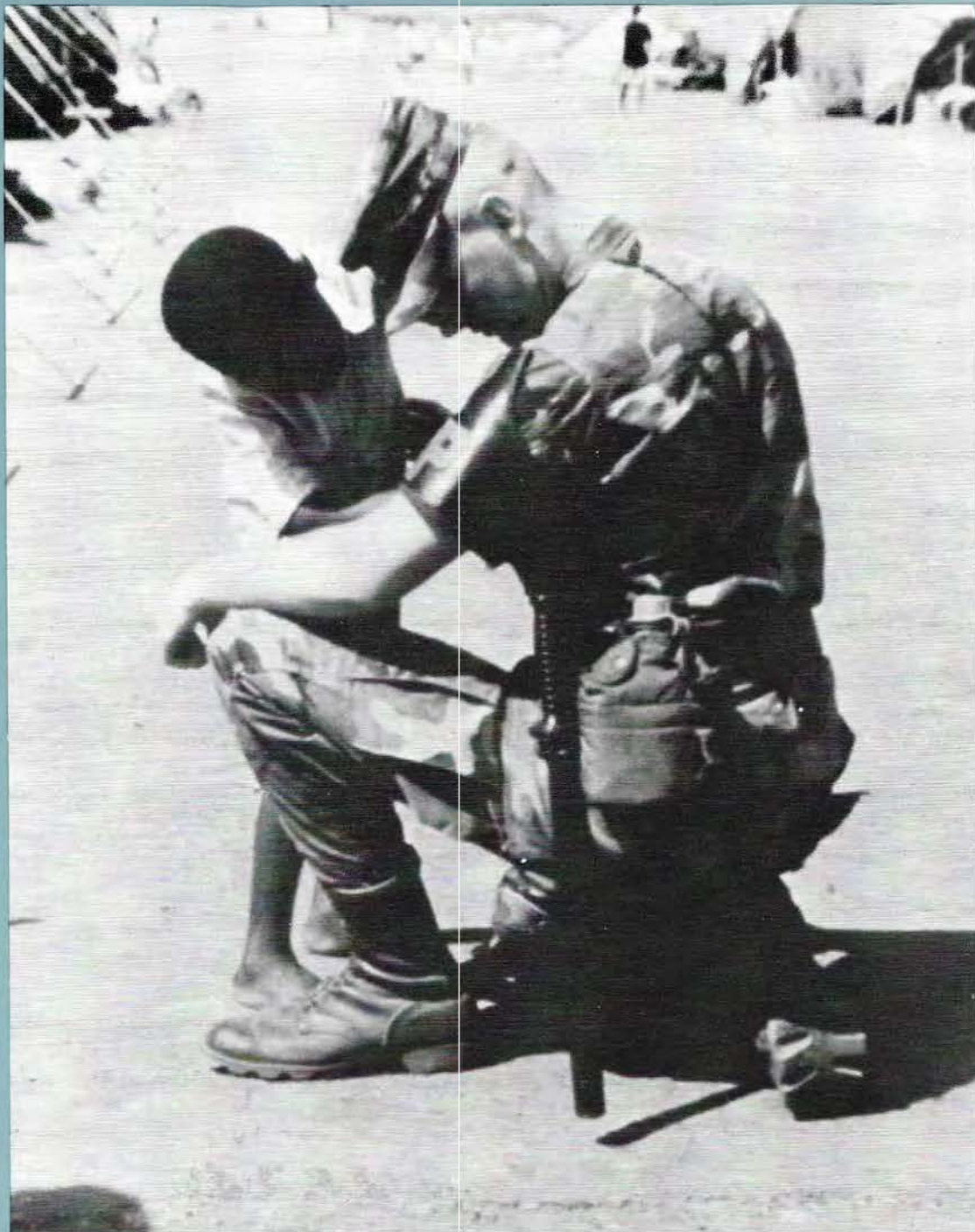




MILITARY POLICE



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MILITARY POLICE, an official U.S. Army professional bulletin for the Military Police Corps Regiment, contains information about military police functions in combat, combat support, combat service support, battlefield circulation control, area security, EPW, law and order, and rear operations. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. Objectives of **MILITARY POLICE** are to inform and motivate, increase knowledge, improve performance, and provide a forum for the exchange of ideas. Unless otherwise stated, the views herein are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Department of Defense or any element thereof. Articles may be reprinted if credit is given to **MILITARY POLICE** and the author. All photographs are official U.S. Army photos unless otherwise accredited.

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FB 19-92-2

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TRAINING

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22 | Child Abuse Investigation Training | SSG Russell W. Strand |
| 26 | Joint Operability and Proficiency | ILT Bruce Townshend |
| 36 | The Tier System | CPT(P) Donald I. Reed |
| 37 | New Method of Scoring the Self-Development Test | |
| 38 | AirLand Battle Agility | ILT James F. Conwell |
| 40 | New Corrections Specialist Soldier's Manual | SFC Michael A. Shipley |
| 41 | Conducting Realistic Training | ILT Kim J. Anglesey |
| 44 | Mounted Land Navigation | SSG Kelly Johnson
and CPT A. S. Wallace, Jr. and SSG Dale Glover |
| 45 | German-American Friendship Jump | SGM Richard E. Dunlap |
| 46 | Company Training Meetings | CPT Robert S. Staby |
| 47 | The 95 Soldier | ILT Katrina K. Dowis |
| 48 | Corrections Competition 93 | |

13 Special Unit Missions *SFC David L. Dean*
 14 A Cost-Effective Patrol Alternative *CPT Jeffrey T. Fowler*
 15 Corrections as a Battlefield Resource,
 16 Part II *SFC Michael A. Shipley*

4	Operation Andrew	CPT Susan Donaldson
9	Riot!	2LT Peter B. Cross
4	Operation Safe Harbor	SGT N. Samuel Webster
15	Safeguarding Hostage Negotiators	MAJ Anthony J. Hare
18	Mobilized for Action, Part II	Michael Griffin
20	Boot Camps and a Second Chance in Life	CPT MaryAnn B. Cummings
23	Law Enforcement on the Largest Post in the Free World	2LT Caroline B. Nalepa
28	Fighting Crime with Records	Lucila E. Rangel
43	To Increase Knowledge and Understanding	
49	Railway Security	CPT David P. Glaser

2 New USAMPS Commandant
3 Regimental Command Sergeant Major
MILITARY POLICE Subscription Form
(Page 52)

**MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE
AND BATTALION LEVEL
COMMAND LIST
(Inside Back Cover)**



SEE PAGE 10.



SEE PAGE 26.



About the Cover. An MP soldier on patrol duty shares a gentle moment with a very young Haitian refugee at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Military police continue to be the force of choice for missions that involve dealing with civilian populations caught in international crises worldwide. The MP role: assist, protect, defend. (See page 14.)

New USAMPS Commandant



BG Salvatore P. Chidichimo

The new Commandant of the United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS) and Commander of the Military Police Corps Regiment is Brigadier General Salvatore P. Chidichimo. General Chidichimo will also serve as the Post Deputy Commanding General for Fort McClellan, Alabama.

General Chidichimo served as Assistant Commandant, U.S. Army Military Police School from 1988 to 1990, when he became Provost Marshal, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army in Mannheim, Germany. He has now returned to USAMPS as the new Commandant and Regimental Commander.

General Chidichimo entered the Army in 1965 after being commissioned through ROTC and receiving a bachelor's degree in English from Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey. After completion of the Military Police Officer Basic Course in December 1965 and a short assignment to Fort Dix, New Jersey, as Assistant Provost Marshal Operations Officer, he was assigned to the Republic of Vietnam from 1966-67, where he served as Platoon Leader, 527th MP Company, 716th Military Police Battalion, and subsequently as a Platoon Leader, 199th Light Infantry Brigade.

Upon return to CONUS, he commanded the 532d Military Police Company, Fort Dix, and served as the Provost Marshal Operations Officer. In 1969 he attended the Military Police Officer Advanced Course at Fort Gordon, Georgia, followed by graduate school at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he earned a master's degree in education.

In 1971 he returned to Vietnam where he served as Operations Officer, USARV Provost Marshal Office. Re-

turning to CONUS, he served as the curriculum development and systems engineering officer, U.S. Army Military Police School until 1975. During this period he also did advanced graduate work in education at the University of Georgia.

In 1975 he attended the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After completing CGSC, he was assigned to Headquarters, Department of the Army, where he served in several positions within the ODCSPER and as an Assistant to the Director of the Army Staff, Office of the Chief of Staff.

In 1980 he assumed command of the 716th Military Police Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas, and served as the Provost Marshal, 1st Infantry Division. Upon completion of command in 1982, he attended the National War College.

From 1983-1986 General Chidichimo served in Europe as the Deputy Provost Marshal, USAREUR. From 1986-1988 he commanded the 89th Military Police Brigade and served as Corps Provost Marshal, III Corps, Fort Hood, Texas. During this period he also completed the Army's Advanced Management Program at the University of Virginia Graduate School of Business.

General Chidichimo's military awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit with first oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star with first oak leaf cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal, and the Army Commendation Medal.

General Chidichimo is married to the former Margaret Finnerty.

Regimental Command

Sergeant Major

CSM David W. Stalter



During the holiday season I found myself reflecting back over the events of the past year. As usual I had many things to be thankful for, especially being part of this great Military Police Regiment and being associated with the best soldiers in the U.S. Army.

In reflecting back, I tried to figure out what our soldiers have done right, what went wrong, and what could have been done better. Reflecting back provides insight on what may lie ahead in this new year and helps formulate a game plan.

Deployments by our units did not slow down during the past year. A riot and severe weather involved more of our soldiers in relief operations in California, Florida and Hawaii. The REFORGER, National Training Center rotations, field exercises, and other events added variety to Panama, Honduras, Kuwait, and Guantanamo. Combat support MP units continued to stay on the road, and their families continued to miss their loved ones as much as ever.

Of special interest to me is that our soldiers were called upon to do as much as in past years, with fewer personnel to perform the missions. Even though most units suffered from significant personnel shortages, the job still got done both in the deployment area and back at home base.

Difficult situations caused by bad weather and unrest throughout the world did little to dampen the enthusiasm and professionalism of our soldiers. Our MP units continued to "answer the mail" no matter how tough the challenge.

What our performance of last year tells me is that we did everything well. We continued to do what was right and could have done better only if personnel shortages could have been fixed. Mission accomplishment did not suffer, and the Regiment's reputation for excellence continued to grow.

Individual accomplishments of our soldiers rose in 1992. More of our NCOs were inducted as members of the prestigious Sergeant Morales Club and Sergeant Audie Murphy Club than ever before. Our soldiers winning honors as the soldier of the year or NCO of the year became almost a norm.

During the MP Regimental Anniversary Week in September, ninety-four super NCOs competed in the NCO of excellence competition, doubling the number who competed the year before. Simply stated: our Regiment is made up of great soldiers, NCOs, and officers who really strive for excellence. What I see are soldiers who have really given their hearts to the Regiment and their fellow soldiers.

This past year saw major changes in the senior leadership of our Regi-

ment. The retirement of MG Charles Hines and the USAMPS Assistant Commandant, as well as several brigade commanders and command sergeants major, personally saddened me. However, the Regiment lives on; BG Salvatore Chidichimo has moved in, and the excellence in leadership continues.

Everyone did a good job in caring for, leading, training, and mentoring our future replacements. When a good leader leaves, a good one is waiting in the wings to take our Regiment forward.

What lies ahead in 1993? We can probably expect more of the same as last year. Personnel shortages will not significantly improve. Deployments to locations worldwide will continue. Our soldiers will have to face more challenges. Our families will have to continue to toughen it out. The new year also means more excellence and continued opportunities to set new marks to further enhance the already great reputation of our MP Regiment.

Next year means I will be gone, but there are great ones waiting in the wings. Tomorrow means change, tomorrow means new challenges, and tomorrow means the Regiment will continue to get the job done.

OPERATION ANDREW

Captain Susan Donaldson



Typical devastation caused by Hurricane Andrew.

On August 27, 1992 the president directed active-duty military forces to assist the people devastated by Hurricane Andrew in southeast Florida. Immediately units of the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne), Fort Bragg, North Carolina prepared to deploy to provide support in what would become an historic humanitarian and disaster relief operation in the wake of the costliest natural disaster in American history.

Just twelve hours after the president's alert, elements of the brigade loaded military aircraft and flew to Florida to begin relief efforts. The mission was clear: military police were to assist in facilitating and supporting the humanitarian and disaster relief operation, reduce human suffering, and assist the local authorities in establishing and executing an organized and effective recovery operation.

Upon arrival in Florida the brigade command-and-control element immediately collocated its headquarters with the Homestead emergency operations center at the city hall and began to assess the missions military police could perform to assist local authorities without violating the *Posse Comitatus Act*. Within hours this was done by both ground and air.

It was clear that the devastated area was widespread and the needs of the civilian communities far exceeded the austere initial MP force structure of a command-and-control headquarters (the brigade headquarters and headquarters company and the 118th MP Company [Abn]). The headquarters and headquarters detachment, 503d MP Battalion (Abn) and the 108th MP Company (ASSLT) were alerted and deployed well within the 18-hour window.

The concept of the operation called for military police to support the relief effort by performing the following type missions: force protection (security of military personnel, equipment and supplies); discipline, law and order (military); area and route reconnaissance; traffic and movement control; and VIP security.

The key to success in Operation Andrew, from a MP perspective, would be the speed and professionalism with which MP support was provided to the task force commanders (Commanding General, 10th Mountain Division [LI] and ADC-S [Assistant Division Commander-Support], 82d Airborne Division). Success would be achieved when local authorities resumed reasonable control and security of key life support and governmental functions in the affected areas.

For the brigade, Operation Andrew would be conducted in four phases. The deployment of military police units by air and road to the relief area constituted phase I. Simultaneously initial support was being provided, coordination was effected with local authorities, and an assessment was being made throughout the affected areas.

Maps of the devastated area that identified potential relief sites were quickly located and put to use. These maps and reconnaissance were critical during the initial phases of the operations because military maps were not available. Most important was the MP ability to establish effective liaison with local authorities to identify those needs critical to facilitating work efforts during operations.

Reestablishing the traffic flow was a priority for both military police and local law enforcement officials. This would ensure uninterrupted flow of relief supplies and equip-

ment into the area, while simultaneously freeing the civilian authorities from traffic control duties so they could get back into the neighborhoods and provide security, law enforcement and police services.

The devastation was so widespread that virtually every street sign, traffic signal or traffic control device was destroyed. The heavily populated affected area of over 200,000 people covered over 900 square miles. The task was monumental.

The MP task organization for phase I involved the 16th MP Brigade (Abn) (-), the 503d MP Battalion (Abn) (-), 108th MP Company (ASSLT), 118th MP Company (Abn), and the HHC, 16th MP Brigade (Abn) (-).

Upon coordination, military police began to man critical intersections to facilitate the flow of supplies, thereby relieving civilian police to resume law enforcement duties. The battlefield circulation control mission was immediately put to use in facilitating the movement of traffic and preventing gridlock. Simultaneously, planning was ongoing to obtain and deploy additional MP units to assist in the relief.

It was evident that MP training, organization, capabilities, mobility and experience could and would make a critical impact, thus contributing significantly and immediately to the relief effort. Bottomline: all the skills military police trained to utilize on the battlefield were valid and useful in the relief effort.

On August 30, 1992, with the arrival of XVIII Airborne Corps, the relief effort really began to take shape. Additional military police from the 82d Airborne Division,

10th Mountain Division (LI) and the 16th itself began to close on southeast Florida.

The 988th MP Company, Fort Benning, Georgia was alerted and deployed. Its arrival significantly improved MP capability, especially in relieving local civilian police to perform critical law enforcement missions. In addition, a support element from the 3d MP Group (CID) arrived to provide criminal intelligence and investigation coverage.

The Commander of the XVIII Airborne Corps, who dual-hatted as Commander, Army Forces (ARFOR), established two task forces to support the relief effort: the 10th Mountain Division [LI] designated as Task Force Mountain (TF MTN) and 82d Airborne Division as Task Force All-American (TF AA). The second phase of the operation began. The brigade turned over its temporary command post at the Homestead city hall to TF MTN, which assumed responsibilities for military support to relief operations in Leisure City, Homestead, and Florida City.

Initially one MP company was placed in direct support (DS) of each task force. One company remained in general support (GS) of the XVII Airborne Corps. Additionally, the MP units provided protection to military personnel and equipment spread throughout the affected areas.

The MP task organization for phase II was set up:

- 16th MP Brigade (Abn) (-)
- 503d MP Battalion (Abn) (-)
- 108th MP Company (AASLT) (DS to TF MTN)
- 988th MP Company (DS to TF AA)
- 118th MP Company (Abn) (GS to corps)
- 3d MP Group (CID) (-).



Traffic control in downtown Homestead, Florida.



Traffic control in front of Homestead High School.



Aerial view of one of the tent cities in Homestead, Florida.

