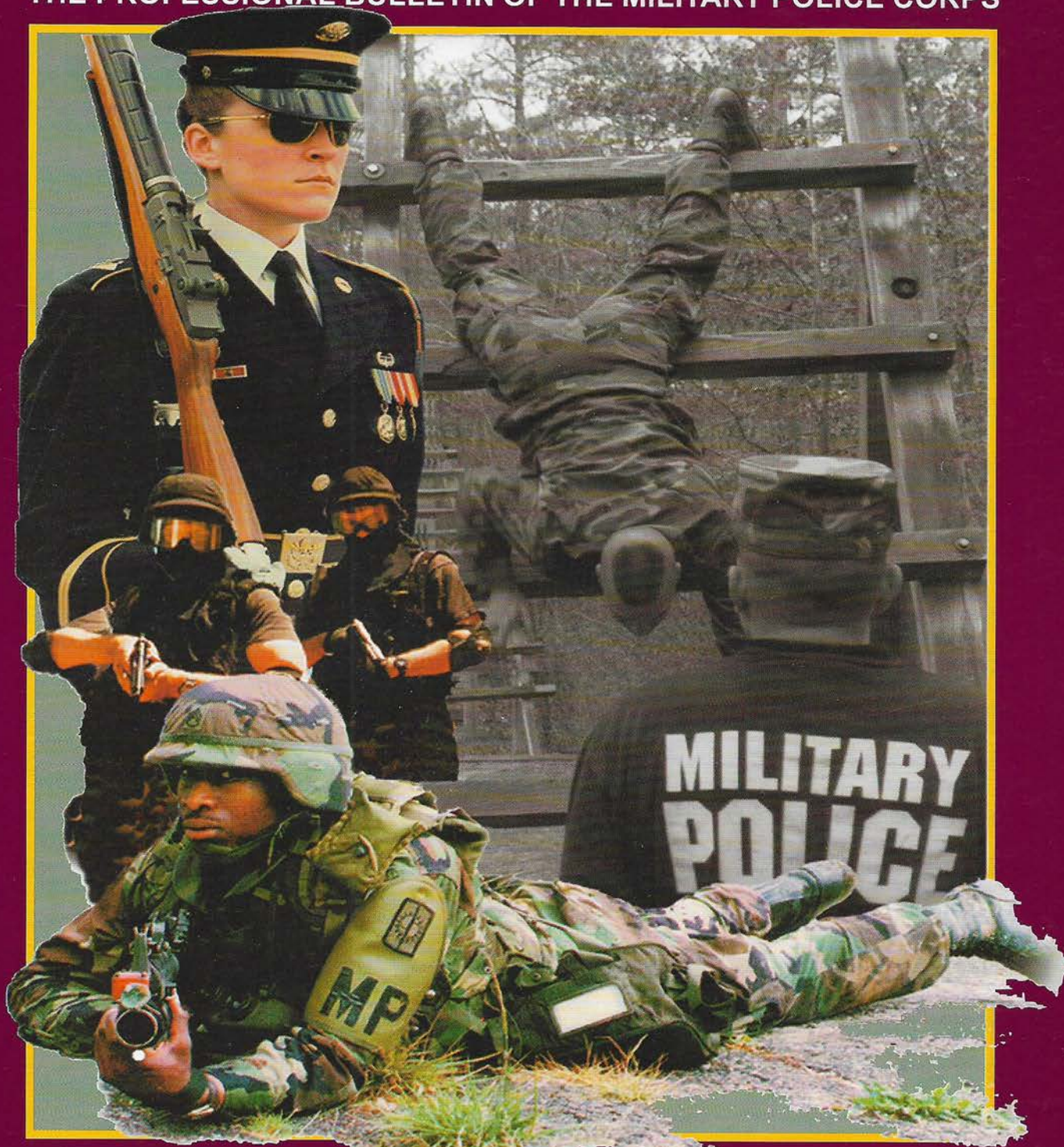




MILITARY POLICE

THE PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN OF THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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USAMPS

DSN 865-XXXX Commercial (256) 848-XXXX

COMMANDANT

BG David W. Foley 4334
foleyd@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT

COL Stephen J. Curry 3626
currys@mcclellan-mps.army.mil

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

CSM Harold L. Burleson 3603
burlesonh@mcclellan-mps.army.mil

TRAINING BRIGADE

COL John L. Della Jacono 4221/5875
dellajacono@j@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

DIRECTOR of TRAINING

COL Charles W. Cox III 3763
cox@j@mcclellan-mps.army.mil

DIRECTORATE OF

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

COL Charles F. Hurlbut 3112
hurlbut@j@mcclellan-mps.army.mil

DIRECTORATE OF COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS

COL John E. Davies 5426
davies@j@mcclellan-blsc.army.mil

DIRECTORATE OF PLANS and OPERATIONS

LTC Douglas R. Bonebrake 3717
bonebrake@j@mcclellan-mps.army.mil

PROPONENCY OFFICE

LTC Scott A. Halasz 4710
halasz@j@mcclellan-mps.army.mil

Editor

Kay L. Mundy

Graphic Design and Illustration

Laura H. Berry

Word Processing

Mary E. Lambert

Beverly J. Barrett

Wendy L. Withrow

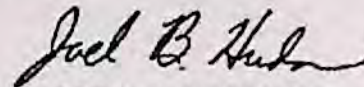
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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

DENNIS J. REIMER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOEL B. HUDSON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
04356

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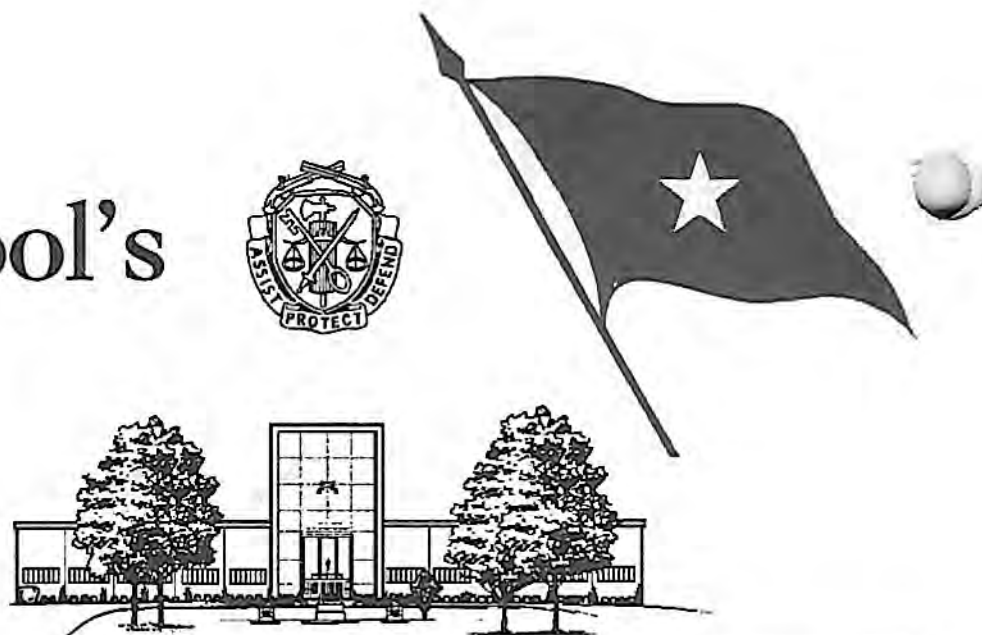
MP Brigade-Level Commands, Reserve Component MP Brigade-Level
Commands, MP Battalion-Level Commands (*inside back cover*)
8th Military Police Brigade (*back cover*)



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Military Police School's Commandant

Brigadier General David W. Foley



The first order of business for the Military Police Corps is and always will be LEADERSHIP. The comments by our regimental CSM provide an excellent description of the Army and TRADOC guidelines regarding our core values. I want you to read CSM Burleson's comments and understand what they mean in our day-to-day interaction.

Our soldiers, whether active, USAR, National Guard, officer, or enlisted, are instilled with the values and essential competencies of the Military Police Corps from the day of their arrival at USAMPS. Skill proficiency, leadership, human dimension and attitude, camaraderie, and teamship form the foundation of all professional development training. Training is scenario driven so that each student responds to situations in training that will be encountered in an operational environment.

We refer to ourselves as the "force of choice" because military police soldiers and units have been in great demand in every operation, from combat to humanitarian assistance, for the past 20 years. Operational commitments will continue to challenge our leadership skills.

Another area where the Corps has shown its leadership is in how the role of the Military Police Corps has expanded: its importance to our Army and Nation has increased. We'll look at how the Corps has evolved and matured again in February when the Corps will be starting another Functional Area Assessment. I am also happy to report that the ASV is on track for its operational test this fall.

FM 19-1, Military Police Support to Joint, Multinational and Interagency Operations and, shortly thereafter, 19-4, Military Police Tactics, Techniques and Procedures, will be on the street. You will also be receiving a White Paper on Police Information



Commandant, United States Army
Military Police School
Brigadier General David W. Foley

Operations that will provide the basics of what the function is and how we will interface with other branches while executing this function.

The experiences of the Gulf War clearly established the Army Reserve as an equal and able partner in our Nation's Military Police Corps. The decisions of October 1997 to convert 95C Corrections MOS to the 95C Internment/Resettlement MOS began this spring with the implementation of the three-year conversion timetable of 4500 95B to 95C (see article page 4 on I/R). This is an important step in force restructure and Corps function.

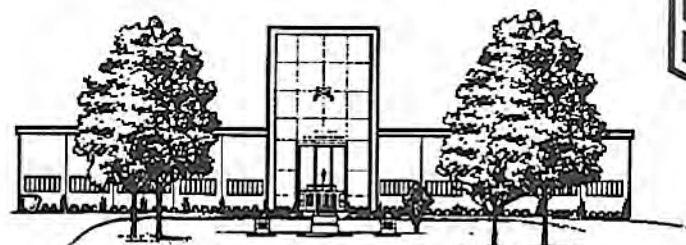
I want to address the move of our school to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. As you know this is a major change in the way we will be doing business; yet, it will be a significant step forward for the Corps. First and foremost, we will have the most modern and up-to-date training facilities in the world. Secondly, we will have our own training brigade. Last, with your help, the transition will be seamless to our soldiers, NCOs, and officers who look to the school for the best professional training. The tentative move of the Commandant's office is July 1999.

This September will mark our 57th anniversary and the last at Fort McClellan. We have celebrated over 24 of those anniversaries at Fort McClellan. I promise you it will be the best ever. The anniversary theme is "Military Police Corps Regiment: A Full Spectrum Force-Trained and Ready." Watch the Web page for more news and see page - this issue for a schedule of events.

I consider myself truly blessed, for as I reflect on my career, I marvel at how our Corps has developed into the quintessential professional arm of our Army. I'm proud to serve as the U.S. Army Military Police School Commandant and am proud to be a military police soldier.

Regimental Command Sergeant Major

CSM Harold L. Burleson



Here at the home of our MP Corps Regiment there are a group of noncommissioned officers going about their daily duties and responsibilities in fine form—our Training Brigade Drill Sergeants. On a daily basis they ensure that our new soldiers are knowledgeable of and practice the military values that have been designed by and for a professional Army.

Our Army's Chief of Staff, General Dennis J. Reimer always makes it a point to use the acronym, **"LDRSHIP"**, in words and definition, a major part of each of his speeches. I first heard him spell out and define this acronym during one of our senior leader's training conferences. He said, "the acronym, **LDRSHIP** stands for *Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity and Personal Courage*. These are the 7 fundamental values that are the foundation of our Army."

"These values are: **Loyalty**—bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution; **Duty**—fulfill your obligations; **Respect**—treat people as they should be treated; **Selfless service**—put the welfare of the Nation, the Army and your subordinates before your own; **Honor**—live up to all the Army values; **Integrity**—do what's right, legally and morally; and **Personal Courage**—face fear, danger, or adversity (physical and moral). Leaders of character and competence live these values." In addition, he mentions that our diversity as an Army and as a nation is our greatest strength. The Army must leverage the strength that comes from men and women of all races and creeds serving together with dignity, mutual respect, and consideration for others—part of one team.

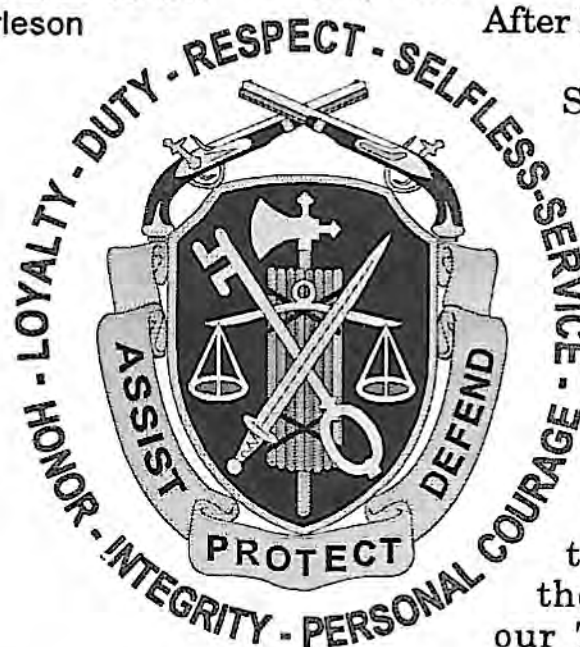
Finally he says, "Values are the essence of our army; like combat skills, they have to be trained, honed, and polished to perfection. They make us different than our civilian counterparts".



Regimental Command Sergeant Major
U.S. Army Military Police School
CSM Harold L. Burleson

It is good to know that our new soldiers are in step with the correct spelling of the acronym **LDRSHIP** and the accompanying words. And, if our junior soldiers are already in step with the guidance provided by our Army Chief of Staff, all of us need to come online with the guidance. I find it absolutely rewarding when hearing the students define each value and give the meaning that it has for them. By being knowledgeable of these values and actually implanting them into their heart and mind these values will become a part of their personal development as they go on to become our outstanding future leaders. Our Army will then be able to rapidly and professionally advance into the XXI century and transition into the Army After Next (2025).

I applaud our Drill Sergeants and other cadre who see to it that our most junior soldiers receive the very best while at the training base—training them to inculcate a sense of Army values. Today's Army is a total force team and these values are for our Total Army, composed of the Active Component, Army National Guard, United States Army Reserve, and Department of the Army civilians. Teamwork is employed to serve as a foundation of excellence which ensures professionalism. **Assist, Protect, Defend!**



Assist, Protect, Defend!

95C I/R a MASTER STROKE of REALITY

— Dr. Charles E. Notar —

In the early 1980's the United States Army Military Police Corps, Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) 95B faced a crossroads of remaining a white hat, law enforcement MOS or becoming a combat support combined arms MOS. We know today, as the "Force of Choice," the correct decision was made. Another defining decision the Corps has made is the conversion of MOS 95C from corrections to MOS 95C internment/resettlement (I/R).

In 1996, USAMPS was required to do a dual operational and institutional Function Area Assessment (FAA). This FAA was the genesis of the move from four missions to five functions (figure 1) and the table of distribution and

allowance (TDA) to table of organization and equipment (TOE) conversion of MP units. One of the new functions was the conversion of 95C MOS as a corrections MOS to 95C internment/resettlement.

LTC Robert Abernathy's white paper was the centerpiece of the MP FAA plan. Its lay down of the MP Corps in juxtaposition with TRADOC Pam 525-5 provided the following: (1) A view of the military police role in the force protection Army, (2) the place of the MP Corps in contingency operations, stability and support operations (SASO), (3) and the downsizing and restructuring of the Army that set the framework on which the MP

Corps went into the FAA. The concept was to take the present EPW and confinement TOE and redesign them into one I/R Bn HHC to support U.S. prisoner, EPW/CI, and dislocated civilian operations across the full-range of operations. This 95C restructure would be composed of 95B personnel from the EPW/CI Cmd/Bde/Bn, Guard companies, PWIC, Guard Companies and cellular teams, and the 95C from the confinement battalions and cellular team TOEs. This concept was based on the Army's having special purpose units for the U.S. military prisoner confinement and EPW/CI internment that both perform functions which shelter, sustain, guard, protect, and account for personnel.

MILITARY POLICE FUNCTIONS

Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations

- Route Reconnaissance and Surveillance
- Main Supply Route Regulation and Enforcement
- Straggler and Dislocated Civilian Control
- Area Damage Control (ADC)

Police Intelligence Operations

- Combined Police Information Operations
- Intelligence Collecting and Reporting
- Criminal Intelligence

Law and Order (L&O) Operations

- Customs
- L & O Training
- Law Enforcement & Investigations
- Establishment of Multinational Police Units

Area Security

- Force Protection
 - Combating Terrorism
 - Information Operations
 - Physical Security
 - Law Enforcement
 - Personal Security
- Response Force Operations
- Tactical Combat Force (TCF)
- Counterreconnaissance
- CP Security

Internment and Resettlement Operations

- EPW/CI Operations
- U.S. Military Prisoner Operations
- Populace and Resource Control (PRC)
- Dislocated Civilian Resettlement Operations

Figure 1.

It was seen that the Army has redundant confinement structures-AC TDA, AC TOE and RC TOE, as well as AC and RC EPW/CI forces. Confinement unit military police are MOS 95C, a very low density MOS. MP EPW units and guard companies are 95B, although both perform duties similar to those of confinement units. Current and future Army operations require greater capabilities for these functions (shelter, sustain, guard, protect and account for personnel) across the three states of the environment (figure 2).

The restructure of MP capabilities allows TDA corrections assets to be aligned against the larger and more robust EPW force structure (figure 3). The modularization of the I/R battalion (figure 4) further provides flexibility. The 95C conversion concept also provides the Army with the ability to utilize active duty corrections assets in the warfight and the SASO environment. This is being accomplished with the establishment of a TOE I/R Bn at Fort Lewis, Washington. This action is now being completed in the Total Army Analysis (TAA) process.

Brigadier General David Foley, Commandant of USAMPS, wrote an open letter on 1 November 1996 to Army Correction Specialists that was printed in MILITARY POLICE Professional

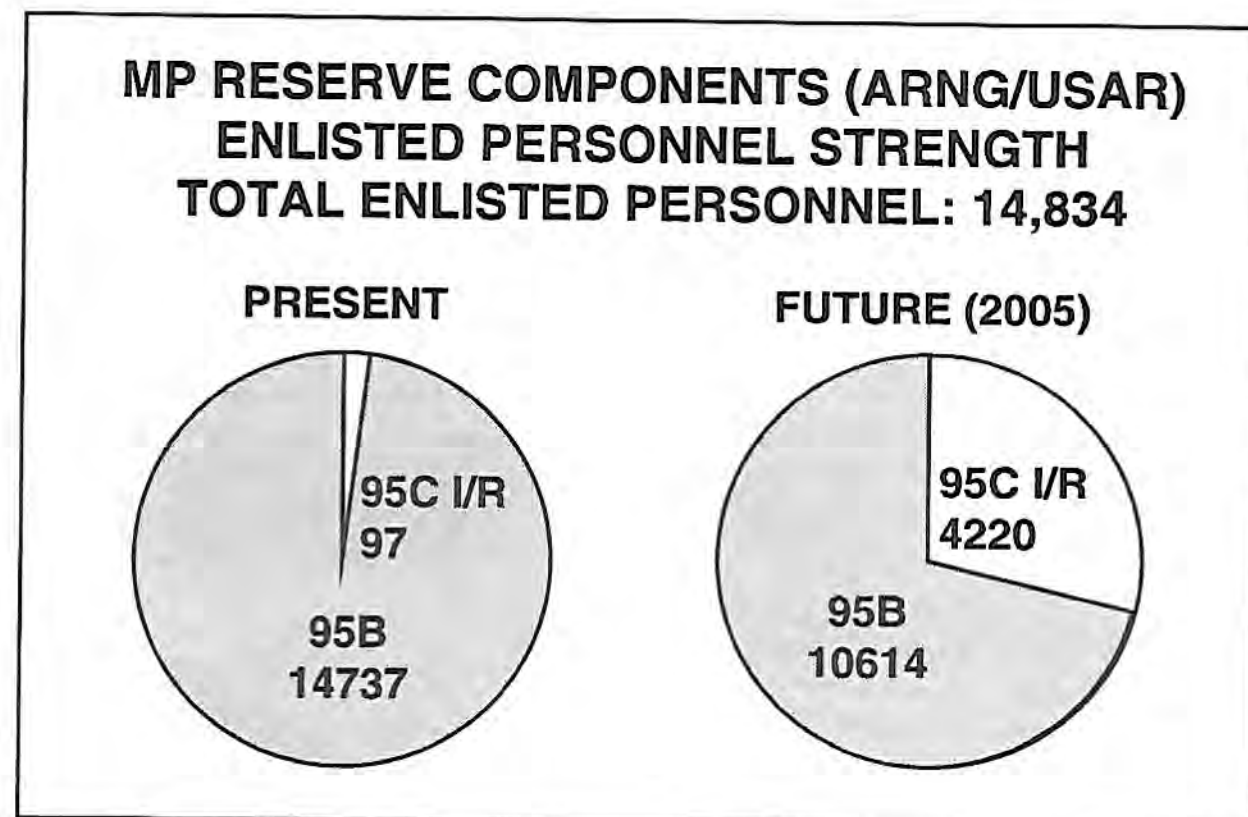


Figure 3.

Bulletin 19-96-2, explaining that there were changes being made in the Corps' corrections mission. This article will provide additional information on what the Corps has accomplished since that letter.

The USAMPS Directorate of Training Developments, Army Training XXI Division, has developed a training strategy for the conversion of 95C Corrections personnel to 95C I/R and approximately 4,200 95B EPW soldiers to 95C I/R. On 6 February 1996, the Commandant, U.S. Army Military Police School, approved the Operational Concepts for Internment/Resettlement Operations, and Law and Order Augmentation, Military

Police Working Dogs, and Customs Operations. The goal is to maximize efficiency force structure in this time of downsizing. U.S. military prisoner confinement and enemy prisoner of war operations will be titled Resettlement Operations and combined into one function-internment operations-and expanded to include support to dislocated civilians. These operations are collectively addressed as internment/resettlement operations.

Institutional training is required for those soldiers in the grade E7 and below. A MOS 95C I/R Conversion Course has been developed to cross-train these soldiers. This training will focus on corrections tasks associated with U.S. military prisoners. Since USAMPS is augmented by seven regional Military Police Total Army School System (TASS) battalions, it will be most cost effective for this conversion training to be dispersed among them. All TASS battalions with instructors holding the current MOS 95C in the grade of E6 and above can instruct the inactive duty training (IDT) since no special facilities are required. The requirement for a Confinement

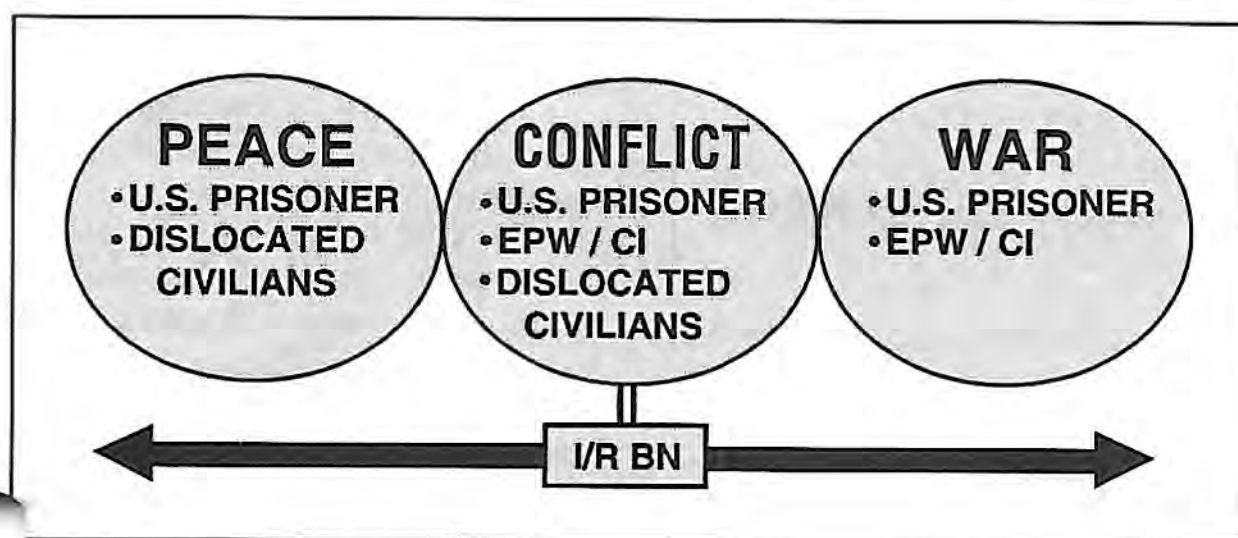


Figure 2.

