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POLICE



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Chief, Military Police Corps Regiment, and Commandant, United States Army Military Police School



Colonel David Quantock

As your new Chief of the Military Police Corps Regiment and Commandant of the United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS), I am both extremely humbled and honored to be able to continue to serve our Soldiers and their families in this capacity. I have been a member of this Regiment for more than 26 years and look forward to executing the crucial responsibilities that come with this charter. I am completely committed to ensuring the continued health and warfighting capability of our Regiment that all of us have invested in so much over the years. We are truly a team of teams consisting of our Soldiers, their families, the civilians who provide continuity to our formations, and the retirees who continue to serve our Military Police Corps Regiment.



We remain the “Force of Choice” and a relevant warfighting Regiment because our Soldiers continue to perform magnificently on the battlefield. Our three critical skills of law enforcement, criminal investigation, and internment/resettlement operations are essential tasks required by our Army during all phases of combat operations, but particularly stability operations. As the Army rewrites its doctrine to support full-spectrum operations, stability operations are now performed simultaneously with offensive and defensive operations, elevating the role the military police play on today’s and tomorrow’s battlefields. Law enforcement, criminal investigation, and internment/resettlement—threading through our five military police functions—form the basis that supports the three pillars I will describe below. They are our primary focus at USAMPS.

The first pillar and top priority is to support the Global War on Terrorism. We will do this by exporting our training in support of the Army Force Generation Model. Those units going into the “box” will get our priority. As your Commandant, I believe we must

continue to have a warfighting focus. I see USAMPS supporting the units in the field by exporting relevant training to our Warrior Police as they prepare to go into theater. It is imperative that we develop non-kinetic solutions for future wars by improving our ability to operate across the entire spectrum of conflict, from interpersonal skills to nonlethal alternatives. We will continue to concentrate on improving communication with the field by improving venues such as Army Knowledge Online, integrating lessons learned into programs of instruction, and embedding officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) in the field to report knowledge and experiences for use in training.

The second pillar is leader training and development. Our mission is to develop pentathletes. Pentathletes are competent, full-spectrum warriors who are adaptive and creative Soldiers solving complex problems on the move. We develop these leaders through challenging and dynamic leader training and development over the career of an officer or NCO. Our leaders must be confident, innovative, and agile. We are in the process of revising our doctrine, training, priorities, and structure to better support the needs of our warrior leaders. Additionally, we will enhance the learning and availability of mobile training teams, lifelong lessons-learning, and the use of simulations to replicate the contemporary operating environment, all of which result in improving leaders’ exposure to realistic scenarios.

Finally, our third pillar is to transform our Military Police Corps Regiment. We will continue to develop capability, doctrine, and structure that complement the Army’s transformation. We will continually be in synchronization with the Army and Army resources. As we transform, we must review and ensure that our

(Continued on page 21)

Regimental Command Sergeant Major



Command Sergeant Major Jeffrey Butler

I am truly honored to represent the great Soldiers, noncommissioned officers (NCOs), and officers of the Military Police Corps Regiment, and I look forward to serving you. Our Army has asked much of the Military Police Corps Regiment, and we have consistently delivered. This year's 65th anniversary motto addresses just that—Always ready, battle-focused, 24-7-365. The articles in this issue of the bulletin demonstrate the diverse and important missions we are performing for our Army. Our Regiment is at a critical point as the Army moves forward with transformation while engaged in war. Some concepts and buzz words that you will be hearing are “Soldier as a sensor,” “pentathlete,” and “protection as a warfighting function.” The Regiment is represented and fully engaged in supporting all levels of operations in the Army of the future. Our mission is to train our Soldiers and leaders so they are ready to support full-spectrum operations. What we need is for our senior leaders to remain engaged with the Military Police Corps Regiment and let us know what they are seeing and experiencing. For my part, I plan to be out getting my boots muddy on the same ground where you are operating and bringing your concerns to the forums where I represent the Regiment. On your part, be prepared to voice your opinions, concerns, and experiences in order to help us move forward.

I am fortunate in that I get to spend a great deal of time around so many of our military police Soldiers here at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. I am amazed at their professionalism and the dedication they have to our Army and our Regiment. By constantly updating one-station unit training (OSUT), the NCO Education



System, the Warrant Officer Education System, the Officer Education System, and our functional courses from lessons learned in the field, we ensure that the training stays relevant to supporting the Global War on Terrorism. I know they will continue this performance when they leave here for their operational assignments. We receive feedback from the field and accolades from Army leaders about the outstanding instructions that personnel are receiving from this environment. I really believe our OSUT Soldiers are better trained for war now than at

any other time in our history. Our drill sergeants, small group leaders, and instructors are some of the sharpest Soldiers that our Regiment has to offer. They set us up for success by setting the example and sharing their experience. I invite all of you to continue recommending and sending your best Soldiers to train the Regiment.

This year I hope to get out and see many of you, and I look forward to meeting our Soldiers and addressing their needs. Our own new buzz word is “Warrior Police.” It is both a skill set and a mindset. Our military police Soldiers have always been able to adapt to change and flip the switch from warfighter to peacekeeper. Now we want to ensure that we develop both sides of our capabilities by training great warriors who are also great police. This is what the Army needs us to do and cannot replicate with another force. Again, I am honored to serve at your Regiment and ask that you stay engaged with the Regiment as we move ahead.

Warrior Police!

42d Military Police Brigade

By Colonel Richard Swengros

In late June 2004, the 1st Military Police Brigade (Provisional) received a Department of the Army order to activate as the 42d Military Police Brigade in October 2004. Looming on the horizon was a probable deployment and the Army wasted little time in publishing another order to deploy the brigade's headquarters and headquarters company to Iraq in November 2004, less than 30 days after the activation date.

Unusual and difficult? Yes. Impossible? The fantastic Soldiers of the brigade headquarters would answer with a resounding "No." They not only deployed to Iraq, but turned the concept of headquarters support into a unique, highly effective partnership with the Iraqi police. Their year of hard work in Iraq resulted in 2006 being declared the "Year of the Police" by General George W. Casey Jr., commander of the Multinational Force-Iraq.

What follows are lessons learned concerning how the 42d Military Police Brigade men and women came together to achieve change and progress in ways not accomplished before. The intent of this article is to highlight some of the unique challenges the U.S. Army is presenting to leaders of all ranks. These are challenges the U.S. Army should address in leader instruction and seminars in all schools and units. The 42d Military Police Brigade embarked on a partnership program that put U.S. military police units at the forefront of efforts to establish local security and stability while maintaining the distinctly important combat support role to maneuver units.

Getting Started—A Challenge for Leaders

In early 2004, the 1st Military Police Brigade (Provisional) was performing law enforcement and force protection responsibilities at Fort Lewis, Washington, and was engaged in professional development and unit readiness responsibilities for subordinate units. After receiving the order to activate as the 42d Military Police Brigade and deploy, the brigade began forming the headquarters and headquarters company from the ground floor, going from an organization with no equipment and just 13 personnel to a combat ready force. Quickly, the

prospect of deployment, the influx of new equipment and personnel, and the daily needs of the Fort Lewis mission became nearly overbearing. It is a credit to the original unit members and those assigned early on that they were able to accomplish all missions to the level of excellence they achieved.

As the brigade began to receive equipment, timelines were set for training with equipment and then loading it. Just-in-time logistics is a phrase the U.S. Army has heard for years. While the concept works well in an established logistics system, it did not work well for the brigade. Just-in-time personnel fills is a newer phenomenon that also presents difficult challenges to all leaders. The brigade headquarters had three months for training after receiving its deployment order. In July, the operations and training (S3) officer and the intelligence (S2) officer had just arrived. The S3 sergeant major was reassigned from a subordinate battalion that had recently returned from Iraq. In the next 90 days, the entire brigade commissioned and noncommissioned officer (NCO) staffs would come together while trying to execute command post exercises and other necessary training. It was not until the mission rehearsal exercise during the unit's block leave in October that key officers and NCOs were first able to exercise the entire staff process. The brigade was now less than 30 days from deployment. All key players were in place, with the exception of the civil affairs and communications (S6) officers, who would arrive after deployment.

Just-in-time personnel fills shortchanged training and laid a significant burden on the personnel in the unit. Leaders had to balance taking care of new Soldiers with meeting training goals in order to reach established ramp strength and training certification requirements. Clearly, the unit live-fire exercise conducted in April did not reflect the unit that would deploy. The way the brigade trained was extremely different from the way it would fight in a combat environment. The brigade's Soldiers were exhausted at the deployment date. The fact that this unit was able to form, train, and deploy in such a short time is a testament to their professionalism and expertise.

The rear detachment plays a critical role in the forming process, especially in preparing follow-on Soldiers for immediate deployment and in building the family support confidence that is so essential in the rear. The rear detachment commander and other key leaders must be self-starters who are personable, responsible, and professionally competent, especially when the rear detachment is a brigade headquarters that is still responsible for significant installation support missions and for deploying and redeploying other subordinate units.

Deploying Forces—Setting the Stage

Upon arrival in Iraq, the brigade headquarters began the relief in place of the combat-tested 89th Military Police Brigade. The initial mission set found military police companies under the operational control of the 1st Cavalry Division for support to maneuver brigades and for security and escorts for embassy and Iraqi transitional government personnel. Three other companies were task-organized from the brigade to Task Force (TF) Olympia and the Multinational Division North Central. The companies were not being managed by the 89th Military Police Brigade. The remaining brigade elements were conducting detention operations at Camp Cropper and Camp Ashraf.

The brigade headquarters quickly established its own battle rhythm. It continued to form as a combat team and complete the nearly six months of company-sized deployment and redeployment operations while simultaneously conducting combat support operations. The six months of establishing the combat team took its toll on the brigade and battalion staffs as they managed this lengthy process while trying to perform combat operations. Evaluation reports, awards, leave planning, and other administrative and support operations were negatively affected by this extended process. In the future, condensing the deployment window to 60 to 90 days would enhance effectiveness.

Engaging Our Expertise

When asked what help was needed at the Iraqi police stations, one squad leader from the 127th Military Police Company did not hesitate to say that someone had to fix the Iraqi police headquarters. A week later, a platoon leader in the 272d Military Police Company gave the same answer. From my experiences as a battalion executive officer in Bosnia in December 1995 and as a battalion commander in Kosovo in June 1999, I knew these Soldiers were correct. It became obvious to the brigade's planners and leaders that to be successful, the following actions were necessary:

- Address the needs of and build the entire Iraqi police force, not just a portion of it.
- Establish population control systems such as vehicle licensing and registration.
- Improve local security by improving Iraqi police effectiveness with training, operations, and professionalism.

The brigade's planners and leaders also observed that in a combat environment, United Nations or other civilian police trainers or liaison officers would not be sufficient to bring about the necessary changes.

Presenting this information to the staff and battalion commanders, the brigade's planners and leaders became convinced that the brigade and battalion headquarters had the skill sets necessary to improve all levels of Iraqi police headquarters, the Iraqi police stations, and the individual Iraqi policemen simultaneously. No longer could the brigade accept simply trying to improve a station commander and his police forces. The brigade had to fix all levels and the overall policing system.

An equally significant observation during the assessment of the area of responsibility (AOR) was that the maneuver unit boundaries crossed police station, district, and even provincial boundaries. Although synchronization was often talked about, the reality was that there was very little synchronization of police support efforts. The criminals and insurgents had the opportunity to operate in many seams and used the lack of police operations synchronization to their advantage. The U.S. Army saw this happen in Bosnia and Kosovo also. On the ground, police commanders had to typically answer to two or more combat arms commanders who were trying to stabilize their own AORs. To say the situation resulted in confusion for Iraqi police leaders would be an understatement. They were frustrated and the Multinational Security and Transition Corps-Iraq (MNSTC-I) and the Civilian Police Assistance and Training Team (CPATT) were somewhat ineffective in getting the Iraqi police to grasp concepts such as responsibility, professionalism, the rule of law, and fair and humane treatment of prisoners and to bring about genuine change.

In Tikrit and Mosul, the brigade command team saw platoon leaders and company commanders working hard to accomplish the mission but little was coordinated outside each AOR. In effect, our Military Police Corps was providing platoon-level expertise to senior maneuver commanders when they really needed battalion and brigade command- and military police headquarters-level expertise to resolve difficult issues.

Within 60 days of taking over its military police mission, the brigade faced the Iraqi elections of January 2005. As the elections approached, the III Corps, 1st Cavalry Division, Task Force Olympia (Mosul) leadership, and the brigade leaders and planners recognized that there was a lack of resources to provide oversight and partnership with the Iraqi police headquarters, especially in Mosul and the key city of Baghdad. The brigade staff developed a plan to mitigate this lack and support the maneuver units and the Mosul and Baghdad Iraqi police headquarters for the elections. During the election preparation and execution periods, the brigade worked closely with the 1st Cavalry Division to ensure that the brigade's efforts in Baghdad were linked with the commander's intent. The brigade used the division's effects cell and provost marshal office as the anchor points to ensure that it remained well grounded in the division's overall plan to support the elections and establish security.

As the brigade worked through the elections, the Iraqi police found a new friend and comrade and the 1st Cavalry Division discovered that the 42d Military Police Brigade's battalion commanders and staffs brought tremendous police expertise to the table. It was expertise that the Iraqi police leaders were anxious to capitalize on. The brigade found an opportunity to develop a partnership program that would use the expertise of military police commanders and staffs to partner with provincial, directorate, and district chiefs of the Iraqi police.

Building the Partnership Program

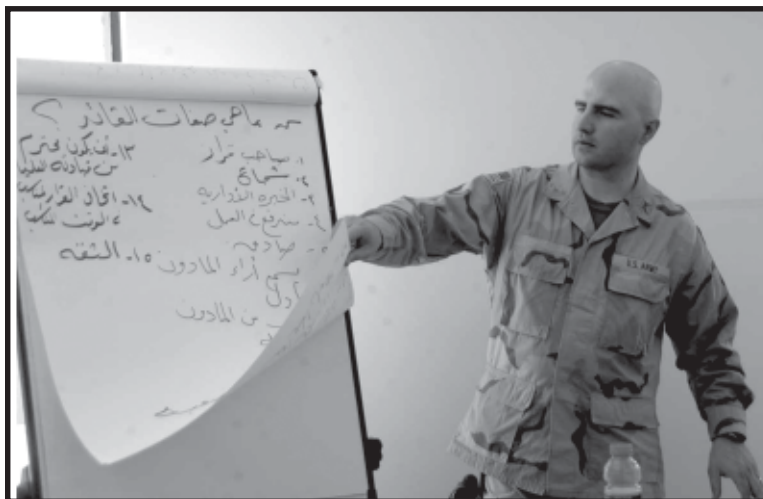
The combined efforts of the 1st Cavalry Division and the 42d Military Police Brigade with the Baghdad police and the Ministry of Interior during the elections proved significant in jump-starting the partnership program the brigade leaders and planners envisioned. The table was set. The brigade headquarters was partnering well with the Baghdad police. The headquarters of the 720th Military Police Battalion in the east and the 231st (and later the 504th) Military Police Battalion in the west partnered with their respective directorate headquarters. The brigade then ensured that the military police companies partnered with the district commanders within their respective AORs.

The brigade leaders and planners should have seen earlier the need to better establish the leaders and systems that support the patrolmen. This need was similar to some of the shortfalls experienced with building the police of

Bosnia and Kosovo. In both of those operations, U.S. Army leaders and planners saw inexperienced host nation (HN) police trying to perform police duties. Those who had been police in the past were largely mistrusted by the community. The police were under terrible pressure from fellow tribesmen and neighbors, from people offering bribes, and from the numerous threats they received. There were also corrupt police and those who put their own needs first. This further diminished the overall performance of the police, as well as the respect the people had for the police. In all three deployments, it could be argued that the senior police leaders were totally ineffective, mostly because they had no experience to lead at that level and little or no government support. It was obvious that to make the partnership program work the brigade would have to involve police leaders at all levels.

Reviewing these facts, the brigade's leaders and planners soon published an order that set out to address these shortfalls by partnering each of the brigade staff elements with an Iraqi police partner. The S1 officer and noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) soon became experts in Iraqi police pay and assignment regulations, awards, and retirement programs. The public affairs representative, working with the brigade S1 section, helped the Iraqi police develop their own public relations capabilities. The S2 officer and NCOIC did tremendous work in establishing a police intelligence system. The S3 section provided several officers and NCOs to work with Iraqi police operations personnel. They set up systems for tracking requirements, developing synchronized police plans, and instituting useful reporting systems.

The brigade supply section made significant improvements to the Iraqi police capabilities through



A U.S. military police officer reviews leadership traits with Iraqi police leaders during the Baghdad Police Chiefs Leadership Seminar.

partnership with Iraqi police headquarters logistics and maintenance facilities and through the development of the maintenance facility for the Baghdad province. When the brigade's leaders and planners first walked into the maintenance facility, there were several hundred damaged or broken vehicles and just a handful of employees with few tools. Using the brigade's systems as a baseline, the Iraqi police services cell developed the maintenance facility into a first-class operation, repairing almost 300 vehicles per month. They operated tool rooms, parts bins, and maintenance schedules effectively. The logistics personnel made the same strides in the warehouses and weapons and ammunition storage facilities, as well.

The S6 section became heavily involved in setting up local area networks and working with CPATT to bring in improved radio communications systems. The S6 personnel also taught the Iraqis how to use computers and computer programs to effectively manage their subordinate elements. Finally, they led the effort in the "train the trainer" program. The brigade not only developed classes in English but in Arabic as well and then ensured that the Iraqis developed their own trainer expertise in order to continue the programs once the brigade departed the theater.

