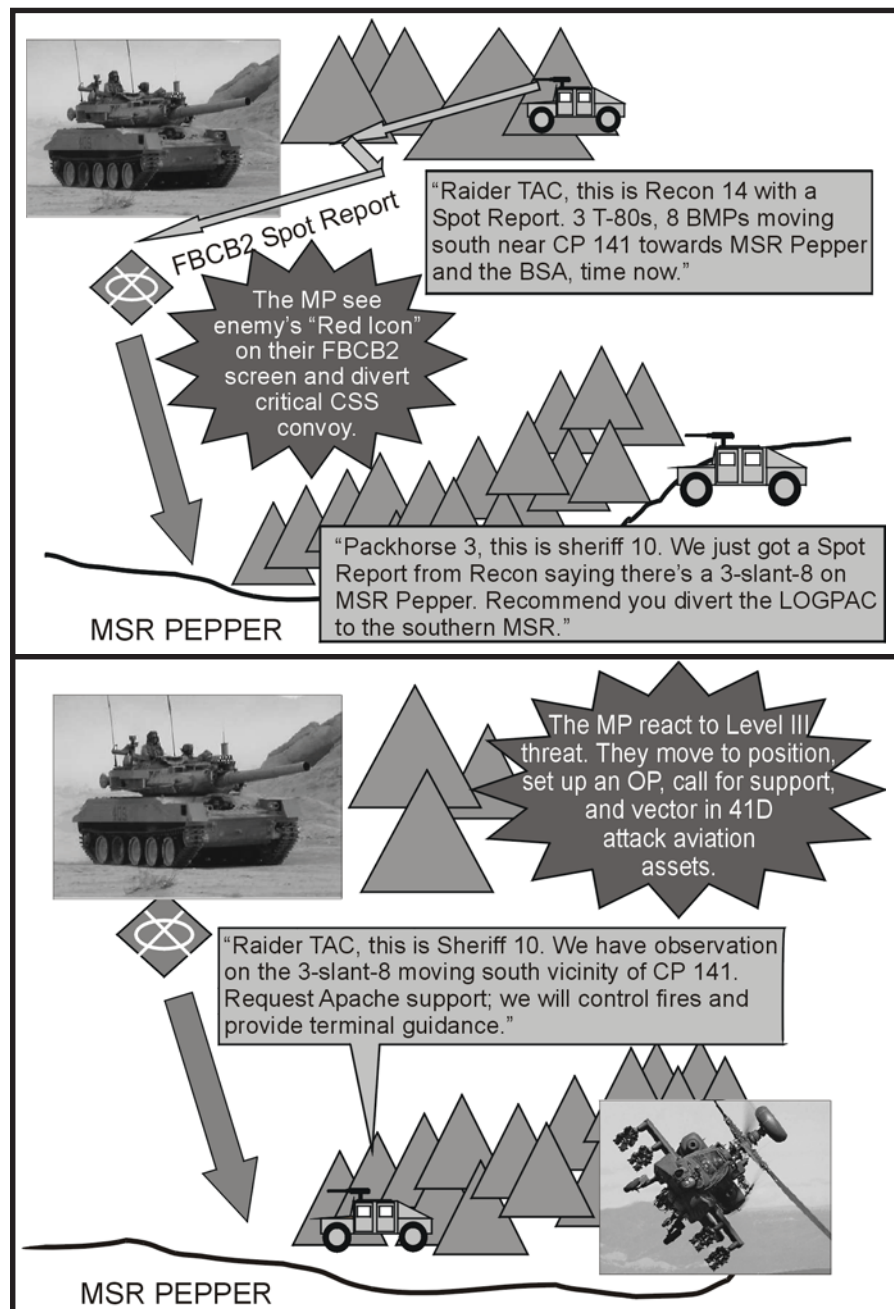


Figure 2. Example of an FBCB2 spot report

straight to the brigade commander's FBCB2 System display and contributes to his visualization of the battlefield.

Digital Breach-Lane Marking

Support to the combined-arms breach is one of the most important missions the MP have at the maneuver-brigade level. Without the MP, combat power will bottleneck at the breach lane, presenting an attractive artillery target to the enemy. With MP support, traffic can be sequenced through narrow breach lanes rapidly to push combat power through the breach to take the fight to the enemy.

Despite the importance of traffic-control measures at the breach, the most sophisticated method of marking these lanes consists of orange cones, VS-17 panels, and chemlights. Every engineer unit does it differently, but the majority use some combination of the above.

Once the direct-fire threat has been eliminated by maneuver forces, the MP move forward to assume the breach from the engineers. One MP team positions at the far-recognition panel, normally 400 to 800 meters away from the obstacle. Subsequent MP teams position themselves at the near and far side of the breach lanes.

The FBCB2 System enables the MP or engineer units to mark breach lanes *digitally*. An MP vehicle parked at the near-recognition panel will not only provide a visual cue to oncoming units—it will register as a blue icon for those units to steer to. Figure 3 shows how this works.

Follow-on forces need to know roughly where the breach is located. Once they're in the general area, all they need to do is steer their vehicles to the MP icon on their FBCB2 System screen. Even in dense smoke or at night, this enables artillery, logistics,

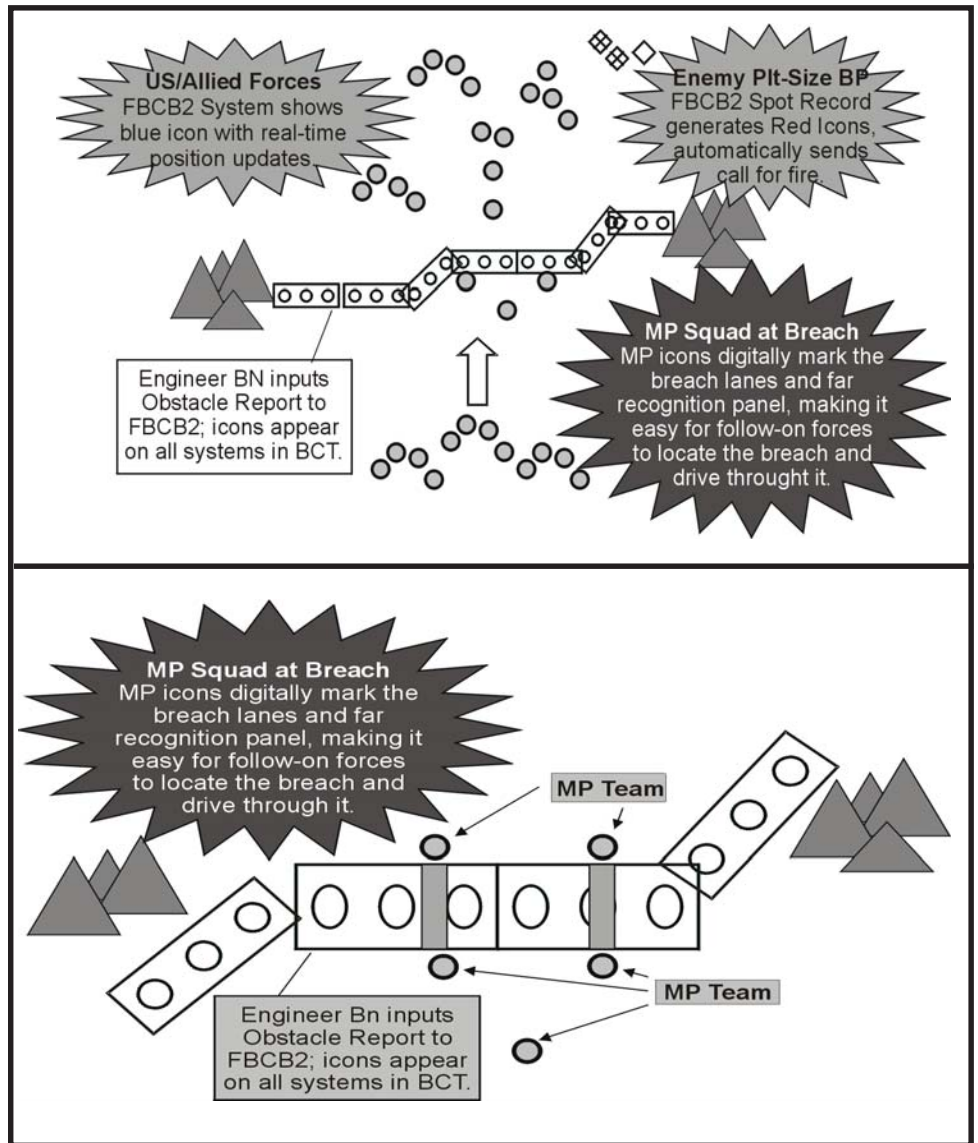


Figure 3. Digital-marking capabilities of the FBCB2 System

and other support units to find their way to the breach and successfully drive through the enemy obstacle.

Response to a Level II Attack on a Brigade Support Area (BSA)

Few missions in the Army approach the difficulty or complexity as the MP response to a Level II attack in the rear area. This mission, often delegated to MP platoons and squads, combines the missions of area reconnaissance, movement to contact, and hasty attack into one task.

Executing this mission requires a great deal of situational awareness.

Indeed, coordination for the execution of this mission is a task in and of itself. The FBCB2 System helps the MP execute this mission by giving them an exact picture of where friendly and enemy forces are in relation to each other.

As shown in Figure 3, support areas and units appear as blobs of blue icons. Despite its cartoon-like appearance, the blue blob actually does represent the BSA on the ground. Together, the blob of icons represents each individual digitized vehicle position, within 10 meters of their actual position. Though it does not show important information,

such as crew-served weapons locations and sectors of fire, a separate overlay can be created to include that information.

After the enemy force makes contact, the BSA TOC will send up an FBCB2 System spot report that will subsequently make a red icon appear on the MP digital map. Now, the MP squad leader is able to see where the BSA and enemy force are in relation to each other, as well as any other friendly units in the area.

Armed with all this information, the MP squad leader can plan the best way to respond and defeat the Level II attack. Figure 4 shows what the squad leader would see on the screen.

“Scouts Rear” – The MP Respond to a Level III Threat

Every direct-support MP team’s nightmare is to hear that a “1-slant-3” or a “4-slant-10” has swung around the lead battalions and now threatens the brigade rear area. Equipped with an Mk19 and limited antitank capability, there isn’t much an MP team can do to stop tanks and infantry fighting vehicles in the rear area.

When faced with a mechanized threat in his rear area, a maneuver-brigade commander doesn’t have much to react with. The MP are usually the only combat force in position to reposition themselves rapidly to gain contact with the enemy. And though lightly armed, the MP can at least gain visual contact with the enemy.

Upon hearing that an enemy force has broken through, the MP can quickly determine where the best location would be to establish an observation point (OP), using the last spot report on their screen and the FBCB2 System line-of-sight tool. The MP team can then rapidly move into a hide position, from which to gain and maintain visual contact with the mechanized threat. From that position, the MP team can either call

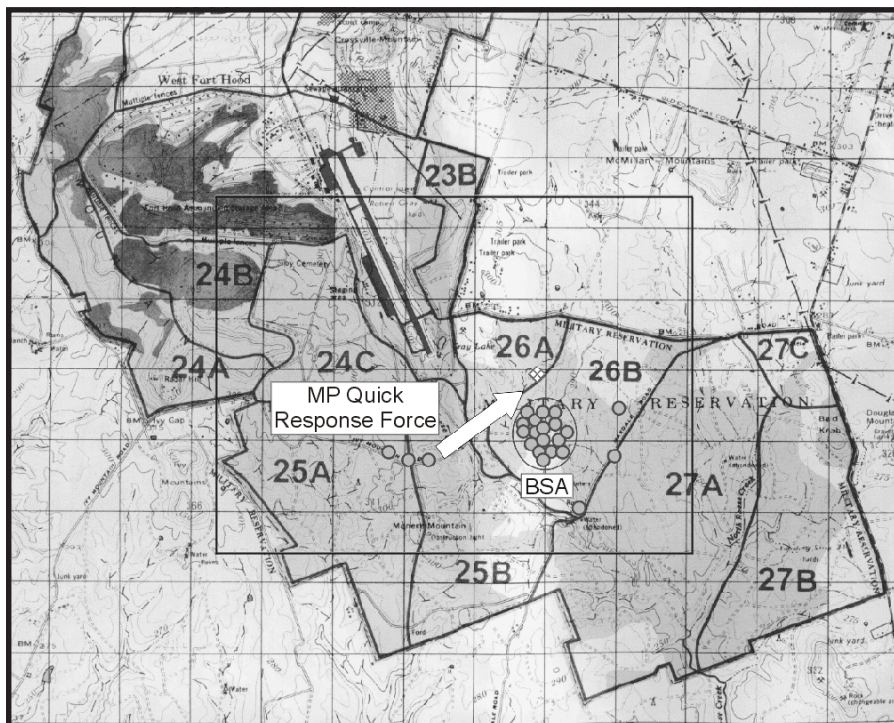


Figure 4. View of squad leader’s screen

for artillery support or vector in friendly mechanized forces to defeat the enemy.