Joint Force (JTF) Andrew and U.S. Forces Command rapidly acted on the corps request for additional MP structure. The 519th MP Battalion, Fort Polk, Louisiana was quickly alerted and deployed. Additionally, the 209th MP Company, Fort McClellan, Alabama supported by a platoon from the 293d MP Company, Fort Stewart, Georgia; the 437th MP Company, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; and the 978th MP Company, Fort Bliss, Texas were alerted and deployed.



Troop living area in Homestead.

With the additional MP units and through coordination with local authorities and both task forces, phase III of military police operations began. The 503d, with the 209th and 978th MP Companies, provided direct support to TF MTN. The 519th, with the 437th and 988th MP Companies, provided direct support to TF AA. The 82d MP Company was "chopped" to the commander of the 519th, who was also the provost marshal for TF AA.

The 10th MP Company remained under the control of the Provost Marshal, 10th Mountain Division (LI). This variance in command and control was determined by the ARFOR and each task force commander, considering factors of mission, terrain, time, and troops available. Corps and divisional MP assets performed doctrinal missions.

The MP task organization for phase III involved the following:

- 16th MP Brigade (Abn)
 - 503d MP Battalion (Abn) (—), (DS to TF MTN)
 - 209th MP Company
 - 978th MP Company
- 519th MP Battalion (DS to TF AA)
 - 437th MP Company
 - 988th MP Company
 - 82d MP Company (OPCON)
- 108th MP Company (AASLT), (GS to corps)
- 118th MP Company (Abn), (GS to corps)
- 3d MP Group (CID) (—).

At any one time military police operated at least forty-three traffic control posts in the corps area of operation. As many as three hundred civilian police officers were released to perform law enforcement duties while military police facilitated the flow of traffic, assisted in area reconnaissance, protected soldiers and equipment, provided convoy escort to military supplies and equipment, and still found time to go out and repair roofs, remove debris and distribute food and water.

Liaison with civilian authorities continued throughout the operation, and a 24-hour liaison with the Metro Dade police department was established. This liaison cell significantly enhanced MP ability to keep the chain of command informed, protect the military forces deployed, and maintain military discipline, law and order within the XVIII Airborne Corps area of operation.

In the final phase of the relief operation orders were received to make operational mission capability adjustments in the MP force structure. The civilian police infrastructure was well established and recovering rapidly. The power companies had restored a significant portion of the 2,200 downed traffic signals.

Most importantly, the military role was being reduced because of the contracting efforts of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the recovery of local and state government agencies. Forces would be drawn down in relation to the expansion of these contract services and local governmental recovery. As a result, XVIII Airborne Corps was given the order to transition its ARFOR responsibilities to the 10th Mountain Division (LI) and redeploy all Fort Bragg units.

The brigade prepared a plan that transitioned the ARFOR provost marshal (PM) responsibilities, missions and units to the 10th Mountain Division (LI). The transition plan was developed and coordinated jointly with the MP units on the ground and presented to its PM, who would assume ARFOR provost marshal duties and responsibilities.

The 519th MP Battalion with four companies (the 209th, 437th, 978th and 958th) would remain behind to close out the relief operation with TF MTN. The 519th would be attached to the 10th and assume all MP missions and operations along with the 10th MP Company.

The transition of MP units was conducted professionally. Continuity of operation was of paramount importance even with the drawdown of operations and civilian requests for assistance.

The final MP task organization for phase IV, the drawdown and transition, was as follows:

10th Mountain Division (LI)

519th MP Battalion

209th MP Company

437th MP Company

978th MP Company



A representative from 16th MP Brigade (Airborne) coordinating with Metro Dade police.

988th MP Company
3d MP Group (CID) (-)
10th MP Company.

The force adjustments would continue, and these MP forces would redeploy to home stations as the missions and operations were completed.

In closing, Operation Andrew confirmed that the military police are the force of choice. This operation accomplished the following:

- Validated training, deployability and operational readiness focus: "Be ready to go anytime, anywhere, by any means, prepared to accomplish mission." On order, redeploy.
- Validated need for unit maintenance standards philosophy, programs and readiness.
- Validated absolute necessity for in-place family-support group structure.
- Validated viable domestic missions for military police short of *Posse Comitatus* proscriptions.
- Validated need for units to establish standards and command imperatives.
- Validated requirements for military police early in disaster relief operations.
- Validated MP doctrine, structure, training and operational procedures and techniques.
- Demonstrated and validated the spirit of the American soldier.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Demonstrated critically of liaison with civil authorities and national guard early in disaster relief operations.
- Demonstrated and validated the requirement for a dedicated staff judge advocate early in and during relief operations.
- Demonstrated and validated requirement for MP representation on the disaster assessment team.
- Demonstrated and validated that military police are a force of choice for disaster relief operations.

The impact of the military police in the wake of Hurricane Andrew was significant. They dramatically improved the movement of life-sustaining supplies to the victims of this terrible disaster. As each day passed, signs of recovery were clearly evident throughout the area.

Soldiers who participated in Operation Andrew were humbly proud to be a part of the great human interest story that was "written" in south Florida and were happy to assist other Americans return to normalcy.

Captain Susan Donaldson was the Adjutant, 16th MP Brigade (Airborne), Fort Bragg, NC at the time this article was written. She deployed with the brigade during Operation Andrew.



Debris and blocked streets made law enforcement difficult, as did downed and missing street signs.

God grant that men of principle shall be our principal men.

Thomas Jefferson

Riot!

Second Lieutenant Peter B. Cross

Assist, protect, defend. The creed of the Military Police Corps was demonstrated by the 185th MP Battalion of the California Army National Guard for the second time in less than a year.

Just after deactivating from Operation Desert Storm, instead of traveling thousands of miles to a distant land, on April 30 the battalion found itself in its own backyard. The unit was ordered to south central Los Angeles to combat the civil disturbance following the not-guilty verdict handed down by a Ventura County jury in the Rodney King trial.

The chaos and violence that awaited the citizen-soldiers was like a replay of 1965, when the Watts district of Los Angeles resembled a combat zone. In less than thirteen hours from alert notification the 670th MP Company assembled, was airmobiled four hundred miles and was on the streets conducting riot control operations in the volatile neighborhood surrounding Third and Vermont Streets.

The 670th assumed numerous tasks while working hand in hand with the Los Angeles police department. The cohesiveness demonstrated by the two organizations was a decisive factor in successfully defending Los Angeles during escalating tension.

The 670th was assigned continuous operations guarding the South Korean consulate and the California highway patrol communications center. The unit also provided several quick-reaction forces on-call for local authorities during the visit of the president.

The remaining units of the battalion, activated twelve hours later, established their headquarters at the nearby Los Angeles armed forces reserve center (AFRC) in Orange County.

The battalion had an organization of six MP companies: the 670th, the 270th, the 649th, the 870th, the 970th, and the 40th MP Company out of the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The battalion controlled all MP assets during the riots and was the most active participant throughout the siege.

The next unit deployed to the streets after the 670th was the 270th MP Company out of Sacramento. Initially the company was in support of the Long Beach police department and operated out of a parking garage at Sixth and Locust Streets. On May 2 the company was replaced by a battalion of U.S. marines, who placed entire platoons where mere three-man MP teams had operated before.

Following the 270th into the fray was the 649th MP Company out of San Luis Obispo and Richmond. The unit

provided security for the Hall of Justice and the central county jail. Patrols out of its base camp at the civic center remained continuous until the 649th returned to Los Alamitos to reconsolidate.

The 870th MP Company concentrated its efforts on a variety of escort missions out of the Los Angeles police department academy. In addition, the unit provided area security for the Los Alamitos AFRC and had a quick-reaction force on-call to assist local authorities.

The 970th MP Company out of San Mateo also provided area security for the Los Alamitos AFRC and an on-call quick-reaction force. In addition, the unit operated patrols out of its base camp at the Hollywood Bowl.

With over nine hundred military police on the streets devoted to a single



Line formation—at the ready—training prior to going on duty during Los Angeles riot.



Last-minute equipment check prior to going on patrol during the riot.

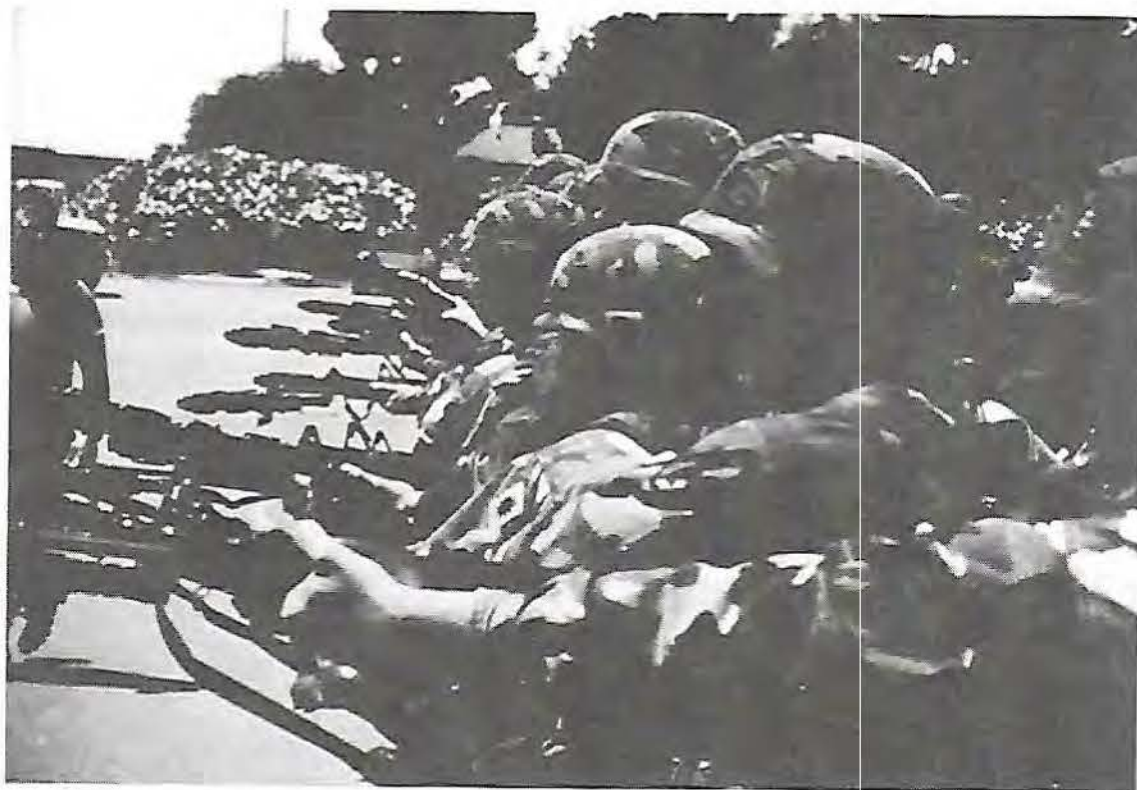
cause—the restoration of order—there were bound to be human interest stories, stories that indicate the kind of soldiers who make up the National Guard.

While on foot patrol, one of them ran into a burning building to sweep for potential survivors. When he didn't find anyone in the building, he aided the fire department in fighting the flames. For his actions he was submitted for the Soldier's Medal. His comments. . . "I'd do it again in a heartbeat."

Although the citizen-soldiers in the Guard make significantly less money in the Army than in the civilian world, most of them would serve without pay in such national emergencies. This is the type of soldier serving the Military Police Corps in California.

To most members of the battalion the mobilization to Los Angeles was an inconvenience that put their life on pause, but after the mission was complete they were glad they did it. The satisfaction of watching a team coming

Second Lieutenant Peter B. Cross was assigned to Headquarters, 185th MP Battalion, Pittsburg, CA at the time this article was written.



Training in Los Angeles prior to going on duty during the riot.

together for a common goal was beyond words. Motivation comes from wanting to be a part of history, not just watch it happen.

The applicability of military police to a state as large and diverse as California has been clearly demonstrated by the 185th MP Battalion. The California military police have been active. The response to the Loma Prieta earthquake, the Oakland fires, Operation Desert Storm, forest fires, counter-narcotics operations and the riots of south central Los Angeles attest to their readiness. The citizen-soldiers of the 185th have been consistently on the front lines at home and abroad—exemplifying the motto assist, protect, defend.

Instant Mobilization

*Sergeant Rob Wood
and
Specialist Denise Blohm*

Instant mobilization describes the 85th Battalion's 670th MP Company mobilization experience for the 1992 Los Angeles riot.

On Thursday, April 30, 1992 at 3 a.m. the 49th MP Brigade in Alameda

picked up late arrivals from the company at Moffett Field in Sunnyvale, arriving at Van Nuys airport at 1 p.m.

Military buses were provided and the company was taken to the Los Angeles police academy. Eleven of the com-

tion was on the streets; cooks and mechanics became light infantry. As the 119 soldiers arrived at the Los Angeles police academy, 108 were sent to the corner of Third and Vermont Streets.

Wearing full combat gear and armed with M16A1 automatic rifles and 45-caliber automatic pistols, the soldiers disembarked the bus. They took up positions in a parking lot. There was no cover. They were confronted by fire after fire behind them and rounds striking the ground nearby. The burning made images they are not going to forget. . . .

The air heavy with smoke and the streets overflowing with looters—the soldiers manned their positions. Suddenly a late model car pulled up. The driver said that a friend had been shot twice in the back. The soldiers notified the Los Angeles police. After police arrived, they told the driver to leave and cordoned off the area around the car. The victim was dead at the scene. At that moment the seriousness of the situation became clear.

A short time later the military police were positioned on an exposed corner, with looters streaming by them. Within their view, a block away from their position at 6th and Shatto Streets, there was a drive-by shooting. It rapidly became clear to the soldiers that they were in the riot that had been only a news story to them a few hours earlier.

Los Angeles police officers interviewed on Saturday, May 2 said that they were at a large market when the 670th arrived. These officers, with others in the area, were trying to push back a crowd of about five hundred rioters. As soon as the MPs arrived, the crowd began to disperse.



Platoon guardmount briefing.

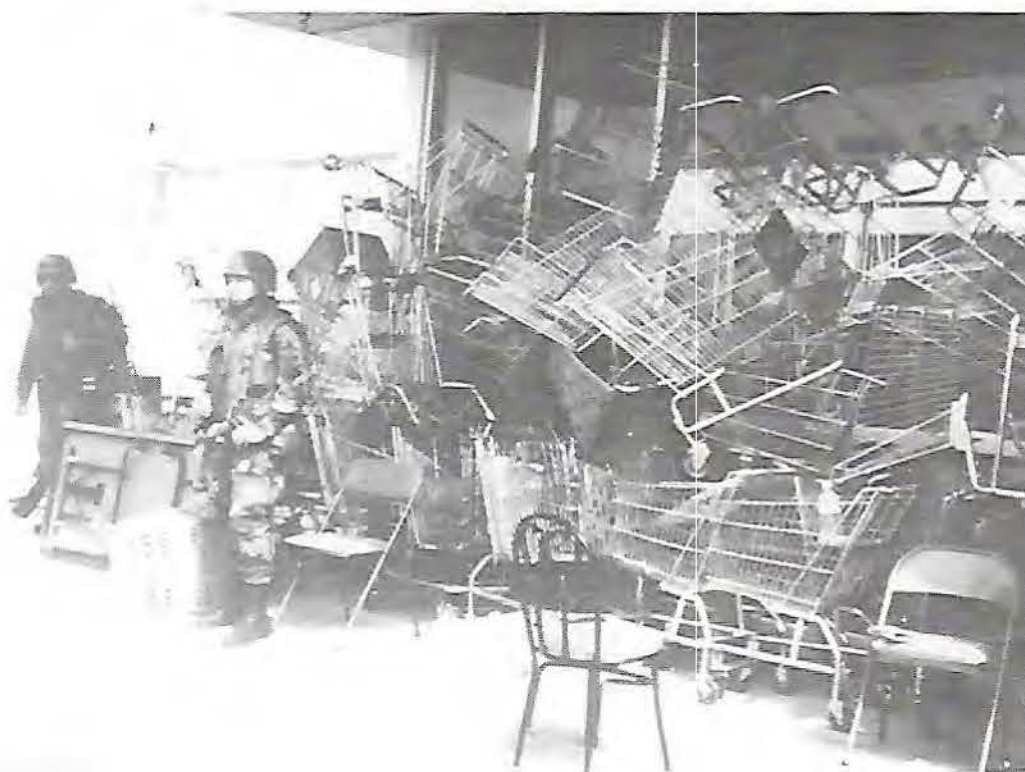
received the mobilization call from the California National Guard Office of the Adjutant General. The riot in south central Los Angeles that had been a distant news story in the San Francisco Bay Area had exploded beyond the ability of local law enforcement to contain it.

By 3:15 a.m. the company commander was notified to activate the company within six hours. Three hours later there were seventy troops in the armory at Sunnyvale. At 11:45 a.m. personnel of the 670th departed Moffett Field in a C-130. The flight arrived at the Van Nuys airport an hour and a half later. A second C-130 carrying the 670th Detachment from Eureka

pany's operations personnel were left there to set up the operations center. The remainder of the company was bused into the operations area, arriving at 4 p.m. In less than thirteen hours the 670th was ready for duty in south central Los Angeles.

