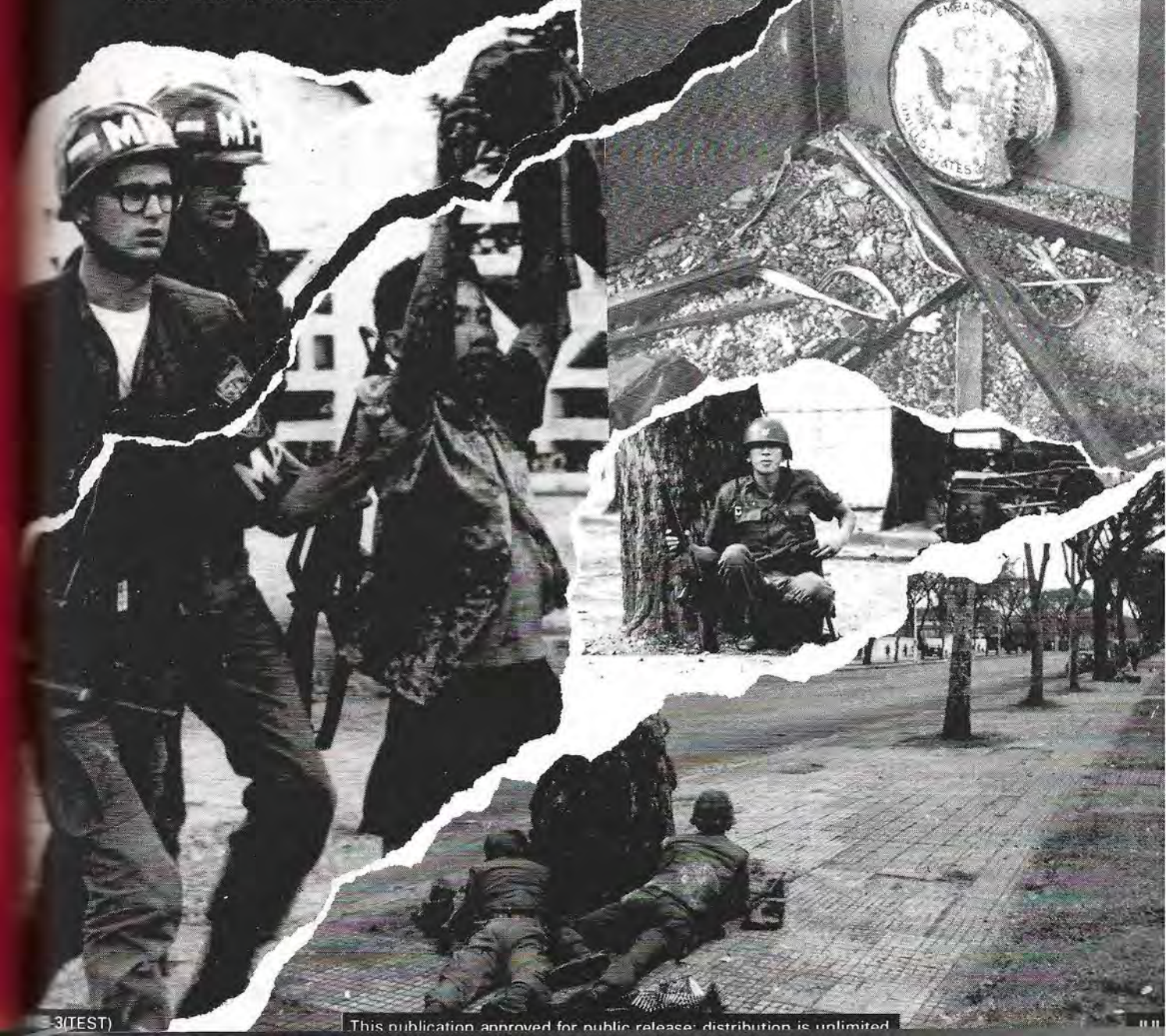


Military Police

Official Bulletin For The Military Police Corps Regiment

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MP in Vietnam



USAMPS

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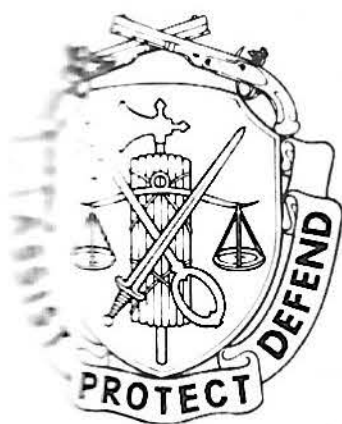
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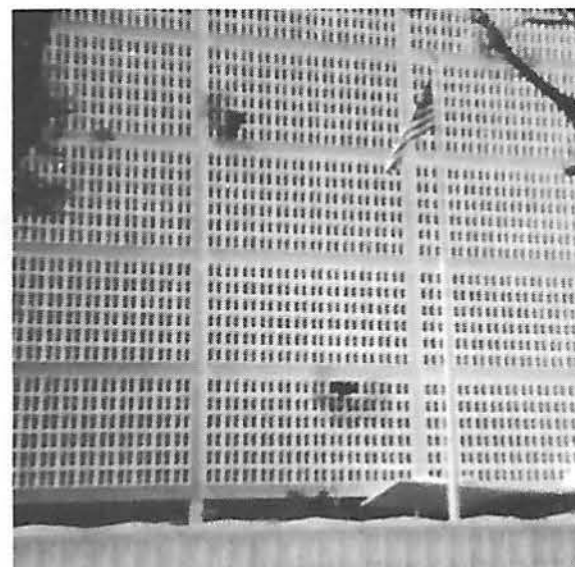
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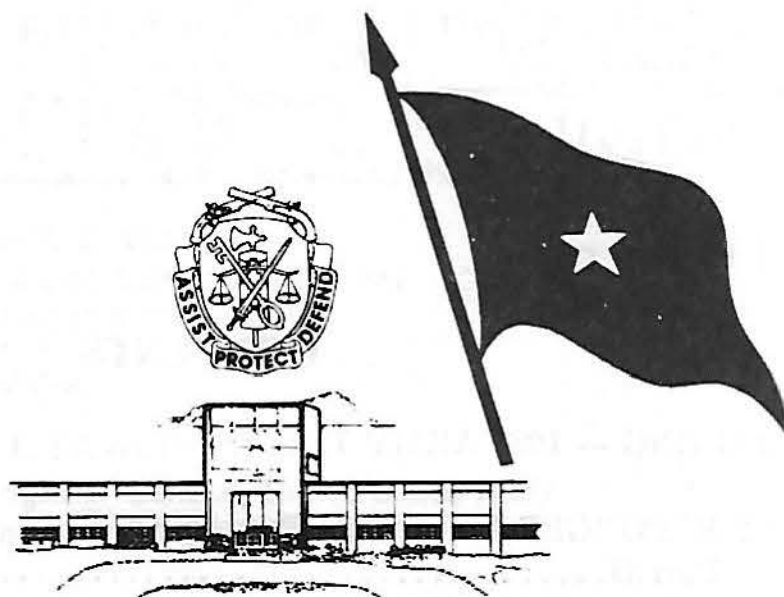
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Commandant's Notes

BG Peter T. Berry



Assist, Protect, Defend are familiar words inscribed on our regimental crest. These words indicate our commitment to our fellow soldiers, their families and all others who look to us to do just that.

Promoting safety is an inherent part of protecting, assisting, and defending the Army family. We as military police must become more active in the promotion of ground safety. While together we are improving in our efforts to make the Army safer, the number of injuries and deaths and the amount of equipment lost each year caused by ground safety accidents are still alarming.

During the past five years the Army has averaged over 40 ground accidents a day. These accidents have resulted in the loss of life of 2,110 soldiers and the injury of 46,253 more. The cost to the Army has been staggering; lost man-days exceeded 733,000 days and equipment loss was over \$639 million. The truly unfortunate fact is that the great majority of these accidents could have been prevented.

Military police can help improve the Army's ground safety record both on the installation and in the field. Provost

marshals can improve ground safety in their communities through accident-prevention awareness training, by identifying vehicle safety hazards, and by presenting safety education programs.

In the field we can continue to promote safety while performing our battlefield missions. The military police soldiers at traffic control points not only ensure traffic circulation, they must enforce safe driving habits as well.

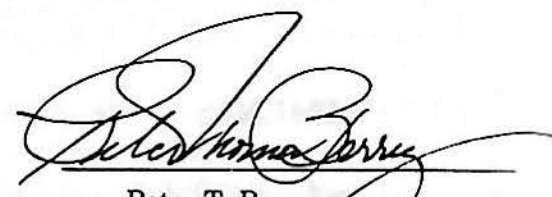
Recently I asked the USAMPS staff to provide some ideas on how military police could contribute more to the Army Ground Safety Program. Many excellent ideas came out of that session and will be provided to you under the "Do-It" program. But basically safety remains an area where we can do more. Every military police patrol that sees an unsafe act with a vehicle and does nothing about it has just set the military police installation safety standard.

Here at USAMPS we are doing our part to promote safety and teach it to our new soldiers of all grades. We have implemented ground safety instruction in all of our professional courses. The intent is to train and provide the field with safety-conscious leaders. Also, as

we revise our doctrinal and training literature we will incorporate safety operations as an integral part. Protection of resources in peacetime is critical to our success.

The Military Police Corps Regiment can play a critical role in promoting ground safety. While safety training and programs are essential, our most effective means of promoting ground safety is by setting the example. Military police are highly visible and if we are being safety-conscious in our operations, the effect can be contagious.

I challenge each member of the Military Police Corps Regiment to promote ground safety through personal example. Emphasis on safety today means a better prepared Army tomorrow.

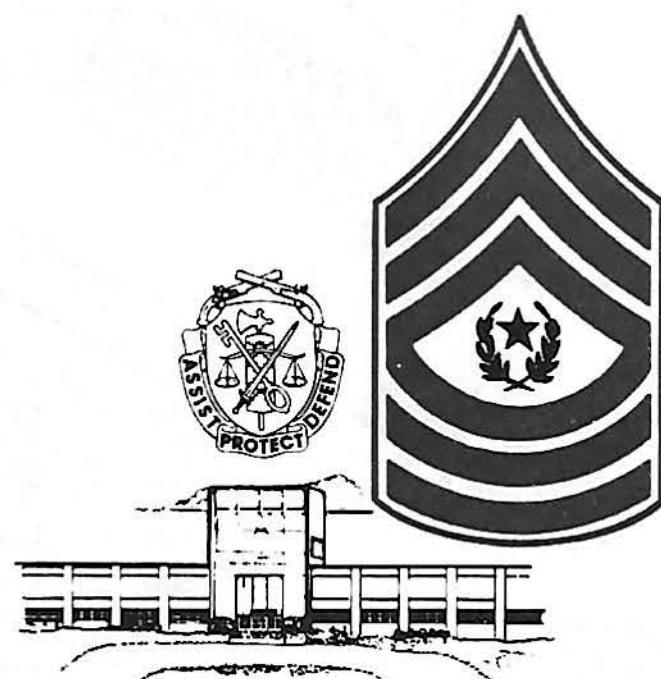


Peter T. Berry
Brigadier General, USA
Commandant

USAMPS

Command Sergeant Major

CSM Roland M. Gaddy



"No one is more professional than I," is not the arrogant statement of an individual on an ego trip.

NCOs recognize these words as the first sentence of the Creed of the Noncommissioned Officers. It is fitting that the creed of the "time-honored Corps which is known as the backbone of the Army" should begin with this profound assertion.

Webster's dictionary defines a professional as a person characterized by or conforming to the technical or ethical standards of a profession. According to Webster, professionalism is not pinned on with the stripes of a noncommissioned officer but attained only when conformity to the ethical standards of our profession as soldiers is maintained.

FM 22-100, *Military Leadership*, states it in a more direct manner: "You may have the rank of a noncommissioned, warrant or commissioned officer, but if you do not live up to the Army ethic under pressure, you are not yet a professional military leader."

Notice the clause "under pressure." During the course of our career, there will be many instances when our values will be tested. How we resist the

pressures of temptation, human weakness and corruption depends on us and on how we live up to the Army's code of ethics.

Army Ethic Four Values

The professional Army ethic is made up of four values — loyalty to the ideals of the nation, loyalty to the unit, personal responsibility, and selfless service. Our daily activities must be firmly anchored to these values. We have all sworn to protect and defend the Constitution and its ideals of freedom, justice, truth and equality; these are the ideals of our nation.

The first value, loyalty to the ideals of the nation, serves as the foundation because preserving the ideals of our American way is the very essence of our profession. We owe these ideals uncompromising commitment.

The second value, loyalty to the unit, ties us to our "home" and our Army family — our unit. This is our operational level. All our energies must be directed towards making our unit the best possible. We do this by caring for our soldiers, by training and molding them into effective fighting teams. Everything we do or fail to do at this

level impacts on the ability of our Army to perform its mission.

Strength of Character

The third value of the professional Army ethic is personal responsibility. I mentioned earlier that the first value of the professional Army ethic served as the foundation for the rest. It is here in the third value where your attributes as a professional reside. Here is where you maintain the strength of character that distinguishes you as a professional. Duty, honor, courage, candor, competence and commitment all reside here.

Personal responsibility is the spark that drives and obligates you to perform your duties to the very best of your abilities, to seek growth and improvement, to accept responsibility for actions, and to do it all in an honorable manner.

The fourth value of the professional Army ethic is selfless service. It means just that. Suppressing your own personal needs and interests for the good of the unit, the Army and the nation. Remember that the greater rank, authority, and status that is vested in

(cont. on page 21)

MP Journal
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TO: Readers
FROM: Editor

About This Issue

For this issue of your **MILITARY POLICE** special attention was again given to Training, the 1988 Army Theme. The final installment of "REFORGER 87: A PMO Perspective" describes lessons learned during a major training exercise. The first fully operational ARTEP for confinement is discussed in the article "OPERATION SUNDOWN." Other articles describe training for military operations on urban terrain, new training on the 9mm pistol, and innovative training of rookie military police.

MP Anniversary

September is a special month for the Military Police Corps Regiment. September 26 marks the 47th anniversary of its founding; September of 1986 saw the Corps' entry into the Army regimental system. A proud heritage dates back to 1776.

In the next issue of **MILITARY POLICE** we hope to include interesting articles and photos about the anniversary and the history of the Corps.

Recognition for Authors

Beginning with this issue of **MILITARY POLICE**, authors of articles that we publish will automatically be given official recognition for their efforts. Copies of **MILITARY POLICE** will be sent to Department of the Army Office of the Chief of Public Affairs (OCA).

Official recognition for the articles will be added to their official personnel files by OCA. Authors are urged to inform OCA (Ms. Rose) when they write articles for publication that are beyond their normal duties. Phone number is AUTOVON 225-3405.

Request for Manuscripts

In reference to the previous comments, perhaps this is an opportune time to remind authors of our continuing request that they submit manuscripts to **MILITARY POLICE**. Especially welcome are articles that support the current year's Army theme, but also welcome are others that encourage the professional police development of the military police soldier.

The Army is encouraging effective discussion of Army issues. Also of special value are descriptions of lessons learned in the field — how to do it and how not to do something. Photos and artwork add a great deal.

Send material to Editor, Military Police Bulletin, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5030. Phone number is AUTOVON 865-5404 or commercial 205-848-5405.

MP in Grenada

Dear Editor:

Recently I received from our Defense Attache Office a copy of the January 1988 edition of **MILITARY POLICE**, which featured an article by CPT Joseph Miranda on "Military Police in Low-Intensity Conflict," as well as a second piece on "Military Police in Grenada" by SP5 Lori Goodrow.

Having served in Grenada from D-Day through January 1984 as a State Department political officer, in constant close contact with both Grenadian officials and U.S. military personnel, including the MPs who constituted the backbone of U.S. Forces Grenada after the withdrawal of remaining combat personnel in early December 1983, I would like to add my words of support to the analysis offered by CPT Miranda in his article.

It was my impression that the assumption by MPs of police duties, notably roadblocks and searches for weapons, improved the political climate

Letters



by improving relationships with local residents. Just as CPT Miranda points out, personnel who are primarily trained for combat operations and have just participated in hostilities are not as well suited for the human relations oriented functions the MPs assumed.

The MPs interacted well with the rebuilding Grenada police force and with its new commanders, who had been drawn from other islands of the region. The reconstruction of the police force was difficult because the force had been decimated and demoralized during the Maurice Bishop period and infiltrated by activists of his New JEWEL Movement.

The problem was compounded by local residents' preference for dealing with the Americans, who were more professional and who had just "rescued" Grenada. I was impressed by the sensitive manner in which the MPs carried out a mission in which it was sometimes difficult to tell when to stand back and let the Grenada Police take the lead.

Military police performance in the Grenada intervention was a tribute to the MP Corps' professionalism. It demonstrated the validity of CPT Miranda's views that MPs are a resource to be utilized in low-intensity conflict situations, especially where operations are occurring in the midst of a friendly population.

Lawrence G. Rossin
Political Counselor
Embassy of the United
States of America
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

MP and West Point

Dear Editor:

The United States Military Academy is going all out to secure the finest faculty and staff possible to train our future leaders. Army officers have a great opportunity to secure a quality master's degree en route to USMA and teach and lead some of the finest young men and women in the world.

To help us publicize opportunities at West Point feel free to excerpt comments from the enclosures. If you have any questions please call me at AUTOVON 688-3500.

Thank you for your support. Warm regards from West Point.

Sincerely,
Lawrence T. Daly
Colonel, U.S. Army
Adjutant General

We are happy to pass along to military police the following comments about the USMA search for academically qualified officers to teach at West Point. Numerous military police have done so in the past or are currently on the USMA staff. — editor.

Instructor and Tactical Officer Duty

The United States Military Academy seeks academically qualified officers to teach a wide range of academic subjects and serve as tactical officers for West Point's Corps of Cadets. Although there are some positions for field-grade officers possessing advanced degrees, the majority of positions are filled by captains who obtain a master's degree en route.

Candidates should be outstanding soldiers who display a capacity for intellectual growth as shown by such indicators as strong GRE scores. Company-grade officers should plan their careers to make sure that they are branch-qualified by completing advanced course schooling and a company command. They should have the necessary credentials to pursue a master's degree at a quality graduate

(cont. on page 26)



To honor military police who served their country so valiantly in Viet Nam, the cover of this issue tries to symbolize fragments of memory of that conflict. The lead article, "Changing Roles of the Military Police in Viet Nam," describes the missions of two MP battalions — the 716th and the 720th. The 716th made military history in its defense of the American Embassy in the city of Saigon during the 1968 Tet Offensive. In contrast, the 720th was the first MP battalion to operate its own tactical area of responsibility near Long Binh, an area that involved three villages with only six thousand people.