The FBCB2 System does not fundamentally alter the way the MP would accomplish this mission. But it does make it easier for them to locate where the enemy breakthrough is, based on digital spot reports. The FBCB2 System makes it easier to rapidly locate an OP position, using the digital line-of-sight tool. And it makes it easier to request artillery support, using the digital call-for-fire message that talks directly to the Army’s fire-support system.

Police-Intelligence Operations

Journalists stressing the timeliness of their profession like to say that “yesterday’s news wraps today’s fish.” The same could hold true of a black/gray/white list in the hands of an MP team leader. Yesterday’s list may not reflect an indictment by local officials or The Hague. To conduct effective police-intelligence operations, the MP need to have access to timely information.

In addition, the FBCB2 System has a form of tactical e-mail that ties into the Army’s higher-level tactical computer systems. This e-mail function allows the MP at the team level to send and receive information with the MP in the division provost marshal’s cell.

Just as some software programs enable a user to build an address list and send out a mass e-mail, so does the FBCB2 System. The text messaging feature of the FBCB2 System is one of the most powerful, if not the most simple. It enables soldiers and leaders to pass information up and down the chain of command, rapidly, with absolute speed and security.

If the division provost marshal received an updated black/gray/white list, it could be disseminated within minutes to every MP team in the division. Likewise, the division G5 cell could do the same, because all of the FBCB2 Systems users belong to a global address book, just like an e-mail directory.

A black/gray/white list is only one example. The MP can submit text reports on anything they observe

to their leadership through the FBCB2 System. An MP team can request CID support this way, or report the 5 Ws of a traffic accident. Whatever the incident, the FBCB2 text message provides a vehicle for reporting it.

Digitization does not fundamentally change the way the MP support maneuver forces. Digitization enhances the capabilities of the MP platoon, enabling the MP to more effectively support the Army. However, the FBCB2 System is not a panacea – it will not make warriors out of young soldiers who can't do their basic missions correctly. And, the FBCB2 System will not lead platoons and companies into battle. Our Army still requires young soldiers and leaders who can outshoot, outmaneuver, and outfight the enemy.

To fully leverage digitization, units must first achieve proficiency in their basic mission-essential task list. This means they must still be able to shoot, move, and communicate. Our NCOs must be able to act decisively on their own, within their commander's intent. And our officers must know how to fight their MP platoon or company.

When these two things come together—trained units and situational awareness—commanders will be able to fully exploit their new digital capabilities. No matter how well a commander visualizes the battlefield, he or she must then act decisively to exploit the tactical situation.

Despite the promises of digitization, soldiers and leaders must remain grounded in their basic warfighting skills. No system is perfect, and situational awareness only goes so

far in winning battles. The FBCB2 System is an outstanding one, but it cannot engage a BMP in the rear area or detain civilians on the black/gray/white list.

Soldiers accomplish those tasks when they're trained and ready and led by competent sergeants and officers. As our Army moves further down the road of digitization, we must always remember this fact and continue to strive for a force that is both tactically and technically proficient.

Captain Phillip Carter currently serves as the MP plans officer for the 4th Infantry Division. He led the first digitized MP platoon in the Army in direct support of 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division. For comments or questions, send e-mail to the following: Philip.Carter@hood.army.mil

Submitting an Article to MILITARY POLICE

Articles may range from 2,000 to 4,000 words. Send a paper copy along with a disc in Microsoft® Word to MILITARY POLICE Professional Bulletin, 320 MANSCEN Loop, Suite 210, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473-8929 or e-mail to Sparks1@wood.army.mil.

Any article containing information or quotations not referenced in the story should carry appropriate endnotes.

Contributors are encouraged to include black-and-white or color photos, artwork, and/or line diagrams that illustrate information in the article. Include captions for any photographs submitted. If possible, include photographs of soldiers performing their missions. Hard-copy photos are preferred, but we will accept digital images originally saved at a resolution no lower than 200 dpi. Please do not include them in the text. If you use PowerPoint, save each illustration as a separate file and avoid excessive use of color and shading. Please do not send photos embedded in PowerPoint or Microsoft Word documents.

Articles should generally come from contributors with firsthand experience of the subject being presented. Articles should be concise, straightforward, and in the active voice.

Include your full name, rank, current unit, and job title. Also include a list of your past assignments, experience, and education; your mailing address; and a fax number and commercial daytime phone number.

Include a statement with your article stating that your local security office has determined that the information contained in the article is unclassified, nonsensitive, and releasable to the public. We do not require a hard copy of the clearance.

All submissions are subject to editing.

Mirror Training

Captain Walter Kent and Sergeant Shane York

Mirror training is a concept derived from the need of military police modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) and table of organizations and equipment (TOE) units to sustain their combat effectiveness during extended periods of time when soldiers focus on their force-protection mission. The term mirror training stems from the direct relationship that tactical and garrison law-enforcement missions have with each other. It is a relationship whereby a tactical law-enforcement mission is almost identical to a garrison law-enforcement mission. In most cases, the only difference is the uniform soldiers wear. Soldiers do not automatically see this relationship and, in turn, tend to lose their tactical ability during extended periods of garrison law enforcement. Although this concept is not a new idea, I will try to put the concept into a format that soldiers can easily understand and one that can be easily taught.

In today's MP Corps, units are challenged with major training exercises, deployments, antiterrorism exercises, field training exercises (FTXs), command-post exercises (CPXs), and much more. These exercises and deployments often must be accomplished with minimal personnel due to the need to conduct daily garrison force-protection/law-enforcement operations. Since the price of untrained personnel is higher casualties in war, it is critical that MP soldiers continually prepare for their combat missions and reinforce their warfighting skills.

Generally, mirror training is a concept that integrates tactical operations into force-protection and law-enforcement missions. This article will detail a few MP missions during law-enforcement operations and the tactical collective tasks that can be incorporated during a regular or extended law-enforcement cycle. An important point to remember is that mirror training is not intended to interfere with the normal operations performed during garrison law enforcement. It is intended to promote the use of tactics when soldiers are away from a field environment. Also, leaders should realize the potential returns from implementing this training in their units. There is no possible scenario where mirror training would hinder a unit or degrade its readiness if it is implemented correctly. Leaders should realize that it is up to them how much or how little they use this concept. The following scenarios explain the concept:

- It is very difficult for a garrison-detachment commander to train his unit to perform to its wartime-mission ability since the unit's primary mission in garrison is law enforcement. Because the unit may

have that responsibility on the battlefield, it is critically important that the soldiers in that unit know how to survive and win in direct-combat situations. They should hone their warfighting skills during a 2-week period each quarter, if possible.

- An MTOE company commander is inundated by taskings of backfill or other such training distracters. He may, in addition, have to provide one platoon for garrison law enforcement and will undoubtedly have to turn down or minimize his involvement in training deployments and exercises. This will, reasonably speaking, decrease the tactical readiness of his unit.

Although the scenarios are somewhat exaggerated, the mirror-training concept could fill in some of these tactical training voids. It could also be used to reinforce the tactical skills soldiers already have. Daily reinforcement of tactical knowledge could decrease the need for such a vigorous training cycle filled with individual tasks and, therefore, enable the platoon leader or company commander to progress to collective-task training rapidly. It may also help the garrison-detachment commander formulate an aggressive training program while still focusing on his main garrison mission.

Another reason for this type of training is seen at all levels in the MP Corps, even though few people at the upper echelon talk about it. The diversity of job titles within the MP Corps is unique to very few branches in the Army. The tactical and the garrison law-enforcement sides need quality soldiers. It is, therefore, crucial for MP soldiers to be proficient in both aspects of the MP Corps.

A junior enlisted soldier often spends most of his time in a garrison detachment only to be placed in an MTOE unit as an MP team leader. Is it the soldier's fault for not understanding the concepts of area security or mobility and maneuver-support operations on the battlefield? I say no. It is the leaders who must teach their soldiers all of the MP functions. However, does a garrison-detachment company commander get enough training time to do this? No! Most of the Green Cycle training time is taken up with required annual training and ranges. Also, a TOE unit is allotted minimal time, per quarter, to train on a tactical mission if the command supports that unit training on tactical missions. Another question to consider—is an MTOE unit company commander sometimes forced to restrict tactical training to provide quality support to installation and MACOM activities? Yes!

In a more extreme case (which happens quite often), a junior soldier could arrive at his first assignment in an MTOE company as a gunner in an MP team. After spending about 3 years at this assignment, he moves to his new assignment in a garrison detachment and stays in this type of unit until he progresses through the ranks to staff sergeant. After a third move, this soldier arrives at an MTOE company, after being away from combat units for 7

or 8 years, and is placed in leadership positions that require tactical proficiency to “help him in his career.” Although moving an NCO to an MTOE unit usually cannot be avoided, a leader with a minimal tactical background will be a detriment to the unit and to the development of its soldiers.

This situation happens for two reasons: first, the fault could be the soldier's. He may not like to work in tactical environments and will try to find any way to ensure that he stays in garrison units. Second, once a soldier is in a certain school, such as traffic or military-police investigator (MPI), he is tracked into that position wherever he goes. However, a soldier needs to lead troops in an MTOE unit to further his career. Therefore, he is placed in garrison detachments throughout his career and only spends enough time in MTOE units to be more competitive during promotion, further decreasing his chance to learn the warfighting trade from tactically proficient leaders.

The above situations are extreme, but they do happen. They must change if the MP Corps wants to continue to be the force of choice. The effect of these situations can be reduced. This article offers suggestions on how they

can change. It explains and outlines how soldiers who are assigned to garrison detachments or spend extended time providing law enforcement can increase and maintain their tactical knowledge.

Mirror-Training Phases

Mirror training can be split into two phases—theory and execution—and two basic principles: (1) tactical missions are similar to garrison law-enforcement missions and (2) tactics and tactical missions can be taught and/or reinforced during garrison law-enforcement activities without degrading the overarching mission of protecting the force and community. The theory phase can be taught to soldiers during their law-enforcement refresher classes

or throughout their Amber or Green Cycles. By teaching soldiers the two principles, leaders may find soldiers taking their tactical lessons to the garrison environment, thereby, taking away lessons learned to be used in tactical environments. Soldiers will begin retaining their tactical lessons further into their careers and will be able to train their subordinates proficiently to survive in a tactical environment.

Basically, these principles

form the overview of what mirror training is, how soldiers can use this training in combat operations, and how they would accomplish a task on the road, in a tactical sense.

