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MILITARY POLICE



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Headquarters, Department of the Army

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



Brigadier General Rodney L. Johnson

For every issue of the bulletin, I struggle with what I can say in this short space that will accurately express both what's going on in the Military Police Regiment, how I feel about my role as Commandant and Chief of the Regiment, and where my focus is. As always, I'm extremely thankful for the opportunity to share my thoughts with you on where I think the Regiment is and where I think it should be going. At the same time, I'm slightly saddened that this is likely the last time I'll be able to address you in this forum. In all my years in the Army, in all my different roles, I've found this to be one of the best outlets to communicate with you directly—and one I know I won't have again. That said, I'm happy to report that the last six months have been marked with some outstanding achievements by our Soldiers. Still operating successfully both in the continental United States (CONUS) and outside CONUS, every day our military police bring to bear the power of their training and maturity in their patrols and interactions with local citizens. Every day, more and more combat arms commanders tell us they want more military police Soldiers in their units. I could not agree more.

The focus and consistency this Regiment's Soldiers and leaders maintain is something I am immensely proud of. In the last six months, we've seen some amazing performances from our Soldiers. One example is the Army's Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) of the Year, Sergeant Jeremy S. Kamphuis. Sergeant Kamphuis's dedicated leadership, training, and perseverance are a great representation of the warrior ethos in our force. Although his performance has been highlighted in numerous articles and ceremonies, he is by no means an anomaly in our ranks. Rather, he is an example



of the amazing quality of Soldier we are developing and producing. At the awards ceremony for the Soldier and NCO of the Year competitions, Sergeant Major of the Army Kenneth O. Preston said, "Why do we do this? [Because] It helps us grow and motivate our young Soldiers into leaders. This is one of the things that sets our Army apart from any in the world."

Just as what we do sets us apart from the other armies of the world, the work our military police men and women are doing on a daily basis sets us apart from other branches. The most common adjectives we hear describing your performance are "reliable, dependable, mature, respectful, and fearless." I don't know of another group of Soldiers in the Army that has a reputation like yours. Thank you so much for the work you do.

We continue to meld the feedback we get from you into our doctrine and instruction in order to create better products and provide better support to the folks who need it the most. Supporting our troops in the field is still our top priority, followed closely by our second priority of sending our units well-trained and reliable warriors. I don't envision either of these priorities changing dramatically any time in the near future. We are in this for the long haul, and our trainers and leader developers are doing what they do best—working in an environment of fluid and ever-changing doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures and producing quality Soldiers and leaders. Our combat developers, the 900-pound brains of this Regiment, are using your feedback to create and adapt products that more readily match your needs in the contemporary operating environment. You're telling us and we're listening.

(Continued on page 3)

Regimental Command Sergeant Major



Command Sergeant Major James F. Barrett

It is hard to believe that we are again completing another issue of the Military Police Bulletin. This will be my ninth and final entry in the bulletin as your Regimental Command Sergeant Major. Within a few short months, I will be honored to stand in a change of responsibility ceremony here at the Home of the Regiment. As I write this article, my successor has not yet been selected, but all of the candidates are extremely competent and caring. I can guarantee that you will be well served.



Police Regiment has come operationally and in updating military police training at all levels to ensure relevancy in support of the Global War on Terrorism.

Your Soldiers are the best in the Army and are doing it better today than at any other time in my 28 years of service. There have been some rocky times as missions were added and changed. That said, I am humbled by the amount of praise heaped upon military police Soldiers by the senior leaders in the Army.

Every officer, noncommissioned officer, and Soldier has a command sergeant major and I have truly enjoyed being yours over the past 4½ years. My time in this position has gone extremely fast. In my 28 years of service, I have never seen the Military Police Regiment as busy as it has been since 11 September 2001. I have spent half of my time as the eighth Regimental Command Sergeant Major traveling the globe to visit with Soldiers. I've spent the other half here at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and other locations doing my level best to resolve Soldier issues and improve training. I am very proud of how far the Military

I have always said that once you become a military police Soldier, you will always be a military police Soldier. In my case that could not be truer, as I intend to remain in the Fort Leonard Wood area and remain connected to the Regiment. I will also stay connected through my children, with a son and a daughter-in-law both serving as military police Soldiers and a second son who is likely to join the Regiment soon. Finally, it has been my honor to be associated with the entire military police family—Soldiers, family members, retirees, and civilians—over the past 28 years. I wish all of you the very best as we continue to serve our Regiment.

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

In the coming pages, you will find another round of great developments and observations about our profession, written by your peers, leaders, and subordinates. I urge you to continue to support mediums such as this and continue to send your feedback to us here at the Home of the Regiment.

It is invaluable. Again, thank you for the support you have given me as Chief of the Regiment and thank you for asking me the hard questions. In my two years in this role, you have amazed me, challenged me, and humbled me. I could not have hoped for more. Thank you again for what you do every day.

Assist—Protect—Defend

The Future of the Army Nonlethal Scalable Effects Center

By Lieutenant Colonel Jesse Galvan and Major Theo Kang

“The shifting military environment is likely to see greater mixing of enemy combatants with noncombatants and there are likely to be situations where lethal force is undesirable. . . . Increasing nonlethality widens the range of effect the joint force is able to achieve without using deadly force. Nonlethal ability should not detract from our ability to apply lethal means as required.”

—Force Application Functional Concept, February 2004

“Wider integration of nonlethal weapons into the US Army and Marine Corps could have reduced damage, saved lives, and helped to limit the widespread looting and sabotage that occurred after the cessation of major conflict in Iraq. Incorporating [nonlethal weapons] capabilities into the equipment, training, and doctrine of the armed services could substantially improve US effectiveness in conflict, postconflict, and homeland defense.”

—Council on Foreign Relations, February 2004

Background

In September 2000, the US Army Military Police School (USAMPS) was designated as the sole proponent for all Army nonlethal (NL) programs, to include law enforcement and tactical applications. In October 2002, the Army Nonlethal Center of Excellence was established and, in October 2004, it was redesignated as the Army Nonlethal Scalable Effects Center (ANSEC). ANSEC is the central hub for all Army NL efforts and consolidates the efforts of the other Army proponents to speak with one voice on all NL issues. The word “scalable” in an NL context means having the flexibility to apply a measured response in the use-of-force continuum across the range of military operations. According to the Army Concepts Summaries, Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command, 1 March 2004, the desired end state of a scalable weapon should yield effects ranging from NL to lethal via a dial-up, rheostatic capability.

“The other thing I learned is we are good at lethal effects; but in a counterinsurgency, nonlethal effects are as important as, and, at times, more important than kinetic effects. We are very good at fighting and breaking things and

teaching other people to do the same. But nonlethal effects are critical to winning the war in Iraq. So, if we’re really serious about fighting an insurgency, we have to change our culture and accept the importance, and sometimes pre-eminence, of nonlethal effects.”

—Major General Peter Chiarelli, USA
Field Artillery
September-October 2005

The need exists for current and future NL capabilities throughout the spectrum of operations, from civil disturbances to major combat operations. That has been well documented through numerous lessons learned, after-action reviews, direct feedback from Soldiers on the ground, and various other joint sources. The greater flexibility mentioned above is also referred to as the “bullhorn to bullet” gap or the gap between civil disturbance and major combat operations. ANSEC’s mission is to bridge that gap.

Definition

Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 3003.3 defines nonlethal weapons (NLWs) as “... weapons that are explicitly designed and primarily employed so as to incapacitate personnel or materiel, while

minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment....” It is important to note that this definition does not, however, include other capabilities that are mistakenly identified in some contexts as NL means, such as psychological operations, civil affairs, computer attacks, and information operations. NLWs are not required to have a zero probability of producing fatalities or permanent injuries. While complete avoidance of these effects is neither guaranteed nor expected, when properly employed, NLWs should significantly reduce destructive and lethal effects as compared with physically destroying the same target.¹

Current Nonlethal Capabilities

Current NL capabilities include, but are not limited to—

- The modular crowd control munition (MCCM) (also referred to as the NL claymore).
- 12-gauge point and/or area rounds.
- The flashbang grenade.
- The stingball grenade.
- M203 point and/or area rounds.
- The light vehicle obscuration smoke system (LVOSS) (CS) (O-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile) round.
- The FN303™ less lethal launcher.
- The X26 Taser®.
- The vehicle lightweight arresting device (VLAD).
- The portable vehicle arresting barrier (PVAB).
- Caltrops (tire spikes).
- Riot control agent dispersers.

The Nonlethal Capabilities Set (NLCS) provides a platoon-sized packaged set. ANSEC is working to modularize the NLCS to allow units to order only what they need to complete their mission and to allow any unit to receive NL munitions (NLM). Now only units in possession of an NLCS can order NLM.

The effective ranges of current NLM are fairly limited. This capability gap is being addressed through efforts to extend the capability of NLM out to small arms ranges. Eventually, the capabilities of NLM will be extended beyond small arms range. Current NLM ranges are depicted in *Figure 1* (page 6).

Near-Term Nonlethal Capabilities

Efforts to improve each system’s capabilities (range, duration, effect, coverage, and reversibility) and to develop new or refine emerging NLW technologies are continuous. The near term ranges from

2007 to 2012, depending on the system. However, some near-term NL capabilities have already been fielded on a limited basis to fulfill approved operational needs statements and urgent materiel releases. Some have been fielded as part of a limited user and/or operational assessment. Near-term capabilities include, but are not limited to—

- The 12-gauge, extended-range NL cartridge.
- The modular accessory shotgun system as seen in *Figure 2*.
- The MK19 NLM (now called the high-volume, rapid-fire, multipayload NLM).
- The Tactical NLM (TNLM).
- The Active Denial System (ADS).
- Acoustic devices such as the long-range acoustic device (LRAD) and the midrange acoustic device (MRAD).
- The Mobility Denial System.

Although not considered an NLW per se, an acoustic device has an invaluable place across the continuum of force. It may be considered an enhancement to the first level of force, which is communication. Acoustic devices such as the LRAD and MRAD provide a communication device and the ability to “interrogate intent” from long distances.

USAMPS is the proponent for the MK19 NLM, which will provide a robust, rapid-fire NL effect at various ranges. The US Army Infantry Center at Fort Benning, Georgia, is the proponent for the TNLM. The first version of the TNLM will be an airburst munition providing longer-range engagement capabilities for the MK19 and the M203. The second version of the TNLM will provide extended-range NL capabilities for the integrated airburst weapon system and the advanced crew-served weapon system.

The ADS emits a directional energy beam to create an intolerable heating sensation on the skin of targeted personnel. The system may soon be available for an extended user evaluation under real-world operational conditions. The ADS started as an advanced concept technology demonstration several years ago, but it has made substantial progress since its inception and is now positioned for actual use.

Future Nonlethal Capabilities

Imagine a futuristic battlefield, the kind featured in so many science fiction stories. Military base camps are protected by invisible shields, intelligent minefields, and super guns. The landscape is speckled with unmanned aerial vehicles and ground combat systems assisting platoons of high-tech Soldiers. These Soldiers, while very much human, are outfitted with

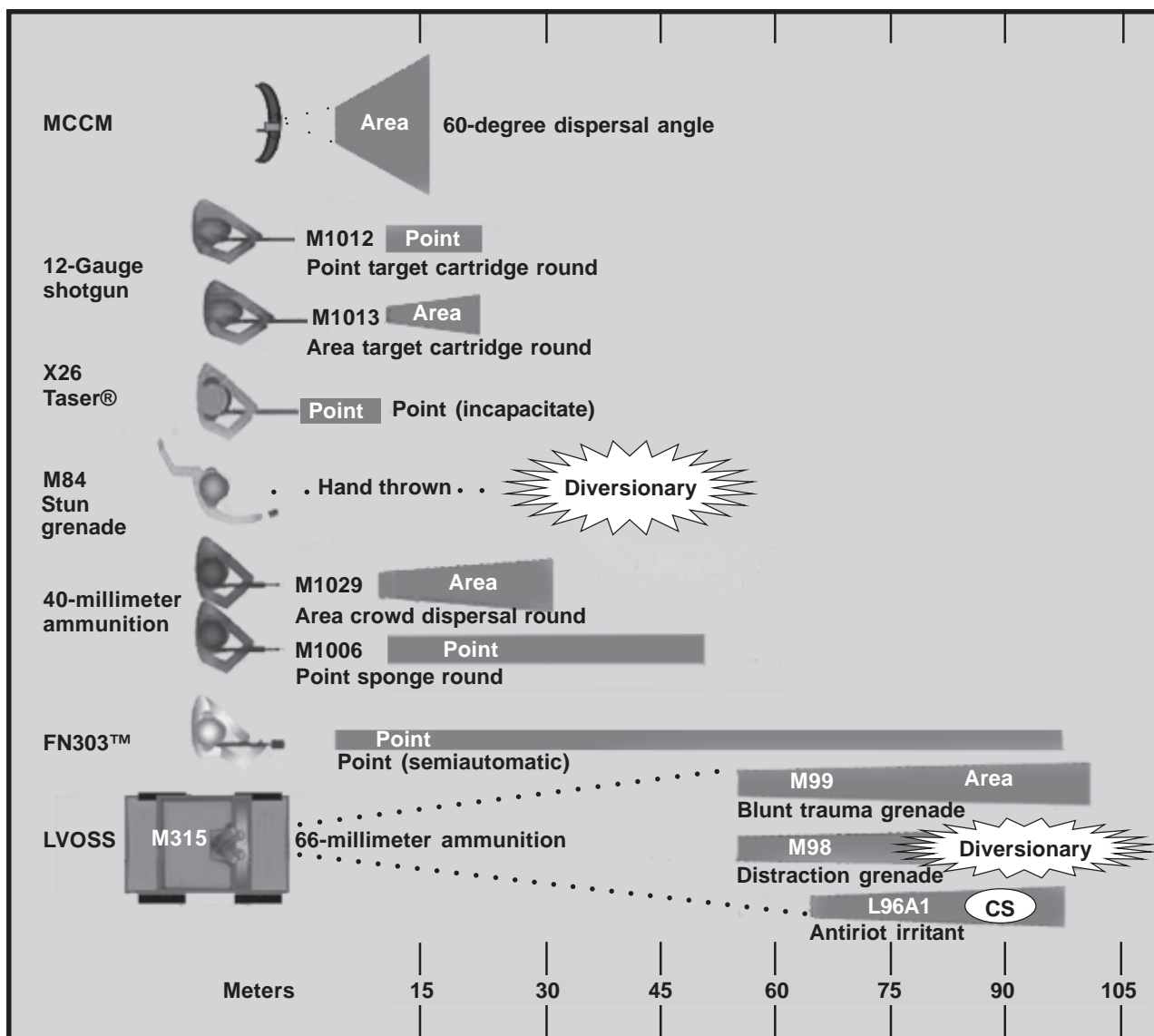


Figure 1. NLM range measurements (approximate)

remotely operated, vehicle-mounted, and hand-carried combat systems that can warn, delay, mark, incapacitate, or kill selected targets. Also, they can render targeted weapons, communications equipment, vehicles, and other systems temporarily or permanently inoperable. They can stop, delay, or move a crowd or engage a single target in the middle of a crowd. These scalable NL to lethal capabilities will enhance the future warfighters' ability to separate noncombatants from the enemy forces that may be attempting to use them as human shields.²