Changing Roles of the Military Police in Vietnam

James R. Lindholm, II

Two military police battalions differed greatly in their jobs in Vietnam. The 716th MP Battalion fought urban terrorists, often developing new tactics to combat the fighting in the city and the streets; in contrast, the 720th MP Battalion had to retrain for combat roles, operating its own tactical area of responsibility.

Traditionally military police had been used to guard warehouses and other installations and enforcing law and order; however, in Vietnam their activities were expanded because additional duties were required of them — one unit fought terrorism while the other assumed a combat role.

The 716th Military Police Battalion of the 18th Military Police Brigade arrived in Vietnam in March 1965 and was first stationed in Bien Hoa, which is northeast of Saigon. The battalion initially performed the standard duties of the military police, including providing security for the air base at Bien Hoa.

Although the battalion's area of responsibility initially covered all of Vietnam, with the arrival of the 504th Military Police Battalion in September 1965 the area was reduced to Saigon and the III and IV Corps areas.

Also in September 1965 the 90th Military Police Detachment was attached to the battalion to perform provost marshal duties for Saigon. It was here that the 716th assumed new, nontraditional duties as it was exposed to urban terrorist attacks that ranged from snipers to bombings.

The battalion's first exposure to such attacks came in April of 1966 when the

bombing of the Victoria BOQ killed two military police.

In the summer of 1966 the 716th's area of responsibility was further reduced to the metropolitan area of Saigon, Cholon, and Tan Son Nhut, with the arrival of the 89th Military Police Detachment. When the 527th Military Police Company arrived, it assumed the duties of manning the static posts while C Company, 52d Infantry provided gunners for the 716th machine-gun jeeps.

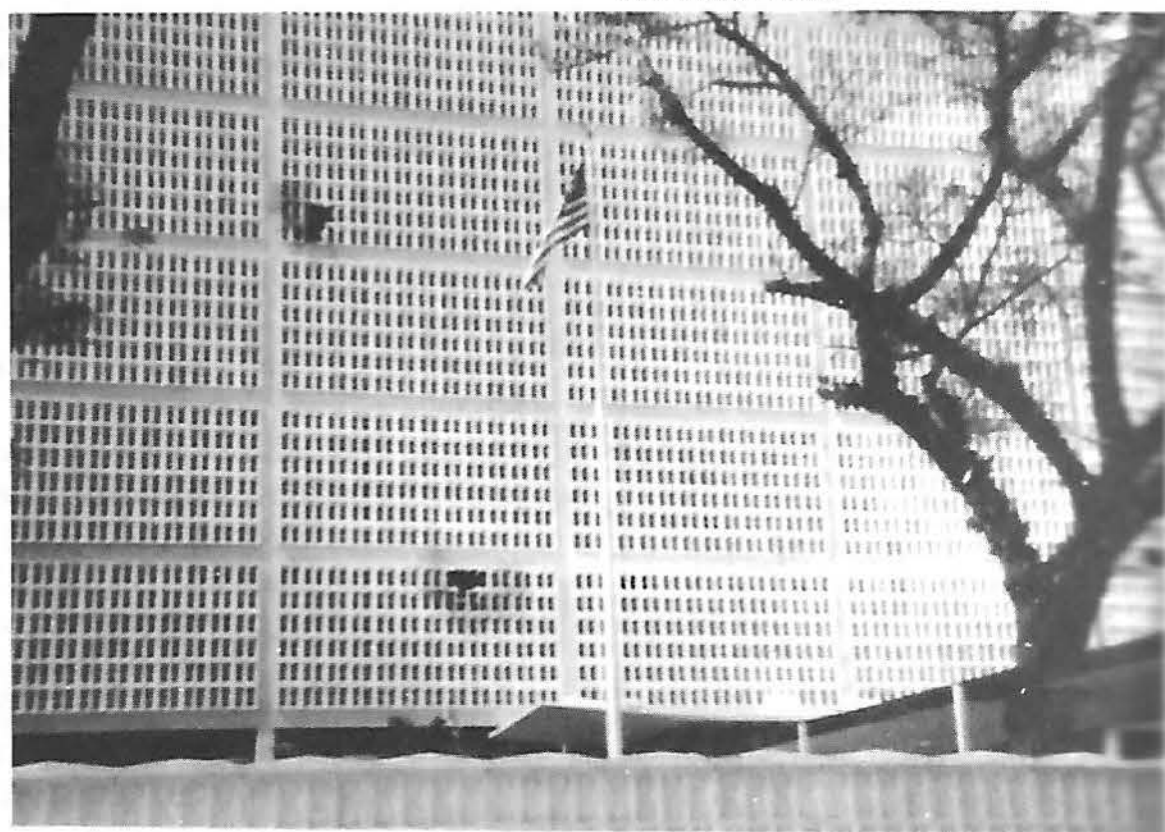
Throughout 1967 the battalion investigated thousands of traffic mishaps, incidents and felonious complaints. On several occasions the security guards saved many lives during terrorists bombings and attacks.

The Tet Offensives

On January 31, 1968 the 716th made military history when it defended the American Embassy and stemmed the Tet Offensive in Saigon. On that date the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops attacked all military bases in South Vietnam, including Saigon.

The primary target in Saigon was the American Embassy, which was attacked by twenty Viet Cong. In the ensuing firefight, which started at approximately 0400 hours and lasted until approximately 1000 hours, the MPs prevented the Viet Cong from entering the building proper, although entry was gained to the grounds by blowing a hole in the embassy wall.

Viet Cong attacked the American Embassy during the Tet Offensive in Saigon, 1968 (photo courtesy of Frank Ribich).



During the fight for the embassy nineteen enemy soldiers died and one was captured. American losses were four military police and one marine guard killed.

Although the embassy was a major target, the 716th engaged in ten separate major confrontations with the enemy in an area that roughly formed a semicircle around the city. This also included the battle at the race track and the Cholon area of Saigon. Besides the major confrontations, the static posts and the moving patrols fought numerous small firefights with the enemy.

During the entire period of the Tet

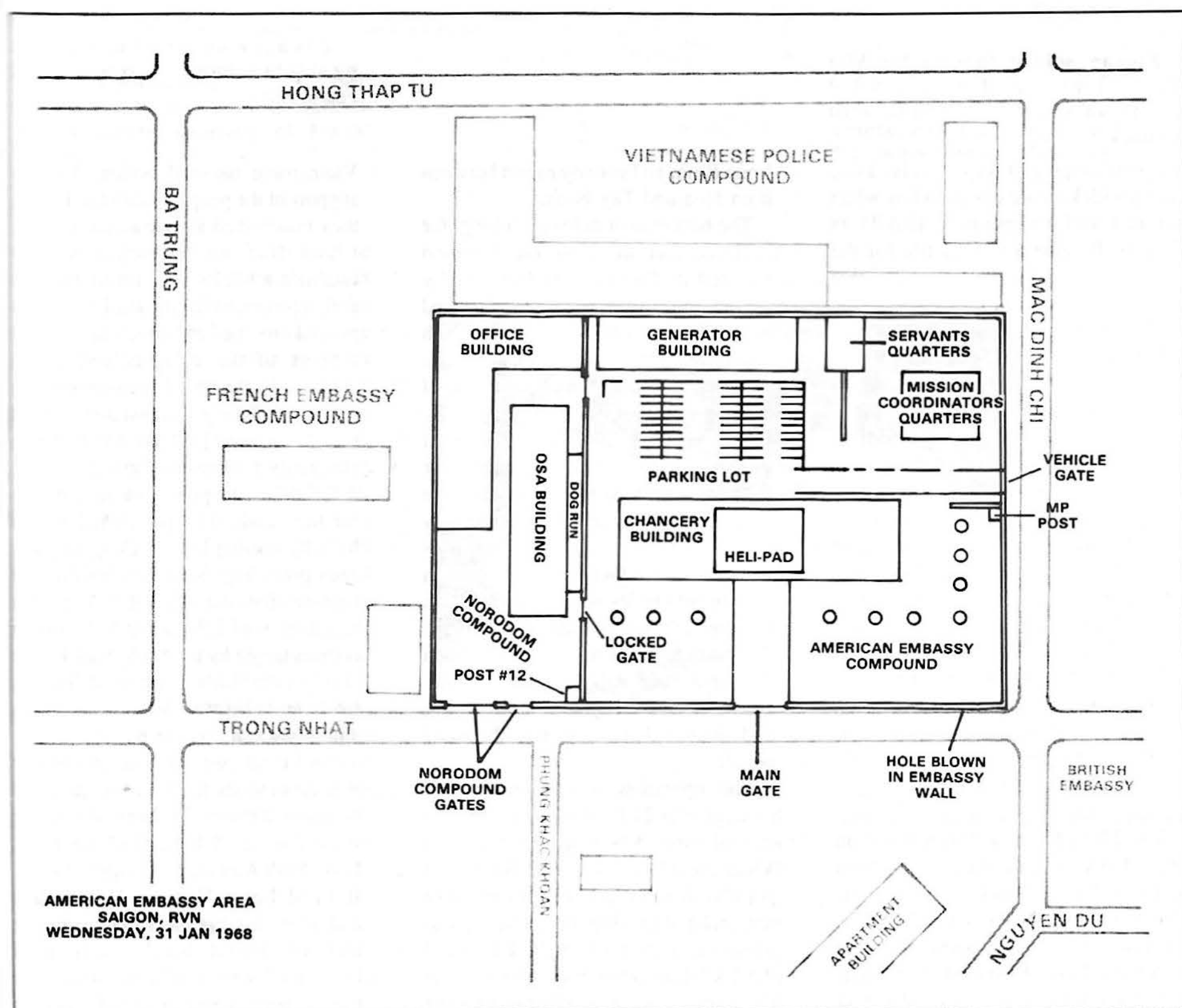
Offensive, the battalion displayed such a high degree of gallantry and determination that not one of the 130 facilities that the battalion secured fell to the enemy.

In May of 1968 the battalion again fought the communist forces in what has been termed the Second Tet Offensive. This communist drive into Saigon was to be as bitter as the Tet Offensive in January 1968. Patrols were forced to evacuate the wounded to aid stations, relieve pinned down troops, return enemy fire and to hold their positions in bitter house-to-house and street-to-street fighting throughout Saigon.

The 716th was operating tactically in coordination with the Vietnamese national police in an allied effort to drive the enemy from the Capital by providing quick reaction machine-gun patrols and 90mm recoilless rifle teams. As a result of the action during the Second Tet Offensive, the 716th in conjunction with Free World Forces killed approximately 283 enemy soldiers and took 153 prisoners of war.

Terrorist Attacks, Sniping

The period of 1969-1973 was one of constant terrorist attacks in the city and





Korean soldier looking for Viet Cong in vicinity of destroyed MP patrol vehicle (photo courtesy of Frank Ribich).



MPs and Korean soldiers fight side by side in Saigon (photo courtesy of Frank Ribich).

frequent sniping at jeep patrols. This, along with keeping troops in line while on rest and recuperation (R&R) in Saigon, became a way of life for the men of the 716th, a life style that infatuated many.

Numerous MPs extended their tour for varying reasons. Some MPs fell in love with Saigon for the danger, others fell in love with the people. The 716th sponsored a Vietnamese medical student at the Saigon University School of Medicine by providing tuition and expenses; for the 2,200 students at the Trung Thu elementary and high school they provided English language instructors to the Saigon Municipal Police Department Training School.

In 1973 the 716th was redeployed to Fort Riley, Kansas, where it trains for its wartime mission while supporting the Fort Riley law enforcement mission.

MP Combat Role

The 720th Military Police Battalion arrived in Vietnam on October 19, 1966 and was deployed to Long Binh Post. On November 5, 1966 the battalion became operational providing law and order for Long Binh and Bien Hoa, security for the ammunition depot at

Long Binh, and convoy escort between Bien Hoa and Tay Ninh.

The honeymoon did not last long, for in December of 1966 the battalion suffered its first casualty from enemy action. The battalion also participated in OPERATION ATTLEBORO, which drove the Viet Cong into Cambodia. This successful operation lasted until the end of December.

The year of 1967 was the most important in the battalion's history, for it became the first MP battalion to be assigned a tactical area of responsibility (TAOR). This assignment, known as OPERATION STABILIZE, covered an area twenty miles south of Long Binh Post, which was located in III Corps. The boundaries of the TAOR included the three main villages of Long Binh Tan, An Hoa Hung, and Long Hung and included almost six thousand people.

The operation was based on the concept of a 24-hour-a-day patrol and mutual support between the MPs and Vietnamese RF/PF (regional forces and popular forces) and the Vietnamese national police. The objective was to provide security for Long Binh Post and the TAOR, and then eventually transfer the security operations to the

Vietnamese national police. To gain support of the people within the TAOR, they established a civic action project.

The first major project was to establish a MEDCAP (a medical civic action program) in An Hoa Hung. This proved to be effective in gaining support of the villagers and led to projects in the three hamlets ranging from building classrooms and reconstructing bridges to bringing electricity into various villages.

Results of the project brought results for the 720th. The people helped the MPs by turning in Viet Cong suspects and providing accurate intelligence reports for the TAOR. After the battalion was sent through refresher courses taught by the 5th Special Forces Group, the MPs capitalized on the intelligence information by conducting ambushes and combat patrols.

Tet 1968 was hectic for most American units in Vietnam. At 0300 hours on January 31 large Viet Cong Forces attacked Bien Hoa Air Base, Long Binh Ammunition Supply Depot, II Field Force Vietnam Headquarters and other installations. The enemy cut and controlled local roads until February 5 when the 720th was able to resume normal operations to Long Binh.



Military police engaged with Viet Cong in the area of the Presidential Palace (photo courtesy of Frank Ribich).



A SG from the 716th MP Battalion provides security (U.S. Army photo courtesy of the U.S. Army Military Police Regimental Museum).

and Bien Hoa.

During this time the 720th tried to resume normal operations but was rebuffed by enemy forces. To gain the upper hand check points were established to control the refugees following into the area, which helped thwart the Viet Cong who were using the refugees to cover their movements.

This proved successful in suppressing the enemy in some areas of the TAOR, but proved to be ineffective in the northwestern area of the TAOR where Viet Cong, ambushed convoys and attacked the village of Thu Duo, forcing the 720th to send M113s to the village to break the attack.

By February 3 resistance around the Long Binh and Bien Hoa area was confined to small pockets. The reopening of Highway 1A between Saigon and Bien Hoa was not established until February 5, at which time supplies were convoyed to the various installations.

Other Major Events

Tet, however, was not to be the only major event for the battalion in 1968.



MPs provide convoy escort (U.S. Army photo by SSG Lou White).

On August 25, 1968 a convoy guarded by the 720th from Cu Chi to Tay Ninh was ambushed by an estimated force of three North Vietnamese Army (NVA) battalions. The convoy, consisting of eighty-one vehicles, was transporting fuel and ammo. The NVA let the first thirty-one vehicles through the ambush

site and then struck the caravan, damaging or destroying fifty vehicles.

Despite the large number of vehicles disabled from the ambush and the number of enemy troops involved in the action, the MPs did not allow the enemy to overrun the convoy and held the NVA at bay for two and half hours until

action teams arrived.

Although the MPs assigned to protect the convoy had done their job well, problems were identified following the ambush. The NVA knew which vehicles to destroy to do the most damage. They quickly eliminated the military police jeeps — which were the only ones with radios — thus cutting radio communications. A conclusion of the investigation was that the MPs could be issued PRC-25 radios.

In February 1969 a battalion of Viet Cong attacked Long Binh Post. Although the perimeter was breached, the post was never overrun because of the actions of an ambush patrol, the perimeter guards and reaction teams. The ambush patrol called in artillery and broke up the assault. The Viet Cong, however, soon sighted the MPs and nearly overran them as they forced them from their hilltop position. After fourteen hours the enemy broke off the action and MPs reoccupied the hill, and again the next night were able to hold the hill in spite of a second attack.

For the 720th OPERATION STABILIZE was brought to a successful conclusion in 1970. Enemy resistance declined so much that the battalion suffered no casualties during the first half of the year and in May Vietnamization began when the operation was turned over to the Vietnamese national police.

In July of 1970 the battalion was moved to Vinh Long in the Mekong Delta region where it covered an area of approximately two hundred miles of road from Tan An to Soc Trang. Primary duties consisted of convoy escort, traffic enforcement, and maintenance of law and order, including apprehension of American drug dealers and blackmarketeers.

The suppression of the drug trade received special attention after May 1971 when a crackdown was ordered. This operation lasted until 1972, when the battalion was redeployed to Fort Hood, Texas.

Lessons Dearly Bought

The lessons of Vietnam were dearly bought, primarily because of time lag and availability of technology. First and foremost, time lag was the problem; training phases for new personnel were shortened and often restricted to on-the-job training.

It was not until veterans returned to the U.S. Army Military Police School then at Fort Gordon, Georgia that the formal training program incorporated the lessons of Vietnam; and even then these lessons were hard for some military personnel to accept because individuals resist new concepts, relying upon experience of previous wars and not upon the evolving lessons of the current one.

The implementation of these new lessons was further hindered by the fact that veteran MPs either extended their tour in Vietnam or left the service as soon as their hitch expired. As a result, the MP School was denied the benefit of current experience.

Second, MP units did not receive new equipment as it became available because frontline units had priority. When gear such as the PRC-25 radio did filter down to the MPs, it was immediately put to use; but other equipment required lengthy field testing before implementation.

Although other MP units in Vietnam spent most of their time in traditional military police roles, they were still to reap the benefits of the lessons learned from these two units; unfortunately for the units in Vietnam, the lessons learned were not applied in training of recruits until toward the end of the war.

Training in the mid 1970s and in the present time indicates strong orientation toward urban terrorism and infantry tactics in addition to law enforcement. However it remains to be seen whether the next war will require these skills or others yet unlearned.



Mr. Lindholm was a police officer with the Texas A&M University Police Department, College Station, TX, when this article was written. He is pursuing a bachelor's degree in industrial education with a speciality in law enforcement and a major in military history at Texas A&M University there.

"Discipline, pride, self-respect, self-confidence and love of glory are attributes which will make a man courageous even when he is afraid."

—Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

Inactivation of the 22d MP Detachment

Captain Richard W. Grennier

The 22d Military Police Detachment (Prisoner of War Information Center), U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama, will inactivate on September 15, 1988. The 22d is the last active army unit whose sole mission is enemy prisoner of war (EPW) operations.