In the second phase, soldiers execute selected combat-oriented operations on the road during a regular shift. This phase would entail more initiative and thought by the leadership. The primary evaluator during these pseudocombat operations would most likely be the patrol supervisor. The planners for these missions should be imaginative to provide proper training without taking away from the force-protection mission. There are many ways to go about doing these practical exercises; four sample missions follow:

Walking-Patrol Mission. A patrol supervisor issues a mission to an MP patrol to conduct walking patrols through the housing areas during its shift. The mission would be put in the five-paragraph operations order (OPORD) format. (Doing so will reinforce the soldiers' knowledge and grasp of how to write and brief an OPORD.) The patrol supervisor must clearly define the



Ssg Williams issues her squad an OPORD during Green Cycle training.

task, purpose, and end state for the mission. The patrol may conduct its first walk mission through the housing area using the fan method of zone recon. Once completed, the patrol will keep its situation report (SITREP) for the patrol supervisor. On its next walk mission, the patrol may use the box method of zone recon and, if given a specific surveillance mission, the patrol may incorporate an area recon. The patrols will brief their mission SITREPs throughout the shift whenever time allows.

Deploy Mission. This mission would begin the same with the task, purpose, end state, and five-paragraph OPORD. The patrol is given the mission to prepare the rest of the patrols on shift to deploy (prepare their gear and draw weapons to begin the shift). Each night, a different soldier could be given this mission. The patrol supervisor would oversee the steps each soldier takes to prepare his unit to deploy. He would ensure that all soldiers are accounted for, weapons are drawn in an efficient manner, coordination is made with the armorer, and that precombat checks are accomplished. This mission would allow soldiers to understand, on a very small scale, the coordination and work which goes into deploying a unit for war. It also makes the steps in preparation to deploy become second nature for the future team and squad leaders. Supervision and mentorship is the key for success in these missions. The soldiers involved would begin to have confidence in their leadership abilities.

Gate-Guard Mission (Simulation). This mission begins with the patrol supervisor clearly stating the task, purpose, and end state while integrating a clear and concise OPORD. The soldiers are informed that their mission is to set up a checkpoint, tactical command post (TCP), roadblock, or dismount point. In reality, they are setting up their gate-guard operations at any of the installation's gates. (This could easily be integrated into a real-world driving-under-the-influence [DUI] checkpoint or TCP.) During the early morning hours, when traffic is slow, the gate guards will sketch their plan for a TCP, roadblock, and so on. They will consider the terrain, their surroundings, and use of buildings and natural vegetation before sketching their plan. When the patrol supervisor checks on the gate guards, he can review the plan with the guards. This would be a good time to evaluate the plan and mentor the guards to ensure that their plan is effective and safe.

Once complete, commanders should consider integrating their special duty sections into the implementation of mirror training. MPI sections regularly conduct special surveillance missions. Traffic and K-9 sections continually perform mobile patrols and TCP operations. Also, the MP operations section of the provost marshal's office (PMO) is always preparing for the next mission to support the post and community. Its ability to write



Securing the landing zone

correctly and brief its OPORDs is critical to the development of the soldiers receiving these missions and OPORD briefs.

The MP Corps continues to do more with less. Instead of wondering when this situation will change, leaders should begin to dampen the effects of a dwindling force. They can do this by ensuring that soldiers are trained to the highest standard. I saw one platoon transform from working strictly garrison law enforcement for 1 year to being a wholehearted fighting force in 3 weeks, due to mirror training. Mirror training may not be the answer for every unit or even for the MP Corps. Leaders at all levels must not limit themselves when it comes to training. They must ensure that the lives of their soldiers are safe whether they are in combat or working the road at the home station.

Guardmount or Precombat Checks

The first mission that occurs for the MP providing force protection is guardmount, which occurs at the beginning of a shift on the road. It includes weapons draw; an initial brief by the patrol supervisor; an inspection by the duty officer; a short class on specific MP tasks; and briefings by the desk sergeant, PMO sections, and patrol supervisor. During the theory phase of mirror training this mission, soldiers should discuss how each task that supports the guardmount task relates to the tactical side of an MP mission.

Weapons Draw. This task directly relates to preparing to deploy. Soldiers must draw and inspect their weapons efficiently to deploy rapidly. They must understand that this task, during their law-enforcement mission, is similar to the same task during a tactical-deployment preparation.

Initial Briefing by the Patrol Supervisor. The patrol supervisor or duty officer conducts this task. It shows the NCO's ability to give clear and concise orders in the form

of an oral OPORD, since the information easily fits that format. The desk sergeants and patrol supervisors should get in the habit of identifying a task, purpose, and end state for each shift. This reinforces the tactical side while providing focus to each 12-hour shift on working to a specific goal.

Inspection by the Duty Officer. This is a critical leader task and ties in directly to precombat checks on the battlefield. It ensures that all patrols have the right equipment to do the mission that day (rain gear, special traffic devices, and so on) and that it is serviceable. Leaders can also inspect the soldiers, their state of readiness for the mission at hand, and their discipline. Inspections should also take place before every tactical mission (Precombat Inspections). If soldiers are taught that these inspections are critical to mission accomplishment during their law-enforcement cycles, they will carry that knowledge to their tactical missions.

Class on Specific MP Tasks. A short class on a specific law-enforcement task should take place after the inspection. This should help warfighting soldiers maintain or increase their knowledge of tasks they need to accomplish during their shift. Rehearsing tactical missions (use of sand tables and map boards to walk through missions) is just as critical to mission accomplishment in the field. These classes are just like rehearsals for tactical missions, and soldiers should realize the importance, and need, of both. It would be simple to incorporate a short rehearsal of the task taught in the guardmount class. It would not interfere with normal operations, since it is not unusual that soldiers wait for the off-going shift to turn in paperwork and vehicles.

Briefings. The desk sergeant, PMO sections, and patrol supervisor conduct this final task. These briefings relate directly to issuing oral OPORDs. It is important to discuss, especially during the practical-exercise phase, that the NCOs giving the briefings are familiar with giving oral OPORDs. It will not benefit the soldiers if they are not being taught the right way. For the theory phase, it is just as important that the soldiers realize what combat-oriented tasks relate to the tasks they are doing for their law-enforcement mission.

Practical Exercises. The number one priority will always be the law-enforcement mission during the time soldiers are working the road. However, they may be able to conduct some tasks during guardmount duty. Time and how well prepared the leader is will determine if training takes place. The following is a list of tasks that may be conducted during guardmount. All of these tasks may be

incorporated into the actual conduct of guardmount and should not detract from the actual guardmount mission.

Task Number	Task	Reference
071-004-0001	Conduct Functions Check on the M9 Pistol	STP 19-95B1-SM-TG
071-326-5505 N/A	Give an Oral OPORD Inspect Personnel and Equipment	STP 19-95B45-SM-TG N/A
071-331-0003	Conduct Rehearsals/ Plan a Patrol	STP 19-95B45-SM-TG

STP = Soldier's Training Plan

Vehicle Inspection and Equipment Issue

This task usually happens during a normal road shift and directly correlates to a unit's ability to deploy rapidly. Issuing equipment and inspecting vehicles are critical to deploying. Soldiers in an MTOE unit perform preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) of their vehicles and equipment on a regular basis. Although the vehicles and equipment are different during law-enforcement duties, the concept is the same. Soldiers must realize this and be just as thorough in their inspections when deploying with a tactical unit.

With this task, the theory phase is heavily weighted, but the practical exercises are minimal. The following list of tasks can easily be introduced during shift preparation:

Task Number	Task	Reference
551-721-1352	Perform Vehicle PMCS	STP 19-95B1-SM-TG
551-721-3347	Supervise Preparation of Vehicle for Movement	STP 19-95B24-SM-TG
113-571-1003	Establish, Enter, or Leave a Radio Net	STP 19-95B1-SM

Mobile Patrols

This is the most common mission during a normal law-enforcement tour of duty. The primary duty of the MP is to be seen and deter crime incidents. Most of the time, just being seen throughout the installation accomplishes the mission of crime prevention. This is also true on the battlefield. All units, while in a defensive perimeter, send out security patrols, which directly relates to what happens during garrison duty. The installation is the defensive perimeter, and the enemy is any individual or group wishing to do the government or installation residents harm. On an installation, the harm is in the form of crime.

On the battlefield, the MP are responsible not only for their own security but also for the security of the bases and base clusters in their area of operation (AO). To deter crime on the battlefield, the MP work hard by sending reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) patrols all over

the AO. This mission is arguably an MP unit's most critical task, and it is something that is done daily during garrison duty. Soldiers don't realize how closely related these tasks are and find themselves wondering how to accomplish this task on the battlefield when it comes so easily during garrison duty.

There are several tactical tasks that the MP can accomplish during routine patrols. Leaders have greater flexibility in choosing exercises they want to accomplish, but they must keep in mind the time and intensity of the schedule for that shift.

Task Number	Task	Reference
19-3-0001	Conduct Route Signing	ARTEP 19-77-10-MTP
19-3-0002	Conduct Route Reconnaissance and Surveillance	ARTEP 19-77-10-MTP
19-3-0006	Conduct Area/Zone Reconnaissance	ARTEP 19-77-10-MTP
19-3-0022	Conduct Base/Base Cluster Coordination/Defense	ARTEP 19-77-10-MTP

ARTEP = Army Training and Evaluation Program

The tasks listed above are collective tasks. There are many individual tasks that support them and can also be accomplished during mobile patrols. A brief description of how these tasks can be incorporated follows:

Conduct Route Signing. This task can be accomplished only during times of minimal crime activity. (A patrol may not be able to accomplish an actual route signing.) At a minimum, the patrol can draw out a route-signing plan on a piece of paper, which can be useful. This will also integrate the ability of patrols to draw an R&S overlay. The patrol supervisor gives the patrol a strip of road within its AO and tells the soldiers to draw out their route-signing plan, focussing on their ability to draw an overlay. The patrol supervisor must be familiar with the symbols and the standard for the overlay.

Conduct R&S. Patrolling an AO accomplishes this task. However, the patrol could draw overlays of its AO and accomplish this task as well. It would keep these overlays and add to them, over time, indicating where a crime occurs, if appropriate. This action would relate to enemy activity being tracked on an operational overlay. If the patrol keeps these records long enough, the PMO could use them to better plan its force-protection missions. Also, the MP duty officer or patrol supervisor may want to draw out his own plan for R&S, which will encourage him to become familiar with planning these missions on the battlefield.

Conduct Area/Zone Reconnaissance. This is another easily related mission. Patrols can be taught the different zone recon

methods and be given specific guidance on how to patrol their AO. Also, they can be given a specific building or area to recon. If the patrols see any suspicious activity in their AO, they could be tasked to fill out a size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment (SALUTE) report, which the patrol supervisor will then review.

Conduct Base/Base Cluster Coordination/Defense. The patrol supervisor may ask the patrols to come up with a plan to defend the installation or a specific area. A more detailed mission would involve the patrols coordinating with the desk sergeant on defending the PMO.

Walking Patrols

Walking patrols can be given to patrols to provide a more stringent security on a specific area such as a certain housing area, a large parking lot, or a high-crime area. The same missions apply to walking patrols as with mounted patrols. Yet, there are some more specific missions that patrols could accomplish during their walking patrols. For example, a soldier could conduct security halts and listening halts, set up objective rally points (ORPs) and en route rally points, or use other more difficult methods of zone recon.

The soldiers could use this time to improve their land-navigation skills. If military maps of the installation are available, the patrol supervisor could pass them out to all of the patrols. During the shift, patrols could report to the patrol supervisor the grid coordinates of buildings where they have done security checks. Another mission could be for the patrols to report where their rally points, listening halts, security halts, and ORPs were located.

Another mission that soldiers could execute to increase their tactical competence would be to visualize how they would defend or attack different areas while walking through them. On today's battlefield, the MP could very well be involved in urban warfare. The installation, therefore, could



The 3/58th MP Company conducting a zone recon

be viewed as a huge training area for that purpose. The soldiers would visualize different techniques for military operations on urbanized terrain. They would then backbrief each other when they switch out on the gates or when they are back at the station. These visualizations could benefit the table of distribution and allowances (TDA) unit commander when training these subjects during the Green Cycle. The soldier who was on the walking patrol could give a briefing about the specific building or area, thus minimizing training time while maximizing effectiveness.