In the preceding vignette, the capabilities of the "hand-carried combat system" accurately depict some of the present technology research being conducted by the Joint Nonlethal Weapons Program. Future NL capabilities include high-energy laser weapon systems; short-pulse, laser-induced plasma technology; high-powered microwave



Figure 2. Modular accessory shotgun system (12-gauge shotgun attached to M4 rifle)

technology; extended-range area stun projectiles; and various tetherless electromuscular disruption systems. Depending on the technology, the host platform will be a vehicle, an individual weapon, or even an aircraft. Future NL capability is defined as a capability that will become fully operational sometime after 2012.

Future NLWs will provide range, effect, duration, area coverage, and reversibility (neutralization without destruction) capabilities that will provide a significant advantage to US forces well into the 21st century. These capabilities will support the Army's Future Force and operate in a complex and challenging environment that may include "... urban and complex terrain, large concentrations of civilians and various noncombatants, such as local governments, nongovernmental organizations ... with an array of conventional and unconventional threats ... both traditional and asymmetrical tactics in a less predictable manner..."³ across the spectrum of conflict.

The Way Ahead

"...The key is to train effectively on our systems and to be empowered to use them [NLWs] early in a conflict when they have the greatest potential to prevent unnecessary suffering and injury...."

Colonel James B. Brown
18th Military Police Brigade commander

The current training methodology of "alert, deploy, train" must be replaced by "train, alert, deploy." NLW use must be included in the planning process. Colonel Brown makes an excellent point that early use of an aggressive, robust NL capability can prevent a situation from escalating to deadly force levels.

Another current impediment to effective employment of NLWs is the limited availability and capability of some of the munitions. However, there are efforts to resolve these issues. The Marine Corps and the Army have different contents in their NLCS, and this sometimes leads to problems. The creation of a joint NL training center and a joint NLCS would result in the expanded use of NLWs by both services and an increased student throughput to ensure a truly unified effort between the two primary services using NLWs.

The comments below are from the February 2004 report of the Council on Foreign Relations dealing with NLW capabilities development efforts. They reveal the extent of the challenges that still confront the services and the Department of Defense (DOD) in the years to come.

"Although NLWs are not widely integrated into the US armed forces, their effectiveness has been demonstrated when used. . . . Despite such successes, the task force finds that NLWs have not entered the mainstream of defense thinking and procurement. While those who have used them are quick to sing their praises, current DOD and service programs are simply inadequate in size and scope to yield the benefits from NLWs. 'One could argue whether the problem is organizational or cultural . . .'"⁴

Note: The ANSEC Army Knowledge Online (AKO) Web site contains information on current systems and training material. As the central hub for the Army on all NL programs, the ANSEC AKO site is also the way to—

- Pass along issues.
- Collect and/or request information on topics such as the Interservice Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course and mobile training team.
- Access NL links.
- Provide feedback and lessons learned.

To reach the ANSEC AKO Web site, log on to AKO. Type "ANSEC" in the AKO search box and select "AKO Sites" in the box below it. (The box titled "AKO Files" is selected as the default.) Press "Enter," then select "ANSEC," "(Homepage)."

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- ¹ DODD 3003.3, *Policy for Nonlethal Weapons*, 9 July 1996, Certified current as of 21 November 2003.
- ² Contributed by Mr. Samuel Cottrell, ANSEC contractor.
- ³ "Effect-Based Fires", *Field Artillery*, November-December 2000.
- ⁴ Report by Council on Foreign Relations, quote from Richard Haas, council president, 26 February 2004.

Lieutenant Colonel Galvan is the Army Nonlethal Central Action Officer and serves as chief of the ANSEC, US Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

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Police Intelligence Operations: Future Focus of the Military Police Corps

By Captain Thomas D. Mott

Even after years of struggling to maintain its stature as a credible and specialized branch, the future of the Military Police Corps is still in question. One of the most-deployed branches during Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, it appears that its role in the Army is no more certain today than it was before the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

For years, other Army branches have tried to inch their way into military police roles. As evidenced by current missions in Iraq, it appears that other branches are more involved than ever in military police missions. Any Soldier can be trained to conduct route reconnaissance, traffic control, river crossings, route security, and convoy security. These are not specialized missions requiring military police-specific equipment or technical expertise. We have seen field artillery, armor, and chemical Soldiers employed in combat operations as military police, performing numerous area security tasks, maneuver and mobility support operations (MMSO), and limited law enforcement missions. Their original branches and training were springboards to learning military police missions. Soldiers from other branches have also been trained to conduct internment/resettlement (I/R) operations in Iraq, securing the most important prisoners in theater.

Back home, civilian police at stateside installations have easily integrated into community law enforcement. While military police Soldiers are overseas, the civilian police are gradually taking over military police jobs. Further extensions of Department of the Army police contracts could put military police out of garrison law enforcement all together.

One could argue that it is not the military police Soldiers who are in danger of losing their mission. One could say that the military police mission, as demonstrated in Iraq, is more critical than ever and is, in fact, understaffed. Field artillery, armor, and chemical Soldiers perform in other roles because their original missions are less critical. Indirect fire is in low demand. Tanks no longer race across miles of desert. The chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat is negligible. But knowing how to calculate trajectories, maneuver tanks, and

perform large-scale CBRN operations are specialized skills that will still have a place even after the war in Iraq is finished. No one else in the Army is trained or equipped to conduct such missions, so those branches still fill a critical niche.

Many military police Soldiers in Iraq have found themselves training, coaching, and mentoring the Iraqi police (IP) force. While military police Soldiers are busy with the IP force, Soldiers from other branches are performing military police root missions, proving to combat commanders and Army leadership that having a separate military police branch is not crucial. What happens to the military police Soldier when there are no IP forces left to train and a Soldier from another career field has taken his old job? How can the military police Soldier prove that he is still critical to the Army? What can he do that no one else can do?

The future of the Military Police Corps is police intelligence operations (PIO). The military police Soldier has the potential to be the best intelligence-gathering agent on the battlefield. While area security, MMSO, law enforcement, and I/R are still valid roles, they will only be useful to the extent that they are vehicles for conducting PIO.

During the course of their work with the IP force, the military police have been valuable in the underrecognized role of intelligence collection. Military police Soldiers in Iraq have produced some of the most lucrative intelligence on the battlefield, discovering the location of high-value targets, large weapons caches, and criminal activity. They then put that intelligence into the hands of maneuver commanders or acted on it themselves. The military police Soldiers have done this by simply talking to IP forces and local civilians during the course of other missions.

Military police Soldiers in Iraq have produced some of the most lucrative intelligence on the battlefield, discovering the location of high-value targets, large weapons caches, and criminal activity.

One task that cannot be explicitly found in an Army technical manual is simply “How to Talk to People.” That is because it is not a task but a skill. Other branches can teach military police tasks, but cannot so easily teach military police skills. The military police Soldier can set himself apart from his infantry or cavalry counterparts with his ability to talk to the local man on the street and find out what is going on. It is in the nature of the infantryman and cavalry scout to be up-front, forthright, and rude. However, such an attitude does not translate well to the common shop owner in Baghdad, Pyongyang, or Tehran. It takes a certain knack to calmly and coolly approach a person on a street in a country you have just invaded and, in a nonthreatening manner, find out what the word on the street is. It is in the military police Soldier’s nature to do this during law enforcement duties at stateside installations but has not been emphasized during missions in Baghdad, Mosul, and Najaf.

There are Soldiers in the Army now who specialize in talking to people. Military intelligence Soldiers talk to informants, interrogate suspects, and analyze intelligence material. Tactical human intelligence teams (THTs) go out in the street and conduct missions very similar to those described above. But the Soldiers who do this in the Army now do not have such large numbers and resources and the same degree of independence as the Military Police Corps. While a brigade combat team (BCT) may have several THTs operating in its sector, the military police company or battalion, also in that battlespace, could do the same thing on a much larger scale. The military police unit will use some of its old standby functions—area security, MMSO and, as in Iraq today, law enforcement—as vehicles to get out into the street. But military police Soldiers should not perform area security, MMSO, and law enforcement for the sake of those missions alone. Their priority while performing these missions should be to gather intelligence. The ability to gather sizable amounts of actionable intelligence could set the Military Police Corps apart and help maintain its credibility as a branch.

While the idea of PIO was developed as a bridge to connect the Military Police Corps’ other four traditional functional areas of area security, MMSO, law enforcement, and I/R, it could now be seen as its primary focus. PIO are the main mission of the military police, supported by the other four traditional functional areas. The Military Police Corps could sell itself as an independent, fully equipped, and heavily manned intelligence-gathering force, secondarily capable of conducting the other four traditional functional areas. Such a structure also supports the desire of many military police leaders to retain military police units as battalion- and brigade-sized elements instead of dividing them into companies and platoons and attaching them directly to BCTs.

Perhaps more important is that a large, independent Military Police Corps highly skilled in intelligence collection could support current strategy at the theater level. Retired Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Krepinevich, executive director of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, recently cited the lack of intelligence gathering in Iraq. “US forces have overwhelming advantages in terms of combat power and mobility but a key disadvantage in terms of intelligence. If they know who the insurgents are and where they are, they can quickly suppress the insurgency. The Iraqi people are the best source of this intelligence.”¹ That is where military police Soldiers who are already on the road and in the IP stations, talking to common citizens every day, become invaluable. Military police commanders should explicitly tell their Soldiers to gather intelligence along with their missions to conduct route security and escort convoys, for example.

There will be a market for military police missions in the future, but the Military Police Corps must survive in its current configuration long enough to take part. Army units must be more aware of the security and political environment in which they act. Military police brigades and battalions, highly skilled in human intelligence collection and trained in the root missions of area security, MMSO, and law enforcement, fit the

The ability to gather sizable amounts of actionable intelligence could set the Military Police Corps apart and help maintain its credibility as a branch.

bill perfectly. This shift in mission focus necessitates a fundamental change in the way military police Soldiers train and conduct daily business.

Training: Train new military police Soldiers to talk to people and ask questions, be patient, be aware of their surroundings, and be cool customers. Recruitment and selection prior to military occupational specialty assignment will also need to be considered.

Daily business: Military police Soldiers, like their combat arms counterparts, can also be rather forthright and rude. Soldiers in today's Military Police Corps, stinging from the continual fight for legitimacy and worn out from continual deployment, conduct business very aggressively and impatiently. It may be necessary to be aggressive while collecting intelligence; however, to ask the probing questions that

get at the heart of an issue, military police Soldiers must learn to do so in a manner that invites people to talk to them and not be scared away. Military police, especially leaders, need to be cool, calm, and confident.

A fundamental change in attitude must accompany the change in mission focus. The Military Police Corps is still relevant and it can become even more so. While the mission in Iraq is incomplete and military police Soldiers will continue to have a critical role there, military police Soldiers can adapt and expand their influence in that mission while also preparing for the post-Iraq Army.

Endnote

¹ Andrew F. Krepinevich, Jr., "How to Win in Iraq," page 4, *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 2005, <www.foreignaffairs.org>.

Captain Mott is a military police officer who has served two tours in Iraq, first as a platoon leader and then as a battalion adjutant.

42d Military Police Brigade



Lineage and Honors

Constituted 25 January 1968 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 42d Military Police Group, and activated in Germany.

Redesignated 21 October 1977 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 42d Military Police Group.

Inactivated 1 June 1992 in Germany.

Redesignated 12 May 2004 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 42d Military Police Brigade.

Activated 16 October 2004 at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) for Germany 1968.

Military Police as Soldier~Diplomats

By First Lieutenant Audrey L. Latorre

The nature of US military operations changes daily in the contemporary operational environment (COE). The demand for leaders to be flexible, adaptive thinkers and decision makers increases with each operation. Conventional warriors must also be diplomats to succeed in the myriad of stability operations. These new Soldier-diplomats need a unique set of skills. The Soldiers and leaders of the Military Police Corps are best suited to meet these new challenges.