The brigade legal and chaplain sections also contributed to the partnership efforts with their Iraqi

police counterparts. The legal section trained personnel who worked in Iraqi jails and in the legal offices of the police directorates in human rights, detention, and record-keeping procedures. The chaplain section was instrumental in fostering human rights at a time when tribal feuds were undermining efforts to bring respect for and professionalism in the police force.

Establishing the Police Force

Partnership with HN police is important, especially in the early phases of an operation. Without a stable and legitimate police force, the government will not succeed. The people must respect the police but respect is impossible with police corruption or illegitimate police tactics. As in Bosnia and Kosovo, Iraq found its police academy at the heart of allegations of institutional biases, fraud and abuse, and relative ineffectiveness. The first police academy set up in Baghdad produced police in eight weeks. While understanding the rationale for limiting the instruction to eight weeks, it must also be acknowledged that there is not a legitimate police force in the world that trains its police in just eight weeks. Coupled with the insurgent activity and the weakness of the infrastructure, the Iraqi police were being set up for difficulties—not for success.

The staffs of MNSTC-I and CPATT worked hard to fix this. Together with the military police and with



U.S. military and civilian police leaders engage Iraqi senior leaders in developing strategies for the Iraqi police departments. Small-group seminars helped the Iraqis develop strategies they could then teach to their subordinates.

some Iraqi police liaison officers embedded at key police academies in Mosul and Baghdad, the staffs began to fix the problems of the academies. They also linked academy training to street training and linked the training to street needs. Where possible, the expertise of law and order detachments was used to bolster the technical and management capabilities of the academies. Before long, the academies were running well and the situation was stabilized so that the brigade was able to add two more weeks of police training and refine the station training to reap the greatest benefits.

As training was further developed and programs implemented, such as the police-essential task list (an offshoot of U.S. Army job books), coordination among policing entities began to grow. As elements of the 42d Military Police Brigade moved about the AOR, the Iraqi police reached out to establish partnerships in their areas. Even the Ministry of Interior deputy for police affairs, who initially opposed such an idea, saw the benefits of the partnership and the synchronization and professionalism of the police forces. Soon the brigade headquarters was making progress in the same partnership and leader/manager development with this government element.

Achieving Success

As the brigade began departing Iraq, a much better police force was left behind. The brigade's success led directly to the proclamation of 2006 as the "Year of the Police." The partnership program gave birth to the police transition teams that now, coupled with military police assets in theater, are taking the Iraqi police to the next level. Several things highlight the path to success. First and foremost, the Soldiers in the brigade were some of the most professional, dedicated, and technically proficient Soldiers ever assembled. From the brigade staff, through the battalion and company commanders and their staffs, to the individual squad leaders, the technical and tactical abilities drove home success, day after day. Another key factor in the success of the mission was assigning the brigade to build the Iraqi

police structure and capabilities and to conduct police partnership activities. Upon receiving the specific mission to train and partner with the Iraqi police, the 42d Military Police Brigade got back its command and control of military police units to execute that mission. However, the brigade still would not have been as successful if the military police units, now under the command and control of the military police brigade and military police battalions, did not continue to work closely with the maneuver units to ensure that the desired maneuver commander effects were synchronized with the police partnership efforts.

Finally, the technical expertise of the entire 42d Military Police Brigade was fully realized. From the brigade headquarters to the squad level, police expertise was fully integrated and synchronized. Years of police experience in military police commanders, staffs, squads, and platoons were put to dedicated use on policing, and the results were phenomenal. Law and order detachments were fully engaged in police partnership operations. Skills developed from years of experience in traffic, military police investigation, police desk and dispatch, police intelligence, police station, and police patrol operations were used at every level to effect change. From pride in wearing their uniforms to showing up for work, from professionalism in their conduct of investigations to accountability for logistics, the Iraqi police were taught how to conduct police business at every level. In no other unit outside a military police brigade could all the technical skills be brought to bear in a synchronized and integrated fashion to effect change in a HN police force.

While there are still problems with the police in Iraq, the groundwork has been set for success. The Iraqi police are improving and are relatively stable. The citizens, for the first time in more than 35 years, are beginning to respect the police and their efforts to keep people secure in their homes, places of work, and places of worship. The great protectors of the 42d Military Police Brigade spearheaded this latest success and took a major step in righting the police of Iraq and bringing some stability to the country.

Colonel Swengros entered the Army in August 1976. After serving six years as a military policeman in various team and squad leader positions in Germany, he attended the Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he was commissioned in June 1982. He has a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from St. Martin's College and a master's degree in organizational systems from Pacific Lutheran University. Colonel Swengros assumed his current position as assistant commandant of the U.S. Army Military Police School on 8 February 2006.

The Police Partnership Program

By Captain Scott R. Blanchard

For all Iraqi police units and the U.S. Army military police in the Iraq theater of operations, 2006 is known as the “Year of the Police.” The commander of the Multinational Corps-Iraq has said that policing is integral to Iraq’s security and central to a successful transfer of responsibility between coalition forces (CF) and Iraqi security forces (ISF). With the Iraqi army prepared to assume the full scope of its combat duties, the CF have made it their aim to free the Iraqi army from its policing duties in the major population centers. The Iraqi army will be able to train, deploy, and fight insurgents inside its borders.

A key part of this transition is preparing other ISF units (mainly the Iraqi police) to take the lead in domestic policing duties that are now performed by the Iraqi army. To ensure the success of the Iraqi police, the 49th Military Police Brigade (the executive agent for this transition) has deployed more than 75 police training teams (PTTs). The PTTs work in most of Iraq’s 18 provinces and in a number of key cities under the Police Partnership Program, which pairs Iraqi police with U.S. military police Soldiers. The main effort of the brigade, and the center of gravity for this effort, is to successfully train and equip 135,000 Iraqi police with a PTT program that focuses on the entire nation of Iraq rather than solely on the city of Baghdad. PTTs are accomplishing this objective through a regimented training program and an objective assessment of the resources, systems, and overall effects of the Iraqi police.

A military police squad, several international police liaison officers (IPLOs), and several host nation

interpreters make up each PTT. These teams deploy daily to their assigned district Iraqi police station or headquarters with the goal of reaching a Level 2 training readiness assessment (TRA). The 49th Military Police Brigade defines a Level 2 TRA as meaning that the Iraqi police leadership is able to plan, execute, and sustain independent police operations. PTTs diligently coach, mentor, and train the Iraqi police to take the lead in policing Iraq’s citizens through the use of several training tools, including the police-essential task list and the police station monthly report (PSMR).

With more than 150 police-essential task list training tasks—printed in Arabic and English—the PTTs have a variety of instructional classes to choose from to help the Iraqi police raise the functionality of their police stations and personnel. The PSMR is an objective assessment with more than 140 measures of effectiveness that focus on three major lines of operation—resources, police effects, and Iraqi police systems. The PSMR is completed during monthly visits by the PTT chief and IPLO team. The PTTs prepare the Iraqi police for CF withdrawal by focusing on the following:

- Force protection systems.
- Personnel management.
- Operational planning.
- Investigations.
- Logistics.
- Training.

In addition to concentrating on the TRAs and PSMRs, U.S. military police Soldiers collect police intelligence; inspect Iraqi police detention cells and arms rooms; fingerprint detainees; plan, rehearse, and execute joint patrols and responses; and supervise Iraqi police station construction projects awarded to local national (LN) contractors.

PTTs from the 463d Military Police Company, 372d Military Police Battalion, 49th Military Police Brigade, assigned to



U.S. military police and Iraqi police collect evidence and information from witnesses at a crime scene.

Iraqi police districts with numerous stations in Baghdad have gotten quite creative with the Iraqi police leadership. The PTTs have jointly developed goals, objectives, and a vision with their Iraqi police counterparts, including live-fire training ranges, an awards program that recognizes motivated Iraqi police, and a neighborhood policing effort to regularly visit schools to increase trust and faith in the Iraqi police. Staff calls, written standing operating procedures, and performance-oriented training are methods that PTTs are using to raise Iraqi police readiness, efficiency, and effectiveness. Involving the Iraqi police chain of command in every decision and sharing the TRAs that PTT chiefs perform has made Iraqi police leaders more aware and more involved in providing solutions and resolving problems.

Other PTT successes include fingerprinting and cataloging information about hundreds of detainees, distributing more than 200 sets of Iraqi police uniforms to Iraqi police stations, and investing more than \$25,000 in Iraqi police station renovations. The renovations have greatly increased Iraqi police readiness and force protection by cleaning up debris and clutter from the stations, while also resulting in a professional appearance. PTT elements have delivered more than 2,500 copies of the *Bagdad Now* newspaper in various Iraqi police communities and brought military working dogs and their instructors to give canine familiarization training at several Iraqi police stations. Ongoing efforts by PTTs include attending neighborhood action councils and various Iraqi security councils to promote justice and human rights. The presence of the PTT-Iraqi police at these councils brings credibility and trust where the Iraqi police have had difficulty in the past.

In addition, PTT chiefs continue to promote unity of effort throughout their assigned areas of responsibility by facilitating interaction and joint cooperation between the Iraqi police and the Iraqi army. PTTs join with military transition teams and brigade combat team Soldiers for mounted and dismounted presence patrols to promote Iraqi police success. Working with the military transition teams and brigade combat teams also gives the PTTs access to resources that military police elements do not have direct access to, including support from—

- Engineers.
- Attack aviation units.
- Route clearance teams.
- Quick reaction forces.

Most recently, PTTs conducted a recruiting campaign with the 1st Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry); the 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division; Iraqi police; Iraqi army; and local council leaders in the Abu Ghraib and Tarmiyah districts, resulting in numerous able-bodied Iraqi police recruits. These recruits will attend the next classes at the Baghdad Police College and a Jordanian police academy that trains Iraqi candidates. Success for the PTTs has hinged on the U.S. military police maintaining a presence at Iraqi police stations, cultivating daily contact with Iraqi police leaders, leveraging the skills of the IPLOs and LN interpreters, and enforcing standards and discipline throughout U.S. military police and Iraqi police operations.

Current challenges that PTTs face include operating in an environment where improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and small-arms fire attacks, from an enemy who chooses to attack from a distance, are common and where an undercurrent of corruption is promoted by sectarian militias. The 463d Military Police Company has conducted more than 750 PTT missions and engaged in more than 20 IED and small-arms fire attacks since arriving in theater. More recently, one of the company's PTTs came under attack while conducting operations at a local police station. Heroic actions by both the PTT and the Iraqi police repelled the attack without loss of life and prevented further attacks on a passing contractor convoy.

Military police units preparing for this type of mission in Iraq should continue to train on fundamental team- and squad-level tasks that promote teamwork, critical decision making, and cultural awareness. Precombat checks, combat lifesaving, and day and night live-fire exercises will prepare future PTTs for movement to and from the Iraqi police stations. Platoon leaders and platoon sergeants must train to think and make decisions like company commanders and first sergeants, with battle-focused training management in mind. Squad leaders must train to think like platoon leaders and platoon sergeants to execute and accomplish the PTT mission. Fundamental to the entire scope of operations at an Iraqi police station is a full understanding of applied training management.

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Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 716th Military Police Battalion— Redefining the Mission

By Captain Sandy Bucher and Captain Ranjini Danaraj

The Soldiers of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 716th Military Police Battalion, exemplified the old adage that “MP means multipurpose” during their deployment to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). The unit, which commanded Task Force (TF) Peacekeeper, did everything from conducting split operations between Baghram Airfield (BAF) and Shindand Airfield (SHAF), to operating as a maneuver element in support of Regional Component (RC) West, to commanding all of the force protection assets at BAF in support of RC East (a conglomeration that included air defense, field artillery, and infantry units). Competent, confident leaders and Soldiers, willing and able to adapt to the ever-changing mission set, made the year a success. Along the way, they redefined the concept of flexibility.

It was an indication of things to come when the detachment received three mission changes within months of deployment. These changes included conducting customs operations in Kuwait, supervising detention operations in Afghanistan, and providing command and control (C2) to all combat support military police Soldiers in the Afghan Combined Joint Area of Operations (CJOA). The detachment’s first challenge was to define a role in which they could best support the war effort. Shortly after arriving at BAF in January 2005, a short-notice order came down for TF Peacekeeper to split operations and support both RC East and RC West, with the primary effort at SHAF as part of TF Longhorn. Within days, TF Peacekeeper compiled a force package that was capable of conducting a thorough relief in place with the 3d Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 25th Infantry Division at SHAF to become the only maneuver element in RC West. The TF was responsible for conducting base operations, a daunting task that included the supervision and execution of all logistical and tactical support.

While at SHAF, the TF conducted joint operations with a special forces detachment, a provincial reconstruction team (PRT), and an Afghanistan National Army (ANA) battalion. These missions included—

- More than 175 area security patrols.
- 100 village patrols.
- 110 route reconnaissance jobs.
- 25 Afghan national police (ANP) assessments.

- 21 humanitarian assistance drops.
- 22 cache collection and destruction operations.

When the decision was made to turn over RC West to the International Security Forces, the TF was responsible for closing SHAF, returning all consolidated equipment to BAF, and handling the first base handover between coalition and ANA forces. During this process, the TF planned, coordinated, and tracked the air and ground movement of numerous military demountable containers and hundreds of personnel to various locations across the CJOA.

Simultaneously, combat support operations in RC East continued. The number of Soldiers in the TF continued to grow; as two units redeployed back to the United States, four military police companies arrived. These units had Soldiers spread across the CJOA and the TF tracked and supported them as they provided military police expertise to police technical assistance teams at PRT sites; served as personal security detachments; and conducted joint operations center (JOC) security, law and order operations, provost marshal operations, area security, convoy escorts, and mobile reaction operations. In June, the TF again received an order for a change of mission; this time it was to assume responsibility for force protection of BAF, with its large population of U.S. and coalition military and civilian personnel.

As the task organization changed again, the TF took on four new units that included military police, air defense, field artillery, and infantry Soldiers. The TF assessed the force protection posture at BAF and

developed a comprehensive, layered security plan. With C2 centralized at the base defense operations center, the TF synchronized—

- Law enforcement operations.
- JOC security.
- Access control.
- Badging.
- Perimeter fence tower monitoring.
- High-tech surveillance systems.
- Combat patrols within the BAF security zone (an area extending in every direction around the airfield).

During a five-month period, the TF conducted more than 800 mounted and dismounted patrols and 70 joint vehicle checkpoints. The effectiveness of these efforts was demonstrated by the local population turning in or reporting more than 70 weapons caches and a marked decrease in rocket attacks against BAF.

Although the BAF force protection mission took a great amount of time and effort, the TF also contributed greatly to ensuring safe and secure National Assembly and Provincial Council elections. In order to develop a viable plan, the TF established liaison with the United Nation's Joint Electoral Management Body and its contracted security representatives. This partnership was critical to ensuring that the TF maintained an effective, integrated security plan that did not infringe upon that of the Afghan security forces but set the conditions for a secure and stable environment for the elections.

To support the Afghan security forces, the TF distributed weapons and ammunition. These resources helped bring confidence and credibility to the Afghan security forces and enabled them to properly conduct election security. Additionally, the TF supported missions that included—

- Village assessments to identify threats to the election process and gauge public sentiment.

- Reconnaissance of more than 100 polling sites and both local counting sites to prepare for crisis response.
- Logistical support and C2 of operations in the Tagab Valley (a location near BAF where enemy activities posed a great threat to both BAF and Kabul).

To disrupt enemy activity in Tagab, the TF forward-deployed a battalion tactical action center responsible for managing combat operations. During combat operations in Tagab, the TF had three enemy contacts, to include a strike by an improvised explosive device and two separate direct-fire attacks. The TF's efforts in this area significantly disrupted enemy activity and prevented the enemy from conducting coordinated attacks to discredit the government of Afghanistan and the elections process. TF medics also supported humanitarian aid and medical support



Top: ANP line up to receive new weapons.

Bottom: ANP practice loading their new weapons.

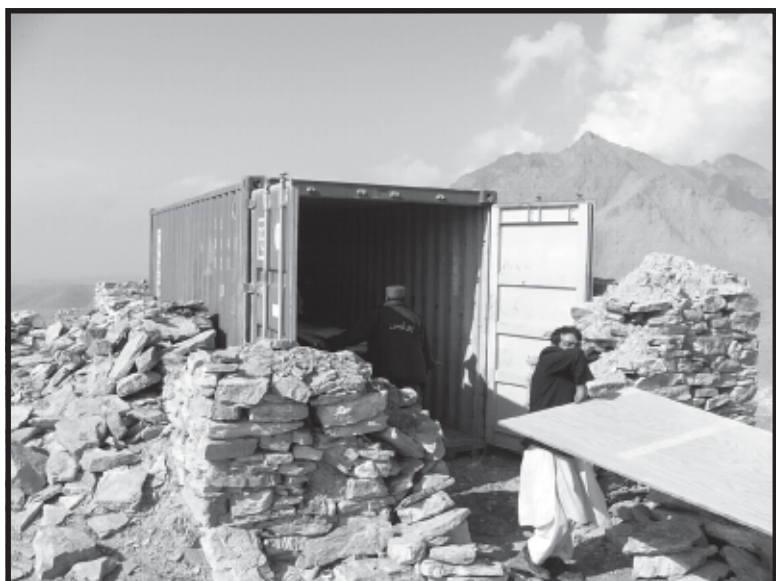
missions aimed at providing villagers with much-needed medical services and supplies. These missions allowed many local people to be seen by a physician and receive treatment. Ultimately, the TF's efforts resulted in an incident-free elections process in the Kapisa, Parwan, and Panjshir provinces.