The mission was to provide direct support to the Los Angeles police department, which initially provided command and control. The Los Angeles police academy supplied the initial ammunition. The company's HMMWV patrol vehicles were on the way. They and their drivers were in the midst of an arduous convoy from the company's home station in Sunnyvale.

Everyone but the operations sec-



On duty at a shopping center during the Los Angeles riot.

Fifty-four military police from the 670th were deployed at the normally busy shopping area. Another 54 were deployed at 113 Compton Street at the Martin Luther King shopping center. Initially twenty MPs were assigned to provide perimeter security of the Korean consulate, cultural center, and the Korean counsel general's residence.

Los Angeles police credited the 670th with saving three markets at 3d and Vermont. These businesses were damaged and looted; but, unlike many others in the area, they were not burned. The company was not relieved until 9 a.m. on Friday, May 1. Surrounded by chaos, they had endured thirty hours without sleep.

Local law enforcement officials credit the National Guard presence for bringing the Los Angeles riots of 1992 to a rapid conclusion. The 670th MP Company provided just one example.

Local law enforcement were not the only ones glad to see the National

Guard on their streets. The National Guard deployment for the 1992 Los Angeles riots could well have been called Operation Thumbs Up. This gesture was often given to patrolling military police by local residents and business people.

Appreciation was shown by people on the street flashing the thumbs-up sign, by smiles and waves, and by cups of coffee ferried to troops by

Los Angeles police officers and support given by local market and fast-food restaurant owners.

The 670th MP Company of the 49th MP Brigade was the first military police unit to arrive in the riot-torn area. It was just the first of five companies from the 185th MP Battalion, amounting to over six hundred MPs who would be deployed to the region. All the 772 members of the brigade and the over 9,000 National Guard members who were mobilized can be proud of a job well done.

The National Guard made a vital contribution to ending the Los Angeles riot. Because of that contribution undoubtedly many lives were saved, serious injuries were avoided, and property damage was reduced.

Sergeant Rob Wood and Specialist Denise Blohm were members of the S-5 Section, 49th MP Brigade, Alameda, CA at the time this article was written.



Vigilance against looters.

Special Unit Missions

Sergeant First Class David L. Dean

The 42d Military Police Group, Federal Republic of Germany, has the United States customs mission of clearing the shipments of DOD cargo, soldier's personal property shipments, privately-owned vehicles and the myriad of missions accompanying REFORGER activities.

Customs military police become specialized in an area not atypical of duties normally associated with MP duty. These duties involve forms related to transportation office activity; customs activity and associated forms; import and export procedures for privately-owned vehicles concerning the Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Transportation standards; and requirements for tax-free entry of privately-owned weapons and personal property into the customs territory of the United States.

This specialized mission requires an expertise that affords little opportunity to provide for combat readiness and law enforcement preparedness training.

Many military police enter fields such as physical security and customs, which presents a problem upon change of station to a garrison or law enforcement duty station. Many units receive noncommissioned officers and junior enlisted military police with little law enforcement experience. Necessity dictates that commanders, first sergeants and key unit leaders train these soldiers with practical road experience to execute patrol-related duties in military communities.

Soldiers in the rank of private to specialist arriving in units such as the 42d Military Police Group have had only the advanced individual training in patrol-related duties. This training is only a building block for practical patrol training on the road.

Division MP units that additionally complement the community MP units derive training from both venues. A soldier loses some of this ability after

quency and documentation is the responsibility of the first-line supervisor.

A program to train disassociated military police practical law enforce-

Training Outline

- Normal duty location:

Week 1- Monday-Thursday: Customs or Physical Security Duty
Friday-Saturday: Patrol Duty Community PMO

Week 2- Monday-Thursday: Customs or Physical Security Duty
Friday-Saturday: Military Police Desk Operations

Week 3- Monday-Tuesday: Military Police Investigations
Wednesday-Friday: Customs or Physical Security Duty

Week 4- Monday-Tuesday: Military Police Operations
Wednesday-Friday: Customs or Physical Security Duty

- Military police patrol, investigations, operations, and desk operations training conducted in accordance with all applicable field manual, skill qualification manual standards and Army regulations.

working in another occupational specialty. Units must provide training to bridge this gap.

A community will benefit with additional MP personnel integrated into its community law enforcement operation. The benefit to specialized MP units is the experience to become a better trained soldier able to make a smooth transition to typical MP units that provide community law enforcement.

This suggested training outline affords one possible method.

The rotation and number of soldiers involved in the program will be determined at the unit level based upon mission necessity of primary duty. Fre-

ment experience is necessary. Local community MP organizations provide a training vehicle to allow unseasoned military police soldiers the opportunity to receive necessary practical experience in law enforcement tactics and procedures.

Sergeant First Class David L. Dean was assigned to the 285th MP Company, 42d Military Police Group, Heilbronn, Germany at the time this article was written.

Operation Safe Harbor

Fifty-seven soldiers of the 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Lewis, Washington deployed in November to the U.S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to assist the U.S. Coast Guard with its migrant rescue operation of Haitian refugees.

The battalion was basically the headquarters and headquarters detachment in charge of four MP companies from different parts of the continental United States. In providing support to the refugee operation, the unit was in charge of MP security for the Haitian migrant camps. The operation was without incident.

The Haitians were friendly. As soon as they reached Guantanamo Bay, they were fed and given medical attention. Essentially the military police were there to ensure that things went well.

The commander of the 504th kept his soldiers' living conditions as comfortable as possible. They built a chapel and a day room, and the soldiers' necessities were within a short distance on the base. A Christmas celebration was a big event for the troops deployed to Cuba.

While the soldiers of the 504th missed their loved ones back home, they kept a good attitude toward their mission. It was tough missing Christmas; but soldiers in Desert Storm did it. It was for a good cause.

Many Haitian migrants stayed at the humanitarian assistance center in Guantanamo Bay, supported by Operation GTMO. Some of the migrants had been there for months and were used to seeing new soldiers replace personnel rotating out. The 984th MP Company from Fort Carson arrived in February

from its Colorado base.

It was a learning experience for everybody. Military police train for missions that support refugees and migrants, but the unit had not come in direct contact with them before. During combat tours in Panama during Operation Just Cause and in Iraq for Operation Desert Storm the unit provided battlefield circulation control involving convoy escorts, traffic control, and patrols among main supply routes.

At Guantanamo Bay the soldiers provided security at guard posts surrounding Camp McCalla, the humanitarian assistance center where more than nine thousand Haitian migrants stayed. They also conducted walking patrols through the camp to maintain a visible presence and to be accessible to the Haitians if they had problems.



Military police guard Camp McCalla in Cuba.

The company commander, who had taken command of the unit just four days into Operation Desert Storm, made sure the unit was prepared for the humanitarian aspect of the mission. The unit was instructed to treat the Haitians as they would soldiers back at Fort Carson and to treat the people with respect.

Walking patrols were a big part of establishing a feeling of trust. The refugees knew who the military police were and were not afraid. The children would come up to play, and the Haitians would discuss what was going on and what problems they had.

While at Fort Carson the unit performs law enforcement duties such as traffic patrols and security checks. The 984th falls under the 759th MP Battalion, and about twenty-five of the soldiers were attached to it from the 4th MP Company and the garrison MP company. (*Sergeant N. Samuel Webster, 22d Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, Fort Carson, CO*)



An MP discusses equipment with a young Haitian.

Safeguarding Hostage Negotiators

Major Anthony J. Hare

Hostage negotiation has been described as one of the most effective innovations in modern policing. Military negotiators have been successful in both law enforcement and counterterror roles. United States negotiations techniques were developed in municipal policing, and civil police negotiations continue to provide lessons for military negotiators. The incidents and issues discussed here have implications for military as well as civilian police negotiators.

Face-to-face encounters with armed subjects are the most hazardous incidents faced by law enforcement officers. Yet too many agencies do not train for face-to-face negotiations and have no procedures for conducting them. Some agencies have policies against such negotiations. One agency adopted its no-face-to-face policy after

a negotiator was stabbed repeatedly at an incident scene.

Not enough law enforcement agencies have guidelines for negotiating face-to-face incidents, and almost none train for such negotiating. However, experience indicated that there are more such incidents than any other kind. This finding was supported by a nationwide survey conducted by the FBI Academy's Special Operations and Research Unit.

Both face-to-face incidents and training are difficult to conduct and are a self-conscious process for the negotiators and role players alike. The training exercises are difficult and strenuous. Participants feel they lose the insulation and anonymity of the throw phone.

Although most law enforcement agencies do not train and do not provide guidance, some experts recognize

the inevitability and some advantages of face-to-face negotiations. For example, there are the intelligence-gathering and trust-building advantages of eye contact.

The following guidelines were developed in 1985 by a team of negotiators called out for an actual incident where a beat officer was confronted by a despondent, suicidal woman. The subject's daughter had called police to report that her mother had been taking drugs and drinking since she broke up with her boyfriend the night before. The daughter had discovered her mother seated in her living room holding a gun to her head.

Before leaving the department the negotiators tried to anticipate what they might find at the scene. They made brief contingency plans as they assembled their team.

Don't Inherit a Bad Tactical Situation Guidelines for Face-to-Face Negotiations

- Is there an alternative to face-to-face?
- Take the best tactical position possible.
- Negotiations share responsibility for their safety:
 Consider designating a shooter.
 Assign a backup to monitor the primary's safety.
- Remember, face-to-face is not nose-to-nose!

The first negotiator to respond was a female officer assigned to recruiting duties; dressed in a business suit and blouse, she carried a small-frame revolver in her purse. She was sent to the locker room to see if her department-issue protective vest would fit under her blouse and suit coat, and to place her weapon in a belt holster.

The next two negotiators to report were investigators. They, too, were in business attire, armed with .38-caliber plain-clothes weapons. They went to their locker room for protective vests, with instructions to wear their duty belts with their .357 magnums under their sports jackets.

The team anticipated that they might find the first responding beat officer(s) in the same room with the armed subject. They speculated that there might also be a district sergeant observing or supervising the officer(s). The negotiators decided that *if they found a face-to-face situation, they would seek an alternative*. They would attempt to move the negotiations to the

telephone. The team obtained the phone number of a house across the street from the incident scene and obtained the resident's permission to establish a negotiation point there.

Next *they planned for their own safety* in the event they were required to negotiate face-to-face. (In a previous local incident that received national attention a distraught father had shot his wife, mother-in-law and sister-in-law and retreated to his apartment to kill his daughter and himself. When the subject would not answer the phone, the scene commander ordered negotiators to make contact to save the child. They contacted the father and negotiated the child's release and the suspect's surrender.)

If they had to negotiate inside the subject's house, the negotiators would appraise the scene and *take the best tactical situation possible*. Once inside the room they planned to spread out with one team member on either side of, and well away from, the primary negotiator. These two team members would then draw their service revolvers and stand ready to shoot the subject if she pointed her gun in the direction of the primary negotiator. These team members were the team's *designated shooters*. In addition, other tactical resources might be on the scene.

The term face-to-face can be misleading. The phrase *face-to-face is not nose-to-nose* reminds negotiators and commanders that it is not appropriate

to trust negotiators' lives to armed suspects.

The team members developed a contingency plan for saving their own lives in case the situation deteriorated and the tactical plan failed. They advised the scene commander of their plan. Every officer at a critical incident should have such a plan and share it, so that one officer's escape route is not another officer's field of fire.

When the negotiators arrived at the scene, they found the beat officer talking face-to-face with the drugged subject, who continued to hold her gun to her head. The negotiators requested permission to contact the subject by phone. They went to a neighbor's house and called the subject, who agreed to discard her gun.

This incident and its impromptu guidelines led the negotiators to consider other guidelines for critical incidents. These considerations were refined in quarterly negotiator training and have been incorporated in state-wide in-service training and adopted for critical-incident management classes for commanders.

Perhaps the most useful lessons from the incident were the establishment of safety guidelines and the designation of a team member to monitor the primary negotiator's safety. Unique as this is in police work, fire departments have the safety officer concept. A recent article credits the safety officer program with reducing the hazard rating of fire fighting, formerly one of the most dangerous jobs in the United States.

The safety officer in a fire department reports directly to the chief, responds on a 24-hour basis to any incident, and has the authority and responsibility to initiate the immediate correction of situations that constitute an imminent hazard to personnel at emergency scenes. The safety officer also surveys the department's accident history to ensure that policies and training are adequate.

However, it is the safety officer's incident-command-system role at emer-

Safety Considerations

- You are responsible for saving your life.
- Be ready to shoot in defense of life.
- Prepare an escape plan.
- Consider the *what ifs*.

gency operations that police incident commanders might consider. We see far too many news tapes and photos of incidents with unnecessarily dangerous conditions. Dozens of officers with drawn guns crowd outside a barricaded room. Many of them are more hazardous to their peers than to the suspect. Officers outside the inner perimeter point shotguns past the entry and arrest teams.

A police equivalent of the fire safety officer would have the responsibility of monitoring the scene for unsafe or deteriorating conditions, unsafe acts or hazardous operations. Personnel also should be monitored—not only for purposes of accountability, but also for signs of physical or emotional exhaustion. As in the fire model, the incident commander would remain responsible for safety at the incident scene. The safety officer would advise of unsafe conditions, and the commander would take action to correct the hazards.

Another issue faced by the negotiators in the incident described was *the duty of police to shoot in defense of life* and the tactic of designating a shooter on the team, in the event that they had to do so. There have been hostage and barricade incidents in recent years in which officers simply did not shoot dangerous, armed persons until these

subjects shot or stabbed their victims. Some of these tragedies have been ascribed to misunderstandings of the red-light-green-light convention or to the strict adherence to a tactical plan even when changing events demanded more flexible responses.

For example, when asked what red light means, a surprising number of police officers reply, "don't shoot." Similarly, when some negotiators are introduced to their tactical role in advanced negotiations, they respond that they were taught not to participate in tactical resolutions.

Negotiators are reminded that they are peace officers; they must be mentally and tactically prepared to shoot in defense of life. Unforeseen circumstances may place them at risk or in a place to save a victim's life. In a recent case a trained negotiator was one of the first responding officers at an incident where a suspect had shot a woman, and held her and possibly also a baby

in an apartment. The officer relied on his police and negotiator training and made every effort to establish a dialogue with the suspect.

However, when he had a clear shot that would not endanger other occupants of the apartment, he fired at the suspect, wounding and disarming him. Then he resumed his efforts to talk the suspect to the door. This officer's actions were not a failure of negotiations, but a demonstration at the individual level of the integration of negotiation and tactical action.

Negotiators and commanders must recognize the inevitability and hazard of face-to-face negotiations. They should develop training and guidelines for safety and proficiency in this law enforcement and counterterror skill. Face-to-face guidelines should be introduced at the advanced or in-service course level and should be developed and instructed by experienced practitioners.

Major Anthony J. Hare was on active duty with Headquarters, 7th Infantry Division (Light) and Fort Ord, CA for Operation Desert Storm at the time this article was written. He is a sergeant and hostage negotiator with the Oakland Police Department and teaches advanced negotiations and critical-incident management topics to U.S. and foreign audiences. He holds a bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of California at Berkeley and a master's degree in counseling from California State University, Hayward, CA.

Need for Spanish Linguists

The Military Police Corps needs enlisted soldiers to fill positions as Spanish linguist in MOS 95B.

Volunteer soldiers who hold the MOS will be sent to the Defense Language Institute for Training. Those who complete the training will be assigned to Panama as linguists. The field is open to enlisted soldiers, and there are many assignments open to qualified military police.

Information and application instructions can be obtained from local personnel offices.

Mobilized for Action

Michael Griffin

Part II

The morning after the ground war started there was so much smoke in the air from the oil fires and the combat action in Kuwait and Iraq that the military police had to utilize vehicle lights until noon that day.

On the day the ground war had started the 143d MP Battalion (49th MP Brigade, Alameda, California) received orders to opcon one of its guard companies and two guard-escort companies to the 14th MP Brigade (from Stuttgart, Germany) in support of the VII Corps holding area. These units assisted in jumping the holding area into Iraq and evacuating EPWs (enemy prisoners of war) directly from the division's collecting points in Iraq and Kuwait to the corps holding area, and finally to the camp.

As the EPWs surged into the system, the host-nation buses and air sup-

port could not handle the flow. United States back-haul was used by MPs commandeering vehicles returning from the forward areas. They would be assembled off the main supply route and "guided" to the corps holding area, where they were loaded with EPWs and then guided to the camp.

Once relieved of their cargo the vehicles were released. Organized back-haul was not coordinated by corps MPs through the transportation channels. Host-nation buses, although helpful, had no maintenance support, and lacked trained drivers (U.S. troops). Having to travel off-road resulted in approximately 80 percent breaking down and being abandoned throughout the area of operations.

By April 1 the camp had over sixteen thousand EPWs, four thousand more than it was designed to hold. Of

particular note, the 186th MP Company (Iowa National Guard) escorted over twenty-six hundred EPW from Iraq to the camp within a 24-hour period.

An entire guard company, the 649th MP Company, was trained to perform an additional mission of processing prisoners: strip-searching, placing of ID wristbands, showering, delousing, fingerprinting and photographing.