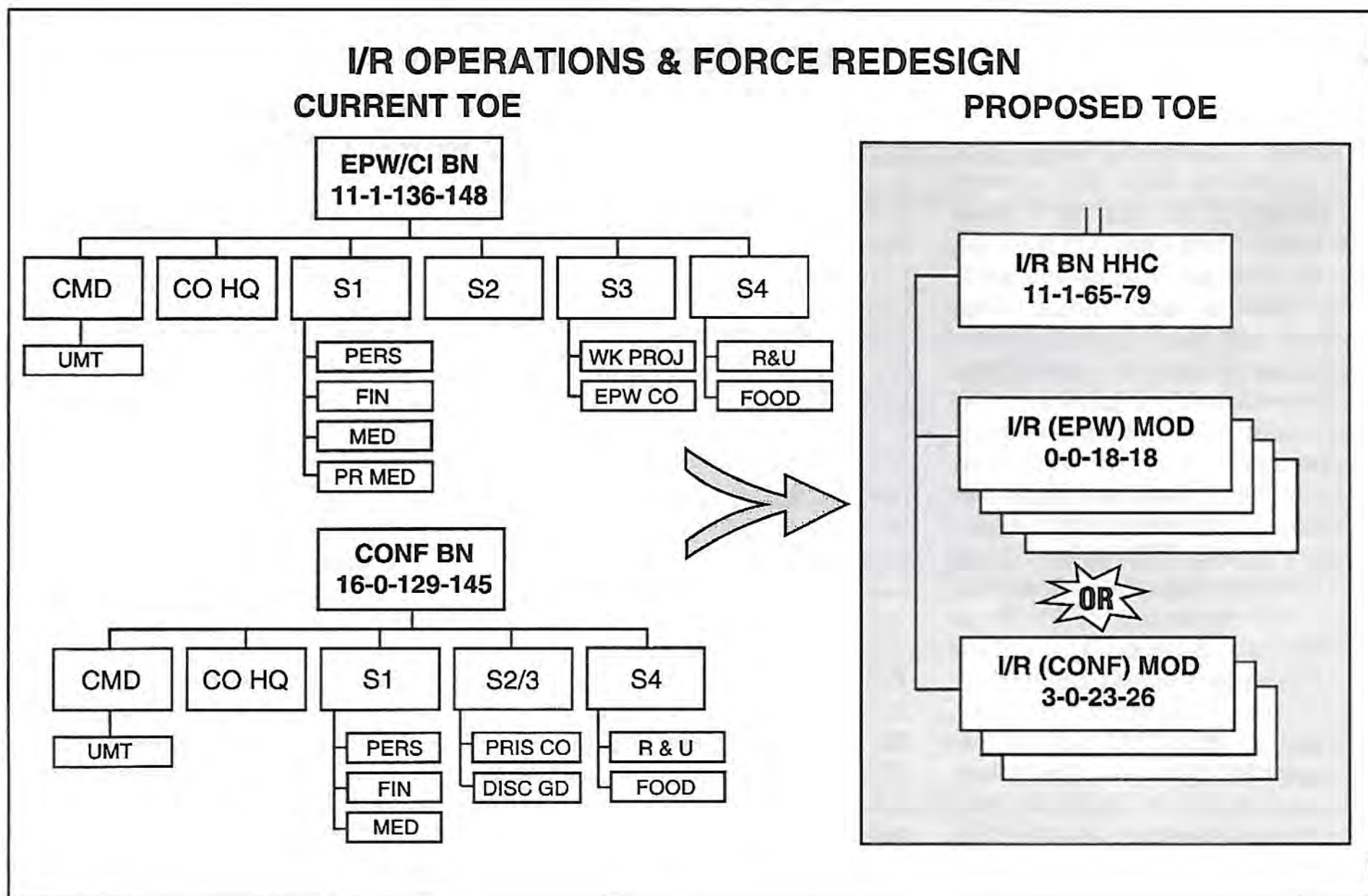


Figure 4.

Facility Exercise (CFX) conducted during the annual training (AT) necessitates the availability of facilities capable of supporting the CFX. TASS battalions may elect to con-

duct a combined IDT/AT. The conversion courseware for the Inactive Duty Training (IDT) module is 58 hours and the AT module is 106 hours (figure 5). This course

is scheduled to come on line during the 1st quarter, FY 99.

A one-time 95C I/R training course to qualify TASS BN instructors will be conducted at USAMPS 8-19 June 1998. Soldiers who qualify under this one-time 95C I/R course will receive either certification for five years or a limited certification to meet the immediate needs of the I/R conversion program.

In addition to the conversion training, there are sustainment requirements in the training strategy for skill levels 1-4. In accordance with TRADOC Regulation 350-6, Sustainment Training Skill Level 1, Initial Entry Training (IET) soldiers are required to complete both Basic Combat Training (BCT) and Advanced Individual Training (AIT) or a One-Station Unit Training (OSUT) program to

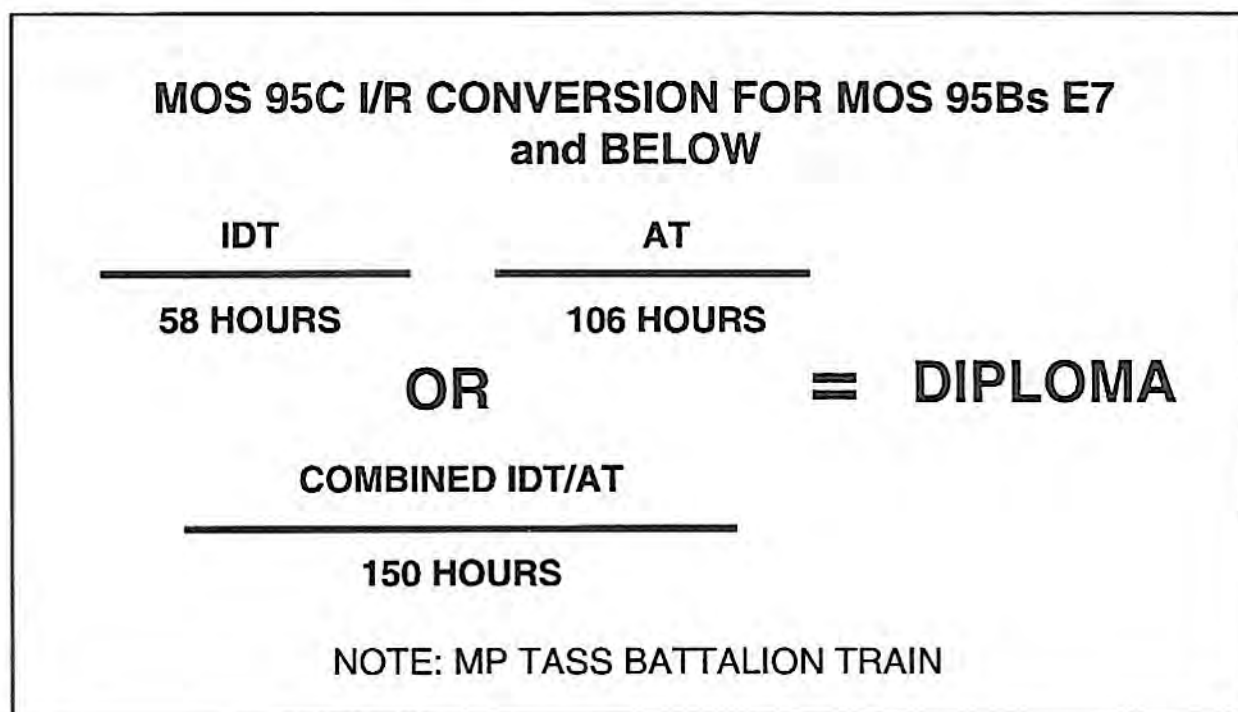


Figure 5.

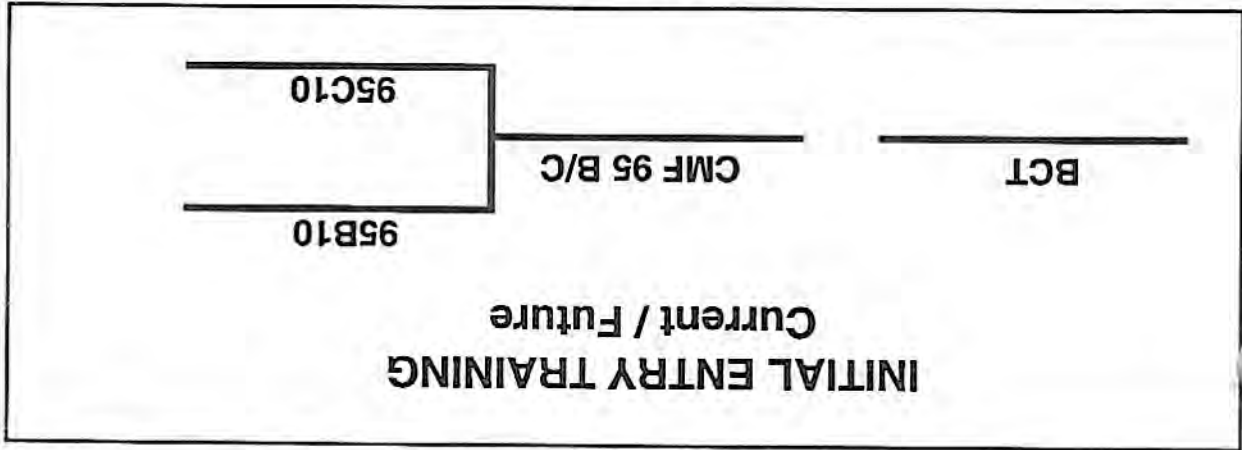


Figure 6.

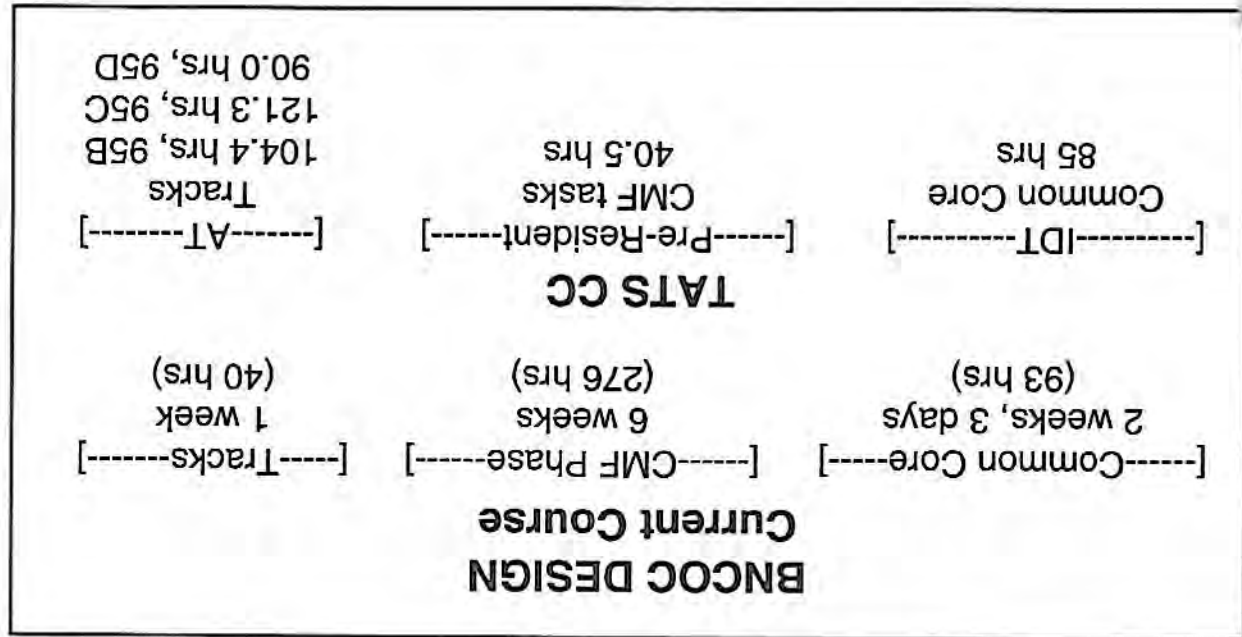


Figure 7.

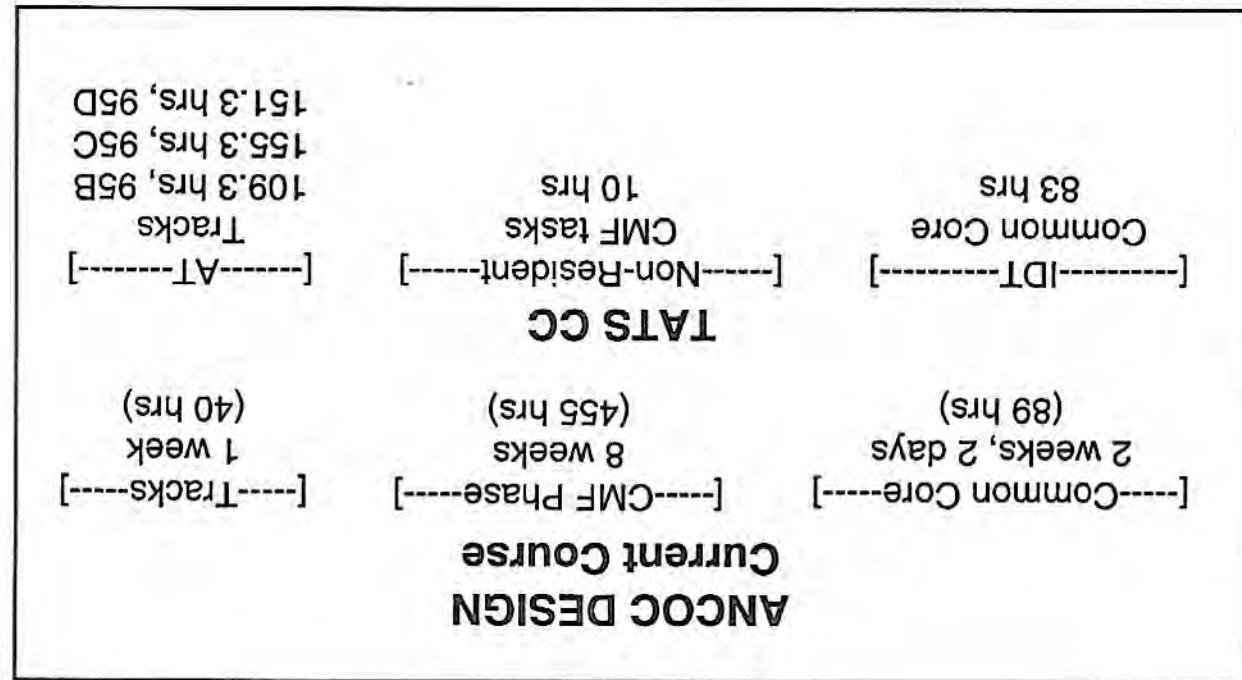


Figure 8.

become MOS qualified (figure 6). An MOS 95B10/95C10 TATS-C Re-classification Course, which re-places the current 95B10 and 95C20 Reclassification Courses, will be implemented during the 1st quarter, FY 99.

Sustainment training for CMF 95 soldiers in skill levels 3 and 4 will require them to train concurrently on common individual tasks for CMF 95 when they attend either BNCOC (figure 7) or ANCOC (figure 8), respectively. During the

final week/phase/module of each of these courses the students will track off and train on their respective MOS tasks (either B, C, or D) which have been determined necessary for MOS proficiency. Master sergeants and above will be "grandfathered" into the 95C I/R MOS after completing three distance learning subcourses (figure 9). All current AC/RC 95C confinement personnel will be provided refresher training via distance learning (figure 10). The training strategy is designed as a team approach to be accomplished by seven regional MP TASS battalions and USAMPS in the most cost effective manner. Future USAMPS courseware will be designed to accommodate the Active Component (AC), Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR). The implementation of the training for the 95C I/R conversion will be the responsibility of the Total Army School System (TASS) MP battalions. The purpose of TASS is to establish an effective and efficient Total Army School System of fully accredited and integrated Active Component, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve schools that provide standard institutional training and education for the Total Army. TASS objectives are to establish a tri-component partnership among the AC/ARNG/ and USAR; maintain efficient use of facilities, equipment, personnel and time; establish one standard for all soldiers and institutions; functionally align facilities/schools of institutional training proponents; and develop Total Army Training System (TATS) courseware. TASS is organized under the regional school concept. The continental United States has been divided into seven geographic regions. Military Police Training in TASS in each region is controlled by a USAR Division (Institutional

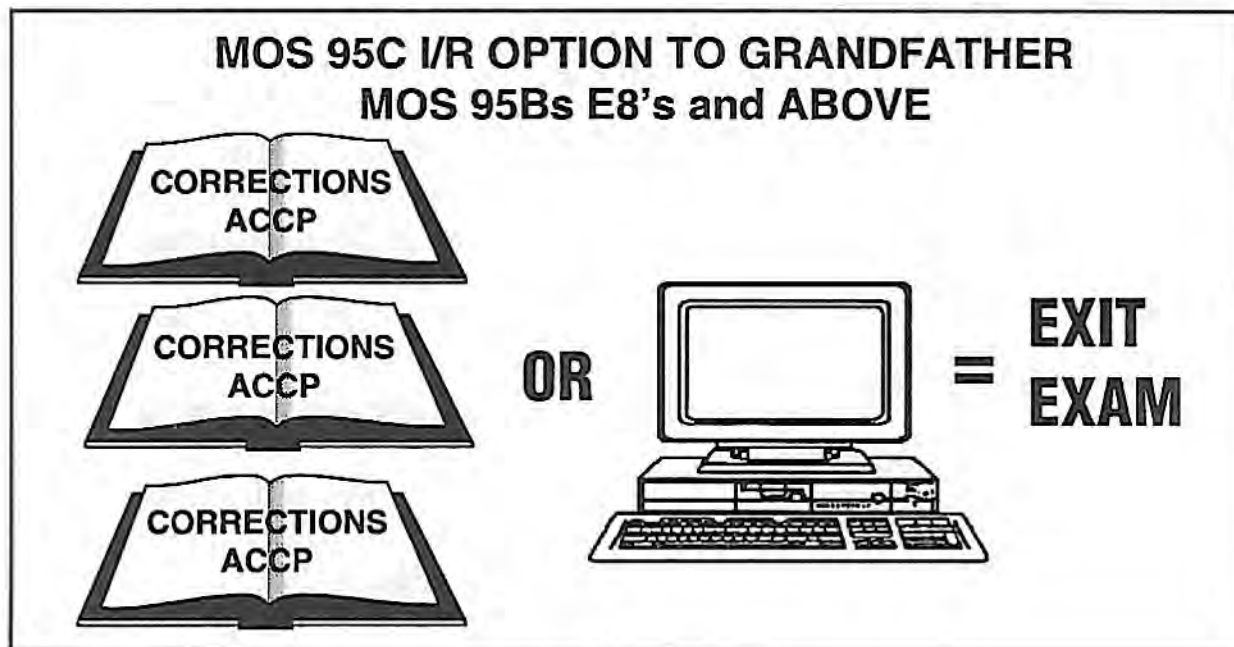


Figure 9.

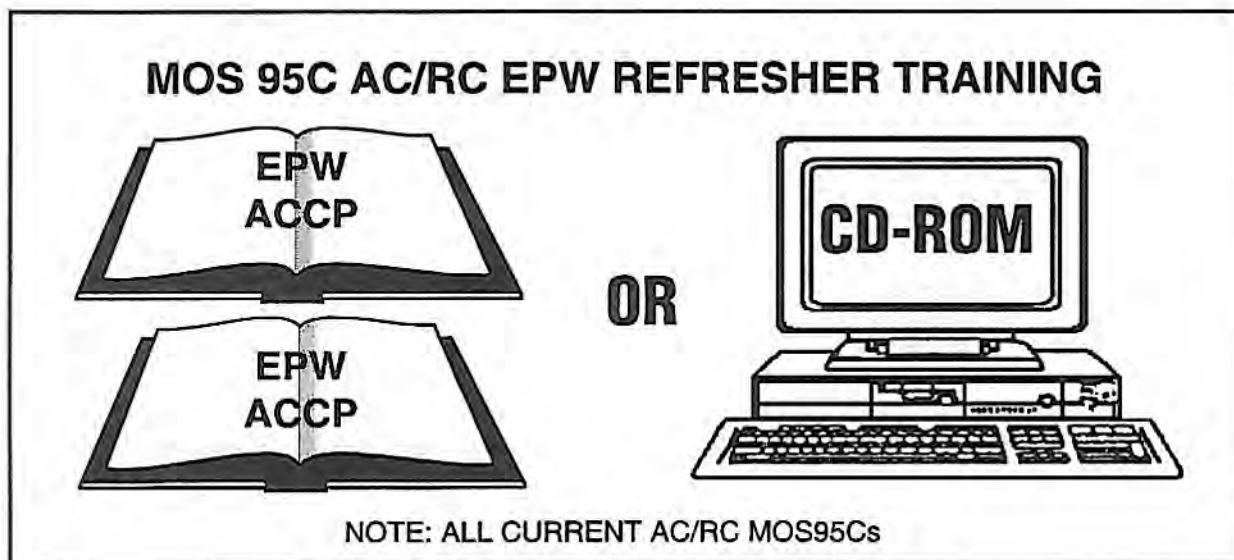


Figure 10.

**ALIGNMENT OF BATTALIONS
with the U.S. Army Military Police School**

Region A	2d BN (Bronx, NY)	3d BDE	98th DIV(IT)
Region B	2d BN (Owings Mills, MD)	CS BDE	80th DIV(IT)
Region C	MP BN (Columbia, SC)	3d BDE	108th DIV(IT)
Region D	2d BN (Nashville, TN)	3d BDE	100th DIV(IT)
Region E	2d BN (Inkster, MI)	3d BDE	84th DIV(IT)
Region F	2d BN (Baton Rouge, LA)	CS BDE	95th DIV(IT)
Region G	1st BN (Aurora, CO)	3d BDE	104th DIV(IT)

Figure 11.

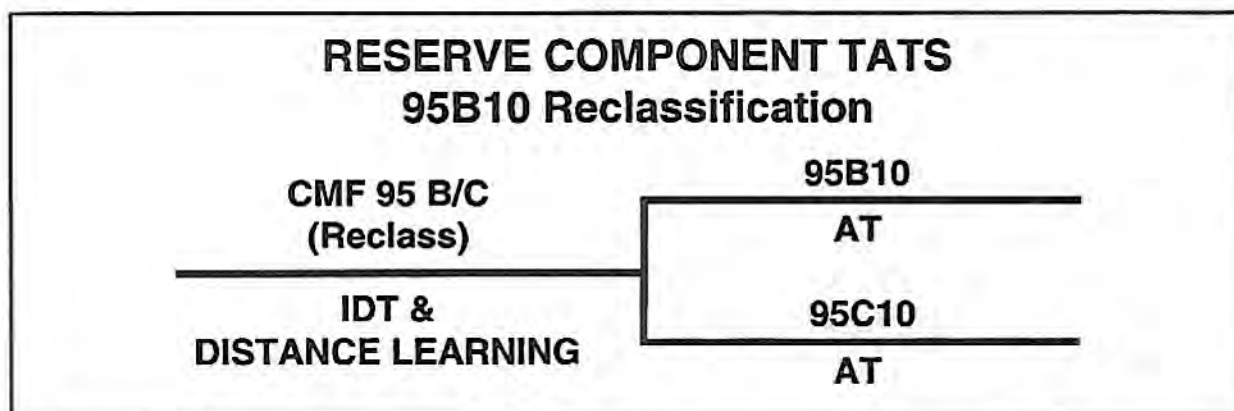


Figure 12.

Training) (DIV(IT)). Each DIV(IT) has six brigades with oversight of instruction in officer education, health services, combat support, and combat service support. Battalions manage instructor groups at multiple training sites to ensure decentralized instruction is available to all soldiers. Training sites may change each year. Battalions aligned with the United States Army Military Police School are shown below (figure 11).