The unit was constituted January 10, 1968 in the Regular Army as U.S. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 22d Military Police Center, and activated at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

On October 16, 1981 the unit was transferred from Fort Meade to Fort McClellan, Alabama, where it has remained. It has been attached to the 701st Military Police Battalion, U.S. Army Military Police School, while at Fort McClellan.

Wartime Missions

The unit's wartime mission is to provide a central agency in a theater of operations for the receipt, processing, maintenance, dissemination, and transmittal of required information and data relating to enemy prisoner-of-war and civilian internees within a theater, and information received about them from other theater sources.

This ensures the discharge of national responsibility imposed by the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilian persons in time of war.

The unit also provides information and advice on prisoner-of-war operations to the theater commander and provides interface with national and

international agencies relative to EPW operations within a theater.

Peacetime Mission

In addition to training for war the unit has provided support to the Total Army relative to EPW operations. Since 1985 it has conducted over sixty-two mobile training team missions to Reserve Component EPW units and active duty military police units.

The mobile training teams provide detailed training to Reserve Component units on the processing, internment, handling, and care of EPWs at the theater Army level. The teams train active military police units in EPW contingency operations. The training focuses on the processing, accountability, and care of EPWs for extended periods of time. An example of this occurred during operation URGENT FURY when active duty military police units were called upon to perform long-term operations.

The unit has also taken an active role in the development of EPW doctrine, information systems, and Army policies on EPW issues, and it has provided interface between the Active Army and Reserve Component EPW units.

Conclusion

With the passing of the 22d Military Police Detachment from the Active Army, the Reserve Component will be the sole provider of EPW force structure. However, Active Army military police combat support units must be prepared to perform EPW operations for extended periods, particularly during contingency operations, which may include detailed processing, accountability, and internment.

Materials that outline these requirements are AR 190-8, *Enemy Prisoner of War Administration, Employment and Compensation*; FM 19-40, *Enemy Prisoner of War, Civilian Internees and Detained Persons*; FC 19-115, *EPW Contingency Operations*.

The U.S. Army Military Police School and the Army's EPW family of units will thus lose the support and expertise that the 22d MP Detachment provided over these years. The detachment's wartime missions will be assumed by the newly established 313th MP Detachment, a U.S. Army Reserve unit located at Logan, West Virginia.



Captain Richard W. Grennier was the Commander, 22d Military Police Detachment (Prisoner of War Information Center), Fort McClellan, AL, at the time this article was written.

REFORGER 87: A PMO Perspective

Part II

Captain Donald J. Reed

(This is the final installment of a two-part article that began in the last issue...editor)

Training Objectives

As a unit organized under a table of distribution and allowances (TDA), the Rheinberg PMO does not have an Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) or written collective training tasks. Nevertheless, the exercise presented an excellent opportunity to conduct and give credit for individual training tasks.

During the PMO preparation phase a chart was compiled of those common soldier and military police (95B) individual tasks that were most likely to be utilized or shift used the skills required to perform a listed task to accomplish the mission. Training credit was given for that task.

The use of a real world mission environment to accomplish training resulted in successful mission accomplishment combined with the best training conditions possible.

Safety

Throughout exercise CERTAIN STRIKE, safety requirements were very stringent. During the months prior to the exercise intensive efforts were made to ensure that all PMO personnel were qualified with their individual weapons.

These efforts were successful. By August 1, all PMO personnel had received safety briefings and REFORGER-specific briefings on use of force. On August 11, in accordance with a recent change to USAREUR

regulations, written permission was granted by the Deputy Commanding General, 21st SUPCOM, for the members of the Rheinberg PMO to carry loaded weapons.

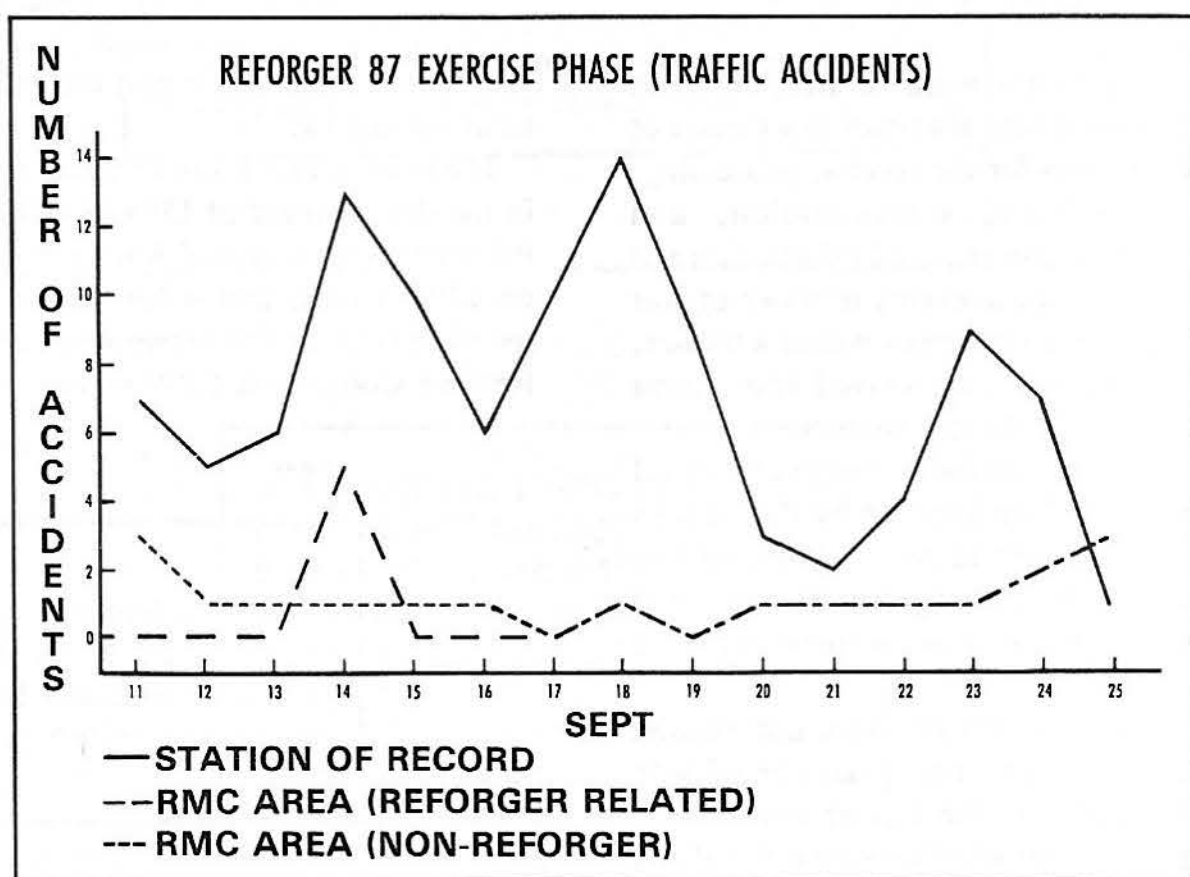
Other safety measures included: strict enforcement of traffic control and vehicle operation regulations; strict enforcement of weapons clearing procedures and access to Reichel Kaserne; and development of fire, bomb, and medical evacuation standing operating procedures (SOP). In support of the last point the community troop medical clinic (TMC) placed a doctor on 24-hour call. Finally, measures were established to report all traffic accidents and injuries through safety channels as rapidly as possible.

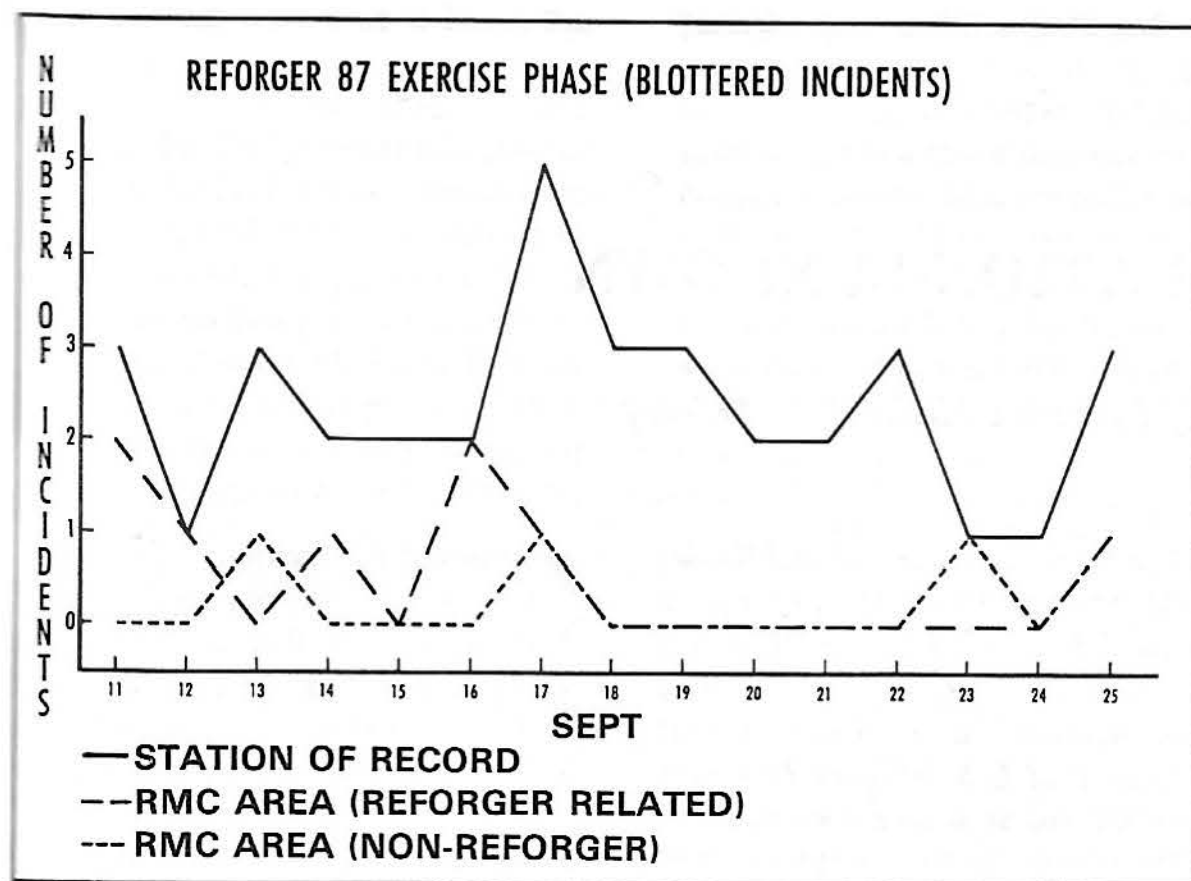
Lessons Learned

Exercise CERTAIN STRIKE, in addition to being a complete success, left the Rheinberg PMO with a number of invaluable REFORGER lessons learned. Among those which carry significance for other community PMOs are the following:

It is important for the community provost marshal to get involved with exercise planning when it involves the local military community. In this way, exercise support can be given while ensuring the uninterrupted continuation of peacetime law enforcement within the community.

During the initial stages of the exercise deployment phase some





confusion existed as various units and command and control nets were established. Great demands for information occurred during this period with some resultant duplication of reporting channels. As soon as the communication and support networks were firmly in place confusion was reduced to a minimum.

Convoys began moving through the RMC boundaries before military police exercise support was in place because logistical support units and advance parties moved to their field sites in preparation for commencement of the exercise deployment phase. As a result, the Rheinberg PMO, along with host-nation police, was required to respond without notice on a number of occasions to conduct circulation control missions.

Great demand was placed on the Rheinberg PMO translators because the station-of-record, the REFORGER main military police station, and the substations did not have translators assigned. Most of the requirement involved the translation of German police reports on traffic accidents.

High vehicle accident rates were encountered during the exercise deployment phase.

Military police must be aggressive in selling their circulation control mission

to supported unit commanders. In those cases where this was successful the mission was accomplished smoothly.

Host-nation support from both civil *polizei* and military *feldjaeger* police was superb and could be relied upon.

Because of the small size of the Rheinberg PMO and the large scale of the exercise, personnel augmentation was necessary. The 95th Military Police Battalion, Mannheim provided additional military police for this purpose.

A reserve unit, the 43d Military Police Brigade, Rhode Island Army National Guard, was deployed to provide MP exercise support.

Conclusion

Exercise CERTAIN STRIKE provided the Rheinberg PMO with the challenge to continue providing uninterrupted community peacetime law enforcement while simultaneously supporting the REFORGER mission. The movement of a large number of troops and vehicles through the RMC geographical area placed unprecedented demands upon the resources of the PMO.

The success of the PMO in meeting the challenge is due to two factors. First, the high quality of planning and preparation that enabled the PMO to achieve maximum preparedness prior to the start of the exercise. Second, the efforts of the noncommissioned officers and enlisted members of the Rheinberg PMO whose initiative and perservice accomplished the mission.

Standard tactical doctrine was followed in the planning, preparation, mission execution, and follow-up phases of the exercise.

It is intended that the information and examples provided in this article will illustrate not only how the Rheinberg PMO accomplished its REFORGER mission, but will also be of use to other community PMOs in particular and other military organizations in general. If that occurs, REFORGER 87 will have indeed been a success.



Captain Donald J. Reed was the Provost Marshal for the Rheinberg Military Community, Rheinberg, GE, when this article was written. He has been reassigned as the Commander, 230th Military Police Company, Kaiserslautern, FRG. Previous assignments include: Platoon Leader/Interim Commander, 615th Military Police Company, Neuremburg, FRG; Commander, HHC 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne), Fort Bragg, NC; and Executive Officer, Fort Bragg District, Third Region, USACIDC, Fort Bragg, NC.

OPERATION SUNDOWN

Staff Sergeant Michael A. Shipley

MESSAGE: "The 249th MP Detachment is ordered to conduct a 100-percent recall of all assigned personnel. The unit is ordered to deploy to its predetermined wartime location and construct a tactical field confinement facility and assume all primary and secondary wartime missions." END OF MESSAGE.

At 0330 hrs, 16 May 1988, OPERATION SUNDOWN commenced, and upon receipt of the preceding message the 249th MP Detachment (Confinement Facility), 728th MP Battalion, 8th U.S. Army, Republic of Korea moved out.

The first fully operational Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) for confinement had begun.

Planning

Receipt of the message ended a five-month process to develop a workable confinement ARTEP. Because there was limited material available about a military police confinement ARTEP, one had to be created to discuss logistical and administrative requirements and doctrinal literature and scenarios.

A critical task and mission essential task selection board was staffed by members of the 728th Military Police Battalion and the 249th Military Police Detachment to determine what tasks to develop for the ARTEP. This consisted of a review of the unit's mission essential task list (METL) and the 95C Soldier's manual. Army Regulation 90-47, *The U.S. Army Correctional System*; Field Manual 19-1, *Military*

Police Support for the AirLand Battle; Field Manual 19-4, *Military Police Team, Squad, Platoon Combat Operations*; and FM 19-60, *Confinement and Correctional Treatment of U.S. Military Prisoners* were utilized as source documents.

The wartime confinement mission of sustaining, detaining, protecting and evacuating U.S. military prisoners was stressed throughout the planning stages. Because the day-to-day operations are the same as in the peacetime corrections mission, only basic changes relating to physical plant, support and environment were needed to guide the planning of the ARTEP scenarios. Tactical situations were realistically based upon actual and implied wartime missions.

Standardized checklists were developed in three parts for a fair and impartial evaluation of the unit: (1) key operational duty positions were identified and evaluated by duty requirements; (2) checklists were created for all prisoner-initiated situations (PIS) and operational field problems (OFP); and (3) essential basic soldier and military police skills involved in unit deployments were identified.

Predeployment Preparations

From the conception of the exercise, utilizing actual U.S. military prisoners was not considered. In light of this, prisoner role players were used. The confinement facility was augmented by handpicked military police (95B) corporals and sergeants to supplement the corrections noncommissioned officers (CNCOs) remaining in critical

positions at the facility.

During predeployment preparations it became evident that almost all the equipment needed to deploy, construct and maintain a field confinement facility was not authorized on the current modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) and would have to be borrowed. At the conclusion of the exercise this equipment was incorporated into the MTOE.

The ARTEP presented several training challenges for the soldiers assigned to the unit. Numerous tasks not ordinarily associated with confinement duty were used, which caused the unit to train up on basic soldier skills. Basic MP combat support drills and exercises were trained and mastered.

Deployment

The deployment took place in two phases: At 0830 hrs on Day One, half of the unit deployed to its wartime location as the advance and quartering party activities tasked with constructing the confinement facility and command post. Route reconnaissance of all primary and alternate roads was also required within the maneuver box area of operations.

The confinement facility was constructed out of materials readily found on the battlefield. While this kept construction time down, it called for a great deal of innovation. Construction material included empty oil drums, pallets, and sandbags for towers, defensive fighting positions and tentage fortifications. Concertina wire and engineer tape were used for inner and outer fencelines. General purpose (GP)

medium tents were used to house the prisoners.

On Day Two the remaining members of the unit and all prisoner role players moved to the field. All movements were tactical. Upon arrival modifications to the compound, the perimeter fence, guard towers and prisoner tents were made by prisoner work details. Custody and control as well as prisoner safety against enemy contact were of paramount concern while the prisoners were on detail.

The unit was faced with intense simulated combat action, and fast moving situations that demanded multiple, complex and prioritized decisions from the chain of command throughout the entire operation, with guards performing under a variety of conditions in conventional, nuclear, biological and chemical warfare environments.

Tasks included deployment to division forward locations for prisoner

pickups (air mobile, mounted and dismounted), inprocessing and outprocessing prisoners, several minor disorders, and a major disorder with a hostage situation. Military police tasks such as battlefield circulation control, area security, enemy prisoner of war missions and the law and order mission were included to test the unit's ability to handle its secondary wartime mission.

The Stand Down

By the time the exercise ended on Day Five the soldiers had trained in the mechanics of their wartime confinement

mission within the Eighth Army theater of operations and trained to be fully capable of performing their mission under almost any circumstances. They learned that circumstances can change constantly during field exercises.

In the almost twenty years since the United States Army confinement system operated a field confinement facility, wartime or during field exercises, information has been lost. The 249th MP Detachment reconstructed a good portion of that knowledge and plans to do more in the future.