After EPWs were processed into the camp, they were transferred out of the camp to the Saudi camps for eventual repatriation. This international transfer process was slow, but soon even the Saudi camps were full. While waiting for a peace treaty to be signed by Iraq, the Saudis agreed to take over the camp enclosures. This took about ten days with U.S. and Saudi troops working side by side.

The battalion was still responsible for several hundred EPWs in the medical channels all over Saudi Arabia and for all refugee and CI (civilian internee) affairs. Tribunals were conducted to determine the status of CIs, whether civilian or EPW. The tribunals were staffed and chaired by officers from the 143d headquarters. The tribunals made determinations on over eight hundred civilian internees.

Prior to the Saudi Arabian national guard (SANG) taking over the enclosures, MPs were called on several occasions to control disturbances in various compounds within the enclosures. These disturbances occurred during Ramadan, the Muslim holy season. They were usually over the life-support issues in the camp (more water and cigarettes, time of feeding, etc). Usually there was a tremendous amount of



Building destroyed in Kuwait City.

chanting, accompanied by the throwing of tent poles and rocks at the enclosure guards and reaction forces.

During some of the disturbances EPWs breached the compound wire inside the enclosures, and warning shots had to be fired. Although MPs and their vehicles sustained some minor injuries or damage, all the disturbances were controlled with no loss of life or serious injury and no escapes of EPWs. Of note, two weeks after the SANG took over four EPWs attempted an escape from an enclosure. All four were shot, one killed. No further incidents occurred after that with the EPWs.

Equipment maintenance and personnel sustainment during these operations were critical to overall success. Because of the harsh environment, severe sandstorms, flash floods, and extreme heat, with units performing missions from Dammam and Khobar to Iraq and Kuwait, PMCS (preventive maintenance checks and services) of individual and unit equipment, especially vehicles, was constantly emphasized.

The thought of a vehicle breakdown virtually hundreds of miles out in the desert became a life-and-death issue for every soldier during every mission. At the camp daily sanitation had to be emphasized to prevent an outbreak of any number of conditions that could effect mission capability.

It became clear that everyone understood it was only by teamwork in all areas—maintenance, food service, sanitation, *etc.*—that they could sustain themselves in this environment. There was a strong desire in every soldier to do their part to successfully complete the mission.

On May 12 return-to-assembly-area orders came. This was received after all EPW and CIs were evacuated, the camp site returned to its original



A member of the 143d MP Battalion by captured equipment.

state and all MP companies except the 649th MP company, which the HQ was attached to for messing and maintenance support, had all departed.

On May 19 the battalion departed Saudi Arabia via MAC (Military Airlift Command) charter, flying initially to Sicily and then to Ireland (Shannon Airport). Then it was on to the United States, a short stop at an air national guard base in Wisconsin, then on to Travis, then by bus to Fort Ord (Calif-

ornia) and again assignment to the 7th Infantry Division Light Bayonet Support Brigade.

Activities at Fort Ord focused on financial issues, medical and dental examinations, briefings on post-mobilization support and veterans rights and benefits. On May 22 the battalion returned to the armory in San Mateo and, after taking accrued terminal leave, was released from active duty on June 6, 1991.

Michael Griffin was serving with the 143d MP Battalion, 49th MP Brigade, Alameda, CA at the time this article was written, and had served as its S3 during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. In civilian life he is a police officer with the San Francisco Police Department.

Boot Camps and a Second Chance in Life

Captain MaryAnn B. Cummings

I can see a great change in myself. I can trust myself and have respect for others. The boot camp has taught me how to deal with problems and has taught me how to hold my attitude and anger. . . I always thought that I had no problems with my attitude, but the boot camp has opened my eyes and made me see myself and how I was and I am now. I know if the boot camp can help me, it can help anyone. Thanks for everything.

The New Me.

An Alabama boot camp inmate.

Overcrowding in prison facilities is not a new phenomena; in fact, prison capacities have always been strained. Inevitably, the solution was to build larger institutions.

During World War II and the post-war years the Army encountered the same problem. Its solution was to rehabilitate soldier-criminals with an intensive program of basic training. The program focused on discipline (more restrictive than the average Army unit), leadership, motivation, and physical fitness. Employing this training philosophy, the Army successfully rehabilitated over forty-two thousand soldiers at a significant savings in personnel and cost.

Youthful, Nonviolent Offenders

Recently a number of states have initiated a similar concept of rehabilitation—the boot camp for youthful, nonviolent offenders. Instead of incar-

ceration, these offenders complete an extensive program combining strict discipline, demanding physical-fitness training, counseling, education, and vocational training.

The U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) at Fort McClellan, Alabama has a unique role in this program. Beginning in September, 1991 the drill sergeant school conducted a train-the-trainer course to develop civilian corrections officers into boot-camp drill instructors. In February, 1992 the USAMPS revised this program into a two-week, two-phase training course that capitalizes on the successful rehabilitation principles the Army has used for its soldier-criminals.

The Rehabilitation Training Instructors Course (RTIC) focuses on leadership, drill, discipline, motivation, and physical fitness. Applicants need not have prior military experience. The RTIC instructors are U.S. Army drill sergeants with a background in mili-

tary police corrections. The MP corrections drill sergeants possess excellent qualifications to conduct the training of civilian corrections officers because of their experience both as drill sergeants and as corrections officers.

The two-week program is separated into two phases. Phase 1 establishes the demanding physical and disciplined environment. The drill sergeants exemplify the role-model image required of successful civilian boot-camp drill instructors. Phase 1 includes introductions to all subject areas, particularly drill movements.

Phase 2 is characterized as learn by doing. The students conduct the training themselves, monitored and evaluated by the MP drill sergeants; and peer evaluations are incorporated into the program to provide the student with feedback.

Drill sergeants routinely conduct performance counseling on the students to highlight strengths and weaknesses and to ensure a thorough understanding of the material. By the end of training each student will have conducted training, executed drill commands, and completed performance counseling.

Perhaps the most attractive feature to the civilian corrections agencies is the cost. As a part of the national war on drugs and the Army counterdrug strategy, the cost of training, meals, and lodging for the civilian corrections officers is funded by the Defense Authorization Act. Civilian agencies pay only for the travel to and from Fort McClellan.

Lower Recidivism

Corrections officers from Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Wisconsin have been trained. The graduates are proving successful at their home station, and their substantial follow-up comments help the USAMPS staff continue to offer the realistic and viable training program.

The boot camps in these states have also been successful in their initial years. Alabama, for example, cites a boot-camp recidivism rate of 12.4 percent in comparison with the conventional prisoner recidivism rate of 16.8 percent.

Currently USAMPS provides the only program to train civilian corrections officers as boot-camp drill instructors using military police corrections drill sergeants. Following the successes of boot-camp programs and the increase in these centers throughout the United States, the USAMPS anticipates this training program will become an integral component in the military's counterdrug strategy.

Additional information about this USAMPS training program for civilian

corrections officers can be obtained by writing the Commandant, U.S. Army Military Police School, ATTN: ATTN-MP-TO, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5030. Telephone numbers are 205-848-4554/4483 or DSN 865-4554/4483.

Captain MaryAnn B. Cummings was the Chief, Law Enforcement Management Division, Directorate of Training, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL at the time this article was written.



Civilian corrections officers participate in the Leadership Reaction Course.



Physical training is an integral component of the daily regimen.

Child Abuse Investigation Training

Staff Sergeant Russell W. Strand

Child abuse has increasingly become a top priority problem in the United States over the past several years. Is this simply because there is more awareness, or is child abuse actually on the rise? Both statements are accurate. Although people are more sensitive to the plight of abused children, the violence is increasing at an alarming rate.

For years the Department of Defense (DOD) and the individual services have effectively dealt with the problem of child abuse by establishing multidisciplinary teams consisting of doctors, lawyers, social workers, investigators and other professionals working in the child-care arena. These teams are trained to work closely and effectively together.

Since its inception in the early 1980s the U. S. Army multidisciplinary team, the Family Advocacy Case Management Team (FACMT), has included investigators as members of the team. A few years ago, however, it was recognized that there was a need for additional training for investigators in the area of child abuse.

At that time training in the family advocacy area—including child abuse, domestic violence and juvenile delinquency—was added to the resident courses at the U. S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS), Fort McClellan, Alabama. The training was added to officer and NCO basic and advanced courses and for MP and CID investigators.

Although these were much needed additions to the training, there was still a void that needed to be met. Investigators needed to be trained on the advanced aspects of child abuse investigations. That need has been met.

In June, 1992 the first Child Abuse Prevention and Investigative Techniques (CAPIT) course was offered at USAMPS. Not just a first for the School, it was the first such comprehensive investigations course in all of DOD.

The CAPIT course tackles such topics as recognition of child abuse injuries and symptoms, deaths, sexual abuse, and proper interview techniques for victims—to include the proper use of investigative aids such as dolls and drawings, as well as understanding children's language and development.

Psychological aspects of victims and offenders, interviewing perpetrators and nonoffending parents, working within the multidisciplinary system, conducting extensive

multivictim sexual abuse cases occurring in DOD sanctioned facilities or activities, and examining crime scenes are among the topics taught during this course.

Students receive instruction in the investigations from qualified USAMPS subject matter experts; and outside experts in the field of forensics, child language, pediatrics, physiology and social work are brought in as guest instructors. These instructors provide the most current technical information available anywhere in the world.

The CAPIT course was designed for criminal investigators with one year or more experience whose duties would cause them to investigate child abuse allegations. The CAPIT course builds on skills taught during previous training.

The course is open to all DOD investigators—Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. Attendance is fully funded; fund cites are provided from USAMPS for student travel, per diem and other expenses authorized by the joint travel regulation.

Input and evaluation of the first four iterations of the CAPIT course have been positive. Because of high demand, allocations may be limited to about thirty-five criminal investigators per iteration.

Anyone interested in attending this training may submit a request through their chain of command to their MACOM (major command) training coordinator. The MACOMs will be given allocations for each course. The first CAPIT course for fiscal year 1993 will start on February 7, 1993.

For additional information write to U. S. Army Military Police School, ATTN: ATZN-MP-TO (FALET), Fort McClellan, AL 36205, or call DSN 865-3325/6649. Civilian agencies interested in CAPIT training may also write or call commercial (205) 848-3325/6649. The FAX number is (205) 848-6768.

Sergeant First Class Russell W. Strand was a CID Special Agent assigned as a Senior Instructor/Writer, Department of Military Police Operations and Investigations, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Program (FALET), U. S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL at the time this article was written.

Law Enforcement on the Largest Post in the Free World

Second Lieutenant Caroline B. Nalepa

The phrase "the largest post in the free world" brings Fort Hood, Texas, to mind for anyone familiar with the military. The home of III Corps encompasses 217,337 acres in area, with nearly 36,000 military personnel stationed there, approximately 15,000 family members living in 5,555 sets of quarters, and about 4,000 civilians working on post.

Only one MP company of two hundred soldiers—the Law Enforcement Activity (LEA) supplemented by platoons from MP companies on post—is responsible for law enforcement.

The LEA consists of a company headquarters and a provost marshal (PM) operations office. The PM operations office includes a deputy provost marshal, an operations officer, a law enforcement officer, and a provost sergeant major. The provost marshal is the 89th MP Brigade commander. The office is responsible for the performance of over three hundred military police who are on the road daily and the watch commander, desk sergeants, and radio operators.

The office plans special requirements such as preparations to execute plans for heightened threat levels during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Working for the PM are nine sections of law enforcement personnel, each with its own mission.

The size of Fort Hood is reflected in the scope of the game warden section's mission. Nine MPs and four civilian game wardens are responsible for law enforcement on 170 lakes and ponds, 126 miles of rivers and streams, 145 miles of fence, 135 miles of shoreline around a lake, and 589 miles of road. That doesn't count tank trails.

To cover this amount of land the section uses 1990 4x4 trucks equipped with emergency lights, sirens, and CB and PMO radio. In summer months they use a motorboat to patrol the lake.

The game wardens focus on protecting wildlife and the ten thousand head of privately-owned livestock that graze on post; enforcing hunting and fishing laws; and protecting archaeological

resources, including forty marked gravesites located in training areas. They monitor field training to ensure it conforms to Fort Hood's conservation standards.

One special skill of the military police in the section is game field dressing. Road-killed game is field dressed, medically evaluated, and then donated to needy families.

Special Reaction Team and Investigation

While the game warden section covers its broad area, one of the most specialized sections is a special reaction team (SRT) of ten MPs who respond to situations involving hostages, terrorists, barricaded criminals, and mentally disturbed persons.

The SRT members were the first on Fort Hood to field the 9mm pistol; additionally, the team arms itself with sniper rifles with scopes. It conducts much of its training at the MOUT (military operations on urbanized terrain) cities. The MOUT school cadre serve as part-time team members.

Extra training for the SRT begins with the SRT course, protective service training, and the hostage negotiation course, all offered at the U. S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama. They attend the III Corps MOUT instructor course at Fort Hood, and the Killeen, Texas police department's advance SWAT school and combat pistol course. Members of the team have travelled to Fort Benning, Georgia for the SRT marksman course and to Milwaukee, Wisconsin for the Milwaukee police department SWAT school.

The SRT has an additional mission of VIP personal security. It has ensured the safety of many dignitaries visiting Fort Hood, including the vice-president, the secretary of the Army, and the chiefs of staff of the Egyptian army and the

Tunisian army.

Another section called upon to assist with VIP security is the K-9 section. The seventeen handlers, the kennel master, and the senior kennel master have assisted in VIP security missions as far away as Seattle, Washington for the 1990 Goodwill Games, as near as Waco and Tyler in Texas for the first lady and the president, and on post for the vice-president. The K-9 section uses nine patrol dogs, five narcotic-detector dogs, and three explosive-detector dogs.

The MP investigation (MPI) section has one specific mission: to investigate unsolved cases. The MPI looks for patterns in cases and sends a crime-targeting team to stake out areas on post that are likely to experience crime.

Their one mission provides the nineteen MPs and one civilian detective with a variety of cases on a post the size of Fort Hood. To catch a purse snatcher at the commissary investigators posed as produce and meat clerks. They actually had to know the groceries because customers asked for prices and advice on which kinds of food were best.

Another case required an investigator to use acting skills to catch a thief at the post hospital. He reported to the emergency room with "appendicitis." His wallet contained money dusted with a powder that is visible only in black light. After money was stolen from him during his treatment, a black light shined on the suspect's hands confirmed the identification of the thief.

Police Liaison and Traffic Law

The combination of soldiers living in the surrounding communities and civilians living and working on post requires a sharp civil police liaison (CPL) and AWOL apprehension section to work around the clock.

Seventeen MPs act as a liaison between military commanders and law enforcement agencies off post. When a commander requires a police report, court case results, or return of a soldier to military control, the section is ready to serve.

The CPL section works with the police departments of the surrounding towns, the county sheriff's offices of the two counties Fort Hood straddles, the Texas Department of Public Safety, the precinct 4 constable office, the U. S. marshals, and the FBI. The CPL section also acts as the initial response team to any military air crash

in the Fort Hood area of responsibility, which is most of the state of Texas.

As AWOL apprehenders, the MPs have been called upon to go as far as New York City to pick up errant soldiers. They also played a key role in deescalating a mass AWOL attempt by a National Guard unit training at Fort Hood. The proactive operation required off-post stakeouts with the Killeen police department, combining both roles as civil police liaison and AWOL apprehenders.

The rules of the road at Fort Hood are enforced by a fourteen-person traffic section responsible for the investigation of accidents as well as the enforcement of traffic laws. The regular company patrols help with much of the daily enforcement, but traffic personnel run radar and investigate accidents.

They hold the additional skill identifier, Q9, for accident investigation schooling completed at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas or Vilscek, Germany. Every traffic MP passes an in-house radar certification course, and many also receive intoxilyzer certification.

Crime Prevention and Physical Security

The smallest section in LEA, the crime prevention section, is one of the most visible. The team of five MPs speaks on crime prevention topics to audiences ranging from senior officers to small children.

They also maintain a pin board for plotting crime in the Fort Hood area. The section uses criminal analysis to advise the provost marshal in his direction of patrol activities and advises village mayors on their neighborhood-watch programs.

Again, the very size of Fort Hood calls for a staggering amount of commitment from the crime prevention team. These five MPs gave 254 classes for more than 43,000 people in 1990; "McGruff," the popular canine detective, made 62 appearances to over 24,000 children; and 49 puppet shows taught approximately 13,000 children the basics of crime prevention.

The fourteen soldiers of the physical security branch work with seven civilians to protect critical facilities on Fort Hood from theft, espionage, sabotage, or other subversive activity.

They inspect units and facilities on post and

at U. S. Army Reserve centers, recruiting stations, and ROTC facilities in central and north Texas.

A 24-hour alarm monitoring station keeps its eye on over four hundred alarm systems used at Fort Hood. Additionally, the physical security personnel inspect foreign aircraft in their role as U. S. military customs officials, often calling upon the skills of the K-9 section.