Region C was the test region and its military police battalion was accredited by USAMPS during fiscal year 95.

Currently, 95B10, 95C20, BNCOC, and ANCOC, are being taught by the TASS BNs. When the TATS conversion process is completed (projected completion by 1 Oct 98), the same courses will be available.

In addition to its accreditation and certification missions, the TASS Division of the Directorate of Training Developments (DOTD), USAMPS, will oversee the conversion of approximately 4,200 95B soldiers to MOS 95C I/R over a three-year period beginning fall 1998.

The 95C I/R conversion course will be taught by TASS BNs, from October 98 through September 1, to accomplish retraining 4,200 ARNG/USAR soldiers (figure 12). TATS courseware, under development at USAMPS, will provide the long-term training required for sustainment of this critical MOS.

LTC Reginald Geary, USAMPS, Chief, TASS Division, DSN 865-6142, and Mrs. Mary Mitchell, Chief, Army Training XXI Division, DSN 865-3155, are the points of contact respectively for TASS training, training strategy, and the Programs of Instruction.

Dr. Charles E. Notar is the deputy director of the Directorate of Training Developments, United States Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

TOTAL ARMY SCHOOL SYSTEM (TASS)

Major Ralph Tafuri

In 1992, General Sullivan, Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA), directed the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) to "establish a cohesive and efficient Total Army School System of fully accredited and integrated AC/ARNG/USAR schools that provide standard individual training and education for the Total Army." The TASS focus would be on standards, efficiencies, and resources.

To implement the TASS, TRADOC divided the contiguous states into seven regions: A-G (following page). TRADOC also established a Coordinating Element (TCE) with seven Regional Coordinating Elements (RCEs) to assist all the battalions within their regions to attain accreditation. Each region has one division (Institutional Training) and six brigades. The brigades are aligned by function: Combat Arms, Combat Support, Combat Service Support, Leadership (OCS, NCOES, PLDC), Professional Development (CAS3, CGSC), and Health Services. MP battalions are aligned with the Combat Support Brigades in their respective regions.

Region C was designated as the prototype. This region was the first to inactivate all its United States Army Reserve Forces (USARF) schools and activate functionally aligned TASS battalions. The U.S. Army Military Police

School (USAMPS) accredited the Region C MP TASS Battalion in 1995. The six other regions transitioned to the TASS program in 1996.

To prepare for its support to TASS, in July 1995 the USAMPS activated the TASS Support Division under the Directorate of Training Developments (DOTD). The new TASS Support Division

the standards as outlined in TRADOC Regulation 351-18 and was accredited. The six other battalions are scheduled for accreditation evaluations during TY 1998 and 1999. Region C will be reevaluated in 1999 since accreditation is valid for only three years.

The TASS provides professional development education courses (ANCOC and BNCOC) and

TASS—
a cohesive and efficient Total Army School System of fully accredited and integrated AC/ARNG/USAR schools that provide standard individual training and education for the Total Army.

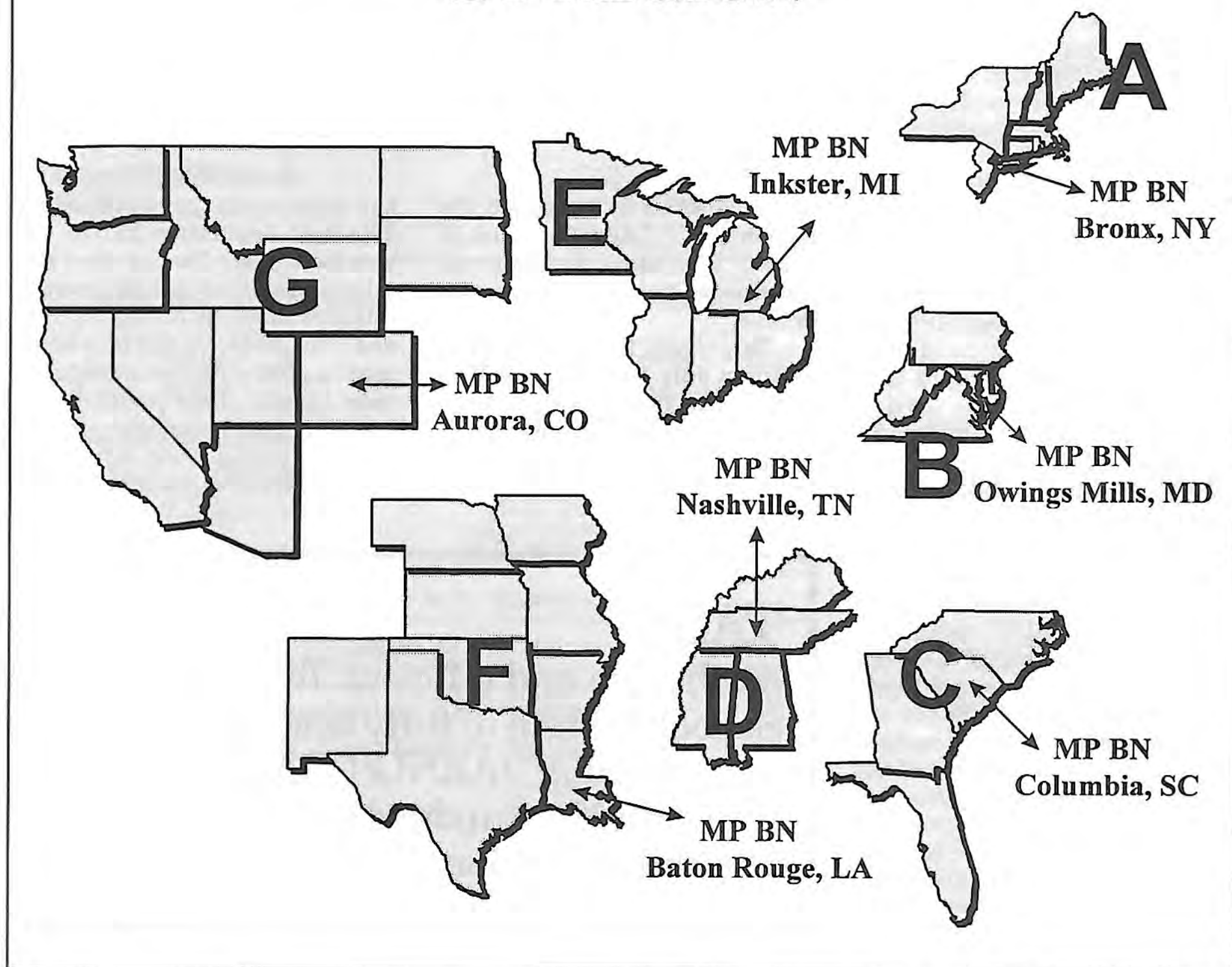
came on line to assist, assess, evaluate, and accredit seven newly established functionally aligned MP TASS battalions located throughout the contiguous US. The seven MP TASS battalions are often referred to as the USAMPS "satellite campuses."

Although training year (TY) 1997 was an assessment year, the Region E MP TASS Battalion met

trains soldiers who reclassify into CMF 95. All students in TY 97 were reserve components soldiers. However, it is expected that AC soldiers will attend TASS battalion courses in the near future.

TASS is a congressionally mandated program which calls for the assignment of AC soldiers to USAMPS and the seven MP TASS battalions to "jump-start" the

TASS MILITARY POLICE BATTALIONS BY REGION



program and attain the CSA's goal. USAMPS is authorized one officer and three senior NCOs, and each battalion is authorized two senior NCOs for a total of eighteen AC MPs. The USAMPS Commandant, BG David W. Foley, foresaw the significance of the TASS mission and supplemented the USAMPS TASS Support Division with four

additional personnel. The USAMPS TASS personnel travel extensively throughout the country to perform the TASS mission.

The seven MP TASS battalions made great improvements in TY 97. The battalions scheduled for accreditation in TY 98 are well postured to do so. USAMPS anticipates that the CSA's goal will

be met on time for all MP TASS battalions. The MP Corps will continue to train its tri-component force to excel as always and remain the US Army's "Force of Choice".

Major Ralph Tafuri was the executive officer, TASS Support Division, DOTD, USAMPS, Fort McClellan, Alabama at the time this article was written.



PLAN OF ATTACK: IN PURSUIT OF THE J. P. HOLLAND AWARD

LTC Wallace E. Embrey, Jr.

"Duty First", is the First Infantry Division motto and was the focus for the 1st Military Police Company's successful quest to win the Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland award for FY 1997. Captain Timothy D. White, the 1st Military Police Company commander, doesn't believe the company received the award by luck, "The J.P. Holland award is not won by cramming a packet together at the end of the year and hoping you remembered everything, it's all about resourcing and setting goals. You have to have a plan of attack. My company motto is *Hammer Down*, and that's the attitude the soldiers had the whole year. . . and it paid off!"

The 1st Military Police Company is dispersed throughout the First Infantry Division footprint with platoons in five separate communities and two separate area support groups. The company headquarters and two platoons are in Wuerzburg, one platoon in Schweinfurt, one platoon in Ansbach, one platoon in Kitzingen and one platoon in Vilseck; so just getting together for a training meeting can be a challenge.

When opportunities knock at the 1st MP Company they knock the door down. With one squad deployed to Macedonia in support of Task Force Able Sentry, the order came for their second deployment to Bosnia in support of Joint Task Force Joint Guard. While the main body prepared for their

deployment to Bosnia a squad was returning from supporting Task Force Able Sentry in Macedonia. This same squad would later re-deploy, a short 5 months later, to join the 1st MP Company in Bosnia. Despite the challenges and time away from families, the soldiers of the 1st Military Police performed magnificently. Here are a few of their accomplishments this year:

- Provided community law enforcement in Germany to over 30,000 soldiers and family members while assigned to five separate locations

- Participated in Operation Joint Guard in Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Participated in Task Force Able Sentry in Macedonia and currently has another squad deployed during FY 98



Checkpoint operations, Brcko, Bosnia.

- Participated in five major validation exercises in preparation for three separate and distinct deployments

Winning the J.P. Holland award takes deliberate planning, hard work, and unwavering command support. This is how the 1st Military Police Company did it. So what does that mean? As with any successful project, careful preparation is everything. First you appoint, at the beginning of the year, a project officer responsible for packet preparation. This should be a platoon leader who is organized, writes well, and pays attention to detail; there's lots of detail. The project officer should begin by reviewing earlier unit submissions and the submissions of other units where available. Before the first photo is taken or the first data field built, the commander must provide the project officer with his vision of how the award packet will look. The officer at this point,



tasks each platoon to identify a platoon photographer to take photographs of the platoon throughout the year. Within the first 30-45 days the J.P. Holland award officer develops an outline with a rough draft of the required items. This strawman provides the foundation for subsequent data collection. Next a time line is built, in progress reviews (IPR) scheduled, and key individuals notified to provide required information. The commander provides his training philosophy, the operations NCO provides operational accomplishments, the personnel NCO provides award and personnel information, the training NCO provides training, physical fitness and weapon qualification data, and the reenlistment NCO provides reenlistment statistics. Just collecting the data is only part of the job; so what do you do with it? Here are a few suggested ways to capture the data:

- Gather the data after each training or significant event

- Gather data at the end of each quarter

- Task each platoon/section to provide the data at the end of the 3d quarter of the FY

So it's just a bunch of statistics right? Wrong, the J.P. Holland award officer will most likely not have soldiers willing to donate their film and money for processing pictures to the award packet. So how do you get photos? The answer is simple, purchase film with company funds and distribute it throughout the platoons. Have the platoon representative focus on training events, field exercises and social events.

Use the resources and professional organizations already available as well. For example, submit hometown news releases often, get the Public Affairs Office to cover events, ask the local newspapers, local television and volunteer coordinator to provide you with copies of soldier accomplishments throughout the year.

The next step is to establish goals. The unit commander and first sergeant develop the direction they want to take the unit and establish



1SG Jon Meinholz at the front gate of Camp Colt, 1st MP Company Headquarters.



Checkpoint operations, Brcko, Bosnia

tough but realistic goals. Company goals should be challenging but attainable. Set goals for physical fitness, weapons qualification, driver safety awards, supply and maintenance goals, soldier and NCO of the month, and for induction into the SGT Morales or Audie Murphy Clubs. These goals expressed in the commander's philosophy and training guidance establish the "vision" for the unit. Each soldier can see the vision, read the goals and attain the "standard". Not all soldiers will meet the "standard", but all the soldiers are focused and know where they are going.

Even with a great plan, outstanding leadership, and some wonderful graphics for the packet the bottom line when it comes to going out and making the mark of excellence rests with the soldiers alone. "We have the most outstanding soldiers in the Army, I'm convinced of that. While in Bosnia I heard it time and time again as the 1st MP Company conducted inspections of former warring faction weapons storage sites, provided protective service details for

general officers, provided area security patrols, conducted civil disturbance operations, conducted checkpoint operations, and coordinated with the International Police Task Force. Constantly my soldiers, often without supervision, did the right thing time and time again. No one was there looking over their shoulders, I think they did it because they knew they were part of a damn fine unit and they didn't want to let their buddies down." said Captain White. If you resource for the event, set the goals, and let the soldiers know that you're behind them they will not let you down.

Planning ahead and not waiting until the last minute is critical to your plan. With most of the year behind you, the packet has to be in final draft form by August. With the review completed by the company commander and first sergeant the finishing touches are prepared and a final product is ready by September.

Don't forget the family and soldier support groups. Despite minor problems, the family and

soldier support group pulled it together and kept it together throughout the deployment. A great deal of patience, understanding, and flexibility allowed families to continue to provide support despite the hardship created by the deployments. When the soldiers know their families are taken care of they will follow you anywhere; and their performance falls just short of miracles. Family support groups play a critical role in a unit's successful mission accomplishment. Their efforts should like those of the soldiers be photographed and documented for inclusion in the submission packet.

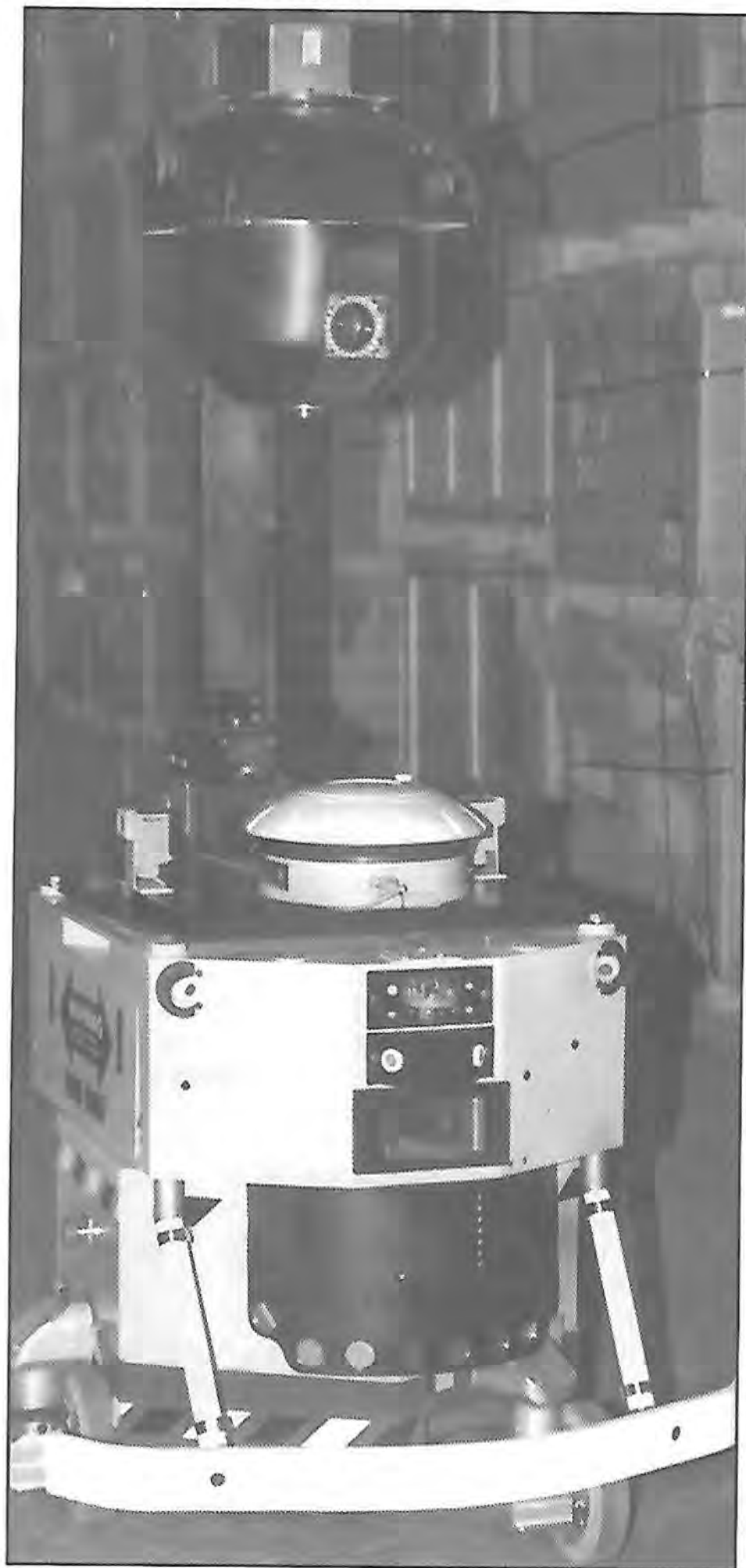
So the key to success is to have a plan of attack, set goals, provide necessary resources, and let your soldiers do the rest. The First Infantry Division's motto says it all. **"No Mission too Difficult, No Sacrifice too Great, DUTY FIRST!"**

Lieutenant Colonel Wallace E. Embrey, Jr. was the 1st Infantry Division Provost Marshal at the time this article was written.

ROBOTIC SECURITY FOR THE NEXT MILLENNIUM

*Quicker reactions to threats
with reduced risk to security personnel*

LTC Bruce M. Swagler

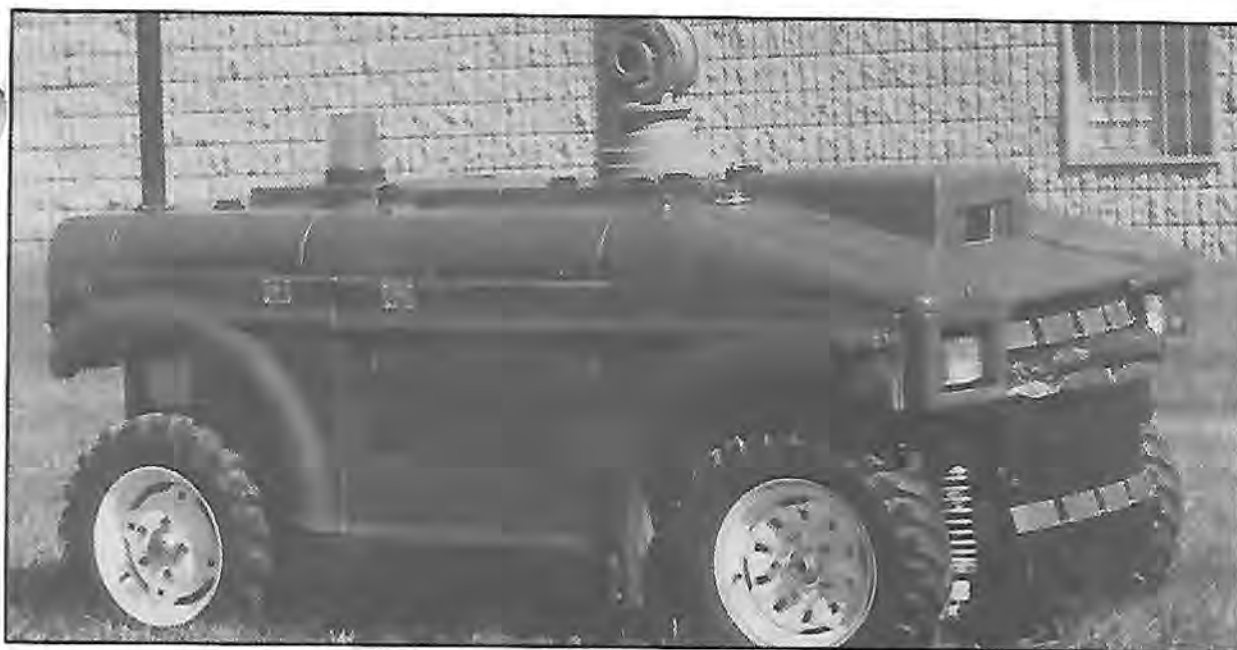


All is quiet on the night shift at Jasper Army Depot until an alarm sounds in Warehouse 44. The police dispatcher immediately identifies the intruder and gives the command to halt. The intruder now panics and kills the lights to aid his escape. Even with the lights out, the dispatcher continues to track the intruder, telling him several times to surrender or face the consequences. The dispatcher has also alerted the depot response force which is already in route. Based on the dispatcher's information, the response team has a good description of the intruder and knows that he is armed with a 9mm pistol. Meanwhile, the intruder, while trying to find his way out of the darkened warehouse, knocks over several bottles of cleaning materials whose fumes, if inhaled, could be lethal. The dispatcher immediately detects this spill and contacts the depot HAZMAT team for assistance. Finally, after several twists and turns down darkened hallways, the intruder staggers out one of the warehouse side entrances right into the waiting arms of the depot security force. The officers were waiting for the intruder based on periodic updates from the dispatcher who was able to watch the intruder's every move. The police report on this incident will read, "One intruder apprehended and one hazardous spill cleaned up. No injuries to depot security police or HAZMAT personnel."

Is such a scenario possible? How could the dispatcher have known so quickly that the intruder was armed, or a potentially dangerous spill had occurred? How could the dispatcher continue to track the intruder in a completely darkened warehouse?

All of this is possible because our hypothetical Army depot has been equipped with the Mobile Detection Assessment Response System (MDARS). Even though the depot is hypothetical, the MDARS robots are not. They are the end product of an extensive six-year joint Department of Defense (DOD) effort that combines the best that Army, Navy, and commercial industry have to offer in robotics navigation, command and control, security, and product assessment technologies. There are interior and exterior versions of this system. When fielded in the year 2000, interior versions will eventually provide enhanced security and product assessment within warehouses, office buildings, hospitals, and any other enclosed structures. Exterior versions, which will be fielded shortly thereafter, are designed to be operated in material storage yards, arsenals, petroleum storage areas, airfields, rail yards, and port facilities.

The interior version of MDARS. These platforms will patrol office complexes, hospitals, or warehouses. On board systems notify the console operator of intruders, fires, or toxic spills.



This is the exterior version of MDARS. These vehicles will patrol storage or trans-shipment yards, arsenals, airfields, or docks. Low light level camera and the on-board sensor suite allow for rapid detection and assessments of a variety of threats in all weather and lighting conditions.

Mr. Jerry Edwards, the MDARS Lead Project Officer, feels that robotics will revolutionize the way we do business in security. "We will now be able to relegate the mundane security duties such as routine patrolling and lock checks to the robots, leaving our officers free to perform the more critical tasks such as incident investigation, response force operations, etc. A much more efficient use of personnel in anybody's book." When fielded in the year 2000, MDARS will typically patrol during non-duty hours. While on random patrol, the robots will conduct continuous surveillance, checking for intruders, environmental threats (e.g., fire, water main leaks, chemical spills, etc.), and anything else unusual. Typically, the robot will operate on its own the entire night unless an intruder, fire, or any other unusual event is encountered. If an intruder is detected, an audio/visual alarm is registered back at the control station (the installation's physical security operations center). The police will then be able to see and hear what is going on and take action immediately. To keep the intruder under surveillance until assistance arrives, the

officer can tele-operate the robot to follow the individual anywhere in the protected facility. The robot's low-light-level camera can maintain surveillance even in total darkness. With real-time in-



Shown here is the operator's console. The left of the two operator screens provides a macro graphics display of the robot patrol areas. The right screen can zoom in and provide a video picture if a problem is encountered. The robot will notify the operator visually and audibly of any problems. The video camera comes up with this notification so immediate action can be taken. Note: The two monitors above the operator's console are for engineering purposes only.

formation provided by MDARS, responding personnel will no longer have to enter a facility blind. The risk to responding forces will be greatly reduced.