Staff Sergeant Michael A. Shipley was assigned to the 249th MP Detachment (Confinement Facility), 728th MP Battalion, Camp Henry, Korea, when this article was written. His previous assignments include the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL and the U.S. Army Military Academy, West Point, NY.

Army's 213th Birthday Message Cornerstone of Readiness Is Training

On June 14th we will celebrate the Army's 213th birthday. It is a fitting time for us to recall with pride the long and honored legacy of our nation's soldiers.

Our Army began as a small, untrained but determined force of farmers, merchants, tradesmen and other patriots. Under Washington's leadership these first American soldiers trained until they developed into an effective Army. Their fight for freedom culminated in victory at Yorktown. Since that time, our Army has grown ever stronger, its mettle tempered on the field of battle.

Today's Total Army upholds that legacy through its continuing commitment to readiness. As we emphasize in this Year of Training, the

cornerstone of readiness is training — of soldiers and civilians, their units and their leaders. The dedication of each individual to improve training has produced a proud and ready Army.

As we celebrate the Army's birthday, let us also remember that this year marks the bicentennial of the ratification of the the United States Constitution, the document we swear to support and defend. In our celebration, let us reaffirm this commitment to ensure that we continue the legacy of our forefathers to "provide for the common defense" and thus "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." (*John O. Marsh Jr., Secretary of the Army and Carl E. Vuono, General, United States Army, Chief of Staff.*)



MP Training for Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain

Private Two Allen Lee Vay

The military police soldier strains to pull himself up to the building window. With his chin resting near the window ledge and his eyes peering out from a face coated with dirt and sweat, he pulls up and forward, then falls through the window and awkwardly rolls to his side. Through a cloud of white smoke, he blazes the interior of the room with his weapon.

Suddenly a voice calls out, "Get outside and come through that window right soldier! You come through there falling all over yourself like that, the enemy is going to put your brains all over the wall!" The soldier stares at the sergeant in the corner of the room, then races out to assault the building again.

Hastening up a rope to the second story window of a high building. (U.S. Army photo by PV2 Allen Vay)



A team suppressing fire to cover a B team exiting a building. (U.S. Army photo by PV2 Allen Vay)



Moving under the cover. (U.S. Army photo by PV2 Allen Vay)

The soldier encountering the NCO in the smoke-filled room was not engaged in actual combat, but in a training exercise. The exercise is conducted for all soldiers in one station unit training at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama. Training in military operations on urbanized terrain (MOUT) training is designed to give soldiers a taste of urban fighting. Combat operations in an urban setting are difficult.

Military police soldiers in MOUT training learn the basic principles of entering and clearing a building, movement techniques in built-up areas, and selection of hasty firing positions. Throughout the course all troop movement is conducted in six-person squads.

At the beginning of the training day on the MOUT course, soldiers are walked through the course several times and given instruction on all movements. In the afternoon, however, troops run through the course at combat speed, through smoke and to the sounds of M-60 fire and artillery simulators.



Private Two Allen Lee Vay was a staff writer for the *Fort McClellan News*, Public Affairs Office, Fort McClellan, AL, when this article was written.



**Using the buddy system to enter a high window and clear the building.
(U.S. Army photo by PV2 Allen Vay)**



Cloud of smoke.



**Suppressing enemy fire from a waterfilled firing position.
(U.S. Army photo by PV2 Allen Vay)**

“When We Get Where We’re Going, Will We Be There?”

Lieutenant Colonel (Ret.) Charles F. Donovan, Jr.

The title of this article came to mind as I sat in Memorial Grove today during the BG Stem memorial dedication ceremony.* Brigadier General David H. Stem was a soldier and a professional I personally served under and a man I greatly admired.

I noticed that many young soldiers both male and female were in attendance, and I wondered if they had an appreciation for the total dedication General Stem had for the military profession. I wondered if they had given thought, as he had, to where their lives would lead them. When they reached where they were going, would they know that they arrived?

To all the young soldiers and new members of our proud Regiment, I would like to humbly pass on five guiding principles. These few principles are based on my own experiences and on my observation of the lives of many people who have crossed my path during my military career and my subsequent civilian profession as a teacher.

The first principle is a double one. You cannot predict the impact a career in the military may have on you. When you get settled in military life, if you find what you expected, stay only until the end of your obligation. If you find what your father told you you would find, apply for an immediate discharge!

What I am saying is that no one can say what you are going to find in a military career or what growth it will cause in you. The late teens and early twenties are for most of us a period of great growth and change.

If you intend to be a true professional soldier, your service will force you to mature. A change will take place in you. It may not hit you like a ton of bricks all at once, but will happen one brick at a time.

The military profession can be a cruel taskmaster but only because it is a profession that cares about you, yet seldom bothers to show it. You will struggle to do the best job you think possible. You will find that your pride and guts will take over and you will achieve even

greater results. As you progress in rank, maturity and responsibility, you will find that you continually strive to do better. You must — the lives of the American men and women you serve demand it.

The second principle is a somewhat delicate one and often gets broken. Briefly, it is to “get lost” from your job! The military is a big place and it can be a lonely place. So it is important to find an outlet. For health of mind and body, you can’t eat, sleep, and work Army twenty-four hours a day.

Join something. Pick a hobby or sport and lose yourself in it occasionally. However, that hobby cannot be something that requires a tremendous amount of your time. If that occurs, your professional responsibilities will suffer.

It is important to learn that delicate balance between being a professional soldier, a member of the choir, the pitcher on the softball team, and, should the wedding bells ring for thee, being a spouse and parent.

The third principle appears to have little to do with the military profession, yet has everything to do with it. It is finding the right mate. A Jesuit priest from Georgetown University in an article of long ago said, “The beginning of wisdom is the love of one other human being.” With luck, you’ve already found one. If not, somewhere out there is the right person for you.

To give love is also part of the maturing process, but being in the military profession taxes love. Your spouse, present or future, must understand the Army profession with its dedication to duty, honor, and country requires a deep and demanding love also.

This makes the married soldier something of a polygamist, but it is a fact that must be faced. Your spouse must be happy with the life of the soldier; for, if they are not, both you and your profession will suffer.

Middle-of-the-roadism is principle four. There are some things on which there can be no middle of the road. Matters of honor and ethics must be absolute for the soldier. But in other areas avoid the extreme.

The military establishment (and our society) too often swings from one extreme to the other. The issue of liquor consumption in the military had in the past been

*(Ceremony was held May 31, 1988 at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama. — editor)

overdone with daily happy hours, prop-blast parties, etc. We have now swung to the other extreme where everyone thinks twice before taking a drink.

The army reacted to the "All Volunteer Army" by taking soldiers out of badly substandard barracks and company mess halls and putting them into high-rise dormitories and dining facilities that feed thousands. We again went from one extreme to the other, but we forgot to look closely at the finer points of those old barracks.

When a platoon worked, slept, and ate together, it automatically built unit cohesiveness. We have lost that cohesiveness with our new buildings and massive dining facilities. Now we depend on field exercises to build the cohesiveness that was pretty much done automatically before.

Avoid the extreme. Ask yourself, as General Stern asked many times, "Will it make a difference ten years from now?" Remember and practice the human side of leadership. Be reasonable. And "give a damn!"

The fifth and last principle is somewhat unusual, but it is one that General Stern constantly drove home to me and to so many others whom he influenced. It is to dream.

Our Army is not the best of all possible military organizations, nor is this the best possible country or world. There must be ways to do things better. Dream. Find ways to change things. Aspire to glory. You, the young soldier of today, must dream with both body and mind.

Some of you who are reading this will make the military a career. Others will pursue future goals in the civilian world. Don't be afraid to get your feet wet, to stumble, and to fall. A famous news commentator once said that he stumbled many times. But in falling and picking himself up again, he always found himself two paces farther forward than where he first stumbled.

Go forth to mature in life, to do the best you know how, and to live life to the fullest. Set your goals so that you know when you have reached them. Give your all to life and to your profession. Expect the unexpected. Be open to life. Be reasonable. And dream the impossible dream.



Retired after twenty-three years of military service, Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Donovan, Jr., was the Program Coordinator, Criminal Justice and Security, Gadsden State Community College, Gadsden, AL, when this article was written.

Under our Constitution, America's military is controlled by the civilian government. This enduring concept has stood as an example to other freedom-loving societies.

Why is such civilian control preferable? History has shown us that military dictatorships operating outside the framework of constitutional civilian governments, and without the support of the people, are eventually doomed to failure. They abuse rights rather than protect them.

We've also seen that military forces that serve under the framework of constitutional democracy can assure their citizens the same liberties we have enjoyed for 200 years. (*Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, HQDA, Washington, D.C., speech entitled Independence Day, 1988.*)

Military Police Training on the 9mm Pistol

Captain Dorothea M. Burke

The 9mm Beretta model 92SB-F (M-9) is quickly becoming a reality in military police units. Prior to the first unit receiving the 9mm, the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama examined two specific issues that will directly impact on the Military Police Corps.

The first issue addresses the impact on pistol training requirements at the USAMPS. As the Military Police Corps transitions from the .45- and .38-caliber pistols to the 9mm, the USAMPS must provide a well-trained soldier to the field, a soldier who is prepared to assume law enforcement duties, with the least burden on the receiving unit. A practical training strategy was developed to train on all three pistols through the transition period.

The second issue involved the adequacy of the current military police firearms qualification training. The second part of this article will address the actions taken to increase firearms qualification training for all personnel performing law enforcement and security duties.

The 9mm will continue to be fielded to active military police units through 1990. Other than roundout units, which are scheduled to receive the M9 during the same time period as their active units, the Reserve Components (RC) equipment will not be fielded until 1991.

The training strategy developed to make the transition from the .45- and .38- caliber to the 9mm is based on the following principles:

- The first priority is to train the trainer;
- The specific training tasks will be phased;
- The transition will occur without degradation of training;
- USAMPS' goal is total system proficiency;
- The training will be austere and performance-oriented; and
- The training will be progressive and sequential.

For OSUT Training

The transition training for the 9mm pistol in one station unit training (OSUT) will be conducted in three phases.

Phase I began when Fort McClellan received the 9mm pistols in late 1987. During phase I all male soldiers are to qualify on both the 9mm and the .45-caliber pistols. All soldiers receive instruction on assembly and disassembly, clearing and reducing stoppages, and engaging targets for both assigned weapons.

Phase II will begin when the 9mm is fielded to all active component units. At that time those soldiers identified as going to active component units will receive training and qualification only on the 9mm. The fielding plan for the RC is still vague; therefore the training strategy for RC soldiers will be clarified as the fielding plan is solidified.

Phase III will occur when all active and reserve units are equipped with the 9mm. At that time instruction on the .45- and .38- caliber pistols during

OSUT will be discontinued.

For OBC Training

Transition training for soldiers in the Officer Basic Course (OBC) will also be conducted in three phases.

During phase I, OBC soldiers were trained and qualified on the .45- and .38- caliber pistols. In addition they received familiarization training on the 9mm pistol, including the weapon's capabilities, employment, assembly and disassembly, clearing and reducing stoppages, and operator's maintenance.

Phase II will begin when 50 percent of the active component are equipped with the 9mm pistol. At that time training will continue on all three pistols; however, the soldiers will fire and qualify only with the 9mm.

During phase III, when all active units are fielded with the 9mm, instruction on the .45- and .38- caliber pistols will cease.

For Other Training Courses

Instruction on the .45 and the .38 is not conducted during the Basic NCO Course (BNCOC), NCO Advanced Course (ANCOC), Officer Advanced Course (OAC), and Precommand Course (PCC). However, familiarization training on the 9mm will be added to these courses.

The training will include instruction on the weapon's capabilities, employment, assembly and disassembly, clearing and reducing stoppages, and operator's maintenance. Soldiers in

these courses will not fire or qualify with the 9mm.

Increasing Qualification Training

The adequacy of the current MP firearms qualification training is another issue that has brought about changes that will impact on the Military Police Corps. During the 1987 Proponency Conference and the Functional Review the need for additional firearms qualification and sustainment training was addressed.

DA Pam 350-38, *Standards in Weapons Training*, currently requires one qualification firing, an instructional and practice firing, and a NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) record fire. Between November 1986 and May 1987 a survey was conducted to determine the adequacy of the current military police firearms qualification course. Over 88 percent of those responding stated qualification should be conducted two or more times a year, and 85 percent of those responding stated that sustainment training should be conducted two or more times a year.

A new Military Police Firearms Qualification Training Strategy (MPFQTS) was approved for the Military Police Corps in February. The

MPFQTS requires all military police, DOD guards and police, and civilian contract security guards performing law enforcement or security duties under the provisions of AR 190-28, *Use of Force by Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Duties*, to fire their assigned sidearms twice annually and to utilize a firearms stress training device (when it becomes available) once a year when their primary weapon is any of the three pistols.

At least one of the qualification firings must be conducted on the Military Police Firearms Qualification Course (MPFQC) in accordance with FM 19-10, *Military Police Law and Order Operations*. The other qualification firing may be conducted on either the MPFQC or the Combat Pistol Course as outlined in FM 23-35, *Pistols and Revolvers*. The strategy also requires firing an instructional or practice course with each qualification

and firing a night course once a year.

In coordination with the Project Manager Training Devices (PM-TRADE) and the Army Material Command (AMC), USAMPS is in the process of acquiring seventy-two firearm stress training devices for worldwide MP Corps training. The training device, when available, will be used for annual firearms stress training.

DA Pam 350-38, *Standards in Weapons Training*, will be revised to reflect the additional training requirements and will serve as justification and authorization for the ammunition. These requirements will apply only to personnel required to carry any of the pistols.

(The characteristics of the M9 are described in MILITARY POLICE, PB 19-88-1 [TEST], January 1988 in the article, "M9, 9mm Pistol" on page 32. — editor)



Captain Burke was assigned as Chief, New Equipment Branch, Directorate of Training and Doctrine, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL, at the time this article was written. She is currently assigned as the commander, Company C, 795th MP Battalion, Fort McClellan, AL.

USAMPS Command Sergeant Major (cont. from page 3)

you is to allow you to become a better servant to your profession.

Professionalism Transcends Rank

As we have seen, professionalism is not the domain of a certain rank group. It transcends rank, position and status, and it is not vested in the trappings of any particular office. It is there for you to reach out to and own.

Do not be dismayed by news accounts of unprofessional activities of individuals associated with the military at high levels. Professionalism is a very

personal manner. If you live up to the professional Army ethic you can justifiably look at yourself in the mirror each morning and proudly proclaim ... No one is more professional than I!

I'd like to take this opportunity to bid farewell to all members of the Regiment. I will retire in December after thirty years of service.

During my tenure as the Command Sergeant Major of the Military Police School I have seen many of you pass through the School for training en route to your new assignments. I retire with a great feeling of satisfaction and pride

in knowing that the fine traditions and standards of the Regiment will be carried forward by the finest group of professional noncommissioned officers I have ever seen in my long career.

The Military Police Corps Regiment is in the finest state of health since my involvement with the Corps, and this is due to your collective and selfless devotion to the Corps.

You made it happen. Farewell and Godspeed.

Terrorism: Is it War?

James M. Hruska

Is terrorism warfare? To the U.S. Army Military Police Corps this is a critical question. Since the Military Police School at Fort McClellan, Alabama has proponentry for the Department of Defense (DOD) terrorism counteraction (TC/A) training, there needs to be a firm consensus of what constitutes terrorism.

The MP mission in TC/A should be appropriately defined as countering a level I threat nontransition to war. In peacetime military police are primarily concerned with security of installations and personnel from low-level terrorist threats.

Terrorism and warfare are frequently discussed by students and instructors in the TC/A training, often with the comment, "Terrorism is war." At first this is attractive and stimulating, but it is misleading and may reflect a faulty interpretation of the actual threat posed by terrorism. Unfortunately national leaders have a tendency to make statements such as, "The U.S. has declared war on terrorists;" but words cannot substitute for the reality that terrorism is *not* war.

Officially both DOD and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) define terrorism as criminal activity, and the national response is based upon this basic legal approach.

Terrorism is a criminal act, and the Department of Justice is lead agency in CONUS. In CONUS the State Department is the lead agency for terrorism. This should signify that terrorism is not warfare; if it were, DOD would be the appropriate lead agency.

Defining terrorism as warfare implies

that terrorism is boundless violence. Warfare may seem to equate to extreme violence; however, warfare is not limitless and unreasoned violence. It has restrictions and limits. The military has the laws of land warfare, the Geneva Conventions, Hague Convention, *et al.* The military does not target civilian, religious, humanitarian, or diplomatic targets, both military and civilian, with impunity and does not accept the rules of warfare. Warfare, unlike terrorism, is not unbridled violence.

When terrorists are arrested either CONUS or OCONUS, they are not enemy prisoners of war (EPW). They are arrested (not captured) and tried through the legal system of the United States or through the host-nation laws involved. If terrorism were warfare, the rights of EPWs would apply. EPWs are not criminals; terrorists are. EPWs result from legitimate conflict and wartime service. When a war is over, EPWs are repatriated.

In contrast, where would terrorists be repatriated to? Terrorist organizations want their members to be treated as prisoners of war, which would lend legitimacy to the terrorists. The policy of the free world is to treat them as *criminals*. Terrorists may often use military tactics, but that does not make their activities legitimate acts of war.

When people become hostages in a terrorist hijacking, are they considered prisoners of war? Chapter 5 of AR 350-30, *Code of Conduct*, does not clearly define the legal status of service member hostages. Paragraph 5-5 states, "capture by terrorists is generally the least predictable and structured form of

peacetime activity." The captor qualifies as an international criminal. The wartime code of conduct does not apply; if it did, AR 350-30 would clearly state this.

This inconcise treatment leads to false conclusions, one of which is that the wartime code should be applied to hostages. If this were true, the regulations would so state. Survival in a terrorist environment could be severely jeopardized by taking a hard-line wartime-code stance. When an individual is taken hostage, briefcase contents and personal items will divulge more than name, rank, and SSN. In a combat EPW scenario such incriminating evidence would not be carried.

AR 350-30 also causes confusion because it uses the words "capture by terrorists." Capture is not the correct word; hostages are held, skyjacked, kidnapped, taken, etc; but the use of the word capture lends legitimacy to the terrorists. The persons detained in the Tehran Embassy takeover were hostages; they were not captives or POWs.

When individuals are held by terrorists in peacetime, they must realize that macho and boldness are not in the best interests of survival. Soldiers in wartime are required to attempt escape and evasion; however, in contrast, peacetime hostages may not violate the laws of the country in which they are hostage. If they break the law by employing violence when escaping, they could jeopardize the survival of fellow hostages and could be legally imprisoned — where they had been illegally detained previously.