Military Diplomacy

Although Iraq is central to any discussion concerning military operations today, dozens of small unit operations are going on throughout the world, many of them overlooked and underestimated in their influence. They are the pinnacle of shaping operations that may one day become decisive operations for the defense strategy of the United States and for the overall stability of the globe. Special operations forces and civil affairs (CA) units operate across the globe to foster positive relationships between the host countries and the United States. Many special operations missions focus on supporting countries that are struggling to establish reliable democracies. These are not the operations that the public is familiar with, such as the programs that trained guerilla fighters in South America or the efforts to decrease the drug trade through Central America. The operations in question facilitate the following:

- Building bridges.
- Widening roads.
- Improving response to natural disasters.
- Securing borders.
- Fighting criminal organizations through the development of strong relationships with the local government or influential organizations.

Units operate quietly, leaving small, unobtrusive footprints that minimize resentment among the local population. The result is dozens of small successes each year that have big payoffs in the long run.

Although special forces units are the primary executors of many of these missions, defense attaches also wield enormous influence all over the

world. Often working alone or with very small staffs, these officers reach out to local institutions to shape the environment. Their methods are stealthy and precise. They must ingratiate themselves with local citizens and exert their influence in undetectable ways. Although they work in conjunction with US embassies and theater commands in support of common goals and strategic objectives, they operate in the field with unparalleled autonomy and are solely responsible for the success or failure of those operations.

The Balkans

The Soldier-diplomat role was established in depth during operations in the Balkans and fine-tuned by many midlevel officers in Bosnia. Members of all branches had to learn to think not just as warriors but as politicians also. At the heart of any civil strife are basic human needs. Although combat power helps in operations, there can be no success without a deeper level of understanding and that is a difficult transition for many military officers. At the start of operations in the Balkans and Bosnia, many complained that the role of diplomat distracted the military from its true mission of fighting wars and winning them. However, more forward-thinking officers realized that it was a predictor of times to come and that the experiences gained while enforcing the Dayton Peace Accord would develop skills that would be used in the future. More flexible, adaptive thinking is vital to current operations. Success demands that planners think outside the tactical box to become Soldier-diplomats.

On a more narrow scale, the same is true in Iraq. Young captains and even younger lieutenants are



entrusted with key tasks such as being liaisons to city councils, supporting the democratic process, interfacing with school principals, and initiating infrastructure development. The purpose is to win the hearts and minds of the Iraqi citizens, an aim that most people agree is the most important aspect of success in that theater. It cannot be done with combat power alone. As a result, the diplomatic handbook is being written and revised daily by commanders and small unit leaders on the ground, requiring flexible leaders with unique skill sets.

State Partnership Program

Another example of the development of Soldier-diplomat skills is inherent in the State Partnership Program (SPP) operated by the National Guard Bureau. This program connects 36 states to more than 38 countries around the globe. Each relationship is different, with diverse goals, but the overarching strategy is to foster cooperative relationships with nations that are moving toward more progressive government systems. It is a “component of the US strategy of selective and flexible engagement in Europe, Central Asia, and Latin America, and eventually, perhaps, in the Pacific Rim and Africa.”¹ National Guard Soldiers in the program travel several times each year to the country they are partnered with and coordinate training opportunities. They assist only in projects identified by the host country. The goals often involve the development of citizen-soldier establishments similar to the National Guard in the United States. Frequently, these relationships affect economic and social policies that support stability in the region. The host countries frequently benefit by moving in a direction that will facilitate acceptance into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The officers who operate in this obscure program, often military police Soldiers, must act with little doctrinal guidance simply because they are not fighting a war. They must first carefully navigate the political

landscape of their partner country because initially they are not dealing with fellow soldiers. They must tread lightly until trust is established and the program consistently meets the expectations of each partner. At the outset, these are not military operations but diplomatic ones, which nonetheless affect strategic military planning in the United States. Most importantly, the SPP promotes the US model of a military ruled by civilian leadership, a vital concept in the stability of developing nations. Once the partnership is developed, joint training is often conducted between the American state’s National Guard Soldiers and the host nation’s developing army. Resources are exchanged and critical assessment and planning tools are shared by National Guard leaders. The SPP has gained prominence in the last five years for its support of NATO’s Partnership for Peace Program and is expected to continue to garner support from influential leaders at the Pentagon.

Programs like the SPP, the positions of defense attaches, and CA missions do not replace the warfighting mission—fighting and winning wars will always be the top priority. However, it cannot be denied that stability operations will almost always follow wars, requiring leaders to balance warfighting skills with those that prevent wars and develop strong nations. CA officers are trained to operate with methods other than warfighting methods; most other officers are not. They must develop the skills as they go, in real time. In these situations, members of the Military Police Branch are ahead of their peers. As the enforcers of military law, they already have some of the skills required of the leaders in future operations.

Scalpel Versus Bayonet

In May 2003, Lieutenant Colonel John Hammond, commander of the 211th Military Police Battalion, Massachusetts Army National Guard, was ordered by V Corps to stand up a unique task force (TF). Designated TF Enforcer, it was composed of military police units and counterintelligence and psychological operations teams. They were tasked to establish a foothold in Fallujah and to identify, locate, and capture or kill enemy forces operating in the area. TF Enforcer conducted patrols designed to gather actionable intelligence, then executed raids based on this intelligence. Lieutenant Colonel Hammond’s main effort was a military police company. In an article in the April 2005 issue of *Military Police*, he argued that military police Soldiers can perform this type of mission with more precision than many combat arms organizations. He compared the two types of units to the difference between using a scalpel and a bayonet. The military police technique reduced collateral



damage and often yielded greater cooperation from local citizens. Lieutenant Colonel Hammond stated that, “Precision, speed, and stealth are critical components that are the calling cards of the military police platoon.”² By the time the TF was dismantled in late 2003, tons of explosives and ammunition had been seized and the overall goals had been accomplished. Lieutenant Colonel Hammond said that the success of the TF was a direct result of the unique military police skill sets. In order to gain intelligence in this environment, it was critical to balance warfighting skills with a more diplomatic approach. Platoon leaders were required to develop relationships and operate within the existing infrastructure to achieve results and gain actionable intelligence. For several reasons, military police Soldiers are better at this than most other Soldiers.

Military Police Skill Sets

Military police Soldiers are accessible in their up-armored high-mobility, multipurpose wheeled vehicles but are sufficiently protected to ensure relative safety from hostile forces. The Bradley fighting vehicle, although it offers exceptional protection, substantially limits the contact Soldiers can have with the local population, making it more of a challenge to win their hearts and minds. Military police Soldiers also have received training that their combat arms counterparts have not. When executing law and order operations, military police Soldiers are trained in interpersonal skills and communication. They have developed the decision-making skills and the flexible responses needed in situations that require other than lethal force. Additionally, military police Soldiers have learned to use levels of force, evaluate situations, and apply procedures based on individualized events. The sensitive nature of many military police missions, such as detainee operations, has enabled military police leaders to think flexibly and use adaptive techniques instead of always relying on the textbook response.



This is an exceptional advantage in today’s COE. As stability operations continue to advance throughout the globe, it is these diplomatic abilities that will mark the difference between success and failure.

Conclusion

The traditional concepts of the warfighter are changing every day. A mission conducted on the borders of Iraq and another executed in the slums of Baghdad can occur simultaneously but may vary extensively in scope, methodology, purpose, and effects. The COE will only remain “current” for a limited time. Today’s leaders must master a balance between conventional warfighting and a substantially more varied role that includes politics, diplomacy, and exceptional insight. Leaders within the Military Police Corps possess unique skills that will enable them to navigate this emerging battlefield successfully. Already trained to be adaptive and flexible thinkers, military police Soldiers have the ability to fulfill the need for warfighters as well as diplomats.

References

¹ Mr. John Groves, “The State Partnership Program,” *Parameters*, Spring 1999, pages 43-53.

² Lieutenant Colonel John Hammond, “Military Police Operations in Fallujah,” *Military Police*, April 2005.

First Lieutenant Latorre is a member of the Ohio Army National Guard, currently assigned to the 145th Regional Training Institute’s Officer Candidate School as a teach, assess, and counsel (TAC) officer. Past assignments include platoon leader, 323d Military Police Company, during Operation Iraqi Freedom; and platoon leader, 838th Military Police Company, during Operation Noble Eagle. She graduated from Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, with a bachelor of arts degree in psychology.

Military Police Bulletin Writing Contest Announcement



The Military Police Regimental Association is sponsoring a writing contest. 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 an e-mail attachment in a high-resolution (at least 200 dpi and at 100 percent of original size) JPEG or TIFF format. Please, no 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 will 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 US Army Military Police School.

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

The deadline for submissions is 30 June 2006. The winners will be recognized in the October 2006 professional bulletin.

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Address changes for **personal** subscriptions should be sent to Superintendent of Documents, ATTN: Mail List Branch, Mail Stop: SSOM, Washington, DC 20402.

Uncommon Ground: Military Police Combat Command

By Captain Jason S. Short and First Lieutenant Dustin L. Longfellow

In the fall of 2004, the area between the Farah Province and the Herat Province in Afghanistan was imploding. Local warlords were fighting for status, which resulted in force-on-force battles and significant loss of life. The fully equipped warlord militias had refused to turn in their weapons under the demilitarization rules emplaced by the coalition and the new government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Unfortunately, the coalition was unable to provide the forces needed to prevent the fighting among the militias. As the fighting escalated, the increased loss of Afghani lives forced the coalition to move a US air cavalry unit to Shindand to stand between two fighting warlords and their well-armed militias. The movement was dangerous but necessary for regional stability. The cavalry unit was well-equipped and trained for the mission. Its air assets and cavalry scouts provided great battlefield maneuver options and aided in its mission to find and capture or kill the enemy.

Battle plans change in most conflicts and this one was no exception. The Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF)-76 commander decided that the cavalry unit's assets were needed elsewhere. This vacancy presented a unique problem for the theater commander. The insertion of the cavalry had stopped the immediate fighting and the warlords were cooperating. However, the area was still unstable and no ground maneuver units were immediately available to fill the gap that would be left by the departure of the cavalry. The answer to the problem would be unusual—a military police battalion commander would command an airfield, and two military police companies would divide the empty battlespace and become combat maneuver elements.

On 28 March 2004, Soldiers of the 551st Military Police Company deployed to Afghanistan, where they conducted the five functions of the Military Police Corps. The most common mission was maneuver and mobility support operations. Platoons moved to other locations to perform a multitude of military police tasks and force protection missions. The unit was known as the “can do” company, completing every mission assigned. The company was responsible for conducting prisoner escorts and launching several air assaults to seize and secure weapons caches. In January 2005, the 716th Military Police Battalion Headquarters joined the 551st Military Police Company. As the company planned its redeployment, the Soldiers of the 716th and the 551st would yet again answer the call.

In today's contemporary operational environment, the military police are continually required to conduct combat support operations under increasingly uncommon circumstances. Moving an established combat tactical operation center (TOC) from one location to another is a difficult undertaking, but moving cross-country on short notice in order to plan and execute combat operations in the place of combat arms units is even more difficult. In January 2005, the 716th Military Police Battalion Headquarters, the 551st Military Police Company, and the 209th Military Police Company received the order to execute this uncommon task. This was new ground for military police Soldiers. For the first time in recent history, a military police battalion and two military police companies would command and control battlespace on foreign soil in a combat environment.

In late January 2005, the 551st Military Police Company received a warning order to move its headquarters and two platoons to Shindand. The company quickly completed all the necessary preparations and successfully arrived at Shindand Air Field on 1 February. After only two days, the company had established a TOC and begun executing a variety of combat missions. In those two days, the company was working with Task Force Peacekeeper to establish a clear mission set. The company knew that its mission was to control the Shindand District, one of the largest districts in Afghanistan. For the first time in recent history, a military police company commander

operated as a ground combat commander. The cavalry unit that the military police unit was replacing was much larger and had aviation assets, which allowed it to control the area with ease. However, the 551st was responsible for controlling the same space with less than half the personnel and without the aviation assets. All of these factors significantly affected the mission focus and execution.

One of the company's main missions was to strengthen and support the local government. The area was incredibly poor and had received little attention from the central government, making the stabilization of the district a difficult mission. In addition to these challenges, the regional warlords constantly attempted to undermine the local government in order to strengthen their own power in the area. The battalion commander divided the battlespace into northern and southern areas of operations (AOs). The southern AO was identified as the main effort.

Upon completion of the mission, the company had conducted nearly 100 combat and combat support missions and trained more than 100 Afghanistan police. Counterrocket reconnaissance patrols discovered more than 20 caches of weapons and ammunitions that contained more than 3,000 mortar rounds; rockets; land mines; and rocket-propelled grenades. They also uncovered large quantities of small arms and small arms ammunition. The seizure of more than two tons of weapons and munitions undoubtedly hindered the enemy's ability to freely operate in the AO. In addition, the company executed many civil affairs projects, including the development of wells, communications, and reliable electricity, all of which will have a profound impact on the Shindand District.

Captain Short is the commander of the 551st Military Police Company.

First Lieutenant Longfellow is a platoon leader with the company.