One of the more unique features of MDARS is its ability to assess products within the protected facility by reading inexpensive radio frequency (RF) tags affixed to selected controlled, high dollar or special interest items. Using its RF tag reading and navigation systems in combination, MDARS offers near-real-time notification of the presence (or absence) of tagged items and their respective locations. Although this data will normally be downloaded at the end of the MDARS patrol, the detection of a missing item can be immediately made known if deemed appropriate. The MDARS product assessment and navigation capabilities will significantly enhance loss prevention efforts. First of all, there is the deterrent effect. When people know that critical or high dollar items will be detected as missing almost immediately, they are less likely to make an attempt. If a theft occurs, both security and warehouse personnel can begin an immediate investigation. In addition, security personnel can immediately begin searches for the stolen item by attempting to locate the RF tag with mobile hand-held or vehicle mounted interrogators. With the capability to track assets with RF, investigators will no longer have to wait days, weeks, or even months before they find out something is missing. Recent studies of selected Service crime statistics revealed that up to 85 percent of reported thefts were closed out without being solved due to lack of leads. With RF tracking, this will no longer be the case.

LTC Bruce M. Swagler was the Product Manager, Physical Security Equipment, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, at the time this article was written.

USAMPS MEETING THE INFORMATION AGE HEAD ON

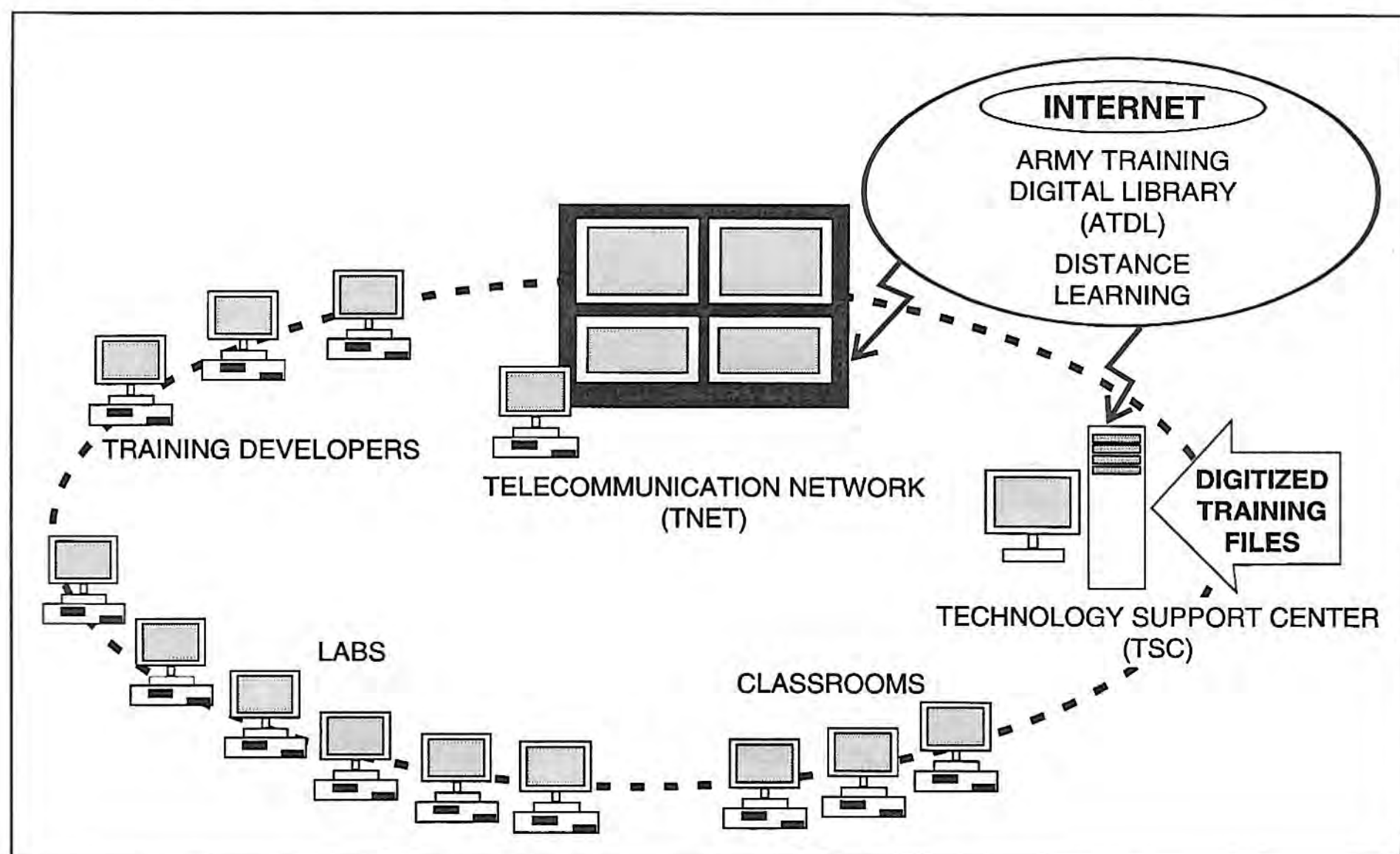
Major Carlotta M. Dallstream

The Army is continually moving towards a force on the leading edge of technology. The path to change is the Force XXI process, an interactive and linked series of evaluations, exercises, and experiments to help build the Army of the 21st Century. The U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) plays a role in this process by supporting Army Training XXI, training military police of the future.

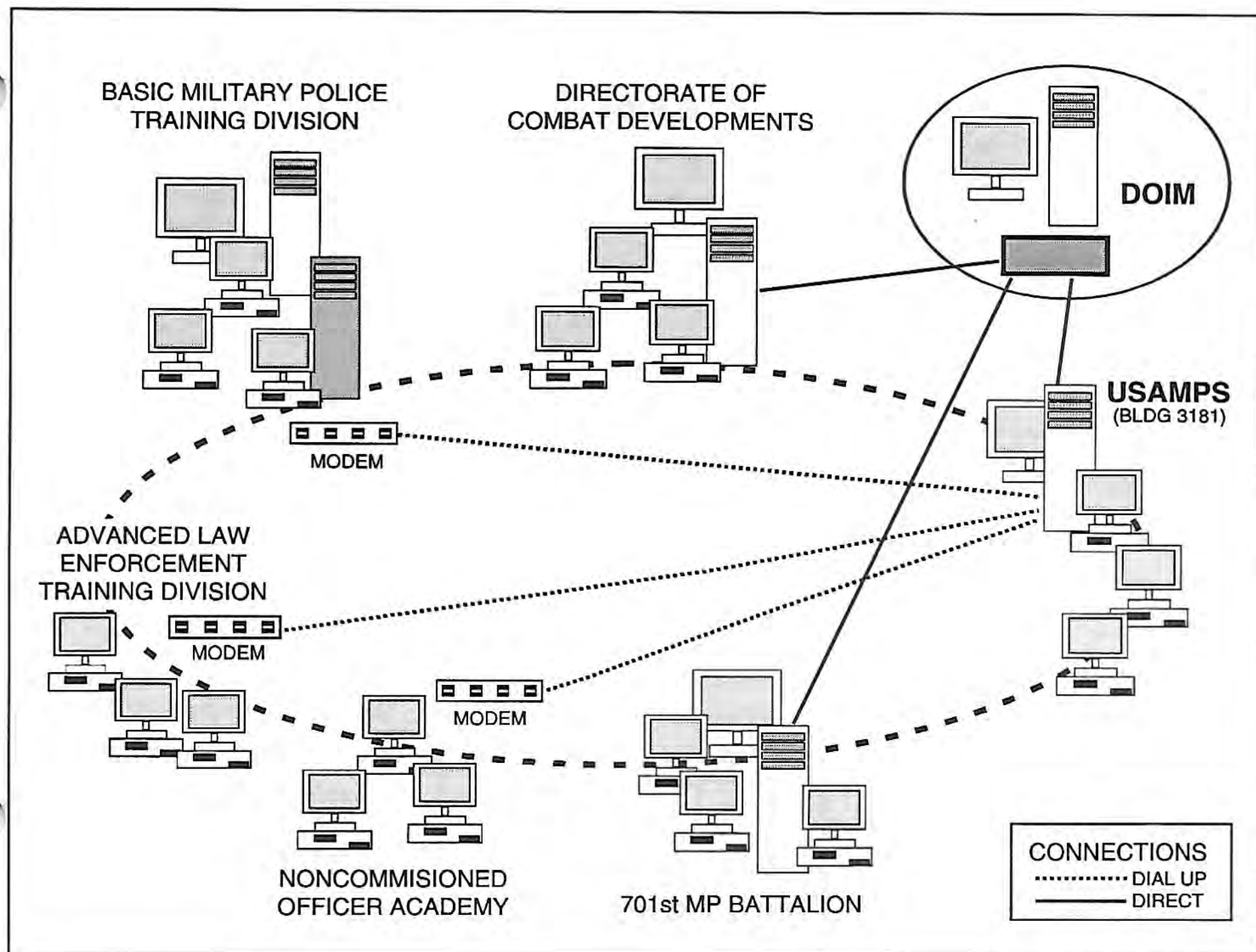
In October 1996, USAMPS established an Automation Division with the mission of bringing USAMPS into the information age. The vision is to have, by fiscal year 1999, USAMPS organizations completely integrated into a seamless network with automated systems and software standardized to the maximum extent possible and classrooms and training labs partially migrated towards TRADOC's Classroom XXI technologies, the

environment in which the 21st Century soldier will train.

The mission was overwhelming considering no funds had been programmed for the equipment needed to fulfill the requirements. The first task was to break down the mission into goals then tasks and place resources against them. The first goal is to modernize USAMPS infrastructure. This included replacing all 286 and 386 personal computers with a 486 or



Army Training XXI Network



All USAMPS Organizations on the Same Backbone

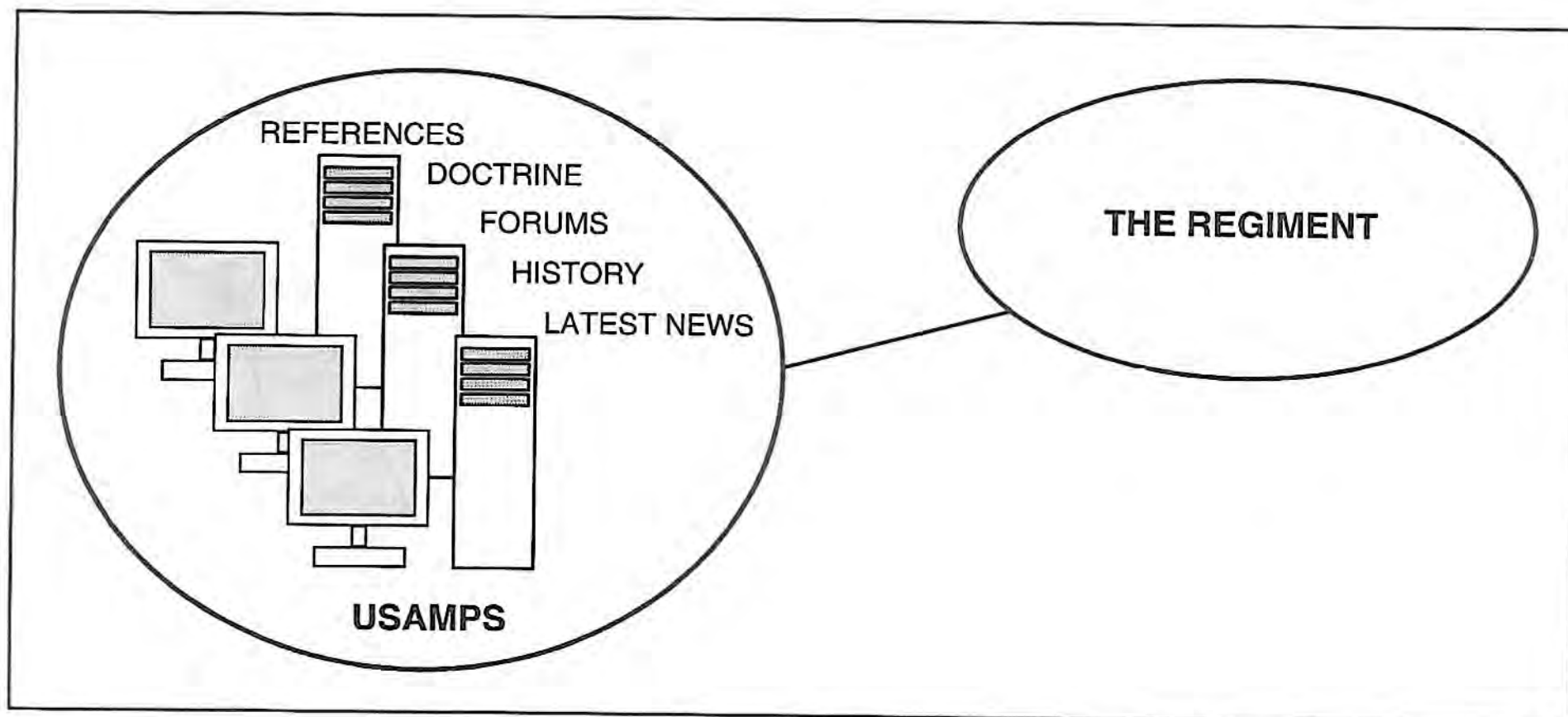
better system, installing cable, setting up central servers to support network and E-mail services. Also, a remote access server and a wireless antenna were added to allow organizations outside of the main building access to USAMPS servers. The objective is to have every personal computer connected to USAMPS' Campus Area Network (CAN) and have all E-mail users converted over to Microsoft Exchange.

The second goal is to improve interoperability of USAMPS. This required that all USAMPS organizations are connected on the same backbone and using standardized software and hardware.

The third goal is to implement automated training beyond basic office automation skills. This would consist of moving training from a paper environment to an automated one by using Standard Army Management Information Systems to support student training. An example of this is the Unit Level Logistic System - Ground. This is an important logistical management tool for all lieutenants and captains. Another example is PC- ASSORTS used for the Unit Status Report (USR).

The fourth goal is to move towards Army Training XXI technology standards. USAMPS' baseline required improvements in three

areas— training developer workstations, classrooms and training labs. The first priority was to upgrade the training developers with multimedia systems that allowed them to operate the authoring software and allow them access to the network and Internet. Next, with an existing server a pseudo-technology support center was built. This provides connectivity within USAMPS Army Training XXI network, a repository of USAMPS digitized training files and centralized administration, and maintenance for training technology assets. Additionally, it allows access to the files by developers and instructors allowing



Information Services

ease of collaboration on the development of digitized training. Recently, USAMPS was able to acquire equipment to support 34 classrooms and 2 labs – 76 systems with multimedia and projector capabilities. This allows the instructors to begin training in a digitized environment. All these instructional facilities will be connected to the USAMPS CAN and as digitized instruction is created, instructors will be capable of integrating digitized multimedia instruction into their training. In addition, systems were placed in the school library and student lab, which will allow student access to the Internet for the purpose of obtaining research material.

The last goal was to improve USAMPS information services. The previous method used to reach the Regiment in the field was the EMPIRE program. The solution was to create a USAMPS' WEB site. This becomes an immediate entry point for anyone in the Regiment to the school. It has allowed the school to present useful and timely information to the Corps and visa versa. The USAMPS

Website is a viable source for current events, reference material and historical documents. The site

USAMPS has been fortunate to find highly qualified information systems personnel within our

The vision is to have, by fiscal year 1999, USAMPS organizations integrated into a seamless network with automated systems and software standardized and classrooms and training labs partially migrated towards TRADOC's Classroom XXI technologies.

was established in June 97 and as of Oct 97 had 6,827 visitors to various homepages. We have had visitors from other countries such as Brazil, Japan and Australia. We encourage all to visit our pages and provide feedback. The address for the USAMPS Homepage is <http://www.mcclellan.army.mil/usamps>. From this page you can connect to various organizations throughout USAMPS.

Corps, who enabled USAMPS to transform its information management capabilities. Without the efforts of these personnel, none of this would have been possible.

Major Carlotta M. Dallstream was chief, Automation Division, at the U. S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama, at the time this article was written.

LAW AND ORDER

SPC Matt J. Johnson-129th MPAD

Camp Bedrock - Driving along a commonly used route, a police officer signals for the driver to pull over to the side of the road. The driver is questioned and at times the vehicle is searched. If all goes well, the vehicle is back on the road in a matter of minutes.

Scenes like this are common across Bosnia-Herzegovina as police try to restore law and order to a country recovering from a devastating war. Peace and the road to recovery are hard traveled paths, at times bringing out the worst in people. Illegal checkpoints resulting in ethnic beatings, unwarranted fines and other atrocities still haunt people as they strive towards democracy.

"We're coming up with a lot of illegal checkpoints at this stage of the SFOR (Stabilization Forces) mission," said SFC Gedebynas Jakubauskas, rear battle noncommissioned officer.

Working hand and hand with the International Police Task Force, soldiers from the 108th Military Police Company out of Fort Bragg, NC, are hoping to help stop these illegal checkpoints.

"The main thing we do on the mission is provide security for the IPTF during the joint patrols," said Captain George Rodriguez, 108th MP Co. commander. "In the event IPTF finds themselves in a situation in which the checkpoint is illegal and the police don't want to disband, then IPTF will call us in and we'll go ahead and try to disperse and disband the checkpoint.

"The higher command felt there was a need to go out and check to see if these checkpoints were legitimate to ensure the freedom of movement of all people in the country," Rodriguez said.

To prepare the soldiers to deal with illegal checkpoints, the soldiers underwent extensive training and certification.

"We're preparing our soldiers to take down illegal checkpoints if we come across them on our missions in accordance with the Dayton Peace Accord and the GFAP (General Framework Agreement for Peace)" Jakubauskas said. "We're certifying all the squads in the unit processes and running them through various scenarios."

"We started out by certifying all our MP on how to take down a checkpoint and determine a legal checkpoint from an illegal check-

and not wanting to relinquish their police identification cards or produce their IPTF police permits, they would be running an illegal checkpoint and they'd need to be closed down and moved on their way," Jakubauskas said. "If they didn't comply with this, we'd have to apprehend them, confiscate their weapons and turn them over to the IPTF headquarters."

And the soldiers seem confident, well-trained and ready to do their mission.

"Usually the first thing we do is a roll by to visualize the scene. Then we receive a brief before we go in to take it down," said PFC

"Illegal check points resulting in ethnic beatings, unwarranted fines and other atrocities still haunt people as they strive towards democracy."

point." Rodriguez said. "Once we certified them, we coordinated with the IPTF for days and times we'd like to conduct the patrols with them. We vary the days and times so we don't set a pattern."

During the training and certification, the teams covered handling scenarios, such as being informed of an illegal checkpoint only to roll into the area and discover the checkpoint is legitimate. The MP must ensure checkpoints outside the zone of separation are being run according to regulations, which includes the absence of long-barreled weapons. The squads also worked on a third scenario involving apprehending or detaining uncooperative officers running a checkpoint.

If it would ever escalate to the point of them being uncooperative

Christopher Hunt. "We then have to determine the check is illegal or not. If it is, we tell them they need to take it down and leave. If they don't want to, we have to secure them and turn them over to the IPTF."

Although the military police company believes in being prepared and trains for the worst, cooperation between local authorities and SFOR has been very positive.

"In our area we've never had any problems with the local police and I don't think we will," Rodriguez said. "This is just another added measure to ensure that everybody in this country knows that IPTF and SFOR are working jointly together to make their country a little safer.

(Reprinted from the 27 June 1997 TALON)

April 8, 1998

DISASTER HITS ALABAMA

SSG Norman Arnold

Alabama Army and Air National Guard members have been busy during the past month assisting in relief and recovery operations following two major disasters in the state.

A killer tornado swept across western Jefferson County near Birmingham, Alabama around 8:15 p.m. on Wednesday evening, April 8, killing more than 30 persons and leaving thousands homeless.

The deadly tornado struck exactly one month to the day after torrential rains had caused Elba, Alabama to be flooded with six feet of water for the third time in eight years.

Weather officials later said the tornado, which left a path of destruction a mile wide and 20-miles long, was a class 5 tornado, the highest rating for tornadoes. A class 5 tornado has winds in excess of 250 miles per hour.

Within hours after the tornado hit, the first Alabama Army and Air National Guard members were called to state duty. Some 290 Guard members would eventually take part in the effort.

Alabama Air National guard units moved into the area and set up light sets mounted on trailers with generators to power them. The light sets were located near an area where county law officials had determined there had been several fatalities.

In the meantime, members of the 20th Special Forces Group in Birmingham began a call-up of 50 members with the first arriving at their armory shortly after midnight. As the men reported to their armory, they were organized into two and three man teams and sent to the area to assist in search and rescue missions.

"We got to the command post that had been set up around 2:00 a.m.," said Sgt. 1st Class Stanley R. Kight, NCOIC of the first team. "We were told to go to the big flood lights the Air Guard had set up. We tried one road and it was completely blocked, so we turned around and took another route."

The Special Forces personnel finally got to the area on a high ridge in the Edgewater community. "When we got there, sheriff's deputies had already located two bodies. We were told there were five others missing from one house that had been totally destroyed," Kight said.

The Guardsmen located another body on the edge of the high ridge and then climbed down the steep embankment behind the houses to search for others. Kight said with just flashlights, it was too dark to effectively search amid the fallen trees and snarled debris from the houses, so the group decided to wait for light.

"We had enough light up top, but once we went off the side of the hill, it was total darkness," Kight said. "The ground was marshy and there was an overflowing creek in the area, so we decided to wait."

At daybreak, Kight and three others carefully climbed back down the hill. They soon located four additional bodies in the area and had only a five-year-old girl to be accounted for. For several hours, Army and Air Guard personnel along with sheriff's deputies joined search and rescue personnel in frantically scouring the area for the girl.

The group breathed a collective sigh or relief when they were notified that the girl had been located at a nearby hospital. Later, Special Forces personnel located another body in Oak Grove, a small nearby town which suffered major damage.

Forty military police from the Alabama Army Guard's 231st Military Police Battalion arrived before daybreak to assist in traffic control and to provide security in the area.

Alabama Governor Fob James visited in the devastated area around noon. After driving through the area and offering comfort to many of the residents, James said, "The devastation here is the worst I have ever seen."

The next day, James Lee Witt, director of FEMA, accompanied Vice President Al Gore on a tour of the area. Witt's remarks echoed James. "I deal with major tornadoes across our country and this is the worst I have seen in 20 years," Witt said.

By mid-day on Thursday, April 9, 75 Army Guard members from four engineer battalions across



Pfc. Stevie B. Pierce of the Alabama Army Guard's 217th MP Company in Prattville talks on radio with other MPs in the tornado area. "I was basically in shock when I first saw the devastation," Pierce said. "This is some of the toughest work we have ever had to do."



The class 5 tornado with winds in excess of 250 miles per hour left a path of destruction a mile wide and 20 miles long. More than 30 persons were killed and thousands left homeless.