Regional Detention Facility

Once these eight sections have done their jobs, suspects spend pretrial confinement at the installation detention facility, an 11-building structure surrounded by security fences and guard towers. The facility also houses short-term post-trial prisoners who are serving sentences of six months or less.

The facility commander, a provost sergeant major, and sixty MPs holding the 95C MOS run it. After it becomes a regional detention facility, it will receive prisoners with sentences of three years or less from Fort Polk, Louisiana; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Bliss, Texas; and United States Southern Command (SOUTHCOM). Plans are underway for upgrading the cadre and physical security to fill this expanding role.

The provost marshal office fills additional community needs not commonly thought of as law enforcement missions. A vehicle registration section identifies vehicles for access control purposes. An animal control section picks up stray animals and investigates bite cases. The crime records section processes the MP blotters and cases and runs local file checks on personnel for security clearances.

Overseeing the two hundred soldiers of LEA is the company commander, assisted by a first sergeant, an executive officer, and an operations sergeant. The headquarters section is the central location for administrative work. The arms room, manned twenty-four hours a day, is the beginning and end point for every member of LEA who works a shift armed. A load of ammunition and

zeroed sights on weapons are kept ready for the SRT's use on a moment's notice.

A supply sergeant provides supply support in areas common to any military unit and manages twenty-three separate hand receipts to section NCOICs and civilian PM supervisors.

The PMO maintains a separate supply room devoted to MP-specific equipment. In 1990 the PMO moved into a new building designed specifically as an MP station, dedicated to a soldier of the 89th MP Brigade killed in action during Operation Just Cause in Panama. The PMO also fielded new vehicles and a new radio console that enables MPs to operate on a secured radio net.

Deployment to Desert Storm

During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm the LEA fulfilled special missions, escorting deploying convoys to departure points and escorting incoming convoys to Fort Hood for training. When the 89th MP Brigade mobilized to deploy, within a matter of days the LEA transferred over 20 percent of its soldiers to line companies for deployment, while still conducting its regular missions.

The LEA ran the brigade's unit marshalling area in October during deployment and continued two important tasks: forming the brigade rear detachment and family support cell, and processing incoming personnel headed for Saudi. The deputy provost marshal became the installation provost marshal after the 89th MP Brigade commander deployed.

Today the LEA looks back on its accomplishments with pride and continues the essential mission of law enforcement on Fort Hood, the largest post in the free world.

Second Lieutenant Caroline B. Nalepa was the Executive Officer, Law Enforcement Activity, Fort Hood, TX at the time this article was written.

Joint Operability and Proficiency

First Lieutenant Bruce Townshend

*Photos by
Staff Sergeant Godofredo Lascano*

The rolling fields of the West German countryside made a perfect backdrop for the events of the day. Officers of the 385th Military Police Battalion, Stuttgart, Germany were joined by officer cadets from the 750th Feldjaeger

Battalion and officers from the 601st Regiment De'Circulation Routiere, the German and French equivalents of the United States military police.

The task at hand was for the officers of the 385th to be administered their annual common task test (CTT) while the German and French officers trained and observed alongside them, their allied counterparts.

The event was an exercise in joint operability and proficiency. Each team rotated through a series of stations where all seventeen common tasks were trained and evaluated. The exercise was dubbed *Officer Mil-Stakes* and was hosted by the 385th in Ludwigsburg, West Germany.

To aid in overcoming the language barrier, trilingual signs listing the task, conditions and standards were posted at each station. There the tasks were evaluated by NCOs from units within the 385th. In this way the NCOs were given the opportunity to demonstrate their professionalism and tactical proficiency to officers of all three allied battalions and to support the training from the ground up.

The commanders of the 385th, 750th and the 601st were given the rare chance to meet in a tactical environment. The USAREUR and 7th Army Provost Marshal commented that the event was opportunity for the U.S., French, and German officers to perform joint common task training. The allied officers were able to see first-hand how the 385th trains and the field



A German officer cadet is trained in correcting malfunctions on an M16 series rifle.



Officers receive instruction on mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.



Soldiers are evaluated in donning, clearing and sealing the M17-series mask with hood.

proficiency expected from both officers and enlisted soldiers.

The exercises provided a forum for the NCOs to demonstrate their professionalism to the officers and that conducting such training is the NCO job

not just today, not just this year, but every day of every year.

Allied weapons from the three armies were available for assembly and disassembly. The officers were able to compare and contrast the various rifles,

pistols and automatic weapons against each other. Additionally, the French and German officers were invited to drive the HMMWV, the tactical vehicle currently used by the U.S. military police.



The Mil-Stakes control tent.



A German cadet and a U.S. officer plot grid coordinates on a military map.



A French officer briefs on the French automatic weapon.

The 385th and German 750th have had a formal partnership since 1975, and both battalions are currently petitioning for a formalized partnership with the French 601st. Based on the quality of the training and the smooth operation of the event, the 750th and 601st have extended invitations to the 385th MP Battalion to train with them in future events and exercises in their respective regions.

First Lieutenant Bruce Townshend was the S2, 385th MP Battalion, Stuttgart, Germany at the time this article was written.

Fighting Crime with Records

Lucila E. Rangel

A 1955 car, a license plate and a records check on a 25-year-old case helped prove that a presumed accidental death had probably been a case of murder. In the early 1980s a car was pulled from West Germany's Rhine River, and, from the looks of it, it had lain in the water for years. The most the German authorities could do was give the American investigators a name, based on the car's license plates. The investigators turned for help to the U.S. Army Crime Records Center, Baltimore, Maryland.

When the Crime Records Center (CRC) searched its records for the soldier's name, it made a startling discovery—the car belonged to a soldier who had died twenty-five years earlier, apparently from an accidental drowning. The pieces of the puzzle, however, did not fit. Something was wrong.

A records check on the dead soldier showed that twenty-five years earlier he had left for work early one morning, but he never arrived. When his body was pulled from the Rhine River, the authorities had found no evidence of foul



A section of the Crime Records Center file area.



A volunteer undergoes a polygraph exam demonstration. (U.S. Army photo by PVT Jenny Stanley, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command).

play, although there were several perplexing aspects surrounding the death. The soldier's car, for instance, was missing.

In addition, the soldier, who was a married man, had apparently been involved in a relationship with a German woman. The report of investigation indicated she knew more about the soldier's death than she admitted. Unfortunately, the authorities could discover no incriminating evidence on which they could build a case against her, and the soldier's death was pronounced accidental.

So, twenty-five years later, the soldier's car was discovered approximately six hundred yards upstream from where his body had been found—and the car's ignition keys were in the trunk latch. Suddenly details of the two cases took on sinister implications. Had something truly gone amiss twenty-five years earlier that had prompted someone to commit murder?

The CRC sent copies of the case back to Germany, and from that point on the German authorities assumed responsibility. Although they hoped to locate the woman, they weren't certain

if she was still alive. The Americans, however, had done their jobs well. Together with the CRC's meticulous work—and the old records maintained at the Center—the case of the odd accidental death finally came to rest.

Tracing the case of the dead soldier was possible because the CRC keeps records for forty years. Some records, in fact, date back to World War II. One of CRC's main objectives is to use records to solve crimes.

The CRC keeps data of staggering proportions, which is why law-enforcement communities rely so heavily on the center. The CRC has a total of over five million names on file in over two million cases. In one year the CRC makes records checks on several hundred thousand individuals and processes over seventy thousand military police and CID cases.

The CRC can trace its history to 1950, when it was established at Fort Gordon, Georgia. At that time making records checks was a difficult process because there were almost 120 separate records holding areas. An investigator who needed a records check on a criminal theoretically had to go to nearly 120 different places to make a check. Since then the CRC has changed dramatically. Today the CRC is a function of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, and its missions are as varied as the data it keeps.

The CRC, for example, maintains the polygraph program for the Army. Its director is the polygraph program manager and the Army's representative in polygraph testing as it relates to law enforcement. The center has the polygraph program because it has quality control responsibility over all its files, so it is natural that the polygraph quality control function is also there.

When a polygraph examination is conducted, information is readily available on the individual's past criminal conduct, if they've been tested before, and what the results were of those tests. Having the records adjacent to the polygraph operation makes it easy to retrieve information for investigators to use.

The polygraph quality control function stated in late 1965, right on the heels of severe criticism from Congress on the use of the polygraph within the federal government. The Department of Defense took the lead for the federal government to come up with a regulation governing the polygraph. The Army was to control and establish the polygraph program with firm guidelines.

Many people find the polygraph especially intriguing—and often frightening. The polygraph is an effective investigative tool because it can assist investigators in identifying criminals. It can also help individuals clear themselves from allegations made against them. However, the polygraph is not infallible. The common saying about the polygraph is that the results are as accurate as the examiner is competent.

In addition to polygraph testing, the center can sift through volumes of records to find a link in cases. Information is filed by year and by primary offense code—or the most serious crimes investigated. The more serious cases are filed together; rape cases, for example, are filed together, as are cases of assault, robbery or child abuse. That's important because the center gets about eleven hundred feet of records a year. The records the CRC receives each year, if lined upright, would run the length of three football fields.

The offense code structure used makes it easy to locate files. It also makes finding similarities between cases simpler. For example, a few years ago, a Fort Stewart, Georgia investigator was working on a case where a man would knock on a barracks door, and when someone answered the door three or four men would rush in carrying shotguns and handguns. They'd rob the victims, then lock them up in their barracks lockers.

At the center it was easy to go through the records that covered a several year period and find twenty-three other cases like that one. Nine of these incidents had taken place in Schoefield Barracks, Hawaii. Copies of the cases were forwarded to Fort Stewart, and

the CRC was later informed that the investigators were finally able to nab the offenders.

Much of the CRC's work, however, requires tedious research and hours spent poring over reams of documents. Computerization has helped to a large extent, and the CRC is linked to various law-enforcement computer networks where cross checking of information is possible. Besides making routine checks on the information stored in its own database, the CRC can tap other resources such as computerized information stored at Personnel Services Command, the Defense Investigative Service and the National Crime Information Center.

The CRC has access to numerous databases. In violent crime cases, for example, it can check the files the FBI maintains. That in turn sometimes refers to state information databases. All this access to information makes fighting crime easier.

Computerization, however, has its limits. Oftentimes the CRC uses the computer to identify offenders, find similarities on cases, and search its databases for pertinent information; but retrieving the documents must be done manually. The CRC has so many records that in 1979 microfiche documents became a necessity.

With CRC possessing records that go back to the 1940s, there is a need to define the right procedure to transfer old documents to the archives of the United States. No one wants to destroy



The Hess Crown Jewels.

files on important cases that were solved at the end of World War II. Records of the Hess crown jewels theft and the Tokyo Rose case, for example, should go to the archives as permanent government documents.

The Hess crown jewels case involved an Army officer stationed in Munich, Germany who, in June 1945, mailed an eight-sided crown of jewels to his wife in Pasadena, California. The jewels were thought to have belonged to Charlemagne. The FBI reported the importation to the Provost Marshal General, and the ensuing investigation proved that the jewels were a replica of

those belonging to the Holy Roman Empire. The originals were stored in Vienna.

The CRC's old documents sparked the interest of the archives. They are interested in CRC records in ways not originally thought of. For example, questions often arise on the validity of claims that the United States occupied certain geographical areas at certain times in history. Criminal cases can show that. If a crime such as a rape, an assault, or a murder occurred on a particular day in certain grid coordinates, as established by a CID case, that's pretty solid evidence that U.S. soldiers were present in that location.

Other documents of historical value are those that deal with celebrities. There are about eight cases on file in which former President Nixon's life was threatened.

So far, the CRC has filmed over five miles of records, but the work goes on. Records continue to pour in, databases continue to expand, and the CRC—forever watchful of this invaluable information—continues to file.

Ms. Lucila E. Rangel was the editor of The Detective, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, Falls Church, VA at the time this article was written.

No study is possible on the battlefield; one does there simply what one can in order to apply what one knows. Therefore, in order to do even a little, one has already to know a great deal and know it well.

Marshal Ferdinand Foch

A Cost-Effective Patrol Alternative

Captain Jeffrey T. Fowler

Police on horses? Isn't that a step backward?

Police in mounted units across the United States would disagree. Civilian law enforcement is experiencing a steady increase in the number of mounted units performing both routine and specialized law enforcement missions. The reasons for this resurgence are as varied as the units themselves.

Although a personalized police neighborhood presence has been largely eliminated because of universal reliance on motor vehicle patrols, mounted police receive respect as approachable human beings on a living creature. In short, a horse-and-rider team restores an important human dimension to neighborhood law enforcement.

The future of mounted patrols in the civilian sector is bright, but what about their application in the military police and security fields? At present the U.S. Army does not officially utilize horses for police work on any of its installations. However, a locally authorized mounted MP patrol is in service at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, reportedly with good results.

The Military Police Corps Regiment does have a history of mounted patrols; for example, at least two units served in Germany during and after World War II (the 287th MP Company Horse Platoon in Berlin and the 709th MP Battalion Mounted Platoon in Frankfurt). The U.S. Marine Corps employs a mounted patrol to perform routine security sweeps of the mountainous terrain surrounding its facilities at Camp Smith, Hawaii.

The rapid changes that have taken place in MP mission requirements in the past decade make the horse a viable patrol alternative under certain circumstances. Steadily increasing and

diverse responsibilities have spread manpower quite thin. This creates a situation in which the mounted patrol becomes a valuable force multiplier in law enforcement.

Civilian police departments from San Francisco to Virginia Beach are rediscovering that the mounted patrols are effective in a variety of scenarios including crowd control during riots, demonstrations, rock concerts, and large sporting events.

For example, on a typical football Saturday at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, with the influx of approximately thirty-five to forty thousand fans, the military police must call in National Guard and Reserve units to maintain control. Answering calls for assistance by vehicle is a time-consuming process because of the heavy foot and motor traffic.

However, mounted patrols can move freely and unaffected by gridlock, and they can respond rapidly to any situation with little difficulty. They also lend a dignified air to law enforcement and circulation control operations. They can make apprehensions from horseback and can deal with situations involving smoke, noise, harassment, gunfire, and various types of explosions and loud noises common to police work.

One officer on horseback can perform the work of several on foot because the height and weight of the animal can control crowd movement subtly. The crowd can be effectively moved without the suggestion of brute force. With demonstrations on the increase both at home and overseas, mounted MPs could perform as crowd control or sector security forces of high quality while requiring fewer personnel to perform these duties.

They are also useful in patrolling parking lots, shopping malls, open areas, and parks. An added bonus is the height advantage, which allows police to surveil and control a larger area than is possible on foot.

Cost effectiveness is important. The following cost of a mounted patrol compared to a vehicle patrol provided by the Boston and New York City police departments graphically illustrates the saving: to procure a horse, \$1500 and for a vehicle, \$15,000; average daily maintenance \$11 for a horse, for a vehicle, \$45. Daily maintenance includes feed, veterinary services, farrier, stable help, *etc.* for the horse. Daily maintenance for a vehicle includes gas, oil, labor, service, *etc.*

The average service life of a police horse is fifteen years as opposed to one to two years for the typical Boston or New York City cruiser.

Community reaction to mounted units is overwhelmingly positive. For example, in Hartford, Connecticut a unit was established through a grassroots fund-raising program. The horses, tack, and routine care costs are supported through voluntary donations of time and money.

Urban business communities welcome mounted patrols in downtown areas because of the excellent public relations they foster and promote. Vehicular patrols rate a poor second—after all, children can't pet a patrol car.

The mounted police officer is a proven and cost-effective tool with a high degree of mobility in congested urban areas and superb public acceptance. A thoughtful study of this forgotten asset may yield high dividends in the areas of community support and



The barracks of the mounted platoon, 759th MP Battalion.

effective law enforcement and security operations.

Berlin's MP Cavalry Platoon and the Dragoon Spirit

During the closing days of World War II and for some years thereafter the military police and U.S. constabulary forces in Berlin boasted a horse-mounted platoon.

The mounted MP platoon, formed in November 1950 from the 16th Constabulary Squadron (Separate), assumed the 16th's duties of patrolling the border between the eastern and western zones of the city. The unit trained for riots and emergency situations in the war-torn city and frequently participated in ceremonies and as honor guard.

The platoon boasted thirty-one horses whose history was as interesting and colorful as the unit itself. They were Hungarian cavalry horses captured

by the Americans in the Mecklenburg area.

The horses and U.S. constabulary and military police participated in exciting adventures. Archival photographs in the U.S. Army Military Police Museum at Fort McClellan, Alabama depict them conducting raids to confiscate contraband weapons and ammunition. They are also shown apprehending civilians attempting illegal border crossings.

Late 1945 through 1950 saw a Germany in ruins rise from the ashes to begin anew. The intervening years were hard. The border between the American and Russian zones of occupation was alive with black marketeers and subversives from both sides. Civilians mingled with Nazis still at large and the dregs of society that a war zone encourages. The mounted platoon participated in many raids and roundups of illegals and black marketeers.

The platoon was in great demand during the 1950s. Older residents of the city and former members of the MP Regiment will recall the displays of fine horsemanship the unit conducted. Ceremonial duties and crowd control exercises continued throughout the decade. The MP troopers also became well acquainted with the back-breaking labor associated with the military horse.