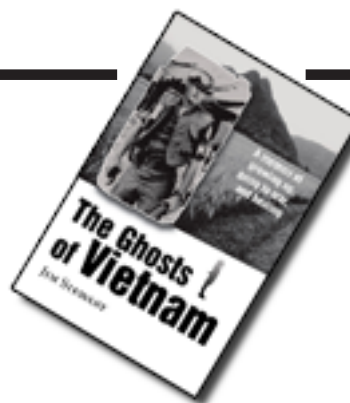
Book Review

The Ghosts of Vietnam

A Memoir of Growing Up, Going to War, and Healing

By Jim Stewart

Published by iUniverse, 2005



Reviewed by Mr. Bill McDonald

In *The Ghosts of Vietnam*, Jim Stewart looks back on his life, which included four years in country. This is not a typical combat action story but actually a warm—and at times tender—story of a young man seeking to find himself during the war and the years afterward. The book is about a journey and is not just a diary of where he has been and what he has done. The reader gets inside his heart as well as inside his head.

There is a touching scene from Stewart's experience as a military police Soldier in the Saigon area, where he witnessed a little girl on a bike get killed by a truck. He never forgot that little girl or the image of her lying on the ground with half her skull missing. It haunts him in the background of his heart, and in a strange twist of fate, that tragic scene gets played out again later in life when he seeks to find his own daughter, whom he had left behind in Vietnam.

This book is both funny and sad. It is at times spiritual as well as being very worldly, but it is always entertaining. It is very easy to read, and for people who do not like typical war stories, this is the one to read. This is not one of those blatant "I am a hero" stories, complete with blood and gore. This book shows a different side of the war—a side where crime, the black market, and life behind the battle lines in Saigon and other cities are the focus. It is also about love and the loss of love.

This is a story of a man who never really got to enjoy being a father to his daughter and who lost his youth many years ago in a faraway place that still lives in his dreams at night. Yes, there are still ghosts of Vietnam within him, but he is finally at peace.

Outstanding book. Top rating from the Military Writers Society of America (MWSA).

Mr. McDonald is the president of the MWSA.

Military Police Battalion S5: Warranted and Needed

By Captain Marshall S. Sybert

The Military Police Corps is in the middle of a transition. The Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) has emphasized an urgent need for change from the size of the Corps to its force structure and new equipment. Change has begun and will continue for the next several years. Most of these changes will enhance the warfighting capabilities of the Military Police Corps. One change, the creation of a military police battalion civil affairs (S5) section, will not only enhance warfighting abilities but will also benefit stability operations and operations at the home station. Both Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) have shown the need for a military police battalion S5 section. A battalion S5 section can be crucial in the success of a unit and its wartime mission. This article discusses why an S5 section is warranted and needed in a military police battalion.

Battalion S5 Background and Roots

Traditionally, there has not been an S5 section at the battalion or brigade level in the Military Police Corps or in any other branch. However, there is an assistant chief of staff, civil affairs (G5) section at the division level and the battalion S5 section derives from it. The G5 section generally has three main missions:

- Host nation support, which involves the coordination, liaison, and negotiation needed to ensure that a US unit has the foreign nation support necessary to meet mission requirements.
- International relations, which involves meeting and relating to foreign military and civilian officials in a way that maintains a positive attitude toward the command.
- Support to operations and exercises, which involves full engagement with other US Army unit staffs and commands.¹

Civil affairs units also provide some roots and background for the S5 section. Civil affairs units help commanders by working with civil authorities and civilian populations in the commander's area of operations, lessening the impact of military operations on civilians during peacetime, contingency operations, and declared war. Civil affairs can also assist and support the civil administration in the area of operations.² Because of the history of both civil affairs units and G5 sections, there is a solid background that helps emphasize the importance and many

contributions that an S5 section could provide to a military police battalion. Many of these attributes are clearly evident in current operations, such as Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. However, the S5 section can also be widely used at home station between deployments.

Military Police Battalion S5 at Home Station

A military police battalion S5 section would obviously be very useful at overseas duty stations. From host nation liaison to building international relationships, the S5 section would be essential in the process of working with host nation military police and local law enforcement personnel in supporting the status of forces agreement, local laws, and even customs. There are many functions that occur at these overseas duty stations that would more easily be accomplished if the military police battalion had the capabilities and assets of the S5 section. At continental US duty stations, the need for a military police S5 section would be equally important.

Military Police Battalion S5 During Operation Iraqi Freedom

During OIF, a military police battalion was deployed to Iraq. One of the battalion's missions was to stand up, train, equip, and monitor a number of Iraqi highway patrol stations throughout the area of responsibility (AOR). Before the actual deployment, the command team conducted a predeployment site survey. Members of the unit being replaced told the survey team that a battalion S5 section was

not only useful, but almost necessary. “Winning the hearts and minds” of the people was not just a catchphrase but was a serious endeavor. Numerous resources were dedicated to this mission.

The three main missions for the military police battalion S5 section during that phase of OIF were centered on the Iraqi highway patrol and the schools and medical clinics in the AOR. The brigade commander had made these missions top priorities, so they became the battalion’s top priorities, which were quite a job for the tiny S5 section.

The S5 section’s AOR covered three different provinces and included several different commands. The long distances and the language barriers made coordination very difficult and time-consuming. It would have been almost impossible to accomplish the missions without the dedicated asset of a battalion S5 section. Without it, the battalion commander would have had to use other sections or units to fulfill this capacity. With a dedicated S5 section in the battalion, an S5 officer who is part of the battalion commander’s staff can easily offer advice and recommendations to the commander and the operations officer on civil affairs issues. This was accomplished almost daily because of the nature of the Iraqi highway patrol, which was being trained, equipped, and made ready to execute its mission.

Roles and Efforts in Operation Iraqi Freedom

The battalion S5 section was heavily engaged in several different endeavors throughout the deployment. The Iraqi highway patrol was the main effort, but schools and clinics were also monitored and assisted. Several programs were developed to provide support to schools. The “Adopt a Pen Pal” program allowed students from the United States and Germany to write kids in Iraqi schools. Another program was called “Clothe the Iraqis.” This program gave churches, schools, and charitable organizations the opportunity to donate numerous boxes of shoes, coats, and clothing to be distributed to needy Iraqi school kids. There were also several initiatives where the battalion, the brigade, and medical units visited schools to conduct physicals for school kids and teachers. During every visit, the S5 section always handed out personal hygiene articles, stuffed animals, blankets, or candy.

These humanitarian gestures may have played a part in US forces receiving tips and information from the Iraqis about weapon caches and the locations of possible insurgent cells. Since the S5 section visited

the highway patrol stations or schools almost daily, these visits allowed close interaction and helped build trust with the Iraqis, which enabled a good flow of information. Without a battalion S5 section, this relationship and trust would not have occurred so easily.

Summary

The military police battalion S5 section is a much-needed entity within the Military Police Corps. Although the S5 section does not have a long history, it has roots in civil affairs units and the division G5 section, both of which have proven their worth throughout the years in various operations and missions. The S5 section does not only have a wartime mission supporting the battalion in the GWOT, but it is a viable mission in peacetime or at home station. The unavoidable contact between civilians and the military, either at home or abroad, requires a close working relationship. During various deployments in support of both OIF and OEF, the military police battalion S5 section has earned the right to be part of the battalion staff. The S5 section has played a key role for the commander and has improved the unit’s capabilities.

Conclusion

A military police battalion S5 section is a much-needed position within the Military Police Corps. The position brings many tangible and some less obvious advantages to the commander, enhancing not only stability operations but warfighting as well. The battalion S5 section has proven itself during operations and will continue to prove its worth.

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¹ Boehme, Michael (2005), “21st TSC G5 Overview,” Retrieved 2 December 2005, <<http://www.21tsc.army.mil/aerco/g5whatdowedo.htm>>.

² Field Manual 41-10, *Civil Affairs Operations*, Chapter 3, 14 February 2000.

Captain Sybert recently attended the Military Police Captains Career Course before assignment to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He served as the S5 officer for the 95th Military Police Battalion during Operation Iraqi Freedom. He has a bachelor’s degree in political science from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and a master’s degree in business and organizational security management from Webster University.



The garrison commander and the 97th Military Police Battalion commander (foreground) case the colors of the 924th Military Police Battalion.

Guardians, Take Charge!

97th Military Police Battalion Activates at Fort Riley, Kansas

By Major Louis J. Poore

“Guardians, take charge!” Those words by Lieutenant Colonel Michael Apodaca, commander of the 97th Military Police Battalion, concluded the battalion’s activation ceremony and ushered in one of the Military Police Regiment’s newest battalions. They also closed the latest chapter in the history of the 924th Military Police Battalion (Provisional) as it inactivated.

The ceremony took place at Fort Riley, Kansas, on the morning of 18 October 2005. Units participating in the ceremony were the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 97th Military Police Battalion; the 116th Military Police Company; the 300th Military Police Company; the 977th Military Police Company; and A Company (Provisional).

It provided an opportunity for Colonel Thomas T. Smith, the Fort Riley garrison commander, and Colonel Michael Galloucis, commander of the 89th Military

Police Brigade, to participate in the time-honored tradition of activating units for service in the US Army.

Before the activation ceremony, Colonel Galloucis and Command Sergeant Major Mike Sampson, brigade command sergeant major, officially welcomed the battalion into the 89th Military Police Brigade at a soldier sleeve insignia (SSI) changeover, from the III Corps insignia to the brigade insignia. The new SSI gave the Soldiers of the battalion a visual reminder of the change in the unit’s status, from a nondeployable headquarters to a deployable “Force of Choice” battalion. Also, it demonstrated the evolutionary changes within the Army as the number of military police units continues to increase.

The formal ceremony to activate and inactivate units is rich in tradition. This occasion served the dual function of rendering honors to the inactivation of



A veteran of the Vietnam War (right) presents a battle streamer to festoon the colors.

the 924th Military Police Battalion (Provisional) and the opening of a new chapter in the 97th Military Police Battalion's history. The garrison commander and the 97th Military Police Battalion commander cased the colors of the 924th Military Police Battalion as the inactivation orders were read aloud. Simultaneously, the 523d Military Police Detachment was inactivated and its guidon was furled by Captain Craig Hager, the detachment commander.

The 97th Military Police Battalion, as well as its Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, officially activated as the orders were read aloud. The activation of the battalion was especially memorable for one veteran, retired First Sergeant William Reese, who served in the battalion during the Vietnam War. First Sergeant Reese and several Soldiers wearing uniforms from World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War provided the battalion's 21 campaign streamers for Colonel Smith and Lieutenant Colonel Apodaca to festoon the battalion's colors.

The inactivated 924th Military Police Battalion traces its lineage through the Alpha Company (Law Enforcement) to the 207th Military Police Company, which was first activated at Fort McClellan,

Alabama, in February 1941. The 207th saw action in the Pacific Theater during World War II and deployed to Korea in 1946 for occupation duty, where it was awarded a Meritorious Unit Commendation. Upon withdrawal of US forces from Korea, the unit was inactivated. The 207th was activated at Fort Riley in December 1952, where it served continuously until 1982. Alpha Company was activated in 1982, when personnel and equipment were transferred from the 207th Military Police Company to establish a law enforcement activity at Fort Riley. Alpha Company served under the 716th Military Police Battalion from its activation in 1982 until the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment deployed to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, in June 1996. The remaining military police units at Fort Riley were then reorganized into a law enforcement command, which was redesignated as the 924th Military Police Battalion in 2001.

The history of the 97th Military Police Battalion can be traced back to World War II, when it served briefly in Western Europe in 1945 before being inactivated. The battalion was activated and called upon to serve in the Korean War, where it operated

Prisoner of War (POW) Enclosure No. 9 in support of the United Nations-led POW internment operation. The battalion directed a facility that secured more than 21,000 POWs. The battalion served in the Korean War until its inactivation in 1953. The battalion was twice awarded the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation for its actions.

In 1966, at the height of the Vietnam War, the battalion was activated once again to support the Army and its mission in Southeast Asia. The 97th Military Police Battalion operated out of Cam Rahn Bay, South Vietnam. The battalion coordinated the battlefield circulation control operation for several key mobility corridors while simultaneously performing law and order operations. The battalion and its subordinate units were credited with securing a 450-mile convoy of engineers and supplies destined for a special forces base camp in the vicinity of the Cambodian and South Vietnamese borders. This was the longest convoy completed during the conflict. After six years of service in Vietnam, the battalion redeployed to the United States and was inactivated at Oakland Army Base, California, in April 1972. The battalion was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation and the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm for its distinguished service.

By the end of the Cold War, the battalion was once again activated in Mannheim, Germany, in September 1989. Its main missions were military customs and the command and control of the US confinement facility in Mannheim. The battalion was again inactivated in September 1994.

The 97th Military Police Battalion begins a new chapter in its history by providing command and control of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, the 116th Military Police Company; the 300th Military Police Company; and the 977th Military Police Company. Additionally, the battalion provides support to the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) through the assistance of the provost



The 89th Military Police Brigade commander (right), garrison commander (center), and the 97th Military Police Battalion commander (left) review the assembly while a soldier dressed in a World War II uniform stands at attention.

marshal's office, the Akal civilian security contractor force, the Department of the Army police, and government service employees. Lieutenant Colonel Apodaca summarized the feeling of those who attended the activation ceremony when he said, "The Soldiers before you will continue the legacy of this great unit, the 97th [Military Police] Battalion, and will show character, courage, and commitment in all they do."

Major Poore is the executive officer of the 97th Military Police Battalion at Fort Riley, Kansas. He has worked in a myriad of troop-leading assignments in Southwest Asia, Europe, and the continental United States throughout his 15-year Army career.

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Apodaca, Captain Craig Hager, First Lieutenant Melissa Stewart, Command Sergeant Major Kevin Nolan, Sergeant Major April Hanley, and Staff Sergeant Michael Wheeler assisted in writing this article.