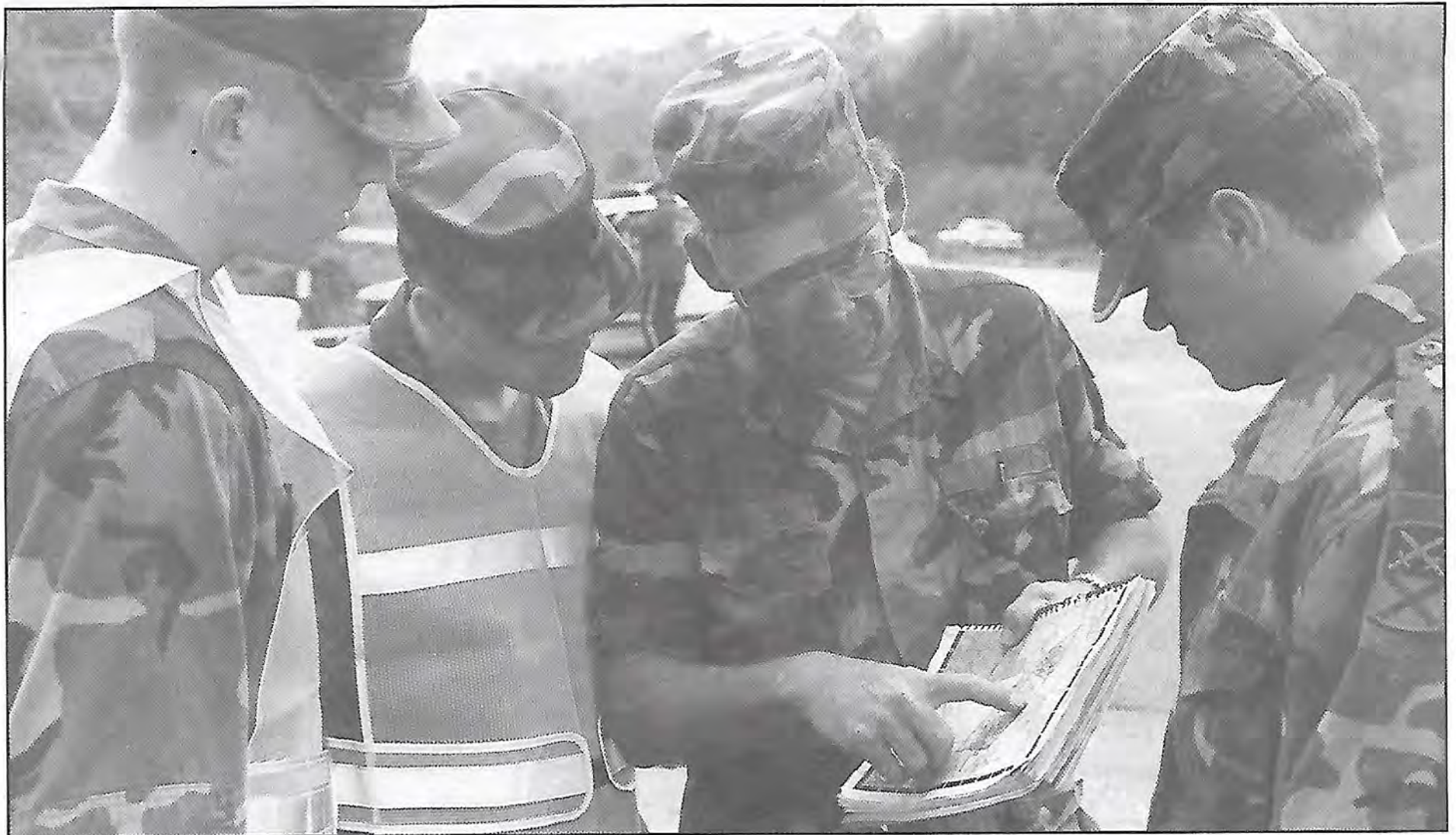


Aerial shots (above and below) show some of the widespread devastation from the tornado.





What was once a peaceful neighborhood in west Jefferson County looks like a war zone in the tornado aftermath.



Alabama National Guard MPs from the 231st Military Police Battalion in Prattville, Alabama, arrived in west Jefferson County within hours after a deadly tornado struck the area. Master Sgt James E. DeVaughn (2nd from right) assigns traffic control points to Pvt. John D. Dyer (left to right), Sgt. Philip L. Odom and Spc. Joel D. Massey.



Nearly 70 people were attending Wednesday night worship services at the Open Door Church when the tornado struck and collapsed the roof. Miraculously, no one was injured even though the worshipers had to climb through windows to get out of the building.



Master Sgt. James DeVaughn (left) coordinates traffic control point locations with Sgt. Rodger Williamson. Both are members of the Alabama Army National Guard's 231st MP Battalion in Prattville, Alabama.



Alabama Army National Guard MPs provided security during the visit of Vice President Al Gore to the area.

the state arrived to begin assisting in the clean up and removal of debris from roads and rights of way in the area. Through the first six days, the Guard engineers hauled more than 680 loads of debris to a landfill.

National Guard water trailers were dispatched to the area to provide potable water for the relief workers and the lucky residents whose homes were not damaged or destroyed, but were without water.

Within days following the tragedy, donations of clothing, food and supplies began to roll into the area. Red Cross and Salvation Army officials located space to store the goods. As the outpouring of concern and generosity grew, all available space for storage of

items was soon exhausted. National Guard tents were pitched at several locations to cover the donated goods.

President Bill Clinton toured the area with Governor James on Wednesday, April 15. James praised Clinton for his swift action in declaring the area a federal disaster area.

Staff Sgt. Eric Fullman was one of the men working with Kight on the first search and rescue missions. "It was a gruesome task, but we got it done," he said. "I was proud of how effectively a small group of people were able to work together in less than ideal circumstances."

Sgt. Maj Larry Dorough worked extensively in the Guard's EOC in Birmingham. He praised the response from local citizens to

the Guard members working on the operation. "The response to the needs of our soldiers by local residents has been tremendous," he said. "Everything from free food to washing clothes has been offered and provided. It sure has made our job a lot easier."

Many of the military police and engineers who responded to the call to state duty had also worked during the Elba flood one month earlier.

Alabama Guard Military Police remained in the area until Friday, April 17. The Guard engineers continued to clear the area of debris.

SSG Norman Arnold was the Public Affairs NCO with the Alabama Army National Guard at the time this article was written.

Bragg battles bias-based crimes with training, teamwork

John Paul Boyce, Jr.

More than 160 Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps criminal investigators, military police and North Carolina regional law enforcement members met on Fort Bragg earlier this year to better understand and prevent hate crimes in a conference featuring two prominent national experts who emphasized victim sensitivity, communication and community involvement to help resolve and prevent bias-motivated incidents.

The one-day conference featured Anti-Defamation League (ADL) members David C. Friedman, the director of the Anti-Defamation League's Washington, D.C., regional office, and the ADL's Eastern States Civil Rights Director Lauren H. Levin. The ADL is one of the nation's premier organizations that fight bias-motivated offenses such as harassment, vandalism and violence. Friedman worked with Fort Bragg officials following the 1995 murders of an African American couple in Fayetteville and the ADL made presentations on diversity issues to Department of the Army officials during the 1996 Task Force on Extremist Activities.

The 10th Military Police Battalion (CID) (Airborne) hosted the Feb. 26 law enforcement gathering at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School. Military attendees included Col. George J. Kinoshita Jr., commander of the 3rd Military Police Group (CID), the 3rd's top noncommissioned officer Command Sgt. Maj. Ross M. Gardner; Army agents from Forts Bragg, Gordon and Jackson; members of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations; Shaw Air Force

Base's 20th Security Forces Squadron and Social Actions office; Marine military police and CID from Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point, N.C., the Naval Criminal Investigative Service; and members of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Civilian law enforcement included local officials from the Cumberland County Sheriff's Office, Fayetteville City Police Department, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation as well as detectives and police officers from city police departments and college campuses.

The response to this seminar has been remarkable and exceeded our wildest imaginations, said Lt. Col. George E. Reed, commander of the 10th Military Police Battalion (CID) (Airborne). We continued to receive requests for attendance from as far away as Texas, which underlines that there is a need for this type of approach. This is a very important seminar and it's reflected in the outpouring of attendees and your diversity, said David C. Friedman, who oversees the Anti-Defamation League's operations in Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina. Task forces cited as success—The Federal Hate Crime Statistics Act defines a hate crime as a criminal offense against a person or property that is motivated in whole or part by the offender's bias against a race, religion, ethnic/national origin or sexual orientation. In compliance with the Act, almost 11,000 hate crimes were reported to the FBI in 1996 involving both persons and property.

We need to remember that every one of those numbers represents a person or a family that

has been targeted by offenders because of those characteristics, Friedman reminded the audience. These numbers represent people whose lives have sometimes been shattered, devastated or even destroyed because of someone else's hatred.

Hate crimes represent problems and a challenge to law enforcement, Friedman said. The most important trend happening now in fighting hate crimes is the creation of task forces that are composed of police, community leaders and organizations to address the problem.

He cited working groups and task forces, such as one formed with Department of Justice U.S. attorneys, designed to create a comprehensive assault on hate crimes and the success of these approaches to bring together federal, state and local law enforcement organizations, prosecutors and community representatives. The goal of these task forces is to increase communication between crime fighters, prosecutors and citizens, Friedman explained. Another example is the diversity training offered to such groups by the Anti-Defamation League's A World of Difference Institute, which has conducted workplace diversity training for more than 110,000 workers employed with corporations, government agencies and small businesses.

These approaches make people aware that we take hate crimes seriously and virtually all of the successful programs bring together police, prosecutors and community organizations, Friedman said. This community-teamwork model gives law enforcement more credibility to remove barriers to more effective training, community awareness and publicity, juvenile justice and affords opportunities for partnerships.

The military and civilian audience also learned about the latest federal, state and military

regulations dealing with bias-motivated incidents and activities. Lauren Levin outlined North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia statutes, Department of Defense Directive 1325.6, and command policy in Army Regulation 600-20, to include the December 1996 revisions in paragraph 4-12. The comprehensive review mixed these citations with case studies focusing on rules involving distribution of biased materials, the possible prohibitions involving some off-post-gathering places and prohibited soldier activities. Both also discussed efforts by the ADL's 32 regional offices to track and document hate activities by groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Invisible Empire, the National Alliance, Aryan Nations and Neo-Nazi Skinheads.



Army Lt. Col. George E. Reed, commander of the 10th MP battalion (Airborne) (CID), thanks Anti-Defamation League director David C. Friedman for the presentation on bias-based crimes at Fort Bragg.

Friedman discussed the often tragic impact of hate crimes by these groups and individuals on victims, who have unique perspectives and fears following acts of vandalism, violence and terror. His Washington, D.C., group offers insights into why victims may fail to report hate crimes, how law enforcement may work effectively with victims, communities

and advocacy organizations. Both he and Levin stressed the importance of quick, effective law enforcement responses to these incidents. Effective response

According to ADL reports and publications, an effective law enforcement response:

- Reduces fear and anger
- Facilitates recovery of victims, witnesses and communities
- Convinces victims and the community that law enforcement takes their concerns seriously
- Tells actual and potential offenders that hate crimes will not be tolerated
- Mitigates the potential for copy cat behavior
- Reduces the potential for retaliation
- Generates trust and goodwill between the community and law enforcement
- Increases the reporting of these crimes by victims, who might otherwise be reluctant to come forward
- Sharpens community awareness of bias crimes

U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command statistics for calendar year 1996 show six offices reported the occurrence of hate or bias-based crimes on installations in their regional areas of responsibility.

These included incidents of threatening anonymous notes with racial slurs, graffiti, and barracks vandalism. Like some states, the CID also tracks disability-based bias crimes.

During the same period in 1996, the FBI received reports of 8,759 bias-motivated criminal incidents from 11,354 law enforcement agencies in 49 states and the District of Columbia which voluntarily participated under the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990. Of the 8,759 incidents reported, an actual total of 10,706 offenses occurred, with a reported number of 11,039 hate crime victims, accord-

ing the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. Of the 8,759 reported incidents, 5,396 were motivated by racial bias; 1,401 by religious bias; 1,016 by sexual-orientation bias; 940 by ethnicity/national origin bias; and 6 by multiple biases, the FBI reports say.

Crimes against persons composed 69 percent of the 10,706 offenses reported. Intimidation was the single most frequently reported hate crime among all offenses measured, accounting for 39 percent of the total. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property accounted for 27 percent of the total; followed by simple assault at 16 percent and aggravated assault at 13 percent, according to FBI statistics. Eight of every 10 of the 11,039 reported hate crime victims were individuals, while the remaining victims were businesses, religious organizations, or various other targets. Six of every 10 victims were attacked because of their race, with bias against blacks accounting for 42 percent of the total.

A sweeping Department of the Army-level assessment in March 1996 included visits to 28 major Army installations in the United States, Germany and Korea; featured 7,638 interviews; and surveyed 17,080 soldiers. It found minimal evidence of extremist activity, but the study cautioned that gangs are of concern to soldiers and listed gang-related activities as a significant security concern.

The March 21, 1996, report on Defending American Values concluded that the military continues to share criminal intelligence with civilian law enforcement and implemented 12 major initiatives to educate soldiers and commanders, clarify policies on extremist activity and reinforce Army Command Policy in Army Regulation 600-20.

John Paul Boyce, Jr. is the public affairs officer for the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

MP Sergeant of the Guard a Pioneer

Captain Karen A. Berger



The Military Police Corps recorded another "first" early in the morning of 6 January 1998. In a ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery, Sergeant First Class Richard K. Cline was awarded the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge as the noncommissioned officer in charge of the most hallowed memorial in the Army. Brigadier General David Foley,

Commandant of the Military Police School, attended the ceremony along with MP Regimental Command Sergeant Major Harold Burleson.

SFC Cline's climb to this coveted position began in April 1996 with his assignment as the platoon sergeant of the 289th MP Company (-), 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment, The Old Guard. In June 1997, SFC Cline was selected by

the Commander of The Old Guard, Colonel Greg Gardner, to become the Sergeant of the Guard at the Tomb of the Unknowns. This in itself was a magnificent accomplishment as SFC Cline was the first non-infantry NCO selected for the position since the 3d Infantry Regiment started guarding the Tomb on 6 April 1948.

After the astronaut badge, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier



SFC Richard K. Cline (above center and top right) at the Tomb of the Unknowns during the laying of the wreath ceremony.



Identification Badge, is the least awarded badge in the Army. Since 1948 only 454 have been earned, an average of about 9 per year. With the award of the Badge, SFC Cline joins a very unique group of soldiers who have dedicated their service to guarding the most hallowed ground in the Nation. The 32 members of the Tomb Guard Sentinel Platoon are on duty, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year. In the heat of summer, dead of night and on the coldest days of winter, they walk an honored post with a precision which comes from strict enforcement of the highest standards and hours of training and practice.

Not all members of the Tomb Guard Sentinel Platoon have been awarded the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge. The award is not "automatic" with assignment to the Sentinel Platoon. Candidates must undergo a grueling program of study and performance preparation to earn this prestigious award. The training period extends 7 to 9 months where the candidates are tested

within the first 2 weeks on 7 pages of required knowledge. Additional tests covering new knowledge occur every 3 weeks.

A final test requires verbatim recall of cumulative knowledge including "The Sentinel's Creed" followed by 398 questions about Arlington National Cemetery and the Tomb including where 141 people are buried, their history and

significance of their service to the nation. The verbatim test is followed by a 100 question written test. If successful in no more than 2 retests, candidates are awarded the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge.

Three Military Police have preceded SFC Cline in earning the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge. They are SGT Sean Dewine, SGT Heather Johnsen, and SGT Danyell Wilson. All were assigned to the 289th MP Company (-), 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment, The Old Guard when awarded the Badge.

The 289th MP Company and The Old Guard continue to accept qualified military police personnel interested in achieving the high standards they set for their soldiers. The inscription at the Tomb proclaims: "HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD". The members of the Tomb Guard Platoon, now under the leadership of a Military Police NCO, ensure the repose of these American heroes is not disturbed.

Captain Karen A. Berger was the operations officer at the Provost Marshal Office at the Military District of Washington at the time this article was written.

THE SENTINEL'S CREED

MY DEDICATION TO THIS SACRED DUTY
IS TOTAL AND WHOLE-HEARTED

IN THE RESPONSIBILITY BESTOWED ON ME NEVER WILL I FALTER

AND WITH DIGNITY AND PERSEVERANCE
MY STANDARD WILL REMAIN PERFECTION

THROUGH THE YEARS OF DILIGENCE
AND PRAISE AND THE DISCOMFORT OF THE ELEMENTS

I WILL WALK MY TOUR IN HUMBLE REVERENCE TO THE BEST
OF MY ABILITY

IT IS HE WHO COMMANDS THE RESPECT I PROTECT HIS BRAVERY
THAT MADE US SO PROUD

SURROUNDED BY WELL-MEANING CROWDS
BY DAY ALONE IN THE THOUGHTFUL PEACE OF NIGHT

THIS SOLDIER WILL IN HONORED GLORY
REST UNDER MY ETERNAL REVERENCE

THE WAR ON DRUGS IN THE FAR EAST

Captain James M. Falcone

On 20 November 1997, the Director General of the Republic of Korea's Customs Service presented WO1 Brett A. Crow and SFC Thomas P. Barnes of the 21st Military Police Detachment (CID) with plaques of appreciation for their tireless efforts during an unprecedented joint drug interdiction operation. During his remarks, Director General Woo-Kyu Lim marveled at the close working relationships of the international agencies involved, owed in great part to the contributions of WO1 Crow, SFC Barnes, and the members of the Drug Suppression Team (DST). The ceremony concluded an intensive seven-month investigation named Operation Window Kobalt.

Operation Window Kobalt was a four-phase, multi-agency drug interdiction effort focusing on the trafficking of controlled substances by civilian and military personnel, the acquisition of U.S. passports and identification cards to facilitate drug trafficking, the solicitation of U.S. service members to courier narcotics internationally, and the laundering of U.S. currency within U.S. Forces, Korea to other areas of the world. The operation was born out of criminal information developed in which Nigerian foreign nationals were attempting to engage in drug trafficking with U.S. service members. Sales were believed to have taken

place on the Yongsan Military Garrison and in the nightclub district of Itaewon. The scope of the operation was later expanded to include Pakistani and Iranian foreign nationals.

A seven person drug suppression team comprised of two CID special agents and five military police investigators worked in conjunction with the Korean Customs Service, the Seoul Public Prosecutors Office, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. The methodology of the investigation was to insert DST investigators posing as U.S. soldiers wishing to obtain narcotics from the identified targets. Once the undercover agents had developed a rapport with the targets and built credibility with them, narcotic purchases were executed and flow charts depicting the hierarchy of the networks were established.

Two separate organizations were revealed to be trafficking within the area of operations. The DST was aligned into two teams, one targeting the Nigerians and the other targeting the Pakistanis. Moreover, the Korean Customs Service obtained an equivalent Title III court wire order for several known drug trafficker's residences and business fronts. The wire orders were paramount to the safety of the investigators and the integrity of their covert status.

The highlight of the investigation was when CPL Charles E. Jordan, a military police investigator, infiltrated the Nigerian arm of the drug trafficking network. While negotiating the purchase of narcotics at an off-post club, he was approached by a U.S. soldier seeking to obtain hashish for him and for his friends. The DST set up a consensual intercept to record the soldier soliciting CPL Jordan for the drugs. The soldier was then apprehended after he provided Jordan with money in exchange for a small bag of counterfeit hashish. Technical listening devices were used by the DST members to coordinate and execute the reverse-sting apprehension. During the interrogation that followed the apprehension, the soldier revealed the names of co-conspirators involved in drug trafficking and use.

Operation Window Kobalt explored and chronicled the extent of drug trafficking within U.S. Forces, Korea and the surrounding communities. During the semicovert and overt phases of the operation, 24 foreign nationals and 12 military subjects were apprehended. This sweep accounted for the major suspects identified during the investigation.

The operation produced some historic and unprecedented feats between USACIDC and Korean law enforcement officials. Controlled substances were purchased on 19 different occasions. The street



Byung Kim, WO1 Brett A. Crow, Woo Kyu Lim, SFC Thomas P. Barnes, LTC Peter V. Wojcik, and Kyu Chul Whang at the plaque presentation.

value of narcotics seized as a result of covert operations were the largest ever by the Korean Customs Service, netting 880 grams of heroin, 140 grams of marijuana, and 110 grams of hashish for an estimated street value of 2.9 million U.S. dollars.

The joint USACIDC/MP DST provided the technical guidance, planning, training, and execution to enable the Korean Customs Service to conduct the largest operation of this kind ever undertaken by their office. Prior to initiating Operation Kobalt, a three-man team deployed to Yongsan, Korea, from the Counterdrug Branch, Advanced Law Enforcement Training Division (ALETD), DOT, USAMPS, and conducted, within five days, over 80 hours of exhaustive train-

ing for all participants. The training team comprised of CW2 Steven Knight, SFC Pete DEMING and SSG Robert BUSH trained the soldiers from the 21st Military Police Detachment (CID) and Korean Customs Service on undercover narcotics operations and the employment of technical surveillance equipment. This training was the capstone of the months of intelligence collecting and target selection, to ensure the operations were conducted at a minimal risk. It was the first time they used a court ordered wiretap and conducted buy/walk drug purchases. Operation Window Kobalt was not only a success for CID but for the whole Korean peninsula as well. The actions of the DST have paved the

way for future joint ventures of this magnitude and cemented a long-lasting relationship between all the agencies involved.

In addition to being recognized by the Director General of the Korean Customs Service, WO1 Crow and SFC Barnes were awarded the Army Commendation Medal. The other members of the team, SGT Jeffrey McCaskill, SGT Karen K. Gohner, SGT Kwyung-WonYoon, CPL Daniel K. Dennis, and CPL Jordan were awarded the Army Achievement Medal for their superior performance during this extraordinary mission.

Captain James M. Falcone was the commander, 21st Military Police Detachment (CID) at the time this article was written.

EVERY DOG HAS ITS DAY

SFC Tammy L. Quirin

You've heard the old saying "Every Dog Has Its Day." Well, in this case it should read "Army Dogs Have Their Day." This year the Department of Defense hosted the 1st Worldwide Military Working Dog (MWD) Competition at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas. Fifty-one contestants from installations around the world representing all four services and DoD police officers converged upon Lackland Air Force Base.

The competitors were engulfed in a grueling two-day exercise with thirteen judges watching their every move. The judges were dog experts from the four military Services, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Customs Service, Federal Aviation Administration, and civilian police agencies.

The dog teams were evaluated in six skills including:

✓ Drug Detection – evaluates team's ability to locate narcotics hidden inside buildings and vehicles.

✓ Explosive detection – evaluates team's ability to locate explosives hidden inside buildings and vehicles.

✓ Building Search – evaluates team's ability to detect an intruder hiding inside a building.

✓ Scouting – evaluates team's ability to locate an intruder hiding outside in an open or wooded area.

✓ Tactical Obedience – evaluates team's ability to maneuver in a tactical manner; around, through, and over obstacles; and handler's ability to control the dog's movements through basic obedience.



✓ Handler Protection – evaluates team's ability to evaluate a situation and determine the best course of action to deal with the threat coming from multiple intruders. This is accomplished through bite and hold, suspect surrender, and



Group photo—The Army Team. Above photo—"Top Dog" and her trophies



the **CAMCOPTER**®

Sergeant First Class Larry Lane

The Camcopter®, an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) system, was put through a series of tests at the McKenna Military Operation on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) site. This device is one of several UAVs the Dismounted Battlespace Battle Lab is experimenting with to determine its ability to support the dismounted soldier.

The 90-inch device is capable of a vertical take off and landing. The targeted payload for the vehicle is about 60 pounds. The flight endurance time will be between six and seven hours, depending on the weight of the payload. The vehicle is powered by an Italian hang glider engine which uses 93-octane fuel, the same type of fuel from just about any gas pump. The frame is made of titanium and carbon fiber.

By using a computer, a soldier can program the lift off, carry out a mission, return home and land. Through joystick-like controls, a soldier can also control every action when needed.

"We're looking at these unmanned aerial vehicles to support the battalion and company commanders," Mike Barnes of the Dismounted Forces Division said. "We found this system very easy to operate. Anyone who can play a video game with a degree of competence can fly this aircraft. It's really user friendly."

In one experiment, the Camcopter® dropped about 20 pounds of leaflets from about a 1,000-foot height covering a large area. During a wartime or humanitarian assistance operation, leaflets may be used to explain that American forces are in the area to help, announce weapons for money turn in program or map out where medical assistance may be obtained.

In another demonstration, it blanketed a street with caltrops, small metal spiked objects that can deflate a tire. The Camcopter® also showed its ability to deliver riot control agent within the confined streets of the MOUT site.

"This is the second in a series of vertical take off and landing aircraft we experimented with and I was fortunate to get the same two soldiers I used in a previous experiment," Barnes said. Two Fort McClellan soldiers performed as operators in an experiment with the Cypher®, a round UAV built by Sikorsky aircraft. The same two soldiers operated the Cam-copter®, which is produced by Schiebel Technology, Inc., a Vienna, Austria, company specializing in mine detection technology.

"We may be able to do some comparison studies after all of the data has been collected," Barnes said.

The device has been in production for about two years, said Hans Schiebel, one of the developers.

"The inspiration was to create an autonomous aerial vehicle, which is very easy to fly," Schiebel said. "We have soldiers operating it everyday. It doesn't need any more than a half day of training to have the skills to operate the vehicle."

A soldier programs a flight plan by marking waypoints on a computer screen. The information on the screen includes an area map and critical vehicle information like altitude and speed.