Wars are won or lost, or a peace plan

or cease fire is initiated. Terrorism cannot be won or lost — how could winning be gauged? Whom do you deal with to negotiate a cease fire? Terrorism can be eliminated; but that does not mean that it can be defeated - it merely means that a temporary tactical success has been achieved. Historically, terrorists rejuvenate the organization even after continued police successes. There are no historical examples of terrorist groups being defeated by military action alone.

In a wartime scenario combat troops who spotted naked, unarmed enemy soldiers at a shower point can legitimately call an air strike and kill them even though the enemy soldiers were not arrayed for combat. This would be legitimate because a state of belligerency existed prior to engagement. However, MP on gate guard in peacetime in the Federal Republic of Germany cannot apply deadly force to apprehend a terrorist unless protection of life is involved. Terrorists are criminals and, as such, have rights not afforded to combatants. Legal process must be used to apprehend, and this requires minimum application of force when arresting the suspect.

In areas overseas where U.S. installations are located a terrorist who is apprehended will be dealt with by the host nation. In CONUS a terrorist who

is apprehended conducting criminal activity on post will be tried in a civil court; the military cannot perform this function. If terrorism were warfare, the terrorist, as a POW, would be processed and placed in a POW camp. This is not done because terrorism is criminal activity and not warfare.

The Geneva Convention recognizes the concept of legitimate wars of national liberation that came into vogue after WWII. It is legally proper for a legitimate insurgent to kill a military or government target in a military operation if the following guidelines are met: (1) a military chain of command exists, (2) the rules of land warfare are observed, (3) weapons are carried openly, and (4) identifiable uniforms are worn.

Insurgency can be a form of legitimate undeclared war. Insurgents could be captured and should be afforded the status of POW. The disconnect is that insurgencies normally use terror tactics at their lowest levels of organization, which is not legitimate. It is criminal because the elements of

legitimate insurgency are not present, and the rules of land warfare are not observed. These perpetrators are criminals, and if apprehended, are tried in host-nation courts. After the movement transitions to legitimate insurgency status, such movements are wise to abandon terror tactics and thereby gain legitimacy.

Terrorism is not the greatest threat to the U.S. military. A greater threat could be the increasing tendency of the military to believe that civilian authorities understand the problem less than the war fighters do. Applying the war fighter mentality to terrorism oversimplifies a complex concept.

Confusion arises, for example, when we used military reactions against Libya for alleged criminal activity in the Federal Republic of Germany. Simplistic answers are attractive but, under scrutiny, do not usually stand the test of time. For a democracy, legal reason responses normally prove to be the best response.



Mr. Hruska was an instructor in the Terrorism Counteraction Branch, Department of Advanced MP Training, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL, when this article was written.



Drunk Driver Detection Guide

Staff Sergeant George Smock

Military police have joined other law enforcement officials in the use of simple cues for drunk driver detection at night. The cues resulted from a 1980 study funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

After interviewing hundreds of law enforcement officers and studying more than a thousand arrest reports throughout the United States, researchers came up with a list of 113 driving behaviors related to driving under the influence (DUI). They matched those driving behaviors with the drivers' blood alcohol test (BAC) results and found they could reduce the list to twenty behaviors and still account for 90 percent of the nighttime DUIs.

The next step was to develop probabilities of drunk driving linked to each behavior. For example, the weaving-across-lanes behavior often observed by police indicates the driver's BAC is greater than 0.10 percent sixty times out of one hundred. Other behaviors and the probability that the driver is drunk include

- Turning with a wider radius than normal; straddling the center-of-lane marker (65 percent each);
- Appearing drunk, i.e., looking sleepy or nodding over the wheel; almost striking an object or another vehicle (60 percent each);
- Swerving; driving on other than the designated roadway, e.g., driving with one wheel on the shoulder (55 percent each);
- Driving 10 mph or more under the speed limit, stopping without cause, tailgating; drifting (50 percent each);

- Braking erratically, driving with tires on the center line or the lane marker; driving into opposing traffic (45 percent each);
- Signaling inconsistently, slow

response to traffic signals (40 percent each);

- Stopping inappropriately, turning abruptly or illegally e.g., across two lanes (35 percent each); and

DWI DETECTION GUIDE

Chances in 100 of nighttime driver with BAC equal or greater than .10

TURNING WITH WIDE RADIUS	65
STRADDLING CENTER OR LANE MARKER	65
APPEARING TO BE DRUNK	60
ALMOST STRIKING OBJECT OR VEHICLE	60
WEAVING	60
DRIVING ON OTHER THAN DESIGNATED ROADWAY	55
SWERVING	55
SLOW SPEED (MORE THAN 10 MPH BELOW LIMIT)	50
STOPPING (WITHOUT CAUSE) IN TRAFFIC LANE	50
FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY	50
DRIFTING	50
TIRES ON CENTER OR LANE MARKER	45
BRAKING ERRATICALLY	45
DRIVING INTO OPPOSING OR CROSSING TRAFFIC	45
SIGNALLING INCONSISTENT WITH DRIVING ACTIONS ..	40
SLOW RESPONSE TO TRAFFIC SIGNALS	40
STOPPING INAPPROPRIATELY (OTHER THAN IN LANE) ..	35
TURNING ABRUPTLY OR ILLEGALLY	35
ACCELERATING OR DECELERATING RAPIDLY	30
HEADLIGHTS OFF	30

Special adjustment to the cue values

- 2 or more cues observed: add 10 to the larger value
- BAC equal to or greater than .05: add 15 to the value obtained for BAC equal to or greater than .10

Modified Drunk Driver Detection Guide.

- Accelerating or decelerating rapidly, night driving with head lights off (30 percent each).

If two or more behaviors are seen together, ten points are added to the highest value cue to determine the probability that the driver's BAC is greater than 0.10 percent.

Hundreds of police officers field tested this detection system (figure 1) and proved it normally correct after four thousand stops.

Law enforcement officials have suggested that drivers themselves may find the list helpful in avoiding a possibly drunk driver on the road. Drivers who see another driver

exhibiting several of these behaviors are encouraged to phone the information in to be checked by police. The call can be made anonymously.

A twelve-minute videotape, "The Visual Detection of Driving While Intoxicated," is available to military police worldwide through the training support center library at each post.

The tape (TVT number 21-161 SAVPIN number 702100DA) may include a booklet, "Guide for Detecting Drunk Drivers at Night" (DOT HS 80711), which can be obtained from the Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D.C.

Staff Sergeant George Smock was assigned to the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, when this article was written.

United States Disciplinary Barracks As an Accredited Facility

Master Sergeant (P) Charles K. Oxley

On January 12, 1988 the United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB), Fort Leavenworth, Kansas received the Certificate of Accreditation certifying that the USDB met or exceeded the national standards set by the American Correctional Association (ACA). Less than 20 percent of all correctional and confinement facilities in the United States and Canada achieve ACA accreditation.

Originally formed in 1870 as the National Prison Association to act as a clearinghouse for prison information, the ACA, as it is known today, is a nonprofit organization made up of corrections professionals from the United States and Canada. The ACA has established standards for staff training, treatment program development, facility construction and maintenance, safety, and legal issues related to corrections.

The Commandant of the USDB requested certification in June 1987 and the ACA performed the initial accreditation inspection in September

1987. Of more than four hundred inspection standards, a lack of acceptable fire escape ladders in the main cellblock areas was the only deficiency prohibiting initial accreditation.

The heavy steel ladders had to reach a height of more than six stories, which presented problems in design, construction and installation. The USDB facility engineers solved the problem and completed the work to specification in less than sixty days. In late November 1987 an ACA

accreditation team representative returned to the USDB, certified the fire escapes and recommended final accreditation.

However, it is not over yet. For the next three years ACA inspectors will make unannounced inspections of the USDB to check for continued compliance with the standards. In 1990 the USDB must again formally apply for reaccreditation.

Master Sergeant (P) Charles K. Oxley was the Skill Qualification Tests Developer (95C), Training Development Branch, Individual Training Course Development Division, Directorate of Training and Doctrine, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL, when this article was written. His previous assignments included Chief Instructor, Advanced Corrections Training Branch, Department of Advanced Military Police Training.

Rookie MP Training Program

The Rookie MP Training Program, implemented at Fort Rucker, Alabama, is a two-phased program to prepare military police from One Station Unit Training (OSUT) for MP duty. Field Circular 19-127, *Unit Law Enforcement Training After OSUT (One Station Unit Training)*, cited Fort Rucker as an example in the development of the rookie police program Armywide. The first phase, a two-week intensive and demanding law enforcement course, is the academic phase of the program combining classroom, hands-on training, and practical exercises. The second phase of the program, when a field training supervisor (senior

patrolman) is assigned to each new MP, places them in MP road patrol squads. The field supervisors are responsible to further develop the new MPs while performing patrol duty.

Beginning with the foundation of law under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Alabama Criminal Law and the Alabama Traffic Code, the course expands into law enforcement subject groupings.

Initially all new soldiers will go into the patrol section. Potential candidates can be identified for the specialized sections such as military police investigations, traffic section and the special reaction team.

Highlights of the course have been the professional law classes, intense hands-on training and self-defense training in the physical fitness center, MP vehicular drills, and investigations training. Other highlights include practical exercises in felony traffic stops and sensitive handling of domestic disturbances.

Final objectives of the program is to educate new MPs out of OSUT for the rigorous demands and complex missions awaiting them. *Specialist Four Kim R. Cassell, an editor for the Army Flier, Public Affairs Office, Fort Rucker, AL*

ATTNERS (cont. from page 5)

school in approximately their fifth year of service and plan to serve at USMA for three years.

It is a goal of the Academy to have a faculty mix of USMA graduates and graduates of other institutions, with appropriate female and minority representation. There should be a distribution of advanced degrees for all subjects taught.

Because of these objectives the

Academy offers an excellent opportunity for outstanding officers to achieve a master's degree in a wide range of disciplines, teach in a most challenging environment and join a distinguished group of Army leaders who have not only molded the leaders of tomorrow while at the Academy but have also made significant contributions to the Army and the nation in subsequent assignments.

Former instructors regard their interactions with cadets as one of the most rewarding phases of their careers. These officers have consistently exceeded Armywide selection rates for promotions and schooling.

Interested officers should write to: Superintendent, United States Military Academy, ATTENTION: MAAG-PM, West Point, New York 10996-5000 for additional information.

"I am confident that an Army of strong individuals, held together by a sound discipline based on respect for personal initiative and rights and dignity of the individual, will never fail this nation in time of need."

**— Gen. J. Lawton Collins,
World War II general**

Judgment at Nuremberg

Roger T. Zeimet, Ph.D.

The date was October 16, 1946; the time — shortly after midnight; the place — the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg, Germany. Inside that foreboding edifice, which formerly had served as a way station for countless victims of Nazi “justice,” eleven of the top leaders of the Third Reich awaited their fate.

After months of deliberation an international military tribunal composed of jurists from the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union had convicted these men of crimes against humanity and had sentenced them to be executed by hanging. One of the condemned was Herman Goering, the former *reichmarshal* of Germany, commander of the *Luftwaffe* (the German air force), and Adolf Hitler’s chief deputy.

The 793d Military Police Battalion was responsible for the security of the Palace of Justice. The battalion had been guarding the Palace and the prisoners since the preceding April, when it had arrived in Nuremberg and had absorbed two resident MP Companies, the 802d and 821st, into its ranks.

Throughout the lengthy trial of Hitler’s leading minions, the MPs had kept the accused under around-the-clock surveillance in order to prevent any attempts at suicide. The accused, who collectively had been responsible for the deaths of millions of innocent victims, were to be denied the privilege of determining their own demise.

Top leaders of Germany’s Third Reich shown during the Nuremberg trial.

In addition, the MPs were on guard against any last-minute effort by diehard extremists to rescue their leaders from the gallows. Within the last few weeks two weapons supply rooms had been broken into and contents had been stolen, thus apparently providing fanatic elements with the means for such a desperate effort.

In order to guard against such a possibility, the MPs cordoned off a nine-square-block area surrounding the Palace, and armed patrols equipped with Thompson machine guns had manned the fence in front of the building. Fortunately no rescue attempt materialized.

Nevertheless, one of the condemned men did manage to cheat the hangman that night. An hour before midnight Goering bit into a cyanide capsule that he had managed to keep with him

throughout the trial, despite frequent searches of his person and cell. He was dead within seconds, before the MP guarding his cell could react.

Goering’s suicide, however, did not delay the executions of the other ten condemned war criminals. Between 0100 and 0300 the MPs escorted them one by one from their cells to the prison gymnasium where they met their fate on a hastily constructed gallows. After the executions a detachment of MPs from the 508th Military Police Battalion, which was headquartered in Munich, and the U.S. constabulary police disposed of the bodies by cremation.



Dr. Roger T. Zeimet was the historian at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL, when this article was written.



How to Appeal an Evaluation Report

In the Total Army, several hundred thousand evaluation reports are written on military police officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers each year. Most of those who write evaluation reports discharge this important responsibility with due care and consideration in accurately recording the performance and potential of their subordinates. However, there are some rating officials who have not written reports as accurately and objectively as intended by the governing regulations. These questions and answers are provided to assist soldiers in preparing evaluation report appeals.

Q: What should I appeal?

If you receive an evaluation report that you believe is unjust or inaccurate evaluation of your performance and potential, or one that contains administrative errors, you may be a candidate for appeal. A report that was not rendered in accordance with the Army regulation in effect at the time of preparation may also be considered for appeal.

Q: What if I am just unhappy with the report?

If you are simply dissatisfied with receiving a good report (one with nothing but favorable comments) because you think it should be better, you should know that it is hard to successfully challenge the judgment of your rating officials with clear and convincing evidence that you deserved better. Even if you are successful, the portions proven inaccurate or unjust would probably be removed, rather than the scores or block placements being raised.

Q: When should I appeal?

You should begin preparing an appeal as soon as possible after you receive an evaluation report with which you have good reason to disagree. You should consider that some possible supporters still serving under the same rating chain may be reluctant to provide statements. Waiting too long, however, makes it harder to locate those who might offer support, or to get records that might serve as evidence.

A change to the officer evaluation report (OER) regulation, effective March 1, 1988, requires substantive appeals to be submitted within five years of OER's completion date. This restriction will be waived only under exceptional circumstances. Administrative appeals will continue to be considered, regardless of the period of the report.

However, your chances of successfully appealing a report go down as time goes by. You should submit your appeal as soon as possible.

Q: Where do I start in preparing the appeal?

A: You should begin by thoroughly reviewing the appropriate Army regulation in effect at the time the challenged report was prepared. Using your copy of that report, note where provisions of the governing regulation were not followed. You may want to ask where provisions of the governing regulation were not followed. You may want to ask your local personnel service center or staff judge advocate for help.

While minor inconsistencies or irregularities in the preparation of an evaluation report are not usually the sole basis for removal, they do add to the overall consideration of the merits of an appeal. Some serious irregularities, such as improper rating officials, may warrant full or partial relief.

Q: How do I analyze the challenged report?

A: You should make note of every entry, evaluation and narrative comment with which you disagree. Get answers to these questions:

- Are there errors in the administrative portion of the report, such as your name, rank, social security number, military occupational specialty, inclusive rated period, nonrated periods, duty description or rating chain?
- Are there inaccurate or unjust entries on the substantive portions of the report (numerical scores, block placements and narrative)?
- Are there third-party observers, records and reports that would back you up?

Q: What about people who observed my performance?

A: Make a list of those who were in a position to have observed your performance during the period of the challenged report, and who might provide statements of support. Concentrate on identifying those who would have known of the expectations and demands of your rating officials and your working relationship with them.

For example: battalion command sergeant major in support of operations sergeant, or battalion executive officer in support of assistant S3. Make a list of any records or reports that might refute parts of the challenged evaluation. Published rating chains may be used to contest correctness of evaluation officials.

Q: How do I locate the people who will support my appeal?

A: Check with your local personnel service center to see if your installation has a copy of the *U.S. Army Locator* for

soldiers on active duty. If so, arrange to receive it for current Army addresses. If that file is not available, send your list (include full name and social security number) to the Active Army Locator, U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46249-5301.

Send correspondence for soldiers known to have retired to HQDA, ATTN: DACF-FSR, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331-0521. Send correspondence for those who have otherwise left active duty to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63122-5260. Provide the individual's full name and social security number with the correspondence you want forwarded.

To protect the privacy of people no longer on active duty, these agencies usually forward correspondence to the person rather than provide an address. When requesting addresses, always indicate that your request is for official use in support of an evaluation report appeal.

Q: Where can I get records and reports?

A: Write to the S1 or adjutant of your former unit and request copies of records and reports that apply to you or your job. If a higher headquarters prepared an inspection report, write to that headquarters. You can get the address at your local installation. In each request, state that it is for official use for an evaluation report appeal.

Q: What are some pointers on preparing the basic letter of appeal?

A: While waiting for responses to your request for support, you should begin preparing your basic letter of appeal. In the first paragraph, identify your name, rank, branch, social security number, period of report and priority of your appeal, as indicated by the appeal chapter of the appropriate regulation. Include your AUTOVON or commercial phone number and current mailing address. You may use your home address, if you prefer.

Identify the specific portion(s) of the report that you contest and clearly state your disagreement. Be clear, brief and specific. Limit your explanation to basic facts. If detailed information is essential, add your own statement as an enclosure to the appeal.

Request the specific changes you believe are justified by the evidence you provide. Your request may be a combination of changes or total removal of the report. You must document your request with enough evidence to justify corrective action.

Q: Where do I submit the appeal?

A: Submit the final original appeal, plus one complete copy, directly to the address listed in the appropriate regulation (AR 623-205, *Enlisted Evaluation Reporting System*; DA Circular 623-88-1, *Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Reporting System*, or AR 623-105, *Officer Evaluation Reporting System*) for your rank and component. Verify that

you have included all necessary information (signature, date, mailing address, telephone number and priority) before you forward the appeal. All supporting statements must be original and all documents must be original or certified true copies.

Q: What happens to my appeal then?

A: The Appeals and Corrections Branch of the respective Active, Reserve or National Guard component will review the case. It will notify you by letter that the appeal has been accepted or is being returned for lack of usable evidence. Administrative appeals will be resolved by the appropriate appeals and corrections branch for your component. Substantive appeals will be forwarded for final review and decision by the Deputy Chief or Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) Enlisted Special Review, or by the Officer Special Review board, as appropriate agency will notify you of the outcome.