NCO of the Year Credits Preparation and Mentorship in Achieving New Title

*Compiled from press releases
by Captain Heather Stone*

On 3 October 2005, the Department of the Army named Sergeant Jeremy S. Kamphuis the Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) of the Year. The squad leader from the 127th Military Police Company in Hanau, Germany, credits his success in the competition to an enormous amount of preparation and the mentorship of his leaders.

“The reason I’m standing here today is because of the outstanding leadership I have had from my unit,” he said. “I had all sorts of mentors throughout the competition, from my supervisor to first sergeant to battalion sergeant major. Anytime they could cheer me on or pass on information to make me a better leader, they would.”

“It’s a big confidence booster ... knowing the small part I played had a big impact,” Staff Sergeant Scott Potter, Sergeant Kamphuis’s former supervisor, said. “He said I had a lot to do with it, but honestly, all I did was put together training events for him. He put in massive amounts of studying ... it’s all on him.”

Staff Sergeant Potter is not exaggerating. Spending the previous year deployed to Iraq with the 127th, Sergeant Kamphuis competed in his first competition above company level only two weeks after returning from block leave. Although he had a good base as a result of the tactical and technical skills he internalized over the previous year, he still had a lot of preparatory work to do in a short time. The competition focused on a variety of mentally and physically taxing events. Over the course of the six-day September event in Fort Lee, Virginia, Sergeant Kamphuis showed excellence and consistency. In addition to appearing before a board presided over by Sergeant Major of the Army Kenneth Preston, an experience Sergeant Kamphuis describes as “nerve-racking,” he and nine other NCOs faced a number of challenges. They were required to—

- Take an Army physical fitness test (APFT).
- Complete day and night land navigation courses.
- Take a written test on map reading.
- Write an essay.



Sergeant Jeremy S. Kamphuis (center) receives the Noncommissioned Officer of the Year Award from Sergeant Major of the Army Kenneth O. Preston (left) and General Richard Cody, Army Vice Chief of Staff.

- Zero in and qualify on unfamiliar M16 rifles during day and night fire.
- Race to complete a 10-kilometer road march.
- Complete missions on situational training exercise (STX) lanes where they were graded on their ability to complete the mission using the warrior tasks.

“My favorite parts of the competition were the hands-on tasks. I enjoy getting out into the field and performing tasks,” Sergeant Kamphuis said. And it showed. His preparation for the competition resulted in consistent top performances.

With assistance from Staff Sergeant Potter, Sergeant Kamphuis and his leaders developed a diverse and intense schedule of fitness training and book studies. The fitness training focused on three areas: shorter speed- and strength-based events, such as the APFT; combined strength and endurance events, such as ruck marching; and agility events, such as those in the obstacle course and warrior ethos STX lanes.

During twice-a-day workouts, Sergeant Kamphuis covered traditional exercises like push-ups and sit-ups, plus alternative training events. He also focused on rope climbing, pull-ups, chin-ups, and weight lifting to build upper body strength for the 35 to 45 pounds the competition would require him to carry in his rucksack. He marched with the rucksack twice a week, building from 4 miles to 12 miles, and devoted three days a week to running. His running schedule consisted



The competition included tests of ability in land navigation (left), weapons (center), and physical training.

of two days of shorter-distance speed work, running 4 miles with quarter-mile sprints every mile, and one day of endurance training, running up to 8 miles.

Sergeant Kamphuis readily admits that the competition was much more involved than he initially anticipated. “I’d never heard of the competition. As far as I was concerned, it was nothing more than a board appearance. I quickly found out it entailed a lot of hands-on training.”

In addition to spending his spare time studying field manuals and Army regulations, he buried himself in studying and familiarizing himself with the warrior tasks, weapon systems (such as the M240B medium machine gun), and call-for-fire procedures. Following the Army’s crawl, walk, run model, Sergeant Kamphuis studied books and principles in the morning and transitioned to hands-on training in the afternoon and evening.

“You never know if they’re going to throw something at you—an obstacle course, weapons disassembly in the dark,” he said. “You have to be proficient at everything.” Sergeant Kamphuis went to the 130th Engineer Brigade’s competition for additional practice and to test himself at another level of competition. Each event the trainers coordinated for Sergeant Kamphuis was an attempt to replicate the next higher level of competition and push him to new limits.

Master Sergeant Ramon Domenech is not surprised at Sergeant Kamphuis’s success. “He’s truly

a professional noncommissioned officer,” Master Sergeant Domenech said. “[He’s] a true warrior and very deserving individual. He put his heart and soul and body into this.”

Sergeant Kamphuis echoed that in his personal philosophy. “To succeed in the Army, Soldiers need to live the warrior ethos. If you live like that, you’re doing the right thing. You have to look to better yourself every chance you get.”

In the end, Sergeant Kamphuis’s innate drive to better himself succeeded beyond his expectations. “To be honest, it was a big shock,” he said. “It was an honor to compete with the best of the best. To come out on top was an awesome feeling.”

Sergeant Kamphuis, along with Sergeant Chad H. Steuck, the Army’s Soldier of the Year, and the other 18 NCO of the Year finalists, was honored at the Association of the US Army awards luncheon. He received a notebook computer, a \$1,000 savings bond, and a family vacation to Shades of Green at Disney World in Orlando, Florida. Additionally, all finalists received a Palm Pilot, an MP3 player or camera, a Swiss army knife, and a commemorative ring. Sergeant Major of the Army Preston commented on the by-product of the competition. “Why do we do this?” he asked. “It helps us grow and motivate our young Soldiers into leaders. This is one of the things that sets our Army apart from any in the world.”

At the very least, it set one young military police Soldier apart.

Captain Stone serves as the executive officer at the Directorate of Plans and Operations at the US Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Environmental Considerations as Part of the Military Decision-Making Process



By Mr. Albert Vargenko

Environmental considerations are not just about endangered species, cleaning up toxic spills, or simply being in compliance with environmental regulations. Current operations and simulations confirm that environmental considerations include many areas that may be low on the commander's (and staff's) priority list, but still need to be considered as part of the military decision-making process (MDMP) and intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).

Consider the following scenario: US deployed forces are about to conduct a deliberate river crossing operation against a smart, determined, but outnumbered enemy. Multiple crossing sites are planned. One brigade combat team (BCT) will cross the river on a line parallel to an underground petroleum pipeline. Not far away is an underground natural gas pipeline. Both pipelines have exposed standpipes and valves on both sides of the river. The terrain is complex, with a mix of small built-up urban areas and rolling agricultural fields. Another BCT has a forward base established less than a kilometer away from a commercial phosphorus plant. A municipal power plant in the area of operations was destroyed by US forces because the enemy was using it to hide an anti-aircraft battery. It is harvest season and local farmers are trying to get their crops in before the rainy season starts. The US mission is to destroy enemy forces, shore up the fledgling elected government, train its armed forces, and stay on to conduct stability operations along with nation-building missions. Winning the hearts and minds of the local population is an important implied task. Another key implied task is to conduct the mission with minimal US and civilian casualties.

That was the scenario given in the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) Captains Career Course Warfighter III culminating exercise sponsored by the MANSCEN Battle Lab. Military police, engineer,

and chemical officers took part in the exercise. They faced the following environmental issues:

- **Choosing a river crossing site.** A thorough terrain analysis that included identification of the existing infrastructure revealed petroleum and natural gas pipelines. Choosing a river crossing site adjacent to those pipelines would not be a good choice. Environmental considerations should be clearly identified during the MDMP and the IPB. The pipelines could be blown up, either on purpose or by accidental artillery or mortar fires, and could create a significant blast, spill burning petroleum products into the river, illuminate the crossing site, and put the crossing at risk. Destruction of the pipelines would also have a significant adverse impact on the civilian population.
- **Selecting a forward operating base.** In the interests of force health protection, selecting a forward operating base too close to a commercial phosphorus plant would not be a good choice. The fumes from the plant could make Soldiers sick. If the plant were deliberately blown up by the enemy, there could be significant loss of life among military and civilian personnel from toxic fumes carried downwind. The destruction of this plant would also have a significant adverse impact on the farming community.

- **Destroying a power plant.** Although it might aid US forces in combat operations, it is not generally a good idea to destroy a power plant. In the aftermath of its destruction, a lot of time, money, and effort would be required to make it operational again. If destruction of the power plant was not absolutely necessary, it should not be targeted. The negative impacts of destroying the power plant should be weighed before the final decision is made to destroy it. There could be alternatives to reducing the enemy fire coming from the facility that do not require the plant's destruction.
- **Securing agricultural chemicals.** US forces are operating in a farming area. There will be plenty of feed stores with agricultural chemicals that could be easily made into explosive devices by a determined and desperate enemy. It should be an important priority in offensive operations to secure them, both to deny their use by the enemy and to protect them for future use by the agricultural community once combat ends.
- **Avoiding farmlands.** Avoiding crops in the fields, vineyards, and orchards as much as possible is a good idea. Any follow-on stability

operations would be simpler if the civilian population still had a means to make a living and stay employed. It could be necessary as part of combat operations to destroy some of the agriculture in the area, but the consequences of that have to be addressed in the aftermath by the local government and US forces.

Other environmental considerations associated with military operations that can impact the operation include: dust suppression; insect infestations and vermin; infectious waste disposal; hazardous waste disposal; and protection and/or preservation of historic, religious, and cultural sites.

For more information on environmental considerations during military operations, visit the US Army Engineer School, Directorate of Environmental Integration Web site at www.wood.army.mil/dei.

Mr. Vargesco is an integration specialist with the US Army Engineer School's Directorate of Environmental Integration at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He is a retired Army engineer officer who received his environmental experience with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

MILITARY POLICE Online

Articles from recent issues of *Military Police* are now available for download online at <http://www.wood.army.mil/mpbulletin/default.htm>.

If you are interested in a particular article listed but not linked, send your request to mppb@wood.army.mil. Type "Request an Article" in the subject line, and list the article title(s) requested in the body of the message. If you do not have a military or government e-mail address, please indicate why you are requesting the article.

65th Military Police Corps Anniversary Week

65th Military Police Corps Anniversary Week events are set for 21-30 September 2006 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Warfighter Competition – 21-24 September

Military Police Senior Leader Conference – 21-26 September

Fort Leonard Wood Military Police Anniversary Week activities – 24-30 September

Invitations and registration instructions will go out soon. For more information, please contact Beckie Higeons at 573-563-7400 or rebecca.higeons@us.army.mil.

Joint Protection Enterprise Network

By Mr. Jeffery Porter and Mr. James Crumley

The guard on the gate, the military and civilian police on the street, the desk sergeant, and ultimately the installation provost marshal (PM) collect and disseminate information on potential threats to their installation and support force protection (FP) programs. This information can be passed to or viewed by other Army installations and Department of Defense (DOD) facilities to enhance the sharing of police intelligence information. The commander of US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) is assigned to manage the Joint Protection Enterprise Network (JPEN) as an integrated information-sharing system. Army Regulation 190-45, *Law Enforcement Reporting*, informs Army PMs and directors of emergency services (DESS) of the availability of JPEN as a DOD tool that may be used to share police intelligence with—

- DOD law enforcement agencies.
- Military police.
- The US Army Criminal Investigation Command.
- Local, state, federal, and international law enforcement agencies.

JPEN also gives users the ability to post, retrieve, filter, and analyze real-world events. JPEN is a Web-based automated program that allows the timely sharing of FP-related information to provide situational awareness to the DOD law enforcement, FP, and antiterrorism (AT) communities. Designated staff members from the office of the installation PM or DES can access this information from any computer with access to the World Wide Web. JPEN data is collected using the threat and local observation notice (TALON) report. The TALON report is similar to a tactical size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment (SALUTE) report in that it is used to collect the “who, what, when, where, why, and what actions,” if any are taken. TALON reports are preliminary reports on ambiguous activity and may contain raw, unvalidated information. The intent of TALON and JPEN is to ensure standardized reporting.

The seven criteria that may generate a TALON report in JPEN are as follows:

- **Nonspecific threats.** These are threats that may be received from any number of sources and contain a specific time, location, or area for an attack against US forces, facilities, or missions.
- **Surveillance.** Surveillance includes attempts by individuals to record information about an installation.
- **Elicitation.** Elicitation is any attempt to obtain security-related or military-specific information by anyone who does not have the appropriate security clearance and need to know.
- **Tests of security.** Tests of security are attempts to measure security reaction times or strengths; test or penetrate physical security barriers or procedures; or acquire or duplicate uniforms, badges, passes, or other security activities.
- **Repetitive activities.** These are activities that meet one of the categories above and have occurred two or more times within a one-month period.
- **Bomb threats.** Bomb threats are communications by any means that specifically threaten to use a bomb to attack US forces, facilities, or missions.
- **Suspicious activities and/or incidents.** These are activities and/or incidents that do not meet any of the previously listed activities or incidents but represent a potential FP threat.

Installation commanders are responsible for ensuring adequate use of the JPEN system to maximize its potential to provide assessment and situational awareness at installation, regional, and national levels. Installation commanders must designate site coordinators to manage the system on their installations. Site coordinators will identify users and assist them with establishing JPEN accounts from NORTHCOM. Typical JPEN users on an

installation could include representatives from the staffs of the PM; the assistant chief of staff (operations and training); the Directorate of Emergency Services; and the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security and AT officers.

For the first time, JPEN and TALON reports now present the opportunity for multiple disciplines to

merge the results of their information gathering and begin information fusion and analysis at the lowest level possible, specifically focusing on suspicious activities as a proactive countermeasure to potential threats. All Army law enforcement and/or security agencies will complete the actions necessary to employ JPEN and TALON reporting.