After this success, it would have been easy for the TF to settle into steady-state operations. Instead, the TF took the initiative and developed missions to continue assisting the Afghan people and their fledgling security forces. Some of the issues the TF faced were a more pressing threat to police forces in Iraq (which limited the resources coming into Afghanistan) and international political decisions that made it difficult to define who could provide training to the Afghan security forces. The TF knew that it did not have the resources to mount a continued offensive campaign against insurgents and anticoalition militia, so it developed an innovative multitiered plan to disrupt the enemy and win the hearts and minds of the local population.

One tier of the plan was to build the capacity of the security forces, to include the ANP and Afghan highway police (AHP) around BAF, so they could more effectively perform their missions. As winter approached, the productivity of the ANP and AHP was bound to decline as the elements forced them to seek shelter away from critical checkpoints. The TF provided an innovative solution to this problem by providing unserviceable container express (CONEX) containers from which the ANP and AHP could base checkpoint operations. The TF conducted a campaign to bring CONEX containers and humanitarian aid to checkpoints critical to BAF to improve ANP and AHP productivity and encourage cooperation with coalition forces. In a two-month period, the TF delivered more than 20 CONEX containers to areas within the security zone, fostering a positive relationship with the Afghan security forces. Additionally, the TF delivered more weapons and ammunition to enable the ANP and AHP to perform their security mission.

Another tier of the plan was medical and humanitarian assistance missions to help prepare local villages for winter. Previously, the medical support missions were conducted by U.S. military personnel alone. However, the missions coordinated and conducted by the TF were unique in that several coalition partners assisted by sending medical providers. During these operations, the coalition partners provided medical service to local citizens, helping legitimize the coalition partners' presence in Afghanistan to their home governments. These operations also included large humanitarian deliveries of school supplies, teacher kits, cold-weather items, and food, which were greatly appreciated by the local population.

The final tier of the plan was the BAF security program, which can best be compared to the



Top: Air assault Soldiers hook up a CONEX for delivery.

Bottom: A CONEX is fortified.

“neighborhood watch” program. Like Americans, Afghans are very aware of unfamiliar people in their neighborhoods, so it only made sense to leverage this curiosity. The BAF security program involved hiring local nationals around the airfield to perform jobs critical to security. The work assigned to the locals would seem menial to many people, but at \$10 a week they were prized jobs to the Afghans. The locally hired workers were asked to do everything from cleaning a creek to prevent on-post flooding to patrolling the perimeter on the lookout for suspicious activity. This neighborhood watch program not only infused local communities with jobs, it provided an incentive to keep unwanted persons away from the perimeter and provided another layer of defense for BAF. Additionally, the program provided actionable intelligence resulting in the recovery of stolen military equipment and weapons caches.

Although this article details the many accomplishments of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 716th Military Police Battalion, the lessons learned were the most critical gains for the Soldiers and leaders. First, military police Soldiers will always be called upon, regardless of the mission. It was clear that the TF was the unit of choice for difficult missions in Afghanistan. At the division level, leaders recognized the ability of military police Soldiers to complete all missions, regardless of their familiarity or level of training in regards to the mission at hand.

When assigned a nondoctrinal mission, the first way to prepare is to bring to the table a staff that is well versed in all aspects of the Army’s military decision-making process, as well as troop-to-task management. Being able to realistically resource missions is imperative so that military police Soldiers will be used to their maximum potential in the many missions they are expected to complete simultaneously.

The second way to prepare is to use imagination. A CONEX container with two cots, a stove, coal or wood to fuel it, and some blankets might be insignificant to a U.S. Soldier, but to an ANP, these ingredients combine to provide a well-fortified checkpoint for manning. In Afghanistan, a little bit goes a long way. Securing hearts and minds can be

accomplished by conducting medical and humanitarian aid missions in strategic locations where locals who appreciate the jobs and humanitarian aid that coalition forces provide will question strangers and report their activities. An example of this effect was seen at BAF by comparing the threat level and number of attacks before and after TF Peacekeeper assumed responsibility for the BAF security zone and the layered defense of BAF. From January to May 2005, there were five rocket attacks and frequent incidents of enemy activity. From June to December 2005, there were no rocket attacks, there were 50 caches recovered as a result of local reporting, and there was a marked decrease in enemy activity in the BAF security zone.

The final lesson is to remain flexible. TF Peacekeeper’s mission changed five times during the 12-month deployment. Part of that was the unit trying to carve out a sizeable contribution to the Global War on Terrorism. Another part was the effort by higher authorities to determine how to best employ versatile, intelligent warfighters. In the end, flexibility and a keen ability to adapt to change allowed the unit to manage more than 900 Soldiers who completed missions throughout the CJOA and to find a better fit for what they could contribute to OEF as a headquarters element.

Headquarters elements usually get very little respect for what they contribute to the war effort. The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 716th Military Police Battalion, spent a year in Afghanistan redefining the mission of a military police headquarters, to include a multitude of tasks critical to the Global War on Terrorism.

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Countering Terrorist, Insurgent, and Criminal Organizations:

Iraqi Security Forces Joint Coordination Centers— A Unique Public Safety System

By Major Gordon J. Knowles

The threat of international terrorism and religious extremism continues to permeate the globe and destabilize nations. Training and equipping indigenous police and military forces to engage these threats is an essential component in stabilizing emerging democracies abroad. This article examines the role of the U.S. Army in creating a unique and integrated public safety concept to sustain an environment of secure elections, suppress terrorism, neutralize insurgencies, and control organized crime.

An Integrated Public Safety Concept

A Joint Coordination Center (JCC) is an emergency management center and public safety system designed to integrate all elements of the Iraqi security forces (ISF). The elements within the ISF include the Iraqi army, the Iraqi police services (IPS), and the Department of Border Enforcement (DBE). JCCs coordinate security operations and emergency responses by—

- Providing communication links to all public safety services such as police, fire, and ambulance.
- Establishing an emergency “911-style” call center to receive requests for assistance from the general public.
- Conducting operational planning to counter or respond to terrorist, insurgent, or criminal activities.
- Creating a joint intelligence cell (JIC) to collect, analyze, and disseminate information and intelligence provided by the local community.

A JCC includes an operations center, an emergency call center, a planning room, and a JIC. JCCs are operated twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week by representatives of the ISF, as well as other public safety organizations (such as fire and ambulance services). The intent of the Provincial Joint Coordination Centers (PJCC) is to link all elements of the Iraqi army, Iraqi police, and DBE into an efficient and integrated effort to suppress terrorist, insurgent, and criminal activity.¹

Strategic Operations and Management

Most JCCs are colocated with provincial police station headquarters, and JCC directors are usually senior members of the IPS. The JCC concept is considered essential in stabilizing Iraq by integrating the security operations of the Iraqi army and the IPS to suppress terrorist, insurgent, and criminal activity. DBE representation is essential in the JCC to prevent foreign terrorist or insurgent infiltrators; deter human trafficking for purposes of cheap labor or sexual exploitation; and hinder black market smuggling of livestock, gasoline, cigarettes, and weapons. A thriving black market is considered to be counterproductive in stabilizing Iraq’s fragile economy.² Also, border enforcement is a key element in stemming the flow of illegal weapons and explosives, a task that is essential to defeating the insurgency.³

A Three-Pronged Attack

The current instability in Iraq appears to be fueled by the following three main elements:

- *Former regime elements.* These are mostly former members of Saddam Hussein’s Baathist Party who are trying to regain their lost political or military power.⁴
- *Foreign fighter infiltrators.* These consist of international terrorists from Jordan, Syria, and Iran operating in Iraq.⁵ It is believed that these terrorist groups are using Iraq as a training center to develop sophisticated improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and coordinate large-scale terrorist attacks to be used on a global scale. The IEDs are homemade bombs made

from a variety of explosives ranging from simple gunpowder to artillery shells pilfered from former Iraqi army bases.⁶ These devices are frequently detonated via wireless communications devices such as cell phones or car alarm remote controls.

- *Organized crime elements.* These groups commit a wide range of criminal activities ranging from kidnapping for ransom to organized theft and bank robberies. The current lack of an effective police force in Iraq has made conditions ripe for criminal activity.⁷ Building and sustaining a reliable police force has been deemed essential in stabilizing the country.

Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination of Police Intelligence

One successful tool used to gather intelligence and information on terrorists, insurgents, and criminals has been the JCC telephone tip line. Using a wide range of broadcast, televised, and printed media, the JCCs urge Iraqis to report suspicious information to the tip line. The tip line initiative stresses that the safety and security of Iraq starts with the people in the community.

Information and/or intelligence reported to the tip line is analyzed by the JIC. Iraqi intelligence analysts then channel the information toward the proper Iraqi army, IPS, or DBE liaison officer to coordinate the appropriate investigation, cordon and search, seizure, or capture. A wide range of useful information is gathered by this passive criminal intelligence collection method. Iraqi citizens have reported suspected weapons and explosive caches, the whereabouts of high-profile terrorists and insurgents, the locations of IEDs, and the targets of vehicle-borne IEDs. Each Iraqi province has its own dedicated JCC tip line number. When dialed, this dedicated line lets Iraqis report suspicious activity by speaking directly with an Iraqi police officer. Also, there is a national tip line number that can be dialed from anywhere in the country. Some regional JCCs have also established successful “Internet tip Web sites” that collect information about a wide variety of terrorist, insurgent, and criminal activities. The tip line concept has made the JCC the centerpiece in promoting public safety by giving Iraqi citizens the opportunity to contribute to the security of Iraq.

Provincial Joint Coordination Centers and Iraqi Police Chiefs Conferences

One focus of the coalition is to create an atmosphere that promotes interagency cooperation among the ISF elements throughout Iraq.⁸ An especially useful concept is the quarterly PJCC and Iraqi police

chiefs conferences. The main focus of the conferences is to share information about terrorist, insurgent, and criminal trends and to unify efforts to suppress anti-Iraqi and anticoalition forces. These conferences cover a wide range of military, police, and criminal intelligence information, as well as election security plans.⁹ PJCC directors and Iraqi police chiefs discuss terrorist, insurgent, and criminal trends in Iraq. One significant trend discussed by the Iraqi police chiefs is an increase in kidnappings in northern Iraq. The Iraqi police chiefs contend that these kidnappings are linked primarily to organized crime elements. It appears that the kidnappings are committed to extort money from family members. Local news stories report that ten to twenty people are kidnapped daily in Iraq, with ransoms of \$20,000 to \$30,000 being negotiated for a safe release.¹⁰ The conferences also noted that IEDs are still the weapon of choice for terrorists and insurgents to attack the Iraqi army, Iraqi police, and coalition personnel.¹¹ Unfortunately, an average of seventy Iraqi police officers are killed monthly in Iraq.¹² This has made being an Iraqi police officer one of the most dangerous jobs in the country.

Iraq’s New 911 System— The Advanced First Responder Network

An additional issue related to Iraq’s national public safety is the installation of and training for the Advanced First Responder Network (AFRN) telecommunications system. Similar to the 911 police emergency telephone system in the United States, the AFRN will enable the JCCs to quickly determine the location of an incident and coordinate for the appropriate Iraqi army or IPS response to the terrorist, insurgent, or criminal groups involved. The AFRN will link all elements of the ISF, as well as fire and ambulance services, into one state-of-the-art telecommunications network. This network will provide a level of encryption that will permit the ISF to maintain secure communications when responding to terrorist bombings or insurgent attacks.

As Iraq moves through the process of liberation, stabilization, and democratization, the security situation, threat conditions, and public safety needs will change and the strength of the JCCs will continue to evolve and adapt to these changes. Whether serving as a command and control center for a national election or as an emergency operations center countering ongoing terrorist attacks, the JCCs give the ISF a unique advantage by creating unity of effort; sharing intelligence; and coordinating responses that undermine, neutralize, and defeat a wide range of terrorist, insurgent, and criminal threats.

(Continued on page 51)

MILITARY POLICE OPERATIONS IN IRAQ— COMMAND VERSUS SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS

By Colonel Richard Swengros

The struggle for command and control (C2) is many times one of the most difficult parts of finalizing an operations plan. At the heart of C2 relationships is the question of whether a supported commander is best served by having a support relationship or a command relationship with some of the technical branches allocated to the operation.

As much as maneuver leaders have trouble with “not owning” everything in their battlespace, the supporting units have trouble conducting their full-spectrum operations piecemeal across an area of operations. At the center of the discussion is the maneuver commander’s feeling that the support he/she is receiving is exactly the support necessary to accomplish the mission. Just as important is the assurance that the full expertise of supporting battalion and brigade commanders and their staffs resonates in the mission set for the operation so that all supporting elements operate in a synchronized manner across the battlespace in support of the maneuver commander. This article is not about who was right or wrong. It captures what the military police commanders observed as they entered the fight in Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom and describes the methodology used in developing the military police C2 relationships in Iraq that enabled military police to jump-start the Iraqi Police Partnership Program in a synchronized and fully integrated manner across central and northern Iraq.

Initial Command and Control of Military Police Units in Iraq

At the mission rehearsal exercise (MRE) before deployment, senior commander mentors received briefings from both the 42d and 18th Military Police Brigades. Part of the briefing included a review of the C2 relationships that were currently in the theater. One structure had a brigade under the tactical control (TACON) of a task force (TF), while one of the brigade’s subordinate battalions with its subordinate companies was also separately under the TACON of the same TF. Of the companies not working in the detention business, all but three were under the operational control (OPCON) of maneuver commanders, typically brigade commanders. One element was in a direct-support relationship and had very little contact with its military police higher headquarters. There were military police battalion and

brigade commanders with OPCON of very few military police assets and therefore could not accomplish the military police support mission nor the numerous other corps general-support missions that had to be routinely accomplished. It was during this briefing that the senior commander mentors initiated a discussion with senior leaders from XVIII Airborne Corps on support versus C2 relationships. The senior commander mentors proposed that senior corps leaders should assess how they were going to use critically short assets, such as the military police. The senior commander mentors feared that field commanders were apparently moving away from establishing support relationships between Army units.

Upon arrival in Iraq, the brigade leaders found that military police missions were general in nature, such as “provide support” for the main military police functions. There were very few specific missions in the mission statement, especially at the battalion and brigade levels. Almost all the military police brigade’s assets were task-organized to other units. The brigade leaders also found that the Iraqi police development efforts were not synchronized and that numerous seams were present throughout the area of operations. Iraqi police equipment distribution did not follow any specific priority and much of the equipment was substandard and was not used. The brigade leaders found that the Iraqis were not in step with the brigade’s efforts. In fact, they were dismayed by the poor quality of equipment, the variations of station capabilities being developed, and the improper prioritization of support given to their stations.

The brigade leaders also observed that some maneuver commanders ordered military police battalion commanders to stay out of their area of responsibility (AOR) and prohibited some company commanders from visiting their platoons without specific permission. Some military police company commanders were forbidden to report events through

organic military police command channels or discuss operations or other issues with their parent organizations. For no logical reason, others were kept from leaving their forward operating base or from working in particular areas with the Iraqi police.

Finally, from a policing aspect, brigade leaders had to find a way to try to synchronize police operations across the battlespace. There were significant seams of policing activity across the AOR and terrorists, insurgents, and criminals were operating relatively freely within these seams. We also had battalion, brigade, and division boundaries that crossed Iraqi police and government boundaries which created even more seams. Even in the police business, seams allow criminals the opportunity to operate and, in Iraq, the terrorists, insurgents, and criminals took advantage of this. There was no one looking across the AOR and working to mitigate this important development, and the brigade needed to address this in its solution set.

From the standpoint of the brigade commander, two things had to change. First, the military police missions had to be adjusted. The military police senior commanders (battalion and brigade) did not have specific missions that used their expertise as 20-year police veterans. These commanders had to get involved in the mission support provided to the maneuver commanders. The expertise of these commanders and their staffs was too great to leave on the operational sidelines. Second, the synchronization in providing support to the Iraqi police had to be improved if long-term progress and development were to be realized. The best way to see Iraqi police improvement would be to get all military police resources involved in the fight for improvement so that the Iraqi police could conduct operations in the hostile environment they were experiencing.

Support Relationships

On one point there is no argument—the military police are a support entity whose priority mission must be to support the maneuver commanders. While everyone agrees with that precept, the ways it is approached are diverse. Much of the common friction centers on C2. As early as the MRE in October 2004, senior XVIII Airborne Corps leaders and the senior commander mentors at the exercise tasked subordinate commands to look at the C2 relationships and consider establishing support relationships for critically short assets such as military police units.

Support relationships do two important things for the major supported commander. First, the supporting unit brings its expertise into total support of the

supported commander's intent. Second, the supporting commander can be much more adaptive and agile in providing support across the spectrum of operations in the AOR. When key assets such as military police are critically short, a support relationship allows the critically short asset to be more flexible in conducting operations and maximizing its resources. The ability of a unit to influence the technical aspects of operations is also greater in a support relationship than in an OPCON relationship. In support relationships, the supported unit essentially receives the entire package of expertise available within the supporting unit. When units are task-organized into smaller elements and placed in a command relationship, the supported unit receives only the expertise that resides within the command structure supporting the unit. When maneuver commanders are asked whether they want the advice and support of a company commander or a battalion commander, their answer typically is, "The senior military police commander—the battalion commander." The support relationship provides a greater capability to ensure that the correct level of advice and expertise is provided to the supported commander.