The following tasks are in addition to the tasks given for mounted patrols:

Task Number	Task	Reference
071-329-1002	Determine the Grid Coordinates of a Point	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-329-1008	Measure Distance on a Map	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-329-1012	Orient a Map to the Ground by Map Terrain Association	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-326-0513	Select Temporary Fighting Positions	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-410-0010	Conduct a Leader's Recon	STP19-95B24-SM-TG
051-196-3019	Plan, Supervise, and Report the Results of a Hasty Recon	STP19-95B24-SM-TG
071-312-3007	Prepare Range Card	STP 21-1-SMCT

Gate Operations

Gate operations are the most visible of all MP functions. It is critical to good community relations that the MP on the gate are courteous and knowledgeable and set the standard for uniform appearance. This is another garrison mission that can easily be related to the tactical side of an MP mission. The only difference is that on the battlefield, there is more of a need for good security at the TCPs, checkpoints, and roadblocks. Gate-operation missions can be related to conducting defiles and holding areas.

During the practical-exercise phase of mirror training, an actual tactical mission would be impossible to conduct because of traffic passing through the gate on a continuous basis. A soldier would only be able to accomplish planning one of these missions at his assigned gate.

However, soldiers could easily set up a Single-Channel, Ground-to-Air Radio System at their post and practice the tactical radio procedures during their shift. They could also practice sending and receiving an electronic remote fill (ERF). This would be a critical task to know on the battlefield since the MP are usually spread apart within their AO and communications is key.

The following tasks can be accomplished on a planning basis only. The leader (patrol supervisor or duty officer) checks the soldiers on the gate during their tour and should talk with them on these points.

Task Number	Task	Reference
071-331-0801	Challenge Personnel Entering Your Area	STP 21-1-SMCT
191-376-4105	Operate a TCP	STP 19-95B1-SM
191-376-4106	Operate a Roadblock and Checkpoint	ARTEP19-77-10-MTP
191-376-4108	Operate a Dismount Point	ARTEP19-77-10-MTP

Duress-Alarm/Bomb-Threat Procedures

Occasionally, the MP are called on to respond to a duress alarm or bomb threat quickly. In most cases, the initial response to both is the same. The patrols will rapidly approach the objective and reorganize into a protective posture surrounding the building. Only after a good defense has been formed will the patrol supervisor or duty officer continue to gather information on the threat and plan for follow-on responses.

These circumstances sound exactly like an MP response to a duress alert from a base or base cluster on the battlefield. The MP must have an initial-defense plan for the base and then gather information on the level of threat attacking the base. If the threat is level one or two, then the MP will plan to organize an attack to neutralize the enemy threat. If the threat is level three, the MP will help coordinate for the tactical combat force to respond to the duress alert.

The following tasks can easily be taught to soldiers. It is unlikely that a practical exercise can be accomplished during an actual response to an alarm. However, soldiers should realize the similarity between these garrison and tactical situations.

Task Number	Task	Reference
19-3-0022	Conduct Base/Base Cluster Coordination/Defense	ARTEP19-77-10-MTP
071-326-0513	Select Temporary Fighting Positions	STP 21-1-SMCT

Receipt of Lost or Stolen Property

During a normal shift, the MP are expected to receive and process lost or stolen property. Likewise, the MP are expected to process suspects. Processing forms may be different, but this garrison task is very closely related to processing enemy prisoners of war/civilian internees (EPWs/CIs) and confiscated property and weapons on the battlefield. These types of tactical missions that include EPWs and CIs are critical missions in support of combat forces. Soldiers should be taught the similarity between their garrison and tactical missions.

The theory phase of mirror training weighs heavily during these situations, unless the patrols have time to

review the forms used during an actual EPW mission. The patrol supervisor should provide these forms to the patrols. When they are filling out the required forms for receiving or releasing subjects and property, the patrols can either fill out the tactical forms or review them with their leaders to become familiar with the forms.

The following tactical missions relate closely with this garrison mission:

Task Number	Task	Reference
19-3-0015	Conduct EPW/CI Collection	ARTEP 19-17-10-MTP
19-3-C005	Conduct Collection/Release of Captured Documents and Equipment	ARTEP 19-17-10-MTP

Initial-Response First Aid

This is a critical implied task for the MP that perform law-enforcement/force-protection missions. All soldiers are taught basic first aid throughout their common-task-testing classes. In addition to this, patrols should be certified to give cardiopulmonary resuscitation and/or rescue breathing and be able to perform emergency first aid on minor injuries. When performing law-enforcement duties, the MP should constantly analyze situations where they may have to perform their tactical training during garrison duties. For example, if the MP respond to a domestic-violence case where minor injuries are involved, they should think about how to treat such injuries. This situation could correlate to treating soldiers on the battlefield and injured civilians.

Leaders at certain crime scenes should be assessing the situation as the patrols do. When the danger of further injury is over, they should review the situation with their patrols and discuss the different ways they would have treated the injury. Setting up a scenario with mock injuries for the patrols to treat would be a good learning tool. It could involve introducing mock injuries and having the patrols treat them as well. For instance, a patrol and the patrol supervisor arrive at a scene where there was a fight. They notice that a victim has a large laceration on his arm. Because of training, the patrol should be able to stop the bleeding until the ambulance arrives. Once the medical personnel take over, the patrol supervisor and patrol discuss how this situation applies to a battlefield and what action the patrol would take. The patrol supervisor could then change a few variables to further test the patrol. The changes could involve a victim in shock or the possibility of a nuclear, biological, or chemical contaminate in the area. The patrol should then describe how it would handle these different situations.



SSG Aaron Pelzer teaches the platoon how to slingload its vehicles.

To enhance their first-aid skills, the patrols could use the tasks in Field Manual 21-11, *First Aid for Soldiers*. The following lists some tasks they can also use for training:

Task Number	Task	Reference
081-831-1000	Evaluate a Casualty	STP 21-1-SMCT
081-831-1005	Prevent Shock	STP 21-1-SMCT
081-831-1016	Put On a Field or Pressure Dressing	STP 21-1-SMCT
081-831-1042	Perform Mouth-to-Mouth Resuscitation	STP 21-1-SMCT

Captain Kent is the rear-operations officer with the 45th Corps Support Group Forward at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Prior assignments include platoon leader, 3d Platoon, and company executive officer, 58th Military Police Company, Schofield Barracks; platoon leader, 2d Platoon, and company executive officer, 25th Military Police Company, Schofield Barracks. CPT Kent is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy.

Sergeant York was a gunner and driver in the 1st Platoon, 25th Military Police Company and a team leader in the 2d Platoon, 25th Military Police Company, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, at the time this article was written.



TEN YEARS AFTER THE BUGLE CALLED

Sergeant John Cervone

Whatever historians record pertaining to the Gulf War—as far as politics, tactics, or missed opportunities are concerned—one effect can never be disputed. The Gulf War united Americans in support of their military. This show of support had not been seen for quite a few years.

This type of support was a complete contradiction of the Vietnam War, whereby a section of the population (diminutive, but a very vocal segment), took out its frustrations and inadequacies on the soldiers that were fighting and dying for a cause that many did not really understand. What the soldiers did understand was that the bugle had called for them and they answered the call. These young soldiers went to a savage land to experience the worst of what the world could possibly throw at them. And for their loyalty and sense of duty, they were rewarded with apathy or scorn.

In 1991, the bugle called again. As a nation, we gave our soldiers the respect and support they needed. This respect and support was reflected by the actions of our military.

Duty, Honor, and Country were the watchwords that drove our troops to a swift and, in many cases, compassionate victory. Compassion is a trait that is not always easy to exhibit in time of war. When comrades pay the ultimate sacrifice with their blood, compassion for the individuals on the opposite side of the line is not always

easy to bring forth. Yet, American troops did exhibit an inordinate amount of professional courtesy and kindness to their prisoners. Our troops were able to defeat the enemy very quickly, but they were also compassionate in their treatment of prisoners. They behaved honorably and professionally. Today, that compassion for one's own troops is still very evident.

James Vartanian, currently a major in the Rhode Island National Guard, served as a platoon leader during the Gulf War. He was mobilized along with his unit, the 115th MP Company. Just before deployment, then Lieutenants Vartanian and Peter Horne were transferred to the 838th MP Company from Ohio. At that time, the 838th needed two additional platoon leaders, and Lieutenants Vartanian and Horne were selected. This presented an interesting dilemma for Lieutenant Vartanian. Not only would he be experiencing command in a hostile situation, but he would also be leading a platoon of soldiers that he had never worked with before. Despite the situation,



Lieutenants James Vartanian and Peter Horne stand in front of the state flag of Rhode Island and the Marine Corps flag. Several former Marines were in the 838th and wished to have that flag flown.



The 838th MP Company builds camp for its stay in the desert.

and with the help of seasoned veterans in his unit, he was able to adapt and overcome.

Lieutenant Vartanian led his platoon by employing the premise that a leader is only as good as the people he has working for him. He empowered his troops to do their job, and he always let them know what was expected of them. He also believed in being aware of what his troops expected of him.

The headquarters company was stationed at Log Base Bastone. The platoons operated as satellites, constantly patrolling between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The 838th MP Company spent 6 months living in the desert, conducting night and day

operations, at times working 72 hours straight with only 8 hours off between patrols and convoys. This grueling pace led soldiers to become completely exhausted, which can lead to accidents and mistakes.

Sadly, this happened to a soldier in Lieutenant Vartanian's platoon. While traveling along main supply route Dodge, two of his soldiers were involved in a serious accident. Their vehicle was struck by a fast-moving tractor-trailer. The driver, a young sergeant, was killed and his assistant driver was badly injured. After the accident, Lieutenant Vartanian wrote two letters to the sergeant's family—one he mailed, and one he kept sealed with him.

This year, Major Vartanian will be returning to Kuwait to unseal and read the letter at the exact spot where the accident took place. This is his way of remembering a good soldier, taken from this world long before his time.

Perhaps, just as Major Vartanian is planning a memorial ceremony for a soldier who made the ultimate sacrifice for his country, we can follow his example and honor those who served with honor and dignity 10 years ago in a foreign land.

Sergeant John Cervone served as the Public Affairs NCO, Command Readiness Center, Rhode Island National Guard at the time this article was written.

Farewell From the Editor

This will be my last issue of the Military Police professional bulletin as your editor. I have enjoyed my 7 years with the bulletin and working with you, the men and women of the MP Corps. I want to thank all of you for the continued support you have given me through the years. You made my job a lot easier.

A special thank you goes to the many authors who have shared their letters, suggestions, and articles. Keep up the good work. The bulletin is an integral part of the MP School and the MP Corps. You, the readers, make this possible. It is for you that the bulletin exists. I know you will continue to support your new editor. I wish you all the best.

Kay L. Mundy

“Of the Troops...For the Troops”

Military Police Platoon Command Post— A Platoon Sergeant's Role...

Sergeant First Class Allen G. Blanchette

An effective MP platoon command post (CP) demands special tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to function effectively in the field. The platoon sergeant must be a master of those TTP, especially in combat. The CP has two primary functions: it battle-tracks soldiers and equipment to assist the platoon leader in the command and control of the unit, and it serves as a data center that processes enemy and friendly information. There are three basic building blocks for any CP: its internal work area, its physical setup, and its people. Assembling those blocks and making the resultant unit work are part and parcel of the platoon sergeant's art.

The success of a CP depends on its ability to battle track information in any situation, ranging from combat to peacekeeping. Battle tracking is no easy task. A platoon sergeant brings experience into the equation. The daily information flow, if not carefully managed, can rapidly overload a platoon headquarters. Knowing what is important, displaying that data, and analyzing the information are equally crucial tasks. Simple tracking tools can be used to get those jobs done if they are guided by experience. The CP must have a system in place to record and display basic message traffic regardless of its physical size. An effective CP flows vital battle-tracking information to a centralized heads-up display (HUD).