"It's essentially a cursor in the sky," Schiebel said. "It's as easy to operate the air vehicle as it is to move the cursor over your computer screen. You can use the joystick to direct it, but if you don't direct it, the vehicle will stop and hover in that one position."

The Schiebel Company began developing UAVs to assist in finding mines from the air. Through infrared cameras and other equipment, their temperature signature may detect landmines. Since the Camcopter's® development, the Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate in Fort Belvoir, Virginia, has purchased a complete system, Schiebel said.

Specialist Jacob Terrell and Private Brent Satterfield served as operators. The two soldiers are from the Military Police Company at Fort McClellan, Alabama. The soldiers flew 12 missions, day and night.

tem ourselves if we need to. We don't have to program anything into the computer."

The ability to manually operate the vehicle was essential during one of the nighttime missions, Terrell said.

"Anyone who can play a video game with a degree of competence can fly this aircraft"

"The best part about this system is the joystick controls," Terrell said. "We can manually fly this sys-

The soldiers were given a mission to find hostile groups within the MOUT site. In the scenario, a group



Specialist Jacob Terrell helps prepare for a mission.

of hostile forces had pushed American forces out of the village. The soldiers would have to locate and identify the hostile forces, then deliver a riot control agent to disperse the crowds.

"We flew straight into the center of the city and took it up to about 250 feet so we could see the entire city using the camera," Terrell said. This model did not have the infrared capability and the soldiers only used a normal view of the situation to locate the targets, identified by burning torches. "Once we saw where the torches were, we flew to each spot and dropped smoke on them. I was amazed at how well we did."

Each mission is recorded for the soldiers to review.

The Camcopter® gives soldiers more independence and responsibility, Satterfield said.

"We actually plan out the mission ourselves," Satterfield said. "They just tell us to plan our mission - fly over there, make some hits and come back home. We figure out what will be the best approach route, where we think we should hover and where we're going to make our drops."

During a typical daytime mission, the soldiers were asked to drop smoke on a target. Using the computer they programmed the camcopter to fly to the location where they would drop the smoke. At the target, the soldiers switched over to manual operation to better maneuver around the target using the camera for guidance. They dropped smoke to determine the wind direction, then dropped the rest of the smoke to provide a good coverage. After the drop, they switched back to a programmed flight plan to guide the camcopter home.

"This equipment is easy to understand and use. The hardest thing is to plan which route to take and how we want to make our drop," Satterfield said.



SPC Jacob Terrell and PFC Brent Satterfield of Fort McClellan's Military Police Company control action of the Camcopter®.

The Camcopter® will be nominated as part of the Technical Assessment Program, a format for validating the system.

"A soldier can walk in with very little training, take over mission planning, take over flight operations, and be able to deliver

munitions with almost pinpoint accuracy," Barnes said.

SFC Larry Lane was the Public Affairs Office NCOIC at Fort Benning, Georgia, at the time this article was written. (Photos in this article were taken by SFC Larry Lane)

MILITARY POLICE **5** FUNCTIONS

Dr. Charles E. Notar

The MP Corps operates in concert with joint, multinational, and interagency forces while conducting diverse operations from war to stability and support operations.

The diverse role of the MP Corps and the changing dynamics of future conflict dictate that our primary capabilities transition from four battlefield missions to five military police functions (figure 1). Changes will solidify our operational capability and focus our efforts. These functional capabilities best define the Corps' importance to the total Army mission. CID missions are being redefined tangentially and will compliment these functions.

The five functions titles have been selected to represent what the Corps does using FM 100-5 language so that the other branches and services will better understand their operational missions support. The functions of Military Police Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations, Area Security Operations, and Law and Order Operations have not changed from the old missions. We do not do anything differently. Military Police Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations involve measures which support freedom of movement of friendly resources in all environments. Law and Order Operations includes the enforce of laws, directives, and regulations and are embedded in the successful execution of all other functions.

Changes are found in the third function, Internment and Resettlement Operations and. Police

Intelligence Operations, a new function, formalizes the collection and analysis of criminal and tactical information to develop accurate intelligence. Let's look first at how our third function has changed.

Historical our internment and resettlement operations role involves the evacuation, processing, control, and release of Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and U.S. Military prisoners. Trained to safely and humanely, collect, process, evacuate, and house prisoners and detainees, military police units perform this function worldwide. This function also involves those measures necessary to provide shelter, sustain, guard, protect, and account for populations. Today, the international community, media, and public scrutiny demand absolute accountability of interned and detained persons.

Military Police EPW/CI battalions, now renamed Internment and Resettlement battalions, implement this function. This capability is not duplicated in any joint, multinational, or interagency forces.

These battalions also perform Populace and Resource Control (PRC) These programs, working hand-in-hand with Civil Affairs personnel, include: curfew enforcement, movement restrictions, resettlement of dislocated civilians licensing, and, ration control.

The Military Police security and law enforcement capabilities, coupled with advanced interpersonal communications skills, make military police the force of choice for Internment and Resettlement operations, capabilities garnered from a history of Law and Order Operations.

Police Intelligence Operations (PIO), a new function, has the Military Police and CID, using tools such as Drug Suppression Surveys and the Economic Crime Threat Assessments, target on-going criminal activity; detect and investigate; and, prioritize efforts to contribute to the commander's critical information requirements. This function approved by the Commandant in October 1997 is defined as Military Police and

The MP Functions vs. Missions

1. Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations (MMSO), formerly, Battlefield Circulation Control (BCC).
2. Area Security (AS) Operations, remains the same.
3. Internment/Resettlement (I/R) Operations, formerly, Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Operations.
4. Law and Order (L & O) Operations, remains the same.
5. Police Intelligence Operations (PIO), new, added to new FM 19-1.

Figure 1

Criminal Investigation Division Command (CIDC) operations/activities designed to collect, analyze, and interpret criminal/law enforcement information. PIO combines human intelligence and criminal intelligence to enhance

Military Police functions are applicable in peace, conflict, and war, see figure 3. The greatest challenge in PIO is analyzing the threat. Is the threat a common criminal, terrorist, saboteur, soldier, or is it phenomenological (en-

military police, security forces, and CID investigators. The function enables Provost Marshals/CID to contribute/develop intelligence requirements for the G2 as part of mission analysis and the staff process. PIO are a means of providing input for the CCIR.

PIO are "framed" by the key themes/processes depicted in figure 4. PIO contribute to the IPB process, and are essential for military police and security force commanders during the 17-step mission analysis process. PIO are on-going activities designed to contribute to risk management. In every activity/mission, the commander and staff continually monitor the environment in accordance with the mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time allocated, and civilian considerations (METT-TC). Additionally, at the tactical level the military aspects of terrain (OCOKA) are applied as a means of protecting the force. This is how we plan for unforeseen events which may endanger friendly forces or protected populations. We don't ever want the enemy to achieve tactical surprise because indicators were there and we failed to pass them up the chain of command...because it was only "criminal" or "police" information/intelligence.

Military police and CIDC commanders and staff develop channels for information to enhance the over-

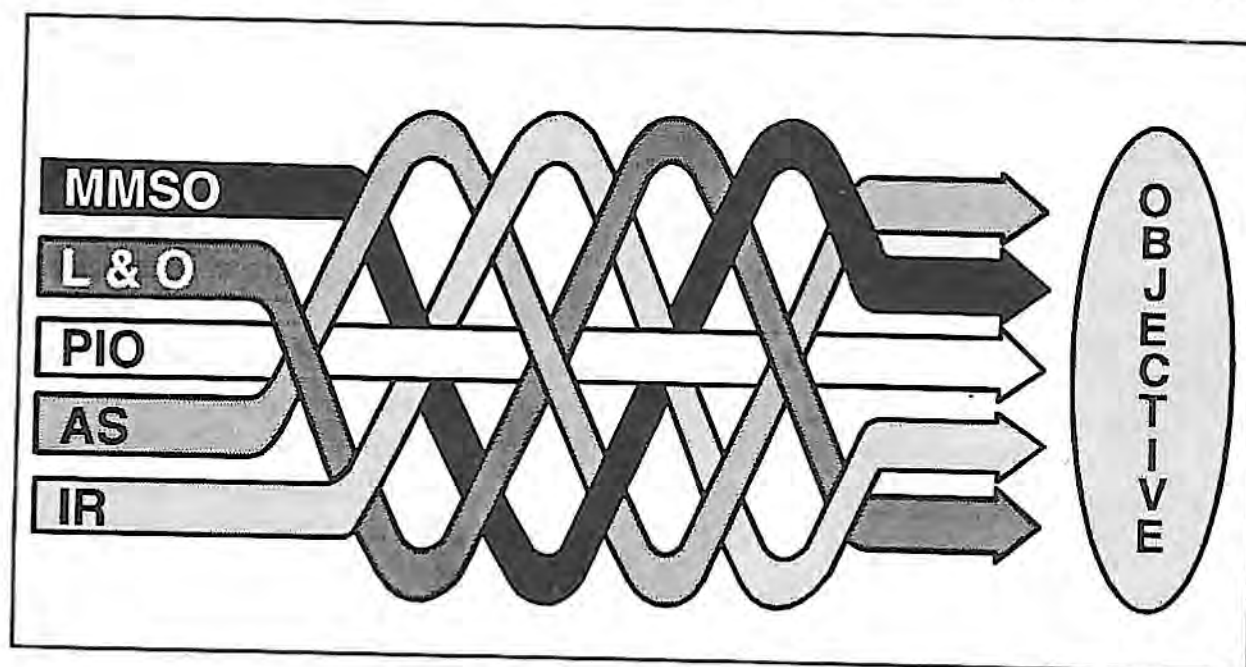


Figure 2

force protection. PIO are planned using the criminal intelligence preparation of the battlefield (CIPB) and intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) process conducted in accordance with Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR).

The PIO function is accomplished during the performance of maneuver and mobility support operations, area security operations, internment/resettlement operations, and law enforcement operations. PIO are not a stand alone function, see figure 2. While performing operational and tactical missions, military police and CIDC understand the commanders' intent and the crucial need for information. Furthermore, military police and CIDC staff understand the importance of analyzing data, developing pattern analysis, and monitoring threat activity to prevent the enemy from disrupting friendly operations. We perform these tasks in all categories of Army operations.

environmental disaster, health epidemic, famine, or illegal immigration)? Is the threat a nonnation force (subnational, anational, and/or metanational)? The above listed threats represent increased possibilities. Moreover, they cause dilemmas for soldiers because conflict may not be by the rules of conventional warfare.

PIO are accomplished by military police and CIDC commanders and staffs. The function is vital to maintaining a common relevant picture of activities performed by

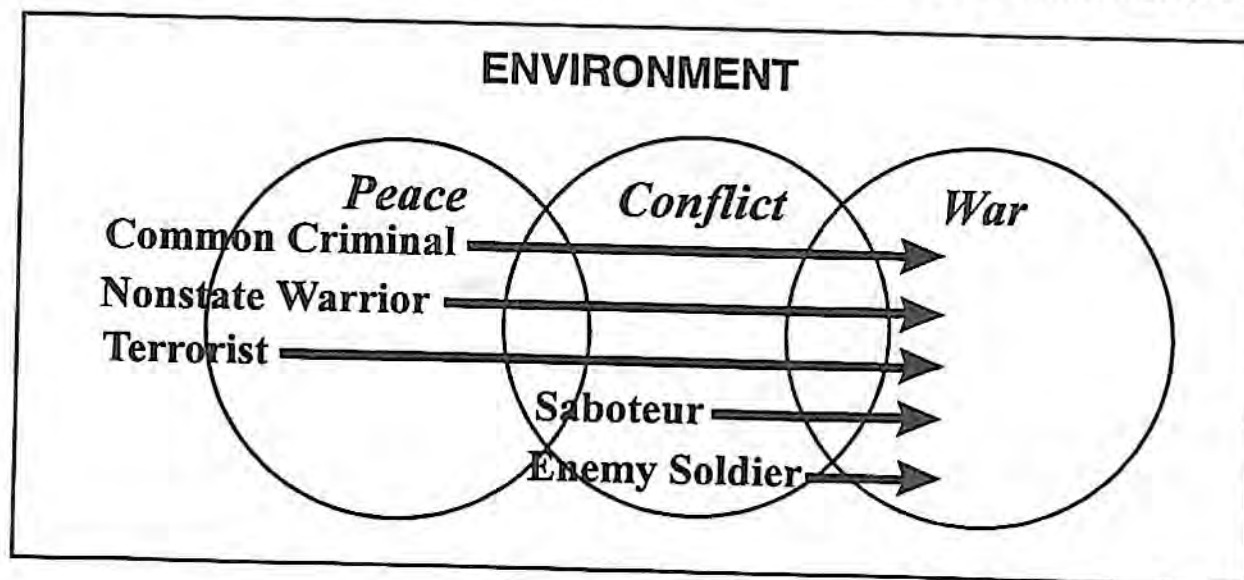


Figure 3

all intelligence effort. PIO facilitate development of patterns of analysis to determine threat COA. Additionally, patterns of analysis become a means of identifying, reducing the effect on friendly operations, and killing/capturing enemy soldiers, saboteurs, terrorists, criminals, or other adversaries in accordance with rules of interaction and/or rules of engagement. PIO enable the PM/military police commander to focus security forces and protect critical assets.

Successful PIO require identification of CCIR, PIR, FFIR, EEFI, essential elements of criminal information (EECI), exceptional information, and routine information. As information/intelligence is received by military police and CID, the data is analyzed, and forwarded to higher headquarters, multinational security forces, interagencies, and host nation police. Military police and CID security managers must work closely with the S2/G2, G5, and G6 ensuring proper security measures/precautions are applied when sharing information. The intent is to provide essential information consistent with security needs and the threat.

Doctrinal and situational templates provide the graphic representation commanders and staffs use to maintain a common relevant picture. A major challenge exists in developing a valid methodology for describing capabilities of criminal organizations. This is compounded by the profusion and mingling of criminal organizations with ethnic or sub-national groups. Military police and CID can greatly enhance the commander's overall intelligence programs by 1) implementing criminal information processes, 2) disseminating processed information, 3) developing criminal intelligence, and 4) fusing HUMINT with criminal intelligence.

The common criminal poses a threat in all environments. Criminals may be part of organizations

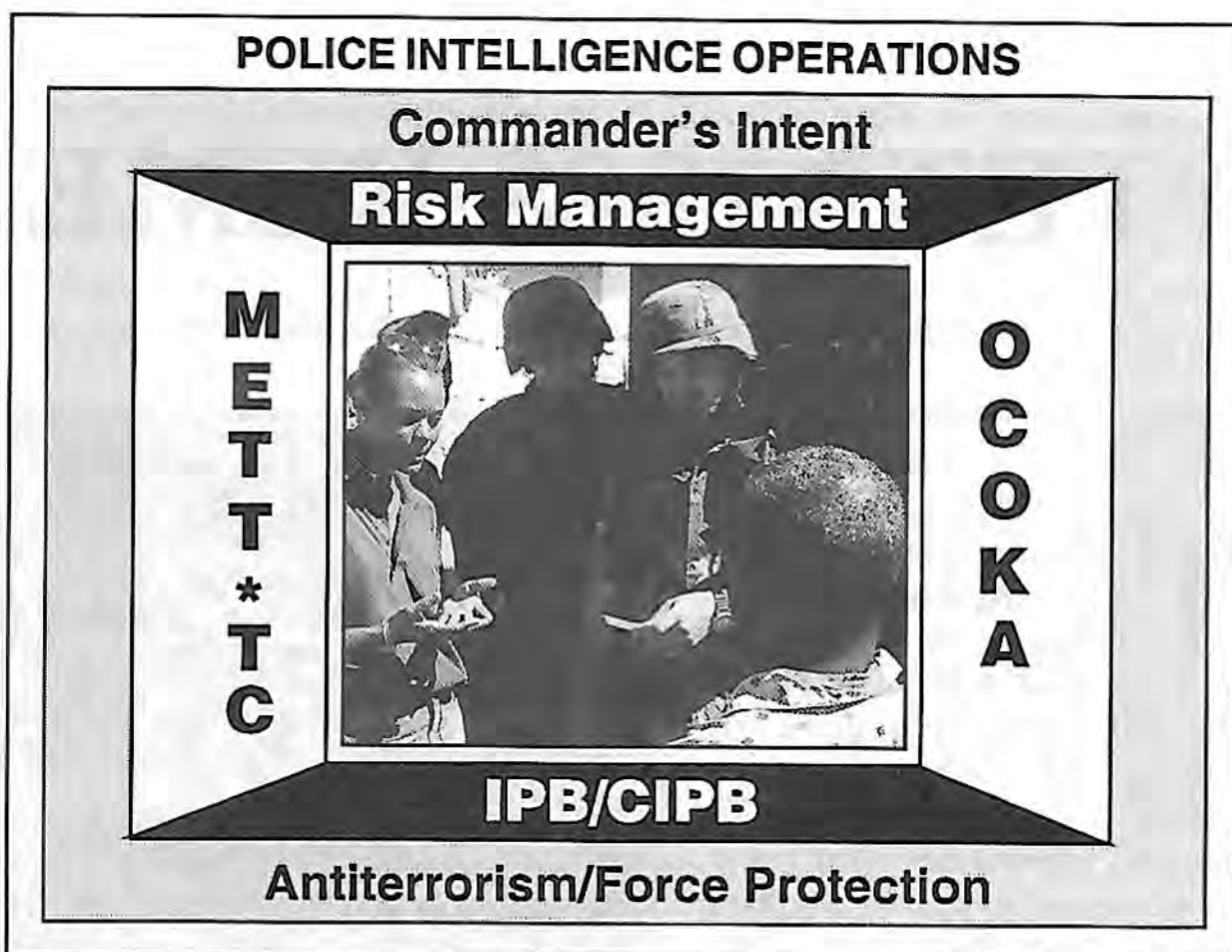


Figure 4

or may operate independently. Furthermore, criminals may be U.S. military personnel choosing to violate military/civilian law. Criminal activity may result in the loss, pilferage, or damage to vital logistics or infrastructure.

We might face a nonstate warrior...whose targets might not be force oriented by focused on our political will. The nonstate warrior is a rogue soldier who operates without the financial and moral support of a legitimate government. The nonstate warrior specializes in terrorist acts, ambushes, kidnappings, and other criminal actions. The nonstate warrior can become a problem during conflict, but more often prolongs violence after the conflict is formally resolved.

In all three environments, we anticipate terrorist actions. Usually, terrorists are state supported. The differences between a nonstate warrior and a terrorist begin with the support base. The dilemma is clarifying "how" to attack against his supporting country. The nonstate warrior

challenges decision maker, as target selection should focus on a center of gravity.

Criminal information may be released to virtually any activity having a valid need when matters of national security are involved. Provost Marshals are the release authority for military police records under their control IAW AR 340-17, AR 340-21, and AR 600-37. CIDC is authorized to release information to assist Federal, state, and/or local agencies in criminal investigations IAW AR 340-21. Prior to any operation, the PM/CIDC commander should clearly identify "who" is authorized to receive criminal information. Furthermore, great care should be applied to ensure classified police information is forwarded to the G2 and not released except to those with a "need to know."

Field Manuals 19-1, and 19-4, will be published in the next six months. For more information on the five missions you can contact LTC Ronald Reagan at: DSN 865-3507, or E-mail: HYPERLINK mail to:reagan@mcclellan-blstd.army.mil (Dr. Notar's bio-page 8)

"TET" 1968 REMEMBERED

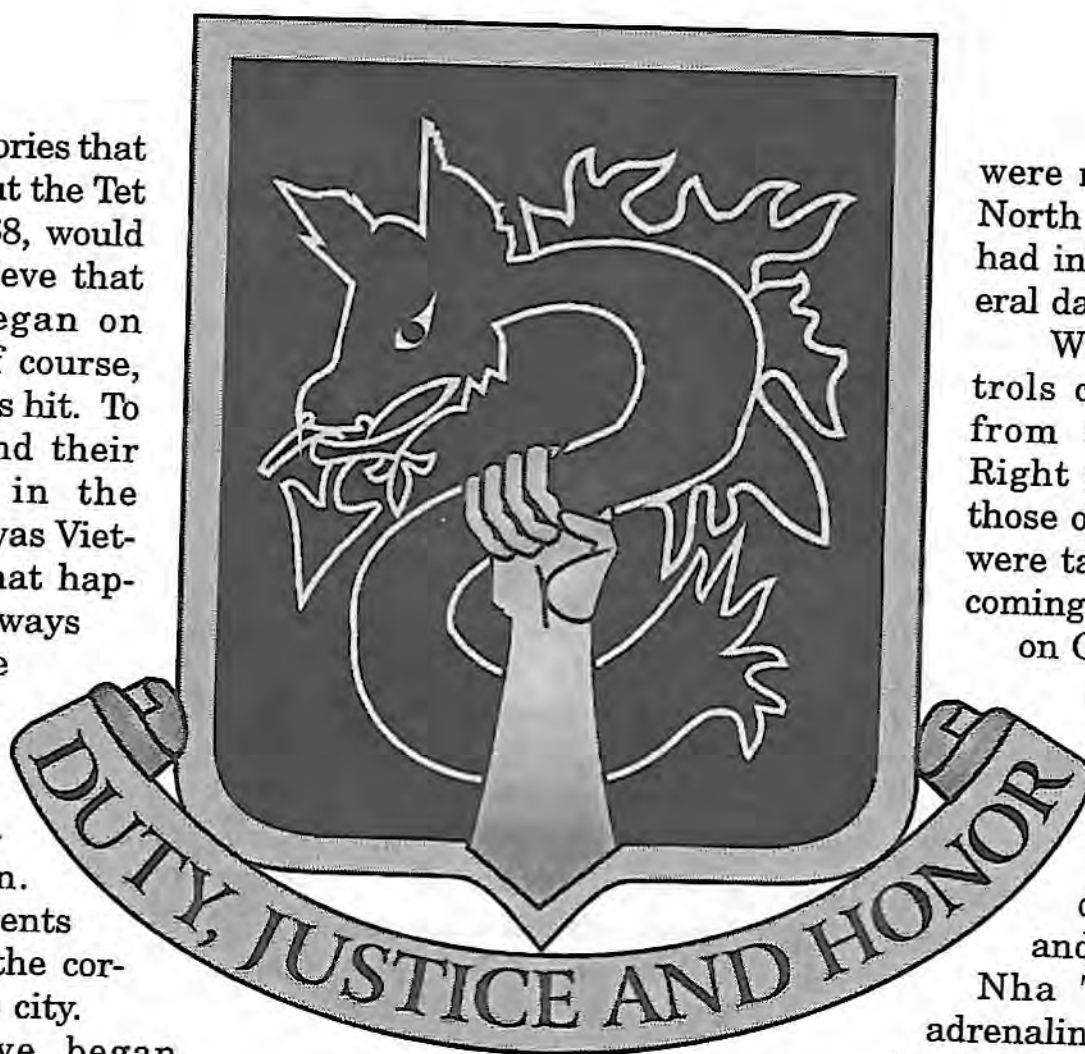
John Buckley

The majority of stories that I have read about the Tet Offensive of 1968, would lead the reader to believe that the Tet Offensive began on January 31, 1968. Of course, that is when Saigon was hit. To most of the media, and their television listeners in the United States, Saigon was Vietnam, and certainly, what happened in Saigon, was always worthy of prime time news. Therefore, history will record that when Saigon was attacked, the Tet Offensive of 1968 began. However, like a lot of events in history, that wasn't the correct date or the correct city.

The Tet Offensive began shortly after midnight on January 30, 1968 when all hell broke loose in the city of Nha Trang, South Vietnam.

Nha Trang is a city along the coast of Vietnam that was, in 1968, the home of "A" Company of the 504th Military Police Battalion with which I was serving. The MPs considered Nha Trang "their" city. We patrolled it 24 hours a day and protected it against countless incursions from Viet Cong sapper squads and terrorists attacks. As midnight approached on January 29, the MPs could take satisfaction in the fact that they had done a fine job. However, within minutes all that ended!

Shortly after midnight, mortar and rocket rounds rained down



upon the city of Nha Trang, the Nha Trang airport and Camp McDermott, base camp of the 504th. This shelling was no great surprise, as these attacks had occurred many times before. The usually lasted a short period of time, until the attackers were pinpointed. Then the enemy either escaped into the jungle or were killed by artillery or planes.

The attack of January 30, 1968, was different. The mortar and rocket rounds were only a prelude to what was to come. As the enemy indirect fire lifted, shadows came forth from darkened alleys, the doors of commandeered houses and from the bowels of the gigantic statue of Buddha that sat at the edge of the city. These shadows

were members of the regular North Vietnamese forces who had infiltrated Nha Trang several days prior to January 30.