Sometimes military police can be their own worst enemy in the C2 venue because they—

- Do not understand their true support role.
- Fail to ensure that everything they do directly supports the supported commander's intent within the space where they operate.

Even in a general-support role, the supporting unit has a responsibility to ensure that the activities it is conducting support not only its higher headquarters, but also the supported maneuver commander.

In Iraq, the January 2005 elections period demonstrated the brigade staff's ability to effect police support within the framework of the maneuver commander (the 1st Cavalry Division commander). The division commander understood that military police assets were critically short across the theater and that the policing efforts were not well synchronized. That created seams where terrorists, insurgents, and criminals could operate. As the brigade began to work through the partnership program, its success quickly grew.

Major General William Webster and his 3d Infantry Division commanders followed the 1st Cavalry Division into the theater and continued to work with the military police battalions and brigade in the nonspecified command relationship. It soon became evident that the maneuver commander was better served by releasing military police units back

to military police battalion and brigade control to conduct and synchronize the technical aspects of the police support mission. Using this precept, the XVIII Airborne Corps published an order giving the 42d Military Police Brigade the mission to conduct police operations in support of maneuver commanders. This was soon followed by an order to release military police companies from their OPCON role under the maneuver brigades to their organic C2 relationship with their parent military police battalions. To make this new relationship most successful, the supporting military police elements had to realize that their—

- Role was to support the maneuver commander in the battlespace they were assigned.
- Units should not do anything inside the maneuver commander's battlespace without being totally synchronized with his/her efforts, intent, and priorities.

I credit the success of the military police to the company commanders, platoon and squad leaders, and the staffs for really understanding the support role. Coordination by leaders at all levels was key to mission success, from the division provost marshal and the military police brigade staff, to the coordination inside the division's effects cell, to the coordination by squad and platoon leaders with the maneuver company tactical operation centers. Any different arrangement would have spelled disaster in several areas and risked the safety of Soldiers of both units. In support relationships, military police senior leaders were able to apply military police resources more quickly and effectively to areas in support of maneuver commanders than would have been possible previously. In the support role, military police could maximize technical capabilities and partnership efforts with the Iraqi police to effect security and operations for the maneuver commander. I told the military police leaders that if the maneuver commander did not feel his/her supporting military police were an organic part of his/her unit, then the military police had failed in the support concept. Military police were successful in this mission because they understood the need to support the maneuver commander as the

partnership and maneuver support missions continued. The maneuver commander received a quick, responsive, robust, technical, and professional support force that had the expertise of the entire military police command focused on ensuring the success of the police support operation and ensuring support to the overall concept of security operations.

If, at the end of the operation, a maneuver commander feels that he/she should have owned the military police to conduct the operations, then the military police failed in their support relationship at the senior military police levels (either at the battalion or brigade level). This is not to say that military police should never be task-organized in an attached or OPCON relationship. There are circumstances, especially in direct combat operations, in which these temporary relationships are appropriate.

Conclusion

The success of the 42d Military Police Brigade in Iraq was not only the result of super Soldiers executing complex missions. It was also the product of developing support relationships and the resulting synchronization, agility, and adaptability of military police support to both the corps and the maneuver commanders. Having the entire military police battalion and brigade capabilities supporting the maneuver commanders (brigade and higher) throughout Iraq brought significant dividends to the police support mission and to the overall maneuver support mission of the military police. No longer were maneuver commanders concerned that the military police were running around aimlessly or disconnected from their units and efforts. The support relationship allowed the military police commanders to support the maneuver commanders in their missions while simultaneously conducting corps general-support missions and closing seams between Iraqi police boundaries. When the military police use the full expertise of military police battalion and brigade commanders and their staffs in an operation, they have the best chance to quickly and effectively establish conditions that higher headquarters is looking for in its concept of operation.

Colonel Swengros entered the Army in August 1976. After serving six years as a military policeman in various team and squad leader positions in Germany, he attended the Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he was commissioned in June 1982. He has a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from St. Martin's College and a master's degree in organizational systems from Pacific Lutheran University. Colonel Swengros assumed his current position as assistant commandant of the U.S. Army Military Police School on 8 February 2006.



Kurdish corrections officers conduct riot control training.

BUILDING THE BACKBONE

By Captain Jason L. Moore-Brown

Ask Soldiers about the backbone of the U.S. Army and they will answer before the question is even finished—the Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) Corps. It is unimaginable that our Army could exist without NCOs. The Soldiers of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 508th Military Police Battalion (Internment/Resettlement [I/R]), were introduced to an organization that lacked a true NCO Corps shortly after their arrival in northeastern Iraq on 20 January 2006. The 508th (formerly the 704th) Military Police Battalion supports detention operations at the theater internment facility (TIF) at Forward Operating Base (FOB) Suse and is part of Task Force 26—a task force composed of Army, Navy, and Iraqi units.

The members of the corrections unit augmenting coalition forces at FOB Suse are known as Kurdish corrections officers (KCOs). Their unit and rank structure is based loosely on the British model, which in turn is similar to the U.S. Army's. However, the KCOs did not have many formally recognized NCOs

or middle managers when the 508th arrived. The KCOs were a body without a backbone, and although they performed reasonably well, they were disorganized and fragmented.

Recognizing that the lack of an NCO Corps was an obstacle that could hinder the transition of custody of the TIF from coalition to Iraqi control, Lieutenant Colonel Stephanie Beavers, commander of the 508th Military Police Battalion, directed Captain Jason Moore-Brown, commander of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, to establish an NCO Corps that was able to manage the host nation (HN) guard force and direct detention operations. Captain Moore-Brown and Master Sergeant Roger Hasty, a corrections specialist with the company, began assembling a team of individuals who would run the first detention operations-specific NCO Academy in Iraq.

The team of four Soldiers, five sailors, and six interpreters adopted the name "Team Cerberus," for the mythical three-headed dog that guards the gates of Hades. The three-headed dog represented the Army,

the Navy, and Iraq. The members of Team Cerberus act as gatekeepers, ensuring that only the best candidates become Iraqi NCOs. The Soldiers and Sailors who make up Team Cerberus were hand-selected from the task force based on merit and their ability to teach HN corrections officers. All the instructors and the interpreters had to go through a one-week certification in which they taught every class that the KCOs would receive. This certification refined each team member's instructing abilities and ensured that they were truly subject matter experts.

The NCO Academy, or Corrections Leaders Course (CLC) as it was officially called, was based on the Warrior Leaders Course and basic NCO course formats. A mission-specific twist was added to refine the program of instruction (POI) and thus was born the first Iraqi NCO Academy. Each class would be divided into three platoons, each supported by two small-group leaders (SGLs) and an interpreter. The POI was based on specific Army doctrine for corrections and detention operations, nonlethal weapons training, and FOB Suse standing operating procedures. Reinforcement of basic detention operations and junior NCO-level tasks was the focus of the course.

Two months after the start of the first course, two classes from the CLC had graduated and the KCOs had warrant officers (the Iraqi equivalent to an NCO) filling the ranks of what is now the first Iraqi corrections battalion. Each of the KCO companies has NCOs in key positions as first sergeant, platoon sergeant, squad leader, and assistant squad leader (a position that is used in the Iraqi task organization). Elements of the Iraqi corrections battalion have

supported six detainee transfers, received laudatory comments from all levels of command (to include the other TIFs at Abu Ghraib and Camps Bucca and Cropper), and are supporting operations in every area of the TIF at FOB Suse. The KCOs serve as SGLs at the CLC and as instructors at a nearby "feeder" program that is similar to the advanced individual training received by U.S. Soldiers. They have developed their own NCO creed and adopted the pushup as a means to modify behavior problems. There is now a corps of leaders where once none existed.

There is still a lot of work to be done before the KCOs will be able to run the TIF independent of a coalition presence. There are strategic issues to hash out, evaluations and retraining to be conducted, and at least one more group of NCOs to be developed, but the Soldiers of the 508th Military Police Battalion continue to move forward with their KCO teammates. As each day passes, the U.S. Soldiers step further back and watch in admiration as their KCO counterparts begin to stand tall, due in no small part to their newly developed NCO Corps—their backbone.

Captain Moore-Brown is the commander of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 508th Military Police Battalion (I/R), from Fort Lewis, Washington. The company is currently deployed to Iraq in support of TIF operations at FOB Suse. Captain Moore-Brown is a recent graduate of the Military Police Captains Career Course and served with the 504th Military Police Battalion early in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Before that, Captain Moore-Brown was a platoon leader with the 571st Military Police Company and deployed with them to the Camp Delta Detention Facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

("Chief, Military Police Corps Regiment, and Commandant, United States Army Military Police School," continued from page 2)

five battlefield functions are synchronized and supportive of the Army's new warfighting functions. Our police intelligence operations function will receive special emphasis. It is essential that we develop a module/system that rides on an Army platform, providing our Warrior Police the ability to transmit police intelligence up the chain of command simultaneously, populating databases that will provide commanders a complete picture of the battlefield with fused police intelligence.

The theme for our 65th anniversary celebration is "Always ready, battle-focused, 24-7-365," but we have also coined the phrase "Warrior Police" to capture what

we are all about. We are Soldiers first and foremost. The word "Warrior" captures the essence of soldiering. We also provide the Army with decisive skills—law enforcement, criminal investigation, and internment/resettlement—all of which revolve around the word "Police." Daily, I am reminded of the tremendous selfless service our Warrior Police provide to our Regiment and our Army. I would like to thank every one of you for your contributions to our Regiment, our Army, and this great nation. I look forward to serving with you as we take this Regiment to new levels. Happy 65th birthday!

Warrior Police!

Combat Support Brigade (Maneuver Enhancement)

By Mr. Klaude A. “Tony” Miller and Mr. David L. Draker

The Army Transformation Plan (ATP) Roadmap of 2003 laid the blueprint for a radically different Army structure to be in place by 2014. The ATP marks the beginning of the end for the fixed-organization structure within the division and corps. In its place, a modular structure will be the hallmark of the future Army.

Transformation Plan

The Army will consist of new corps and division headquarters designed for joint force operations and for command and control of a tailored mix of forces capable of supporting full-spectrum operations. The traditional combat brigades will be restructured into modular forces called brigade combat teams (BCTs) with improved force mixes, sustainability, and command and control supporting full-spectrum operations. While there will be different types of BCTs (heavy, Stryker, and infantry), they will be based on standard configurations, eventually evolving into the future combat systems brigade.

Along with the restructured BCT, some of the supporting structures of the traditional corps and division will be remodeled. There will be five new brigade-sized units designed to support the deployment and sustainment of the new BCTs. The first four new brigades are the aviation brigade, the fires brigade, the battlefield surveillance brigade, and the sustainment brigade. All of these brigades are now under development as their concepts and organizational structures are shaped to support the modularity designs of the future Army. The last brigade element,

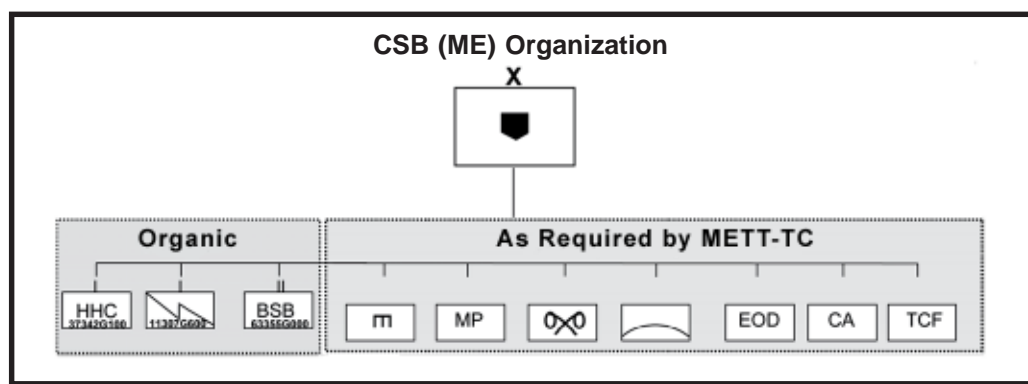
the combat support brigade (CSB) (maneuver enhancement [ME]), is the subject of this article.

Unit Development

While each of the other support brigades can draw its lineage from previous organizations, the CSB (ME) has no direct precedent. It is a new headquarters structured to provide a single command and control element for multiple functions. Formerly, these multiple functions required individual command and control elements and force structures. The CSB (ME) combines disparate functional units such as engineer, military police, chemical, signal, rear-area operations, and (when assigned) a tactical combat force (TCF) into the new organization structure.

Requirements

The new modularity concepts of the Army require a force structure that is responsive, flexible, manpower-efficient, and multifunctional. Additionally, the force requires capabilities in both joint- and single-component deployments and operations. Further, the force needs to accommodate new ideas in force packaging and deployment processes and be able to deploy as a self-contained unit in a nonlinear,



noncontiguous operational environment. The CSB (ME) has been designed with all of these principles in mind.

The CSB (ME) was previously designated as the maneuver enhancement brigade. The recent Army-level name change has not lessened the basic tenet of the unit's mission to provide critical maneuver support to the supported force commander (normally at the division level).

In addition to maneuver support, the CSB (ME) addresses the need to provide multiproponent functions throughout the theater of operations without creating the large overhead associated with a division or corps rear command post (CP). The new brigade has the following two major missions:

- *Maneuver support*—the integrated application of assured mobility and protection capabilities.
- *Terrain management*—the management of terrain within an assigned area of operations.

The CSB (ME) provides maneuver support through the provision of the following major tasks:

- *Assured mobility* encompasses actions designed to guarantee force commanders the ability to move and maneuver where and when they desire, without interruption or delay, to achieve their intent.
- *Protection* covers actions intended to protect the integrity of the individual, the organization, and the force—both individually and collectively.
- *Terrain management* is actions taken to preserve the unit's ability to operate and occupy the areas between the BCTs and the corps.
- *Infrastructure development* is restoration activities that support the return of stability and security in an occupied area and prepare the way for nation building and the return of internal national control.
- *Rear-area operations* enable the use of terrain and urban areas by forces not directly engaged in combat operations and allow the continuous provision of supplies and services to the committed forces.

These tasks are performed throughout an area of operations to ensure freedom of maneuver and preserve combat power. Previously, the division headquarters performed the functions of terrain management, infrastructure development, and rear-area operations, all of which have now devolved to the CSB (ME) within its area of operations.

Design Features

The CSB (ME) has several features to enable the support of full-spectrum operations. The design of the headquarters incorporates the ideas of modularity and multifunctional control. It will be robust and capable of operations in a nonlinear, noncontiguous operational environment. The only permanent structure of the CSB (ME) is the headquarters element with communications and logistics support.

The CSB (ME) force structure will be a tailored force based on the requirements of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations (METT-TC). Generally, the brigade will consist of three to eight battalions of engineer, chemical, and military police units and will be specifically tailored with the addition of unique-capability units, such as explosive ordnance disposal and civil affairs, as needed.

The brigade headquarters has the necessary staffing to provide command and control for these combined functions. Each function is represented within the brigade staff through a planning and operations cell providing functional recommendations and decision-making information to the operations and training (S3) section and the command group. Additional capability for multifunctional command and control is provided through a robust liaison cell.

While designed to control multifunctional forces, the brigade can also coordinate with a functional brigade to provide support to the division or corps. Based on the mission, the CSB (ME) may even detach a functional battalion to the functional brigade.

Initially, divisional BCTs will receive task-organized forces from the Army force pool based on METT-TC. When required by the division, the CSB (ME) may provide task forces to support BCT requirements for assured mobility and functional capabilities that go beyond the BCT's organic capabilities. The brigade can organize a task force, provide support and reachback capabilities, and refit the task force when the mission is completed.

Because of the nonlinear, noncontiguous nature of the future battlefield, the CSB (ME) was designed to operate in multiple areas. The brigade headquarters can deploy both a main and a tactical CP with the ability to compose and deploy an additional CP to support short-term or limited-objective missions such as sensitive-site exploitations. The CSB (ME) will have a dedicated organic brigade support battalion to provide supply and transportation functions to the deployed units of the brigade.

A last major design feature is the addition of a cell within the S3 section to provide the terrain management and rear-area functions. In the division area of operations, the CSB (ME) will perform missions such as coordination of stationing, base defense, protection of lines of communication, and area and local security.

The individual unit and base cluster retain defense responsibilities for the unit or base. However, when the threat level exceeds the capability of the organization, the CSB (ME) will provide for additional defensive support through the use of the assigned military police or tactical combat force. This assigned force will provide a needed tactical capability short of assigning a BCT with the protection mission.

Transition

While the exact stationing of the new CSB (ME) headquarters organizations has not been decided, the number of units will extend across the entire Army force structure. A limited number of organizations will be placed in the Active Army, while the remainder will be spread throughout the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve. The first four units will be activated in fiscal year 2006.

The formulation of this new unit will require two major adjustments in the philosophy of training. The first is in the development of the senior leadership through progressive education and experience. The ability to command and control a multifunctional unit demands the development of new skills to coordinate multiple functions into an integrated execution plan.

The second is the development of the collective skills within the headquarters to produce a coordinated and integrated understanding of the multiple functions on the tactical and operational environment of the future.

The U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) is currently designing the training plans and materiel to support the formulation of the new headquarters.

The deployment of the newly created CSB (ME) will provide a valuable and capable element to the future force. The brigade will provide support to the committed BCTs; perform missions in its own area of operations to support the offense, the defense, or stability operations; and support the division and corps rear areas with essential control functions.