Q: How long does it take to process an appeal?

A: The time needed to process an appeal varies with the type and complexity of the appeal, the volume of appeals being processed, and the extent of deliberation required to make decisions. Some appeals can take as long as six months to adjudicate, but some may take much less time. The Army regulation explains processing priorities. "First priority" processing is for those who face mandatory release dates from active duty within six months.

Q: What can I do if my appeal is denied?

A: If your appeal is denied, you may seek additional evidence and submit a new appeal, or you may request relief from the next agency in the Army's system, the Army Board for Correction of Military Records. Its operation is governed by AR 15-185, *Army Board for Correction of Military Records*. If your case was decided by the Officer Special Review Board or Enlisted Special Review Board, a case summary of the board's consideration is available to you.

Send your request in accordance with AR 340-17, *Release of Information and Records from Army Files*, and AR 340-21, *The Army Privacy Program*, for a copy of the case summary under the Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act to: U.S. Total Army Personnel Agency, ATTN: DAPC-ALS, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0405.

Q: Where can I get more information about how to prepare an appeal?

A: AR 623-205, *Enlisted Evaluation Reporting System*, Chapter 4, or DA Circular 623-88-1, *Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Reporting System*, Chapter 9, for officers and warrant officers, have specific regulatory guidance on evaluation report appeal policies and procedures. Each regulation, effective May 1, 1986 includes a separate appendix that provides step-by-step information on how to put a good appeal together.

Q: What are my chances of successfully appealing an evaluation report?

The success of your appeal depends on your efforts to present clear and convincing evidence that the evaluation is inaccurate or unjust. The best evidence comes from third parties who were in a position to observe your performance from the same perspective as your rating officials.

Statistics are rarely published on approval/disapproval rates for evaluation report appeals. Any statistics published would not reflect a true picture of the effectiveness of the program.

Some appeals meet only the minimum requirements of the regulation for acceptance and processing, while many others are well documented and reflect the efforts of the soldier who is appealing the report.

Using statistics based on both cases containing minimal evidence and those with quality evidence would present a distorted picture of the effectiveness of the appeal program. Because each evaluation report is unique, each appeal is unique. As a result, the Army does not keep statistics on appeal results.

The evaluation redress system corrects errors or injustice, not weakness. Evaluations are not wrong just because they reflect duty performances that are not on level with previous or later reports.

Q: Where can I go for more information on appeals?

A: Contact the following agency that is responsible for your component:

ACTIVE-DUTY OFFICERS:

U.S. Total Army Personnel Agency,
ATTN: DAPC-MSE-A, 200 Stovall
Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0442,
AV 221-8642/8643, commercial
202-325-8642/8643

ACTIVE-DUTY ENLISTED:

U.S. Army Enlisted Records and
Evaluation Center, ATTN: PCRE-RE-
A Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN
46249-5301, AV 699-5301,
commercial 317-542-3695/3696

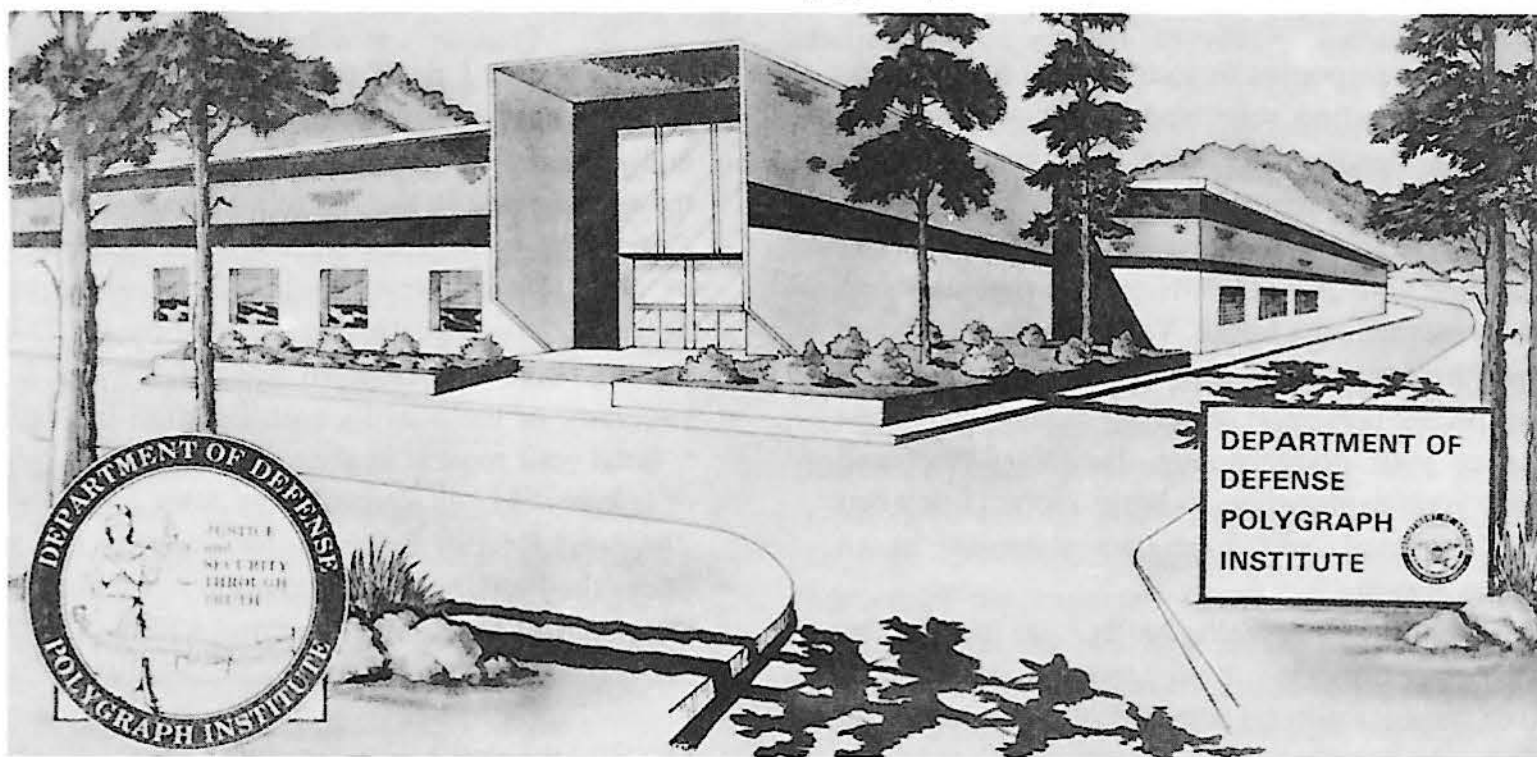
U.S. ARMY RESERVE

U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center,
ATTN: DARC-RSP-E, 9700 Page
Boulevard, St. Louis, MO
63132-5200, AV 693-7867,
commercial 314-263-7867

NATIONAL GUARD

Chief, National Guard Bureau, ATTN:
NGB-ARP-CM, 5600 Columbia Pike,
Falls Church, VA 22041-5125, AV
289-1339/1340, commercial
202-756-1339/1340

New DOD Polygraph Site



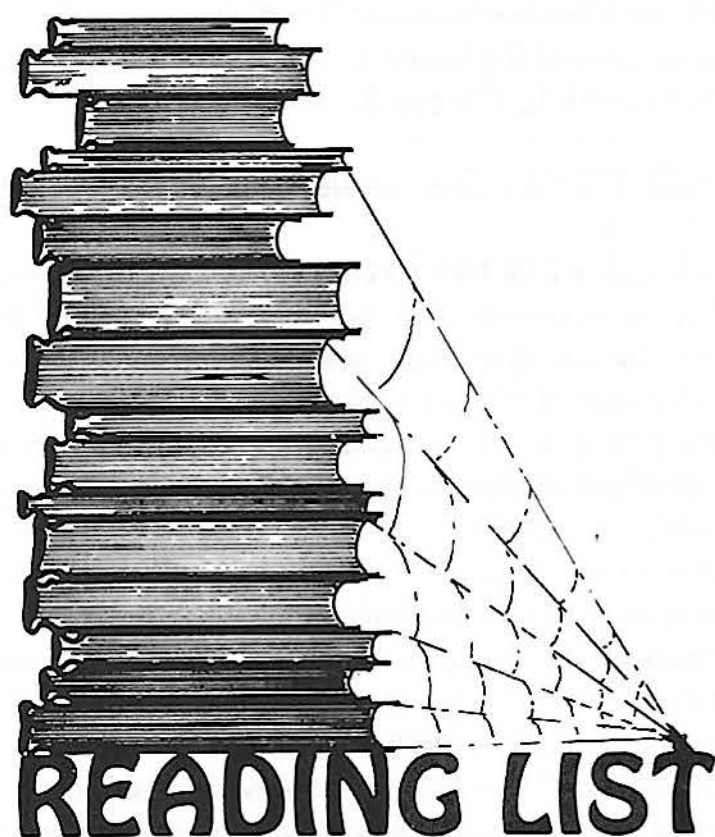
**Artist's drawing of the new DOD Polygraph Institute.
(U.S. Army photo by Darian Wilson)**

Construction has begun on a new building to house the Department of Defense (DOD) Polygraph Institute, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

As the home of the DOD Polygraph Institute, this will be the center of polygraph science. The \$1,330,242 facility, which should be completed in spring 1989, will feature a library, state-of-the-art polygraph instruments and

educational technology, a specially designed research area, mock crime scene rooms, and a maintenance area. Equipment costs for the facility are expected to run about \$400,000.

The facility will be a place where faculty and staff can conduct ongoing research to enhance polygraph instruction and research. (*Darian Wilson, staff writer, Fort McClellan News, Public Affairs Office, Fort McClellan, AL*)



Commanding Generals and Chiefs of Staff 1775-1987

The Army constantly teaches its student officers the importance of leadership to the profession of arms. Commanders have defeated stronger enemies because of superior judgment, courage and competence. The comparatively young U.S. Army has developed an impressive group of individuals whose talent for demonstrating these essential elements of leadership has meant the margin of victory.

Today the art of generalship is being carefully studied by many who may never themselves achieve that rank, but whose skill in leading others may be tested in battle. This book offers a unique glimpse of the individuals who have led the U.S. Army in peace and war. With colorful portraits and biographical sketches, this volume not only celebrates the legacy of dedication and patriotism left by these commanders, but enhances our understanding of military leadership at the highest levels. SN: 008-029-00125-0; 188 pp; \$20.00.

Stress Management in Work Settings

Since the mid-1970s a growing number of studies have evaluated the merits of prescriptive, relaxation-based stress control methods as applied in work settings. Collectively labeled stress management, methods such as muscle relaxation, meditation, biofeedback and cognitive strategies have been taught as a means of reducing psychophysiological and subjective distress. Such strategies have focused exclusively on providing the individual with skills for recognizing and coping with stress in a health promotion context.

MILITARY POLICE often prints synopses of books that we believe to be of interest to the military police community that comprises our readership.

The Superintendent of Documents maintains an inventory of more than sixteen thousand books and currently fills approximately two million orders each year. An element of the U.S. Government Printing Office, the Superintendent of Documents has been the official sales agent for U.S. government publications since 1895.

Payment must accompany orders and may be in the form of a check, money order, VISA or MasterCard (furnish expiration date). Ensure that the stock number and title are included with your order and then send to

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402.

A free catalog of books and other items available can be obtained by sending a request to Free Catalog, Box 3700, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Accordingly, stress management is usually offered to healthy, asymptomatic individuals as a preventive measure. Persons exhibiting acute stress reactions of organizational nature where apparent stress problems exist have not been the usual targets for stress management. The purpose of this publication is to summarize scientific evidence and to review conceptual and practical issues relating to worksite stress management. SN: 017-033-00428-5; 200 pp; \$9.50.

National Security Strategy of the United States

This is the second report to the Congress on our national security strategy. The report focuses on how the principal elements of national power — diplomatic and informational, economic and military — can be employed to support national interests and promote the objectives of peace, security and freedom.

This report analyzes the major political, economic and military threats to our interests and discusses the strategies most appropriate to respond to those threats and to help shape the future in accordance with our positive goals and ideas. It also discusses some of the dilemmas, tradeoffs and risks that America faces, realizing that our knowledge of our adversaries is never certain and that all resources, including our national will are finite. SN: 040-000-00522-6; 48 pp; \$3.50.

Military Posture — Fiscal Year 1989

The U.S. armed forces protect and preserve the United States as a free nation. The U.S. forces help assure the physical security of the United States as a democracy.

protect the U.S. interests abroad. The basic military strategy of the United States requires military forces that are organized, manned, trained, and equipped to deter, and if necessary, defeat aggression across the entire spectrum of potential conflict.

Although strong support by the administration and Congress has improved our warfighting capability during recent years, much of this gain could be lost if adequate levels of funding are not sustained. SN 008-004-00027-7; 120 pp; \$7.50.

Soviet Policies Toward the Developing World During the 1980s

Soviet presence in and involvement with the developing world escalated dramatically during the 1970s and early 1980s. Soviet trade with the developing world increased fourfold during the 1970s alone, and before the end of that decade the value of annual Soviet arms transfer to developing countries surpassed American military assistance to them. The Kremlin's economic assistance to developing states also increased, although at a much slower rate than either trade or military assistance.

Most striking, the USSR significantly expanded its military presence in the developing world both unilaterally, as in Afghanistan, and multilaterally with other pro-Soviet socialist states as in Angola and Ethiopia. Soviet political and diplomatic contacts with developing states, also broadened, in some cases through conclusion of treaties of friendship and cooperation. In other cases this happened through continued Soviet verbal support for initiatives sponsored by developing states, such as the New International Economic Order and conversion of the Indian Ocean into a "zone of peace." SN: 008-070-00588-3; 436 pp; \$16.00.

Soviet Military Power 1987

The major task assigned to the Soviet military, quite unlike that of other nations' militaries, is to achieve a force posture for the Soviet Union that provides for absolute security, as it continues to seek world domination. The USSR's drive for absolute security, however, threatens to create absolute insecurity for its neighbors and other states, thereby resulting in heightened global tensions. Such a force posture is costly to establish and maintain and places a burden on national resources.

Despite economic constraints, the Soviets continue to deploy military hardware in large amounts, as well as to develop newer, more powerful weapon systems. Additionally, Soviet plans and policies for the use of military power in both peace and war are continually adapted to respond to technological advances and changes in the political environment.

This edition reviews new developments in the USSR's armed forces over the past year and places these in the context of current doctrine and strategy. These developments again demonstrate that the USSR is building new generations of

offensive strategic and theater nuclear forces, as well as conventional land, sea and air forces and strategic defense, going far beyond legitimate requirements for defense. SN: 008-000-00464-1; 156 pp; \$7.50.

Bear Tracks in Indochina

The USSR's first true foreign bases outside the Warsaw Pact came into existence in 1979 when Soviet Forces occupied former American bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang, Vietnam. Expansion of the facilities at Cam Ranh Bay over the past six years created a major Soviet presence astride the lines of communication between northeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, dangerously close to the critical American installations at Subic Bay and Clark Air Base.

In this monograph the author places the development of the Soviet presence at Cam Ranh into a perspective created by an analysis of the military, political and economic interests of the United States, the Soviet Union, and the states of Southeast Asia. From this perspective the author explores the potential for further Soviet expansion of the base and the implications of increased Russian military capabilities in southeast Asia for the United States and its friends and allies in the region.

By analyzing the development and potential growth of Soviet military power in Southeast Asia, the author has provided a significant contribution to the ongoing discussions of the future strategic role of the United States in Asia. SN: 008-070-00587-5; 120 pp; \$3.50.

Foreign Relations of the United States 1955-1957, Volume VI American Republics: Multilateral; Mexico; Caribbean

The disposition, capacity and orientation of the Latin American countries with respect to U.S. Security interest is conditioned by the many complex factors at work in this area of approximately 170 million people. The social pattern of Latin America includes a mingling of colors and a mixture of social traditions of aboriginal America, Africa, colonial Spain and Portugal and modern Europe.

Politically the Latin Americans pay homage to democratic and constitutional government, but they have not been able to establish and maintain effective political democracy. As a consequence, autocratic regimes have generally prevailed. In terms of economics the area offers the contrast of primitive subsistence agriculture, highly efficient raw material production for export, and such complex industrial and commercial institutions as are to be found in more mature societies that Latin Americans seek to emulate. They are also desirous of playing a larger role in international councils, but they lack the economic and military strength, the political experience and the breadth of interest to do so with great effectiveness. SN: 044-000-02147-1; 976 pp; \$28.00.

USAMPS Correspondence Course Program

The U.S. Army Military Police School Correspondence Course Program has undergone major overhaul of its correspondence course program. There are ten courses available to the active, reserve, and guard components as well as Department of Defense civilian employees. The courses, which are designed to enhance the effectiveness of military personnel in MOS 95 B/C/D, 311A, and SC 31, are:

- Reserve Component Officer Advanced,
- Officer Advanced Orientation,
- Officer Basic Orientation,
- Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Refresher,
- Basic Noncommissioned Officer Refresher,
- Apprentice CID Special Agent,
- Physical Security,
- Civil Disturbance,
- Military Police Investigator, and
- Corrections.

Although MOSs are no longer awarded on the basis of Army correspondence course completion, an individual may reap other benefits. Promotion points are earned by enlisted grades E4 and E5 at the rate of one point for every five correspondence course credit hours. Reserve personnel receive one retirement point for every three credit hours of correspondence study successfully completed.

Because most of the subcourses parallel resident courses, an individual may enroll in a course prior to attending a resident course as a preparatory measure.

The credit hours completed may be used to obtain college credit. The American Council on Education (ACE) has

evaluated the courses and made college credit recommendations that post-secondary schools may accept toward degree completion.

Students who have completed correspondence courses and desire college credit should submit their requests for consideration to the college of their choice along with the course completion documentation so that the college can determine if college credit will be awarded.

USAMPS develops all MP correspondence subcourses and final examinations. Enrollment eligibility requirements are also determined by the School. The actual administration (enrollment, grading of examination, issuing certificate of completion, student records, mailing of subcourses to students) of the correspondence course program is handled by The Institute for Professional Development, U.S. Army Training Support Center, ATTN: ATIC-IPS, Newport News, VA 23628-0001.

To enroll in the correspondence course program an individual should review Department of the Army Pamphlet 351-20, *Army Correspondence Course Program*, which identifies the courses and subcourses available from service schools. After a course or subcourse is selected, DA Form 145, *Army Correspondence Course Enrollment Application*, must be completed and forwarded to the Institute for Professional Development, U.S. Army Training Support Center, ATTN: ATIC-IPS, Newport News, VA 23628-0001.