Within minutes, MP patrols came under direct fire from the invading troops. Right outside of Nha Trang, those of use who were off-duty were taking cover from the incoming rounds slamming down on Camp McDermott. Over

crackling radios, we heard the guys on duty were under attack in the city.

Within minutes, all off-duty MPs were in jeeps and trucks headed toward Nha Trang. Despite our adrenaline rushes, most MPs had been in enough skirmishes with the Viet Cong, that even as we rushed to aid our comrades, we didn't think this was anything different from other incursions.

As we drove the few miles from the base camp to Nha Trang, we saw tracers cutting the night. Our buddies had been hit during the first attack and the radio was screaming that Charlie was everywhere. This was different!

Turning into the heart of the city, we knew we were in for it. Our first squad came under fire at Marie Kim Circle as we headed for the MP station. Fire was coming from the rooftops and from behind trees on the north side of the street. We leaped from our truck, taking cover in the alleys, and returned fire. It lasted for hours.

We couldn't believe so many enemy troops had entered Nha Trang without anyone seeing or hearing anything—and worse yet, they had captured our city. The battle continued into the daylight hours. Again, this was different; prior to this night, encounters with the enemy usually had dissolved as dawn approached.

Around midmorning the MPs at Marie Kim Circle were called upon to rescue a detachment of MPs from the 272d MP unit, who were surrounded and under fire in a building across town. The 504th came up from behind the enemy and counterattacked with automatic weapon fire. The communists were caught in a crossfire and, within a short period of time, destroyed. The fighting slowed down that afternoon and we took advantage of the respite to catch a quick nap and to get more ammunition.

As dusk approached on January 30, we had made our way to the MP station and were digging in for a long night. In the heart of Nha Trang stood the MP station—a two-story building built by the French in the early 1950's. Intelligence reports received during the day clearly indicated that the MP station was one of the few North Vietnamese Army (NVA) targets for the night of January 30-31 that had not fallen into the hands of the North Vietnamese. The city itself was basically under NVA control—except, for the lone MP station. That night, inside the building, we knew we were surrounded. We had been informed by Intelligence that the NVA would be attacking that night in full force in an attempt to overrun our station. Of course, we also remembered that this was the same Intelligence Unit that had informed everyone weeks earlier, that what was happening, could not happen. There were nervous jokes about the "Alamo." But all in all, we knew the situation was precarious.

We started out into the night from the rooftop and windows of the station, anticipating the attack. Sporadic gunfire was received and returned but, there was no clue as to when the main attack would take place. It was during this time that an event took

their rockets. I watched as the rockets came flying over me, followed shortly by the choppers. Rolling back on my stomach, I saw the rockets slamming into their intended target area. Then the gun-ships opened up with automatic weapon fire on the coordi-

I had been on the roof of the MP station for most of the evening, lying on my stomach, staring out at the darkness in front of me and searching for the shadows that would signal that the attack had begun.

place which changed the outcome of the evening. One of the MP patrols, that was scouting the perimeter around the station, captured an NVA officer.

This officer was brought back to the station where he was interrogated by South Vietnamese officers. Eventually, he blurted out the exact location of the main body of the NVA and, when it was planning to attack. This information was forwarded to helicopter gunships which were in the area. I had been on the roof of the MP station for most of the evening, lying on my stomach, staring out at the darkness in front of me and searching for the shadows that would signal that the attack had begun.

All of the sudden, I heard this awful noise from behind me. Rolling over on my back, I saw two gunships coming straight at me and flying just above rooftop level. The pilots had been given the coordinates of the NVA (which was straight ahead of us). and fired

nates provided to them. This was the beginning of the end of any attempted NVA assault.

We stayed at the MP station the rest of the night returning sporadic fire but never receiving the main assault that had been planned. Daylight brought some calm, and the firing dissipated as the defeated enemy slunk out of the city and back into jungle hiding places.

However, for the victorious MPs, Tet was not over. Word came down to the "MPs at the Alamo" that half the company was to pack their gear; they were being sent north to another battle. The remaining half of the company would stay in Nha Trang to mop up any leftover resistance and would be supported by units that were coming into the city from other locations in the south.

I was in the half that was sent out. In full battle gear, we were loaded on a C-130 and flown north shortly before nine on the evening of February 1. Prior to leaving Nha

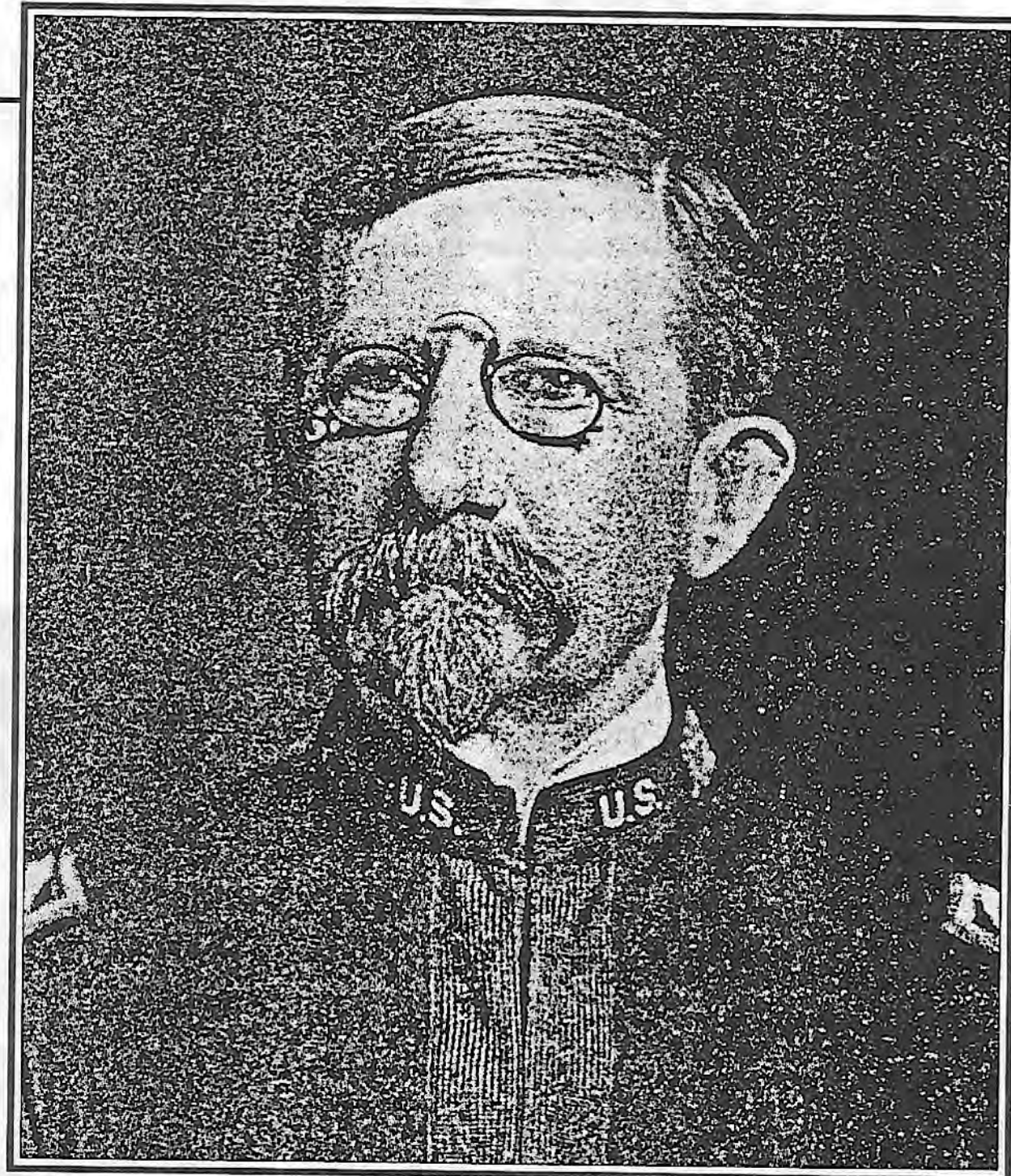
Brigadier General Thomas F. Barr

Sergeant Claudia E. Wehbe

Brigadier General (then Major) Thomas F. Barr is referred to as the Father of the United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB). The USDB was originally designated the United States Military Prison and was established by Congressional Act in 1874. In 1871, he submitted a communication to the Secretary of War calling attention to the harsh treatment of military prisoners at various military stockades and state penitentiaries. On January 16, 1872, a bill was submitted to Congress requesting approval for a military prison. On March 3, 1873, the request was approved: and the first choice was Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. This decision was changed because they did not want inmates around an arsenal depot. On May 1874, a bill was passed to establish the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and it has been in continuous operation since May 15, 1875.

BG Barr is a well-known figure to the many soldiers who are, or have been, stationed at Fort Leavenworth. But he has also done many things prior to and after the founding of the USDB. He was a very respected lawyer throughout his life and military career.

Thomas E. Barr was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts on November 18, 1837, to Thomas and Jean Barr. He studied law at Lowell, Massachusetts and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He entered into a partnership with H. F. Merrill, and they opened up



their own law practice under the name Merrill & Barr, in which Mr. Barr worked until 1861. The following three years he worked in the U.S. Civil Service in Washington, D.C. He married Julia Maria Minot on September 9, 1863, at Lyme New Hampshire. They had two children.

On February 26, 1865 he was commissioned as a Major and Judge Advocate of U.S. Volunteers. Two years later, he entered the

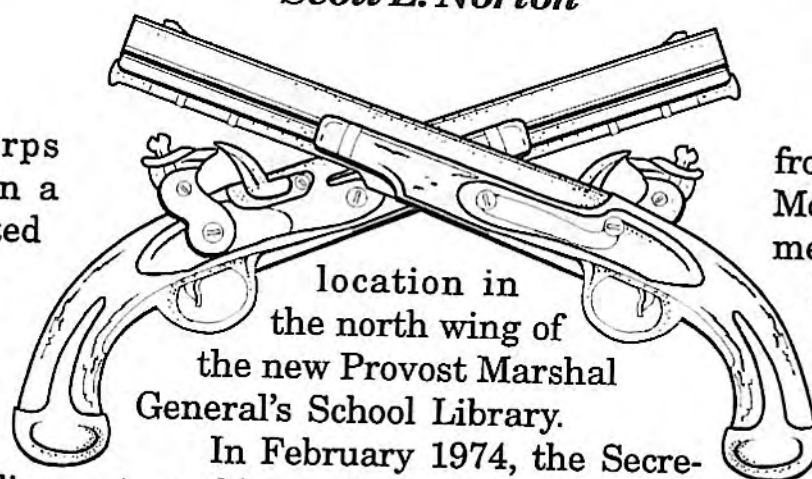
regular Army (keeping his rank). On July 5, 1865, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Judge Advocate, and to Colonel and Assistant Judge Advocate General on August 3, 1895. His last promotion on May 21, 1901 to Brigadier General. BG Barr lived for 79 years and died on December 15, 1916 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Sergeant Claudia E. Wehbe, PAO,
USDB Command Group.

MILITARY POLICE CORPS REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Scott L. Norton

The Military Police Corps Museum first opened in a temporary building located at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, in 1956. Brigadier General Francis E. Howard is credited with the idea for creating the Military Police Corps Museum. In 1960, the MP Museum moved to a permanent



location in the north wing of the new Provost Marshal General's School Library.

In February 1974, the Secretary of Army, Howard Calloway, confirmed that the Army was moving the U.S. Army Military Police Corps

from Fort Gordon, Georgia, to Fort McClellan, Alabama. Renovation immediately began on many of Fort McClellan's existing facilities identified for use by the Military Police School. The museum moved into the east wing of Building 3182 in 1975 and officially opened in July 1976, the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Army. Although the east wing



The interior of the Military Police Corps Museum when located at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.



The Military Police Corps Regimental Museum moved to Fort McClellan, Alabama where it was dedicated during the United States Army bicentennial on June 14, 1975.

doubled the museum's space from Fort Gordon, the museum shared the new location with the Allied Liaison Office, U.S. Marine Corps Detachment and Unarmed Self-Defense Activity.

Between 1977 and 1986, the museum continued to grow, the Unarmed Self-Defense Activity relocated in 1983, and the museum quickly expanded its collection and storage function into part of the vacated (west wing) space. Part of the additional space was also converted to a workshop, and the museum staff began to design, fabricate, and install permanent museum exhibits, as well as a variety of exhibit cases and panels throughout USAMPS.

Between 1985 and 1986, Colonel David H. Stem, Assistant Commandant, USAMPS, made the decision to create a gift shop, and a very small storage area was allocated for the first MP museum gift shop. Also in 1986, BG David H. Stem, Commandant, USAMPS, established a planning committee, under the auspices of the MP Association, to refurbish and expand the Military Police Corps Museum. The first phase of the museum upgrade was the design, fabrication, and installation of temporary exhibits in the west wing. Prior to leaving Fort Gordon, the military police had distinguished themselves as superb combat soldiers



A variety of interesting items awaits your selection in the Museum Gift shop.

the administrative office into the vacated space, The gift shop was reorganized and the museum workshop was relocated to building 1898.

The museum continued to expand its collections and to redesign and fabricate new exhibits for both the east and west galleries. By 1990, the museum had again run out of space, and in 1991, Colonel Larry Barrong, Assistant Com-

mandant, USAMPS, decided the museum should occupy the entire facility. After 14 years in building 3182, the last remaining activity, the Allied Liaison Office was relocated. Nearly 48 years after its founding, the Military Police Corps Museum had an entire facility for its museum functions. The museum administrative office moved to the space vacated and the additional space allowed for the expan-

sion of the museum archives and reference material. The growing museum gift shop was also in need of additional space and relocated to the vacated museum administrative area. This new area allowed the gift shop to double its space, increase the gift shop inventory, and hire a part-time gift shop manager.

In August 1995, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) committee met to discuss and



A Desert Shield-Desert Storm EPW and processing containment area is shown above. The panorama was painted by RCSM (RET) Marcelino Malavet. The museum exhibits and displays depict military operations all over the world.

SMALL TOWN HOLDS BIG HOMECOMING

Sergeant Major Mary E. Starmer

Five-year-old Brittany, dressed in her best patriotic garb, searched the parade route for her dad, SPC Sean Corbin. Ten-year-old Alyssa Ramos proudly displayed a sign which read: Welcome home Mommy! And Sharon Davis ran and jumped into the arms of her husband, SGT Mike Davis.

These are just a few of the thousands of people who lined the streets of Ocala, FL, April 16, to welcome home the soldiers of the 351st Military Police Company from Bosnia.

Seven charter buses carrying the soldiers left Fort Benning promptly at 6 a.m. An Ocala and

Marion County Police escort led the 5-hour convoy from Georgia back to Florida. They arrived to the city limits a little ahead of schedule at 10:45 a.m.

Family members, friends and the community wore welcome home buttons and waved flags, balloons, and home made banners. Restaurants, businesses, and hotels posted "Welcome Home 351st" signs on their marquees. Forest High School students were let out of class to go outside and wave to the returning soldiers.

The soldiers were taken off the buses and put on flatbed trailers for a parade. They were led



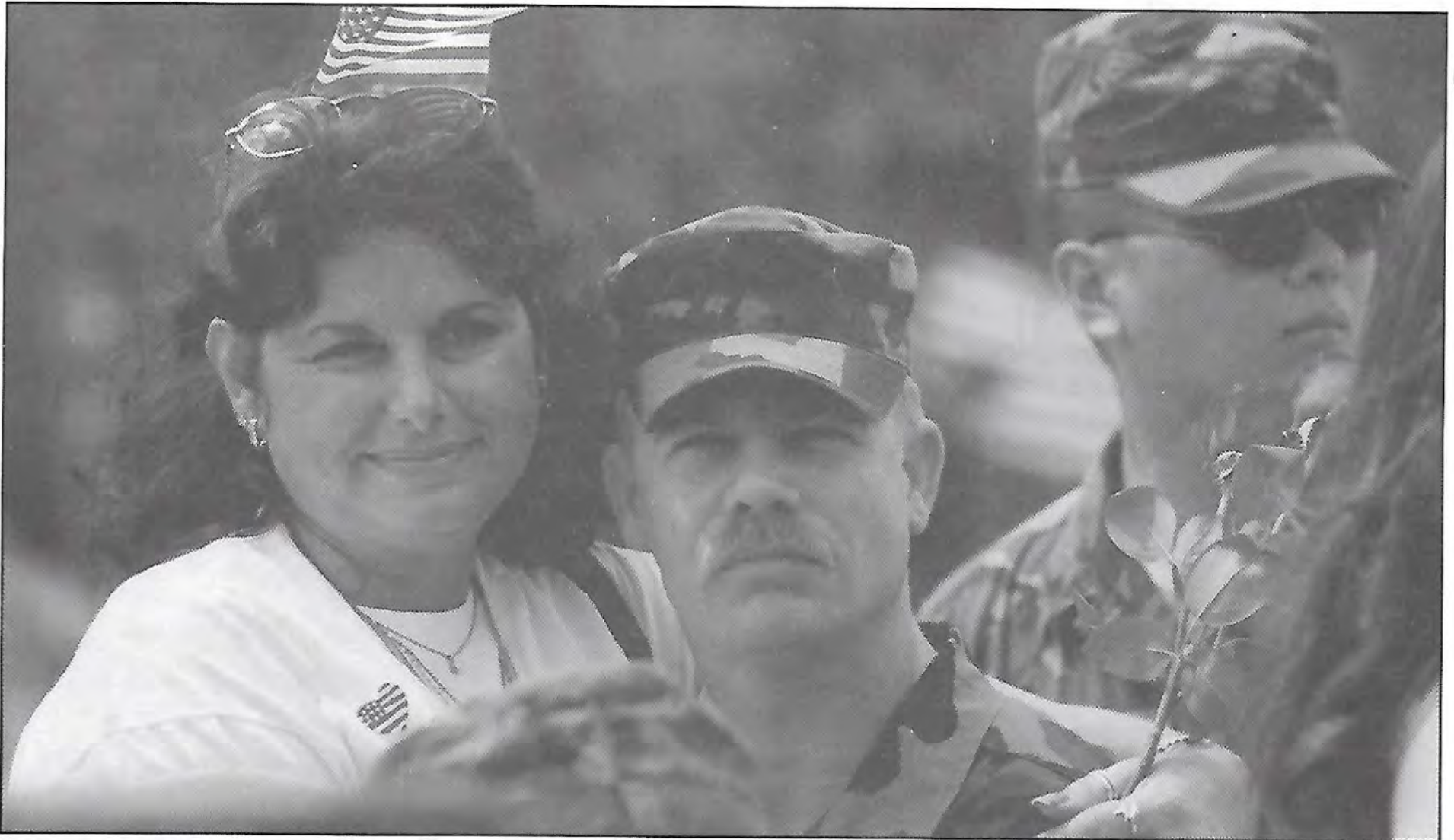
Five-year-old Brittany awaits the arrival of her dad, Specialist Sean Corbin, during the parade. (Photograph by SGM Mary Starmer.)



Sergeant First Class Charles Carey is handed a rose by a family support group member of the 351st Military Police Company during the unit's homecoming celebration in Ocala.



Carol Strickland, Gainesville, FL, greets her son, 1LT Larry Rentz, platoon leader, as buses transported soldiers of the 351st Military Police Company through downtown Ocala for their welcome home celebration.



Corporal Jason Spies and his wife, Carol, Leesburg, FL, enjoy the welcome home ceremonies at Ocala/Marion County Veterans Memorial Park for the 180 soldiers of the 351st Military Police Company as they returned home from their eight-month peacekeeping mission in Bosnia.

by a Color Guard and marching band for about one mile and then formed up and marched into the new Veterans Park, where most of their loved ones, who they hadn't been able to see yet, and thousands of supporters were waiting.

"They deserve so much more than this," said Ocala's Police Chief Morrey Dean. A major organizer in the day's activities, Dean was responsible for a military fly-over and a cannon salute. He said, "We're just glad they are finally coming home safe and sound." Specialist Jay Dean, Morrey's son has been in the unit for about two years. During the ceremony, the city mayor, E.L. Foster, proclaimed the day, "351st Military Police Day." He said, "It is because of your willingness and readiness to serve our community and our country that we salute you as Van-guards of Freedom."

To end the ceremony, a monument was unveiled that lists all 180 soldiers who serve in the 351st. Captain Keith Holmes, 351st Commander was part of the unveiling.



Earle and Virginia Smith, Ocala, roll out Old Glory during the welcome home celebration for soldiers of the 351st Military Police Company.



First Sergeant Gregory Minor, 351st Military Police Company, views the monument constructed honoring the soldiers who served during the eight-month peacekeeping mission in Bosnia.



Soldiers and family members of the 351st Military Police Company view the monument constructed honoring their service in Bosnia for their eight-month peacekeeping mission.

Standing at attention, a voice from behind made him flinch. It was the voice of Ralph Williams. He called out, "Sir, sir, CPT Holmes...thank-you, thanks for taking care of my boy."

The ceremony ended, but not the celebration. This time soldiers rode with their families. They traveled to the reserve center for a chicken and barbecue luncheon put on by the Ocala Elks Lodge No 286. Sid Carter, Lodge Secretary said they were preparing to feed about 1000 people.

Families were then separated one last time as the soldiers prepared for their final formation. Standing at attention, a voice from behind made him flinch. It was the voice of Ralph Williams.



First Lieutenant James Vicakarous, platoon leader, with the 351st Military Police Company gives a thumbs up to the crowd of well-wishers lined along the streets of downtown Ocala during the unit's welcome home ceremony parade.

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Families were then separated one last time as the soldiers prepared for their final formation. Jennifer Branch had to pry their 11-1/2 month old daughter Rebecca away from her husband SPC Robert Branch. He said, "This is what kept me going over there in Bosnia.

When I get out of here today, I'm going to hold her and take care of her and be there for my wife." A beaming Jennifer had one word to say, "YES!"

SGM Mary E. Starmer was the Senior Public Affairs Sergeant Major for the U.S. Army Reserve Command HQs in Atlanta, Georgia at the time this article was written. Photographs throughout the article were taken by Paul Adam, Public Affairs Specialist, 81st Regional Support Command, Birmingham, Alabama.



Friends and coworkers of SPC Dave Riso, 351st MP Company, greet Riso with welcome home signs during the unit's welcome home ceremony in Ocala.



First Lieutenant Chip Seifert, Melbourne, FL, platoon leader and executive officer of the 351st Military Police Company, looks for family and friends during homecoming ceremonies at Ocala/ Marion County Veterans Memorial Park.

USAMPS instructors named head of class

Private First Class Carrie L. Fortner

Chief Warrant Officer Jerry Unruh, division chief, Military Police Operations and Investigations Division, was named the TRADOC Warrant Officer Instructor of the

Year; and Capt. Stephen Willhelm, small group leader, Military Police Officer Advanced Course, was named the TRADOC Company Grade Instructor of the Year.

Outstanding instructors from several different schools within TRADOC, including USAMPS and the U.S. Army Chemical School were nominated. Nominees were



Captain Stephen Willhelm (right), small group leader, TRADOC Company Grade Instructor of the year

divided into five categories - field grade, company grade, warrant officer, noncommissioned officer and civilian.

All nominees were judged based on various points such as knowledge, communication, appearance and military bearing as well as their involvement in research, literature development, and the publication of articles. After review of a videotaped presentation, an autobiography and a narrative listing significant achievements, Unruh and Wilhelm were chosen as the outstanding instructors in their categories.

Willhelm has taught the Officer Advanced Course, where he prepares MP first lieutenants through captains for company command, for the past two-and-a-half years. This is his first assignment as an instructor since his commission as an MP officer in 1989.