Mr. Miller is the director of Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, operations for TecMasters, Inc. A retired lieutenant colonel, he holds a bachelor's degree in business administration and a master's degree in management from California Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Mr. Draker is a combat experimentation analyst with the MANSCEN Futures Center, Maneuver Support Integration Division, and is engaged in the development of concepts, organization, and doctrine for the CSB (ME). A retired lieutenant colonel, he holds a master's degree in logistics management and a master's degree in business administration from Florida Institute of Technology.

Introduction to Detainee Operations

The date of 11 September 2001 is one that Americans will long remember as the day that terrorists brought tragedy to our nation, within our very borders. The ensuing war on terrorism has resulted in changes to the way we handle detainees. In an effort to better prepare units to perform the detainee operations mission and help give new Soldiers a basic understanding of detainee operations, the U.S. Army Military Police School in 2005 requested a video production on how to handle and process detainees from the point of capture all the way to the theater internment facility.

The video, now in contracted production with Kudzu Productions of Huntsville, Alabama, will be titled *Introduction to Detainee Operations*. It will be a menu-driven digital versatile disc (DVD), approximately 45 minutes long. All Soldiers attending military police training will have an opportunity to see the DVD. It will also be available to military units from all branches that are preparing to deploy and perform the detainee operations mission.

Upon completion of the project, the DVD will be classified "For Official Use Only." Military units can request a copy from the Defense Automated Visual Information System (DAVIS) site at <http://dodimagery.afis.osd.mil/davis/>. The DAVIS site is searchable by keyword, title, or production identification number (PIN). The detainee DVD, PIN 711786, should be available by the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. For more information about this DVD, contact Mrs. Cindy Major, Audiovisual Production Officer, at DSN 676-4152 or commercial (573) 563-4152.

Agents Work Behind the Scenes



By Sergeant First Class Mary A. Mott

They are the “Shadow Soldiers,” mostly working behind the scenes, combining the work of police detectives, Secret Service agents, and forensic investigators. Their skills include photography, writing, reporting, and a keen sense of how to handle difficult and complex interpersonal relationships. Beyond all of that, of course, they are Soldiers first.

Their roles vary from investigating felonies committed against Soldiers and civilians employed on military bases to guarding visiting members of the Department of Defense. Criminal Investigation Division (CID) agents serve both in uniform and in civilian attire, depending on the mission. They are sworn to uphold the law as it affects the military and enforce it fairly and without prejudice, and they take that assignment seriously.

The Soldiers of the 481st Military Police Detachment (CID), 10th Military Police Battalion, have varied roles while stationed in Iraq. At Camp Liberty, on Forward Operating Bases Falcon, Kalsu, Loyalty, and Prosperity and in the International Zone, the small unit acts as both an investigative and protective service. CID services at Camp Victory fall under the 76th Military Police Detachment, a sister element under the 10th Military Police Battalion.

This is a small career field, with approximately 900 CID military agents out of a total of about 2,000 agents worldwide, counting civilians working at forensic laboratories and in related jobs. The CID is the Army’s version of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and its agents do not investigate a crime unless it is a felony. Misdemeanors are investigated by military police investigators. One noncommissioned officer with the 481st said he knows that to a Soldier who steps outside the law, the CID can be seen as a “villain.” The charges cannot be dropped simply because the accused individual is a fellow Soldier, though.

“The cost of not conducting the investigations is much higher. We create a layer of transparency so the

public can’t say to the Army, ‘Oh, you’re just covering stuff up.’ That is why we exist,” he said.

A warrant officer, one of two women investigators with the unit, joined the Army 10 years ago as a military police Soldier but said that being part of the CID was always her goal. She recalled being profoundly affected by a college professor—a former CID agent—who inspired her to make law enforcement a career. She has been an agent for five years and is a team leader for other agents. She also teaches the CID’s role in investigating rapes and other sexual assault cases to students in the Army’s new Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. She also serves as a liaison and subject matter expert with the newly formed Iraqi police version of the CID and meets weekly with Iraqi officials to confer on cases.

The ability to separate fact from fiction and then put the facts down on paper in an unbiased, cohesive report is a big part of an agent’s job. The report has to be fair, accurate, and thorough and must give the commander and trial counsel a clear idea of the evidence against the accused Soldier. Agents do not work for either the prosecution or the defense, but are simply fact-finders, she said.

Agents have many educational opportunities, including training in child abuse prevention and intervention, crisis negotiation, detective service training, and numerous sexual assault service courses. Agents may become polygraph examiners and can apply for a master’s degree program in forensic medicine offered by George Washington University in Washington, DC. There is also the opportunity to attend the FBI’s prestigious academy at Quantico,

Virginia. Soldiers who would like to become agents but do not have the requisite six months of law enforcement experience can perform on-the-job training with a CID unit for six months to acquire this experience and ensure “that this career field is the right thing for them,” explained the warrant officer.

The CID course, conducted at the U.S. Army Military Police School at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, lasts six weeks. A new agent serves a one-year apprenticeship but is credentialed as an agent during that time. Agents investigate a variety of crimes, such as the following:

- Economic crimes, including contract fraud.
- Computer crimes.
- Sabotage.
- Sex crimes.

- Illegal drug activities.
- Child abuse.
- Murder.
- Suicide.
- Arson.
- Any other felonies.

On occasion, agents may have to guard high-ranking Department of Defense leaders, said the warrant officer, but most of the time the job is routine police investigative work. Agents also are called upon to give testimony at courts-martial and in federal and civilian courts. For more information on becoming an agent, visit the CID Web site at <www.cid.army.mil>.

Sergeant First Class Mott writes for the 363d Mobile Public Affairs Detachment.

Operation Lassie

By Ms. Bonnie Heater

Military working dogs (MWDs) from five installations joined canine drug-detection teams at Fort Gordon, Georgia, to sniff out illegal drugs there. Operation Lassie, a surprise health and welfare inspection of barracks and privately owned vehicles (POVs) at the 15th Signal Brigade, took place on 31 May 2006. It was a coordinated effort between the Directorate of Emergency Services and the brigade, according to Lieutenant Colonel Richard Karlsson, the installation’s director of emergency services.

“We sent out a message to other major commands to get support for this search, and we got positive responses. Canine drug-detection teams from Fort Drum, New York; Fort Polk, Louisiana; Fort Rucker, Alabama; and Forts Belvoir and Myer in Virginia sent their dogs and dog handlers to assist us,” he said. During Operation Lassie, a thorough search of the barracks and POVs was performed by nine MWD teams. A 100-percent urinalysis was also conducted as part of the effort. Following the nine-hour operation, the brigade commander conducted an outbriefing and awards ceremony for the MWD teams. Ten Soldiers received Army Achievement Awards, seven received certificates of achievement, and six received coins from the brigade commander.

“We are recognizing the technical proficiency of the canine dog handlers on the team,” said Lieutenant Colonel Dwayne Williams, deputy brigade commander. The dogs received toy hand grenades, and their handlers received special clickers to use in training the dogs.

Ms. Heater is a staff writer for the Fort Gordon newspaper, the Signal.



A POV is inspected for drugs.

65th Military Police Company



Lineage and Honors

Constituted 24 November 1943 in the Army of the United States as the 65th Military Police Company, Post, Camp, or Station, and activated in Morocco.

Inactivated 31 July 1946 in France.

Activated 25 August 1947 in the Philippines as the 65th Military Police Company, Post, Camp, or Station (Philippine Scouts).

Inactivated 1 June 1949 in the Philippines.

Allotted 25 February 1953 to the Regular Army.

Redesignated 16 March 1953 as the 65th Military Police Company and activated in Austria.

Inactivated 25 March 1955 in Austria.

Activated 2 August 1965 in Germany.

Inactivated 25 June 1969 in Germany.

Activated 1 November 1970 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II

Rome-Arno; Rhineland

Armed Forces Expeditions

Grenada; Panama

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia; Liberation and Defense of Kuwait; Cease-fire

Decorations

Army Superior Unit Award for 1995-1996

Army Superior Unit Award for 1996-1997



WARFIGHTER TEAM CHALLENGE 2006

By Captain Dionne Hannah



The 10th annual Warfighter Team Challenge concluded at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, on 24 September 2006 as the outstanding Warrior Police team from the 728th Military Police Battalion, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, won the title as overall winner. The second and third place teams were the 716th Military Police Battalion from Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and the 91st Military Police Battalion from Fort Drum, New York.

The competition began with 33 Active Army and Reserve Component military police teams from around the world, to include Cuba, Korea, Germany, Japan, Alaska, Hawaii, and numerous installations in the continental United States, that came to compete for the title "Best Military Police Team." The host for this event, the 14th Military Police Brigade, ensured that this year's competition was as realistic and challenging as ever. Competitors were tested in events that measured their skills in land navigation and weapons qualification, along with tests on common tasks, physical fitness and endurance, and field survival skills.



The Warfighter teams truly earned the awards given to them and demonstrated the Warrior Ethos and the spirit of the Warrior Police. They faced many adverse conditions, including weather that ranged from sunny and warm to rainy and cold. Each team crossed the line with either a smile or a grimace, with tears of joy or tears of pain. It was obvious to all spectators and supporters that this year's teams were well trained and already looking forward to competing in next year's event.



Captain Hannah is assigned to the 14th Military Police Brigade and serves as the executive officer at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Criminal Antiterrorism and Police Intelligence Management Course:

Criminal Intelligence Analysis Debuts at the United States Army Military Police School

By Chief Warrant Officer 3 Eugene Matthews and Mr. Robert Catron

Where is training available on managing an investigation with dozens of potential suspects, witnesses, victims, and pieces of evidence? Where can students learn the fundamentals of criminal intelligence analysis to help them focus an investigation that spans several months or even years? The easy answer is the Criminal Antiterrorism and Police Intelligence Management (CAPIM) Course at the United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS).

During the early part of 2002, the Military Police Corps recognized the need to better collect, collate, analyze, and disseminate police information and develop criminal intelligence (CRIMINT) from that process. Military law enforcement has always led the way in information collection and storage. The next step was to convert information into intelligence. Before the CAPIM Course, the analysis of police information by military law enforcement was limited to calculating statistics such as the number of offenses by year, the types of offenses by unit or organization, and the number of victims by offense type. This approach often was a significant justification of resources, but it did little to solve crime.

In January 2002, Army Regulation 525-13, *Antiterrorism*, was published. It stated that the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) would—

- Collect, analyze, and disseminate to the affected commands criminal intelligence pertaining to threat activities, within the provisions of applicable statutes and regulations.
- Maintain a capability to analyze and disseminate collected, time-sensitive information concerning the criminal threat against Army interests.

The i2 Analyst's Notebook program displays an investigation visually.

With the support of the USAMPS, efforts were immediately implemented to meet this requirement.

In October 2002, the concept was developed to train military law enforcement in analyzing police information and develop CRIMINT to assist investigators in the war on crime. Over the next 20 months, the concept coalesced into tasks that served as the basis for the CAPIM Course. Through personnel and organizational changes, the course was constructed, staffed, and eventually added to the Army Training Requirements and Resource System (ATRRS).

In December 2003, an equipment board held at CID headquarters selected i2 Analyst's Notebook® for the course and for use as the military law enforcement analytical software. During the two-week course, CAPIM students undergo rigorous i2 Analyst's Notebook training, culminating with the end-of-course summative exercise. By then the student has



demonstrated a working knowledge of the basics of criminal intelligence analysis and a functional understanding of i2 Analyst's Notebook. While i2 Analyst's Notebook and other software are generously applied, CAPIM instructors are quick to point out that mastering technology prevents students from becoming technology's servant. With that theme in mind, every effort is made to ensure that CAPIM students understand standard applications to use in support of their analyses.

In June 2004, the CAPIM Course opened for business. Although the course design was aimed at the entry-level CRIMINT analyst, the concepts, techniques, and practices were new to many of the students. Limited to 10 academic training days, trainers capitalized on existing police training and knowledge coupled with out-of-class reading assignments and homework. While not unique, this training concept and methodology was a departure from standard training practices at that time. However, the additional effort resulted in accomplishing the training goals and mission of developing CRIMINT analysts for the Military Police Corps.

More than 200 military and civilian law enforcement persons have completed the CAPIM Course. While not all returned to the field to resume duties as a CRIMINT coordinator or investigative operations assistant, many graduates are using the skills and knowledge learned in the course to solve cases and focus investigative resources. The CAPIM Course provides the student/analyst with basic tools needed to convert police information into CRIMINT. CRIMINT has been successfully applied in several new and old criminal investigations and continues to

yield promising results. Basic CAPIM concepts are currently taught in the Apprentice Special Agent Course, the Advanced Fraud Investigations Course, the Military Police Warrant Officer Basic Course, the Military Police Warrant Officer Advanced Course, the Military Police Officer Basic Course, the Military Police Captains Career Course (with a distributed learning module added to the Military Police Captains Transitions Course), and the Military Police Pre-command Course. The depth and breadth of the instruction is commensurate with the position the student holds or is expected to hold upon completion of the course of instruction.

Some typical areas of discussion within the aforementioned courses include—

- The application and understanding of police intelligence operations.
- The application and use of predictive analysis for crime forecasting.
- The application and use of geospatial analysis (such as crime patterns depicted by pin maps).

The most important point stressed in the CAPIM Course is that regardless of the software application, techniques, and concepts, true CRIMINT analysis is conducted by the individual analyst.

For more information regarding the CAPIM Course, visit the Fort Leonard Wood Web site at <<http://www.wood.army.mil>>, click on the "Military Police School" tab, then on the "Courses" tab. For information about course dates and availability, visit the ATRRS Web site at <<https://www.atrrs.army.mil/atrrscc/>> and type in the school code 9E-F6/950-F5 or search by the key word "criminal."

Chief Warrant Officer 3 Matthews is a CID special agent assigned at USAMPS as the chief of the Police Intelligence Operations Branch, under which the CAPIM and Conventional Physical Security Courses fall. His training and education include the CAPIM Course, the Antiterrorism Program Managers Course, the Criminal Intelligence and Criminal Investigative Analysis Courses, i2 Analyst's Notebook and other training instructor certifications, and numerous other related training courses. He has a bachelor's degree in public administration and a master's degree in security management.

Mr. Catron is a retired CID special agent whose education and training include the CAPIM Course; the Antiterrorism Program Manager Course; i2 Analyst's Notebook certifications; Anacapa Sciences, Incorporated training; the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation (LSI) Scientific Content Analysis Course; analytical investigative tools certification; basic police intelligence operations training; and the Alpha Group Center Criminal Investigative Analysis (Psychological Profiling) Course. He holds a bachelor's degree in criminology, is a senior instructor for the CAPIM Course, and has numerous other law enforcement training credits.

Deployment Excellence



By Mr. Charlie Ledebuhr

Competition year 2006 was another stellar performance year for the Deployment Excellence Award (DEA) program, with great units and installations setting the pace in deployment operations. The Army's operational tempo, coupled with increased awareness of the DEA program, resulted in the largest level of participation ever. The program saw significant gains, particularly in the operational, supporting, and installation categories.

This year's award ceremony was held 18 May in Alexandria, Virginia. Army Deputy Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ann E. Dunwoody presented the DEA certificates to the honored units. Army Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, Major General Michael W. Symanski, and the Commanding General, U.S. Army Transportation Center, Brigadier General Mark Scheid, helped present the awards.

The awards banquet capped a special day recognizing excellence and success in deployment. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command, General Benjamin S. Griffin, spoke at the banquet and challenged units and installations to maintain their high deployment standards. Before the ceremony and banquet, unit representatives had the opportunity to tour the Pentagon, the Capitol, and the National Mall.

In the DEA program, Army units compete by component (Active, Reserve, and National Guard), in large-unit (battalion and above), small-unit (company and below), and supporting unit categories. Units Armywide compete in the installation and operational deployment categories. The operational deployment category is open to all Army units that deploy on operational missions such as peacekeeping and the Global War on Terrorism. Units can contend for either the large-unit or small-unit award.

The Army's operational tempo and strong major command involvement brought a number of new units and installations into the competition. The Installation Management Agency had its best showing ever with the largest ever number of installations competing. The winner for the second consecutive year was Fort Hood, Texas. The installation's outstanding support to nine overlapping deployments, coupled with the challenges

of dealing with Hurricanes Rita and Katrina, resulted in an extremely strong showing. Congratulations to the terrific installation deployment team that serves Fort Hood so well.

A newcomer to the competition, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was the runner-up in the installation category in a very close competition. The Fort Bragg installation team received strong endorsements from its diverse customer base and demonstrated its outstanding capabilities to support scheduled and no-notice deployments.

The Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command swept the Active Army supporting unit category with the 832d Transportation Battalion from the Port of Jacksonville, Florida, winning and the 838th Transportation Battalion from the Port of Rotterdam, the Netherlands, coming in as a close second.

The Eighth U.S. Army, Korea, a winner last year in the operational deployment category, continued to excel with the 305th Quartermaster Company at Yongsan winning the Active Army small-unit category and the 728th Military Police Battalion at Daegu being selected as runner-up in the Active Army large-unit category.

The U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command had its first winner with the 40th Signal Battalion from Fort Huachuca, Arizona, winning the Active Army large-unit category.

The Army Reserve had a number of outstanding entries, including the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, U.S. Civil Affairs and Psychological Operation Command at Fort Bragg, which was recognized as the best Reserve Component supporting

unit. The command formed movement support teams with internal assets and supported a complex operation involving 19 special operation units; 1,200 Soldiers; and 160 short tons of cargo. The teams performed a number of tasks, to include:

- Ensuring that deploying Army special operations forces met deployment timelines.
- Preparing timely and accurate movement data.
- Using transportation assets properly.