Mr. Porter recently retired from the staff of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, District of Columbia. He was the chief of the law enforcement policy and oversight section of the Law Enforcement Operations Branch.

Mr. Crumley is a contractor on the staff of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, District of Columbia. He is a policy analyst in the law enforcement policy and oversight section of the Law Enforcement Operations Branch. He served 22 years of active duty and has a bachelor's degree in sociology. He serves on the Department of the Army Well-Being and Joint Security Chiefs Councils.

212th Military Police Detachment



Lineage and Honors

Constituted 24 August 1944 in the Army of the United States as the 312th Military Police Escort Guard Section.

Activated 18 February 1945 in Italy.

Redesignated 3 April 1945 as the 312th Military Police Escort Guard Detachment.

Disbanded 19 October 1945 at Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

Reconstituted 21 July 1964 in the Regular Army as the 212th Military Police Detachment.

Activated 1 September 1964 at Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia.

Inactivated 24 June 1972 at Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia.

Activated 16 October 2002 at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II – Europe, Africa, and Middle East Campaign

Rome-Arno

Central Europe

Military Police Heroism

By Mr. Andy Watson

Last year, members of the 617th Military Police Company were recognized for their efforts in Iraq. They reversed an ambush, killing the attacking insurgents and capturing several prisoners. Soldiers from the 108th Military Police Company who rescued four wounded Iraqi National Guard soldiers while exposed to deadly crossfire were also recognized for their courage. These incidents demonstrated the professionalism and personal bravery of today's military police Soldiers, but there have been similar examples throughout the history of the Military Police Corps. Countless military police Soldiers have served faithfully and bravely, whether recognized for their actions or not, from the American Revolution to today. The list below is just a sample of military police heroism.



Distinguished Service Cross

Second Lieutenant Walter J. Burns Distinguished Service Cross World War II

On the morning of 8 November 1942, Second Lieutenant Walter J. Burns was with the 204th Military Police Company enroute by landing craft to Casablanca in French Morocco. The landing party came under attack from an enemy warship at a distance of only 20 yards. When the coxswain of the landing craft was wounded, Second Lieutenant Burns voluntarily exposed himself to heavy fire from the enemy warship in order to helm the landing craft.¹ He calmly guided the boat toward shore under the instructions of the wounded coxswain and received a severe thigh wound from enemy gunfire. Even after being wounded and thrown from the controls, he returned to take the wheel. When it became evident that the boat could not reach shore, Second Lieutenant Burns retained control of the situation and gave the order to abandon ship. An instant later, the boat was shot out of the water by enemy shell fire. Second Lieutenant Burns gathered his men and swam to shore, where they were taken prisoner until freed by American forces a few days later.²

Sergeant William J. Wray Medal of Honor Civil War

William Wray enlisted in the Union Army's 23d Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment on 2 August 1861 for a period of three years. He served in Company F, fighting at Marye's Heights during the Battle of Fredericksburg and defending Culp's Hill at Gettysburg. By 1864, he had been promoted to sergeant, but had sustained substantial battle wounds and was unable to perform his normal field duties. In the spring of 1864, he was transferred to Company K of the 1st Veterans Reserve Corps. The Veterans Reserve Corps was composed of Soldiers who had suffered wounds or illness that prevented them from serving in their former regiments. These Soldiers were then tasked to perform provost and guard duties. The 1st Veterans Reserve Corps was assigned to Fort Stevens, one of the many forts protecting Washington, District of Columbia.



Sergeant William J. Wray

On 11 July 1864, Confederate troops approached the capital from the northwest and confronted Forts DeRussey and Stevens. The next morning, the Confederates attacked Fort Stevens. As the attack intensified, the men of Company K faltered, but Sergeant Wray rallied them and the Union Soldiers held their line against the Confederate charge.³ After failing to take the forts or penetrate their defenses, Confederate General Jubal Early led his troops in a general retreat. On 12 December 1892, Sergeant Wray was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions at Fort Stevens.⁴

First Lieutenant William McCammon
Medal of Honor
Civil War

William McCammon joined Company E of the 24th Missouri Infantry Regiment in 1861. After capturing Tiptonville, Tennessee, in April 1862, First Lieutenant McCammon's regiment was assigned to the 3d Division of the Union Army of Mississippi. On 30 May 1862, the Union Army captured the town of Corinth, Mississippi, and constructed defensive works to protect and hold the valuable railroad center of the area. At this time, First Lieutenant McCammon served as the regimental provost marshal, maintaining order and preventing desertion and theft.

On 3 October 1862, the Confederate Army of West Tennessee, under the command of Major General Earl Van Dorn, joined with Major General Sterling Price's Confederate Army of the West to attack Corinth with 22,000 men. As the Confederates drove the Federals back, First Lieutenant McCammon took command of Company F in a desperate defense of the breastworks. Although the loss of men in Company F during the battle on 3 and 4 October was heavy, the Confederates were repulsed.⁵ First Lieutenant McCammon continued to serve as commander of Company F until the Confederates withdrew from the battle. On 9 July 1896, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions at Corinth.⁶



**1896 version of the
Medal of Honor**



Silver Star

Specialist 4 Sergio J. Gherardini
Silver Star
Vietnam War

Specialist 4 Sergio J. Gherardini was a member of the 66th Military Police Company, 93d Military Police Battalion. Specialist 4 Gherardini distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 30 January 1968 during an enemy ambush in Qui Nhon. He and other members of his unit were moving through the city aboard a truck when guerrillas on both sides of the street opened fire. As Specialist 4 Gherardini leaped from his vehicle to seek cover, he observed several wounded South Vietnamese soldiers a hundred meters to his front in the ambush killing zone.⁷

Braving a savage fusillade, he fearlessly moved forward alone to rescue the fallen men. He was wounded by enemy fire, but continued his advance, placing fierce counterfire on the Vietcong. When he reached the casualties, he pointed out enemy positions to the men at his rear as he reloaded his weapon and administered first aid to the wounded.⁸ With bullets striking all around him, Specialist 4 Gherardini then personally eliminated an enemy automatic weapons position and killed three guerrillas. He was mortally wounded while courageously attempting to rescue his fallen comrades. A base camp at Phu

Tai, South Vietnam, was named in his honor and later the military police station at Fort Drum, New York. He received the Silver Star posthumously for his heroic actions.

First Lieutenant James B. Percival

Silver Star

Korean War

On 5 December 1950, First Lieutenant James B. Percival was in command of a military police detail posting road signs when his unit was ambushed near Singye, Korea.⁹ One man was killed and two were wounded before First Lieutenant Percival could organize and direct fire. During the two-hour fight, he was wounded but continued to direct the firing line and personally killed at least seven of the ambushing force.¹⁰ The arrival of friendly forces dispersed the enemy. First Lieutenant Percival died shortly after the firefight from wounds received during the engagement. He received the Silver Star posthumously for his actions.

Sergeant William F. Humphrey

Army Commendation Medal

United States

Sergeant William F. Humphrey and another noncommissioned officer (NCO) from the military police detachment at Fort Knox, Kentucky, were returning from a routine assignment on 8 August 1959 when they encountered a traffic accident.¹¹ The accident involved a truck carrying hot asphalt road mix and a car with four passengers. Hot asphalt was pouring into the car through a broken windshield and spilling onto its occupants—a man, a woman, and two children. Sergeant Humphrey went to the car and released the two children in the back seat. He then used his hands to keep the asphalt off the faces of the adults while he tried to free them. He managed to free the woman but could not free the male driver, who was pinned behind the steering wheel. Sergeant Humphrey continued to keep the hot asphalt off the driver's face with his bare hands until a wrecker arrived. The driver was freed only when the wrecker pulled one of the doors off the damaged car. Sergeant Humphrey sought treatment for his severe burns only after the accident victims were removed by ambulance.¹²



**Army
Commendation
Medal**

Specialist 4 Kenneth E. Wade

Silver Star

Vietnam War

Specialist 4 Kenneth E. Wade served with the 25th Military Police Company, 25th Infantry Division. On 23 February 1969, the Dau Tieng base camp came under intense attack by a large enemy force. Specialist 4 Wade drove his jeep with a mounted .50-caliber machine gun to the camp perimeter to aid in the defense of the base camp. He moved his jeep alongside three armored personnel carriers (APCs) that had been hit by rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) and poured suppressive fire on the enemy to allow the APC crew members to escape.¹³ The enemy was close enough to throw hand grenades at the escaping crew members and Specialist 4 Wade. He continued his relentless fire until he was fatally wounded when an RPG struck his jeep.¹⁴

Sergeant Jay D. Gumm

Distinguished Service Cross

World War I

Sergeant Jay D. Gumm served with the 117th Train Headquarters and Military Police Company, 42d Division.¹⁵ During the shelling of Vadenay, France, on 15 July 1918, he voluntarily left a place of safety and ran through an area under artillery barrage to rescue a French soldier who was lying severely wounded in the street.¹⁶

Sergeant First Class Jeanne M. Balcombe

Soldier's Medal

Korea

Sergeant First Class Jeanne M. Balcombe served in the 55th Military Police Company. In the early morning hours of 21 August 1999, she was on duty at the local troop medical clinic with three other military police personnel. She had ordered that a blood test be administered to a Soldier to determine if he had consumed alcohol while off base without permission.¹⁷ An intoxicated friend of the Soldier in question was present at the clinic, and he became belligerent when he discovered that a blood test had been ordered for his friend. Grabbing a pistol from a South Korean soldier standing nearby, the angry friend aimed it at the four military police personnel. Sergeant First Class Balcombe placed herself between the gunman and the other military police personnel and in so doing was mortally shot.¹⁸ The gunman fled the scene but was later captured. Sergeant First Class Balcombe was awarded the Soldier's Medal for "heroism in the face of danger." In addition, the award for excellence in leadership for Military Police Advanced NCO Course graduates was renamed in her honor.¹⁹



**Sergeant First Class
Jeanne M. Balcombe**

Endnotes

- ¹Major Robert H. Fisher, editor, "Our First D.S.C.," *Military Police Journal*, Volume VI, No. 2, September 1956, p. 24.
- ²Ibid.
- ³Center of Military History, Medal of Honor Citations, <www.Army.mil/cmh-pg/mohciv2.htm>.
- ⁴Ibid.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶Ibid.
- ⁷Dr. Ronald Craig, compilation of military police awards, military police archives computer records, retrieved during November 2005.
- ⁸Ibid.
- ⁹First Lieutenant Joe C. Gunn, editor, "Action Awards," *The Provost Marshal's School Training and Newsletter*, January 1951, p. 5.
- ¹⁰Ibid.
- ¹¹Major George E. Allen, editor, "Ft. Knox MP SGT Honored for Action During Emergency," *Military Police Journal*, Volume X, No. 4, December 1959, p. 21.
- ¹²Ibid.
- ¹³Dr. Ronald Craig, compilation of military police awards, military police archives computer records, retrieved during November 2005.
- ¹⁴Ibid.
- ¹⁵Ibid.
- ¹⁶Home of Heroes, WWI US Army Recipients of the Distinguished Service Cross-Citations, <www.homeofheroes.com/verify/1_Citations/0_wwi_Army/dsc_05wwi_Army_FG.htm>.
- ¹⁷Officer Down Memorial Page, Sergeant First Class Jeanne M. Balcombe, <www.odmp.org/officer.php?oid=15287>.
- ¹⁸Ibid.
- ¹⁹Sergeant First Class Kenneth Abruzzini, Sergeant First Class George Gardner, and Staff Sergeant Raymond Dunn, "Excellence—A Tradition," *Military Police*, PB 19-00-2, November 2000, p. 11.