The concept of a platoon HUD is simple: provide a situational update at a glance. Anyone should be able to look at the HUD and understand what the platoon is doing, or what it plans to do, without asking a lot of questions. More is not necessarily better for a HUD. Too much information may confuse the viewer. The art is to determine what information is required regularly to determine how data from various sources can be combined effectively into one chart. Again, by lending the factor of experience, a platoon sergeant can help refine requirements and the physical layout of the HUD.

The following HUDs are *examples*. There are many possibilities, depending on a platoon's mission. A division MP platoon tracks issues that a corps MP platoon would not consider. A platoon HUD should be tailored to that platoon's mission, with an eye to clarity and content.

Combat Power

The chart below combines weapons platforms, personnel, and equipment. It should capture the essence of the MP team—the basic building block for MP operations. The chart should show the—

- Total number of teams.
- Total number of personnel.
- Teams that are non-mission-capable (NMC).
- Teams that are committed or task-organized to separate commands for specific purposes.
- Teams that are available.
- Status of liquid (water-fuel), ammunition (by type), casualties, and equipment.

TOTAL TEAMS

TOTAL PERSONNEL

TEAMS NMC

TEAMS COMMITTED

TEAMS AVAILABLE

CHALLENGE

LIQUID

AMMUNITION

9MM	0000-0100	0100-0200	0200-0300	0300-0400
5.56				
5.56 L CREW				

CASUALTIES

EQUIPMENT

CHALLENGE

PASSWORD

Class-of-Supply Status (CSS)

The chart at the top left column, page 20, breaks down the status of all nine classes of supplies, including combat load and sustainment load. A combat load is the amount of a class of supply needed to complete missions that are 24 to 72 hours in duration. A sustainment load is the amount of a class of supply needed to complete missions that are 72 hours or more in duration. This chart should be updated every 12 to 24 hours, depending on the OPTEMPO.

Tracking Chart

Information on the chart below should include who is in the EPW cage and where and when the EPW was captured. It should also include who has departed for the rear to be interned and when and how EPWs were transported.

ITEM	HQ Status Remarks	1st Squad Status Remarks	2nd Squad Status Remarks	3rd Squad Status Remarks	Remarks
WATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CLASS I FOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CLASS II Indiv Equip	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CLASS III POL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CLASS IV Barrier mat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CLASS V Ammo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CLASS VIII Medical supplies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CLASS IV Repair parts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Significant-Activities (SIGACTs) Board

The SIGACT chart below displays enemy and friendly activities, chronologically, that impact on the mission. It reflects the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) and improves situational awareness for the platoon. The CCIR has three building blocks: the priority intelligence requirements, the friendly forces intelligence requirements, and the essential elements of friendly information.

The chart should include activities within the platoon's area of operation and the surrounding areas. Keeping this chart up to date ensures interaction between the S2 and S3 sections of the higher command and the MP platoon as a whole. One technique is to post a tracking number for each incident on the map to show trends and possibly predict enemy or civilian activity.

SIGACT					
#	DTG	LOCATION	SUMMARY OF INCIDENT	RECEIVED FROM	REMARKS

Matrix or Mission Board

The mission chart below lists information such as who gets what mission and when the units rest.

MISSION						
DOY/DA	ELEMENT	LOCATION	SUMMARY OF MISSION	SP	RP	REMARKS

DIVISION FORWARD COLLECTION POINT INTERNMENT RESETTLEMENT OPERATIONS						
SHIPPED TO DIV CENTRAL COLLECTION POINT	EPW		CIVILIAN			
	Male enlisted	Female enlisted	Male	Female	Child	
OFFICER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
total	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PROCESSED AWAITING TRANSPORT						
total						
TRANSPORTATION ASSIGNED BY DIVISION						
	AIR	RAIL	SHIP	GROUND		
DESCRIPTION OF TRANSPORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
QUANTITY OF TRANSPORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
UNIT PROVIDING TRANSPORT POC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Route-Conditions Board

The chart below lists the route name and its classifications, obstacles, lane width, date last traveled, and surface materials (PV=paved, GV=gravel, SL=single lane, DL=dual lane, DT=dirt trail, FD=ford site, and BR=bridge).

As an example, the colors of red-amber-green-black could be defined as—

Green—no restriction: route cleared, and cache is found and destroyed.

Amber—battalion approval is required for travel. The route is cleared, obstacles are breached, and cleared lanes are marked. Cache has not been found, reseedling is possible. Recent enemy activity has occurred within the last 48 hours.

Red—brigade approval is required for travel. Initial lane breached for maneuver units travel only. Recent enemy activity has occurred within the last 24 hours.

Black—brigade approval is required for travel; known obstacles are untouched.

ROUTE CONDITIONS										
SP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remarks
SP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remarks
SP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remarks
SP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remarks
SP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remarks

Route Name: _____
Control point grid: _____

Status of route between check points:

- No restriction
- Route cleared
- Cache found/destroyed
- BN Approval
- Route breached
- Marked possible re-seed
- BDE Approval
- Initial lane breached for maneuver units only
- BDE Approval
- Untouched
- Known obstacles

Staff-Duty Journal

All message traffic coming in to the tactical operations center (TOC) is logged in. The staff-duty journal is the platoon's master archive. It is used to update, confirm, or deny information. If it's not on the journal, it didn't happen.

DAILY STAFF JOURNAL OR DUTY OFFICER'S LOG				PLATOON NO.	NO. OF PAGES
ORGANIZATION OR INSTALLATION		LOCATION		PERIOD COVERED	
				FROM	TO
		DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
ITEM NO.	TIME		INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS, ETC.	ACTION TAKEN	DGL
	IN	OUT			
TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF OFFICER OR OFFICIAL ON DUTY				SIGNATURE	

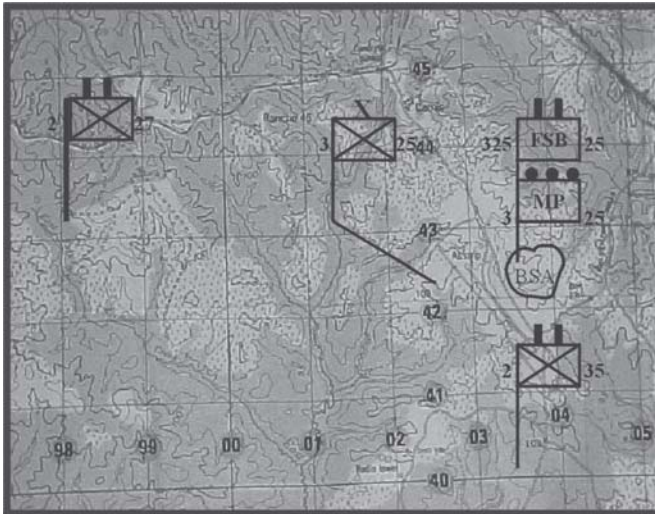
Sample

DA FORM 1594, NOV 62 PREVIOUS EDITION OF THIS FORM IS OBSOLETE. STAFF 1011

Situation/Map Board

This is the most important HUD, the nucleus of the TOC. It should contain the following as a minimum:

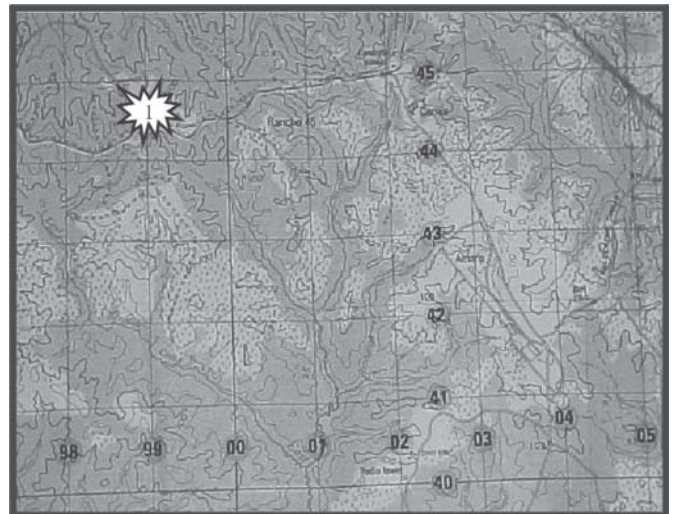
Maneuver graphics (below). This shows borders and unit locations (include host-nation police, fire, and hospitals).



CSS graphics (top right column). This shows internal checkpoints, route names, classifications, obstacles, special circulation-control measures, route signs, and locations for all classes of supply and services within the areas of operation.



SIGACTs (below). This shows recent activities which affect the mission, such as enemy contact or civilian black marketing. The number placed on the location matches the number on the SIGACTs board.



SIGACT				
DTG	LOCATION	SUMMARY OF INCIDENT	RECEIVED FROM	REMARKS

To have a CP, the platoon must establish one; it is the physical setup of the facility. At the Joint Readiness Training Center, light MP platoons are often slow in setting up their CPs. It's usually a question of time and space. For example, even the standard, general-purpose small tent is often too bulky to be useful to a division MP

platoon. While commercial tents and shelters are available, they are not made for hard military use. The trick is to balance size and ease of use. Remember, desire does not equate to need. Platoon sergeants should be the institutional memory for what the platoon *needs*. A platoon needs the space to establish its HUD as a baseline operational requirement. Anything beyond that is a luxury determined by desire. Light MP platoons cannot afford luxuries.

Consider the following as a possible solution for an MP platoon CP—converting the M101A2 3/4-ton trailer. The trailer is 6 feet high and water-proofed, providing space for radios, a small work area, and a HUD for the platoon. Space is limited, but it can be improved by building an “apron” which, when positioned properly over the exterior of the trailer, will double the working space. It can be disassembled for storage.

The technique is simple. Use LSS poles to support the four corners of the apron. Dig a 2-foot trench that is 4 feet around the trailer base. Use the dirt from the 2-foot trench to build a small berm surrounding the CP. This will enhance survivability without limiting the ability to depart quickly. Anchor the apron walls in the berm to allow rain to run off. With the trailer walls actually acting as the primary means of supporting the CP, the setup is very stable, even in high winds. This exterior area allows storage for equipment, previously inside the trailer.

With the interior work area and the trailer ready, soldiers are the last element needed to pull it all together as a functional CP. Unfortunately by the modified table of organization and equipment, MP platoons don’t have soldiers who can be dedicated to this mission. The platoon sergeant is the best one to juggle personnel to keep the CP manned. One option is for the mechanic or driver to serve as a radio operator. A division MP company is authorized medics or communication specialists and may not be able to assign one for each platoon. Another option may be to incorporate members of the squad collocated at the CP during their rest plan.

Once the CP is up and running, the platoon sergeant supervises the flow of information in and out. Working closely with the platoon leader, he monitors the incoming information, processes it, and decides what to do with it. That demands a quick and thorough analysis of the



information before passing it further. The platoon sergeant may have to question the source of information to obtain factual data. Reports must be accurate, based on facts and not assumptions or guesses. An effective platoon sergeant will make sure his CP gets the facts. The platoon sergeant also ensures that squads execute missions according to the operations order. This means setting the tone everyday in sensitive-item reports or gleaning information from SITREPs or liquid ammo, casualties, and equipment reports, as early as possible. For example, a late, incomplete, or inaccurate route recon overlay may mean the difference between success or failure at the brigade level.

Conclusion

In summary, it is true that platoon sergeants are responsible for the beans and the bullets in combat operations. But, it is equally true that a platoon sergeant’s responsibility covers the platoon’s CP. Getting the CP right should call on the platoon sergeant’s experience and his grasp of the TTP involved. The platoon sergeant sets the standards for the platoon; CP operations are just another facet of the job.

Sergeant First Class Allen G. Blanchette served as the senior observer/controller NCOIC of the MP team, Brigade C2, Operations Group, Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk, Louisiana, at the time this article was written.