In 1958 the mounted platoon paraded for the last time. "Boots and Saddles" was sounded, followed by "Stables," and the unit rode into history.

An exciting aside to the mounted tradition is the resurgence of interest in mounted patrolling on the part of military police units. Fort Huachuca, Arizona activated an experimental mounted patrol in an effort to enhance police-community relations, and the program was successful. The West Point Mili-



A member of the platoon.

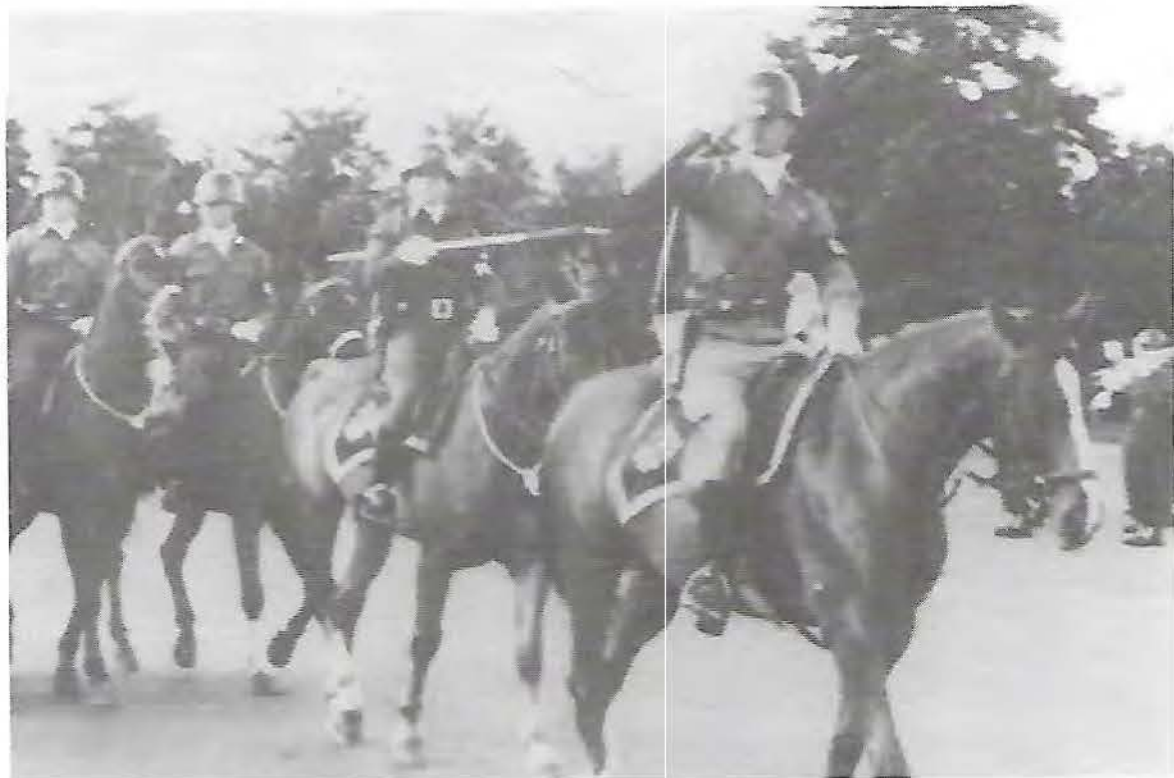


The platoon sergeant briefs members of the Horse Platoon, 3d Constabulary Regiment prior to a raid for contraband weapons and ammunition in December, 1946.

tary Police Company experimented with a similar program based on the unique requirements of law enforcement at the academy.

The MP Regiment is rooted in the dragoon tradition. The Regimental horse and dragoon participate in the corps anniversary ceremonies each year. Dragoons were the jack of all trades of the cavalry. They performed a variety of tasks and were the workhorses of the mounted arm. The Regiment continues in the spirit of those tough, hard-riding troopers from which it developed.

Today MP teams are on duty throughout the world patrolling in light vehicles performing cavalry reconnaissance functions in much the same way as military police did in the past.



The horse-mounted platoon on duty.

Captain Fowler was a student in the MP Officer Advanced Course, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL at the time this article was written. His work experience includes serving as a mounted deputy sheriff with the Sheriff's Department, Rockland County, NY.

Corrections as a Battlefield Resource

Part II

Sergeant First Class Michael A. Shipley

The concept of the corrections non-commissioned officer (CNCO) assuming the enemy prisoner-of-war (EPW) mission is not new. It is an implied mission associated with the incarceration and the humane and professional treatment of prisoners.

The United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) was used to confine 120 German and 18 Italian EPWs during World War II. These prisoners had either committed crimes within other EPW camps, were considered security risks, or were of special intelligence value and thus required special security arrangements and segregation from the general EPW population.

On July 10, 1945 five EPWs were executed by hanging for crimes committed in EPW camps. Two more were executed on July 14, 1945 and seven on August 25, 1945, bringing the total to fourteen. This marked the first time in American history that EPWs were executed.

In 1988 and 1989 the CNCOs from the 249th MP Detachment played a primary role in assisting the 95B with the Team Spirit EPW mission conducted in the Republic of Korea.

Army regulations direct the training of soldiers in the proper administration and operation of EPW camps to include (1) processing, (2) accounta-

bility, (3) internment, (4) care, (5) treatment, (6) discipline, (7) safeguarding, (8) use, (9) education, (10) repatriation and (11) security matters concerned with custody and use of EPWs.

In reality the similarity between the confinement of U. S. military prisoners and the internment of EPWs is significant.

However, a major distinction to bear in mind is that U. S. military prisoners are those soldiers either awaiting trial by court-martial or who have been convicted by a court-martial. The EPW, on the other hand, is a soldier captured while fighting for their country.



Perimeter fence, latrine and tents in the background.



Light set near a guard tower.

However, once any person goes "behind the wire" they become a prisoner. The principles and theories of confinement and custody and control are the same. Aside from minor administrative differences, the same theoretical training to include the logistical, custody and control, and administrative processing of prisoners is currently given to the CNCO at the U. S. Army Military Police School at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

The ability of the CNCO to assist, augment and complement the 95B in one of its four wartime missions needs close and serious considerations. The 95B is not as thoroughly trained in custody-and-control procedures and techniques. Soldiers currently training in MOS 95B are not given blocks of instruction in these procedures (formal school training or unit training).

For example, although applicable field manuals illustrate proper construction of the EPW holding areas, only those soldiers trained in these skills can accomplish this mission on the battlefield.

In addition, the trained soldier can

easily identify and correct problems arising in the administrative processing of EPWs. The Army (Active Component) trains the CNCO in the custody and control, security and safety, and administrative processing of prisoners. The CNCO is exposed on a daily basis to prisoners and has acquired those skills necessary to perform the battlefield mission of EPW contingency operations.

The availability of CNCOs greatly enhanced the accomplishment of the military police EPW mission in Operation Desert Storm. In the future, battalion and larger-size MP units could readily incorporate a CNCO (skill level 4) into the required strength of their TO&E. This position would serve as the focal point for training, custody and control, security and safety, holding area construction and administrative processing of EPWs.

History records the contributions made by the CNCO during World War II, Korea, Vietnam and Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Daily the CNCO performs the wartime mission displaced from the battlefield only by

location and world situations.

The CNCO has the training and ability to quickly convert from garrison duties to the tactical environment and perform not only the wartime mission of detaining, sustaining, protecting and evacuating U. S. military prisoners, but can also assume the EPW and civilian internment missions.

Realizing the ramifications of reshaping the Army, there can be little doubt about the combat versatility of the CNCO as a dual-mission MOS. The CNCO should be considered a viable part of the MP team to ensure further success on the battlefield and in responding to worldwide humanitarian contingencies.

Sergeant First Class Michael A. Shipley was assigned to the Directorate of Training and Doctrine, U. S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL at the time this article was written. He participated in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm while assigned to the 519th MP Battalion, Fort Meade, MD.

The Tier System

Captain (P) Donald I. Reed

Any military leader who has been in a fluid tactical training exercise has probably confronted the problem of communicating unit locations rapidly *via* FM radio without compromising operations security (OPSEC) procedures. Effective tactical command and control often calls for the rapid and clear communication of military police team, squad, platoon, or company locations.

However, encrypting and decrypting grid coordinates can be a cumbersome and slow process and impossible in situations where MP units do not have enough signal operating instructions (SOI) to disseminate to team level. The problem then is: how can military police rapidly transmit geographic locations from team to company level, *via* FM radio, without violating OPSEC procedures and endangering the security of unit operations?

This article describes a simple but useful technique called the *tier system*, which has proven useful to this writer

on numerous occasions. The tier system is a rapid contingency plan only and does not negate the responsibility of the troops to use proper map-reading and communication procedures when the materials are available.

Using the tier system requires only a map and overlay of the unit area of operations. First, the map grid lines must be viewed as a sequence of horizontal and vertical tiers. Significant geographical features, called tier points, are selected randomly throughout the area of operations and are sequentially labelled using an alpha or numeric system.

For mounted land navigation, road junctions often serve as the best terrain features to select as tier points. After an adequate number of terrain features have been labelled, the overlay is copied and disseminated down to team level.

Teams can then orient themselves and report their locations in reference to the nearest tier point. The team uses standard map-reading procedures to establish its location on the map. It then disregards the standard six- or eight-digit grid coordinate and reports its location by counting the number of tiers (grid lines) left, right, up, or down from the nearest tier point. A four-digit grid coordinate is used to establish its exact location in relation to the tier level (grid square) of its location.

For example, a patrol determines its exact grid location to be MA81359915 (see map). It can then report its location in relation to tier points A, B, or C variously as

"Tier A(lpha), Romeo (Right) 3, Delta (Down) 2, (Grid) 3515"

or

"Tier B(ravo), Lima (Left) 3, (Grid) 3515"

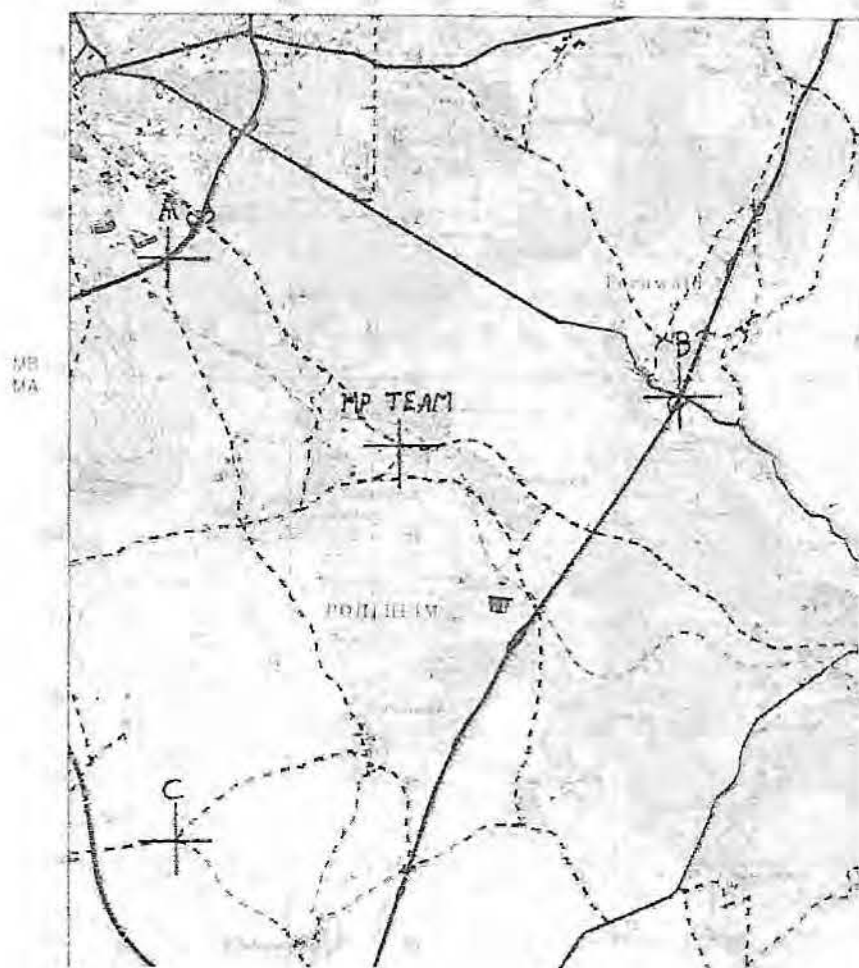
or

"Tier Charlie, Uniform 5, Romeo 3, 3515."

A caveat is in order at this point. Because the tier system is disseminated to team level, the loss or compromise of a single map results in the compromise of the tier system for the entire unit.

The system offers several advantages that far outweigh any potential disadvantages. It is very simple to teach, and soldiers quickly become adept at using it. Further, it is confusing to opposing forces (OPFORs) who intercept friendly radio transmissions, yet it gives friendly forces the advantage in rapid maneuverability because they can communicate more openly. Finally, if the system is compromised it can be changed quickly at unit level by wiping the

GERMANY 1:50,000



map clean and randomly selecting tier points for a new tier system.

Leaders at the small-unit level can use the tier system to advantage in tactical situations. Its simplicity and ease of use make it ideal in situations where locations must be reported in the open via FM radio, yet OPSEC remains critical to the success of the mission. It is definitely worth a try.

Captain (P) Donald I. Reed was Assistant Operations Officer/ War Plans, Provost Marshal Office, 21st Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM), Kaiserslautern, Germany at the time this article was written. He holds a bachelor's degree in forensic studies from Indiana University, Terre Haute, IN and a master's degree in administration of justice from Webster University, St. Louis, MO.

New Method Of Scoring Self-Development Test

On August 13, 1992 the TRADOC (U. S. Army Training and Doctrine Command) Deputy Chief of Staff for Training approved a new scoring method for the self-development test. The new scoring method began with the fiscal year 1993 test cycle.

The NCO's score is now the percentage of questions answered correctly across all three sections of the test. For example, if 82 of 100 questions are answered correctly, the score would be 82.

The scoring method used in the FY 1992 test

would not provide a score until all NCOs in the MOS (military occupational specialty) had completed testing. The new scoring method will allow the U.S. Army Training Support Center to provide the NCO with an initial individual soldier's report (ISR) no more than thirty days after the tests.

After all testing is completed, the NCO will receive a final ISR that will show the percentile ranking within the MOS and skill level.

AirLand Battle Agility

First Lieutenant James E. Conwell

AirLand Battle doctrine comes to life when a large-scale exercise is in full swing. The doctrine's four tenets—initiative, agility, depth, and synchronization—are only words in FM 100-5, *Operations* until combat, combat support, and combat service support units combine efforts in an overlapping pattern.

Military police may practice all four tenets in the course of an exercise, but perhaps the most practiced tenet is that of *agility*. At the battalion level this tersely stated concept is a complex affair. FM 100-5 defines agility as the ability of friendly forces to act faster than the enemy for seizing and holding the initiative.

The 709th Military Police Battalion, 18th MP Brigade, Frankfurt, West Germany is a case in point. Return of Forces to Germany (REFORGER) Centurion Shield was the unit's testing ground for its ability to execute the agility tenet. This article describes what the 709th did during the exercise.

Because real-world law enforcement missions would not stop for a field training exercise, no matter how large, the battalion's preparation for the exercise had to begin early. The battalion's headquarters detachment and two of the battalion's four companies were to be deployed to the maneuver box for the three-week exercise. The battalion provided law enforcement support to eight military communities in which elements of the battalion were located, so plans had to be formulated to absorb daily law enforcement commitments internally.

The communities supported by the 709th had a combined population of

about 103,600 and were dispersed over an area of more than 42,000 square miles. The communities had diverse law enforcement requirements, some of which required specialized training. Consequently prior coordination was needed between the two deploying and two nondeploying units for the back-filling plan.

Once this coordination was complete, the battalion was able to focus on plans for the exercise, which proved to be equally complex. To get the most training benefit from the exercise and to fulfill all mission requirements, the battalion incorporated flexibility into its plans for REFORGER. As simulated

combat the conduct of the exercise was unpredictable.

The two deploying companies, the 284th MP Company and the 564th MP Company, were responsible for deployment of V Corps units into the REFORGER maneuver area. They provided movement control along several main arteries of the West German autobahn network to guide exercising units into the maneuver box in the German state of Bavaria.

With that mission accomplished, the units set up and operated from headquarters command posts and four dispersed platoons each. This gave the units maximum coverage ability for



Soldiers from the 284th MP Company secure roads leading to a bridge the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment cleared. (U.S. Army photo by SFC Steve Davis).

their initial mission of battlefield circulation control in the V Corps rear area.

From the moment the exercise began fluidity of the battlefield became apparent, as did the versatility of the military police. As the MPs set out to perform their mission of facilitating the movement of troops and supplies to the forward lines of contact, they changed their pace quickly to perform more specialized missions.

Unexpectedly the MP companies were tasked with route reconnaissance



A 709th Military Police Battalion team performs a route reconnaissance patrol in the West German state of Bavaria during Centurion Shield. (U.S. Army photo by SFC Steve Davis)

within the zone of operations and security of critical bridges freshly seized by the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) as it slammed forward to clear the way for reinforcing artillery and engineer units. In this, the movement-to-contact phase of the operation, the battalion formed Task Force PLUG using both companies and moved forward to the covering force area where they were placed under the operational control of the 11th ACR.