The National Guard also had some standout units, including Joint Forces Headquarters-Florida. The headquarters, selected as the National Guard's best supporting unit, supported the deployment of 29 units and 1,800 soldiers in support of the Global War on Terrorism while simultaneously providing military support to civil authorities during four major hurricane recovery operations.

Winning units did a number of things to stand out in the competition. First, they selected an appropriate

category, one that best fit the deployment event. The winners also fully documented and explained their deployment event. Units planning to compete in 2007 should consider the large and small deploying unit categories, which historically have the smallest number of units competing and may offer the greatest opportunity. Remember that the board only knows what the contestants tell them, so a complete description of what the unit accomplished during the deployment phase should be included in the entry packet. Each packet has specific requirements that should be addressed. Finally, photographs provide a lot of support for entries.

The DEA program guidance and evaluation criteria are available on the DEA Web page at <http://www.deploy.eustis.army.mil/Default.html>. For additional information, contact the unit's major command DEA point of contact or Mr. Henry Johnson, the DEA program manager, at DSN 927-1833 or commercial 757-878-1833.

Mr. Ledebuhr is chief of the Operations and Training Division of the Deployment Process Modernization Office at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Before retiring from the Army, his service as a Transportation Corps officer included assignments with the 3d Armored Division, III Corps, Training With Industry, and 1st Armored Division.

2006 Winners

40th Signal Battalion
Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Active Army—Large Unit

305th Quartermaster Company
Yongsan, Korea
Active Army—Small Unit

832d Transportation Battalion
Jacksonville, Florida
Active Army—Supporting Unit

483d Transportation Battalion
Vallejo, California
Reserve Component—Large Unit

828th Quartermaster Company
Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania
Reserve Component—Small Unit

Headquarters, Headquarters Company
U.S. Civil Affairs and Psychological
Operations Command
Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Reserve Component—Supporting Unit

1st Battalion, 151st Infantry Regiment
Indianapolis, Indiana
National Guard—Large Unit

D Company, 113th Aviation Regiment
Reno, Nevada
National Guard—Small Unit

Joint Forces Headquarters-Florida
St. Augustine, Florida
National Guard—Supporting Unit

Fort Hood, Texas
All Army—Installation

426th Brigade Support Battalion,
101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)
Fort Campbell, Kentucky
All Army Operational Deployment—Large Unit

B Company, 1st Battalion, 35th Armor
Regiment, 1st Armored Division
Baumholder, Germany
All Army Operational Deployment—Small Unit

720th Military Police Battalion Honored With Valorous Unit Award



By Captain Wendy Cook

The years since the 11 September 2001 attacks have been rough and the 720th Military Police Battalion has been on the go constantly. The battalion's members—Soldiers of the Gauntlet—have been all over the globe to support Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). Missions have taken them to Afghanistan; Turkey; Qatar; Kuwait; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. On 20 March 2006, the battalion was recognized for its efforts during the earliest part of OIF with a valorous unit award in a ceremony at Fort Hood, Texas.

The Soldiers of the 720th were deployed to Iraq from March 2003 to March 2004, where they operated mainly in Tikrit and Samarra in support of the 4th Infantry Division. They performed many military police missions, including area security, convoy escort, and detainee operations. They also started a program of joint operations with the Iraqi police. It was a program the Soldiers would pick up again when they deployed to Iraq for the second time.

"It's an awesome honor to be identified as a unit contributing significantly to an ongoing operation," said Sergeant Major Nathan E. Wilson, the operations sergeant major for the battalion through both deployments. "It means a lot to a Soldier that their efforts didn't go unrecognized. We accomplished something that is part of history."

"We stood apart from other units in the intensity and amount of effort we put into our missions. We also had the advantage of working with Iraqi police and exploiting intelligence from them instead of using interpreters," said Wilson. The battalion conducted area security, convoy escort, and security operations for V Corps and the 4th Infantry Division in support of combat operations in the Sunni Triangle. The unit's Soldiers fought through direct fire, enemy contact, and ambushes with improvised explosive devices.

In his remarks during the awards ceremony, Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Taradash, battalion commander, spoke directly to the Soldiers of the battalion. "Today we honor these Soldiers for their sacrifice and for their courage under fire. You are truly the best of our nation's youth and your willingness to serve the country voluntarily during a time of war provides a glimpse into the making of our newest, greatest generation . . . As with all medals and ribbons, these have little material value but the sacrifice, service, and valor that they represent are the most valued form of recognition among Soldiers. As we depart the field this morning and begin the transition to other assignments and other professions, I want you to carry with you the spirit of the Gauntlet family that has been burned into you during two years of hard combat. You are taking with you qualities that few in this society have but many cherish."

Immediately following the award presentation, the Soldiers, their families, and members of the 720th Military Police Battalion Reunion Association moved to the front of the battalion area for the rededication of the Gauntlet Memorial and the unveiling of an additional marker. The memorial was originally dedicated on 19 January 2002, honoring the battalion's participation in World War II; the Vietnam war; and expeditions in Panama, Somalia, and Bosnia. An additional granite slab was added for OIF and OEF. The memorial slab offered a chance to reflect back on the sacrifices made by the eight soldiers of the Gauntlet who gave their lives in support of those two operations.

The entire 720th Military Police Battalion had not been gathered together since October 2002. The high operational tempo has kept one or all of the battalion's organic companies constantly deployed in support of OIF or OEF, with most Soldiers of the battalion having deployed at least twice. For example, the ceremonies on 20 March marked only the second time in four years

that the 410th Military Police Company has been able to participate in a battalion function. The fast pace has worn a few Soldiers thin, and they are enjoying their time back in the United States. However, others are eager to go right back to the desert.

"I'd go back in a heartbeat," said Sergeant Heather Phillips, a team leader in the 401st Military Police Company. Sergeant Phillips has two year-long deployments under her belt with only eight months in between, yet she still keeps volunteering to go back again.

"I believe in what we're doing over there. I see progress in the Iraqi police force. Over there, I feel like I'm accomplishing something, I don't quite get that feeling back here working the road. I know what we do here on Fort Hood is important but it's just not as fulfilling. Some people may think I'm crazy for wanting to be back over there, but deployments aren't

all that bad and it's my duty. That's why I'm in the Army and the [Military Police] Corps. That's where I need to be," said Sergeant Phillips.

For now, the main body of the battalion will carry on with the Fort Hood force protection and law enforcement mission, while always training for the inevitable trip back to Iraq.

Captain Cook has been a platoon leader for the 64th Military Police Company and the 401st Military Police Company and the supply officer for the 720th Military Police Battalion. She has deployed for Operation Joint Guard/Endeavor from January to August 1997 and for OIF from March 2003 to March 2004 and from December 2004 to November 2005. She is currently attending the Military Police Captains Career Course at the U.S. Army Military Police School at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. She has a bachelor's degree in history from the University of Hawaii.

Military Police Bulletin Writing Contest Announcement

Because of a lack of submissions, the Military Police Regimental Association's writing contest has been extended to the next issue of *Military Police*. The guidelines set out below still apply to entries. The new deadline is 1 January 2007.

The contest is open to military personnel of all branches and services, including allied nations, and to civilians. The purpose of the contest is to stimulate thought and promote discussion about issues of interest to the Military Police Corps. Authors should choose from the following themes:

- History.
- Leadership/leader development.
- Military police functions.
- Concepts/analysis.

Submissions should be sent as e-mail attachments in Microsoft Word®. They should be between 750 and 2,500 words long and contain footnotes and references. Although graphic or photo support is encouraged, it will not be judged. Graphics and photos should be sent as e-mail attachments in high-resolution (at least 200 dpi and at 100 percent of original size) JPEG or TIFF formats. Please, no Microsoft PowerPoint® slides. Submissions should include the author's name, title, organization, complete mailing address, and a short biography.

Submissions must be accompanied by a statement from the author's unit or activity security manager that the information in the article is unclassified, nonsensitive, and releasable to the public.

Submissions will be judged by a panel of subject matter experts. Winning articles and other selected articles may be published in *Military Police*. Published articles may be edited to conform to bulletin style. Authors of the top three articles will be formally recognized by the commandant and their names will be placed on a plaque at the U.S. Army Military Police School.

Authors should put "Writing Contest" in the subject line and forward submissions to—
<mppb@wood.army.mil>.

The winners will be recognized in the April 2007 professional bulletin.

14th Military Police Brigade Sergeant is Best in Command

Compiled by Captain Dionne Hannah

Staff Sergeant Leon Presley, a unit supply sergeant assigned to the 14th Military Police Brigade, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, was selected on 28 July as Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC's) noncommissioned officer (NCO) of the year for 2006. Competitors were evaluated on their overall fitness, their knowledge of urban orienteering, warrior tasks and battle drills, marksmanship, general military subjects, and oral and written communications. The competition took place over a four-day period in July at Forts Monroe and Eustis, Virginia.

"I was definitely surprised when they called my name. During the competition, we were completely in the dark about the scores. I don't think any of us came [to the awards ceremony] thinking, 'I've won this thing,'" Staff Sergeant Presley said. He added that one of the most challenging events of the competition was the field exercise conducted on 25 July at Fort Eustis, when he was paired with Accession Command's Specialist April Johnigan, who was later chosen as TRADOC's Soldier of the year. The training began at 0500 with "urban orienteering." Teams hiked an average of seven miles to find various specific points on Fort Eustis and dealt with obstacles such as simulated improvised explosive devices and weapons searches along the way.

Other events during the TRADOC NCO and Soldier of the year competitions included the Army physical fitness test, a 50-question written exam, an essay, and a surprise task (a media interview). Each member appeared before a board of command sergeants major on 26 July and participated with Soldiers from the Fort Monroe community in a run led by TRADOC Command Sergeant Major John D. Sparks.

Staff Sergeant Presley said that hard work, dedication, and support from his wife, Kim, and their three children contributed greatly to his success. He also gives credit to the example of strong and competent leaders and said their support has played a significant part in his ability to successfully compete at every level.

Staff Sergeant Presley will compete against candidates from other major commands at the Department of the Army NCO of the year competition from 1 to 6 October at Fort Lee, Virginia, and Washington, DC.



Staff Sergeant Presley displays his trophy.

Captain Hannah is assigned to the 14th Military Police Brigade and serves as the executive officer at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Forces Command Canines Compete

By Sergeant First Class Melvin Avis

The battle lines were drawn as competitors entered the field for the third consecutive United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) Military Working Dog (MWD) Competition held at Fort Riley, Kansas, 24 through 27 April 2006.

On the first day of the competition, 15 MWD teams faced their first challenge—detection. Judges from across the Army evaluated each team's performance in vehicle, luggage, and warehouse searches during the event. The teams were challenged by distractions such as food and toys, as well as by Mother Nature's ever-changing weather, which tested the teams' limits. Points were awarded for the number of training aids detected, while points were deducted for mistakes such as false responses, failure to correctly read the dog's change of behavior, or failure to clear 100 percent of an area. In case of tied scores, finishing times decided the winners of events.

The second day of the competition showcased the handlers, who demonstrated the amount of control they had over their MWDs in tactical obedience while tackling different obstacles such as the swinging tunnel, stacked barrels, and other obstacles not typically found in day-to-day training. Here again, there were numerous distractors throughout the course. Immediately following tactical obedience was the handler



Top: Sergeant James Cooley and Zita (Fort Bragg) negotiate the obstacle during the tactical obedience phase of the competition.

Middle: Vasho (Fort Stewart) successfully negotiates the water barrier.

Bottom: Sergeant David Hill and Tarzan (Fort Drum) don their body armor and complete the gunfire portion of the special event.



protection phase of the competition. This exercise demonstrated a team's ability to overcome surprise situations, such as aggressive suspects or the requirement to make a "muzzle attack." A muzzle attack sends a muzzled dog to attack a suspect who is wearing no protective gear. It demonstrates that the dog is not equipment-oriented, looking only to attack the protective gear used in training.

The third day challenged teams with the building search and the scouting phase. During the building search, the teams had just seven minutes to clear a building by locating multiple suspects located within it. Scouting evaluated a team's ability to detect suspects and clear an outdoor area 100 meters square in five minutes.

On the final day of the competition, the teams attacked the "special event." This timed event consisted of a 3.1-mile course that included scouting, water aggression, an obstacle course with gunfire, and a test of the handler's ability to provide medical care to the MWD. Time penalties were imposed for incorrect performance.

The scores from each event were added, minus the special event, to decide the 2006 FORSCOM top patrol narcotic detector dog team, the top patrol explosive detector dog (PEDD) team, and the top kennels.

Special thanks go out to Captain Jack Rush, kennel master at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, and Mr. David Reiter, MWD program manager for the Military District of Washington, for their assistance in judging the events and Captain Brett Taylor, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, for providing veterinarian care during the competition. The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 97th Military Police Battalion and the Fort Riley MWD section provided the support that made the FORSCOM 2006 MWD competition a great success.

Sergeant First Class Avis joined the Army in 1991 and has been an MWD handler for nearly 10 years. He has two associate degrees from the Community College of the Air Force and is working on a four-year degree in public administration from Wayland Baptist University. He is the kennel master for the 42d Military Police Detachment at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Competition Results

Explosives Detection (Tie for 1st and 2d place.

Time used to decide placement.)

1. Sergeant Matthew Schneider/MWD Oori (Fort Hood, Texas)
2. Sergeant David Hill/MWD Tarzan (Fort Drum, New York)
3. Sergeant James Cooey/MWD Zita (Fort Bragg, North Carolina)

Narcotics Detection

1. Staff Sergeant Dennis Asher/MWD Shaman (Fort Stewart, Georgia)
2. Sergeant Matthew Fitting/MWD Tarzan (Fort Drum)
3. Staff Sergeant Fred Williams/MWD Ajax (Fort Polk, Louisiana)

Tactical Obedience

1. Sergeant Matthew Fitting/MWD Tarzan (Fort Drum)
2. Sergeant James Cooey/MWD Zita (Fort Bragg)
3. Staff Sergeant Patrick Hahnlen/MWD Vasho (Fort Stewart)

Handler Protection

1. Staff Sergeant Patrick Hahnlen/MWD Vasho (Fort Stewart) Perfect Score
2. Staff Sergeant James Ide/MWD Rex (Fort Hood)
3. Sergeant James Cooey/MWD Zita (Fort Bragg)

Building Search (Tie for 1st, 2d, and 3d place. Time used to decide placement.)

1. Staff Sergeant Skipper Green/MWD Llaw (Fort Polk)
2. Sergeant James Cooey/MWD Zita (Fort Bragg)
3. Sergeant David Hill/MWD Tarzan (Fort Drum)

Scouting (Tie for 1st, 2d, and 3d place. Time used to decide placement.)

1. Sergeant Matthew Fitting/MWD Tarzan (Fort Drum)
2. Sergeant David Hill/MWD Tarzan (Fort Drum)
3. Sergeant Corey McDonald/MWD Pit (Fort Riley, Kansas)

Special Event

1. Sergeant Jimmie Wise/MWD Zorro (Fort Bragg) 37:17
2. Sergeant James Cooey/MWD Zita (Fort Bragg) 37:45
3. Specialist Joshua Rose/MWD Iron (Fort Riley) 39:42

Top Patrol Narcotic Detector Dog Team

Sergeant Matthew Fitting/MWD Tarzan (Fort Drum)

Top Patrol Explosive Detector Dog Team

Sergeant James Cooey/MWD Zita (Fort Bragg)

Top Kennel

Fort Drum (2d consecutive year)

Sergeant Matthew Fitting/MWD Tarzan

Sergeant David Hill/MWD Tarzan



Private 2 Richard McLamb stands watch over the Fallen Soldier Memorial and the wreath dedicated in remembrance of fallen 16th Military Police Brigade Soldiers.

16th Military Police Brigade's (Airborne) 40th Anniversary

By Captain Phillip Valenti

The 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne), during the unit's 40th anniversary celebration, left a memorial at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to remind future military police warriors of their predecessors' sacrifices. The anniversary celebrated the brigade's history while honoring fallen comrades. Events included the dedication ceremonies of the Fallen Soldier Memorial and the Sergeant First Class Wentz J.H. Shanaberger III Military Police Complex, brigade and battalion command sergeants major changes of responsibility, an airborne operation, and the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne) Ball.

The brigade's anniversary was marked with two historic dedication ceremonies. The first ceremony dedicated the military police complex. "This complex means more than just moving into a new facility. It is the first time the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne) has had a permanent place to call home," said Colonel John Chambliss, brigade commander.

The \$51.7 million complex consists of barracks to house 427 Soldiers, brigade and battalion

headquarters, seven company operations facilities, and a law enforcement center on a 45-acre site. The complex is dedicated to the memory of Sergeant First Class Shanaberger, a recipient of the Silver Star for actions during combat in Iraq.

"Sergeant First Class Shanaberger is a hero that gave all in the performance of his duty. The memory of Sergeant First Class Shanaberger is clearly of honor, duty to country, and fellow Soldiers. In keeping with these values, we want to advocate to our Soldiers that serve today and those that will serve in the future, this is the definition of selfless service," said the brigade commander.

After the dedication of the complex, a luncheon was held to honor the Shanaberger family, including Shanaberger's widow, Corey, who accepted a framed picture of the new facility from the brigade commander. In addition, the brigade unveiled its Fallen Soldier Memorial. The Soldiers' names engraved on the memorial cover the nation's conflicts from World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Desert Storm, and the Global War on Terrorism.