Address Corrections Requested

If your military unit has experienced difficulties receiving *MILITARY POLICE*, please send us your correct, complete mailing address. We frequently receive returns when no street address is listed for the organization. **Please include a street address for your office.** E-mail to troxellk@wood.army.mil.

Address changes for personal subscriptions should follow the directions on the subscription form on page 36.

503d MILITARY POLICE BATTALION



LINEAGE AND HONORS

Constituted 27 February 1922 in the Organized Reserves as the 303d Military Police Battalion.

Organized in March 1922 with Headquarters at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Inactivated 1 January 1938 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; concurrently withdrawn from the Organized Reserves and allotted to the Regular Army.

Redesignated 1 June 1940 as the 503d Military Police Battalion.

Activated 1 February 1943 at Camp Maxey, Texas.

Inactivated 13 March 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

Activated 15 June 1946 in Italy.

Inactivated 15 November 1947 in Italy.

Activated 16 February 1949 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

(Companies A, B, and C inactivated 1 November 1970 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II

Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Armed Forces Expeditions

Grenada

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER (503d Military Police Battalion cited; GO 182, Third Army, 19 July 1945)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (503d Military Police Battalion cited; DA GO 31, 1967)



MILITARY POLICE DEPLOYMENTS

Military police units, both active and reserve, remain deployed throughout the world. We continue to represent force projection at its finest. (Current as of 30 April 2001)

OPERATION/UNIT	DELOYED LOCATION
USMTM SAUDI ARABIA 988th MP Co, Ft. Benning, GA	DESERT SPRING KUWAIT 42d MP Det (PEDD), Ft. Bragg, NC
JOINT FORGE (SFOR 9)	
223d MP Co, Kentucky- NG 341st MP Co, California - USAR 42d MP Det (PEDD), Ft. Bragg, NC 42d MP Det, Ft. Bragg, NC 163d MP Det, Ft. Campbell, KY Irwin MP Det, Ft. Irwin, CA 148th MP Det, Ft. Carson, CO 35th MP Det, Ft. Gordon, GA 523d MP Det, Ft. Riley, KS 179th MP Det, Ft. Stewart, GA 148th MP Det, Ft. Carson, CO 163d MP Det (KM), Ft. Campbell, KY 163d MP Det (PEDD), Ft. Campbell, KY 178th MP Det (PNDD), Ft. Hood, TX 178th MP Det (PEDD), Ft. Hood, TX 51st MP Det, Ft. Lewis, WA 177th MP Det, Ft. Drum, NY 179th MP Det (KM), Ft. Stewart, GA	Bosnia & Herzegovina Hungary Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina Bosnia & Herzegovina
JOINT GUARDIAN (KFOR)	
793d MP Bn, Bamberg, GE 530th MP Bn (EPW/CI) (-), Nebraska – USAR 527th MP Co, Weisbaden, GE 615th MP Co, Ansbach, GE 258th MP Co, Ft. Polk, LA 1st AD MP Plt, Werzburg, GE MWD (KM) ASG, GE MWD ASG, GE CID (3 CID GRP, 307 CID, 701 CID)	Kosovo Kosovo Kosovo Kosovo Kosovo Kosovo Kosovo Kosovo Kosovo Kosovo

The Army School System (TASS)

TASS Battalion's Addresses



A Commander
2d Battalion (MP)
555 East 238th Street
Bronx, New York 10470-1596
(718) 325-1247/1421/9300

B Commander
2d Battalion
Jachman USAR Center
12100 Greenspring Avenue
Owings Mills, Maryland 21117-1699
(410) 252-3242/3247

C Commander
2d Battalion (MP)
Building 627 D
Boyden Arbor Road
Fort Jackson, South Carolina 27209
(803) 751-1591

D Commander
2d Battalion (MP)
160 White Bridge Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37209-4551
(615) 353-2594/2500 ext. 130

E Commander
3d Battalion (MP)
3200 South Beech Daly Road
Inkster, Michigan 48141-2648
(313) 561-9549

F Commander
2d Battalion (MP)
LC Saurage Center
1735 Foss Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802-3567
(225) 332-2725/2734

G Commander
1st Battalion (MP)
13121 East Montview Road
Aurora, Colorado 80045
(303) 365-3069/67/68

Puerto Rico
Commander
CS Battalion, 8th MFTB
498 Calle Baleares Street
Urbano Puerto Nuevo
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00920-4015
(787) 775-1180/0044

Hawaii
Commander
NCOES Battalion, 4960th MFTB
1557 Pass Street
Fort Shafter Flats
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
(808) 435-1600

The World's Force of Choice



First Lieutenant Ronald C. Smith

*The Military Police Corps has been called the **force of choice** within the U.S. Army. It is becoming more and more apparent that the MP are the most versatile and demanded unit on a global level. Task Force (TF) 793d MP Battalion, "Spartans," is comprised of the 527th, 615th, and 258th MP Companies. The 793d, as part of Task Force Falcon, and the Kosovo Force (KFOR) are leading the way in diplomacy, peacekeeping, and military bearing in the volatile nation of Kosovo.*

KFOR is comprised of five multinational brigades. Each of these brigades has a specific area of responsibility (AOR) in Kosovo. Each brigade represents one of five countries: United States, Germany, Italy, Britain, and France. Each sector has numerous other nations working together to help keep the peace in Kosovo. In all, 33 nations support Task Force Falcon and KFOR.

On 10 January 2001, elements from the 258th MP Company trained soldiers of the 501st Greek Mechanized Infantry Battalion in civil-disturbance operations. Civil-disturbance training has proved to be among the most valuable commodities in the arsenal of the KFOR as Kosovar demonstrations are a normal occurrence. The citizens of Kosovo have repeatedly demonstrated the ability to communicate with and gather large numbers of people very quickly. These demonstrations create potentially explosive challenges to all units, especially those that are not trained to deal with this sort of threat.

The 258th trained 35 soldiers of the 501st in the tactics, techniques, and procedures associated with civil-disturbance operations. The 501st was tasked to provide one platoon as

a quick-reaction force (QRF) to respond to civil disturbances across the Multinational Brigade (MNB) East.

On 1 February 2001, the value of the MP in Kosovo became more evident. For weeks, the Serbian and Albanian populations in Mitrovica (MNB North) had been antagonizing each other. Civilians began to threaten the safety and security of the French military forces in the area. The next day marked the 1-year

anniversary of a very violent riot in Mitrovica, which had claimed the lives of several local nationals and injured many KFOR soldiers. This anniversary, coupled with the recent escalation in violence, created a nervous setting for a candlelight vigil that was scheduled for that night.

The commander of the KFOR (COMKFOR) decided that the forces in Mitrovica needed to be augmented with forces from what he called "the



The Greek soldiers observe a short-thrust demonstration.

most powerful army in the world.” Task Force Falcon sent about 150 soldiers to augment the French forces. At 0230 hours, 101 MP soldiers of TF 793d deployed through driving snow for a 70-kilometer movement to Mitrovica. This began more than 80 hours of continuous peacekeeping operations in that area.

The citizens of Mitrovica were very happy to see Americans in their town. I am still not sure if they really knew that we were MP, but I know for sure that the COMKFOR did. Near the end of the mission, he stopped by to visit the soldiers and express his thanks. This kind of an address from an Italian four-star general was priceless and will not soon be forgotten by the soldiers.

On 13 February, shortly after redeploying from Mitrovica, sniper fire rang out along a main supply route in the U.S. sector killing one Kosovar citizen and injuring two others. Immediately, an angry crowd began to gather in Strpce, and in no time, the crowd began to get violent. Normally peaceful citizens threw rocks, firewood, street signs, bottles, bricks, and Molotov cocktails. The crowd surrounded the police station in Strpce and infiltrated it. Inside the station were U.S. soldiers, U.N. police officers, and officers from the Kosovo police service (KPS).

By nightfall, the station had been ransacked and four U.N. and KPS vehicles set ablaze. A company’s worth of MP had been called to the area as a reactionary force. As the first platoon arrived, it was evident that there was no time to wait on the rest. Twenty-four MP ran dismounted for about 700 meters before confronting the crowd of about 500 angry Serbians. Amid a hail of fire and



Colonel Bafciadhs gives his thanks.

debris, these soldiers rushed to the crowd, separated it by force, and secured the U.N. police station. When all was said and done, the MP walked away from the scene, having fired no shots and, more importantly, having sustained no major injuries.

With a track record like this, it is no surprise that on 2 March 2001, the 501st once again requested training from the 258th MP Company. It was time for the QRF to rotate from the commitment, and there was no better way to complete the transfer of duties than to have these 40 soldiers and two officers trained by the American MP. The Greek soldiers were trained on the use and wear of the riot-control equipment, vulnerable and lethal contact points of the human body, individual techniques with the riot baton, and riot-control formations. The leaders were trained on the use of force and force options, as well as

the strengths and weaknesses of each riot-control formation.

The capstone practical exercise forced the 501st to fight off an angry, and at times violent crowd of demonstrators, allowing an unpopular speaker to address them. During this exercise, the 501st showcased all that they had learned. We were pleasantly surprised when Colonel Cristos Bafciadhs, commander of the 34th Greek Mechanized Brigade, stopped by the training to give us his personal thanks. Colonel Bafciadhs went on to state that he was impressed by the quality of the soldiers that the U.S. Army calls the Military Police Corps!

First Lieutenant Ronald C. Smith was a platoon leader assigned to the 258th MP Company, 793d MP Battalion, at the time this article was written.

Looking Back at Our History...



Military Working Dogs

Sergeant First Class Timothy G. Dawson and Staff Sergeants Eugene A. Marchand Jr. and James F. Teatom

The Lackland Training Detachment (LTD), 701st MP Battalion, is located at Lackland Air Force Base (AFB), San Antonio, Texas. Because of our location, many individuals do not know we exist or what our mission is. Our mission has a broad impact on the Military Police Corps, the U.S. Army, and other military services. In this Joint service environment, we assist in the training of all military working-dog (MWD) handlers, MWDs, and traffic-accident investigators deployed worldwide.

Our History

The title of the unit has changed many times since World War II. Initially, command and control was under the Quartermaster Corps in Front Royal, Virginia, and the Infantry at Fort Carson, Colorado. The Army Dog Training Center at Fort Carson was largely used during 1954 to 1957 to train MWDs for the U.S. Air Force. In 1957, this center was deactivated and the responsibility for training was transferred to the Air Force. The Sentry Dog Training Branch was established at Lackland AFB in 1958.

An Army detachment was transferred to Lackland AFB from Fort Carson. The unit was comprised of six dog-handler instructors, one

NCOIC, and one clerk. The unit has participated in training thousands of MWDs and handlers in both war and peacetime. During the Vietnam War, the Army trained scout dogs, combat tracker dogs, mine dogs, tunnel dog teams, and marijuana-detector dog teams at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

In June 1973, the interservice training review executive committee made the decision to transfer the MWD Training Program to the U.S. Air Force. In October 1973, the last marijuana-detector dog class graduated from the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS), Fort Gordon. In January 1974, all training and handler instruction was transferred to Lackland AFB.

On 2 October 1974, the USAMPS Training Liaison Detachment was established at Lackland AFB. On 10 November 1982, the detachment was redesignated as LTD, USAMPS, 701st Military Police Battalion assigned to Fort McClellan, Alabama, attached to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with duty at Lackland AFB. Along with the MWD, LTD, the 701st MP Battalion also instructs students at traffic-management and accident-investigation course and provides administrative support for the U.S. Army Signal Corps Electronic Principles School. They also have



Logistics building, Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas, 1970s

a dog-training section (DTS) responsible for the training of explosive detector dogs (EDDs) and patrol dogs that are deployed worldwide.

Dog -Training Section

The DTS is a multiservice section comprised of 70 personnel. Of these, 18 are Army MP that are OPCON to the 341st Training Squadron. The DTS trains all dual-certified patrol/EDDs for the four branches of military services. On average, DTS produces 200 EDDs annually.