More than a hundred kilometers forward of the corps rear Task Force

PLUG was given missions to move maneuver elements of the 3d Armored Division forward and to support the conduct of a passage of lines with the withdrawing 11th ACR. The passage allowed the regiment to move into its tactical assembly area (TAA) to rearm, refit and await additional corps contingency missions after its initial penetration into the opposing force's area.

With this sudden strike forward of V Corps units into the opposing forces area, V Corps set out to exploit this advantage by continuing to introduce new combat forces into the fight. Task Force PLUG withdrew to the original battalion sector, but placed the 564th MP Company OPCON to the 11th ACR to enhance the corps intelligence-gathering capabilities and give the corps commander an early read on enemy intentions.

Thus the company moved the 11th ACR from its TAAs into defensive positions under radio listening silence, while the 284th assumed the entire battalion area of responsibility in the corps rear area. In the course of the ensuing battle the 564th performed a myriad of taskings including convoy security, forward command post security, bridge security and route signing.

With the support of the 564th the 11th ACR found the weakness in the defense to allow V Corps to exploit. The corps commander committed the bulk of the maneuver forces to the exploitation and called upon the military police again. This time the 284th moved forward to screen and defend in an economy-of-force role under the operational control of the 12th Aviation Brigade.

The mission was to fix and destroy enemy infantry forces with call-for-fire missions (attack helicopter and artillery) and small-arms fire. To accomplish this mission the 284th deployed more than eighty miles in darkness with thirty-six MP teams. During the battle that followed the unit called in some eighty-five fire missions.

At the conclusion of Centurion Shield the 709th MP Battalion was

given the mission of conducting battlefield circulation control to support the redeployment of V Corps units back to their home stations.

REFORGER gave the 709th MP Battalion an unprecedented opportunity to test its wartime capabilities under realistic conditions. In addition it caused the unit to economize its personnel to meet both training and real-world law enforcement requirements.

Agility is a tenet clear in its intent but difficult in its application. It gives free rein to commanders and staffs for training creativity and relies on the ingenuity of leaders at all levels and their ability to remain flexible on the battlefield. REFORGER proved that the 709th MP Battalion met the challenge set forth in the AirLand Battle tenet of agility.

First Lieutenant James E. Conwell was the Battalion Adjutant, 709th MP Battalion, 18th MP Brigade, Frankfurt at the time this article was written.

New Corrections Specialist Soldier's Manual

Sergeant First Class Michael A. Shipley

WARNING ORDER: All unit publication accounts must be active in order to receive the new 95C corrections specialist soldier's manual. Failure to comply could hamper unit mission and training and could jeopardize the careers of noncommissioned officers in the command when they attempt to take the fiscal year (FY) 1994 self-development test (SDT).

In FY 1993 soldier training publication (STP) 19-95C14-SM-TG, *Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide MOS 95C Corrections Specialist* will be fielded and will replace STPs 19-95C2-SM, *Soldier's Manual MOS 95C Corrections NCO* (November 1986) and 19-95C35-SM-TG, *Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide MOS 95C Corrections NCO* (November 1986) as the primary training manual for military occupational specialty (MOS) 95C.

It is critical that all unit publication accounts be active in order to receive this training manual. Many military police units have not been receiving new soldier's manuals in a timely manner.

For example, STPs 19-95B1-SM, *Soldier's Manual MOS 95B Military Police*, and 19-95B24-SM-TG, *Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide MOS 95B Military Police* were published and fielded in March 1991. Approximately one year after initial distribution only a handful of units had received the publications. Active unit accounts for all 95C units are of paramount importance because STP 19-95C14-SM-TG is planned to be the primary source document for their FY 1994 self-development test.

Beginning in FY 1994 the SDT could be formally linked to the enlisted personnel management system (EPMS) in such areas as retention, school selection, promotion, reclassification and separation—pending policy decisions by Headquarters, Department of the Army.

Significant Changes

Several new shared subject areas and tasks were included in the manual as a result of the critical task selection board that met prior to the development of the new STP. Shared tasks are MOS critical tasks for which the proponent is not the task proponent (shared between schools) and MOS critical tasks performed by soldiers from two or more MOSs from the same task proponent (shared within a school).

These new shared tasks account for approximately 45 percent of all tasks encompassing all four skill levels (SLs). The primary factor contributing to the increase in shared tasks is the introduction of the 95C SL 1 entry level and the proposed training strategy those soldiers would receive during the initial phases of their resident training.

Skill level 1 is comprised of ap-

proximately 47 percent shared tasks and includes the single-channel ground-and-airborne radio system-VHF (SINCGARS-V) communication system and expanded combat techniques tasks. Skill level 2 is 48 percent shared with new subject areas such as advanced nuclear, biological, chemical and advanced combat techniques.

Skill levels 3 and 4 are 43 percent shared and include supervisory combat techniques for SL 3 and combat planning and supervisory unit administration for SL 4. Soldiers must understand that each SL progressively and sequentially builds upon the lower level; therefore, SL 4 soldiers are responsible for all tasks contained in SLs 1 through 4.

New Way to Order STPs

Effective January 1, 1990 the U.S. Army Publication Distribution Center (USAPDC), Baltimore, Maryland will no longer automatically *push* enlisted STPs to units. Instead publications clerks will use pinpoint distribution to *pull* STPs to users. Under pinpoint distribution, units must identify enlisted STP requirements on Department of the Army (DA) 12-series forms and send this information to USAPDC.

Simply follow the directions in DA Pamphlet (Pam) 25-33, *The Standard Army Publication Series*, and enter the appropriate form and block numbers for each STP required on DA Form 12-99-R, *Series Subscription Change Sheets*. Base the quantity ordered on the authorized MOS strength of the unit. For active component units request STPs to support any soldiers who are not authorized but will be assigned to the unit for more than three months.

Establish your publication account by following the directions in DA Pam 25-33. Use key personnel to collect enlisted STP requirements and consolidate those requirements on a set of DA 12-series forms. Locate the required form and block numbers for each type of STP in the 31 December 1988 edition of DA Pam 25-30, *Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms*. If you cannot find a STP form and block number there, check in the publications bulletins issued since December 31, 1988.

To request publications to replace old copies or those not normally received through initial distribution, submit DA Form 4569, *USAAGPC Requi-*

sition Code Sheet, to the U.S. Army Publication Distribution Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220. If the order is not received within eight weeks, contact USAPDC at Baltimore by calling either DSN 584-2533 or commercial 301-682-8529.

Failure to follow these few simple suggestions could result in soldiers not receiving current training publications. This could adversely impair mission accomplishment, unit training, and preparation for the SDT.

Sergeant First Class Michael A. Shipley was assigned to the Directorate of Training and Doctrine, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL at the time this article was written.

Conducting Realistic Training

First Lieutenant Kim J. Anglesey

Well-trained soldiers can turn the tide even against a greater force and can take the initiative away from the enemy in battle. Training is the mainstay of the unit's combat readiness, and foremost in the thoughts of every leader should be how to make training realistic. Without realism training loses value.

• Every military police unit has distinctly different training requirements based on the unit's mission, modified table of organization and equipment, and the requirements of the supported unit. Because of the diversity of MP units, there is no single way to make training realistic.

After selecting the task to be trained and establishing training objectives, visualize how the task would be done in actual combat. Next determine what is needed to approximate the task; normally most of this is already organic to the unit. Organic equipment is meant to maximize a unit's combat capabilities.

Don't be afraid to use night-vision devices or shy away from using any expensive or sensitive equipment because it requires special care in handling. Instead teach the soldiers how to use and maintain it properly. Frequent use and famil-

ilarity with the equipment will minimize the chances of damage through carelessness and misuse.

Combined-arms training is an excellent means of conducting realistic training. Division MP companies can draw on virtually all division assets when available to assist with training. Other types of MP companies may rely on the assets of the units in their higher command or those in their military community. A strong desire to succeed helps in gaining the support of the unit to train with and the support of your higher command when you need approval or command influence.

Train with an artillery unit to train how to call for and observe live fire. Train with an armor or mechanized infantry unit to train how to support river-crossing operations, escorts, traffic control, or a myriad of other battlefield circulation control tasks. Train with a chemical unit to show what decontamination support that unit can provide. Train with an aviation unit to teach air-assault operations and defense, air base ground defense, and medical evacuation procedures.

Since many combat-arms units operate on a larger scale,

it may be necessary to coordinate with their battalion operations officer through higher headquarters. Soldiers prefer variety and the opportunity to review skills that have been dormant or forgotten.

Combined-arms training familiarizes military police with other Army branches. This interaction gives soldiers an idea of the other unit's mission and capabilities and how MPs can better support or draw support from that type of unit.

Don't be afraid to try new approaches. Just because something has never been done before does not mean it cannot be done. If it's doctrinally correct, mission related and has real training value, try it! Be innovative. Get help from any source and ask others who may have similar training requirements for their ideas. Others have had a variety of assignments and may have used unique methods of performing the same tasks. Draw on their experience.

Use the training aids available at your training resource assistance center, learning resource center, or training and audiovisual support center. Some commands have the weaponer, a computerized device that approximates the firing of the M16 rifle. This invaluable resource can help improve rifle marksmanship without wasting valuable ammunition.

Many commands also have the multiple integration laser engagement system (MILES). This system will quickly point out individual vulnerabilities in small-unit tactics such as movement techniques, cover and concealment, and fire and maneuver. The MILES is probably the most effective means available, short of actual combat, to teach soldiers how to fight and protect themselves from the enemy.

Be familiar with available resources and insist that subordinate leaders use them. Plan ahead as far as possible to ensure availability of the facility. To compete with larger units for the use of the facility ensure that unit operations personnel become familiar with reservation procedures for training areas and facilities. If necessary, share training resources with another unit or conduct training in conjunction with theirs.

The most vital part of realistic training is to get feedback from unit soldiers on the effectiveness and realism of the training. Use after-action reviews. Remember that it is important to get candid responses about any possible problems. What happens at squad or platoon level can influence what happens at company or higher levels.

If the training did not turn out well, find out why and let the soldiers suggest how to make it work better. Involve them so they feel that their input has value. Implementing a soldier's suggestion can do wonders for morale and will encourage others to participate more freely.

Finally, the key to successful training is leader involvement. Leaders at all levels must be enthusiastic and involved in training. Hold subordinates responsible for training. Ensure that they are prepared and that they support the training philosophy and the guidance of higher commands. Address training in performance counseling and reinforce it whenever necessary.

Most importantly, encourage trainers to make training fun, interesting, and enjoyable. Make unannounced visits during training to view the quality and realism of the training. If it doesn't meet standards, take action to improve it.

Realistic training will teach the soldier to act instinctively. Enthusiastic leadership coupled with realistic expectations can overcome barriers that occur in training. Realism promotes confidence in the soldier and in the leader. Confidence promotes competence within the individual and the unit, and competence promotes unit cohesion at all levels.

Remember that success in training means success in combat. At least that is what history teaches.

First Lieutenant Kim J. Anglesey was a student in the MP Officer Advanced Course, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL at the time this article was written.

About Training

In no other profession are the penalties for employing untrained personnel so appalling or so irrevocable as in the military.

GEN DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army 1933

Training in all its phases must be intensive. . . It must be intelligently directed so that every individual, including the last private in the ranks, can understand the reasons for the exertions they are called upon to make.

GEN DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Eisenhower Papers, 1940

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Of Special Interest

A new book from the U. S Army Center of Military History is of special interest to military police worldwide and to anyone who served in the Corps in the past or plans to do so in the future. The book, *Military Police*, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

Synopsis: The Military Police Corps achieved permanent status in the U. S. Army on September 26, 1941; but its traditions of duty, service, and security date back to the Revolutionary War. Over the last two centuries the military police—or provost marshals as they were called during much of their history—evolved from a group of miscellaneous units and men, organized on a temporary basis in time of national emergency to perform a limited range of law and order responsibilities, into today's highly organized and trained combat support force. (296 pages, color and illustrated; 1992 edition).

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Mounted Land Navigation

*Staff Sergeant Kelly Johnson
with
Captain A. S. Wallace Jr.
and
Staff Sergeant Dale Glover*

A three-man military police team in a HMMWV must be able to move, shoot, and communicate much as the armor or infantry they support. Map reading and land navigation are important if MPs are to complete their primary missions of battlefield circulation control and area security.

ing elevations, and performing intersection and resections.

As individuals finished, the tests were graded. Soldier's errors on the test were explained and correct answers provided. When a procedure such as finding the back azimuth was missed, the soldier was taught the correct me-

would have to perform resection and intersection problems, measure distance to the next point, and find back azimuths and the major terrain features they were to go to next. Those teams that had problems with their instructions were trained on the spot by the instructor while still at that particular point.

As a team pulled into a point along its way, the instructor at that point would take note of the soldier doing the navigating. When the team had been given their next point, the instructor made sure that one of the other team members did the plotting on the map, finding the best route, and taking charge to lead the team to the next point.

By doing this, the same soldier was not doing all the navigating each time. This placed each member of the team directly into the learning environment by putting responsibility of getting the team to the next point correctly.

Although one individual took on the burden of navigating the team to the next point, any time the soldier leading the way became unsure the team could stop and compare notes on where they were and where they are going, and then jointly decide how to get to their next destination.

Instructors were also out along the main roads, and they would stop the teams randomly. When a team was stopped, the soldier acting as team leader would have to report where the team was at that time, where they were going, and where they had come from. This encouraged the teams to keep track

This MP company put a new twist on land navigation.

The 1165th Military Police Company (Combat Support), an Alabama National Guard unit, realized this and set out to train on it during annual training. During a field training exercise (FTX) supporting troops, the 1165th conducted a mounted land navigation course designed to train soldiers to navigate from a vehicle while performing their mission. The course consisted of a pretest and a practical exercise.

The pretest was the initial event for each soldier. Although the MP teams negotiated the course as a team, each soldier took the pretest individually. The short pretest consisted of twenty questions, and the current Camp Shelby map sheet was used.

The test covered a broad range of subjects dealing with map reading. Marginal information was covered in about half of the questions; and the rest of the test covered identifying symbols on the map, measuring distance, determin-

thod and required to solve at least one or two new problems. Individuals who had poor scores underwent remedial map training and retook the test.

After an entire team finished the pretest, the team was ready to move on to the land navigation portion of the FTX. The course was set up in three legs, with six points on each leg. Each leg began with a simple task: Take the best route to grid coordinates BK976528 (or the first point on the other legs).

Each team was required to show an instructor the start point on the map, and prior to leaving the start point one member of the team had to indicate the point they were going to. This was repeated at each point prior to a team leaving. In this manner the team stood little chance of initially starting off in the wrong direction.

Since the teams had directions only to their next point, they would receive more instructions as they went along. During their course run each team

of where they were during the course of the training. This also reinforced terrain association for the members.

The real-world mission of supporting a separate armor brigade caused some unexpected changes the day the course was run, and this limited the training to about fifteen teams. Although the participation was not as great as had been expected, the forty-five

people who went through the course had positive comments about it. The feedback received from individual sol-

diers showed that a mounted land navigation course can be a productive training tool.

Staff Sergeant Kelly Johnson, Captain A. S. Wallace, Jr., and Staff Sergeant Dale Glover were Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Trainers with the 156th MP Battalion and the 1165th MP Company at the time this article was written. They designed and implemented the mounted land navigation course described in this article.

German-American Friendship Jump

Sergeant Major Richard E. Dunlap

Forty-two paratroopers from the 82d Military Police Company took part in a joint U. S. and German army airborne friendship jump at Nijmegen drop

zone, Fort Bragg, North Carolina last February. German army jumpmasters from the German embassy in Washington traveled to Fort Bragg to participate and to award the German army parachutist badge to members of the MP company who jumped.

After prejump training, safety briefings, and parachute issue troopers performed jumps from helicopters at an altitude of fifteen hundred feet above ground level. The entire operation went smoothly except for minor adjustments for winds that blew the first jumpers off course and into some trees. No one experienced major injuries during the operation. The senior German jumpmaster, a representative from the German embassy, said that the operation was conducted professionally and successfully.

This was the second joint airborne training operation held by the company. In 1991 after qualifying jumps with Australian army jumpmasters troopers received the Australian army parachutist badge. The next jump operation was in April with members of the Canadian army.

Such joint training operations provide the troopers with a valuable training opportunity and the distinction of wearing a foreign country's parachute wings. Each trooper received Department of the Army and Germany army orders.

Sergeant Major Richard E. Dunlap was the Provost Marshal Operations Sergeant Major, 82d MP Company, Fort Bragg, NC at the time this article was written. Sergeant Major Dunlap has the distinction of being authorized to wear fifteen different foreign parachutist badges.

"The morale of soldiers comes from three things: a feeling that they have an important job to do, a feeling that they are trained to do it well and a feeling that their good work is appreciated and recognized."