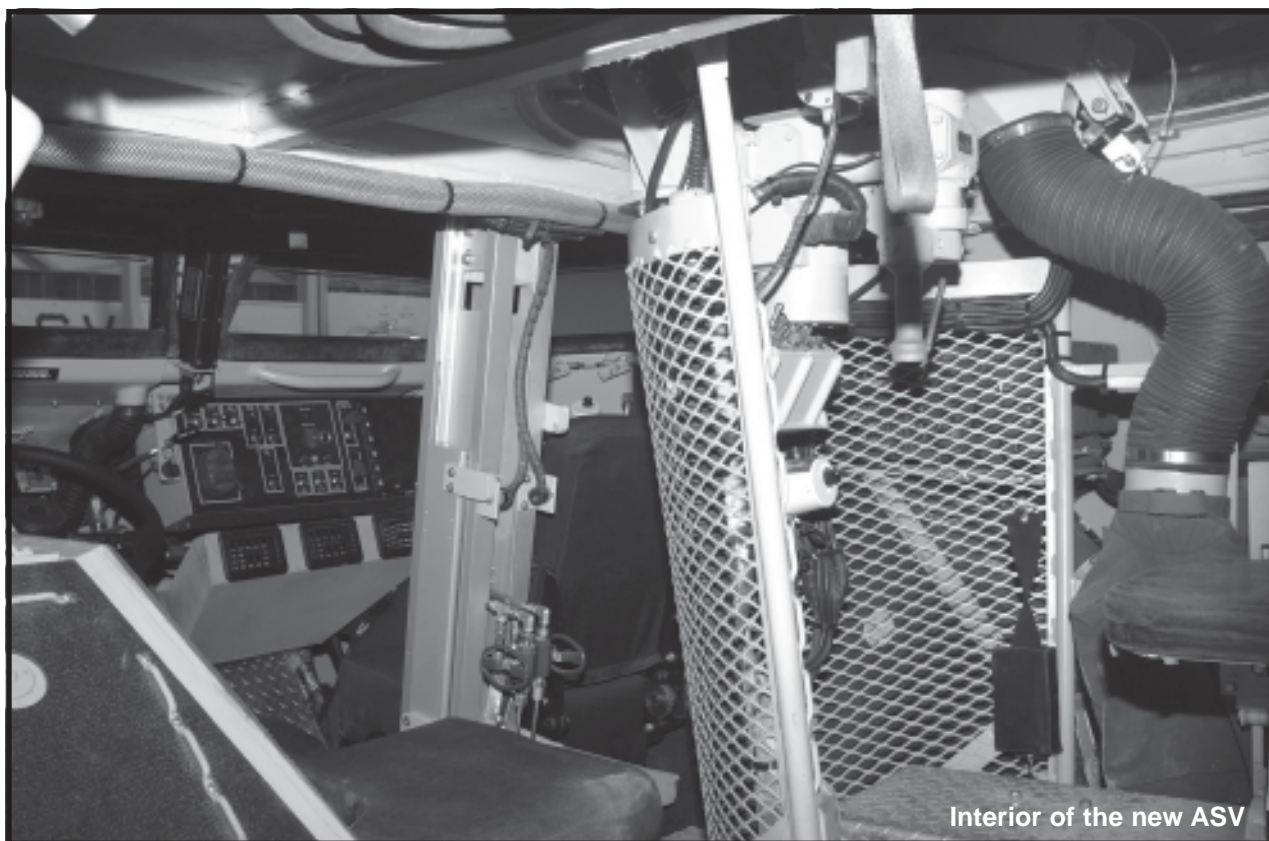
Mr. Watson is the curator of collections at the US Army Military Police Museum. He has worked for the Oklahoma Historical Society, the Wichita County Historical Society, and the US Army Engineer Museum. He began his museum career with the US Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museums, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. A special note of thanks to Dr. Ronald Craig, recently retired US Army Military Police historian, for his help in writing this article.

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 Julia V. Atkins	64th Military Police Company Fort Hood, Texas
Staff Sergeant Keith A. Bennett	28th Military Police Company Pennsylvania Army National Guard
Private First Class Marc A. Delgado	170th Military Police Company Fort Lewis, Washington
Private First Class Kasper A. Dudkiewicz	511th Military Police Company Fort Drum, New York
Sergeant Nathan R. Field	429th Military Police Company US Army Reserves
Specialist Robert T. Johnson	805th Military Police Company US Army Reserves
Staff Sergeant Daniel R. Lightner	28th Military Police Company Pennsylvania Army National Guard
Staff Sergeant Christopher T. Monroe	785th Military Police Company US Army Reserves
Staff Sergeant Steven C. Reynolds	170th Military Police Company Fort Lewis, Washington
Specialist Jeremiah W. Robinson	860th Military Police Company Arizona Army National Guard
Specialist Clinton R. Upchurch	3d Brigade Combat Team 101st Airborne Division Fort Campbell, Kentucky
Staff Sergeant Kyle B. Wehrly	123d Field Artillery Battalion Illinois Army National Guard
Sergeant Marshall A. Westbrook	126th Military Police Company New Mexico Army National Guard
Staff Sergeant Bryan A. Lewis	519th Military Police Battalion Fort Polk, Louisiana



Interior of the new ASV

New Armored Security Vehicles

By Private First Class Fabian Ortega

“Allen wrench, Vise-Grips®, slip joint,” Mr. Al Marshall called out to the Soldiers of the Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 64th Corps Support Group, who were attending an armored security vehicle (ASV) operator’s new equipment training course.

Mr. Marshall, a civilian ASV instructor, called out tool names and equipment parts, allowing the Soldiers to familiarize themselves with the new basic-issue equipment for the vehicle during the supply transaction and property inventory portion of the course.

Soldiers appreciated the hands-on training and the experience they gained from assembling and disassembling the vehicles’ complex apparatus. “I have never worked with a weapon system like the one on the ASV,” said one student. “Getting a feel for the MK19 [40-millimeter grenade machine gun], .50-caliber [machine gun], and the vehicle is a new experience for me. You learn a lot from the instructors because they give you a lot of hands-on training.”

Another Soldier, a truck driver with the Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 64th Corps Support Group, also praised the training and the staff. “I know when I go back to my unit and I am asked to train other Soldiers on how to operate the ASV, I can do so with confidence. I can impart whatever knowledge I gained from the teachers here, and share all of that with our Soldiers.” She said she thought it was the best training she’d had in her six-year Army career.

Students learn through classroom instruction and hands-on training. Instruction includes—

- Procedures for ASV rollovers.
- Fire commands for the weapon systems.
- Range fire for the .50-caliber machine gun and MK19.
- Operations drills for the .50-caliber machine gun.
- Hasty evacuation of the ASV.
- Casualty evacuation from the ASV.
- Leader training.



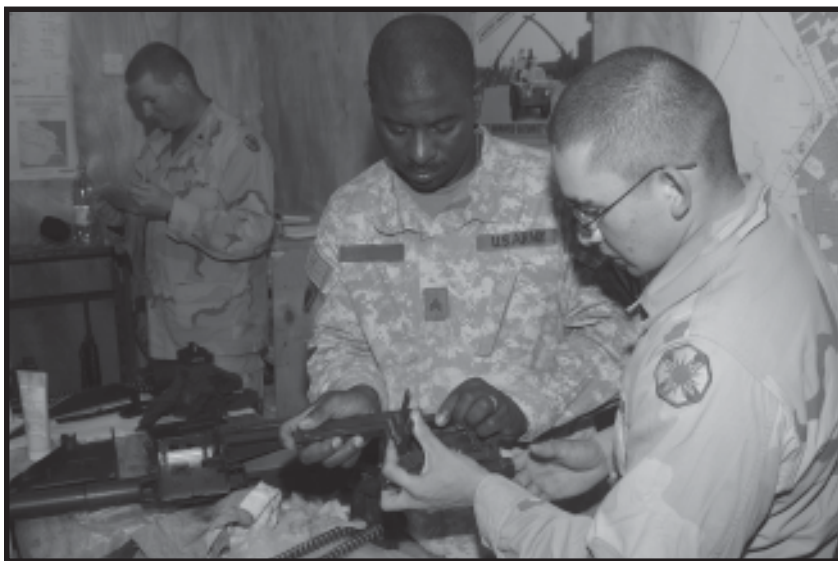
A Soldier inspects the communications system during a routine maintenance check.

“We teach the students everything we know,” said the ASV mobile equipment supervisor. “Everything we teach them is going to help them on the battlefield. The more knowledge we give them, the more lives we may be able to save. When they come to class, we just ask them to pay attention to every detail. When [Soldiers] leave here, they will

have a basic understanding of the vehicle’s weapon systems capabilities, how to perform basic maintenance, and how to drive the ASV during day- and nighttime conditions.”

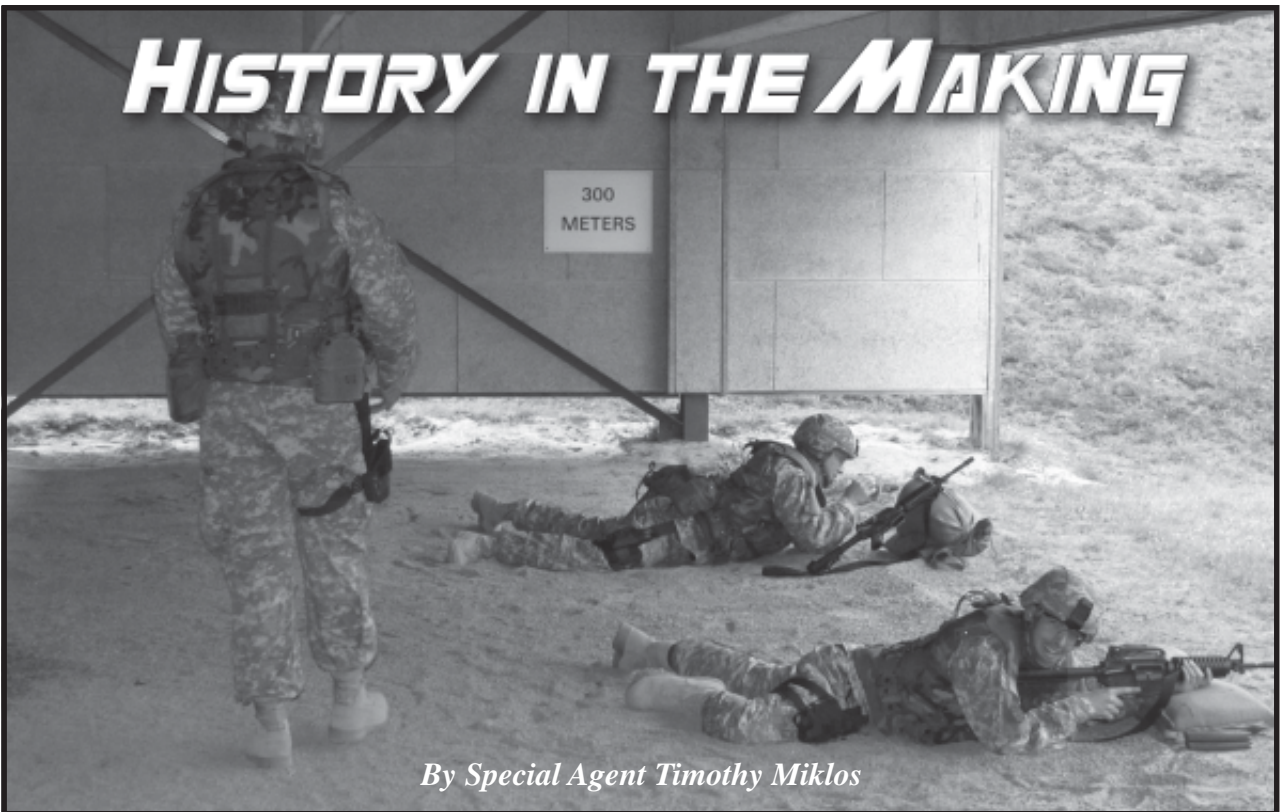
As the war in Iraq evolves at a rapid pace, maintaining the integrity of convoys and providing security for them has been at the Army’s center of

interest. The ASV is one of the Army’s solutions to convoy security. “As more convoys were being hit with [improvised explosive devices], the Army looked in its arsenal and decided that the ASV could save lives on the road by providing convoy security. Its armor, speed, maneuverability, communications systems, firepower, and operator-friendly drivability make the [ASV] a great choice,” said Brooks O. Hubbard IV, a Department of the Army civilian working at the US Army Military Police School.



Soldiers assemble the MK19 during ASV familiarization training.

Private First Class Ortega is a journalist with the 64th Corps Support Group.



As 2005 came to an end, eleven Soldiers from the 5th Military Police Battalion (Criminal Investigation Division [CID]) and one from the 1002d Military Police Battalion (CID) prepared to come together to deploy to Iraq for Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). For the first time in its history, the 481st Military Police Detachment (CID) would deploy.

The training in Germany, which had started months before, included live fire convoy exercises at the Baumholder Maneuver Training Area, the combat lifesaver course, and the unit's rapid field initiative issue in Mannheim. It continued with individual soldier readiness training at each of the agent's home stations and culminated with the Soldiers training together for 12 straight days. Although the group would come together one more time, for 5 days just before deployment, those 12 days were the most significant training time the Soldiers would have.

Decked out in the new Army combat uniform, the 481st Soldiers participated in training designed to prepare them for their mission in Iraq. The detachment concentrated on common tasks such as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear training; first aid; and land navigation. The Soldiers also attended classes in convoy operations, improvised explosive device familiarization, and operation orders. Their training did not stop there. They also studied topics specific to CID agents, such as computer crimes, logistics

security, and war crimes. On top of all that, they received about 13 hours of survival, evasion, resistance, and escape training. The 12-Soldier detachment received about 96 hours of training in all.

On the ninth day of training, the detachment's Soldiers went to the range for pistol and rifle tables of fire. Not only did the Soldiers go through the CID qualification table with their assigned M11 pistols, they also got a chance to familiarize themselves with the new M4 rifle qualification table. Instead of using pop-up targets at various distances or paper targets with different sizes of silhouettes on them, the new qualification table consists of pop-up targets at only three distances—300, 200, and 100 meters. The Soldiers had 1 1/2 minutes to engage the 300-meter target with 20 rounds and 1 minute to engage the 200-meter and 100-meter targets with 10 rounds each. The consensus among the detachment's Soldiers was that the new qualification table was more difficult than previous qualifications.

After firing at the range, the detachment's Soldiers were taught combative techniques by members of the 230th Military Police Company. The training prepared the Soldiers for the unlikely possibility of unarmed fighting. The 5th Military Police Battalion commander said the purpose of all the training was twofold—first, to bring together Soldiers from the 5th Military Police Battalion (CID) and the 1002d Military

Police Battalion (CID) and build them up as a team; and second, to refresh combat skills that dwindle in a garrison environment.

The Soldiers had an advantage as they headed to Iraq. CID personnel have been in the country for almost three years and the detachment could learn from the experience of other agents and Soldiers who have participated in previous OIF deployments. Briefings on operations in Iraq and lessons learned by CID personnel previously deployed in support of OIF were also on the agenda. On the final day of training, a senior noncommissioned officer from the 11th Military Police Battalion (CID) briefed the detachment. He also provided up-to-the-minute information on the living and working conditions the Soldiers would be facing in Iraq.