EDDs are trained and certified to detect, at or above 95 percent accuracy rate, on nine different explosive odors in many different areas such as offices, barracks, theaters, warehouses, luggage, and vehicles.

After the MWD is trained in explosive detection, it is then trained in patrol. Patrol training



consists of obedience, an obedience course, out and guard, building search, and scouting.

Out and guard is a new technique of training at Lackland AFB. This technique has been in use by many other countries and law-enforcement committees. It incorporates false run, false run into a bite, search and reattack, escort, and stand off. For years, we have trained our MWDs to attack a suspect and return to the handler on command. Now, we train them to attack and stay in front of the suspect and watch the person until the handler has detained the suspect.

All phases of patrol training have uses in both combat support and law enforcement. If a building has been found unsecured, an MWD team can clear it better and faster than an MP team. In a combat-support role, an MWD team can assist an infantry platoon to clear a building in an urban combat situation. Only the amount and type of training the MWD has received will limit its use.

Military Working-Dog Handler's Course

The 341st Training Squadron also operates the MWD Handler's Course. Instructors that teach the course are from the four branches of service, and the Army has seven instructor positions. All instructors must have an associate's to instruct at the handler's course. College credit is awarded for this course through the Community College of the Air Force. The students are trained in two separate blocks of instruction. Students in Block One are taught all aspects of patrol training and handling of an MWD. In Block Two, students are trained to handle and train an MWD in detection.

The first five days of Block One are classroom instruction. Students learn how to maintain the equipment they will be using to train the MWD, safety procedures, kennel maintenance, health and first aid, principles of conditioning, and how to maintain records and reports.

At this point, the student is assigned the dog he will be training and working. In 1988, the handler's course stopped training MWDs and only taught students how to handle a dog. All MWDs were trained by the DTS. In 1996, in an effort to produce a well-rounded dog handler, the handler's course began training all patrol/narcotic detector dogs (NDDs) for the field. Students under strict guidance and supervision of the instructors train the dogs. Approximately 30 to 40 percent of each class has the opportunity to train a dog.

Once the students have built some rapport with the dog, they start the hard work of training their MWD. They will train their dog in all of the same areas of patrol the dogs are taught in DTS. After 6 weeks of training, each student must complete a certification in Block One before moving on to Block Two. Certification includes obedience, obedience course, out and guard, building search, and scouting. If the MWD has progressed in training at the same rate as the student, the student will be given the opportunity to certify the dog as a patrol dog and take the dog to Block Two.



Detector training

Once certification has been completed, students move on to Block Two. Over the next 5 weeks, they are taught how to train and handle a dog in detection. Although the students are training their dogs on narcotic odors, they are taught that there are minor differences between narcotic and explosive searches. The exception is the safety factor involved while searching for explosives. Students run through many scenarios; some are set up to simulate narcotic searches, and some are set up as an explosive search. By using both types of scenarios, the students have the opportunity to see both aspects of detection work. At the end of the 5 weeks, handlers are once



Protocol training



Two examples of patrol training

again put through a certification process. This time they search buildings, vehicles, warehouses, luggage, and office areas. If all goes well, the students are certified as MP dog handlers. All students who graduate from the handler's course know the basics of dog handling. They need continuation training once assigned to a kennel. As in Block One, if a dog is ready for certification the student could be given the opportunity to run the dog through certification.

The handler's course produces all of the NDDs for the four branches of military service worldwide. The NDD is trained by students, to a 90

percent accuracy rate, on four narcotic odors in all of the same areas as the EDD. On average, the handler's course trains and certifies over 400 MWD handlers and 100 NDDs annually.

Traffic-Management and Accident-Investigation (TMAI) Course

The TMAI Course is a Department of Defense (DoD) course designed to teach law-enforcement members from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and DoD police the components of an accident investigation. There is one Army instructor for the course who is under operational control of the 342d Training Squadron.

This 19-day course is crammed with important topics. Although the course's emphasis is on analyzing evidence for traffic accidents and speed calculations, students are taught the legal aspects of installation traffic accidents. They also learn about drugs and alcohol countermeasures, investigative planning, and analyzing components of a traffic accident. To ensure that students grasp the important classroom details, there is a 12-hour final exam they must pass to complete the course.

The most important part of this course is analyzing accident components. It is crucial because all

accident evidence comes from the accident scene. Students must collect and record the information accurately. Commanders, insurance companies, civil engineers, and other legal authorities will rely on this information.

Instructors for the TMAI Course train four international mobile training teams annually. The locations for the teams are Alaska, Germany, Hawaii, and Japan, training 75 traffic accident investigators. Another 175 students are trained at the residency course at Lackland AFB for use at installations worldwide.

The Detachment

The LTD's operations section consists of four soldiers who provide all logistical support for permanent-party personnel and students attending five separate courses offered to the Army. Our mission is to provide the best quality instruction to all MWD handlers and TMAI students. We provide the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force with the best-trained MWDs worldwide. We also provide all facets of leadership, training, and support for all Army permanent party and students assigned to this detachment.

Sergeant First Class Timothy G. Dawson and Staff Sergeants Eugene A. Marchand, Jr. and James F. Teatom were assigned to LTD 701st MP Battalion, Lackland AFB, Texas, at the time this article was written.

Unforgotten memories of the “Forgotten War”

19th MP Battalion Finds Another Private Ryan



Forty-nine years ago, Private Frederick M. Ryan and 41 other American prisoners of war were gunned down on a Korean hillside, their hands tied behind their back, and left for dead.

A priest with the American unit that found the men kissed the wounded Ryan's forehead, administered the last rites, and draped a cross and a Purple Heart around his neck. Even though five bullets had shattered Ryan's side, he was one of five soldiers who miraculously survived the 17 August 1950 massacre, their bodies shielded by those of their dead buddies.

Recently, Ryan returned to Hill 303 to find the massacre site and say goodbye to the ghosts of the past. On the 49th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korea War, Ryan and his fellow soldiers from a mortar platoon of the Army's 1st Cavalry Division were recognized for their sacrifice—half a century late—thanks to an amateur military historian from New Hampshire.

The Korean conflict is often called the “forgotten war,” and the massacre of American POWs at Hill 303 is one of the many largely forgotten incidents from the chaotic early months when communist troops pushed South Korean and United Nations forces into a 100-mile-by-50-mile tip of the peninsula.

There never was a full accounting of what happened or recognition of all the POWs. And, all these years, the five survivors themselves did not know how many had made it out

alive. The massacre had prompted General Douglas MacArthur to drop leaflets over North Korean territory warning that soldiers would be held accountable for war crimes. But later, it was all forgotten.

Captain David Kangas of Greenville, New Hampshire, heard about the mass execution when he was posted at Camp Carroll, Korea, near Hill 303 in 1985. Kangas asked around the base, and then at the Korean War Museum in town, and found that no one knew

anything about it. The few historical accounts were sketchy. He began a “needle-in-a-haystack” search through historical accounts, contemporary news reports, and the National Archives, hoping to find clues. “When I finally found the area of the execution site, I said, ‘someday, I will find the survivors—someday.’ It was an act of faith,” recalled Kangas. Official records of the massacre were incomplete.

Ryan, for one, was declared dead at the hill, and those accounts were never corrected when the 18-year-old recruit recovered. A government documents building in St. Louis, Missouri, burned down in the 1970s, destroying the records of many World War II and Korean War veterans. The survivors never knew how to correct the record or even that they could. Once Kangas found the men, he was determined to launch a campaign to get them recognized for POW benefits and medals. But first, he had to find them.

Nearly a decade after Kangas began his search, another war history enthusiast read Kangas' interview in a New Jersey newspaper and linked him up with Ryan and the two other remaining survivors, reuniting the men for the first time.

“They told me Fred was dead. They told me I was the sole survivor,” said former Private First Class Roy Manring, 67, a retired maintenance worker from New Albany, Indiana. Manring was shot 13 times and spent 18 months in hospitals in Korea, Japan, and the United States. “I tried



The Hill 303 Memorial honoring those who died and those who survived the massacre.

to forget about it...I didn't want to talk to anyone about it except my wife. My kids knew I was a POW, but they didn't know what I had been through."

The time for forgetting ended when Manring met up again with Ryan and former Private James M. Rudd of Salyerville, Kentucky. First, the men were awarded the POW medal and other honors. This year, they were invited and sponsored by South Korean veterans and U.S. soldiers at Camp Carroll to come back to identify the massacre site for a memorial. Rudd was too ill to make the journey. Ryan, who fears flying, had vowed never to board a plane again after leaving Korea—except if it were to come back. Ryan and Manring spent the day trudging around the forgotten hillside, now covered with vineyards and partly dug up for a tunnel under construction. After hours in the sun comparing the much-changed terrain to their memories of mortar emplacements and lookout points, Manring froze, fell to his knees on a rock, and said he knew this was it.

"I was lying right here after they shot me," he said with a shudder. His grandfather appeared to him and put his arm on my shoulder and said, "They're coming back, get out of here." When Manring struggled up, he was shot five more times by an approaching American unit that couldn't identify his ragged uniform.

The victims had been 15 minutes shy of being saved. The massacre was the culmination of three days of captivity for 67 Americans, Manring and Ryan said. The North Koreans tied them together and moved them constantly. The first night, 10 of the POWs were taken away with shovels—presumably to dig their own graves—and never returned. A few escaped overnight, but the second day, when one soldier slipped on the hillside and briefly separated from the others, the angry captors decapitated him with a trench-digging tool.

After taking some minutes by himself in the gully, Manring whispered, "I talked to the boys. I hope I'm at peace now. I begged their forgiveness. I have dreams about them all the time." Ryan, trying to locate the spot where he was shot, recalled being shielded by the body of a 6-foot-3, 280-pound fellow soldier.

"As soon as the North Koreans turned around, I shook the guy on top of me, but he didn't respond. Then I got up and lifted my friend Hernandez. He told me to get down; they were coming back. I didn't talk to him 30 seconds before he died in my arms, and I started crying," he said. Ryan said he stayed alive by thinking of his mother, his girlfriend, and the chocolate malts at his favorite soda shop in his hometown of Dayton, Kentucky.

The emotion of being in the spot where he almost died finally over-

took Manring. "I'm going to tell you something I've hardly told anyone," he began softly. "I shot a little Korean girl. She was maybe eight or 10 years old." Manring recounted that his platoon was approached one day by a group of refugees, but when he took out his binoculars, he saw a girl holding a grenade in her hands, with no pin in it, headed their way. Before she had a chance to throw it, "I put a bullet in between her eyes," he said, sobbing. "She bothers me to this day. I don't know who that little girl was or who put a grenade in her hands, but the communists will do anything. That's why if I had to fight all over again, I'd do it."

This article is reprinted from the CID Shield, 7 February 2001.

Photographs are courtesy of Greg Lee.



On 17 November 2000, 26 NCOs from the 19th MP Battalion (CID) embarked on a journey to Hill 303. They will never forget the experience. "To see this, and know what those soldiers went through sends a chill right to the bone," recalled one NCO. "Looking back on all the staff rides and tours I have been on, this is, by far, the most sobering and will have a lasting impression on all who attended," recalled Command Sergeant Major Greg Lee.

FM 3-19.1: Military Police Operations

Major Anthony Cruz

On 22 March 2001, the Department of the Army (DA) approved Field Manual (FM) 3-19.1 and posted it to the Reimer Digital Library (RDL) on 5 April 2001. Our commandant had previously approved the final draft on 18 July 2000. With this approval, the MP Corps finally bid farewell to the 1988 version and welcomed the new millennium with relevant and much-needed and revised MP doctrine. Why it took the Corps 13 years to publish new doctrine is a complex issue, but not the focus of this article. I prefer to address what this new FM contains.