—Gen. Bruce C. Clarke,
U.S. Army



Two MP paratroopers descend to earn German *fallschirmjaeger* wings.

Company Training Meetings

Captain Robert S. Staby

The most important meeting that occurs in a company is the training meeting. The training meeting, the hub of an effectively trained company, is directly concerned with the specifics of conducting training.

The commander can use the training meeting to evaluate the subordinate chain of command, collectively coordinate training resources, and deliver the concept of the operation and receive feedback from subordinate leaders. None of this will occur effectively, however, if the training meeting is conducted without the correct purpose, resources, and personnel.

Detering war is the overriding mission of the peacetime Army, and training is the catalyst to deter war. Training was the Army theme for 1988, which served to highlight the significance of the training process that is conducted by all soldiers virtually every day of the year.

The purpose of the training meeting is multifaceted. Primarily it is used to review past training, plan and prepare future training, and exchange timely training information between participants. The essential word in that definition is *exchange*.

The commander must foster an atmosphere that is conducive to discussion. Interaction by all present, regardless of rank or position, must directly impact upon training and benefit the company. If the focus of the meeting is not on training or training management, the assembled personnel's time is misused.

The training meeting should not be used to exchange administrative information that may be relative to only a few people. It should be conducted expressly for the intended purpose and then terminated.

A secondary use of the training meeting is for the commander to evaluate subordinate leaders and determine how well they interact with their peers on a professional level. By observing the officers and NCOs a commander can determine which people understand the concept of the operation, need development, or need to build self-confidence.

There are several documents and resources that should be present at a company training meeting. The resources include but are not limited to the following:

- Mission essential task list (METL),
- Quarterly training guidance,

- Commander's evaluation,
- ARTEP (Army Training and Evaluation Program) evaluations,
- SDT (self-development test) and CTT (common task test) results,
- Maintenance schedules,
- Mission training plan, and
- Long-range, short-range, and near-term training plans.

When refined, the information extracted from these documents shapes the company training plan. The METL forms the basis for the plan. The results of the various evaluations determine what a unit needs to concentrate on. The training guidance establishes the timeline and minimum standard for the accomplishment of specified tasks.

There are several key players who should be present at a company training meeting. These essential personnel include the following:

- Company commander,
- First sergeant,
- Platoon leaders,
- Platoon sergeants,
- NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) NCO,
- Commo sergeant,
- Supply sergeant,
- Food service sergeant, and
- Motor sergeant.

All leaders should understand the roles that each of the participants play. Obviously the commander, first sergeant, platoon leaders, platoon sergeants, and training NCO have a vested interest in the training plan. All too often the NBC NCO, commo sergeant, supply sergeant, food service sergeant, and motor sergeant are excluded when the training is planned. These people are the resident experts of their field and a valuable resource that cannot be neglected or ignored. A leader should not hesitate to consult one of these professionals in the company on a specific matter.

Another advantage to having the experts present is coordination. Once an issue is discussed and tentatively planned, these company support personnel can readily take note and do not have to be informed later. Also, they may be aware of conflicts or commitments that will present a

scheduling problem, particularly maintenance.

Of all meetings conducted at the company level the training meeting should receive the most planning, participation, and attention to detail. It is the key to a properly trained company. By maximizing the effectiveness of company training meetings, the commander can ensure that soldiers and subordinate leaders are obtaining the best training possible.

Captain Robert S. Staby was a student in the MP Officer Advanced Course, U. S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL at the time this article was written.

The 95 Soldier

First Lieutenant Katrina K. Dowis

What do you call a program that takes young military police, puts them through a tough series of physical and mental challenges, and then places them in a simulated life-or-death situation? The 64th MP Company, 95th MP Battalion, Bremerhaven, Germany calls it the *95 Soldier Program*.

Created by the company commander, the program is a combination of common skills testing and an evaluation of performance in a law enforcement stress scenario. The name of the program reflects both the battalion (95th MP Battalion) and the MP military occupational specialty (MOS 95).

For the soldiers who successfully complete the course the only award is a small gold emblem of crossed Harper's Ferry pistols with "95" superimposed to wear on their brassard. They also gain the knowledge they have proven their abilities as combat and street MPs in a difficult course.

Soldiers who compete are selected and approved through the chain of command. To be eligible a soldier must be a specialist or a PFC with six months time in grade and must be a high performer in character, leadership, physi-

cal fitness, marksmanship, and job proficiency.

The first part of the qualification course is a two-mile combat run in full gear; there are four stations along the run. Station 1 tests the assembly, disassembly, and checking the operation of the .45 pistol, M-16A1, and the M-60 machine gun. Station 2 requires preparation of a SALUTE report (candidate must detect and accurately report an OPFOR [opposing forces] activity staged by members of the 64th).

Station 3 is a NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) and map-reading exercise; and station 4 is a mystery event, one of five possible tasks from the common tasks manual briefed to the soldiers prior to the competition.

The stations are all timed and subtracted from the soldier's total run time. The remaining time must be less than the minimum score for the APFT for the soldier's age group. The soldier must perform each task under increasing levels of exhaustion as they arrive at each station. It is tough, especially since there is little slack in the grading. After station 4 each candidate is given a 20-minute break.

For the second part of the qualification course the soldier must change into road gear and run a quarter mile to respond to a law enforcement stress scenario. The candidate arrives at the scene, is introduced to a junior partner role player, and goes blind into an unknown trouble call.

The scenarios always involve the possible use of deadly force and are designed to be stressful. It is tough, but so are the situations military police will face on the street where they must be able to lead their people in and out of dangerous situations.

The candidate is evaluated on keeping control of a crowd and situation, providing guidance to the junior partner, and if necessary properly using deadly force against the subject.

During the last scenario the patrol is confronted by a hysterical person, a severely injured victim and the subject—an unknown but obviously dangerous person armed with a knife and trapped in a basement. When each patrol responded, it was a surprise to learn that the subject was also concealing a handgun.

This incident was so lifelike that

passersby stopped to offer assistance. The competitors were scored on the basis of their coolness under fire and their judgement in the response to the incident. The last 95 Soldier course had eighteen soldiers compete and only five made it all the way through (27 percent).

The company holds the program quarterly; and its partnership unit, 5 *Kompanie*, 720th *Feldjaegers* always sends its best soldiers two weeks in advance to prepare with their American counterparts. The Dutch military police (*Royal Marechaussee*) will participate in the next course.

The entire program is videotaped to allow each soldier to learn from their mistakes. The entire company reviews the tape because everyone is involved in the program either doing the planning, role playing, or running the four stations. Also, in an attempt to motivate a particular soldier a platoon leader, squad, or even an entire platoon

will run with their candidate around the course.

At the close of the daylong competition a company formation is held and the company commander announces the new 95 soldiers. The program is one way of developing junior leaders and motivating an entire company in the process.

First Lieutenant Katrina K. Dowis was a student in the MP Officer Advanced Course, U. S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL at the time this article was written.

Corrections Competition 93

The United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) will hold the second Army corrections competition:

When: 3-7 May 1993

Where: United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Who: Teams from each correctional facility

POC: CPT D. Sannwaldt or MSG T. Nocodemus, 705th Military Police Battalion, DSN 552-2161/2297.

The grueling three-day event will pit teams from all regional correctional facilities, 701st MP Battalion, 705th MP Battalion, and the correctional facilities in Korea, Alaska, Germany and Fort Riley against each other to find the best trained correctional team in the U. S. Army.

The events will include an Army physical fitness test, a

corrections-focused written test, a hands-on corrections task test, a 9mm pistol and M-16 marksmanship event, land navigation test, a 12-mile road march and an appearance for the top competitors in front of a board of senior noncommissioned officers. The events will test the mental and physical abilities and skills of correctional NCOs to determine who will be the best team from the Army.

All competitors will be judged for both individual and team results. The competition encourages camaraderie, teamwork and *esprit de corps* to officially recognize the best trained correctional personnel in the Army.

The three-day event will conclude with the presentation of trophies and awards at a banquet by leaders in the corrections and military police field.



Preparations to escort a shipment of tanks from Bremerhaven to Vilseck, Germany.

Railway Security

Captain David P. Glaser

Born thirty-five years ago in the ruins of postwar Germany, the 570th Military Police Company, 95th MP Battalion, Mannheim, Germany is charged with a mission that spans the European continent.

Immediately after World War II railway organization under the Provost Marshal, United States Forces European Theater (USFET), consisted of eight battalions: four military police battalions and four antiaircraft battalions. Their primary mission was providing personnel for guarding U.S. mail, classified freight shipments and shipments of U.S. and U.S.-sponsored supplies through the Soviet corridor from West Germany to the divided city of Berlin.

The organization was further charged with investigating intransit pilferage and observing the German railway police in the rail yards and in their duty performance in protecting U.S. supplies. Because of the rapid progress of the German Federal Republic toward political sovereignty, the gradual phase-down of railway security accelerated.

On March 15, 1956 the last railway security battalion was reorganized and redesignated as the 570th Military Police Company Railway Guard. The mission and function of the unit remained unchanged, but the intensity was greatly reduced.

During the critical 1960s and 1970s the 570th performed its intransit secu-

rity mission and such diversified missions as port security for newly fielded special weapons, antiterrorism operations in the midst of the *Baader-Meinhof* (more commonly referred to as the Red Army faction or RAF) menace, and VIP security for visiting dignitaries from the Soviet Union.

Presently the 570th escorts approximately four hundred classified shipments by rail, highway and ship each year. This saves the U.S. government and MACOMs (major commands) both time and money by providing a centralized, highly trained force that ensures the cargo reaches its destination intact and on time.

The mission is governed by an



Lane drills in the certification program.

extensive set of guidelines outlined in Department of Defense Regulation 5100.76-M, *Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives*. It provides guidelines for safety, security and use-of-force procedures for all classes of equipment shipped by DOD. Because the mission is service immaterial (Army, Air Force, or Navy), guards are constantly adapting to new types of cargo and security guidelines.

It may seem unusual to see military police checking armor plating on an Abrams tank or checking circuit boxes on Air Force missiles. However, the threat posed to national security if the cargo is compromised makes this mission an awesome responsibility.

As a result of the company's expertise in intransit security, it was assigned additional responsibilities for intransit security of classified and sensitive cargo to Southwest Asia. From September, 1990 to March, 1991 the unit performed more than six hundred security missions in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Materiel transported included the upgraded Abrams tank systems for the 24th Infantry Division and SMART munitions for the U.S. Air Force.

Training is Unique

To excel in such a sensitive mission requires a good training program. Its core is a unique certification program organized by the parent unit, the 95th MP Battalion and conducted at company level.

This program introduces military

police to intransit and port security operations as well as to the complex world of shipping regulations and Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA). For example, which SOFA applies to missions in Belgium, or what paperwork does the customs official need for a border crossing in Italy?

Other subjects covered in training include rail-car maintenance and safety, antiterrorism and foreign-language training. Another vital part of training is a hands-on program at the local rail yard, or *bahnhof*. This training will be reinforced and evaluated on the soldiers' first five missions before they are considered certified.

Finally, the role of guard commander or mission NCOIC is discussed in depth. All guard team members are required to undergo training as mission NCOICs.

This responsibility involves coordinating travel plans with foreign transportation offices, completing cargo inventories and keeping track of chain-of-custody documents. Training to be a guard commander or mission NCOIC covers the most intense portion of the training program and requires a minimum score of 90 percent to complete the certification program.



With German military police, inspection and security of a damaged Air Force shipment.

Key Role of NCOs

Communication and individual responsibility are vital keys to the success of this widely dispersed organization. On a mission the soldier must make sound decisions independently because the company headquarters is often hundreds of miles away.

For this reason NCOs in the 570th are assigned more responsibility than NCOs in many other MP units. Non-commissioned officers are assigned as guard commanders and assume responsibility for hundreds of millions of dollars in property and for the health and welfare of their guard teams during their deployment.

The NCOs must also deal independently with foreign customs and transportation agents in the countries they transit. Laws that apply in Germany may not apply in France and may be different again in Italy. The company operations section serves as a focal point for liaison between these foreign customs offices whenever problems arise that cannot be immediately solved.

Security missions require the NCOs to organize their soldiers for travel to foreign countries from Denmark to Saudi Arabia. They provide



Combat inspection prior to a mission.

support while deployed and support to complete the mission in a minimum amount of time. Unique challenges are the reasons why so many soldiers choose to stay in the 570th.

Although the demands have changed over the last thirty-five years, the basic mission has remained the same: to provide intransit security for classified and sensitive cargo travers-

ing western Europe in peacetime and worldwide during periods of conflict.

Captain David P. Glaser was a student in the Military Police Officer Advanced Course, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL at the time this article was written.

World War II Era Railway Security May, 1946

Thieves hiding in the caboose of this train were about to be discovered by an MP from the 385th Military Police Railway Security Battalion, who was in search of persons intent on stealing Army goods. (U.S. Army Signal Corps photo by TEC5 Edward Hausner)



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Gregory A. Lowe	Michael L. Davis	USDB	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Howard E. O'Brien	Morgan H. Merrill	Trng Bde	Ft McClellan, AL
Robert L. Baldwin	Gary M. Travis	8th MP Bde	Seoul, Korea
Ronald E. Jones	Harold S. Yocum	16th MP Bde	Ft Bragg, NC
Joseph P. Hebert	Carl L. Kreiger	89th MP Bde	Ft Hood, TX
David W. Foley	Thomas J. Davis	18th MP Bde	Frankfurt, GE
Charles L. Haynes	James G. Shakell	14th MP Bde	Stuttgart, GE
Daniel A. Doherty	Billy Vaughn	2d CID Rgn	Heidelberg, GE
Ernest H. Dinkel	Danny R. Wimmer	3d CID Rgn	Ft Gillem, GA
Linda L. Norman	Camilo D. Saavedra	6th CID Rgn	Presidio of SF, CA
Forrest S. Chilton	Thomas H. Porter	7th CID Rgn	Youngsan, Korea

**MP LIEUTENANT COLONEL COMMAND
BATTALION LEVEL COMMAND DESIGNATED UNITS
AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1992**

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
Gerald A. Prentice	Ronald Herrington	92d MP Bn	Ft Clayton, Panama
Thomas E. Lohman	M. Brandstetter	93d MP Bn	Frankfurt, GE
John DellaJacono	Marcelino Malavet	95th MP Bn	Mannheim, GE
Gareth Nicholson	Burt F. Arthur	97th MP Bn	Mannheim, GE
David Hulme	Charles Joas	503d MP Bn	Ft Bragg, NC
Dario A. Compain	Roselle M. Robinson	504th MP Bn	Ft Lewis, WA
Charles MacPherson	Clifford E. Adams	519th MP Bn	Ft Meade, MD
Allen Stahl	Thomas E. Kolle	705th MP Bn	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Scott Larson	Benny K. Conner	709th MP Bn	Frankfurt, GE
Mark W. Boyer	Layton Benson	716th MP Bn	Ft Riley, KS
Anthony Stamilio	Donald E. Thomas	720th MP Bn	Ft Hood, TX
George Smith	Richard A. Youngs	728th MP Bn	Taegu, Korea
Jose A. Vazquez	William H. Burt	759th MP Bn	Ft Carson, CO
John E. Davies	Bobby L. Henry	793d MP Bn	Fuerth, GE
Manolito Garabato	Arthur J. White	787th MP Bn	Ft McClellan, AL
Richard M. Sackett	Jimmy W. Stacy	795th MP Bn	Ft McClellan, AL
Sharie H. Russell	Harold L. Burleson	701st MP Bn	Ft McClellan, AL
Terry S. Moreau	William T. Joplin	LEC	Ft Campbell, KY
Vicki L. Warren	Donald E. Martin	IDF	Ft Lewis, WA
John C. Tarr	Michael Misianowycz	CID District	Nuernberg, GE
Daniel M. Quinn	Gene J. Cochran	CID District	Frankfurt, GE
Donald Daugherty	Troy D. Richards	CID District	Kaiserslautern, GE
Fred S. Lydick	VACANT	CID District	Ft Bragg, NC
John R. Dye	Sandra Hachetejada	CID District	Ft Hood, TX
Anthony T. Lupo	Jerry W. Anderson	CID District	Ft Lewis, WA

Military Police Creed

I am a soldier and proud member of the United States Army Military Police Corps Regiment. I am Of the Troops and For the Troops. I believe there is no higher calling than to ASSIST, PROTECT, and DEFEND my fellow soldiers, their families, and the basic ideals of our Constitution that guarantee our freedom and our American way of life. I am always ready to help individual soldiers retain or regain their dignity. I assist commanders in performing their missions, safeguarding their commands, and maintaining discipline, law and order. I am proud of the Military Police Corps Regiment and fully understand the awesome responsibility given to all military police soldiers. At the same time, I am humble because I know that I am a servant of my country and my Army. To perform my duties properly, my honesty, integrity, and courage must be balanced by competence, alertness, and courtesy. I know I am constantly in the public eye and my behavior sets the standards of excellence for my fellow soldiers. To my unit, my commander, and myself, I promise sustained, just and honorable support. To my country, the Army, and my Regiment, I promise the skills of my training, my physical ability, my mental initiative, and my moral courage, for I am a soldier in the

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