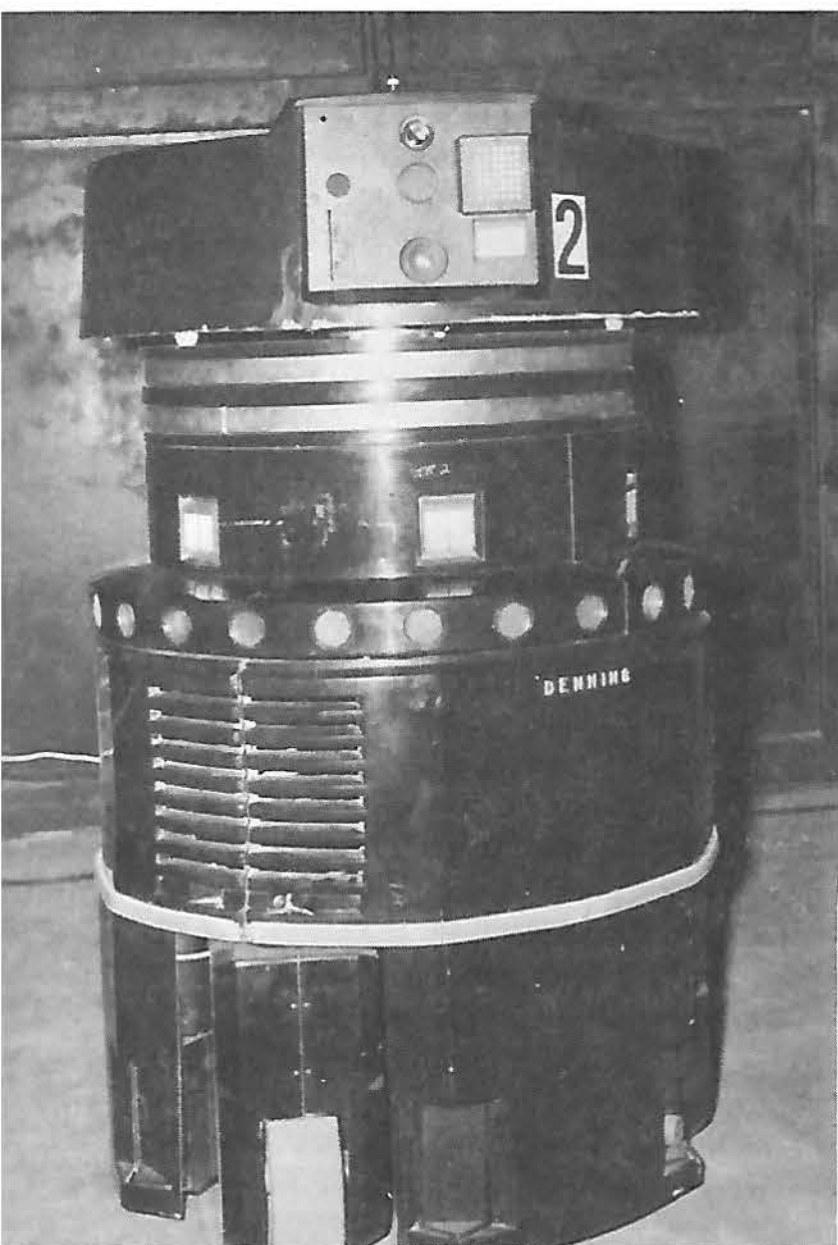
For questions concerning the courses offered by the School, write Commandant, U.S. Army Military Police School, ATTN: ATZN-MP-DET, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5031. Telephone numbers are AUTOVON 865-4550/5121 commercial (205) 848-4550/5121.

Armored Security Vehicle

In response to the recognized need for an armored vehicle in military police units, work is currently ongoing with the United States Army Tank and Automotive Command to conduct an extensive market study of wheeled armored vehicles in the free world. This effort is being accomplished under the armored family of vehicles (AFV) program umbrella.

The results of the study will be used in the development of a procurement strategy for fielding of a light variant known as the armored security vehicle. It would be fielded to selected MP units starting in FY 93. The United States Air Force has indicated an interest in the establishment of a joint program.

Robots as Security Guards



A Sentry robot tested at USAMPS. (U.S. Army photo by Darian Wilson)

Subject matter experts at USAMPS have brought the future security guards into the present via computerized, metal bots.

The small, mobile, cylinder-shaped guards are called mobile intrusion detection systems. However, they are commonly known as Sentries to the MP School's Test and Evaluation Division, Directorate of Combat Developments, which has tested two of the devices.

The Sentry is designed to keep intruders out of prohibited areas. The two robots were tested at Anniston Army Depot, Anniston, Alabama from October 1987 through April 1988. These futuristic security systems are capable of performing tasks humans cannot. According to the manufacturer, by using microwave technology the 475-pound Sentry can see through nonmetallic walls such as wood and plaster. It can also detect intruders as far as one hundred thirty feet away during the hours of darkness.

The robot guard reportedly can patrol for as long as fourteen hours at a time. At the end of a shift, when its batteries are low, a sentry robot will plug itself into a recharging station without human assistance.

Microwave sensors are designed to detect motion, using infrared sensors to detect body heat, and twenty-four ultrasonic sensors keep it from colliding with other objects. It is also equipped with an infrared camera, an infrared spotlight to enhance the camera's effectiveness in low-light situations, a microphone, a speaker, a smoke alarm and five built-in computers.

A sentry robot is not meant to replace humans in security work, but to assist them by acting as the eyes and ears of the alert force.

For every four robots on patrol a communication station is needed. This station should allow a guard to monitor what each robot does. The communication station includes a viewing screen that shows the person monitoring what the robot's camera is seeing, and a status screen that displays information on the robot — such as where it is, what the temperature is, and how strong its batteries are.

The monitor at the communications station has a keyboard to program and control the robot, a printer to record information from the status screen, and a video recorder that records images from the robot's camera.

Tests were conducted on how well the sentry robots avoided collisions with other objects, the ranges and angles of its sensors, how long its batteries stayed charged and how it functioned in an industrial setting.

Testing has also demonstrated how well they performed in large, multiple-door buildings with cracked, uneven floors, and in buildings that would normally be difficult to secure. To assist human guard forces the sentry robot could be used in large warehouses with many different corridors and hallways or in buildings that contain hazardous materials and chemicals.

Based on the tests and evaluations, the Army may or may not decide to buy or lease the Sentry robots. However, if the Army does use the robots, their mission will be during short-term missions to patrol buildings where a static, or immobile, security system would be impractical or too costly.

After the mission is complete, the Sentry can be moved to its next mission. (Darian Wilson, staff writer, Fort McClellan News, Public Affairs Office, Fort McClellan, AL)

HERALDIC ENTITLEMENTS

40th Military Police Battalion Distinctive Unit Insignia

A distinctive unit insignia (DUI) has been approved for the 40th Military Police Battalion by the Institute of Heraldry. The 40th MP Battalion is currently located at Fort McClellan, Alabama and has the mission of training enlisted soldiers in basic combat and military police advanced individual skills.

Description: A gold color metal and enamel device one

and one-eighth inches in width, consisting of three gold bamboo trees with green enamel leaves, a gold star on the centerleaf, between two elephants (head and forelegs) with one facing right, the other facing left, in base of a fountain (wavy gold and blue). Below is a black scroll with a green reverse side, inscribed with the words "PEACE, JUSTICE, FREEDOM" in gold letters.



Symbolism: The two elephants, known as beasts of burden in the Far East, symbolize fairness and justice. They represent the strength and ability of the 40th Military Police Battalion to perform its mission. The bamboo tree, with its young shoots and large leaves alludes to the overall police protection and the training of personnel. The gold star symbolizes leadership, guidance and the high ideals of the unit. The fountain represents the unit's overseas service and many rivers and waterways of the Far East. Green and yellow represent the Military Police Corps.

Organizational Flag: As a result of the action during World War II an organizational color is authorized. The green organizational flag is three feet hoist by four feet fly with the battalion distinctive unit insignia design centered on the flag, trimmed on three sides with yellow fringe two and one-half inches in width. One World War II campaign streamer, Asiatic Pacific Theater, and one Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) streamer, embroidered with the words PACIFIC THEATER, are authorized for display on the unit colors.

9mm Personal Defense Weapon

A lighter, more compact 9mm pistol will be fielded to military police investigators starting in 4th Qtr, FY 90. The Directorate of Combat Developments (DCD), has completed efforts to document the need for a compact 9mm personal defense weapon (PDW). This weapon will be used by Army, Air Force and Coast Guard personnel involved primarily in undercover or investigator duties.

The requirement identifies the need for a semiautomatic, magazine-fed pistol that can be concealed easily. In addition, the pistol must be capable of firing the standard 9mm ammunition.

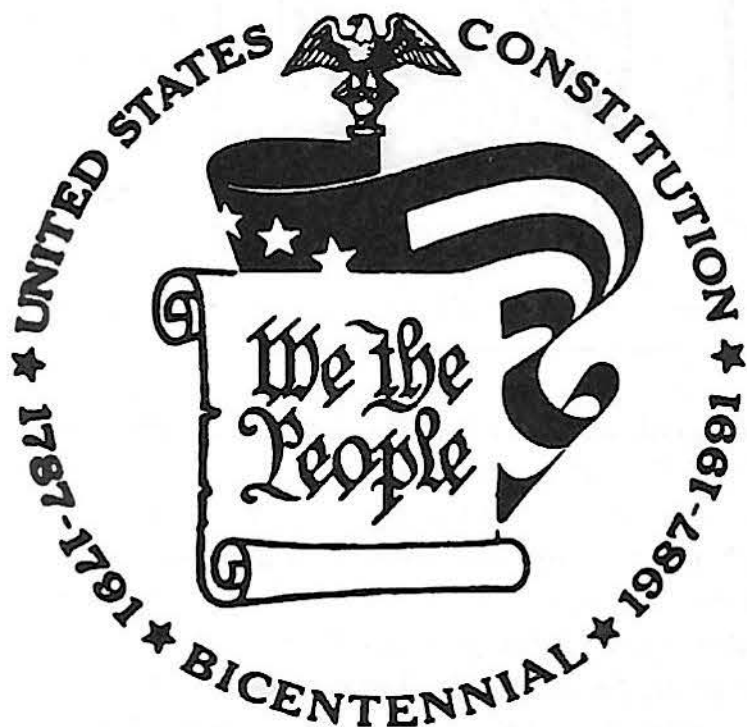
Following approval of the need by TRADOC and HQDA, commercial candidates will be subjected to evaluations and user testing.

Leather Equipment for the 9mm Personal Defense Weapon

Because of the long production lead time the following items for the 9mm personal defense weapon (PDW) will not be available through the Army and Air Force supply channels until July 1989:

- Holster pistol, hip 9mm PDW,
1095-01-211-7962, LIN 63020N
- Holster pistol, hip 9mm PDW,
1095-01-212-9200, LIN 63021N
- Pouch, magazine, 9mm PDW,
1095-01-212-4000, LIN 63019N.

The DOD item manager has granted a one-time authority for Army law enforcement units equipped with the 9mm PDW to procure (locally) the above items to support initial issue needs. This authority will expire in July 1989. For information regarding this procedure, contact SSG (P) James Newkirk, USAMPS, Directorate of Combat Developments, Fort McClellan, Alabama, AUTOVON 865-4367.



"A bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular . . ."

—Thomas Jefferson

All in the Line of Duty

The MP arrived for guard duty at Pendleton Field, Bamberg, West Germany, at the base of a 100-foot power line. Through the cold and windy darkness, he saw the dim outline of a person sitting precariously on one of the power line supports that jutting out from the tower, leaning forward on an extension rod.

Calling out to the lone figure, the MP received no response. As he instructed his patrol partner to call for assistance, he realized the person was about to jump. Without hesitation the MP started to climb the tower. One-third of the way up, the MP was successful in getting a response from the individual.

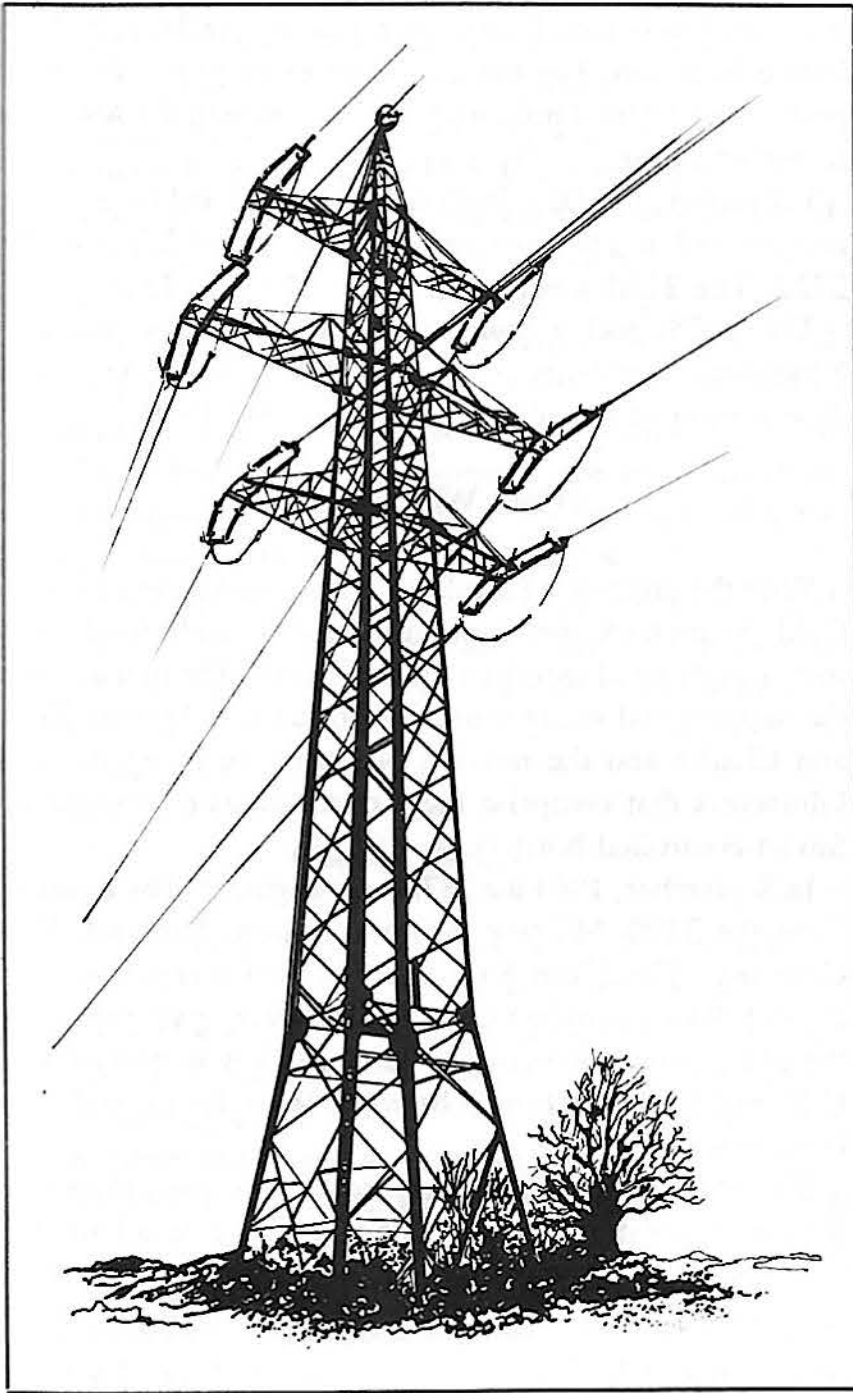
Arriving at the top of the tower he found a young soldier dressed in civilian clothes, violently shaking. They were just a foot away from power lines pulsating with 100,000 volts of electricity; seventy-five feet below was a chain link fence topped with barbed wire.

The special agent-in-charge with two other agents arrived at the scene to find the two soldiers *calmly talking*. The agents climbed up the tower, one agent remaining at the halfway point on the tower to relay communications between the tower and the ground.

After forty-five minutes the soldier was stable enough to be moved; a rope harness looped over a metal support was attached to his belt, and he was guided down from the tower. The MP and special agents made their way down safely.

The MP had convinced a potential suicide victim to give life another try. The MP's action could be hindsighted to death. But it worked, it kept someone from dying. This MP didn't have a choice. The MPs are often the first on the scene, encountering situations at the most critical times. Their reactions can trigger either a positive or negative reaction.

The young soldier didn't jump, but was given another chance to work out his problems. And the MP with the 1st Armored Division experienced just another day "all in the line of duty." (*Sergeant William H. McMichael, reporter for the 1st Armored Division newspaper, Ironsides, 1st Armored Division Public Affairs Office, Ansbach, West Germany*)



"It's all in the line of duty" for an MP atop this power line.
(U.S. Army photo by SGT William H. McMichael)

"No army is better than its soldiers. The soldier is also a citizen. In fact, the highest obligation and privilege of citizenship is that of bearing arms for one's country."

—Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

The 1987 BG Jeremiah P. Holland Award and the MP Company that Earned It

*First Lieutenant Robin Fontes
and the
287th Military Police Company*

The Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland Award Honors the most outstanding military police unit, company size or smaller each year, according to AR 672-11, *The Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland Award*.

BG Holland, a military police officer, sponsored this award after his retirement in 1969, to promote *esprit de corps* and professionalism in military police units throughout the Active Army.

Active Army military police units, company size or smaller, are eligible for this award. Military police units include those performing combat support, physical security, correctional, law and order, criminal investigation or other military police duties.

Selection is based on accomplishments of the unit, taking in every activity bearing on mission accomplishment. Units will be considered on the basis of performance for the period of 1 October through 30 September. Each MACOM reporting directly to HQDA level may submit each year one award nomination to arrive NLT 15 November. A board of military police officers at HQDA level consider nominations and select the winner of the award.

The winner is announced not later than 15 December and the award is presented in a local ceremony.

The 287th Military Police Company is stationed in the American sector of the occupied city of Berlin, Germany, 106 miles behind the Iron Curtain. The unit performs a variety of law enforcement and tactical missions in a politically volatile area.

The 287th earned the 1987 BG Jeremiah P. Holland Award, as it did in 1976 and in 1985, after being rated the best MP unit for the year. This article describes briefly the history of the 287th and highlights its mission during 1987.