The Format

The first thing that you will notice about this manual is the new format. Pictures, drawings, and tables that offered no clarity or contributed nothing to the content were eliminated. Each chapter opens with a quote or a doctrinal excerpt relevant to the content of the chapter. The idea behind this technique is to set the stage and give the reader a quick snapshot of what the chapter is all about. Wherever applicable, brief vignettes were introduced throughout the manual to drive a point home, add realism, or validate a doctrinal issue. These vignettes came from MP leaders around the world.

With few exceptions, the overall structural organization of FM 3-19.1 is similar to that of FM 19-1. Throughout the revision period, the overall consensus was that the revised manual should follow the same structure as FM 19-1. Since, this clearly fell under the “if-it’s-not-broke” category, the advice from the field was sound and subsequently approved by the commandant.

The Content

FM 3-19.1 doctrinally reflects how the Corps performs MP operations today. The main thrust of this revised version is clearly articulated by our

Brigadier General Ryder’s opening quote:

“The MP Corps has a strong history evolving over the past five decades. We, as a Corps, continue to transform our organizations and doctrine as we have in the past to support the Army in the active defense of the 1970s, the AirLand Battle of the 1980s, and now the force-projection doctrine of the 1990s. Our five MP functions clearly articulate the diverse role the MP play across the full spectrum of military operations. We cannot bask in our successes, nor reflect or celebrate. Our charter is to continue our legacy of stellar performance and strive to perfect it.”

Here is a synopsis of what the chapters in the FM cover:

- Chapter 1 exposes the reader to a brief overview and historical perspective on our Corps. The intent is to establish a baseline and introduce the reader to the rest of the manual. For the first time, the reader is officially introduced to the five MP functions that are expanded in detail later on.
- Chapters 2 and 3 address the battle command and threat in all intricacies.
- Chapter 4 depicts and explains all five MP functions as we perform them today. This chapter also

includes new items such as MP support to breaching operations, dislocated civilian control, internment and resettlement operations, and police-intelligence operations.

- Chapter 5, which deals with support to echelons above corps, captures the realities of today’s Army. It fills a void that existed in FM 19-1 as it relates to MP support to the Army Service Component Command and the theater support command.
- Chapters 6, 7, and 8 explain how the MP support corps, divisions, and separate brigades. It includes MP support to Division XXI and the Interim/Initial Brigade as we know them today.
- Chapter 9 provides the doctrinal backbone to U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Command (CID) operations and exposes the reader to current CID doctrine.
- Chapters 10 and 11 depict how MP operations are performed across the full spectrum of military operations from offense, defense, stability, and support. These chapters bring our MP doctrine in line with Army doctrine as outlined in FM 3.0, *Operations*.
- Chapter 12 covers MP support to force protection. This chapter is not intended to become the sole source of MP involvement to force

protection; instead, it does address how we contribute to the commander's program.

A Final Note

When I was chief of the doctrine division, I quickly learned that writing doctrine was easier said than done. It is a long process that requires intense research and consensus. Most

importantly, writing doctrine cannot be done in isolation, but I was fortunate. During the revision process, FM 3-19.1 received the highest number of field comments and contributions that any other manual had in production at that time. Many of you worked with me to ensure that our doctrine was sound and relevant. The result is that FM 3-19.1 is truly a "field" manual—your manual. Thanks for making it happen.

Major Anthony Cruz is the division provost marshal, 1st Infantry Division, V Corps, Wuerzburg, Germany. Previous assignments include chief, Doctrine Division, U.S. Army Military Police School, and battalion executive officer, 787th MP Battalion, 14th MP Brigade, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Major Cruz holds a bachelor's in business administration from the University of Puerto Rico and a master's in public administration from Troy State University, Fort Myer, Virginia.

Warfighter Symposium "Transformation, Regiment on Point"

Captain Ted Solonar

The 2001 Warfighter Symposium took place from 29 March to 2 April, and we can boast the largest number of attendees in the Symposium's history. Over 250 senior leaders of the Regiment, both Active and Reserve Component, came together to discuss those issues that are relevant to the Military Police Corps as we move toward the Objective Force.

This year's distinguished visitor was General Abrams, Commander, Training and Doctrine Command. During his talk, General Abrams discussed MP relevance, Army security, and the future of the Regiment during the Transformation to the Objective Force. General Abrams also said that it was an honor to be invited to the Symposium because "...the Military Police Corps is full of hard workers and a great organization from top to bottom."

Lieutenant General Maude, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, was another guest speaker at the Symposium. Lieutenant General Maude discussed the recruiting and retention issues that have significantly affected the Army in the past few years. "The Army of One" recruiting slogan was a topic of particular emphasis, as Lieutenant General Maude addressed many of the issues service members voiced when the new slogan was introduced.

Major General Plewes, Chief, Army Reserve and Commanding General, U.S. Army Reserve Command Fort McPherson, Georgia, provided the attendees with an update on Army Reserve issues. Major General Schultz, Director, Army National Guard, briefed us on the status of the National Guard. The information provided by both generals was beneficial and relevant for the Army.

The remainder of the Symposium was spent in a series of large- and small-group discussion sessions, which provided the forum for senior leaders to exchange information and discuss pertinent issues. These sessions were designed to provide leaders with updated information that is applicable to the Regiment and to allow them the opportunity to field questions and issues from their specific organizations. The releasable presentations for each of these groups were placed on the Military Police School's Web site to allow easy access for all leaders in the Regiment.

The Warfighter Symposium 2001 was a great success. It was a great opportunity for the leaders of the Regiment to come together and exchange information that is vital to the continuing relevance of the MP Corps. The significant number of Active, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve leaders attending, truly exemplified the Army. This year's Warfighter was a great step as the Regiment moves through the Transformation toward the Objective Force.

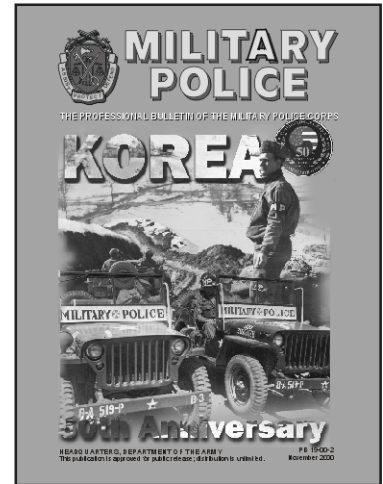
Captain Ted Solonar is the executive officer, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Previous assignments include small-group leader, MP Officer Basic Course, USAMPS, and Company B commander and S3 704th MP Battalion, Fort Lewis, Washington.

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MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE-LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
Timothy J. Lamb	Adrian K. Arnett	8th MP Bde	Yongsan, Korea
Rodney L. Johnson	Douglas E. Porterfield	14th MP Bde	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Paul A. Raggio	John A. Sampson	16th MP Bde	Ft Bragg, NC
Anthony J. Stamilio	James F. Barrett	18th MP Bde	Mannheim, GE
Terry L. Carrico	Angela C. Wilson	89th MP Bde	Ft Hood, TX
Anthony W. Fortune, Sr.	Cass R. Brunner	3d MP Grp (CID)	Ft Gillem, GA
Daniel M. Quinn	Robert L. Murray	6th MP Grp (CID)	Ft Lewis, WA
Douglas S. Watson	Jeffrey S. Huber	701st MP Grp (CID)	Ft Belvoir, VA
Randy Garver	William F. Merrill	202d MP Grp (CID)	Heidelberg, GE
Joel G. Himsel	James S. North	Garrison, FLW	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
David L. Patton	Gerald Henderson	Garrison	Ft Myer, VA
Steven L. Andraschko	Keith D. Daly	USDB	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Lawrence A. Pippins	Alfredo C. Hernandez	1st MP Bde (P)	Ft Lewis, WA
Louis A. Traverzo	Michael P. Hamilton	USA MP Bde, HI	Ft Shafter, HI

RESERVE COMPONENT MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE-LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
James T. Dunn	Raymond W. Funaro	43d MP Bde	Warwick, RI
Ted Szakmary	Varney D. Smith	220th MP Bde	Gaithersburg, MD
Dion P. Lawrence	Richard N. Espinosa	260th MP Bde	Washington, DC
Dennis J. Laich	John R. VanNatta	300th MP Cmd (EPW)	Inkster, MI
Paul H. Hill	Roy Clement	800th MP Bde (EPW)	Uniondale, NY
Roger B. Burrows	Eugene R. Bowman	177th MP Bde	Taylor, MI
David R. Morgan	James R. Stavely, Jr.	1st Bde, 80th Div (IT)	Ft Meade, MD
Charles Luce	David B. Nemeck	367th MP Group (EPW)	Ashley, PA

MILITARY POLICE BATTALION-LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM/1SG	UNIT	LOCATION
Michael B. Mahoney	Raul Salinas, Jr.	94th MP Bn	Yongsan, Korea
John G. Chambliss	Charles E. Guyette	95th MP Bn	Mannheim, GE
David C. Bradley	John W. McConnel	503d MP Bn	Ft Bragg, NC
Katherine N. Miller	Brian K. Wiles	504th MP Bn	Ft Lewis, WA
Angela M. Manos	Dennis Lafferty	519th MP Bn	Ft Polk, LA
James B. Brown	Michael A. White	709th MP Bn	Hanau, GE
Brice A. Gyurisko	Daniel J. Barry	716th MP Bn	Ft Campbell, KY
Roderick G. Demps	Stanley L. Staton	720th MP Bn	Ft Hood, TX
Scott A. Halasz	Carl E. Hemler	728th MP Bn	Taegu, Korea
Gregory G. Kapral	Mark F. Offerman	759th MP Bn	Ft Carson, CO
Kenneth M. Ward	Jerry K. Bennett	793d MP Bn	Bamberg, GE
Joseph G. Curtin	Charlie J. Wilson	704th MP Bn	Ft Lewis, WA
Mark S. Inch	Izel W. Rhym	705th MP Bn	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Debra L. Muylaert	Tommie Hollins	701st MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Herman Williams III	Dale D. Daniel	787th MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Charles A. Tennison	George Olavarria	795th MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
David M. Vanlaar	Douglas J. Delzeith	LEC, 3d MP Bn (P)	Ft Stewart, GA
John J. Daugirda	Michael T. Sampson	LEC, 25th MP Bn (P)	Schofield Bks, HI
David K. Haasenritter	Bruce A. Bell	LEC, 10th MP Bn (P)	Ft Drum, NY
Michael S. Galloucis	James M. Kirkland	LEC	Ft Riley, KS
Jacqueline E. Cumbo	Vincent T. Crosby	LEC	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Falkner Heard III	Curtis R. Rodocker	LEC, 76th MP Bn (P)	Ft Bliss, TX
Margurite C. Garrison	Thomas J. Colson	5th MP Bn (CID)	Kaiserslautern, GE
Robert E. Vittetoe	Gary B. Belcher	10th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Bragg, NC
Brenda K. Bess	Benjamin M. Kellam	11th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Hood, TX
Kenneth L. Prendergast	Greg Lee	19th MP Bn (CID)	Yongsan, Korea
Steven M. Cummings	Jimmy Hendrix	22d MP Bn (CID)	Ft Lewis, WA
Gerald J. Manley	Leslie B. Koonce	CID District	Ft Riley, KS
David A. Smith	John R. Mazujian	CID District	Ft Myer, VA
James B. Crockett III	Kenneth Dowless	CID District	Ft Benning, GA
Rose M. Miller	Craig P. Brott	CID District	Ft Campbell, KY
Joe E. Ethridge, Jr.	Paul W. McDonald	CID District	Bamberg, GE
David J. Clark	A. J. Morrow	254th Base Support	Schinnen, Netherlands



16th MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE



LINEAGE AND HONORS

Constituted 23 March 1966 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 16th Military Police Group. Activated 20 May 1966 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Reorganized and redesignated 16 July 1981 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 16th Military Police Brigade.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive

Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966-1968 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 16th Military Police Group, cited; DA GO 55, 1968)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968-1969 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 16th Military Police Group, cited; DA GO 37, 1970)

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966-1971 (16th Military Police Group, cited; DA GO 6, 1974)