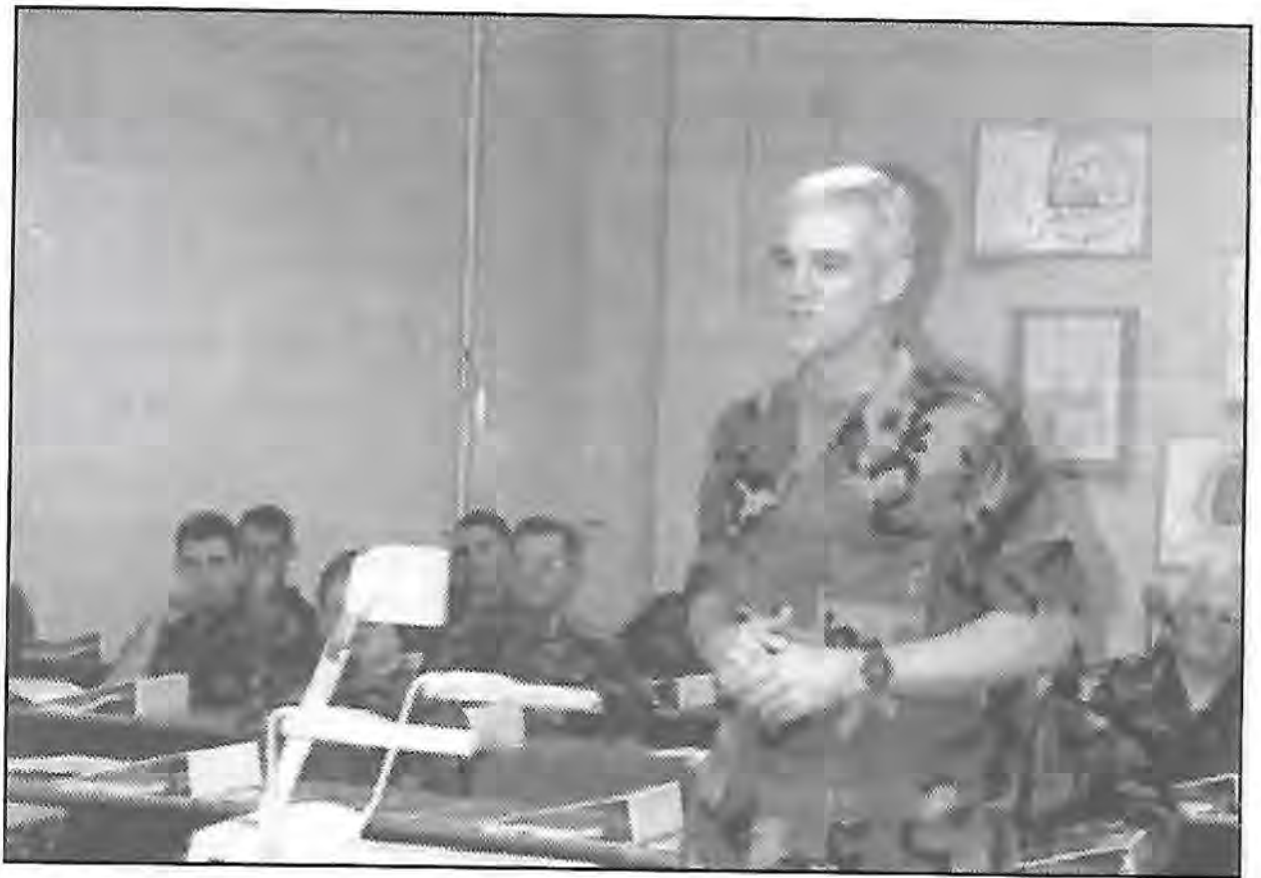
"I didn't expect to win," Willhelm said. "It is an extremely huge honor, especially considering who I work with. The officers I work with everyday are great, and I just try to keep up with them."

When teaching, Willhelm focuses on making what are usually highly complicated matters very simple.

"He is a phenomenal instructor," said 1st Lt. Mark Sheehan, student, MPOA course, class 1-98. "He can take the most complex military subject and dissect it down to the lowest level so anyone can understand it. In my 15 years in the military, he is certainly one of the best instructors I have ever had."

Willhelm works alongside two other small group leaders and the Officer Advanced Leaders branch chief. They have seen his work daily and believe he is truly deserving of such an honor.

"Over the last few years he has been here, he has produced some super officers who have gone on and done great things in com-



Chief Warrant Officer Jerry Unruh, Warrant Officer Instructor of the year

pany command," said Capt. Randy Durian, Officer Advanced Leaders branch chief. Unruh is no stranger to teaching. He enlisted in the Army as an MP soldier in 1968 and was a drill sergeant at the 4th Military Police Advanced Individual Training Brigade, Fort Gordon, Ga., from 1969 to 1971. After becoming a warrant officer in 1978, he taught TRADOC's Training, Advising and Counseling Officer Training Course at the Warrant Officer Candidate School, Fort Rucker, Ala., from 1986 to 1990.

"I've taught for a very long time," Unruh said. "Teaching is the fun part of my job. I enjoy interacting with the students."

He primarily draws from his vast experience as a Military Police soldier and Criminal Investigations Division agent to train soldiers in MP Warrant Officer Advanced Course, MP Officer Advanced Course and Advanced and Basic Noncommissioned Officer Courses in Investigative Management.

"I have been known to tell a lot of war stories," he said. "I share some of my actual cases and use the positive techniques I have used

that have worked and some of the mistakes I have made." Unruh must juggle his responsibilities as division chief with opportunities to teach. Though he does not teach full-time, his performance stands out.

"I am not at all surprised that he won," said Dan King, Senior Training Specialist, Directorate of Training, USAMPS, and member of the selection panel. "We knew he was well-qualified. He is a fantastic instructor."

Unruh and Wilhelm will each receive letters from Gen. William Hartzog, TRADOC commander, and a TRADOC plaque, for their latest achievement, distinguishing themselves from countless other excellent instructors within TRADOC.

"I have looked at the level of instructors we have had for the past few years at USAMPS," King said. "Willhelm and Unruh are definitely two of our most motivated and enthusiastic instructors."

Private First Class Carrie L. Fortner was a staff writer for the Fort McClellan News, Fort McClellan, Alabama, at the time the article was written.

MILITARY POLICE DEPLOYMENTS

Military police units, both active and reserve, remain deployed throughout the world. We continue to represent Force Projection at its finest. (Current as of May 1998)

OPERATION / UNIT

DEPLOYED LOCATION

USAREUR:

ABLE SENTRY:

1st MP Div Co(-), (MP SQD), Wurzburg, GE Macedonia

USAREUR FORWARD:

272d MP CSC, Mannheim, GE Taszar, Hungary

560th MP Escort Gd Co(-), Mannheim, GE Taszar, Hungary/Bosnia-Herzegovina

554th MP CSC, Stuttgart, GE Taszar, Hungary

Area Support Group (ASG) Desk Teams Taszar & Tuzla

ASG Military Working Dog, (MWD) Teams Taszar & Tuzla

National Support Element (NSE) PM Taszar, Hungary

JOINT GUARD/TASK FORCE EAGLES(SFOR 2):

527th MP CSC, Wiesbaden, GE Bosnia-Herzegovina

630th MP CSC, Bamberg, GE Bosnia-Herzegovina

501st MP Div Co PM Cell, Bad Kreuznach, GE Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina

501st MP Div Co(-), Bad Kreuznach, GE Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina

FORSCOM:

JOINT GUARD/TASK FORCE EAGLE (SFOR 2):

21st MP CSC, Fort Bragg, NC Bosnia-Herzegovina

DESERT THUNDER :

209th CSC, Fort McClellan, AL Kuwait

MWD and Kennelmaster Teams

SOUTHERN WATCH:

463d CSC(-), Fort Leonard Wood Saudi Arabia

MWD Team

USSPTGP-HAITI:

PM Cell Haiti

USACIDC:

JOINT GUARD/TASK FORCE EAGLE (SFOR 2):

43d MP Det (CID), Fort Hood, TX Taszar & Tuzla

USARPAC:

COUNTERDRUG/SECURITY/ANTITERRORISM FORCE PROTECTION OPS:

Elements of USALEC and 25th MP Bn Pacific

Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks, HI

USARSO:

JTF BRAVO:

549th MP CSC(-)Fort Clayton, PM Honduras

ARNG:

PANAMA:

2 Plts(+) rotations (ARNG) Fort Clayton, PM

94TH MILITARY POLICE BATTALION



LINEAGE AND HONORS

Constituted 8 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 94th Military Police Battalion.

Activated 13 June 1945 in France

Inactivated 25 February 1946 in France

Allotted 24 October 1950 to the Regular Army

Activated 30 October 1950 in Korea

Inactivated 20 March 1953 in Korea

Activated 24 June 1959 in Germany

(Companies A, B, and C, constituted 30 March 1971 in the Regular Army and activated in Germany)

Battalion inactivated 21 June 1976 in Germany

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 94th Military Police Battalion,
activated 16 April 1996 in Korea

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

KOREAN WAR

UN Offensive

CCF Intervention

First UN Counteroffensive

CCF Spring Offensive

UN Summer-Fall Offensive

Second Korean Winter

Korea, Summer-Fall 1952

Third Korean Winter

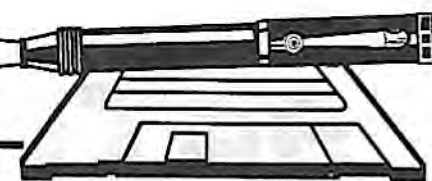
Summer-Fall 1969, Winter-Spring 1970, Ceasefire

DECORATIONS

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA
1950-1952

Republic of Korea Presidential Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA
1952-1953

Letters to the Editor



Dear Editor:

I received the Winter 1998 issue of *MILITARY POLICE* and I was pleased to see the 94th MP Battalion crest shown among the other MP insignia on the front cover. In addition I was pleasantly surprised to find that these are all active duty patches and crests, I guess I had just assumed the 94th had probably been mothballed somewhere along the line. After checking the command list of active duty units on the inside back cover, I find that, sure enough there it is, now appropriately located in Korea, where I think it first began!

At about the same time this battalion crest design was approved, thirty-plus years ago (1966-68), I served as an enlisted military police in one of the 94th line companies, specifically the 533d MP Company, when the battalion was based in Kaiserslautern, Germany. In fact, the last couple months of my tour in Germany I was on loan to the battalion every Monday, Wednesday and Friday as a courier, and as such I delivered and picked up documents at various unit headquarters in places like Mannheim, Frankfurt, Hanau and Heidleberg. This duty did have some advantages over normal "white-hat road duty" but one of them was definitely not spending the day dodging the wild autobahn traffic.

I know only a little of the battalion's past history in Korea and only slightly more about the cold war period in Germany. I would like to find more detail and also keep up with their current activities. I would love to find out that something like a 94th MP Battalion Association is in existence. Or might there be plans to form one? I know other groups have done this and I would certainly lend whatever support I could to such an endeavor.

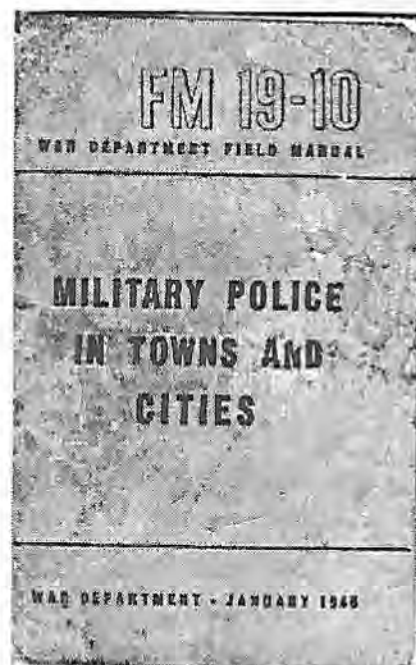
I enjoy your publication very much, especially the articles of historical significance. Keep up the good work. I understand the cutbacks and limitations of this day and age, but I wish your publication could come out more often than just twice a year.

SSG Paul M. Severson, MNARNG
Route 4, Box 8
Sleepy Eye, MN 56085
E-mail-paul.severson@auimail.com

Dear Readers,

I received many letters and phone calls with comments about the articles in *MILITARY POLICE*. I want to thank you all—your input from the field, from former military police, and from civilians is valuable to me.

I especially thank Mr. Arthur Grau, Jr. from King, Wisconsin. Mr. Grau has sent me significant historical items, such as an original copy of the MP Bulletin, 1943, from the Provost Marshal's School at Fort Custer, Michigan. He also sent



Field Manual 19-10, "Military Police in Towns and Cities" (pictured left) dated 1945. I gave these items to the Regimental MP Museum to historically archive.

Mr. Grau, a former MP, is compiling a Military Police unit history.

I maintain files of past issues of *MILITARY POLICE* dating back to 1951. Many military police and students here at the school use these for reference. KLM

Dear Readers,

The United States Army Military Police School now has a website on the internet—<http://www.mcclellan.army.mil/usamps>. The *MILITARY POLICE* Professional Bulletin is included there in the form "EZINE" which means electronic magazine. Simply go to USAMPS home page and click on the MP Professional Bulletin icon and you are there! If you have any questions or comments you may email them to—webmaster@mcclellan-mps.army.mil or mundyk@mcclellan-mps.army.mil.

When submitting articles for publication please include action photographs with captions, graphics, and a brief biography of the author or authors. Photographs will be returned upon request. Please include current address and phone and FAX number. Send to:

Commandant
U.S. Army Military Police School
ATZN-MP-DMR (Editor)
Bldg. 3181
Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5030, or
phone comm. (256)848-4326 DSN 865-4326
FAX comm. (256)848-6139
FAX DSN 865-6139, or email mundyk@mcclellan-mps.army.mil or kaymundy@aol.com



JOIN THE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION!

Send the form below to:

MILITARY POLICE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

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Fort McClellan, Alabama 36205-0278

Membership Application MILITARY POLICE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

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First Name _____

Rank or Grade _____

Mailing address for inside the U.S. and Territories ONLY:

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of Regiment
- ☐ Retired military member
of Regiment
- ☐ Civilian employed
in support of Regiment
- ☐ Other military engaged
in MP functions

Associate Membership

- ☐ U.S. Ally engaged in MP
functions
- ☐ U.S. Forces non-MP functions
- ☐ Non-DOD agency

Filing Status

- ☐ New Member
- ☐ Member #
- ☐ Renewal
- ☐ Change Address

Membership Dues

1 Year Membership / \$12.00

2 Year Membership / \$22.00

3 Year Membership / \$30.00

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For more information email--
mpranews@aol.com

The 57th Military Police Corps Anniversary will be celebrated **19 through 26 September, 1998** at Fort McClellan, Alabama. This will be the final anniversary celebration for the Corps at Fort McClellan. Activities scheduled for that week will include the following:

Warfighter Team Challenge.....18-20

Military Police Museum Open House.....21-25

Anniversary Bass Tournament..... (0600) 21

Memorial Service..... (0900) 22

Warfighter Team Challenge Awards Ceremony.... (1030) 22

Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony/Reception..... (1030) 23



Anniversary Picnic..... (1100) 24

Anniversary Regimental Review (0800) 25

Anniversary Golf Tournament..... (1200) 25

Regimental Run (0600) 26

Military Police Corps Anniversary Ball..... (1800) 26

Questions regarding the MP Anniversary Week may be directed to the Executive Administration Office, CPT Kimberly McGee, Executive Officer, at (256) 848-3371/5311 or DSN 865-3371 or Email-mcgeek@mcclellan-mps.army.mil.

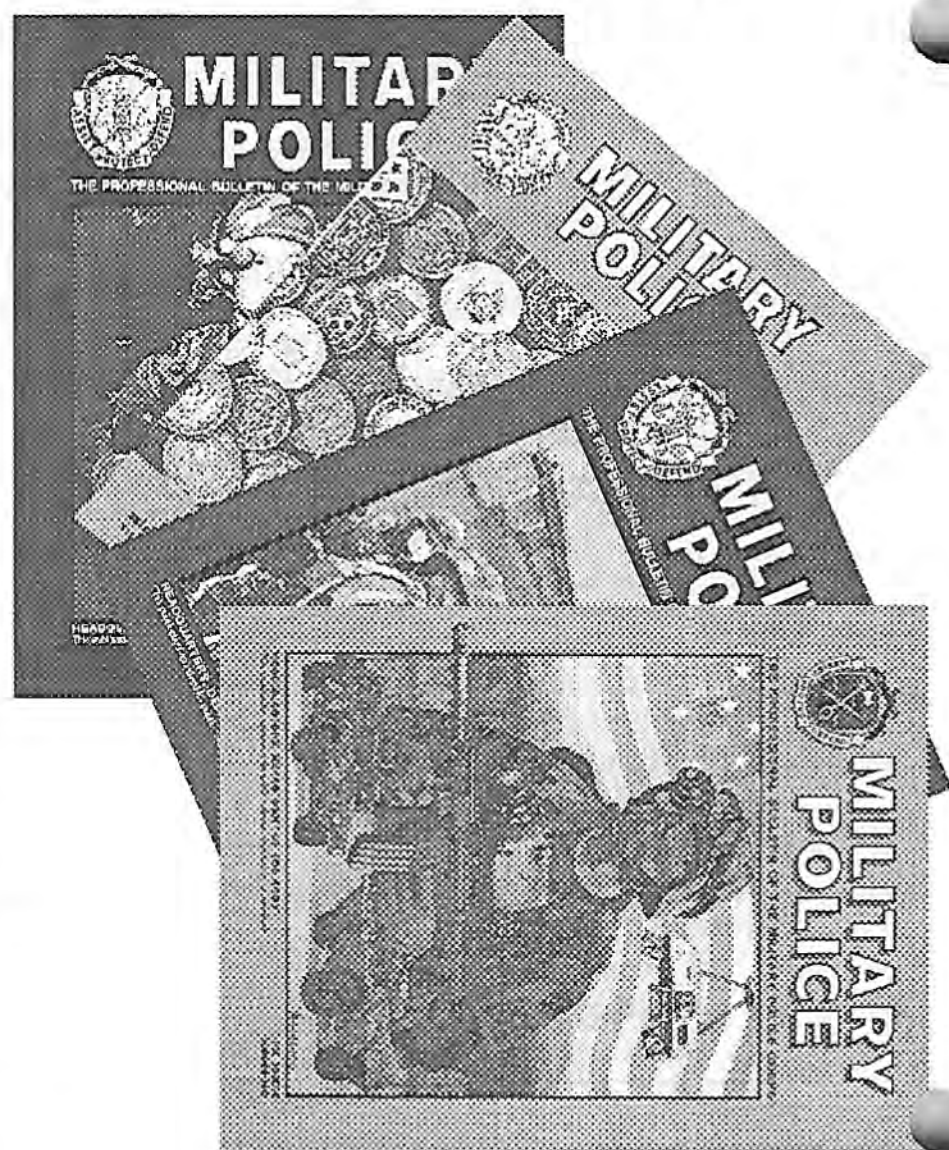
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MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE-LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
Otis E. Cooksey	Charles E. McGee	8th MP Bde	Yongsan, Korea
Terry S. Moreau	John A. Sampson	16th MP Bde	Ft Bragg, NC
Dario A. Compain	Edward M. Keuten	18th MP Bde	Mannheim, GE
Carrie W. Kendrick	William H. Burt	89th MP Bde	Ft Hood, TX
Graves T. Meyers IV	Ross M. Gardner	3d MP Grp (CID)	Ft Gillem, GA
Thomas Keller	William F. Merrill	6th MP Grp (CID)	Ft Lewis, WA
Brittain P. Mallow	Luis G. Valdes	701st MP Grp (CID)	Ft Belvoir, VA
Charles D. Lowman	James R. Degrizio	HQs 2d Region (CID)	Heidelberg, GE
David F. Treuting	Robert L. Etzold	Garrison	Ft McClellan, AL
David L. Patton	Samuel J. Goodwin	Garrison	Ft Myer, VA
John L. Della Jacono	David S. Ahlansberg	Tng Bde	Ft McClellan, AL
Michael A. Lansing	Donald M. Martin	USDB	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Lois C. Beard	Michael D. Brandstetter	1st MP Bde (P)	Ft Lewis, WA

RESERVE COMPONENT MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE-LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
James T. Dunn	Raymond W. Funaro	43d MP Bde	Warwick, RI
Mark R. Bailey	Varney D. Smith	220th MP Bde	Gaithersburg, MD
Dion P. Lawrence	Richard N. Espinosa	260th MP Bde	Washington, DC
Robert W. Smith III	Robert L. Kilburn	300th MP Cmd (EPW)	Inkster, MI
Robert G. Mennona	Ernest Trinca	800th MP Bde (EPW)	Uniondale, NY
Larry Ware	Eugene R. Bowman	177th MP Bde	Taylor, MI
Robert G. Harvey	William H. Freeman, Sr.	1st Bde, 80th Div (IT)	Ft Meade, MD
Paul H. Hill	Charles P. Cavanagh	367th MP Group (EPW)	Ashley, PA

MILITARY POLICE BATTALION-LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM/1SG	UNIT	LOCATION
Donna G. Boltz	Douglas E. Porterfield	94th MP Bn	Yongsan, Korea
David B. Lamauk	Michael P. Hamilton	95th MP Bn	Mannheim, GE
Rodney E. Johnson	John W. McConnell	503d MP Bn	Ft Bragg, NC
David E. Quantock	Angela C. Wilson	504th MP Bn	Ft Lewis, WA
Teddy R. Spain	Dennis Lafferty	519th MP Bn	Ft Polk, LA
Eugene A. Smith, Jr.	Daniel B. Rimmer	709th MP Bn	Hanau, GE
Keith C. Blowe	Derrick Washington	716th MP Bn	Ft Campbell, KY
David D. Phillips	Adrian K. Arnett	720th MP Bn	Ft Hood, TX
Forrest R. Newton	Alfredo Hernandez	728th MP Bn	Taegu, Korea
James C. Abney	Carl E. Hemler	759th MP Bn	Ft Carson, CO
Richard W. Swengros	James S. North	793d MP Bn	Bamberg, GE
Joseph G. Curtin	Bennett I. Sapp	704th MP Bn	Ft Lewis, WA
Colleen L. McGuire	Aaron Henderson	705th MP Bn	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Joseph A. Rapone	Merle D. Jones	701st MP Bn	Ft McClellan, AL
Jack R. McClanahan	Leo M. Usry	787th MP Bn	Ft McClellan, AL
Steve M. Herold	James F. Barrett	795th MP Bn	Ft McClellan, AL
Michael I. Bumgarner	Michael P. Lessard	LEB, 3d MP Bn (P)	Ft Stewart, GA
Steven D. Volkman	Raul Salinas, Jr.	LEC, 25th MP Bn	Schofield Bks, HI
Frank G. Lester III	Bruce A. Bell	10th MP Bn	Ft Drum, NY
Marvin K. King	Roosevelt B. McGarrah	LEC	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Douglas S. Baker	Lawrence E. Terry	LEC	Ft Bliss, TX
James W. Harrison	Kenneth J. Zawodney	5th MP Bn (CID)	Kaiserslautern, GE
Stephen M. Wilkins	Michael E. Hill	10th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Bragg, NC
Dennis H. Thompson	Benjamin M. Kellam	11th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Hood, TX
Peter V. Wojcik	Robert R. Murray	19th MP Bn (CID)	Yongsan, Korea
Jeffrey G. Colley	Craig J. Blackmon	22d MP Bn (CID)	Ft Lewis, WA
Gerri K. Graugnard	Catherine R. Brunner	CID District	Ft Riley, KS
Paul R. Capstick	Pamela J. Chavez	CID District	Ft Myer, VA
Donald G. Salo, Jr.	James D. Adamski	CID District	Ft Benning, GA
Christopher G. Essig	Thomas J. Colson	CID District	Ft Carson, CO
Edward J. Sannwaldt, Jr.	Deborah McMahon	CID District	Ft Campbell, KY
Thomas L. LaCrosse	Thomas E. Brown	CID District	Ft Monmouth, NJ
Jeanne M. Burden	Jacob L. Ashton	CID District	Bamberg, GE

Current as of 1 September 1998



8TH MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE



LINEAGE AND HONORS

Constituted 8 April 1967 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 8th Military Police Group. Activated 26 July 1967 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 18 December 1967 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Activated 24 August 1968 in Vietnam. Reorganized and redesignated 22 January 1970 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Military Police Group. Inactivated 1 July 1972 in Vietnam. Redesignated 16 April 1996 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Military Police Brigade, and activated in Korea.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II
Cease-Fire

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968-1969.
Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968-1972.

Editor's note: We intend to feature an MP brigade and a battalion in each issue. If you desire your unit to be featured, please provide the unit history to Editor, MILITARY POLICE, U.S. Army Military Police School, Bldg. 3181, Fort McClellan, Alabama 36205-5030 (or email to kaymundy@aol.com or elliotttr@mcclellan-mps.army.mil)

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