The 12 days of training was not all hard work. On the final day, the 5th Military Police Battalion (CID) hosted a cookout. Since the agents came from various

offices throughout Germany, the cookout gave them the opportunity to gain some much-needed insight into each other and build the camaraderie they would need to rely on for the year they would be deployed together. The battalion commander said, "By the end of the two weeks, it was evident that the Soldiers did indeed form a cohesive bond. We sent them back to home station ready to deploy with a full complement of refreshed skills, some idea of what life will be like during their deployment, as well as initiating the bond that will carry them throughout the deployment and beyond." The commander added, "I have the greatest confidence in my Soldiers' ability to perform their mission. They will succeed."

Special Agent Miklos has been with the CID since November 2000. He has a bachelor of science degree from Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia, and will complete his master's degree in criminology by the end of 2006.

A Preview of Coming Attractions at the Military Police Corps Museum

By Mr. Jim Rogers

The US Army Military Police Corps Museum will open a special exhibit later this year featuring the branch symbols, including the crossed pistols, brassards, branch plaque, US Army Military Police School coat of arms, military police badge, regimental coat of arms, and regimental crest. Featured artifacts will include two original Harpers Ferry flintlock pistols, various collar and lapel insignias, representative devices, pins, historic armbands, and the original regimental flag.

Pictured at right is a collar device for the high-collar service uniform worn by military police officers from 1922 to 1923. This dark bronze version was produced immediately after the authorization of the crossed pistol design as the military police branch symbol in April 1922. This collar insignia is 1 ¹¹/₁₆ inches wide and has a safety pin style attachment. This version was replaced in 1923 by a gilt version. This officer's military police insignia, along with an enlisted version, were the earliest crossed pistol insignias in use by military police Soldiers. The number on the back of the pin is an early museum catalog number. This artifact will be on display along with many others to portray the story of the military police symbols.

The Military Police Corps Museum is on the southeast corner of Nebraska and South Dakota avenues. It is open to the public from 0800 to 1600 on weekdays and 1000 to 1600 on Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and federal holidays.



Mr. Rogers is the director of the US 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.

The Military Police Captains Career Course- Reserve Component

By Major Andrea Sampson

In May 2004, the commanding general (CG) of the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) directed the creation of a new Reserve Component (RC) Captains Career Course (CCC) to replace the Officer Advanced Course (OAC). Schools and centers Armywide are developing and starting new Reserve Component CCCs.

The main difference between the two courses is that the CCC incorporates the five learning objectives and the combined arms exercise (CAX) from the Combined Services Staff School (CAS3) into its curriculum. While OAC prepared an officer to be a commander and CAS3 prepared an officer to serve on a staff, the CCC equips officers for both. The active Army made the change several years ago, thus eliminating its CAS3 requirement. The RC, which includes the US Army Reserve and the Army National Guard, is just now converting.

Currently, RC military police officers take several Army correspondence courses through www.atssc.army.mil; attend a two-week resident phase at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; and then attend a two-week CAX at any of several installations. The Military Police Captains Career Course-Reserve Component (MPCCC-RC) will consist of three distance learning phases and two resident phases. One of the directives from the CG, TRADOC to the commandant of the US Army Military Police School (USAMPS) was to make the MPCCC-RC experience mirror that of the active Army as much as possible. While time constraints required that some lessons be dropped, the course material, practical exercises, and quality of the two courses are now very similar. The five phases of the MPCCC-RC are as follows:

- Phase 1 consists of TRADOC-mandated common core tasks. Twenty-one tasks ranging from ethical decision making to mortuary affairs support will be delivered via TRADOC-developed distance learning. Students will have until the end of Phase 5 to complete this phase.
- Phase 2 consists of military police-specific training and combined arms lessons. Students must complete Phase 2 before attending Phase 3.
- Phase 3 is the first resident phase. Students will execute several training exercises without troops (TEWTs) that focus on employment of forces at the company level, including area security, offense, defense, and maneuver and mobility support operations. Some TEWTs are conducted in the Janus Battle Simulation Program while others are round table exercises. Students will also become familiar with new military police equipment and practice fire planning.
- Phase 4 consists of several logistical, maintenance, and administrative lessons as well as an introduction to the military decision-making process (MDMP). Students must complete Phase 4 before attending Phase 5.
- Phase 5 is the second resident phase, containing the Warfighter capstone event. Students complete several MDMP exercises, receive training on traditionally dynamic subjects such as brigade combat teams and the enemy, and learn how to use the Maneuver Control System-Light (MCS-L). The MCS-L is one of the Army's tools to collect, coordinate, and act on near real-time battlefield information and to graphically visualize the battlefield. Using the MCS-L, students will negotiate the Warfighter capstone event, the Maneuver Support Center's CAX.

The MPCCC-RC is a great improvement over the military police OAC for many reasons. It replaces traditional correspondence courses, which are generally text-only documents, with narrated, animated lessons and filmed speakers accompanied by slide shows. Students will actually be taught the material rather than just having the material given to them. Each lesson will include a practical exercise or quiz. Some of the practical exercises are fairly sophisticated. For example, in the “Develop a Physical Security Plan” practical exercise, students will “drag and drop” the appropriate physical security measure at the appropriate location, based on what they learned in the lesson. Interactive role-playing exercises will be incorporated into the curriculum. Students will be required to interact with their small groups and small group leaders to complete the exercises. Instructors will be available to answer questions about the material.

A learning management system (LMS) gives MPCCC-RC these improvements. An LMS is basically a virtual campus. The Maneuver Support Center is piloting Blackboard™, a brand of the LMS that is widely used throughout the Department of Defense and the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps and on civilian campuses. Once registered through the Army Training Requirements and Resource System, students will log in to the USAMPS Blackboard site to complete course material. Lesson completion will be tracked and quiz scores will be automatically entered. Blackboard hosts collaboration tools for staff exercises, a discussion board, and links to instructors. Course content can be easily updated to reflect changes in doctrine. The interactive nature of Blackboard allows timely lessons learned and new tactics, techniques, and procedures to be included.

One of the best features of Blackboard, however, is its reach-back capability. Students will be able to review course material at any time. Even after the course is complete, students can choose to take a lesson over again to maintain proficiency. Since the material taught in MPCCC-RC is meant to sustain an officer’s educational needs for many years, the ability to relearn lessons is crucial. The course is currently structured to take 18 months, spread over 2 fiscal years, to complete. Although there are still some challenges to be resolved, there is no doubt that MPCCC-RC will greatly enhance a military police officer’s education and will result in a stronger, better-trained Military Police Corps.

Major Sampson is a course manager in the Command and Tactics Division, Directorate of Training and Leader Development at USAMPS. She previously served on active duty as a platoon leader in Germany and an operations officer at Fort McClellan, Alabama. She then served in the Missouri Army National Guard as an operations officer, commander, and deputy provost marshal. She is now a member of the Active Guard Reserve.

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Basic Officer Leadership Course: An Essential Element to Transforming the Officer Education System

By Major James Wilson

At a time of enormous change in the Army, when transformation is occurring across the spectrum, the Officer Education System (OES) is no exception. The transformation of basic officer training has been underway for the past few years and is intended to provide a foundation of training and experience for all Army officers before they attend their proponent branch schools. The new basic-level OES features three phases of the Basic Officer Leadership Course (BOLC).

Basic Officer Leadership Course I

BOLC I consists of training that officers get at their commissioning source, such as the Reserve Officer Training Corps; the US Military Academy; or active duty, US Army Reserve, or National Guard officer candidate schools.

Basic Officer Leadership Course II

BOLC II is a six-week course that endeavors to give Army officers in all branches a foundation of basic and common core training and experience. The mission of BOLC II is to develop competent and confident small unit combat leaders. Lieutenants will learn individual responsibility, self-discipline, and self-respect and begin to live the Army's seven core values. At BOLC II, they will—

- Learn the customs, heritage, and traditions of the service.
- Develop the knowledge and skills necessary to survive on today's battlefield.
- Develop a physical fitness ethic.

The Army is finalizing its program of instruction for BOLC II. The final multisite implementation began in January at Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma. BOLC II for all officers will begin in the first week of June 2006.

The US Army Military Police School (USAMPS) is the only Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) proponent school participating in the final multisite BOLC II initial implementation. USAMPS is scheduled to receive approximately 25 lieutenants into BOLC III in March 2006. BOLC III will completely replace the Military Police Officer Basic Course (MPOBC) in late July. The plan is that officers arriving from BOLC II will have a common foundation in military training upon which to build. The job of USAMPS will be to add the military police-specific skills the officers will need to be successful platoon leaders.

Basic Officer Leadership Course III

BOLC III is the branch-specific phase of training for each newly commissioned lieutenant and will be conducted within a week of completing BOLC II. Some of the most significant changes between MPOBC and BOLC III will be the amount of time the officer will spend at USAMPS. MPOBC lasts 17 weeks while BOLC III will last only 10 weeks. USAMPS has an approved program of instruction for military police BOLC III. The obvious changes eliminate or reduce instruction from MPOBC that will be conducted in BOLC II, primarily common core tasks. The new focus at USAMPS for BOLC III will be on military police-specific training.

A word picture used in a briefing early in the course sums up the expectations of military police lieutenants who graduate from BOLC III. "Graduates . . . possess the technical and tactical skills, physical fitness and leadership qualities required to successfully lead platoons. They are familiar with the five functions of the Military Police Corps, and are trained on the most critical tasks required of a platoon leader. These officers demonstrate a thorough understanding of, and willingness to live by, the Army values and a firm grasp of the foundation of a competent and confident leader."

Major Wilson is chief of the military police officer basic leader branch at USAMPS, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Since joining the Army in 1983, he has served in a number of assignments, including cannon crewman with C Battery, 2/12th Field Artillery Battalion, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; commander of the 170th Military Police Company, 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Lewis, Washington; and executive officer, 709th Military Police Battalion, 18th Military Police Brigade, Hanau, Germany. He holds numerous awards and decorations, including the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, and the Iraqi Campaign Medal.

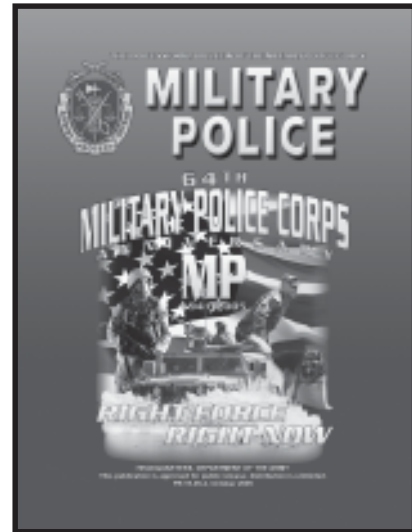
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14th MP Bde
16th MP Bde
18th MP Bde
42d MP Bde
89th MP Bde
3d MP Grp (CID)
6th MP Grp (CID)
701st MP Grp (CID)
202d MP Grp (CID)
Garrison, Fort Leonard Wood
USDB
USA MP Bde, HI/Pac
USA Spt Act I
Garrison, Fort Richardson
Garrison, Fort McPherson
CMDT, MANSCEN NCOA
JDOG, GTMO
104th ASG
USAG, Ft Drum
6th RCTG
USA Security Force
III Corps PM

LOCATION

Yongsan, Korea
Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Ft Bragg, NC
Mannheim, Germany
Ft Lewis, WA
Ft Hood, TX
Ft Gillem, GA
Ft Lewis, WA
Ft Belvoir, VA
Heidelberg, Germany
Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Ft Leavenworth, KS
Ft Shafter, HI
Camp Red Cloud, Korea
Ft Richardson, AK
Ft McPherson, GA
Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Hanau, Germany
Ft Drum, NY
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Ft Detrick, MD
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Dell Nunaley

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Joseph Diniz
Andres Roman
Michael J. Foy
Kurtis J. Timmer
Virgil Akins
Scott Toy
Daniel Lincoln
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UNIT

11th MP Bde
*43d MP Bde
*49th MP Bde
*177th MP Bde
220th MP Bde
300th MP CMD (EPW)
800th MP Bde (EPW)
*46th MP CMD
1st Bde, 80th Div (IT)

LOCATION

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Gaithersburg, MD
Inkster, MI
Uniondale, NY
Lansing, MI
Ft Meade, MD

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UNIT

91st Mp Bn
94th MP Bn
95th MP Bn
97th MP Bn
385th MP Bn
503d MP Bn
504th MP Bn
508th MP Bn (I/R)
519th MP Bn
525th MP Bn (I/R)
701st MP Bn
705th MP Bn
709th MP Bn
716th MP Bn
720th MP Bn
728th MP Bn
759th MP Bn
787th MP Bn
793d MP Bn
795th MP Bn
LEC, 25th MP Bn (P)
LEC, 342d MP Bn
LEC, Fort Knox
76th MP Bn (P)
5th MP Bn (CID)
10th MP Bn (CID)
11th MP Bn (CID)
19th MP Bn (CID)
22d MP Bn (CID)
1000th MP Bn (CID)
1002d MP Bn (CID)
1001st MP Bn (CID)
Benning CID Bn
3d RGN WA, District
USAG Picatinny
Protective Services Bn
92d MP Bn

LOCATION

Ft Drum, NY
Yongsan, Korea
Mannheim, Germany
Ft Riley, KS
Ft Stewart, GA
Ft Bragg, NC
Ft Lewis, WA
Ft Lewis, WA
Ft Polk, LA
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Ft Leavenworth, KS
Hanau, Germany
Ft Campbell, KY
Ft Hood, TX
Taegu, Korea
Ft Carson, CO
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Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Schofield Bks, HI
Ft Leonard Wood, MO
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