Unit Formed in 1942

The 287th Military Police Company had its inception with the 759th Military Police Service Battalion, which was activated on September 5, 1942 at Fort Ontario, New York. The 759th served in the New York area until August 1943 when it was diverted to prisoner-of-war escort duties in Africa. Four months later the battalion became part of the 7th Army and was sent to Naples, Italy, where it performed traffic regulatory duties. With the invasion of Southern France, the unit was assigned to the 7th Army.

September 20, 1945 the 759th left the city of Bar-Le-Due, France, where it had been serving the 7th Army and proceeded to Berlin, Germany, replacing the 713th Military Police Battalion. For the following eight years, the 759th performed the total military police function in the American sector of Berlin.

In October, 1953 the 759th was disbanded and its personnel reorganized into two separate companies: the 287th and the 272d. The 272d was deactivated on June 1, 1958.

The 287th had a platoon of mounted MPs, the only horsemounted military police in the United States Army until deactivation of the platoon on March 31, 1958.

Cold War Security

With the erection of the Berlin Wall in August, 1961 the Cold War took on new dimensions and resulted in increasingly rigid security of border areas. The unit assumed the support and maintenance of border checkpoints Bravo and Charlie and the mission of patrolling along the 78.6 kilometers that comprise the United States-controlled and Soviet-controlled borders.

In September, 1964 the 287th was augmented by a platoon from the 385th Military Police Battalion, Stuttgart, West Germany. The 570th Railway MPs also merged with the 287th MP Company in October of that year, giving the 287th the additional mission of providing railway security for the U.S. rail traffic in transit between West Berlin and West Germany.

Since then the 287th Military Police Company (Separate) with augmentation has functioned to provide all military police support for the U.S. Army, Berlin and the Berlin Brigade.

Unique Wartime Mission

As part of the military presence in Berlin, the 287th Military Police Company has contingency missions directly related to the defense of the city:

- Circulation control of troops and supply vehicles to the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA) as well as of refugee and straggler control from the FEBA to centralized Allied holding points.

- Central area combat operations to counter the insurgent threat of Soviet and Warsaw Pact special operations teams;
- Enemy prisoner of war collection and control within the tripartite EPW compound; and
- Enforcement of law, order, and security in the central area of the city.

The above contingency missions take on significant importance because of the close proximity of the potential opposing force. More than twenty-five Soviet and East German divisions surround the U.S. Army in Berlin.

The 287th Military Police Company supports the Office of the Provost Marshal and the U.S. Command, Berlin with the combined U.S. military and German police patrol operations. There are thirty West Berlin police assigned permanently for duty with the military police.

Allied checkpoints Bravo and Charlie, which control vehicular and personnel access between West Berlin and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), are controlled by the 287th Military Police Company, the only American soldiers deployed along a communist border responsible for daily operations with active Soviet soldiers.

Water borders between the United States, British and French sectors and the Soviet and German Democratic Republic sectors are also patrolled by the military police, which brings the 287th in regular contact with soldiers from the Warsaw Pact countries.

Convoy Escort

In addition to providing tactical and law enforcement support to the brigade's four maneuver battalions during combat in city exercises at local training areas and in other major training exercises in West Germany, the 287th provides convoy escort for the 37th Transportation Group through communist-controlled German Democratic Republic.

Rail security for passenger and freight trains traversing the corridor through East Germany and State Department security at the United States Mission and United States Consulate in Berlin make soldiers of the 287th MP Company the only U.S. Army soldiers engaged in duties normally performed by the U.S. Marines.

The wartime mission of the Berlin Brigade is considerably different from Army units elsewhere for obvious reasons. The Berlin Command is surrounded by Warsaw Pact forces and is isolated from all NATO support by a minimum of 106 miles.

The battle for Berlin will be fought in the urban environment. The battle plan is primarily defensive. Combat taskings for the 287th are different from other MP units worldwide; it performs a myriad of tasks normally accomplished by either division, corps support, physical

security, or confinement MP companies.

In September, November and December, 1987 the 287th began combined ARTEPs with the infantry battalions of the Berlin Brigade. These ARTEPs were confined entirely to a MOUT (military operations on urban terrain) environment enabling the military police of the 287th to train on the same terrain on which they could actually fight.

Special Security Missions

On June 12, 1987 military police augmented the U.S. Secret Service as members of the presidential security force for President Ronald Reagan's visit to the Reichstag and Brandenburg Gate in West Berlin, an area located in the British sector of Berlin within meters of the Soviet sector boundary and the Berlin Wall.

Armed GDR border police and Soviet military forces routinely patrol the area. The potential for confrontation in this politically volatile area, coupled with the international focus on the President's visit, made this area the most sensitive piece of real estate in the world.

Military police were tasked to secure the area along the Wall and prevent unauthorized access to the President and other dignitaries — including President Richard von Weizsacker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany; the U.S., British and French Ambassadors to Germany; and the Allied Commandants of Berlin.

Each year the Allied Forces Day parade demonstrates the unrelenting resolve of the allies to ensure continued freedom of the city of Berlin. Much like the annual Soviet Red Square military parade, soldiers and weaponry of the allied forces are in the parade.

Dignitaries from the United States, Great Britain, France, Berlin, West Germany, and the Warsaw Pact attend, and an estimated 250,000 Berliners line the march route. Over seventy military police personnel from the 287th MP Company are dedicated to the parade for security and as parade participants. In addition, French *gendarmarie* and British royal military police are involved; over four-thousand West Berlin police perform vehicle and crowd control.



First Lieutenant Robin Fontes was the Platoon Leader, 287th MP Company, Berlin, FRG, when this article was prepared by the military police members of the 287th MP Company.

Kojak

In small circles, he's a small legend in South Korea. Small in stature, long on heart and not one to waste words, he's a proven professional in his job.

They call him Kojak. He isn't bald, and his deep bark does not sound exactly like his namesake's hoarse voice; but it can be impossible for bad guys to get away with much when he's on their case. To his partner, who is a sergeant assigned to the Provost Marshal Office Platoon, 2d MP Company, a German shepherd is preferable to two-legged military police in some situations.

Kojak leads all other military working dogs in Korea in the number of drug busts chalked up. Oh sure, there's salt and pepper graying around the muzzle. A telltale haze is beginning to halo the eyes, and his tail was bobbed off to a stub because of an infection some years ago.

Despite signs of his ten years, his hips are good; and you might say his work is still up to sniff,...er, snuff. In October of 1986 Kojak received an Army Commendation Medal for his part in quelling a disturbance outside the gate of Camp Casey in Korea.



A tough combatant....

The human member of this team will soon be trained as an explosives dog handler. He has already seen considerable service in bomb-search work, having spotted for the President of the United States. Spotting involves conducting security sweeps in public places that prominent figures visit, looking for trip wires and bombs.

Both handler and dog must go through the explosive-search training together, be certified as a team, and be posted together.

At first glance Kojak's handler appears to be the same as other division MPs; a second check of his equipment and uniform reveals subtle differences. On his left hip is an empty space where the MP club would hang. The MP brassard says K-9 instead of the usual MP in Korean letters.

A handler must use good judgment when using the dog, such as not sending it loose to tear through concertina wire unless it's unavoidable, and not releasing the dog on an 11-year-old child running off with a bag of stolen candy.

During the 1988 annual TEAM SPIRIT exercise conducted in South Korea, Kojak and his partner were called in to deter threat and to provide perimeter security. Once they were on the job, they did just that.

Dogs are used as a psychological deterrent. Just their physical presence is enough to bring nearly every tense situation under control. Not even the real Kojak can claim that. (SSG Kermit M. Edmonds, Public Affairs Office, 2d Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea)



Military Police School Noncommissioned Officer Academy

Military police noncommissioned officers can expect better training to prepare them for leadership of the next battlefield and in peacetime.

That higher standard of training is being set and accomplished at the U.S. Army Military Police School Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Fort McClellan, Alabama. The Academy is responsible for training the skill level three, basic NCO and skill level four, advanced NCO courses for soldiers in military police, correction, and criminal investigation specialties.

The NCOs are trained to be technically and tactically proficient and prepared to lead by example, and to train and supervise soldiers in peacetime and on the Airland Battlefield.

The Academy was activated December 28, 1987 with the activation of the NCO Academy company. The mission of the company is to provide command and control for all students assigned to the basic and advanced NCO courses.

The uniqueness of the Academy and its company is that it is commanded and operated by noncommissioned officers from the commandant down to the small group leaders and instructors. The average student-and-cadre strength of the company is about two hundred NCOs.

Back to Basics

The average Basic NCO Course (BNCOC) class has fifty-five students and is eight weeks in length. The mission of the Academy is to sharpen squad leader combat leadership skills. All student training is conducted in a platoon or squad configuration in which small group leaders serve as role models and instructors. Students are evaluated not only by the cadre but also by their peers.

The BNCOC training focuses on the four MP battlefield missions: battlefield circulation control, area security, enemy prisoners of war, and law and order, in addition to common leader leadership training that is directed by the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy.

A new training initiative within the Academy is shared training with advanced individual training students from OSUT (one station unit training) companies. During their required field training exercise, BNCOC students train with and supervise MP OSUT students.

This training, which allows the NCO student to put their leadership skills into action, is the first of its kind conducted with the TRADOC training centers.

Management Stressed

Soldiers in the advanced NCO course (ANCOC) receive a more management-oriented and specialized course of instruction that is eleven weeks long. An average of fifty-five students attend.

In the ANCOC structure staff sergeants and sergeants first class are trained to perform the tasks and duties of platoon sergeants and operations sergeants. Throughout training ANCOC and BNCOC students are evaluated on their performance to standards in various leadership positions.

Plans for Future

Although the NCO Academy has made tremendous progress since its short tenure, it is continuing to develop and implement initiatives that will make it better. One of the first initiatives being refined is that training be taught and tested by task. This progress ensures that the student is taught not only to standard on those tasks required to perform, but is also tested to standard.

Another initiative closely associated with task training is making the maximum use of performance-oriented training, or hands-on training as it is widely known. While not all training is conducive to hands-on training, the learning process is easier and retention is better. More training and testing will become performance oriented. The benefit of the process will be an NCO who is more technically proficient and can use that knowledge tactically.

The Academy was developed by NCOs for NCOs, to be taught by NCOs with a challenge to soldiers to be the best of the best.

"The dangers with which the soldier must contend increase rather than diminish over the centuries. Land combat operations today can extend from ambush on a jungle trail to nuclear warfare."

**—Gen. Earle G. Wheeler,
former chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff**

NCO Selection Rates

In 1987 the promotion board rates for selection of military police soldiers in the Individual Ready Reserve for promotion to staff sergeant and sergeant first class were the lowest in three years. Overall, the selection rates were 66 percent and 71 percent for promotion to staff sergeant and sergeant first class, respectively. Rates for 1986 were 85 percent and 82 percent for the same population.

The board's emphasis on the value of a complete promotion consideration file was cited as having a significant impact on promotion rates. Fewer than 30 percent of the soldiers in the zone of consideration had a complete file. Almost all of the soldiers with completed files were promoted. Soldiers whose files were missing photographs, personnel qualification records or evaluation reports had a greatly reduced promotion rate.

The quality of records maintenance has improved over the past two years, therefore those soldiers not ensuring their files are complete can anticipate promotion problems in the future. Many reserve soldiers are making an effort to keep their records current. Those who are making this effort will

continue to fare well before the boards. But, as the select rate tends to match the complete file rate, there will be fewer and fewer promotions for those whose files are not kept current.

A complete file will become even more necessary for promotion boards that convene in 1988. Soldiers eligible for promotion in 1988 and later must have completed the appropriate course for the specific grade under the Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) to be considered. The lack of documentation to verify course completion will cause removal from the zone of consideration.

Before each selection board, soldiers being considered will be sent a copy of their official military personnel file or notified of documents missing from their records. Required documents or those missing from the file may be provided to the USAR office of promotions to update their records.

The next Individual Ready Reserve enlisted selection board is scheduled to convene on November 1, 1988.

MP Retention Ineligibility Point

Military police soldiers approaching their retention ineligibility point, and not on a standing promotion list, will no longer be permitted to reenlist or extend beyond this point, effective May 1, 1988.

Soldiers in receipt of permanent-changes-of-station orders for an assignment that will take them beyond their ineligibility point will be deleted from the assignment.

Once the soldier becomes eligible — by being placed on a semicentralized Department of the Army promotion list, or by being selected for promotion by a Department of the

Army selection board — he becomes eligible once again for assignment.

Ineligibility point for a soldier in grade E4 is 8 years; E5 is 13 years; E6 is 20 years; E7 is 24 years; E8 is 27 years; E9 is 30 years.

An E4 with exactly six years time in service and not on a promotion list, can reenlist for only two years. He cannot elect a school or assignment option because both will take him beyond his ineligibility point.

"The creative leader is the one who will rewrite doctrine, employ new weapon systems, develop new tactics and who pushes the state of the art."

**— John O. Marsh Jr.,
secretary of the Army**

Functional Areas for Year Group 1982 Officers

The Total Army Personnel Agency has distributed letters on the functional area designation process to officers commissioned in 1982. The letters provide information to help year group 1982 officers decide on their functional area preferences. Local personnel service centers will provide mark-sense forms.

Designation of functional areas plays a key role in establishing career patterns. Officers should review DA Pam 600-3, *Commissioned Officer Professional Development and Utilization*, in Officer Rank Personnel Update 12, dated April 13, 1988, for more information on career patterns.

Every combat arms officer must have a functional area. These officers need to indicate four preferences, in order, on the mark-sense forms they get from their local personnel service centers or companies (PSC).

Combat support and service support officers may be allowed to single track in their branches, based on Army needs. Officers should list their branch codes and one of their choices if they want to single track.

The Army's functional areas are

- 39 Psychological Operations/Civil Affairs,
- 41 Personnel Management,
- 45 Comptroller,
- 46 Public Affairs,

- 48 Foreign Area Officer,
- 49 Operations Research/Systems Analysis,
- 50 Force Development,
- 51 Research and Development,
- 52 Nuclear Weapons,
- 53 Systems Automation Officer,
- 54 Operations, Plans and Training,
- 97 Procurement.

TAPA considers education, training, experience, job performance and personal preferences to determine which functional area designation will best serve both the individual officer and the Army.

Copies of the transcripts with the mark-sense form are used to evaluate requests. If copies of transcripts are not immediately available, turn in the mark-sense form with your preferences as soon as possible. Then forward copies of your transcripts directly to your branch assignment officer.

The mark-sense form must be returned to the appropriate personnel service center or company by the date set by that PSC. Any year group 1982 officers who did not receive letters with instructions and mark-sense forms by June 27 should contact their personnel service centers.

TAPA expects to announce designation of functional areas for these officers by October 30, 1988.

Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS³)

CAS³ trains military police officers of the Active and Reserve Components to serve as staff officers at all levels of the Army. Beginning with year group 1979, all military police officers are required to complete CAS³.

CAS³ is conducted in two phases:

Phase I is a 140-hour nonresident correspondence phase and includes a comprehensive examination. Officers must complete all requirements for phase I, to include receipt of a passing score on the examination, before being qualified for phase II.

Phase II is a 9-week resident phase conducted at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. A recent policy change allows TAPA to send officers TDY en route to a new duty assignment only

if being transferred to a short tour area. Normally, officers will attend on a TDY-and-return basis from the installation to which they are assigned. Graduation from CAS³ will upgrade and officer's military education level (MEL) to "N."

Officers in year group 1979 and later who are advanced course graduates and are not enrolled in phase I, should take steps to enroll as soon as possible. Application forms can be obtained by writing to: Commandant, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, ATTN: ATZL-SWE-TM (CAS³), Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6940, or by contacting the TAPA MP professional officer at AUTOVON 221-7747/7761, or commercial (202) 325-7747/7761.

Tour Stabilization and Duty Assignments

The Army goal for CONUS tour lengths is forty-eight months. Benefits derived from this policy are financial savings to both the Army and the servicemember and less disruption to an organization caused by frequent rotation of personnel.

However, there are numerous exceptions to the goal of forty-eight-month stabilization, the most common being an OCONUS assignment (normal tour length is thirty-six months for long tours; twelve months for short tours). Other examples are nominative assignments and PCS moves to military and civilian schooling.

The end result of longer tour lengths frequently means that there is less flexibility to move from one duty assignment to another, either at the same location or another, for the sole purpose of professional development. This concerns many officers who may feel that there is a chance they may miss out on the opportunity to perform the traditional

assignments that seemingly assure promotions.

Promotion and school selection boards are composed of senior Army officers who are well aware of constraints currently associated with tour stabilization. Recent feedback from board presidents reveals that the key to promotions and school selection is good duty performance, regardless of assignment. No duty assignment will benefit a career if there is evidence of poor performance or failure.

The primary goal for all MP company grade officers is to become branch qualified, which includes company command. There is plenty of opportunity to accomplish this goal before entering the zone for promotion to major. Every effort will be made to assist officers to be assigned where company command opportunities exist.

The best recommendation is to perform each duty assignment to the optimum and be recognized accordingly, which should be followed by promotion and school selection.

NATO Defense College

U.S. Army colonels and promotable lieutenant colonels, who are senior service college graduates, are eligible to attend the twenty-three-week NATO Defense College in Rome, Italy. Selections made by the TAPA are for attendance at the September course.

Normally about sixty officers from thirteen nations attend each of the school sessions. Faculty members are representatives of European (NATO) countries and the United States. Located in a suburb of Rome, the college is accessible from either of the major airports or the main railway.

The mission of the NATO Defense College is to prepare selected military officers, diplomats and civil servants for future assignments of increasing responsibility within NATO and in national posts concerned with alliance affairs.

The academic curriculum, conducted in English or French, is for experienced officers thoroughly familiar with current political, economic, social and military affairs. Material

focuses on comprehension and application of principles and concepts rather than basic factual details. Emphasis is placed on individual study and informed contributions to group and committee discussions.

Attendance at the NATO Defense College is a permanent-change-of-station move; family members may accompany military sponsors in this assignment. Housing is available on the economy, with the school providing assistance. Officers and family members should possess valid passports, which are required not only for entry into Italy but also for college tours.

To apply for course attendance at the NATO Defense College, an officer must be a colonel or lieutenant colonel promotable, be a senior service college graduate, and be available for a follow-on assignment with SHAPE or NATO. Interested applicants should contact their TAPA assignment manager. The course is designed to be branch immaterial, although branch officers normally do not attend the course.

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CODE OF CONDUCT

I.

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

II.

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

III.

If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

IV.

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

V.

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

VI.

I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

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