“Just as the World War II, Korean, and Vietnam memorials testify to the spirit and sacrifice of past Soldiers, this memorial honors the legacy of the Soldiers of the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne), both past and present, who fought and sacrificed so much for our great nation. They placed the mission first, they never accepted defeat, they never quit, and they never left a fallen comrade on the field of battle,” said Colonel Chambliss.

Also present for the dedication were Vietnam veterans from the brigade’s 23d Military Police Company, who had donated funds to help create the memorial. Their presence at the ceremony and other anniversary week events helped strengthen the bond between past and present paratroopers of the brigade. In addition to these solemn ceremonies, the brigade conducted several other events, including a change of responsibility for both the brigade and the 503d Military Police Battalion (Airborne) command sergeants major. The ceremony took place during a brigade run led by Brigadier General Rodney L. Johnson, commandant of the U.S. Army Military Police School and chief of the Military Police Regiment. He was in attendance for all of the brigade’s anniversary events.

The run began at dawn with Command Sergeant Major Jeffrey Butler as the senior enlisted Soldier in the brigade and Command Sergeant Major Brian Lambert as the senior enlisted Soldier in the 503d. As the run progressed, Butler relinquished responsibility of the brigade to Lambert, and Lambert relinquished responsibility of the battalion to Command Sergeant Major Donald Gower. Butler prepared to move onto his next position as the ninth Military Police Regimental Command Sergeant Major.

The brigade concluded its anniversary celebration by performing an airborne operation on Luzon Drop Zone at Camp Mackall, North Carolina, and entertaining its guests during the anniversary ball. The ball was filled with an atmosphere of excitement as the Commander’s Cup victors were announced and awarded their trophies. The Commander’s Cup is a series of physically demanding events in which the brigade’s companies compete against each other to earn victory. The rest of the evening was packed with fine dining, dancing, and words of wisdom and encouragement from Brigadier General Johnson.

Captain Valenti is the public affairs officer for the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne).



The family of Sergeant First Class Wentz J. H. Shanaberger III cut the ribbon marking the opening of the military police complex named for him at Fort Bragg.

Vigilant Sentry 2005:

Tennessee Army National Guard Conducts Largest Small-Unit Exchange in the History of the State Partnership Program

By Captain Darrin Haas

The heavily laden C5 cargo plane lumbered into Plovdiv Airfield, Bulgaria, filled with military police Soldiers from the Tennessee Army National Guard. The Soldiers were ready to get to work. They had been training tirelessly for the past six months to prepare for the coming two weeks. The 80 Soldiers on board were well prepared and excited about the training experience to follow—Operation Vigilant Sentry 2005.

Since 1993, the nation of Bulgaria and the state of Tennessee have worked together in the State Partnership Program. It is a facet of the Partnership for Peace, a program established by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) since the collapse of the Soviet Union to ensure stability in Eastern European countries. Bulgaria and Tennessee were paired because they shared similar geographical and cultural features. The two governments have participated in numerous exchange programs, incorporating both the U.S. Army and the Air National Guards with all the components of the Bulgarian military. Tennessee Army National Guard Soldiers have also participated in major military exercises in Bulgaria, such as Operation Cornerstone and Operation Bulwark, sponsored by the U.S. Air Forces in Europe and the U.S. Army, Europe.

The U.S. Soldiers, just returned from Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), received the mission in 2004 to deploy to Bulgaria for a bilateral training exercise with the Bulgarian military police. They looked forward to the experience. Many of them had never been to Bulgaria but had considerable experience to pass on to the Bulgarians, who were training to deploy to Iraq. This event would be the first time that Bulgarian military police soldiers would train side-by-side with their U.S. counterparts in a peacetime environment.

In August 2005, 80 Soldiers drawn from the four Army National Guard military police companies in Tennessee deployed to the Novo Selo Training Range near Sliven, Bulgaria. The 164th Airlift Wing of the

Tennessee Air National Guard transported the Soldiers with their weapons, equipment, and 10 high-mobility, multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWVs). After an overnight stop at Mildenhall, England, the Soldiers landed at Plovdiv Airfield and were transported to their hotel.

The training began the day after their arrival. During the opening ceremony, Major General Gus Hargett, the Tennessee adjutant general, said, “This exercise will permit the relationship between our two armies to continue to grow and enable the bonds that bind our two great nations together to become even stronger.” He also asked for a moment of silence for the fallen Soldiers of both countries during OIF. Bulgarian Major General Orlin Ivanov, director of the Bulgarian Military Police and Counterintelligence Service, echoed those statements. The opening ceremony was followed by a demonstration by the Bulgarians of close-quarters combat and a raid on a building.

For the next two weeks, the U.S. Soldiers and the Bulgarian military police participated in a series of events. The U.S. Soldiers taught a professional development class on the role of U.S. noncommissioned officers (NCOs). U.S. Soldiers and Bulgarian soldiers had an opportunity to become familiar with the other’s weapons systems. Soldiers fired MK19 grenade launchers, AK47 and M16 rifles, and numerous other weapons systems.

Both U.S. Soldiers and Bulgarian soldiers shared tactics, techniques, and procedures for a number of peacekeeping missions: for example, cordon-and-search operations, vehicle convoys, crowd control operations, and checkpoint procedures. The U.S. Soldiers and Bulgarian soldiers trained together and executed a joint scenario of military operations on urbanized terrain. More than 80 people were hired to simulate a rioting crowd of civilians on the battlefield.



Bulgarian military police and U.S. Soldiers from the 268th Military Police Company “stack” before entering a building in a cordon-and-search training exercise.

A Bulgarian military police soldier conducts security operations during a training scenario as a “civilian mob” looks on.



Soldiers had to deploy and contain the rioters using civil disturbance tactics. The civilian crowd was also used to block the movement of convoys. Both the U.S. and Bulgarian troops demonstrated different unarmed self-defense techniques to each other. One NCO from the 267th Military Police Company said, "The Bulgarians were able to execute quickly at full speed with little preparation and no problems. We strengthened our ties with Bulgaria and experienced many similarities between [military police] battle drills, techniques, and tactics."

"The Bulgarians were capable of quickly understanding and training in our tactics, overcoming the language barrier," said another NCO from the 267th.

Later in the week, a group of Tennessee Army National Guard Soldiers visited an orphanage for special needs children in the town of Medven. Before deploying to Bulgaria, the Tennessee Soldiers had collected donations among themselves and purchased items the children needed. Some U.S. Soldiers helped unload food, bedding, cleaning supplies, and toys into a storeroom at the orphanage while others learned about the unique situation of the children. One U.S. Soldier said, "It felt amazing to help these unfortunate children and see how much we changed their lives."

One of the unique aspects to this event was that U.S. Soldiers and Bulgarian soldiers were encouraged to interact with each other during off-duty time. The U.S. Soldiers hosted their Bulgarian counterparts in a local restaurant near the training range. The two groups dined on native Bulgarian cuisine and listened and danced to traditional Bulgarian music. The dinner was an icebreaker for the U.S. Soldiers and the Bulgarian soldiers, where they all learned that they had much in common. Later, the Bulgarians returned the favor.

Another purpose of the training was to encourage better relationships among NATO member countries. The U.S. Soldiers challenged their Bulgarian counterparts to a game of soccer and the two teams squared off in the city's main soccer field with the city mayor as a spectator. The U.S. Soldiers lost by a score of 5-2, with the score kept low due to the kindness of the Bulgarians.

In one of the final training events, the Bulgarians received training behind the wheel of a U.S. HMMWV and the Americans drove the Bulgarian Lada Niva, a small two-door sedan used as a patrol vehicle. The U.S. Soldiers and the Bulgarian soldiers enjoyed the opportunity to operate a foreign country's military vehicles and learn their capabilities.

Awards were presented during a short closing ceremony and all the Bulgarian soldiers received U.S. military police brassards. The Bulgarians presented pins and T-shirts to the U.S. Soldiers. Many of the U.S. Soldiers and Bulgarian soldiers exchanged patches, hats, and other items as souvenirs of the training. Many of them also exchanged e-mail and home addresses to sustain their new friendships. A U.S. Soldier said, "I have a newfound appreciation for Bulgarian culture and respect for the Bulgarian Military Police Corps. It was a really awesome experience to get to know these guys personally and professionally." The Soldiers from both countries will never forget their two-week experience.

While flying home, the U.S. Soldiers received reports that Hurricane Katrina was ravaging the coasts of Louisiana and Mississippi. Just hours after arriving in Nashville, Tennessee, most of these same Soldiers were mobilized for hurricane support and were quickly enforcing a curfew and providing law and order in Gulfport, Mississippi.

Captain Haas is the commander of the 269th Military Police Company and serves as the Tennessee Joint (Force) Headquarters historian. For five years he was a rescue swimmer in the U.S. Navy before being commissioned in 2001 through the Army's Reserve Officer Training Corps Program at Tennessee Technological University. He deployed to Iraq as a platoon leader with the 267th Military Police Company from February 2003 to February 2004. He participated in Vigilant Sentry 2005 in Bulgaria and deployed to Gulfport, Mississippi, after Hurricane Katrina and to Gallatin, Tennessee, for tornado relief. He has a bachelor's degree in history and is working on a master's degree in history.



Exercise Patriot Justice

By Sergeant Michel Sauret

With good Soldiers comes good training, and good training needs facilities, equipment, and land to be successful. The 11th Military Police Brigade had all of those things at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, for Exercise Patriot Justice throughout June 2006. Patriot Justice included the efforts of eight military police units to ensure that their Soldiers were competent in detaining prisoners and protecting disaster victims while using the training sites provided by the U.S. Army Reserve Command and Fort McCoy. Because of the large scale of the training, which included more than 600 Soldiers using two training areas, the 800th Military Police Brigade joined the 11th as a backfill to support the mission.

“The biggest challenge was to manipulate and merge different units to collaborate on one mission,” said First Lieutenant Stephen M. Anest, the commander of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 800th Military Police Brigade. Part of his job was to manage and support the staff to ensure that the training went smoothly. The training was divided into two phases. The first phase concentrated on individual learning, which meant each Soldier learned how to perform the tasks. This phase lasted about six days, most of them spent in classrooms. The second phase included the collective efforts of the Soldiers, who applied their skills in a hands-on environment. Together, the two phases lasted 14 days.

Patriot Justice focused on the technical aspect of training so that the military police Soldiers would know how to perform their tasks. During internment training, the Soldiers learned how to inprocess, transport, and care for detainees. A portion of the training was spent using nonlethal weapons to control detainees, responding to riots, and handling unexpected emergencies. Throughout the exercise, Soldiers learned

not to underestimate their enemies and how to deal with aggressive resistance.

“We know they’re going to put up a fight and not comply. We’re just going to have to control them,” said one Soldier after finishing a class on riot control.

Time was also spent on resettlement, which showed Soldiers how to help displaced persons. The course reminded the military police of the importance of sheltering civilians, either foreign nationals or U.S. citizens, who may have been left without a place to live after a catastrophe. Some of the other scenarios during the collective phase of training covered—

- Response to sniper attacks.
- Road control.
- Response to improvised explosive devices and other attacks.

Because of the large-scale and ambitious efforts of Patriot Justice, a lot of land was needed. That is why the 11th Military Police Brigade secured two forward operating bases (FOBs)—FOB Bernice and FOB Don. Together, they added up to 12 square kilometers of land. The sites were not meant to reproduce a desert-like environment but to create a setting where Soldiers could train with good results. FOBs Bernice and Don were equipped with tents, barbed wire fences, power generators, gates, control towers, showers, and sanitation stations. Only the fences, which had been set up by civilian contractors, were in place before the 11th Military Police Brigade arrived. The Soldiers did the bulk of the work on the rest of the site, helping to keep costs down.

Sergeant Sauret is a public affairs specialist with the 354th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment.



Retired Australian Reserve soldiers lead American, British, and Canadian Reserve military police Soldiers to the Governor's House.

Reserve Military Police Soldiers Visit Australia

By Staff Sergeant Nate Orme

A contingent of U.S. Army Reserve military police Soldiers were in Australia earlier this year to participate in parades, ceremonies, and joint training as guests of their Aussie counterparts in association with Australia's Reserve Forces Day celebrations. Between events, the U.S. military police Soldiers learned that Australian soldiers are nicknamed "Diggers," that "bloke" is a widely used slang word for a man but that "Sheila" is rarely used to describe a woman anymore, that the expression "crikey" is about as hip as "groovy," and that "Coy" is the abbreviation for "Company."

Reserve Forces Day has been observed since 1997, when it was created by retired Australian reservists with the help of the government. American service members first attended the annual event in 2001. This year, military police Soldiers from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada were invited to observe the 90th anniversary of the Royal Australian Corps of Military Police. Members of the 415th Military Police Detachment from St. Louis, Missouri, comprised 23 of the 27 U.S. military police Soldiers invited. The detachment had previously won the Reserve Officers Association 2006 unit of the year award in the detachment-size category, mostly because of its service in Iraq. The 306th Military Police Battalion from New York and the 339th Military Police Company from Iowa also sent two Soldiers each to Australia.

While in Australia, the visiting military police Soldiers met the governor of New South Wales, Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir, not once but twice. The first meeting was to welcome the military police Soldiers to Australia at the elegant Governor's House on 25 June. The second meeting was at the Parliament House on 2 July after the Reserve Forces Day parade in downtown Sydney. In between meetings with the governor, the military police Soldiers joined in several ceremonial and training events.

On 27 June, the military police Soldiers participated in a ceremony at the Australian War Memorial in the nation's capital, Canberra. Soldiers from each participating nation laid wreaths in the magnificent Hall of Memory that shelters Australia's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

"It was a privilege to do something to honor another country's fallen comrades. It was very special. It was also fortunate to get to see another country's capital," said Master Sergeant Bill Saccente, 415th Military Police Detachment.

On 28 June, the group visited Lamia Barracks, home to the Defence Police Training Centre, in the Sydney suburb of Holsworthy. Australian Army Major David McGarry, chief instructor for training, said the center teaches 32 different courses. Each nation's representative



New South Wales Governor Marie Bashir greets visiting American military police Soldiers just before the Reserve Forces Day Parade in Sydney, Australia.

gave a lecture on military police training issues and practices, including lessons learned by those who had deployed to Iraq. Part of the day involved touring facilities at the center, including a new forensics lab and a detainee corrective facility.

“It surprised me that the detainee facility is used for training as well. It’s definitely different. Corrective training is not used a lot in America anymore [in the military penal system],” said Specialist Valerie Bleckman of the 415th Military Police Detachment. She has been attending college to become a paramedic since she returned from Iraq. Since many of the U.S. military police Soldiers are also police officers as civilians, they visited the New South Wales Police College at Goulburn for a brief tour. Another trip took the U.S. military police Soldiers to an Australian reserve infantry unit that was conducting a night drill. The Diggers talked about their training and equipment, and afterward all the Soldiers talked about the differences and similarities between the nations present.

“It’s fascinating to see how the Australian Army operates. There are some differences, but for the most part it’s very similar to the U.S. [Army]. The challenges are the same in recruiting and retention,” said Major Robert Berry of the 306th Military Police Battalion. He was echoed by his Australian counterpart.

“There’s no panacea to recruiting. You’ve got to do the boring bits before you train,” said Major Ian Hendry-Adams.

Rounding out the trip were marches in Reserve Forces Day parades in the coastal city of Newcastle on 1 July

followed the next day by a parade through downtown Sydney. Luckily, the event is celebrated on different days in different cities. Hundreds of current and former Australian reservists, some who served as far back as World War II, marched in the parades. Many of the older reservists, known as “Nashos,” served in the draft force that existed from 1951 to 1972. Today’s Australian military is a volunteer force. Adding to the atmosphere, several vintage military vehicles were driven in the parade and many of the participants, including a bagpipe troupe, wore traditional kilts.

In Sydney, Governor Bashir greeted the U.S. military police Soldiers before the parade and saluted them as they passed in front of her dais. Along with the Governor stood Australian hero and Victoria Cross recipient Keith Payne. Payne is the most decorated living Australian and is listed in the Hall of Heroes at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, for his joint service with the United States in Vietnam, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and Silver Star. After the parade, Payne spoke to the U.S. military police Soldiers at a private reception at Parliament House.

Lieutenant Colonel Irene Glaeser, coordinator with the U.S. Army Reserve Command and a military police Soldier as well, thanked the Australians. “I’ve never seen so many veterans on parade. You really do it right. There is no way we can beat the Australian hospitality,” she said.

Staff Sergeant Orme writes for the 214th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, based in Richmond, Virginia.

Military Police Heroism

By Mr. Andy Watson

It is challenging to list only a few examples of military police heroism in the space allotted. The Soldiers of the Military Police Corps have proven themselves on countless occasions and continue to uphold the motto of “Assist, Protect, Defend.” In this issue, two members of the Military Police Hall of Fame are also featured. Colonels (Retired) John F. Hyde and Angus B. MacLean not only demonstrated bravery on several occasions but also dedicated long careers to the Military Police Corps.

First Lieutenant Hulon C. Allen, Jr. Distinguished Service Cross Vietnam War

First Lieutenant Hulon C. Allen, Jr. was serving with Company B, 716th Military Police Battalion when faced with immediate danger. The incident is best described by his Distinguished Service Cross citation:

“For extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam: First Lieutenant Allen distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 4 December 1968 while checking security posts at night in the Gia Dinh area of Saigon. As he was traveling by jeep between posts, he was struck on the shoulder by a grenade. Immediately shouting a warning to two other passengers, he attempted to toss the grenade, but was unable to grasp it as it rolled around on the floor of the moving vehicle. Throwing himself on the deadly missile, he shielded his comrades until they escaped. He then jumped from the jeep and managed to dive for cover just as the grenade exploded.”¹

First Lieutenant Allen said, “The grenade was bouncing around too much. I couldn’t get my hands on it so I got on top of it. It was all I could think of doing at the time—the men had to have time to get away.”² First Lieutenant Allen was thrown over an embankment by the blast but was uninjured. Immediately after the explosion, Viet Cong forces opened fire on the military police Soldiers. Ten minutes later another military police patrol armed with an M-60 machine gun joined the fight and the Viet Cong broke contact and dispersed.³



General Creighton W. Abrams congratulates First Lieutenant Hulon C. Allen, Jr. after presenting him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Captain George N. Bliss
Medal of Honor
Civil War

Captain George N. Bliss was in command of Company C, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, which was serving as the provost guard near Waynesboro, Virginia, on 28 September 1864.⁴ While patrolling, he observed the Union lines retreating before the attack of a greatly superior force of Confederates. He tried to rally his men and, without orders, joined in the defense of the Union lines and charged the enemy. Captain Bliss was soon alone in attacking the enemy, with his supporting Soldiers either wounded or unable to follow. Captain Bliss advanced, slashing through Confederate lines until surrounded. He received three saber wounds, was clubbed, and his horse was shot from under him.⁵

Taken prisoner, Captain Bliss received medical attention from one of the Soldiers he wounded during his charge. Captain Bliss was then transferred to Libby Prison for four months and placed on a list of prisoners to be executed as a reprisal for Confederate Soldiers killed by Union forces. He described the prison food as both meager and the "... vilest food I ever ate."⁶ Escaping execution, Captain Bliss was returned to Union forces during a prisoner exchange. Years after the Civil War, he would accept invitations from his former captors and make frequent visits to the South. He was recognized for his brave charge years later and was awarded the Medal of Honor on 3 August 1897.⁷

Captain George N. Munro
Distinguished Service Cross
World War I

Captain George N. Munro served with the 5th Train Headquarters and Military Police Company, 5th Division, American Expeditionary Force. Captain Munro organized an attack on several machine gun emplacements that were eventually overtaken. Captain Munro's citation per War Department Order 89, 1919, read:

"The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to George N. Munro, Captain, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cunel, France, October 10, 1918. Organizing a company of men who had become separated from their own organizations, Captain Munro led them with exceptional skill and bravery in an attack, materially aiding in the advance. In the course of the assault, this officer was killed by machine gun fire."⁸

First Lieutenant John F. Hyde
Silver Star
World War II

First Lieutenant John F. Hyde served with the 9th Armored Military Police Platoon during World War II. During the Battle of the Bulge, then Second Lieutenant Hyde was maintaining a roadblock when he was confronted by Lieutenant General George S. Patton. Second Lieutenant Hyde prevented the general from going through the roadblock despite General Patton's strenuous objections.⁹ Second Lieutenant Hyde explained his refusal, stating that earlier that morning he had captured two Germans less than 100 yards from the roadblock. After being denied passage, General Patton asked for the military police officer's name and Second Lieutenant Hyde complied. He expected that the general, already famous for his temper, would deliver a blistering reprimand. Instead, Second Lieutenant Hyde received a letter of promotion to first lieutenant.¹⁰



During operations at the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen, Germany, First Lieutenant Hyde served as bridge control officer. The bridge was taken by Soldiers of the 9th Armored Division. After its capture, German forces

tried to destroy the bridge through explosives, demolitions divers, artillery fire, aerial bombardment, and assaults. Military police Soldiers at the bridge kept traffic flowing across the Rhine into Germany, unable to take cover during the frequent attacks. First Lieutenant Hyde established rigid traffic patterns to maintain a constant flow of Soldiers and vehicles. For his organization and leadership under extreme conditions, and for his gallantry under fire, he was awarded the Silver Star.¹¹

John Hyde would move up through the Military Police Corps in various positions, even serving as provost marshal of Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, at the end of World War II. Later in his career, Colonel Hyde served as chief of security and investigation for the Office of the Provost Marshal General. He remained in the Military Police Corps until 1973 and then became deputy chief of transit police for Washington, DC. He retired after 10 years but would serve as a consultant and advisor until fully retiring in 1992.¹²

Staff Sergeant Lawrence M. McQueeney
Silver Star
World War II

Staff Sergeant Lawrence M. McQueeney was serving with the Military Police Company for the II Philippine Corps when he was recognized for gallantry in action. He rescued a severely wounded man trapped in a foxhole near Lamo, Bataan, on 5 April 1942.¹³ During a bombing raid, Staff Sergeant McQueeney voluntarily left his place of shelter and safety to rescue a severely wounded fellow Soldier who was trapped in an enclosed foxhole, further endangered by exploding ammunition.



Staff Sergeant William T. Orr and Sergeant James S. Powell
Silver Star
Normandy Invasion, World War II

Staff Sergeant William T. Orr and Sergeant James S. Powell were members of the 214th Military Police Company during the Normandy invasion. On 6 June 1944, Soldiers of that unit were en route to Omaha Beach when they had to abandon their transport. Their LCI (landing craft, infantry) was hit first by mines and then by German artillery. Evacuating the burning craft, the Soldiers made their way to the “Dog White” section of the beach in neck-deep water. Once on the beach, the military police Soldiers (along with other members of the Engineer Special Brigade) realized that the previous assault group consisting of infantry and Rangers was pinned down by devastating enemy fire.

Bolstering the first assault group’s forces, the brigade Soldiers assisted in pushing the enemy back. Members of the 214th Military Police Company immediately took over the traffic control situation and evacuated wounded under enemy fire. As the fighting moved inland, the 214th established traffic control points and by 13 June created a brigade stockade for enemy prisoners of war. For their part in the assault, Staff Sergeant Orr and Sergeant Powell were awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the enemy.¹⁴

Corporal Frank M. Thompson
Silver Star
Korea

Corporal Frank Thompson was serving with the 3d Military Police Company performing road reconnaissance near Soni-ni, Korea, on 13 February 1951, when he came under fire.¹⁵ Corporal Thompson and another military police Soldier had left their vehicle and were surveying terrain for future traffic movement. When they were approximately one hundred yards from the vehicle, dug-in enemy troops opened fire.¹⁶ Corporal Thompson leapt into a nearby foxhole and returned fire. During the firefight, he was wounded in the leg and his comrade

received wounds in the face and leg.¹⁷ Injured, outnumbered, and needing to provide intelligence on enemy locations, Corporal Thompson assisted his fellow Soldier back to the vehicle and safety.

Colonel Angus B. MacLean

Soldier's Medal

United States

Before becoming a military police Soldier, Angus MacLean served in the infantry with the 3d Infantry Division during World War II. He rose through the ranks from private to staff sergeant, earning two Purple Heart awards. Second Lieutenant MacLean would then receive the Silver Star for eliminating two enemy machine gun emplacements by directing machine gun fire from an exposed observation post.¹⁸ Early in 1945, Colonel MacLean received a battlefield commission on the basis of his leadership skills.¹⁹ After the war, he was assigned to the 14th Constabulary and then transferred to the Military Police Corps. He served at various locations and positions within the Army and Military Police Corps, including two tours in Vietnam.

Colonel MacLean would return to the United States as provost marshal for the Headquarters, Military District of Washington, DC. He personally oversaw the cooperation between local and military police agencies while they were dealing with the numerous protests during this time. On 8 August 1971, an alert call was received, stating that a man was threatening to blow up the Capitol Building with nitroglycerin.²⁰ Colonel MacLean rushed to the scene and advanced alone to the individual. Just a few months prior, on 1 March 1971, a bomb had exploded in the men's room on the Senate side of the Capitol. It destroyed the restroom and a barbershop, with no injuries. Fully aware of the danger, Colonel MacLean pushed onward and spoke to the individual for thirty minutes, finally convincing the man to relinquish his explosives.²¹ Colonel MacLean received the Soldier's Medal for his efforts in disarming the bomber. After retiring from the military, Angus MacLean would serve as the first chief of the Metro Transit Police and director of security, responsible for the security and safety of countless commuters in the Washington, DC area.



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Mr. Watson is the curator of collections at the U.S. Army Military Police Museum, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

("Countering Terrorist, Insurgent, and Criminal Organizations: Iraqi Security Forces Joint Coordination Centers—A Unique Public Safety System," continued from page 16)

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Major Knowles is in the U.S. Army Reserve and is assigned to the 322d Civil Affairs Brigade at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. He is an assistant professor of sociology at Hawaii Pacific University and teaches criminology, criminal justice, terrorism, and organized crime classes. He received his doctorate in sociology from the University of Hawaii. He has a master's degree in criminal justice from Chaminade University of Honolulu. He is a graduate of the United States Army's Counterintelligence Officer Course, Military Police Officer Advanced Course, Hostage Negotiator Course, Civil Affairs Officer Course, Psychological Operations Officer Course, and Antiterrorism Officer Course. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Major Knowles was deployed with the 351st Civil Affairs Task Force and assigned as a public safety officer with the ISF in Tikrit.

40th Military Police Detachment



Lineage and Honors

Constituted 22 January 1953 in the Regular Army as the 40th Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment.

Activated 3 February 1953 at Sharpe General Depot, California.

Inactivated 31 March 1954 at Sharpe General Depot, California.

Redesignated 9 December 1954 as the 40th Military Police Detachment.

Activated 9 February 1955 at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Inactivated 15 October 1968 in Vietnam.

Activated 16 June 2000 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Campaign Participation Credit

Vietnam

Defense, Counteroffensive

Counteroffensive, Phase II

Counteroffensive, Phase III

Tet Counteroffensive

Counteroffensive, Phase IV

Counteroffensive, Phase V

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Behind the Scenes at the Military Police Museum: Digitizing History

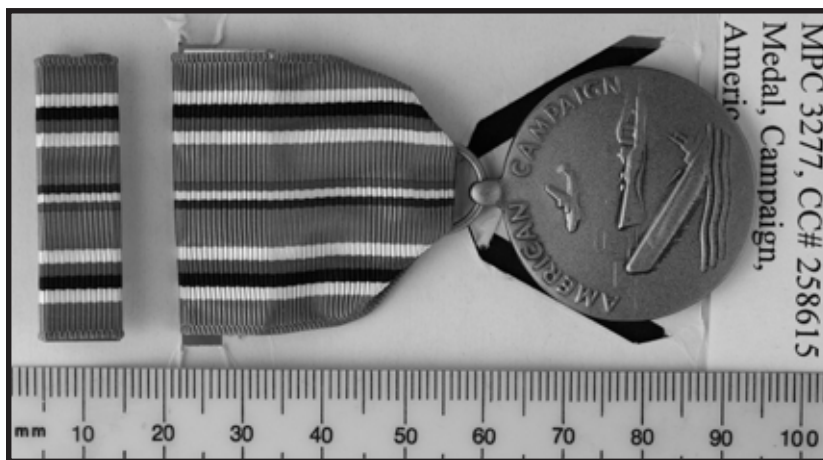
By Mr. Jim Rogers

In the past year, *Military Police* has been the beneficiary of new technology being implemented at the U.S. Army Military Police Corps Museum at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Recent issues have featured newly digitized images of various museum artifacts and historical photos.

All Army museums are required by regulations to photographically document their artifact collections either on film or digitally. Recently, museum officials developed a “digitization plan” for military police artifacts and historic photographs, based on research into digital imaging standards established by the National Archives and Records Administration, the Library of Congress, the Getty Research Institute, the Missouri Digitization Project, and others.

As the photographic recording of artifacts has first priority, this process has been implemented at the museum using a high-resolution digital single-lens reflex camera equipped with a close-up lens. Artifacts are photographed in a studio setting with the camera mounted on a tripod or copy stand, depending on the size of the artifact. All artifacts are photographed both for simple recording and for suitability for publication, exhibit, and other venues. The recorded images are used with the museum’s artifact database, called the Universal Site Artifact Management System. Other artifact photos are being used for museum exhibits and publication. It is expected that all existing museum artifacts will be digitally photographed by early next year.

A close companion to artifact photography also covered in the museum’s digitization plan is the scanning and recording of the military police branch still photograph collections at both the museum and the historian’s office. This process is also



An artifact record photograph shows a World War II campaign medal with measurement scale and museum identification.



This artifact record photograph shows a 1974 female pantsuit, with measurement and color chart.

underway, but includes the cross-cataloging and consolidation of the museum's and historian's photos. The digitization and organization of all historic still photographs is expected to take three to five years for existing images, plus ongoing efforts for incoming new images. New historic photographs arriving at the museum may be "born digital" images recorded by a digital camera, never having been on film or print. While these will not require scanning, they will need to be cataloged and organized.

To properly preserve all of these image files during ongoing collection and cataloging, the museum staff will record the files on archival-quality compact discs or digital versatile discs, as well as on easily accessed external hard drives. Redundant copies will be made and stored at different locations, most likely at the museum and at the military police history archives. As technology evolves, so must the recorded files. The museum staff will regularly evaluate new technology and ensure that the recorded digital images are capable of migration to the next recording medium.

This digitization process will first fulfill regulatory requirements for the museum. But in the long run, this will also provide remote access to the museum and history collections as well as supporting museum exhibits and various publications, including *Military Police*.

Mr. Rogers is the director of the U.S. Army Military Police Corps Museum at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He began his museum career as an exhibit designer with the Ohio Historical Society in 1977. He has been director of the Motorcycle Heritage Museum in central Ohio and was previously the director of the Fort Bliss Museum in El Paso, Texas.

This historical photo is an original Signal Corps photo with information attached to the print border. The seal in the lower left corner denotes an official U.S. Army Signal Corps photo and the number at the bottom right is a Signal Corps negative tracking number.



Dedication

The following members of the Military Police Corps Regiment have been lost in the Global War on Terrorism since our last issue. We dedicate this issue to them.



| | |
|---|--|
| Sergeant Andres J. Contreras | 519th Military Police Battalion Fort Polk, Louisiana |
| Specialist Joseph A. Graves | 720th Military Police Battalion Fort Hood, Texas |
| First Lieutenant Ashley L. (Henderson) Huff | 549th Military Police Company Fort Stewart, Georgia |
| Specialist Robert T. Johnson | 805th Military Police Company U.S. Army Reserves |
| Sergeant First Class Isaac S. Lawson | 49th Military Police Brigade California Army National Guard |
| Specialist Curtis R. Mehrer | 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment North Dakota Army National Guard |
| Staff Sergeant Paul S. Pabla | 139th Field Artillery Regiment Indiana Army National Guard |
| Private First Class Anthony P. Seig | 503d Military Police Battalion Fort Bragg, North Carolina |
| Sergeant Travis A. Van Zoest | 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment North Dakota Army National Guard |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Military Working Dog Dak | 148th Military Police Detachment Fort Carson, Colorado |
|--------------------------|---|

(Editor's Note: On the dedication page in the April 2006 issue of *Military Police*, Sergeant First Class Daniel Lightner, 28th Military Police Company, Pennsylvania Army National Guard, was incorrectly listed as a staff sergeant. He was promoted posthumously on 27 October 2005.)

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Farewell

From Major General Donald Ryder

As Lisa and I transition from the Active Army, I want to take the opportunity to thank all of you for what you do every day. It has been an honor to be a part of America's Army over the last 35 years. While serving as the Provost Marshal General and commander of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, I have had an exceptional vantage point from which to see firsthand the professionalism, commitment, and sacrifices of our Military Police Corps leaders, Soldiers, civilians, and families in support of our nation.

Today, nearly 3,000 military police are deployed around the world. Since 11 September 2001, our military police men and women have served magnificently while forward stationed during multiple deployments in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo Bay and while deployed in support of homeland defense. Although the work is demanding, our Soldiers and families face each challenge with a special courage and determination that make me proud to be a member of the Military Police Corps. I sincerely thank each of you for your service.

Your superb performance as military police, Department of the Army police, and civilian employees has expanded our role across the spectrum of conflict to include major combat operations, stability operations, law enforcement, and criminal investigations. In recognition of your contributions, we have increased the size of the Military Police Corps by more than 25 percent, redesigned our units to provide enhanced capabilities, converted table of distribution and allowance units to deployable organizations, and incorporated military police into every echelon of the Army's formations from brigade combat teams to theater Army. And, after more than 30 years, the Army has reinstated the position of the Provost Marshal General on the Army staff.

As I prepare to change command and relinquish the responsibilities of Provost Marshal General, I am confident that our leadership at every level will continue to serve our nation with the same resolve and dedication that Lisa and I have seen over the years. In the months and years that follow, the Military Police Corps will remain in our thoughts and prayers, as will our fallen Soldiers and their family members who have given the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our freedom. We wish you all Godspeed and best wishes.



Major General Ryder was commissioned in 1971 through the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps. Among his major duty assignments were commander, 463d Military Police Company, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; commander, 93d Military Police Battalion, V (U.S.) Corps, Frankfurt, Germany; commander, 418th Base Support Battalion, Frankfurt, Germany; commander, 14th Military Police Brigade, 21st Theater Army Area Command, Mannheim, Germany; deputy commanding general, 21st Theater Army Area Command, Mannheim, Germany; deputy commanding general, U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police Centers and Fort McClellan, Alabama; and commandant of the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama, and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

His awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Army Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Southwest Asia Service Medal with two campaign stars, the Armed Forces Service Medal, the Humanitarian Service Medal, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Medal.

